

2011

CENSUS RESULTS AGE AND SEX

INTRODUCTION

The 2011 Census indicated that the Canadian median age is continuing along an upward trajectory, per the Age and Sex data released on May 29th, 2012 by Statistics Canada. The Canadian median age increased from 39.5 to 40.6 during the 2006 to 2011 time period. The median age for males was 39.6 and 41.5 for females.

CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

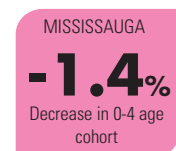
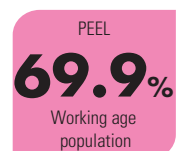
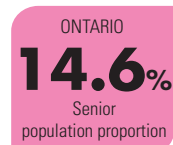
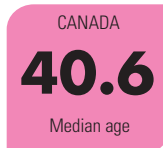
Amongst the provinces, the recorded median age for Alberta remained the lowest, at 36.5. Saskatchewan was the only province or territory, whose median age declined over the five year period, dropping from 38.7 in 2006, to 38.2 in 2011.

Amongst the G8 countries, Canada had the third lowest proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) at 14.8%, behind the United States and Russia. The number of seniors in Canada is approaching 5 million, and 2011 marked the first year that the 'baby boomers' generation reached the age of 65. The proportion of seniors

remained highest in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, where the percentage in each province was above the national average of 14.8%. In Alberta, seniors comprised 11.1% of the population, the lowest amongst the provinces, a marginal increase from the 10.7% reported in 2006, while Ontario was just below the national average at 14.6%.

At the opposite end of the age spectrum, children under the age of four experienced a notable increase of 11.0% between 2006 and 2011, nationally. This increase is the most significant in the age group since during the baby boom period. Alberta and Saskatchewan had the most significant increases in this age category at 20.9% and 19.6% respectively; while Ontario was below the national average, with an increase of 5.0%. Amongst the provinces, only Nova Scotia was lower at 4.6%.

The working age population (15 to 64) represents nearly 70% of the Canadian population. Amongst the provinces, Alberta had the largest proportion of people in this category (70.1%). Ontario, by comparison, was just below the national average at 68.4%.

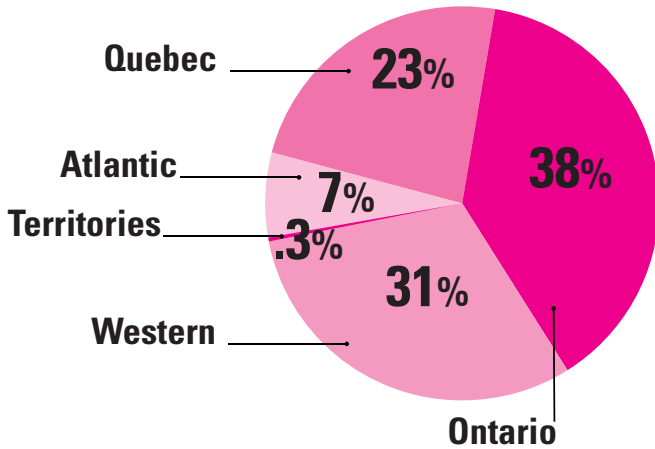


CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

GEOGRAPHIC NAME	CHILDREN 0 TO 14		WORKING-AGE 15 TO 64		SENIORS 65 AND OVER		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
	Canada	5,607,345	16.7%	22,924,290	68.5%	4,945,055	
Newfoundland and Labrador	76,630	14.9%	355,800	69.1%	82,110	16.0%	514,540
Prince Edward Island	23,060	16.4%	94,360	67.3%	22,785	16.3%	140,205
Nova Scotia	138,215	15.0%	630,140	68.4%	153,375	16.6%	921,730
New Brunswick	113,575	15.1%	513,960	68.4%	123,630	16.5%	751,170
Quebec	1,258,620	15.9%	5,386,695	68.2%	1,257,690	15.9%	7,903,000
Ontario	2,180,775	17.0%	8,792,725	68.4%	1,878,325	14.6%	12,851,820
Manitoba	231,160	19.1%	804,655	66.6%	172,450	14.3%	1,208,270
Saskatchewan	197,860	19.1%	681,815	66.0%	153,710	14.9%	1,033,380
Alberta	684,790	18.8%	2,554,745	70.1%	405,725	11.1%	3,645,260
British Columbia	677,360	15.4%	3,033,975	69.0%	688,715	15.7%	4,400,055
Yukon	5,865	17.3%	24,940	73.6%	3,090	9.1%	33,895
Northwest Territories	9,010	21.7%	30,055	72.5%	2,395	5.8%	41,460
Nunavut	10,425	32.7%	20,420	64.0%	1,060	3.3%	31,905

At the national level there was almost an even split of males and females. Males comprised 49% of the population, and females 51%. The Census recorded 5,825 centenarians, an increase of 25.7% since 2006.

DISTRIBUTION OF CANADA'S WORKING AGE POPULATION (15 TO 64)



CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS

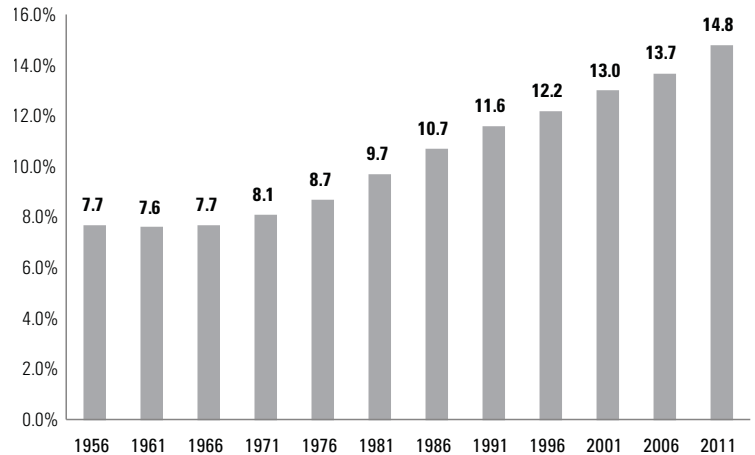
Amongst the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)¹, Peterborough had the distinction of having the largest proportion of seniors, at 19.5%, followed by Trois-Rivières at 19.4%, and Kelowna at 19.2%. Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon were the CMAs with the smallest percentage of seniors at 9.8%, 11.4% and 12.1% respectively. In the Toronto CMA, only 12.7% of the population was above the age of 65.

Not only did Calgary have the lowest percentage of seniors amongst Canada's 33 CMAs, it also had the largest percentage in the working age population (15 to 64) at 71.9%, followed by Halifax at 71.6% and St. John's at 71.4%. Victoria had the smallest percentage of persons under the age of 15, at 13.1%, while Abbotsford-Mission recorded the highest proportion at 19.0%. The proportion in the Toronto CMA was just above the national average of 16.7%, at 17.5%.

MEDIAN AGE ACROSS THE GTA

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Region of Peel	36.9	36.1	37.6
Mississauga	38.5	37.6	39.3
Brampton	34.7	34.1	35.3
Caledon	40.4	39.9	40.9
York Region	39.3	38.3	40.0
Halton Region	39.3	38.5	40.1
Durham Region	39.2	38.2	40.1
Toronto CMA	38.6	37.7	39.4

GROWING SENIOR POPULATION IN CANADA (65+) (% OF TOTAL POPULATION)



REGION OF PEEL

The Region of Peel had the lowest median age in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) at 36.9 (36.1 for males and 37.6 for females). In Peel, the median age increased for each city, Brampton had the lowest median age at 34.7, followed by Mississauga at 38.5 and Caledon at 40.4. The proportion of the senior population in the Region was the lowest in the GTA at 10.5%, up from 9.0% recorded in 2006, compared to York at 11.7%, Durham at 12.1%, Halton at 13.3% and Toronto at 14.4%.

MISSISSAUGA QUICK FACTS

24%

Increase in senior population

10,220

Increase in the 50 to 54 age cohort

-3.3%

Decrease in the proportion of children under 14 years of age

49% vs. 51%

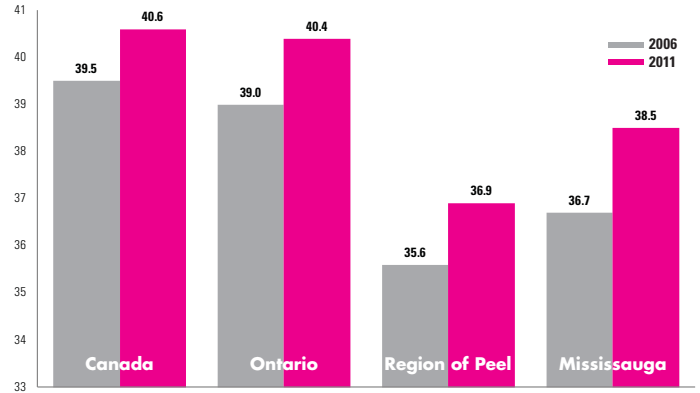
Proportion of males to females

CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

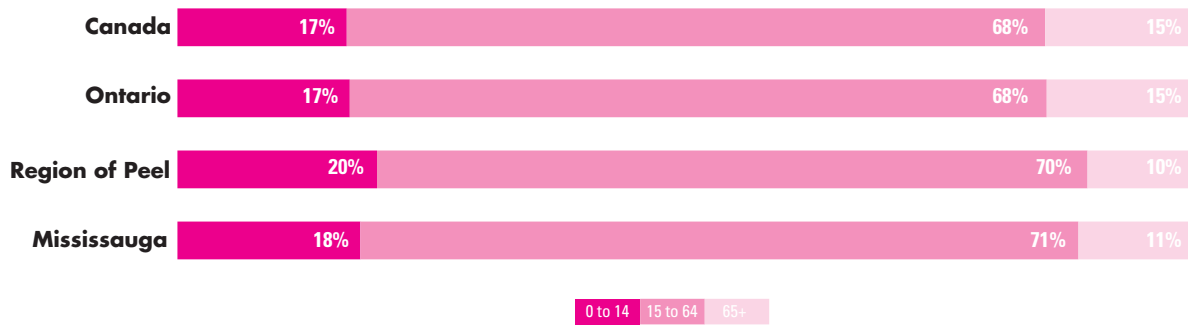
The City of Mississauga observed a senior population (65+) increase of 24.0%. In comparison the senior population in Brampton increased by 41.0%. Other age cohorts that experienced similar increases in Mississauga were those aged 60 to 64 which increased by 35.5%, and 60 to 69 increased by 25.4%. The age cohort of 50 to 54 had the largest absolute increase, with 10,220 individuals, which translates into a 21.6% increase. Those aged 85 and above saw the largest percentage increase from 2006 to 2011, increasing by almost 40%, although it is important to note they only represented 1.2% of Mississauga's total population.

The Region of Peel experienced an increase of over 5% in children under the age of four, while Mississauga recorded negative growth of -1.4%. The proportion of children under 15 years of age continued to decline, decreasing to 18.0%, compared to 19.9% in 2006. The proportion of males to females in the City remained unchanged at 49% male and 51% female.

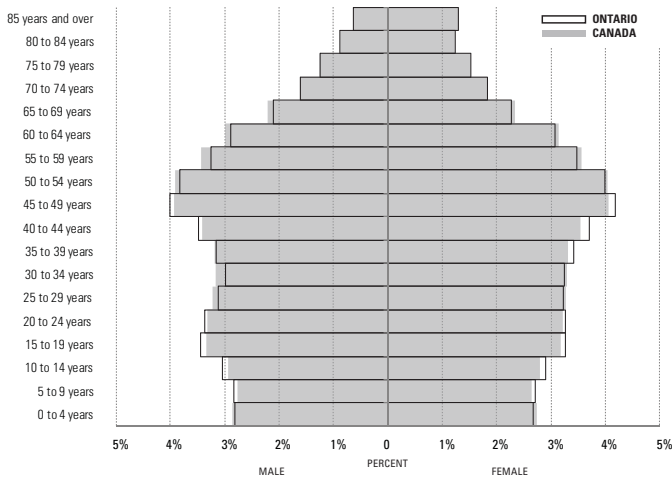
INCREASING MEDIAN AGE (2006 VS. 2011)



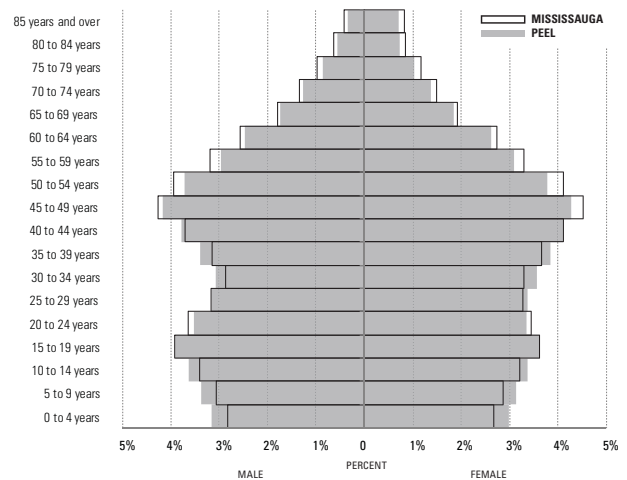
PROPORTION OF CHILDREN, WORKING AGE, AND SENIOR AGE POPULATIONS



CANADA AND ONTARIO AGE-SEX PYRAMID







PEEL AND MISSISSAUGA AGE-SEX PYRAMID



CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	PROVINCE	CHILDREN		WORKING-AGE		SENIORS	
		0 TO 14		15 TO 64		65 AND OVER	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	-	5,607,345	16.7%	22,924,290	68.5%	4,945,055	14.8%
Abbotsford - Mission	B.C.	32,335	19.0%	113,810	66.9%	24,040	14.1%
Barrie	Ont.	35,245	18.8%	128,240	68.6%	23,525	12.6%
Brantford	Ont.	24,515	18.1%	90,375	66.7%	20,615	15.2%
Calgary	Alta.	222,570	18.3%	873,525	71.9%	118,740	9.8%
Edmonton	Alta.	204,915	17.7%	822,710	70.9%	132,245	11.4%
Greater Sudbury	Ont.	25,095	15.6%	109,845	68.3%	25,835	16.1%
Guelph	Ont.	24,785	17.6%	97,340	69.0%	18,975	13.4%
Halifax	N.S.	59,620	15.3%	279,605	71.6%	51,105	13.1%
Hamilton	Ont.	120,045	16.6%	485,440	67.3%	115,560	16.0%
Kelowna	B.C.	26,345	14.6%	119,040	66.2%	34,455	19.2%
Kingston	Ont.	23,880	15.0%	109,700	68.8%	25,975	16.3%
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	Ont.	86,350	18.1%	331,355	69.4%	59,460	12.5%
London	Ont.	78,920	16.6%	324,760	68.4%	71,100	15.0%
Moncton	N.B.	21,470	15.5%	96,910	69.9%	20,265	14.6%
Montréal	Que.	632,170	16.5%	2,632,215	68.8%	559,840	14.6%
Oshawa	Ont.	66,410	18.6%	245,145	68.8%	44,620	12.5%
Ottawa - Gatineau	Ont.	211,430	17.1%	868,010	70.2%	156,880	12.7%
Peterborough	Ont.	17,285	14.5%	78,515	66.0%	23,175	19.5%
Québec	Que.	112,325	14.7%	527,155	68.8%	126,220	16.5%
Regina	Sask.	37,140	17.6%	145,795	69.2%	27,620	13.1%
Saguenay	Que.	22,495	14.3%	107,765	68.3%	27,535	17.5%
Saint John	N.B.	20,955	16.4%	87,485	68.5%	19,325	15.1%
Saskatoon	Sask.	46,710	17.9%	182,305	70.0%	31,585	12.1%
Sherbrooke	Que.	31,770	15.7%	136,485	67.6%	33,640	16.7%
St. Catharines - Niagara	Ont.	59,470	15.2%	257,590	65.7%	75,130	19.2%
St. John's	N.L.	31,250	15.9%	140,660	71.4%	25,055	12.7%
Thunder Bay	Ont.	18,005	14.8%	82,710	68.0%	20,880	17.2%
Toronto	Ont.	975,330	17.5%	3,901,070	69.9%	706,660	12.7%
Trois-Rivières	Que.	20,720	13.7%	101,660	67.0%	29,395	19.4%
Vancouver	B.C.	354,450	15.3%	1,645,980	71.2%	312,900	13.5%
Victoria	B.C.	45,190	13.1%	235,985	68.5%	63,440	18.4%
Windsor	Ont.	56,275	17.6%	215,380	67.5%	47,590	14.9%
Winnipeg	Man.	124,840	17.1%	502,315	68.8%	102,855	14.1%

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Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population

DEFINITIONS

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)¹ – A CMA is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a population centre (core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the core.