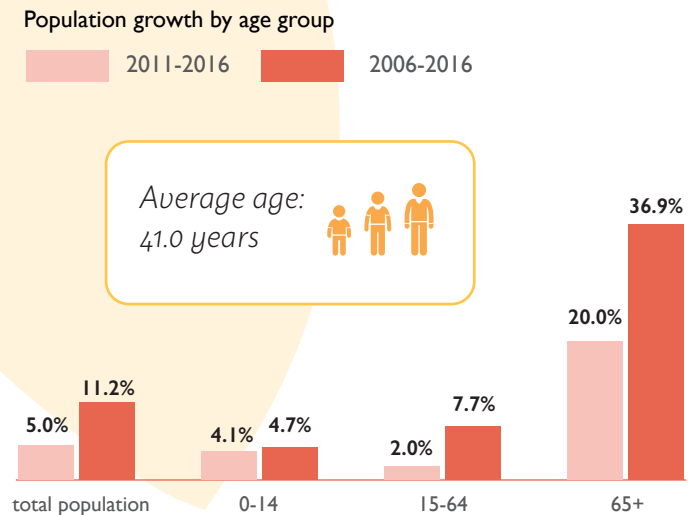


Population and Age, 2016

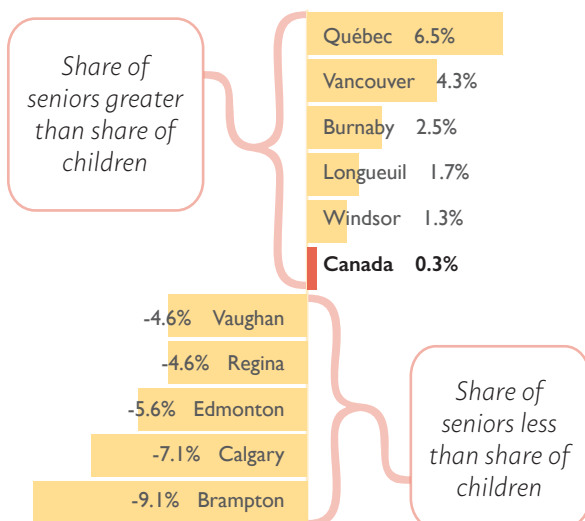
Population aging continues as more baby boomers pass 65

- As the baby boom has moved into their senior years, the number of seniors aged 65 and older has grown significantly, up +20.0% between 2011 and 2016.
- By comparison, the population share of children (aged 0 to 14) and those aged 15 to 64 years increased by +4.1% and +2.0%, respectively.
- The average age of Canadians is now 41.0 years. This represents an increase of almost a year between 2011 and 2016.
- Newfoundland and Labrador was the oldest province with an average age of 43.7 years. Alberta was the youngest with a median age of 37.8 years.



Seniors comprise a larger share of the population than children

Differences in share of seniors vs. the share of children*, 2016



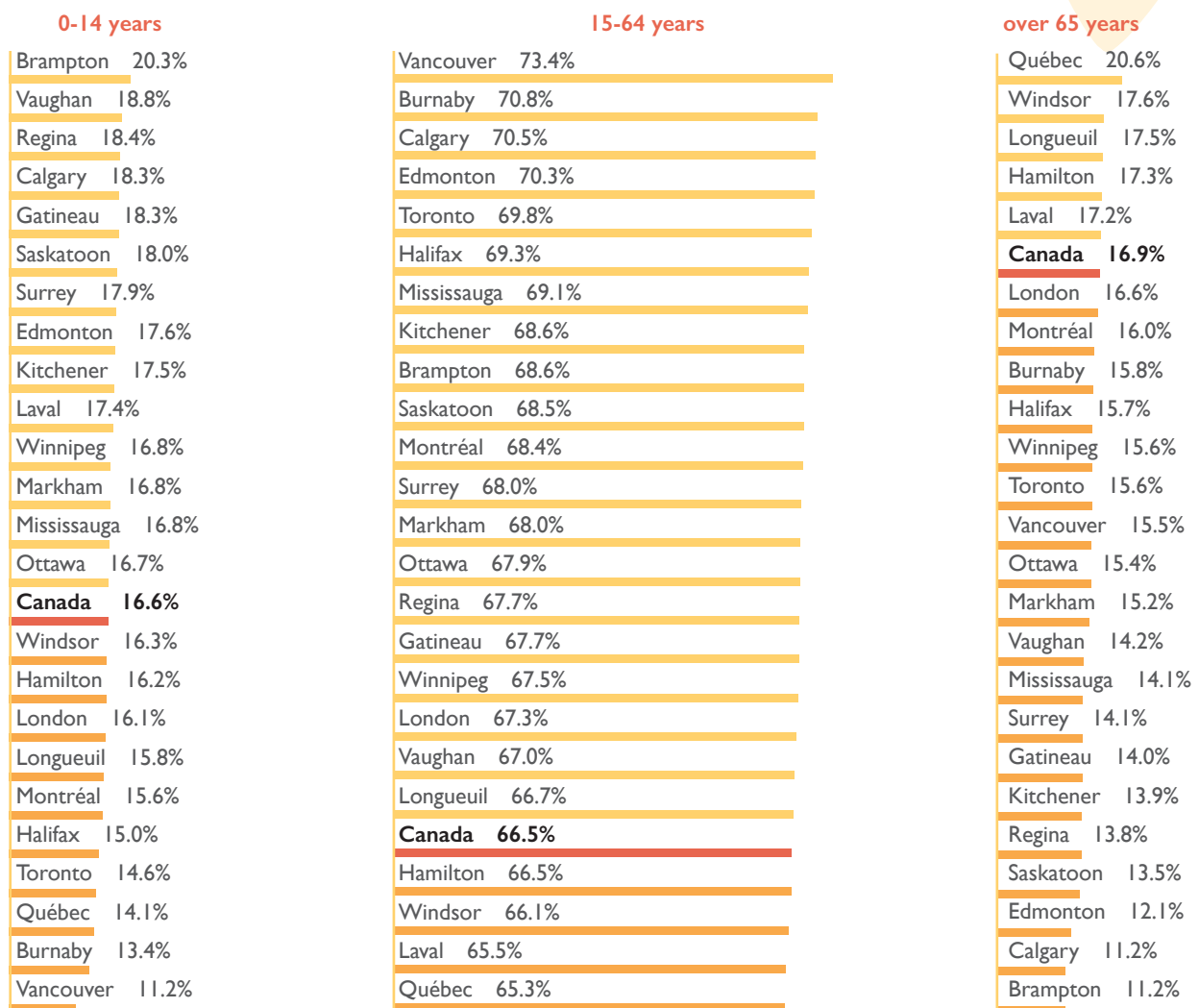
- Seniors' share of the total population reached 16.9% in 2016, surpassing the share of children (16.6%) for the first time.
- This is a marked change from 50 years ago when one in three Canadians (32.9%) were under the age of 15 and those aged 65 and older made up only 7.7% of the population.
- Among Canada's largest cities*, Brampton reported the highest increase in the number of seniors between 2011 and 2016 at 39.6%, followed by Vaughan and Markham. However, Quebec, Windsor and Longueuil have the largest senior population—at 18 to 20%.
- Among smaller cities (with 100,000 and 200,000 residents), Milton, Ajax and Richmond experienced the highest growth in the number of seniors.



Prairie communities are attracting young families

- In recent years, Prairie cities have had stronger demographic growth than those elsewhere in Canada, the result of higher fertility rates and strong international and internal migration.
- Edmonton, Brampton, Calgary and Surrey experienced the highest levels of growth in their working-age populations (15 to 64 years) over the 2011 and 2016.
- Edmonton and Calgary, along with Regina and Saskatoon, also experienced the highest levels of growth among children aged 15 years and younger.
- Overall, the population share of working-age adults was down from 68.5% in 2011 to 66.5% in 2016, its lowest level since 1976, while the share of children edged down from 16.8% to 16.6% over this period.
- In general, larger cities tend to have larger working-age populations compared to smaller cities and communities, with some notable exceptions such as Coquitlam (70.1%), Waterloo (69.9%) and St. John's (69.6%).

Population share by age groups among large cities*, 2016



* The charts present information for Census Subdivisions or municipalities with populations over 200,000.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. Age and Sex Highlight Tables. 2016 Census; Statistics Canada (2017), Recent Trends for the population aged 15 to 64 years in Canada, Census in Brief, Catalogue no. 98-200-X2016003