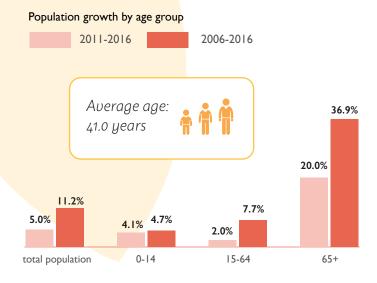


Community Data Program CCSD's flagship initiative

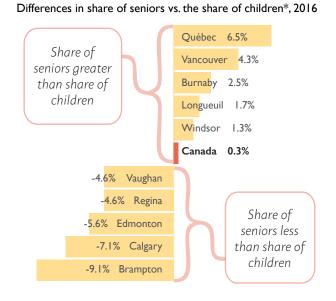
Population and Age, 2016

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



- 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.

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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%).

0-14 years	15-64 years	over 65 years
Brampton 20.3%	Vancouver 73.4%	Québec 20.6%
Vaughan 18.8%	Burnaby 70.8%	Windsor 17.6%
Regina 18.4%	Calgary 70.5%	Longueuil 17.5%
Calgary 18.3%	Edmonton 70.3%	Hamilton 17.3%
Gatineau 18.3%	Toronto 69.8%	Laval 17.2%
Saskatoon 18.0%	Halifax 69.3%	Canada 16.9%
Surrey 17.9%	Mississauga 69.1%	London 16.6%
Edmonton 17.6%	Kitchener 68.6%	Montréal 16.0%
Kitchener 17.5%	Brampton 68.6%	Burnaby 15.8%
Laval 17.4%	Saskatoon 68.5%	Halifax I 5.7%
Winnipeg 16.8%	Montréal 68.4%	Winnipeg 15.6%
Markham 16.8%	Surrey 68.0%	Toronto 15.6%
Mississauga 16.8%	Markham 68.0%	Vancouver 15.5%
Ottawa 16.7%	Ottawa 67.9%	Ottawa 15.4%
Canada 16.6%	Regina 67.7%	Markham 15.2%
Windsor 16.3%	Gatineau 67.7%	Vaughan 14.2%
Hamilton 16.2%	Winnipeg 67.5%	Mississauga 14.1%
London 16.1%	London 67.3%	Surrey 14.1%
Longueuil 15.8%	Vaughan 67.0%	Gatineau 14.0%
Montréal 15.6%	Longueuil 66.7%	Kitchener 13.9%
Halifax I 5.0%	Canada 66.5%	Regina 13.8%
Toronto 14.6%	Hamilton 66.5%	Saskatoon 13.5%
Québec 14.1%	Windsor 66.1%	Edmonton 12.1%
Burnaby 13.4%	Laval 65.5%	Calgary 11.2%
Vancouver 11.2%	Québec 65.3%	Brampton 11.2%

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

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