Canada to 2058

Projections of Demographic Growth & Change for Canada and its Regions

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Canada to 2058

Projections of Demographic Growth & Change for Canada and its Regions

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Introduction

1. An Overview of the Results

This report presents population projections by age for Canada and its eight major economic regions for the next five decades.[*] These projections, based on historical trends in vital rates and migration, show us, nationally and regionally, moving towards a demographic future that is significantly different from the past. They will form a valuable input to the strategic planning process for businesses, organizations, and governments as they seek to ensure that they adapt to changing demand from Canadian communities.

These trend-based projections show the total population of Canada increasing by 15.2 million people over the next five decades (a 46 percent increase) from 33.3 million in 2008 to 48.5 million in 2058 (Table 1). This implies an average annual growth rate of under one percent per year over the next fifty years, slower than the 1.1 percent average recorded over the past thirty. The populations of all of Canada's economic regions are also projected to grow, albeit at much different rates: Alberta will experience the greatest percentage increase (80 percent over the next five decades), while Atlantic Canada will experience the slowest (four percent). Ontario will record the greatest absolute increase (adding just under seven million people) while Northern Canada will add only 34,000 new residents, the smallest increase.

Table 1

Total Population, Canada and its Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058										
									2008-2058 Change	
	1978	**1988**	**1998**	**2008**	**2018**	**2028**	**2038**	**2048**	**2058**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Canada	23,963,203	26,791,747	30,155,173	33,311,324	36,912,696	40,532,342	43,571,255	46,140,518	48,483,221	15,171,897	46%
Alberta	2,022,241	2,456,614	2,899,066	3,585,142	4,266,655	4,881,262	5,436,984	5,960,476	6,442,299	2,857,157	80%
Atlantic Canada	2,233,465	2,331,836	2,358,013	2,333,325	2,384,963	2,457,329	2,477,015	2,454,189	2,424,137	90,812	4%
British Columbia	2,615,162	3,114,761	3,983,113	4,381,603	5,121,139	5,859,538	6,525,407	7,122,268	7,683,454	3,301,851	75%
Manitoba	1,040,881	1,102,152	1,137,489	1,207,959	1,281,454	1,342,854	1,384,456	1,411,424	1,433,632	225,673	19%
Northern Canada	68,421	82,462	98,324	107,810	111,842	120,395	127,972	134,620	141,978	34,168	32%
Ontario	8,590,144	9,838,620	11,365,901	12,928,996	14,316,688	15,968,521	17,452,430	18,723,157	19,903,014	6,974,018	54%
Quebec	6,440,459	6,837,077	7,295,935	7,750,504	8,323,681	8,748,093	8,989,074	9,143,782	9,262,444	1,511,940	20%
Saskatchewan	952,430	1,028,225	1,017,332	1,015,985	1,106,275	1,154,351	1,177,917	1,190,601	1,192,263	176,278	17%

The projected growth in total population will be modest compared to the degree of change in the country's age composition. At the national level, the combined result of the aging of the post World War II baby boom cohort and increasing life expectancies will see the number of people 65 years of age and older almost triple over the next five decades (171 percent growth), compared to total population growth of only 46 percent (Table 2). This will increase the 65-plus population's share of the population from today's 14 percent (one in seven of us are 65-plus) to 26 percent (one in four) by 2058, with most of this increase in share occurring over the next two decades. Every region within Canada will experience a similar pattern of demographic change: within three decades the 65-plus age group will account for more than 20 percent of the population in every region except Northern Canada (16

Table 2

Population Aged 65+ as a share of Total Population, Canada and its Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058											
	1978	**1988**	**1998**	**2008**	**2018**	**2028**	**2038**	**2048**	**2058**	**No. in 2008**	**No. in 2058**	**% Chng**
Canada	9%	11%	12%	14%	17%	22%	24%	24%	26%	4,563,054	12,385,203	171%
Alberta	7%	8%	10%	10%	13%	18%	20%	22%	23%	374,248	1,493,735	299%
Atlantic Canada	9%	11%	13%	15%	21%	27%	29%	29%	30%	352,443	735,773	109%
British Columbia	10%	12%	13%	15%	18%	22%	24%	25%	26%	636,367	2,028,896	219%
Manitoba	11%	13%	14%	14%	17%	21%	23%	23%	24%	166,455	343,252	106%
Northern Canada	3%	3%	4%	5%	10%	15%	16%	15%	17%	5,455	23,728	335%
Ontario	9%	11%	12%	13%	17%	21%	23%	24%	25%	1,743,868	4,962,757	185%
Quebec	8%	10%	12%	15%	19%	24%	26%	26%	27%	1,132,652	2,489,311	120%
Saskatchewan	11%	13%	15%	15%	17%	21%	23%	24%	26%	151,566	307,752	103%

[*] The eight regions include Atlantic Canada (combined provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island), Northern Canada (Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut), Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

percent). Atlantic Canada will continue to be Canada's oldest region (with 15 percent of its population 65-plus in 2008 and 30 percent by 2058) and Northern Canada will remain its youngest.

In contrast to the oldest age group, the under 15 age group will increase only modestly, from 5.6 million in 2008 to 7.6 million in 2058 (an increase of 36 percent, Table 3). In spite of this absolute growth, the younger population's share of the total will decline from 17 percent today to 16 percent in 2058, with most of this decline being experienced over the next three decades. The youngest age group is projected to increase in all of Canada's regions except for Atlantic Canada (where the under-15 population is projected to decline by 13 percent by 2058) although as at the national level, their share of the total population would decline.

Table 3

Population Aged under-15 as a share of Total Population, Canada and its Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058												
	1978	**1988**	**1998**	**2008**	**2018**	**2028**	**2038**	**2048**	**2058**	**No. in 2008**	**No. in 2058**	**% Chng**
Canada	24%	21%	20%	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	5,597,664	7,603,409	36%
Alberta	25%	23%	22%	18%	19%	18%	17%	17%	17%	654,456	1,109,180	69%
Atlantic Canada	28%	22%	19%	15%	14%	14%	13%	13%	13%	358,200	313,188	-13%
British Columbia	23%	20%	19%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	686,159	1,139,646	66%
Manitoba	25%	22%	21%	19%	19%	19%	18%	18%	18%	229,179	253,778	11%
Northern Canada	33%	29%	29%	24%	22%	22%	22%	21%	21%	25,715	30,089	17%
Ontario	23%	20%	20%	17%	16%	17%	16%	15%	16%	2,218,816	3,098,621	40%
Quebec	23%	20%	19%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	16%	1,232,189	1,449,496	18%
Saskatchewan	26%	24%	22%	19%	20%	19%	17%	18%	18%	192,950	209,411	9%

The rapid growth of the older population, coupled with slow growth or decline of the younger one, will result in a significant aging of Canada and its regions. Having noted this, it is important to also note that in spite of this aging, the majority of the population (albeit a shrinking majority) will continue be people between the ages of 15 and 64, with this age group (which is generally equated with the working-aged population), accounting for 59 percent of the population in 2058, compared to 70 percent today.

The magnitude of demographic change that Canada and its regions will experience over the next half century is captured using an index of the relative size of the under-15 and 65-plus populations (combined) compared to the population between the ages of 15 and 64. The changes in this demographic beneficiary ratio reflect the relative changes in those who comprise the majority of contributors to intergenerational transfer programs (such as education, pensions and health care) and those who account for the majority of beneficiaries. As Table 4 shows, in 2008 there were 43.9 people not of working age for every 100 people of working age in Canada. This represents the lowest beneficiary ratio experienced in Canada's recent history.

By 2058, the demographic beneficiary ratio will have increased by almost 60 percent, to 70.1 people not of working age per 100 of working age, with the most rapid growth in the ratio occurring between 2008 and 2028. By 2058 the highest beneficiary ratios are projected for Saskatchewan and Atlantic Canada (76.6 and 76.3, respectively), with Atlantic Canada also projected to experience the greatest increase in this ratio over the coming fifty years.

Table 4

Population under-15 & 65-plus per 100 aged 15-64, Canada and its Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058									
									Change
	1978	**1988**	**1998**	**2008**	**2018**	**2028**	**2038**	**2048**	**2058**	**2008-2058**
Canada	49.3	46.5	47.3	43.9	51.2	62.2	64.9	66.4	70.1	60%
Alberta	48.8	46.9	46.4	40.2	47.3	56.6	59.0	63.6	67.8	68%
Atlantic Canada	58.1	49.8	46.1	43.8	53.5	67.7	72.8	72.7	76.3	74%
British Columbia	48.5	48.1	46.3	43.2	50.8	61.5	63.6	65.3	70.2	62%
Manitoba	55.1	53.1	53.9	48.7	54.5	65.8	67.5	67.9	71.4	47%
Northern Canada	57.0	48.0	48.1	40.7	47.4	58.7	61.1	58.1	61.0	50%
Ontario	48.7	45.3	48.1	44.2	49.6	60.2	63.9	64.3	68.1	54%
Quebec	45.4	43.5	44.9	43.9	54.4	67.4	69.1	71.6	74.0	68%
Saskatchewan	58.8	59.1	58.2	51.3	56.9	66.8	66.6	70.6	76.6	49%

2. Consequences

These projections show that demographic *change* in Canada and it regions in the coming years will be much more significant than overall *growth* in population. This is of great significance to public, private, and tertiary sector organizations as goods and services provided to Canadian communities are overwhelmingly age specific in nature, and hence strategic planning must anticipate such demographic shifts. For example, the rapid growth of the older population holds significant implications for the financial, government, and health care sectors, just as the slower growth of the younger population holds profound implications for the education sector. Individual and organization can use these projections in the assessment of the impacts of the demographic change in the regions and the age cohorts of relevance to their interests.

3. An Overview of the Projection Methodology

As all projections are statements about the future conditioned by the assumptions and methodologies used to produce them, it is important to explain to users of these trend-based projections how they were produced. As the same factors of demographic change – aging, deaths, births and migration – are considered at both the national and regional level, Canada as a whole is used as the example in the following discussion of the steps involved in the projection process. These steps were followed for the development of a projection for Canada using national age specific birth and death rates combined with trended patterns of age specific immigration and emigration to reflect the national framework under which immigration policy is articulated and implemented. The same steps were also followed for the development of the eight regional projections using region and age specific birth and death rates, as well as historical patterns in inter-regional migration and regional shares of international migration by age. The projections from the eight regional models were resolved with the national projections to ensure consistency.

It is important to note that the projections represent *trend-based* scenarios rather than simply *trend* scenarios. The approach used to develop these projections involved building on a foundation of empirically-observed, long-run historical trends, and extending these trends into the future in a manner that acknowledges both long-run patterns and more recent evidence that may portend future shifts in these long-run patterns. They are therefore referred to as being trend-based rather than trend projections. At the simplest level, some of the adjustments to long-run trends were intuitive: if the long-term trends in the postponement of births experienced in the past continued into the future there would be, at some point, no more births. Accordingly, the historical long-run trend in postponement must be modified in order to produce a reasonable projection of natality.

Others adjustments were pragmatic: recognizing the implications of an increasing dependency ratio and a slowly-growing working-aged population for labour supply and funding social services, it is apparent that many changes will occur to Canada's economy, ranging from increased labour force participation rates and increased productivity to increased demand for workers from outside Canada, both as permanent immigrants and as temporary workers. These factors indicate that it is reasonable to anticipate an increase in the international migration rate back towards levels seen in the early-1990s – at least until the beneficiary ratio stops accelerating – and hence point towards a trend-based projection of increasing international migration.
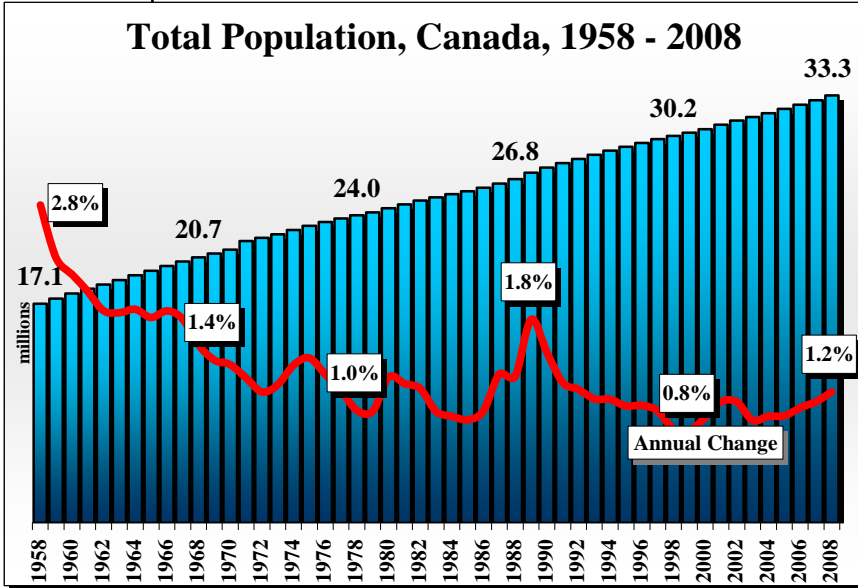
These are also baseline projections, reflecting the path that the continuation of historically-observed trends as adjusted to reflect recent evidence will take the demography of Canada and it regions. Other scenarios will indicate different futures. While different, if evidence-based, these alternative futures will not be dramatically different from the baseline projection, as the stability of vital factors (aging of the current population, and births and deaths), will limit the range of variance in practical scenarios. As a result, combining this baseline projection's description of the direction and magnitude of demographic change with alternative evidence-based scenarios will provide a reasonable description of the demographic future our communities can anticipate in the coming years.

Canada's Demography: Past, Present, & Future

1. Canada's Demography: Past and Present

Over the past five decades Canada's welcomed 16.2 million new residents, growing by 95 percent from 17.1 million residents in 1958 to 33.3 million by 2008, (Figure 1). Over this period, additions to the population averaged almost 325,000 people annually, characterized by two significant periods of growth driven by different underlying factors: growth in late-1950s was the result of significant increases in the number of births nation-wide, while population growth in the late-1980s was driven by immigration. In the two decades between 1939 and 1959 the number of births increased from 227,869 to their peak of 479,275 by 1959. With respect to immigration, from only 67,525 people immigrating to Canada in 1984, the number increased more than threefold to 217,602 by 1990 and further to 246,436 by 1992.

Figure 1

Total Population, Canada, 1958 - 2008

Although natural increase (the annual difference between the number of births and deaths in the population) contributed more to annual population growth over much of this 50-year period, the most recent data show migration is now playing a greater role: over the past five years (2004 to 2008) the 123,700 people added each year through natural increase was much smaller than the 218,700 added through net immigration.[2]

Figure 2

Population Age Profile, Canada
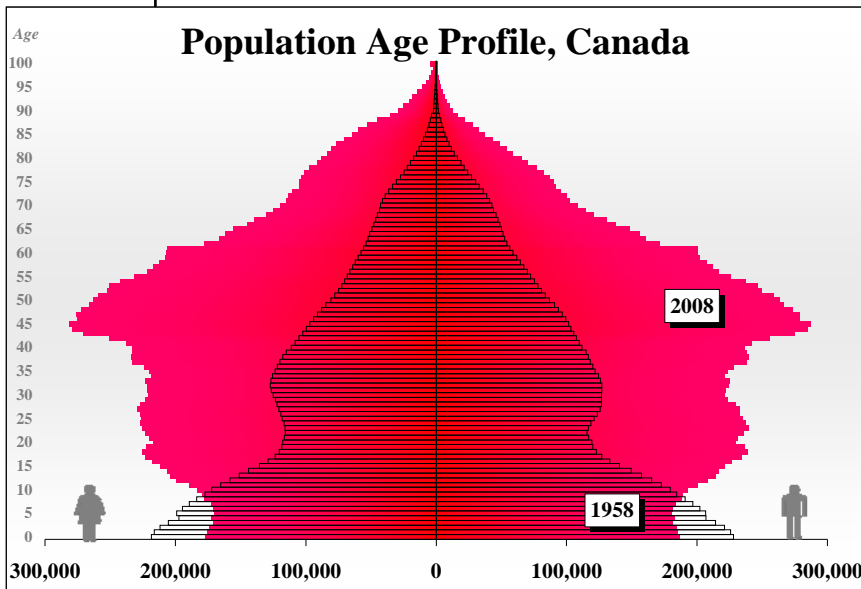
The past 50 years has also been characterized by a significant compositional change in the nation's demography (Figure 2). In 1958, as a result of the upward trend in births that started in the late-1930s, 41 percent of Canada's population was under the age of 20, 52 percent were of working-age (20 to 64), and eight percent were 65 and older. By 2008 the country's age profile had changed considerably, with the under-20 population accounting for only 24 percent while the working-age population had increased to 63 percent and those 65 and older increased to 14 percent. This picture of historical change foreshadows what will characterize the coming years.
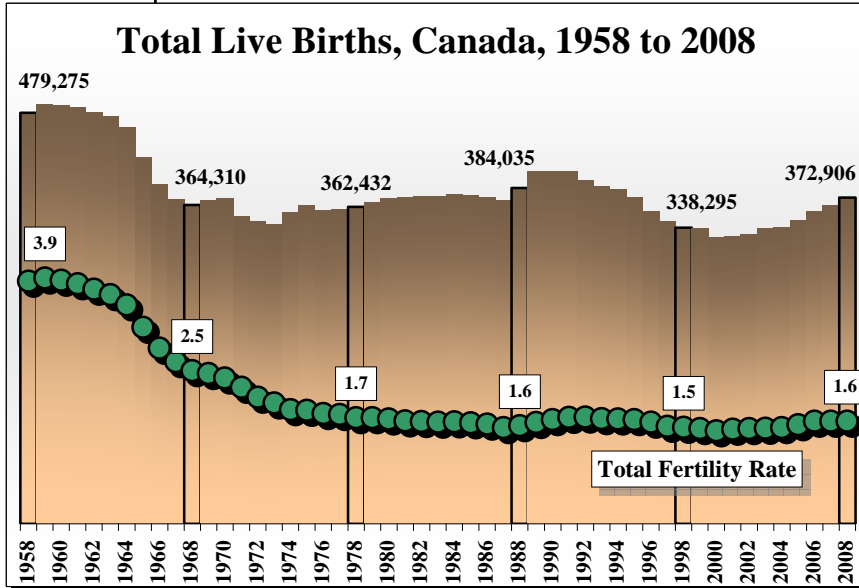
While the under-20 population declined as a share of the total population over this period, it is interesting to note that the ten and under population

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[2] Net immigration includes immigration, emigration and the change in the number of non permanent residents.

actually declined in *absolute number*, with there being 461,000 fewer kids aged ten and under in 2008 than there were in 1958. While the inevitable process of aging has certainly had an impact as the boom aged out of these younger age groups, it is the changing pattern of natality that has left fewer kids in their place as they did so.

2. Aging, Natality, and Mortality

Figure 3

Total Live Births, Canada, 1958 to 2008

479,275

364,310

362,432

384,035

338,295

372,906

3.9

2.5

1.7

1.6

1.5

1.6

Total Fertility Rate

1958 1960 1962 1964 1966 1968 1970 1972 1974 1976 1978 1980 1982 1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008
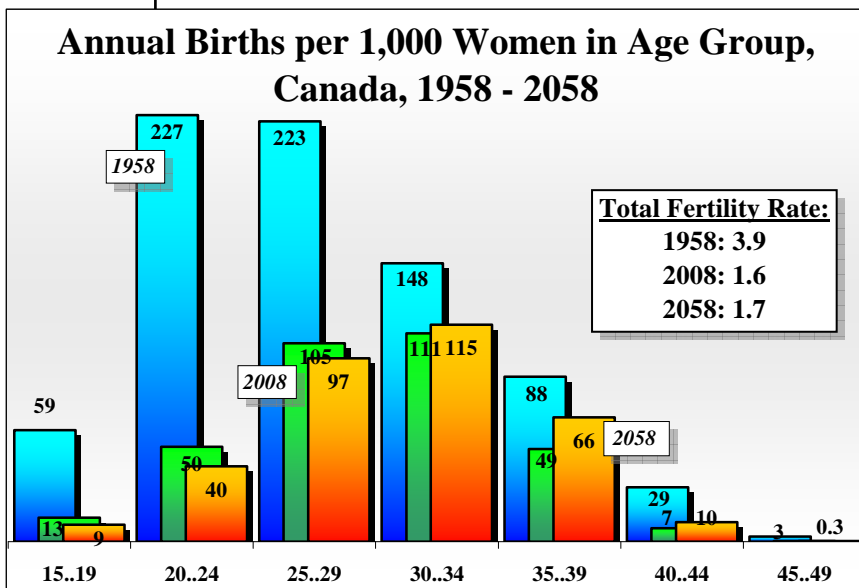
The prominence of the baby boomers in Canada's demography resulted from the record number of births, and the record pace at which they occurred, during the post World War II period (1946 to 1965). During the twenty years after World War II there were 8.5 million births, compared to only 5.01 million in the 20 years before (1926 to 1945) and 7.3 million after (1966 to 1985). During the peak of the baby boom the **total fertility rate (TFR)**, or the average number of kids a woman would have, rose to 3.9, which compared to a range of 2.6 to 3.4 in the twenty years preceding the boom and only 1.5 to 2.8 in the twenty years following. At the peak of the baby boom, women would have averaged nearly four children during their lifetime, almost twice the two children they would have averaged by the early-1970s when the TFR fell to below 2.1.

The 2.1 level represents a threshold in demography commonly known at the replacement level birth rate, or the level at which two parents just replace themselves in the population. The implications of a below the replacement level birth rate are, over longer timeframes, a population will decline in size and become significantly older. Above 2.1, a population will grow and become younger, with the population age profile maintaining the familiar pyramid shape. The fact that Canada's TFR has been below the replacement level since the early-1970s has contributed to the decidedly shrub-like profile of our current population.

Figure 4

Annual Births per 1,000 Women in Age Group, Canada, 1958 - 2058

1958

227

223

148

2008

105

111 115

97

88

59

50

49

66 *2058*

40

29

13

9

7

10

3

0.3

Total Fertility Rate:
1958: 3.9
2008: 1.6
2058: 1.7

15..19   20..24   25..29   30..34   35..39   40..44   45..49

Another dimension of change relating to natality that has shaped Canada's demography has been the changing lifecycle pattern of having a child. At the height of the baby boom the highest age specific birth rates were seen in the 20 to 24 age group, with there being 234 births per 1,000 women in that age group in 1959 (Figure 4). Following the baby boom period, Canada's declining TFR was associated with a significant postponement in having a child; by 2008 the typical Canadian mom was between the ages of 30 and 34 with 111 births pre 1,000 women between the ages of 30 and 34. The declines seen in the younger age groups have not been balanced

off by increases seen through postponement, which has resulted in the decline in the total fertility rate from 3.9 to 1.6 by 2008.

Taking longer-term historical trends into consideration along with recent deviations from these trends, a trend-based projection of age specific birth rates – in terms of magnitude and timing – would see the pattern of postponement continue, with declines for younger females just offsetting gains in the over 30 age groups (Figure 4). This would result in Canada's TFR changing marginally over the next five decades, increasing from 1.6 today to 1.7 by the end of 2058.

While changes in the younger population over the next five decades will be directly derived from the consequences of this age specific pattern of natality, changes in Canada's older population will be driven by changing age specific **mortality rates**.[4] To date, most of the baby boomers have lived their lives without having to confront the inevitability of their own mortality. Except for the first year of life, the boomers have aged through stages of the lifecycle where age specific mortality rates are relatively low. However, the leading edge of the boom is now beginning to enter the stage of the lifecycle where mortality rates become increasingly significant, rising from 0.1 percent for 60 year olds to one percent for 75 year olds and to ten percent for 90 year olds.

As with the pattern of natality, mortality rates have changed significantly over the past five decades, with trends indicating that they will continue to fall as medical technology, medical care, workplace safety, and changing lifestyles collectively work to reduce mortality rates across the age spectrum. That said, these increases will be subject to the laws of diminishing returns as the high impact, easy, and cheap medical breakthroughs have already occurred. Relative to history, future advancements will therefore have a smaller impact and require increasingly more resources to achieve them.

The consequences of historical and projected changes in age specific mortality rates are more easily illustrated through changes in life expectancy. Declines in age specific mortality rates over the past five decades have resulted in increases in life expectancy at birth of 10.6 years for females and 11.7 years for males (Figure 5). With male life expectancy increasing slightly faster, the life expectancy gap between women and men has declined from a peak of seven years in 1971 to only 4.5 years in 2008.

Figure 5

Life Expectancy at Birth, Canada, 1958 - 2058
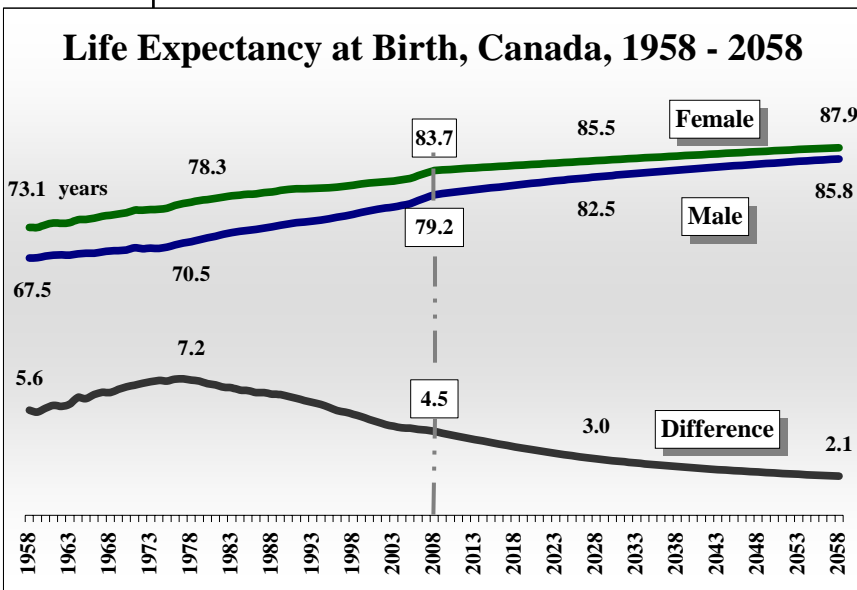
Extending the historical pattern of declining age and sex specific mortality rates into the future results in a projection of life expectancy that continues to increase, albeit at a slowing rate, and a further narrowing of the gap between the sexes. By 2058 it is expected that male life expectancy would increase to 85.8 years (a 6.6 year gain) and females to 87.9 (a 4.2 year increase). With almost one-third of Canadians currently between the ages of 43 and 62 and this projection of average life expectancy we can anticipate many more octogenarians – and even centenarians – in the population over the coming decades, imparting profound changes to Canada's demography along the way.

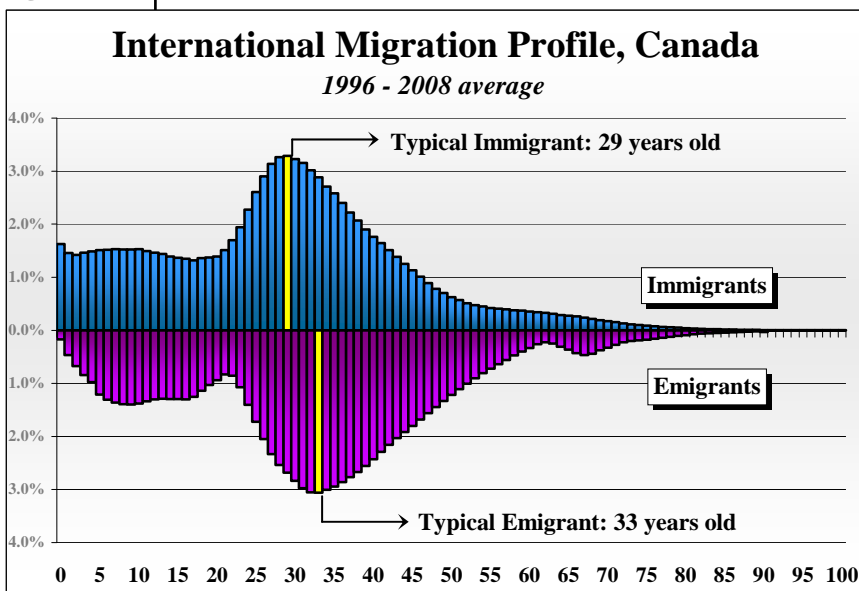[4] Mortality rates describe the age specific probability that a person will die in a particular year.

3. International Migration

Much of the discussion concerning **immigration** is focused on the annual number of immigrants coming to Canada, a discussion which typically notes that the 253,157 immigrants to Canada in 2008 was the highest number since 1957, the year in which 282,164 people moved to Canada from abroad.[5] However, from a population projection perspective it is the annual rate of immigration, or the number of immigrants arriving each year as a share of the total population, that is a more useful and instructive measure. In this context, the 0.77 percent immigration rate observed in 2008 (7.7 immigrants per one thousand existing Canadian residents) falls within the 0.30 to one percent range experienced over the past fifty years.

Reflecting the reality that the bulk of the post World War II boom generation will reach retirement over the next two decades, the immigration rate is projected to increase in the coming years to help manage the labour force implications of the aging of the post War boom into retirement. The projection is for immigration as a share of population to increase from its 2008 level of 0.77 percent to 0.82 percent by 2026, a point where today's typical Canadian would just be approaching the age of 65. Again driven by demography, the immigration rate is expected to decline slowly from this level over the following three decades as many of the demographic challenges presented by the aging of the boom will have already been met (such as required productivity and labour force participation adjustments). Over the coming five decades this would see the annual number of immigrants to Canada increase from the 253,157 in 2008 to 324,763 by 2028, 329,409 by 2038, and 328,827 by 2048, followed by a slight decline to 325,516 by 2058.

In developing a trend-based projection of future immigration levels to Canada, it is important to note that immigration changes Canada's demography not only in terms total number of residents, but also in terms of its age composition. As the age profile of the immigrant population is markedly younger than the resident population, immigration makes Canada younger than it would otherwise be. Figure 6 shows that the most typical immigrant to Canada is 29 years of age, accounting for 3.3 percent of all immigrants; this compares to the typical Canadian resident who was 45 years of age in 2008. On a broader basis, one-third of immigrants to Canada are between the ages of 25 and 35, compared to only 15 percent of the resident population. Conversely, only four percent of the immigrant population are 60 or older, versus the 19 percent of Canada's resident population who are currently in this oldest age group.

Figure 6

International Migration Profile, Canada
1996 - 2008 average
Typical Immigrant: 29 years old
Immigrants
Emigrants
Typical Emigrant: 33 years old

While often omitted from the discussion of international migration **emigration,** or people moving from Canada to other countries, also has demographic implications, as it too has a younger profile than the resident population (although it is slightly older than the immigration age profile; see the bottom of Figure 6). The typical emigrant is a 33 year old (accounting for 3.1 percent of all emigrants), compared to the 29 year old immigrant and the 45 year old existing resident. The single largest emigrant group is the 20 to 39 age group, which accounts for 45 percent of all emigrants, with emigrants under the age of twenty accounting for an additional 22 percent of those leaving the country. Just

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[5] Note that the term "immigrant" refers here to the recent immigrant population, which differs from Statistics Canada's definition of immigrant which includes all people born abroad regardless of the period in which they immigrated to Canada.

over half of the emigrants from Canada are under the age of 35.

While sharing a similar age profile, the actual number of emigrants from Canada is significantly smaller than the number of people immigrating to Canada. The emigration outflow in 2008 was 44,636 people, representing 0.14 percent of Canada's population, or less than one-fifth of the immigrant flow. Over the past three decades, emigration as a share of Canada's population has moved from a low of 0.08 percent (1980) to a high of 0.2 percent (1996), averaging 0.16 percent over the past fifty years and 0.17 percent since 1991. Given the pattern demonstrated in the emigration rate over the past five decades, a trend-based projection would see it slowly increase from its 2008 rate of 0.14 percent of population to reach an average 0.17 percent by 2018 and stabilize thereafter. This results in a projection of annual emigration that would increase from 44,636 people in 2008 to 66,919 in 2028, 72,086 in 2038, 76,422 by 2048 and 80,345 by 2058.

There is one additional component of international migration to consider – the flow of **non-permanent residents** – which, while not of great absolute significance in terms of its effect on Canada's demography, has become increasingly prominent in recent years. In the past, the change in the number of non-permanent residents was mainly comprised of students, nannies, diplomats and academics coming to Canada from abroad. Increasingly, however, it has included a number of workers on temporary and short-term work visas and permits. The annual change in the number of non-permanent residents is quite variable, increasing rapidly in periods of strong economic growth and turning negative during economic slowdowns. It is projected that this variance will continue, but that on a net basis over the longer term the stock of non-permanent residents will grow by an average of just over 1,100 people per year.

Components of Change, Canada, 1958 - 2058
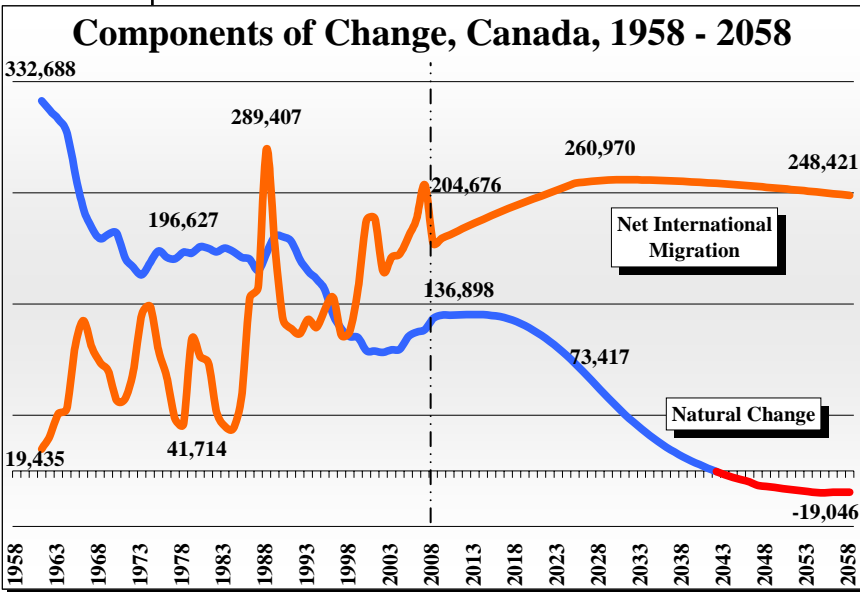
Overall, the result of combining projected levels of immigration, emigration and the change in non-permanent residents would see **net international migration** increase from 2008's 204,176 people to 260,970 in 2028, falling thereafter to 260,295 in 2038, 255,003 in 2048, and 248,421 by 2058 (Figure 7). While representing a 28 percent increase over the next two decades, the peak of 260,972 net immigrants in 2028 is well below levels seen in the late-1980s.

The final component of Canada's changing demography that needs to be considered is **natural change**, or the annual change in population resulting from the differenc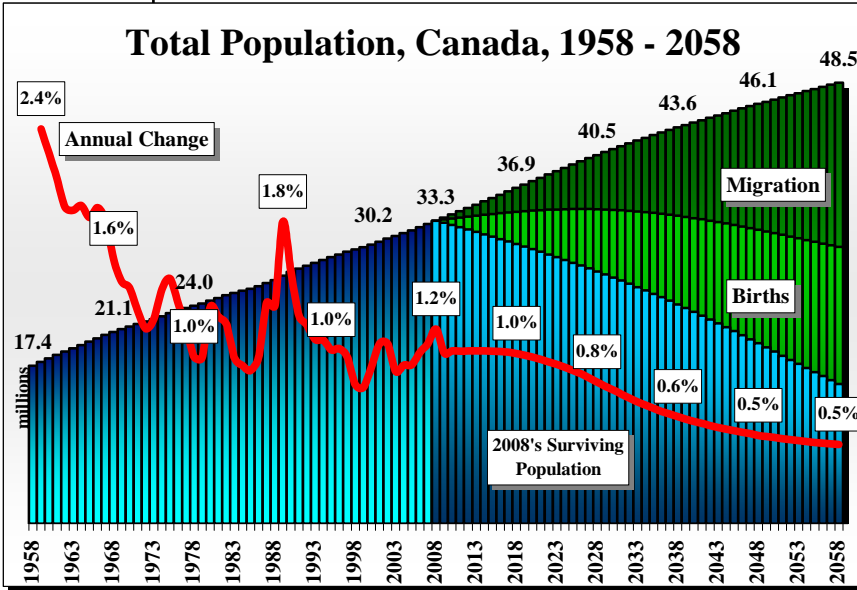e between births and deaths. Considering the projections of age specific birth rates and age and sex specific mortality rates presented above, natural change would be a net contributor to the Canadian population in the short- and medium-term (a situation known as natural *increase*), but over the longer-term of the projection period would actually serve to subtract people from the national population (this is know as natural *decrease)*. Figure 7 shows that natural change, which added 136,898 people to Canada in 2008, would add 73,414 in 2028 and 12,593 in 2038, before becoming negative and subtracting 13,905 in 2048 and a further 19,049 by 2058. It is also interesting to note how this pattern contrasts that of the past 50 years: between 1958 and the mid 1980's natural increase added more people to the Canadian population each year than net immigration. Trends in demography and migration saw this change after the mid-80's as net migration added, on average, more people to our population than natural increase. Our demography will see this pattern continue over the

coming years, again driven by the post War boom aging out of the high fertility stage of the lifecycle towards higher mortality stages.

4. Canada's Future Population

Combining the projected levels and composition of migration with future age specific birth and death rates and Canada's 2008 base population results in a projection of demographic change in Canada to 2058. This trend-based projection would see Canada's population increase from 33.3 million today to 40.5 million in 2028, 46.1 million in 2048, and 48.5 million by 2058 (Figure 8). While ad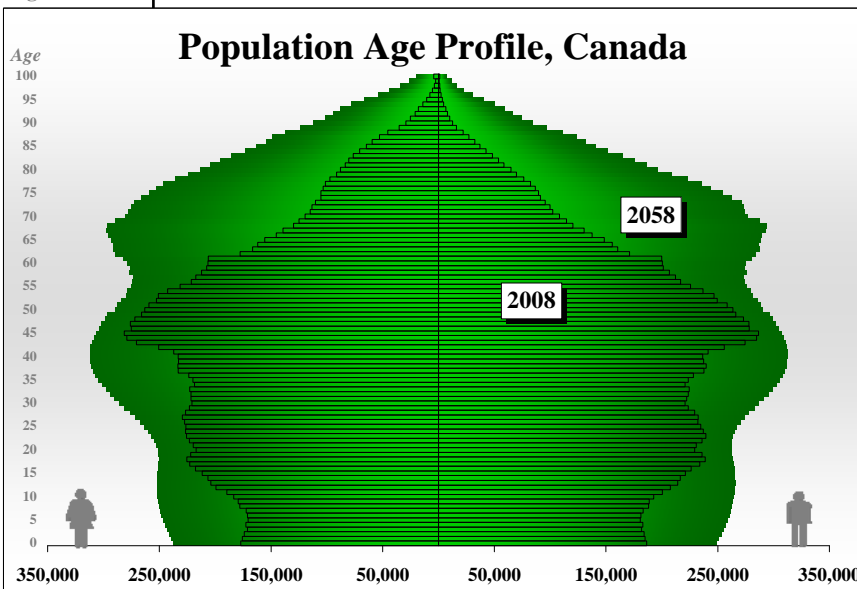ding another 15.2 million people over the next five decades seems like significant growth, it would actually represent a period of relatively slow growth in the Canadian population relative to its historical context: annual growth would decline from today's 1.2 percent towards 0.8 percent in 2028 and further to 0.5 percent by 2058, well below the one to 2.4 percent annual rates seen historically.

Figure 8

Total Population, Canada, 1958 - 2058

The 15.3 million survivors from the 2008 population would make up 32 percent of the country's population by 2058, with children born to this population after 2008 accounting for another 31 percent, and the contribution of net immigration accounting for the remaining 37 percent. To place this in context, the 2006 Census showed that 40 percent of people five years of age and older in Canada were either immigrants or the children of immigrants. Thus, the projection for 2058 is a Canada with an ancestry pattern not much different from today, something that is not surprising given the use of a historically-based projection of future immigration levels.

In addition to growing, Canada's population will continue to grow older. While every age group is projected to grow over the next five decades, Figure 9 shows the most significant change would be seen in the older age groups. To put these changes into perspective, adding 15.2 million new residents to Canada over the next five decades would see the total population grow by 46 percent, with all age groups under the age of 65 growing much more slowly than the population as a whole. This would be contrasted by the 65 and older age groups, which would all grow much more rapidly. These older age groups will also add a far greater number of people than the younger age groups.

Figure 9

Population Age Profile, Canada

More specifically, the 85-plus group would see the greatest relative increase (331 percent) as 1.9 million more people would comprise

this age group by 2058 compared to today (Figure 10); this represents more than a quadrupling of the 85-plus population from 2008. The 75 to 84 age group is projected to grow by 169 percent, adding 2.65 million people. While the greatest relative growth will come to these two eldest age groups, the largest absolute growth – 3.25 million more people – is projected for the 65 to 74 age group, which would more than double in size by 2058 (135 percent growth).
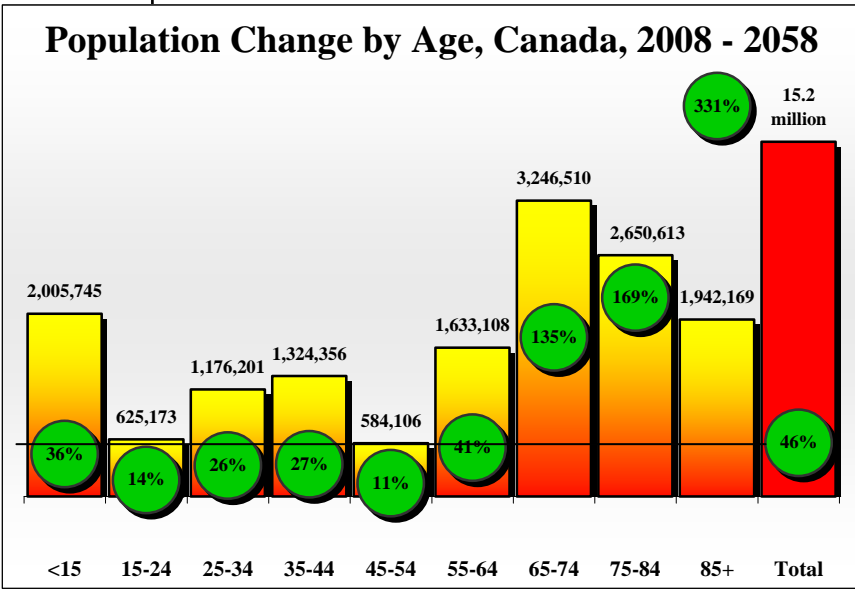
Figure 10

Population Change by Age, Canada, 2008 - 2058

In contrast to these age groups, which are all projected to more than double in size, the under-65 population would grow by between eleven and 41 percent. The 55 to 64 population is projected to grow the fastest among the younger age groups, at 41 percent (with an additional 1.63 million people by 2058), while the under-15 group would add two million people (36 percent growth). On both a relative and absolute basis the 45 to 54 age group would increase the slowest, adding only 584,106 people over the next five decades (11 percent growth). The 15 to 24 age group is projected to grow by 625,173 people over the next five decades (a 14 percent increase over 2008), the 24 to 34 group is projected to add almost 1.2 million people (26 percent growth), and the 35 to 44 population would add 1.3 million people (27 percent growth).

To further illustrate the impact of these demographic changes, it is interesting to consider the changes in the working-aged population (generally-speaking those between the ages of 20 and 64) relative to the seniors population (those aged 65-plus) and the youngsters (those under 20). Segmenting the population in this way and comparing the relative sizes of each group is commonly referred to as the youth and elderly *beneficiary ratios*, which are meant to represent the relationship between the size of the beneficiary population (as it relates to things like pension plans, health care, or education, for example) and the contributory population (those of working age who contribute to these programs via taxation and plan instalments).

In 2008, there were 197 persons aged 65 and older per 1,000 people of working age, resulting in a seniors' beneficiary ratio of 197. On the other hand, there were 242 kids under the age of 20 per 1,000 people of working age (20 to 64) in Canada for a youth beneficiary ratio or 242. This compares to 1958's seniors' beneficiary ratio of 130 people per 1,000 of working age, and a youth beneficiary ratio of 555 per 1,000 of working age. Therefore, over the past five decades there was a 56 percent <u>drop</u> in the youth beneficiary ratio and a 52 percent <u>increase</u> in the seniors' beneficiary ratio. Over the coming five decades the aging of our current population would see the seniors' beneficiary ratio grow by 121 percent to 435 seniors per 1,000 people of working age, and the youth beneficiary ratio would rise to 267 per 1,000.

Over the next five decades total beneficiary ratio would increase by YYY percent from III to IIII. After almost five decades of decline in the total beneficiary ratio will begin to climb again around 2011. Much like the increases in the ratio that was seen during the early 1960's, changes over the coming years will be drive by the aging of the post War boom, only this time it will be driven by their aging through retirement (and resulting increases in the elderly beneficiary ratio) instead of through childhood.

Put another way, for every senior in Canada today there are 4.6 people of working age. Looking back to the lat 1950's the ratio was in the range of 6.8 people of working age for every person 65 and older. By 2058 the ratio would be less than half of what it is today, with there being only 2.1 people of working age per senior.

5. Canada's Regions

The preceding section outlines the factors and approach considered in the development of demographic projections for Canada. Precisely the same steps and approach were followed in the development of projections for each of the regions of Canada, with the additional consideration of migration between these regions. It is with respect to migration rates that marked regional differences are found; while birth and death rates are similar across the country, migration levels are widely divergent. This applies to both inter-regional migration (people moving between regions within Canada) and international migration. In the process of modeling future regional populations, each flow is considered independently, not only on an individual age and sex basis, but also in terms of the direction of flow (in other words, into and out of the regions). For purposes of this discussion, only total net flows (the annual number of in-migrants minus out-migrants) have been presented.

The largest net inter-regional population flow is projected to be into the province of Alberta. With other regions in Canada adding 22,611 people to Alberta's population in 2008, trends would indicate that this will abate somewhat, with projected migration falling to 15,958 by 2028 when it will attain its long-run steady state level (Table 5). While a significant number, this net flow represents under one percent of the province's population in 2008, and will represent 0.2 percent in 2058. In contrast, net inter-provincial migration reduced the population of Ontario by 32,125 people (0.2 percent of its population) in 2008, a level that is projected to decline to 13,512 net out-migrants by 2028.

Table 5

Net Inter-regional Migration, Canada's Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058						
	2008	**2018**	**2028**	**2038**	**2048**	**2058**
Alberta	22,611	17,467	15,958	15,958	15,958	15,958
Atlantic Canada	-6,768	2,847	5,144	5,144	5,144	5,144
British Columbia	27,688	14,556	13,509	13,509	13,509	13,509
Manitoba	-1,906	-4,767	-4,723	-4,723	-4,723	-4,723
North Territories	-1,385	-528	-296	-296	-296	-296
Ontario	-32,125	-17,294	-13,512	-13,512	-13,512	-13,512
Quebec	-10,099	-11,016	-12,846	-12,846	-12,846	-12,846
Saskatchewan	2,484	-1,265	-3,233	-3,233	-3,233	-3,233

Table 6

Net International Migration, Canada's Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058							Share of Population	
	2008	**2018**	**2028**	**2038**	**2048**	**2058**	**2008**	**2058**
Alberta	17,985	15,378	16,845	16,606	16,039	15,319	0.50%	0.24%
Atlantic Canada	4,395	7,374	7,969	7,911	7,719	7,460	0.19%	0.31%
British Columbia	36,376	42,700	48,167	48,118	47,138	45,847	0.83%	0.60%
Manitoba	7,724	5,611	6,101	6,022	5,848	5,634	0.64%	0.39%
North Territories	68	106	116	107	96	84	0.06%	0.06%
Ontario	95,127	126,087	137,011	136,985	134,572	131,034	0.74%	0.66%
Quebec	39,263	38,382	41,281	41,135	40,301	39,108	0.51%	0.42%
Saskatchewan	3,239	3,089	3,481	3,411	3,290	3,140	0.32%	0.26%

All of Canada's regions are net beneficiaries of net-international migration, with the number of international in-migrants (the sum of the number of immigrants plus returning Canadians and the change in the number of non-permanent residents) exceeding the number of international out-migrants (permanent emigrants plus the number of Canadians taking up temporary residences outside of Canada) in all regions (Table 6). On an absolute basis, Ontario is projected to continue to have the country's highest level of net-international migration, adding 95,127 people to its population in 2008 (0.74 percent of its population), and 131,034 by 2058. Net immigration makes the smallest absolute and relative contribution to the population of Northern Canada (68 people in 2008, 0.06 percent of its population), a scenario that is projected to continue into the future.

Combining these migratory flows with the natural process of aging, natality and mortality in each region over the projection period leads to a projection of the population for each of the regions, and, by aggregation, for Canada as a whole.

6. The Projections

Results of the demographic projections for Canada and its eight regions are presented in a standard format in the following pages of this report. The presentation begins with two tables followed by four charts. The first table presents projected total population for every fifth year over the next five decades, plus the annual average rate of growth and the absolute incremental change in population for each five-year period. This is followed by a tabulation of the components driving this change, including the contribution of natural increase (births minus deaths), net international migration, and in the case of the regional tabulations, domestic migration. The second table focuses on the age composition (for nine age groups) of the projected populations for Canada and each region for every fifth year from 2008 to 2058.

The four charts show *a)* the annual level of net migration and natural increase from 1978 to 2058; *b)* total population and the annual growth rate from 1978 to 2058; *c)* the age profile by single years of age and sex for the population in 2008 and in 2058; and *d)* the absolute and percentage growth between 2008 and 2058 of each of the nine age groups.

These tables and charts represent summaries of the underlying output from the projection models. The full detail of the output comprises annual estimates and projections for the 1978 to 2058 period by single years of age for both males and females. Some users of these projections may find it useful to have the results tabulated for different years, age groups or for both males and females separately: this can be done on a cost recovery basis, so please contact us if you are interested in such alternative tabulations.

While it has become common practice to round output values so as not to impart a level of precision to the projections, this practice makes any subsequent analysis by the reader difficult as numbers commonly "*will not add up due to rounding*". To facilitate further analyses of the projections presented here, the output in the following pages has not been rounded; this is not to suggest a greater level of precision than other projections, but merely to make it easier for readers to build their own tabulations using this output.
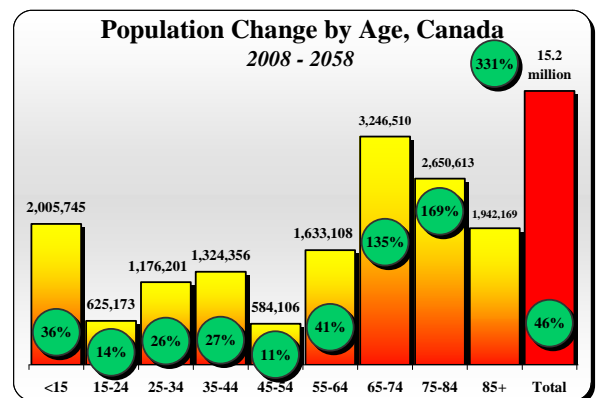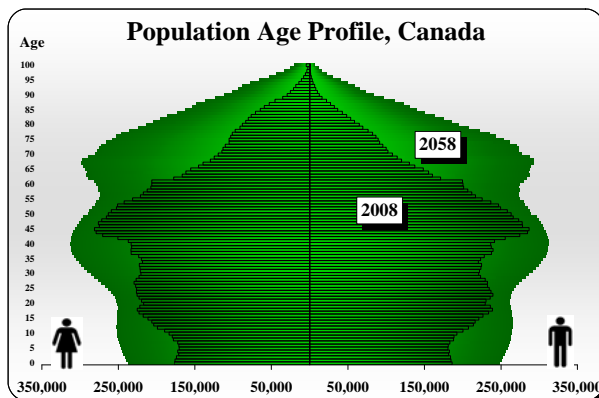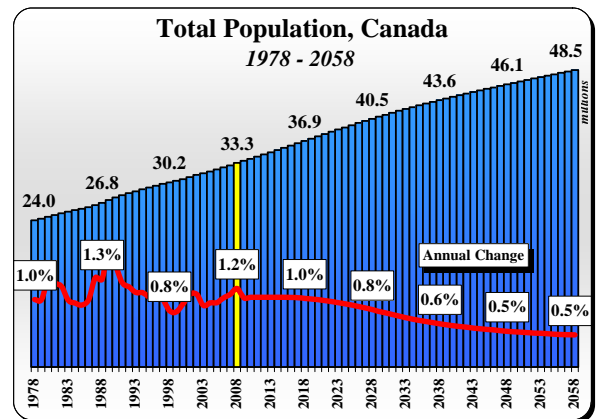
Both these projections and those conducted by other organizations point to a demographic future that has never been experienced in Canadian history; one where all regions will see dramatic growth in their older population and at best slow growth in the younger population (at the worst, they will decline). These changes in the age structure of the country and its regions will offer significant opportunities and challenges, with changing demography affecting everything from demand for larger print in the local paper and longer walk lights at intersections to demand for changes in housing, public transit, recreation, health care and pensions.

Some of these opportunities and challenges have been explored in other Urban Futures reports including: *A Perfect Storm, Sustaining Canada's Economy During Our Next Demographic Transition*; *Changing People, Changing Participation: Demographic and Behavioural Trends as a Context for the Future of the Canada Pension Plan, 2001 to 2051*; *Healthy Choices: Demographics and Health Spending In Canada*; and *Just Numbers: Demographic Change and Immigration in Canada's Future*, all of which can be downloaded from **www.urbanfutures.com**. We encourage the use of these projections to both further explore some of the topics we have considered and to consider new subject areas that we have not, as it is only through analysis and discussion that the opportunities can be found and the challenges mitigated.

Profile of Canada

Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058

Canada	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	2053	2058
Total Population	33,311,324	35,069,556	36,912,696	38,764,197	40,532,342	42,131,492	43,571,255	44,896,733	46,140,518	47,329,444	48,483,221

		2008-2013	2013-2018	2018-2023	2023-2028	2028-2033	2033-2038	2038-2043	2043-2048	2048-2053	2053-2058
	Avg. Ann. Change	-	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Aggregate Change	**Population**	-	1,758,232	1,843,140	1,851,501	1,768,145	1,599,150	1,439,764	1,325,477	1,243,785	1,188,926	1,153,777
	Natural Increase	-	697,223	696,246	629,469	481,195	291,703	133,928	28,236	-40,521	-79,256	-96,072
	Net Intl Mig.	-	1,059,327	1,146,575	1,222,031	1,286,950	1,307,814	1,305,835	1,297,241	1,284,306	1,268,181	1,249,848

Population by Age, 2008 - 2058

Canada	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	2053	2058
<15	5,597,664	5,706,454	6,100,832	6,484,955	6,688,904	6,740,828	6,773,597	6,913,378	7,165,712	7,426,700	7,603,409
15-24	4,540,053	4,431,829	4,138,546	4,102,510	4,388,541	4,724,342	4,937,437	5,002,743	4,984,391	5,017,232	5,165,226
25-34	4,502,191	4,877,243	5,113,376	5,055,950	4,807,113	4,798,774	5,093,964	5,429,848	5,640,593	5,701,969	5,678,392
35-44	4,874,087	4,711,814	4,979,668	5,392,564	5,662,927	5,628,729	5,387,457	5,378,210	5,667,898	5,996,197	6,198,443
45-54	5,275,286	5,340,221	5,010,240	4,872,759	5,158,051	5,580,962	5,854,628	5,822,518	5,583,583	5,573,722	5,859,694
55-64	3,958,989	4,607,570	5,177,976	5,263,287	4,965,995	4,852,720	5,145,250	5,568,600	5,845,318	5,820,900	5,592,854
65-74	2,406,698	2,992,521	3,665,489	4,297,017	4,859,743	4,968,056	4,720,307	4,645,442	4,948,484	5,370,458	5,652,974
75-84	1,570,125	1,669,419	1,882,870	2,378,782	2,937,632	3,479,247	3,970,237	4,080,678	3,915,538	3,910,242	4,218,257
85+	586,231	732,485	843,701	916,373	1,063,436	1,357,832	1,688,379	2,055,316	2,389,000	2,512,024	2,513,972

Components of Population Change, Canada 1978 - 2058

Total Population, Canada 1978 - 2058

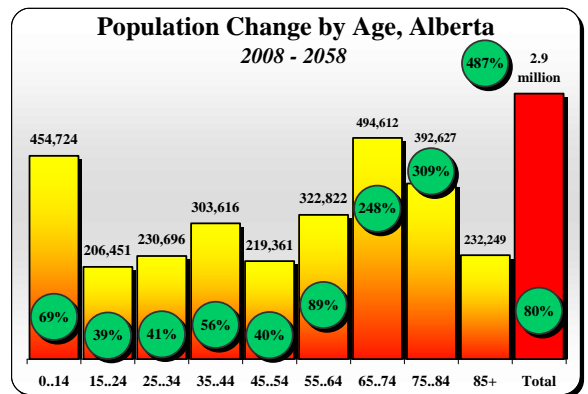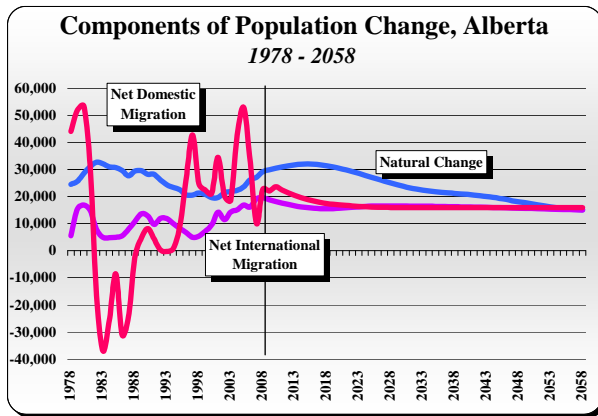Population Age Profile, Canada

Population Change by Age, Canada 2008 - 2058
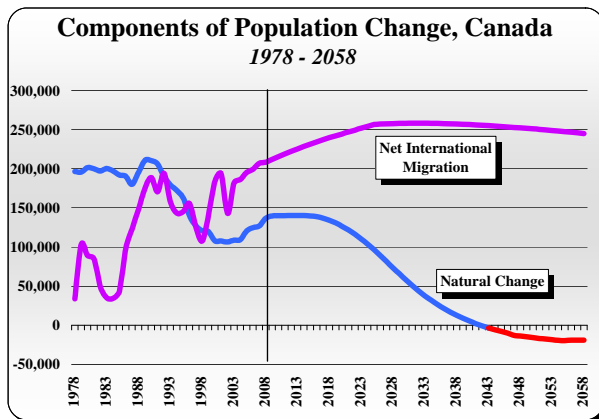
Profile of Alberta

Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058											
Alberta	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
Total Population	3,585,142	3,934,598	4,266,655	4,581,904	4,881,262	5,164,454	5,436,984	5,703,080	5,960,476	6,206,460	6,442,299
% of Canada's Population	10.8%	11.2%	11.6%	11.8%	12.0%	12.3%	12.5%	12.7%	12.9%	13.1%	13.3%
		2008-2013	**2013-2018**	**2018-2023**	**2023-2028**	**2028-2033**	**2033-2038**	**2038-2043**	**2043-2048**	**2048-2053**	**2053-2058**
Avg. Ann. Change	-	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
Aggregate Change — Population	-	349,456	332,057	315,249	299,358	283,191	272,531	266,096	257,396	245,984	235,839
Natural Increase	-	151,857	159,243	151,803	135,549	119,119	109,111	103,761	96,451	86,677	78,332
Net Intl Mig.	-	85,519	77,749	78,548	83,037	84,281	83,628	82,543	81,153	79,515	77,716
Net Domestic Mig.	-	112,080	95,065	84,899	80,771	79,791	79,791	79,791	79,791	79,791	79,791

Population by Age, 2008 - 2058											
Alberta	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
<15	654,456	719,863	804,623	869,082	894,566	905,405	925,944	969,412	1,026,699	1,077,151	1,109,180
15-24	534,761	523,696	504,705	523,738	587,573	646,173	671,874	678,134	682,538	702,765	741,212
25-34	565,741	638,765	660,073	639,185	618,359	638,015	702,193	760,781	786,370	792,399	796,437
35-44	539,171	569,982	632,946	698,406	718,144	698,093	677,571	696,870	760,291	818,015	842,787
45-54	554,434	566,669	557,828	584,760	646,286	711,648	731,606	711,978	691,731	710,895	773,795
55-64	362,331	460,349	541,942	554,311	547,188	575,184	636,754	701,836	722,377	704,123	685,153
65-74	199,658	256,843	336,072	428,410	506,379	520,623	517,555	547,250	608,500	672,654	694,270
75-84	126,938	138,996	158,097	206,128	271,546	349,198	415,052	428,875	431,668	462,146	519,565
85+	47,652	59,436	70,369	77,884	91,220	120,115	158,436	207,943	250,303	266,312	279,901

Components of Population Change, Alberta *1978 - 2058*

Total Population, Alberta *1978 - 2058*

Population Age Profile, Alberta

Population Change by Age, Alberta *2008 - 2058*
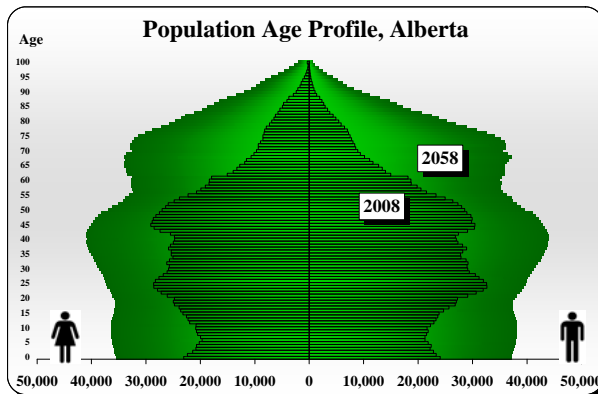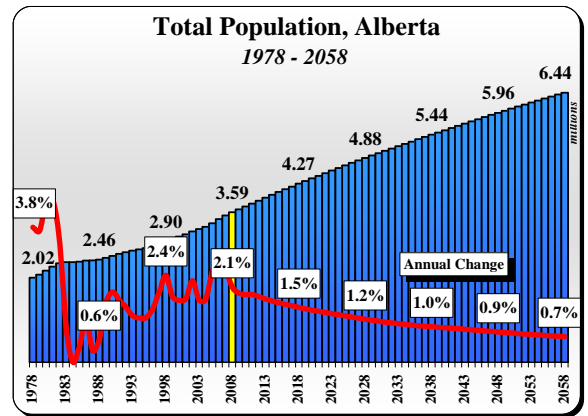
Profile of Atlantic Canada

Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058											
Atlantic	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
Total Population	2,333,325	2,348,817	2,384,963	2,424,666	2,457,329	2,474,509	2,477,015	2,468,579	2,454,189	2,438,418	2,424,137
% of Canada's Population	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.3%	6.1%	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%
		2008-2013	**2013-2018**	**2018-2023**	**2023-2028**	**2028-2033**	**2033-2038**	**2038-2043**	**2043-2048**	**2048-2053**	**2053-2058**
Avg. Ann. Change	-	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Population	-	15,492	36,145	39,703	32,663	17,180	2,506	-8,436	-14,390	-15,771	-14,281
Natural Increase	-	1,289	-5,479	-15,931	-31,030	-48,029	-62,940	-73,551	-79,033	-79,843	-77,710
Net Intl Mig.	-	26,263	34,065	37,770	39,514	39,858	39,727	39,396	38,924	38,353	37,710
Net Domestic Mig.	-	-12,060	7,559	17,865	24,179	25,719	25,719	25,719	25,719	25,719	25,719

Population by Age, 2008 - 2058											
Atlantic	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
<15	358,200	338,188	335,924	338,499	336,711	328,403	319,394	314,894	314,827	315,291	313,188
15-24	303,230	276,624	249,380	237,576	237,433	242,721	245,309	240,889	233,112	227,910	227,088
25-34	277,583	283,218	291,813	279,696	259,963	251,550	252,152	257,470	260,016	255,513	247,615
35-44	334,803	300,077	291,493	305,124	317,976	307,662	288,493	280,444	280,914	286,018	288,314
45-54	385,397	375,093	341,159	312,184	306,700	321,738	334,949	324,894	306,002	298,056	298,514
55-64	321,669	357,354	379,905	373,243	342,823	316,502	312,218	327,619	341,092	331,697	313,645
65-74	191,136	242,042	294,331	329,977	353,818	350,302	324,493	302,304	300,207	316,274	330,256
75-84	114,690	123,707	143,453	185,380	227,177	257,514	279,267	278,730	261,106	247,181	249,226
85+	46,617	52,514	57,504	62,986	74,727	98,116	120,739	141,334	156,914	160,479	156,291

Components of Population Change, Atlantic Canada
1978 - 2058

Total Population, Atlantic Canada
1978 - 2058

Population Age Profile, Atlantic Canada

Population Change by Age, Atlantic Canada
2008 - 2058
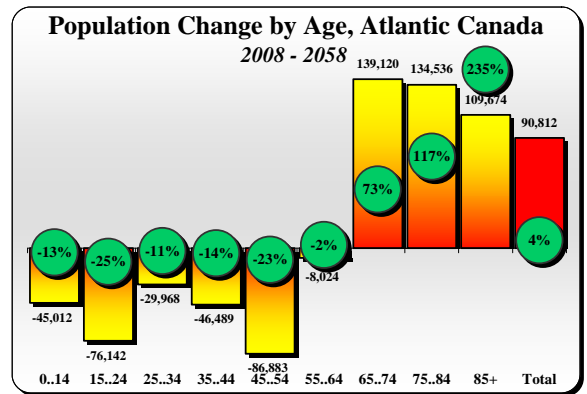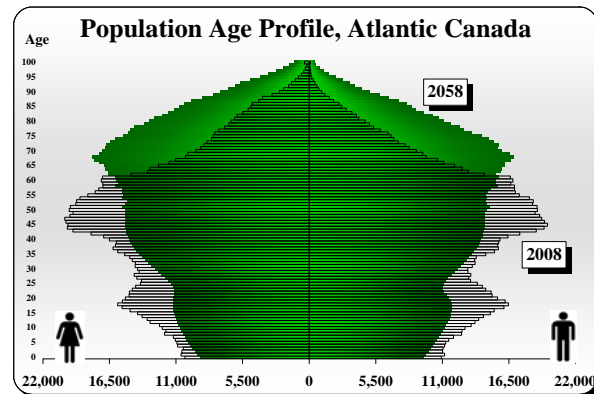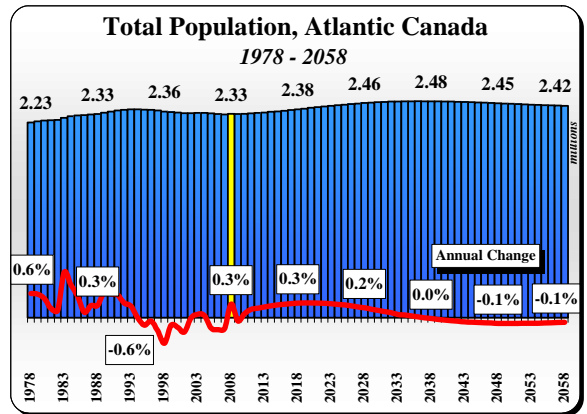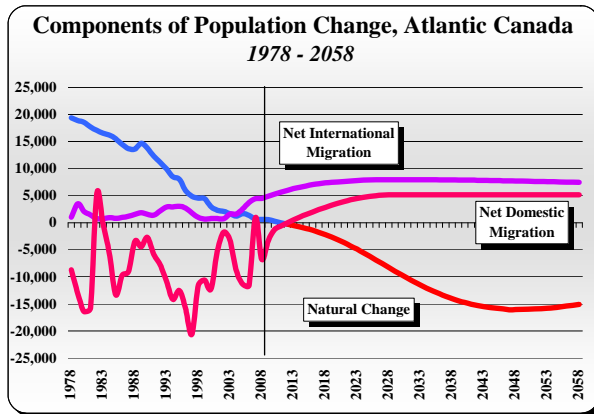
Profile of British Columbia

Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058										
British Columbia	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
Total Population	4,381,603	4,753,072	5,121,139	5,493,662	5,859,538	6,204,639	6,525,407	6,829,196	7,122,268	7,406,943	7,683,454
% of Canada's Population	13.2%	13.6%	13.9%	14.2%	14.5%	14.7%	15.0%	15.2%	15.4%	15.6%	15.8%

			2008-2013	**2013-2018**	**2018-2023**	**2023-2028**	**2028-2033**	**2033-2038**	**2038-2043**	**2043-2048**	**2048-2053**	**2053-2058**
	Avg. Ann. Change	-	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Aggregate Change	**Population**	-	371,469	368,067	372,523	365,876	345,101	320,769	303,789	293,072	284,675	276,511
	Natural Increase	-	77,290	85,728	81,508	62,456	35,555	11,701	-3,523	-11,848	-17,375	-22,319
	Net Intl Mig.	-	188,426	204,120	219,878	235,167	242,001	241,523	239,768	237,375	234,506	231,285
	Net Domestic Mig.	-	105,752	78,219	71,137	68,253	67,545	67,545	67,545	67,545	67,545	67,545

Population by Age, 2008 - 2058										
British Columbia	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
<15	686,159	720,902	796,435	876,485	925,213	947,112	963,044	994,312	1,044,291	1,098,181	1,139,646
15-24	589,689	579,763	545,112	546,088	598,399	666,851	712,656	732,526	737,833	749,072	777,601
25-34	575,925	671,626	721,266	711,822	684,399	692,109	747,204	815,236	860,269	879,256	883,560
35-44	640,335	639,309	694,721	790,003	844,339	839,244	813,553	820,961	875,023	941,669	985,193
45-54	702,258	724,785	709,568	708,379	766,334	863,386	918,410	913,704	888,270	895,431	948,757
55-64	550,870	648,575	724,723	746,729	734,923	736,764	795,671	892,164	947,317	943,773	919,800
65-74	333,757	425,431	533,397	627,661	703,408	728,087	720,988	726,534	786,459	881,489	936,789
75-84	216,912	237,016	274,028	351,299	442,269	523,408	590,837	614,908	614,716	626,250	686,110
85+	85,698	105,665	121,888	135,194	160,254	207,679	263,043	318,851	368,091	391,823	405,997

Components of Population Change, British Columbia *1978 - 2058*

Total Population, British Columbia *1978 - 2058*

Population Age Profile, British Columbia

Population Change by Age, British Columbia *2008 - 2058*
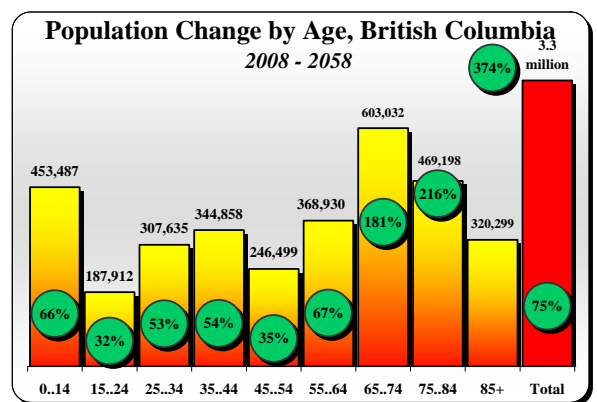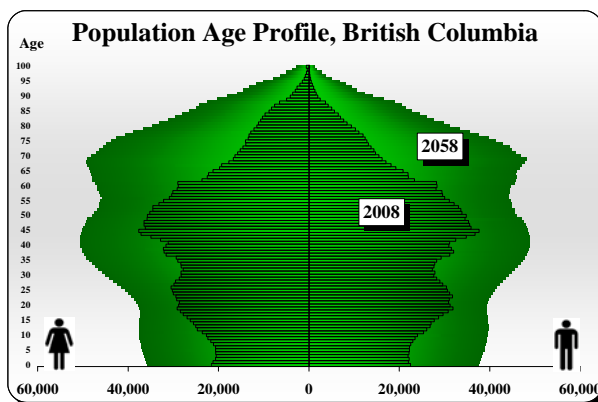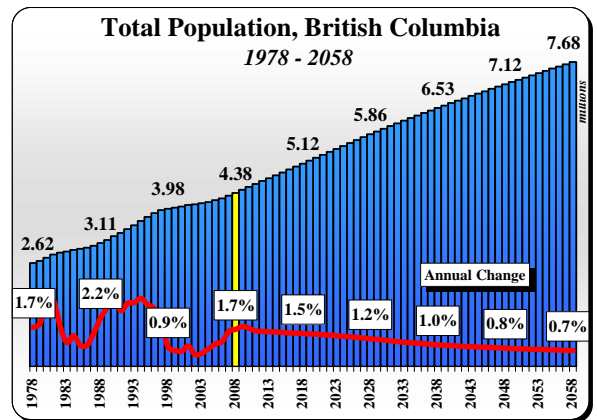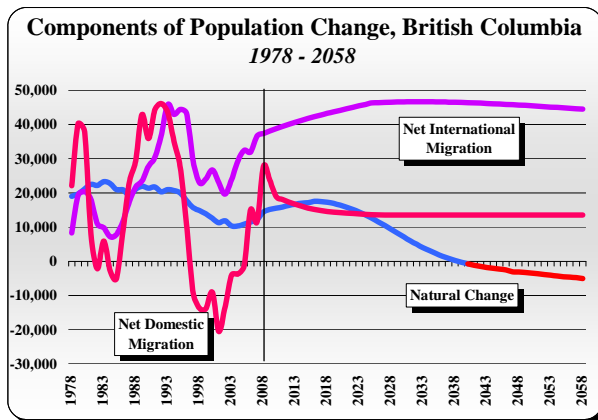
Profile of Manitoba

Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058											
Manitoba	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
Total Population	1,207,959	1,248,033	1,281,454	1,313,589	1,342,854	1,366,364	1,384,456	1,399,001	1,411,424	1,422,688	1,433,632
% of Canada's Population	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%
		2008-2013	**2013-2018**	**2018-2023**	**2023-2028**	**2028-2033**	**2033-2038**	**2038-2043**	**2043-2048**	**2048-2053**	**2053-2058**
Avg. Ann. Change	-	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Population	-	40,074	33,421	32,135	29,265	23,510	18,092	14,545	12,423	11,264	10,944
Natural Increase	-	27,519	28,727	27,354	22,824	16,608	11,401	8,206	6,515	5,848	6,060
Net Intl Mig.	-	35,046	29,302	28,557	30,093	30,519	30,308	29,956	29,525	29,033	28,500
Net Domestic Mig.	-	-22,491	-24,608	-23,776	-23,652	-23,617	-23,617	-23,617	-23,617	-23,617	-23,617

Population by Age, 2008 - 2058											
Manitoba	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
<15	229,179	231,407	239,473	247,563	249,385	246,259	242,638	243,018	247,471	252,150	253,778
15-24	174,264	172,324	161,081	156,526	162,065	170,117	173,916	172,861	168,991	167,069	169,361
25-34	157,615	169,224	176,740	173,532	163,153	159,380	165,154	173,172	176,901	175,759	171,782
35-44	162,621	155,950	159,577	169,217	177,021	174,340	164,125	160,278	165,870	173,658	177,155
45-54	181,543	176,078	159,273	151,890	155,808	165,737	173,611	170,993	160,883	157,051	162,554
55-64	136,282	157,024	172,562	167,541	152,048	145,541	149,799	159,806	167,780	165,438	155,750
65-74	81,725	99,155	120,621	140,464	155,835	152,181	139,013	134,009	138,861	148,973	157,135
75-84	58,529	57,542	61,547	76,168	93,781	110,556	123,842	121,552	112,426	110,010	115,579
85+	26,201	29,329	30,581	30,688	33,757	42,253	52,356	63,312	72,241	72,580	70,538

Components of Population Change, Manitoba 1978 - 2058

Total Population, Manitoba 1978 - 2058

Population Age Profile, Manitoba

Population Change by Age, Manitoba 2008 - 2058
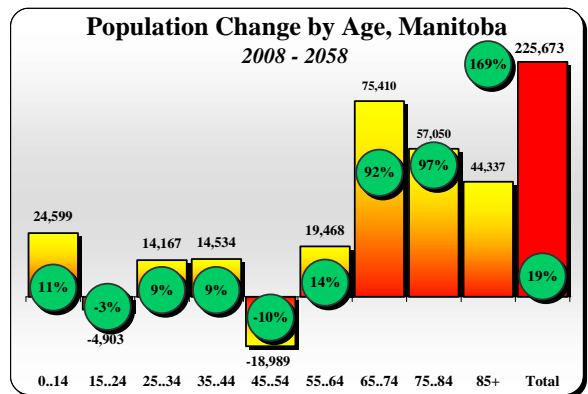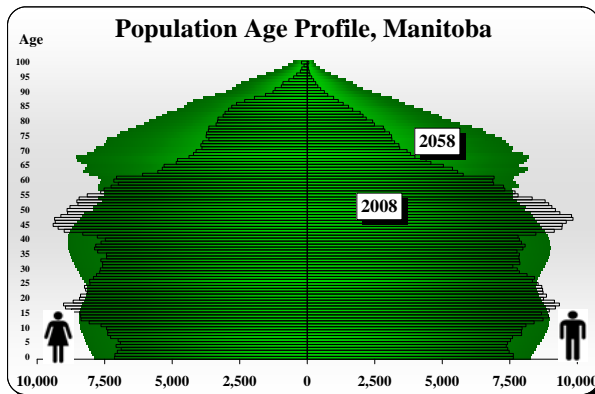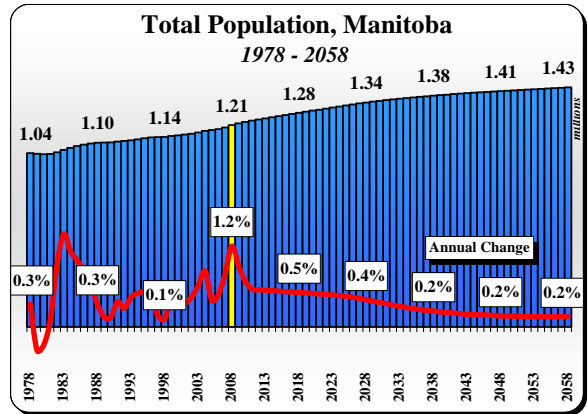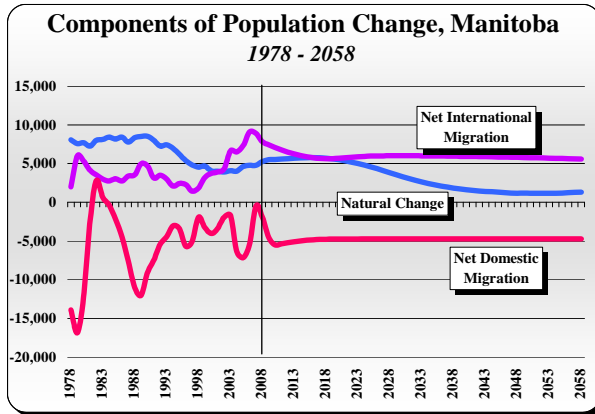
Profile of Northern Canada

Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058											
North	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
Total Population	107,810	108,764	111,842	115,962	120,395	124,425	127,972	131,291	134,620	138,169	141,978
% of Canada's Population	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
		2008-2013	**2013-2018**	**2018-2023**	**2023-2028**	**2028-2033**	**2033-2038**	**2038-2043**	**2043-2048**	**2048-2053**	**2053-2058**
Avg. Ann. Change	-	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Aggregate Change — **Population**	-	954	3,078	4,120	4,432	4,030	3,547	3,319	3,329	3,548	3,809
Natural Increase	-	6,340	6,107	5,838	5,483	4,936	4,475	4,273	4,311	4,559	4,849
Net Intl Mig.	-	390	487	544	577	574	551	525	497	468	439
Net Domestic Mig.	-	-5,776	-3,516	-2,262	-1,628	-1,479	-1,479	-1,479	-1,479	-1,479	-1,479

Population by Age, 2008 - 2058											
North	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
<15	25,715	24,773	25,141	25,722	26,590	27,195	27,627	28,050	28,663	29,392	30,089
15-24	17,969	17,528	16,098	15,917	16,341	16,799	17,478	18,019	18,339	18,548	18,900
25-34	16,534	17,067	18,582	19,044	18,214	18,304	18,787	19,255	19,938	20,483	20,805
35-44	16,424	14,336	13,889	15,189	17,108	17,749	16,955	17,024	17,480	17,923	18,579
45-54	15,915	15,362	13,744	12,284	12,147	13,556	15,487	16,135	15,367	15,448	15,910
55-64	9,798	12,077	13,573	13,420	12,075	10,780	10,712	12,115	14,031	14,685	13,967
65-74	3,644	5,378	7,901	10,066	11,540	11,514	10,442	9,384	9,439	10,801	12,655
75-84	1,484	1,833	2,344	3,612	5,411	6,982	8,136	8,186	7,566	6,940	7,187
85+	327	411	569	708	968	1,544	2,349	3,124	3,798	3,948	3,887

Components of Population Change, Northern Canada *1978 - 2058*

Total Population, Northern Canada *1978 - 2058*

Population Age Profile, Northern Canada

Population Change by Age, Northern Canada *2008 - 2058*
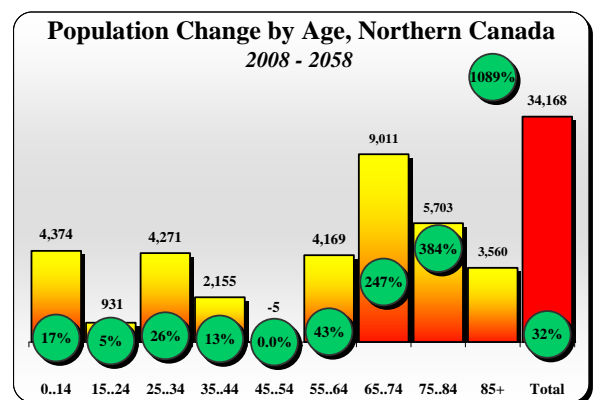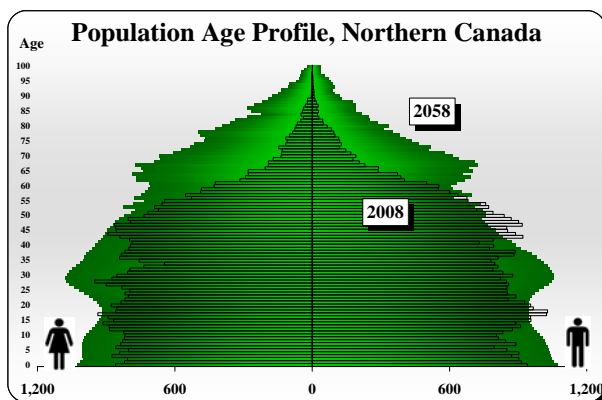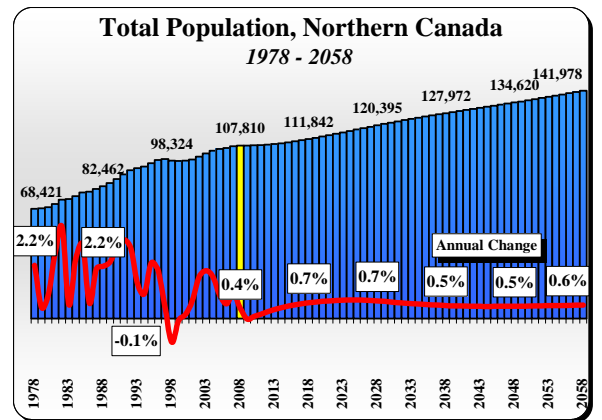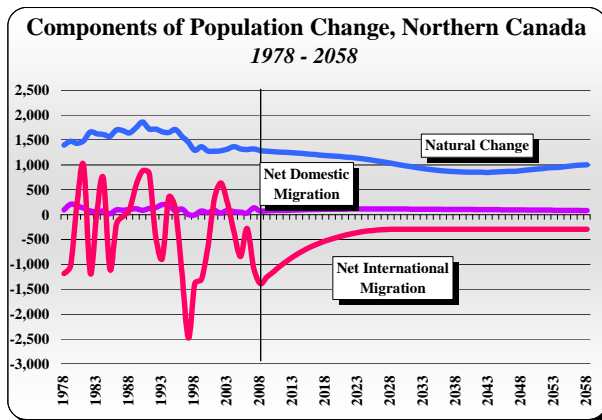
Profile of Ontario

Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058

Ontario	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	2053	2058
Total Population	12,928,996	13,558,196	14,316,688	15,140,122	15,968,521	16,744,020	17,452,430	18,106,210	18,723,157	19,319,769	19,903,014
% of Canada's Population	38.8%	38.7%	38.8%	39.1%	39.4%	39.7%	40.1%	40.3%	40.6%	40.8%	41.1%

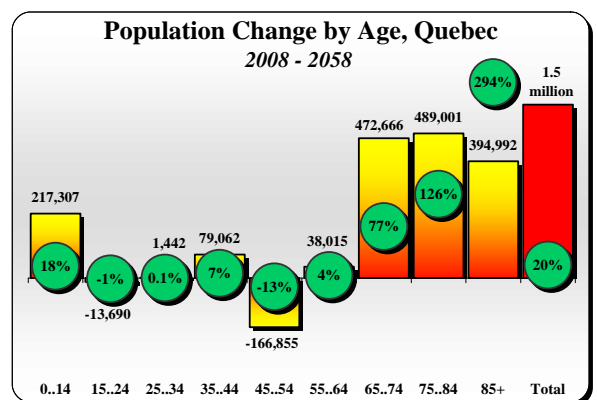|			2008-2013	2013-2018	2018-2023	2023-2028	2028-2033	2033-2038	2038-2043	2043-2048	2048-2053	2053-2058
	Avg. Ann. Change	-	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Aggregate Change	Population	-	629,200	758,492	823,434	828,399	775,499	708,411	653,779	616,947	596,612	583,246
	Natural Increase	-	256,290	264,122	258,600	221,468	156,491	89,389	38,263	7,317	-5,436	-10,029
	Net Intl Mig.	-	515,064	595,850	645,220	676,963	686,569	686,582	683,077	677,192	669,608	660,836
	Net Domestic Mig.	-	-142,155	-101,481	-80,386	-70,032	-67,561	-67,561	-67,561	-67,561	-67,561	-67,561

Population by Age, 2008 - 2058

Ontario		2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	2053	2058
Age Groups	<15	2,218,816	2,211,306	2,337,545	2,499,057	2,637,975	2,708,291	2,742,314	2,791,977	2,883,136	2,997,519	3,098,621
	15-24	1,781,750	1,745,663	1,657,453	1,645,873	1,724,917	1,848,332	1,972,127	2,040,859	2,060,302	2,074,284	2,119,697
	25-34	1,730,255	1,873,412	2,006,353	2,021,074	1,963,157	1,966,566	2,050,053	2,173,847	2,296,537	2,363,249	2,380,015
	35-44	1,963,309	1,861,431	1,926,429	2,114,880	2,274,652	2,303,290	2,249,080	2,251,910	2,333,009	2,453,291	2,571,734
	45-54	2,017,988	2,107,245	2,009,744	1,933,152	2,012,488	2,207,251	2,368,219	2,397,145	2,343,188	2,345,327	2,424,754
	55-64	1,473,010	1,714,048	1,971,750	2,074,224	1,991,610	1,926,100	2,009,329	2,203,881	2,364,809	2,395,931	2,345,436
	65-74	913,688	1,118,881	1,365,490	1,604,771	1,859,202	1,966,278	1,900,361	1,850,736	1,939,893	2,133,119	2,293,648
	75-84	609,560	643,674	716,322	893,947	1,100,549	1,306,425	1,527,904	1,623,422	1,582,365	1,562,015	1,658,390
	85+	220,620	282,537	325,602	353,144	403,972	511,486	633,043	772,433	919,918	995,033	1,010,719

Components of Population Change, Ontario *1978 - 2058*

Total Population, Ontario *1978 - 2058*

Population Age Profile, Ontario

Population Change by Age, Ontario *2008 - 2058*
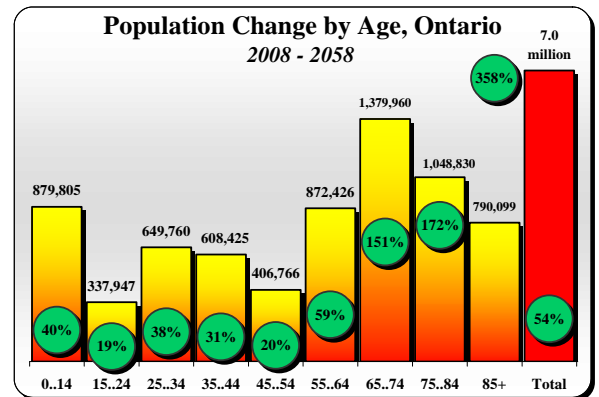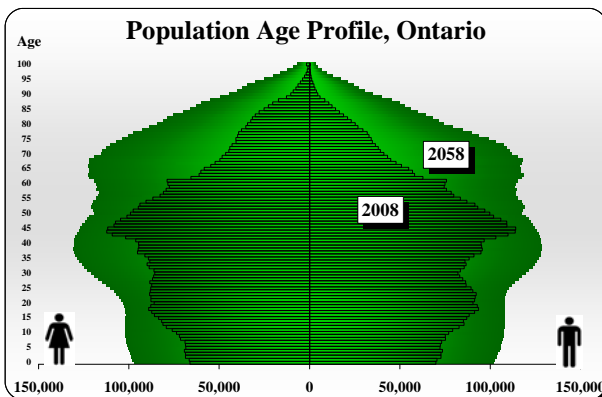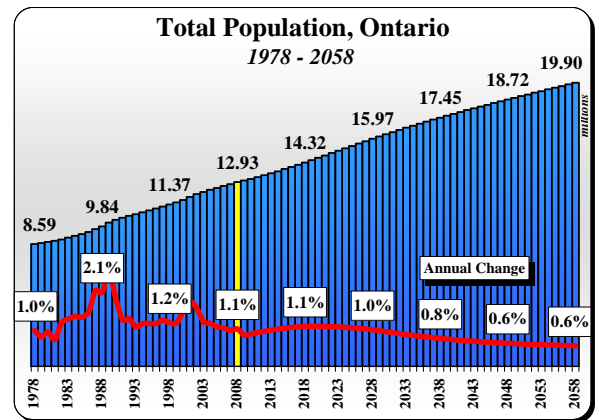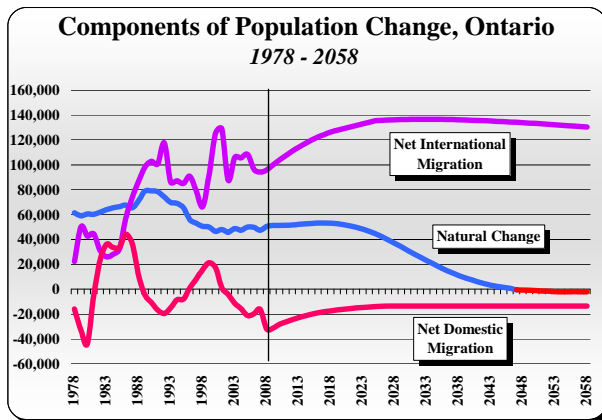
Profile of Quebec

Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058											
Quebec	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
Total Population	7,750,504	8,051,857	8,323,681	8,559,130	8,748,093	8,885,438	8,989,074	9,073,579	9,143,782	9,204,670	9,262,444
% of Canada's Population	23.3%	23.0%	22.5%	22.1%	21.6%	21.1%	20.6%	20.2%	19.8%	19.4%	19.1%
		2008-2013	**2013-2018**	**2018-2023**	**2023-2028**	**2028-2033**	**2033-2038**	**2038-2043**	**2043-2048**	**2048-2053**	**2053-2058**
Avg. Ann. Change	-	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Population	-	301,353	271,824	235,449	188,963	137,345	103,635	84,505	70,203	60,888	57,773
Natural Increase	-	153,947	132,686	97,915	47,519	-5,054	-38,462	-56,284	-68,547	-75,283	-75,438
Net Intl Mig.	-	193,022	189,895	195,543	204,471	206,630	206,328	205,020	202,982	200,401	197,442
Net Domestic Mig.	-	-45,617	-50,757	-58,009	-63,026	-64,231	-64,231	-64,231	-64,231	-64,231	-64,231

(Aggregate Change)

Population by Age, 2008 - 2058											
Quebec	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
<15	1,232,189	1,255,787	1,343,634	1,404,130	1,399,213	1,367,922	1,347,387	1,364,761	1,409,269	1,444,273	1,449,496
15-24	987,525	971,759	872,502	845,036	920,805	984,379	996,152	978,447	948,634	943,726	973,835
25-34	1,048,112	1,075,111	1,083,884	1,068,136	971,713	946,543	1,023,151	1,086,920	1,098,485	1,080,218	1,049,554
35-44	1,090,804	1,044,653	1,120,136	1,144,847	1,155,100	1,141,694	1,046,380	1,021,294	1,097,039	1,159,596	1,169,866
45-54	1,265,321	1,229,488	1,089,872	1,043,703	1,118,888	1,144,429	1,155,480	1,142,535	1,048,150	1,023,348	1,098,466
55-64	993,901	1,124,051	1,224,928	1,192,708	1,060,378	1,019,292	1,095,252	1,121,911	1,134,826	1,123,453	1,031,916
65-74	610,804	761,843	906,747	1,033,664	1,133,851	1,109,622	992,047	961,039	1,038,016	1,066,520	1,083,470
75-84	387,502	413,478	472,555	598,746	718,664	829,393	917,734	902,023	812,902	802,163	876,503
85+	134,346	175,686	209,422	228,160	269,482	342,165	415,491	494,649	556,462	561,373	529,338

(Age Groups)

Components of Population Change, Quebec
1978 - 2058

Total Population, Quebec
1978 - 2058

Population Age Profile, Quebec

Population Change by Age, Quebec
2008 - 2058
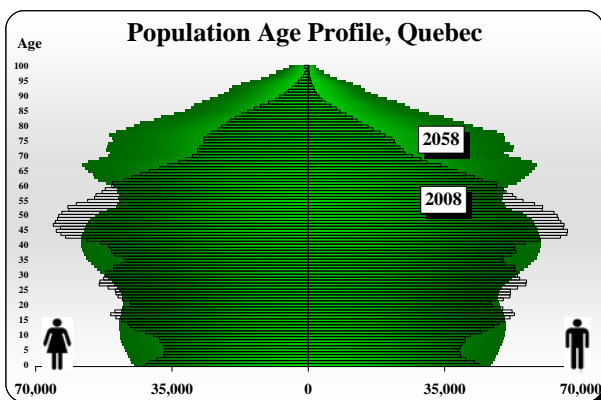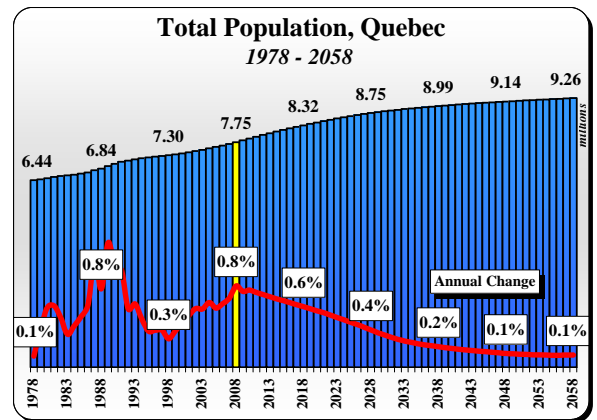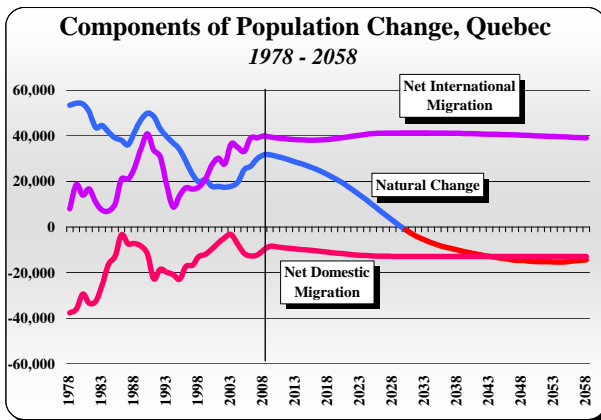
Profile of Saskatchewan

Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058											
Saskatchewan	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
Total Population	1,015,985	1,066,218	1,106,275	1,135,162	1,154,351	1,167,644	1,177,917	1,185,796	1,190,601	1,192,328	1,192,263
% of Canada's Population	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
		2008-2013	**2013-2018**	**2018-2023**	**2023-2028**	**2028-2033**	**2033-2038**	**2038-2043**	**2043-2048**	**2048-2053**	**2053-2058**
Avg. Ann. Change	-	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Population	-	50,233	40,056	28,887	19,189	13,293	10,273	7,880	4,805	1,727	-65
Natural Increase	-	22,689	25,112	22,382	16,926	12,078	9,251	7,090	4,313	1,597	183
Net Intl Mig.	-	15,595	15,107	15,972	17,128	17,381	17,188	16,955	16,658	16,296	15,919
Net Domestic Mig.	-	11,949	-162	-9,467	-14,865	-16,166	-16,166	-16,166	-16,166	-16,166	-16,166

Population by Age, 2008 - 2058											
Saskatchewan	**2008**	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**	**2043**	**2048**	**2053**	**2058**
<15	192,950	204,229	218,057	224,418	219,251	210,241	205,249	206,953	211,357	212,742	209,411
15-24	150,865	144,472	132,216	131,755	141,008	148,970	147,924	141,007	134,642	133,859	137,532
25-34	130,426	148,819	154,665	143,461	128,154	126,306	135,270	143,169	142,078	135,092	128,624
35-44	126,620	126,077	140,477	154,897	158,588	146,656	131,301	129,429	138,273	146,028	144,815
45-54	152,430	145,501	129,052	126,407	139,402	153,218	156,867	145,133	129,993	128,167	136,944
55-64	111,128	134,092	148,592	141,111	124,949	122,557	135,513	149,268	153,087	141,799	127,186
65-74	72,286	82,948	100,929	122,003	135,710	129,447	115,407	114,185	127,109	140,627	144,752
75-84	54,510	53,173	54,523	63,501	78,234	95,772	107,465	102,983	92,789	93,538	105,697
85+	24,770	26,906	27,765	27,608	29,055	34,475	42,921	53,669	61,274	60,477	57,302

Components of Population Change, Saskatchewan
1978 - 2058

Total Population, Saskatchewan
1978 - 2058

Population Age Profile, Saskatchewan

Population Change by Age, Saskatchewan
2008 - 2058
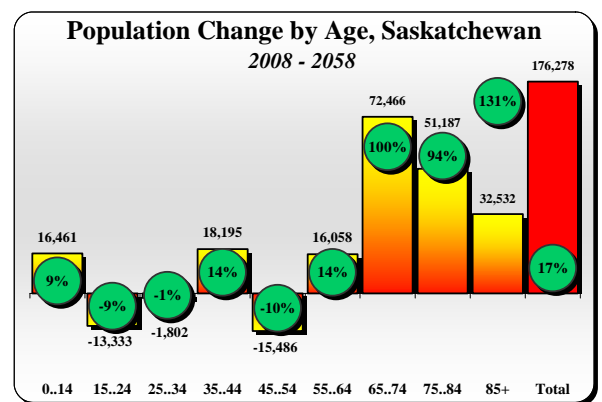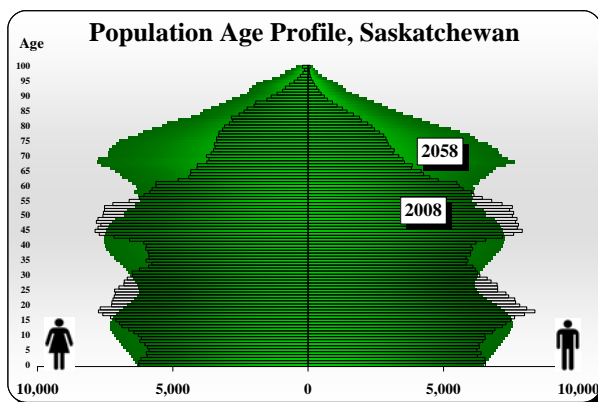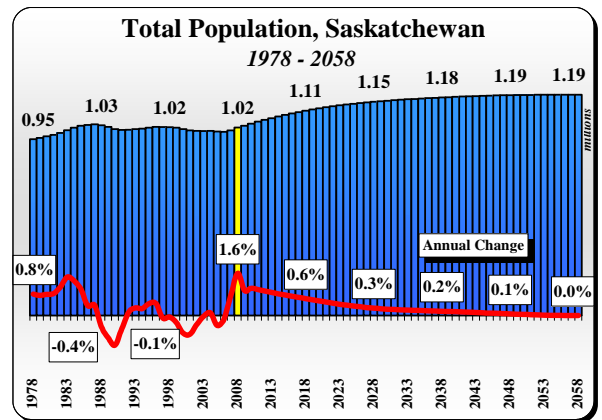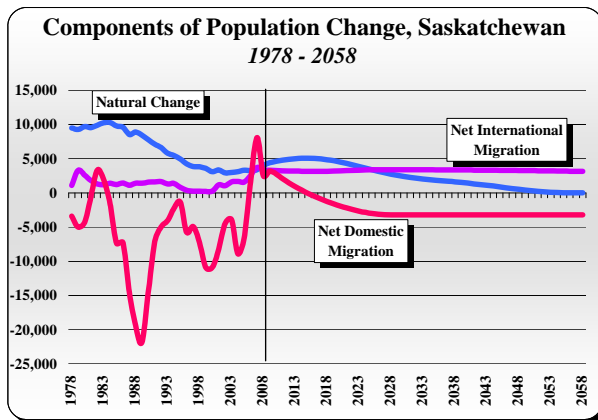
Data Sources

Annual Demographic Statistics, Statistics Canada
- population by age and sex, births, deaths by age and sex; intra-provincial, inter-provincial, and international migration by age and sex

Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, various years, 1921 to 2006
- population by age and sex

Provincial Vital Statistics Agencies
- births by age of mother, deaths by age and sex

Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- historical international migration

All projections were compiled using Urban Futures' demographic models.