

2006

Census Results

Age and Sex

September 2007

City of Mississauga, Planning and Building Department

No. 2

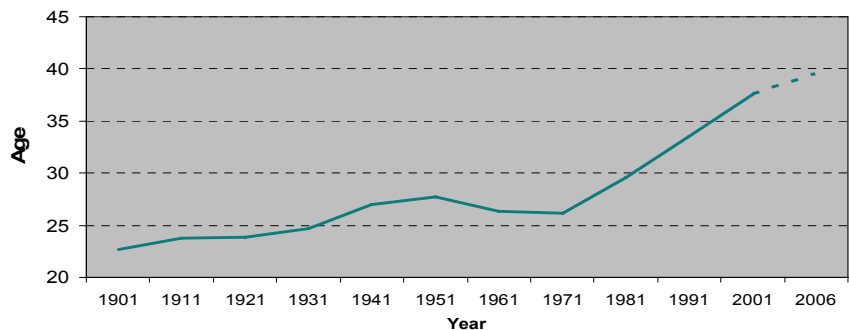
On July 17, 2007, Statistics Canada released the second of a series of announcements from the 2006 Census of Canada (census), which was conducted on May 16, 2006. Data regarding age and sex, with a focus on the City of Mississauga, are contained in this newsletter. For further information regarding the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

Canadian Population

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

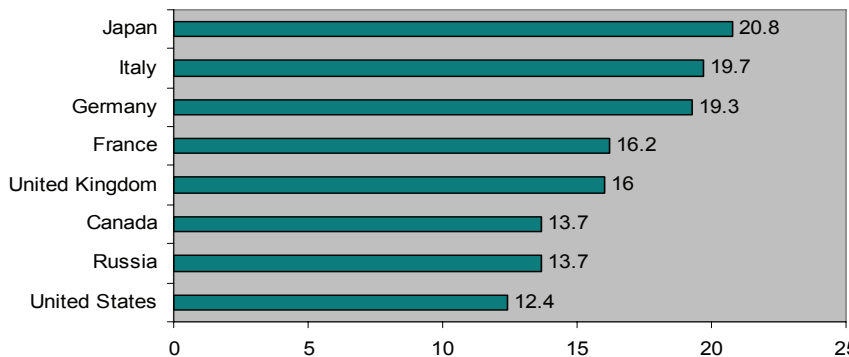
The median age has been increasing throughout the last century, dipping down only in the 1960s before proceeding on an

Canada, Median Age, 1901 to 2006



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

Proportion of Persons 65 and Older, G8 Countries, 2006

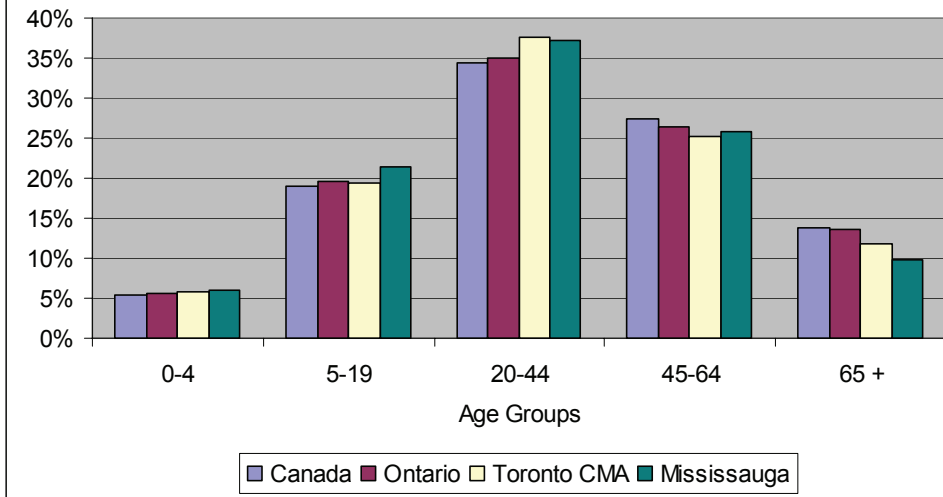


Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population 2006, U.S. Census Bureau—Population Estimates Program, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Institut National des Statistique et des Etudes Economique, United Kingdom National Statistics, Statistics Bureau of Japan, Federal Statistical Office of Germany,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

Canada, Provinces and Territories, Age Groups

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

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



(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

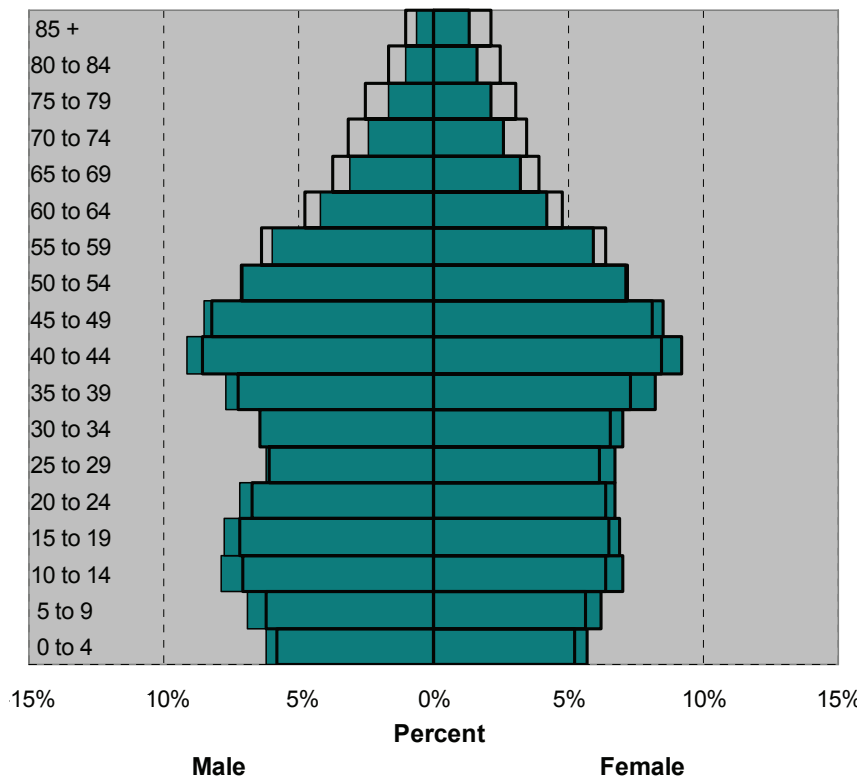
The working age population reflects the aging trend as persons aged 55

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

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

Mississauga and Ontario Age-Sex Pyramid

Ontario (light grey bar)
Mississauga (teal bar)



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

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

Provincial/ Territorial Populations

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

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

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

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

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

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

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

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

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

The Region of Peel

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

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

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

Mississauga

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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