

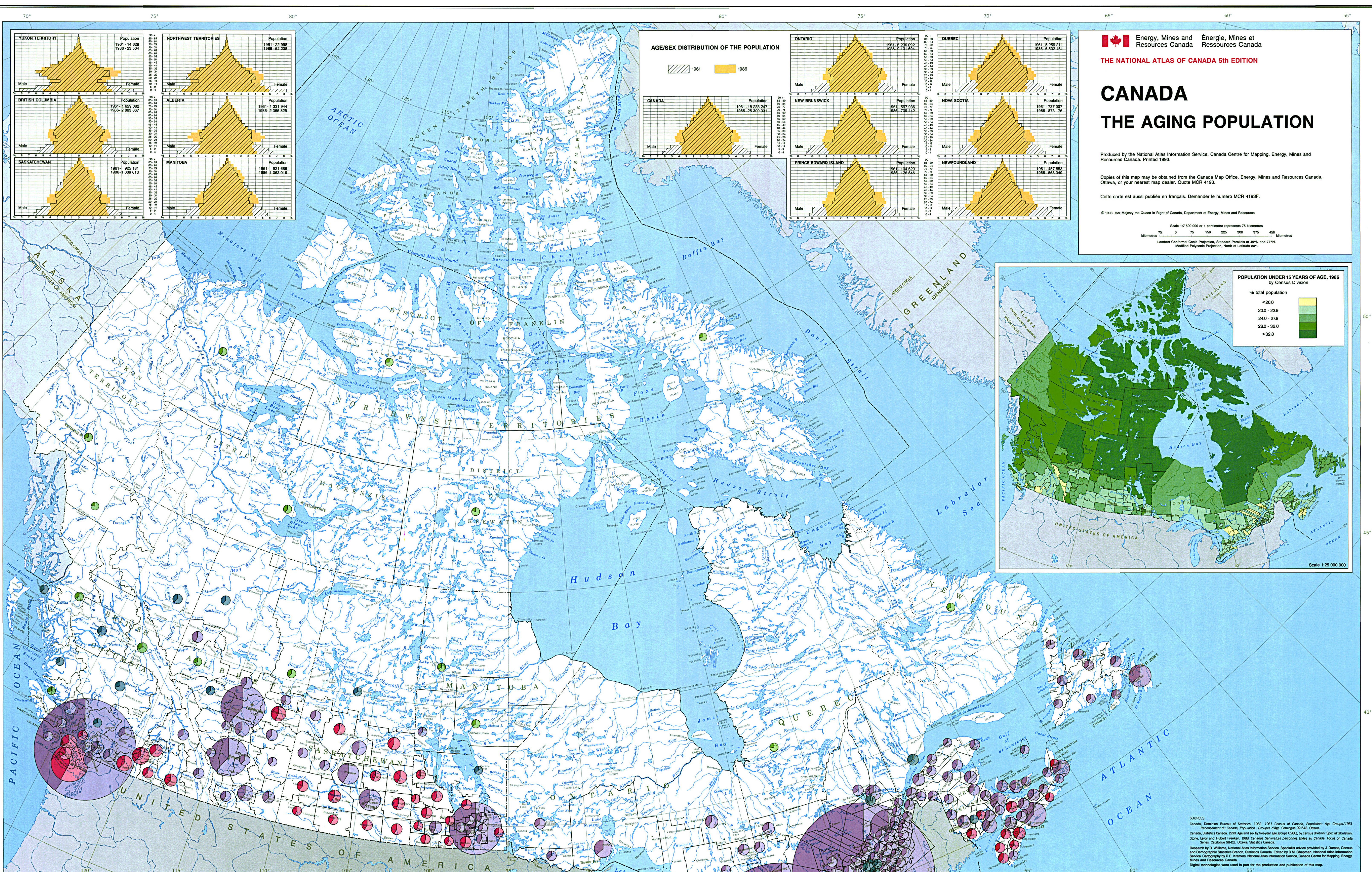
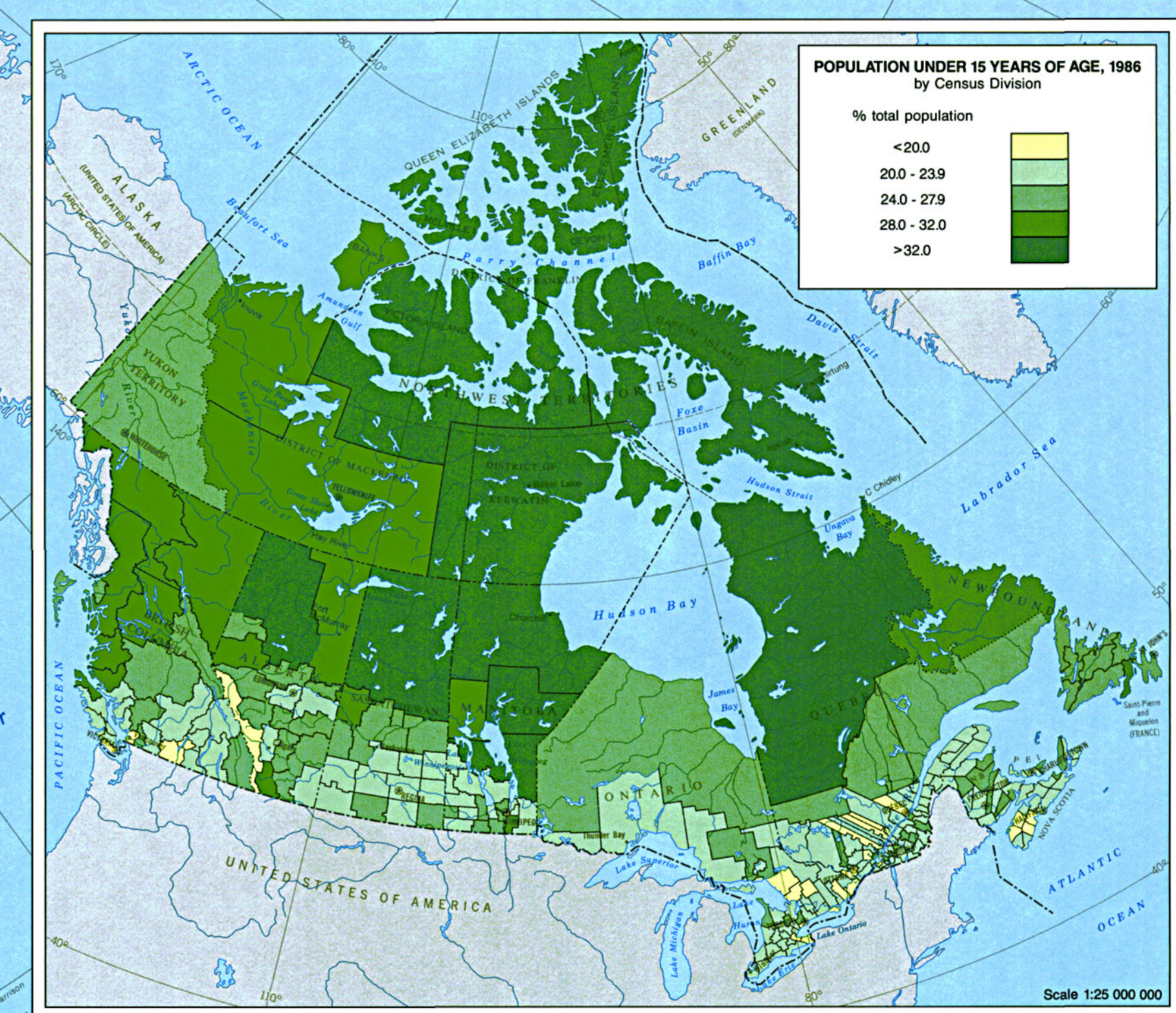
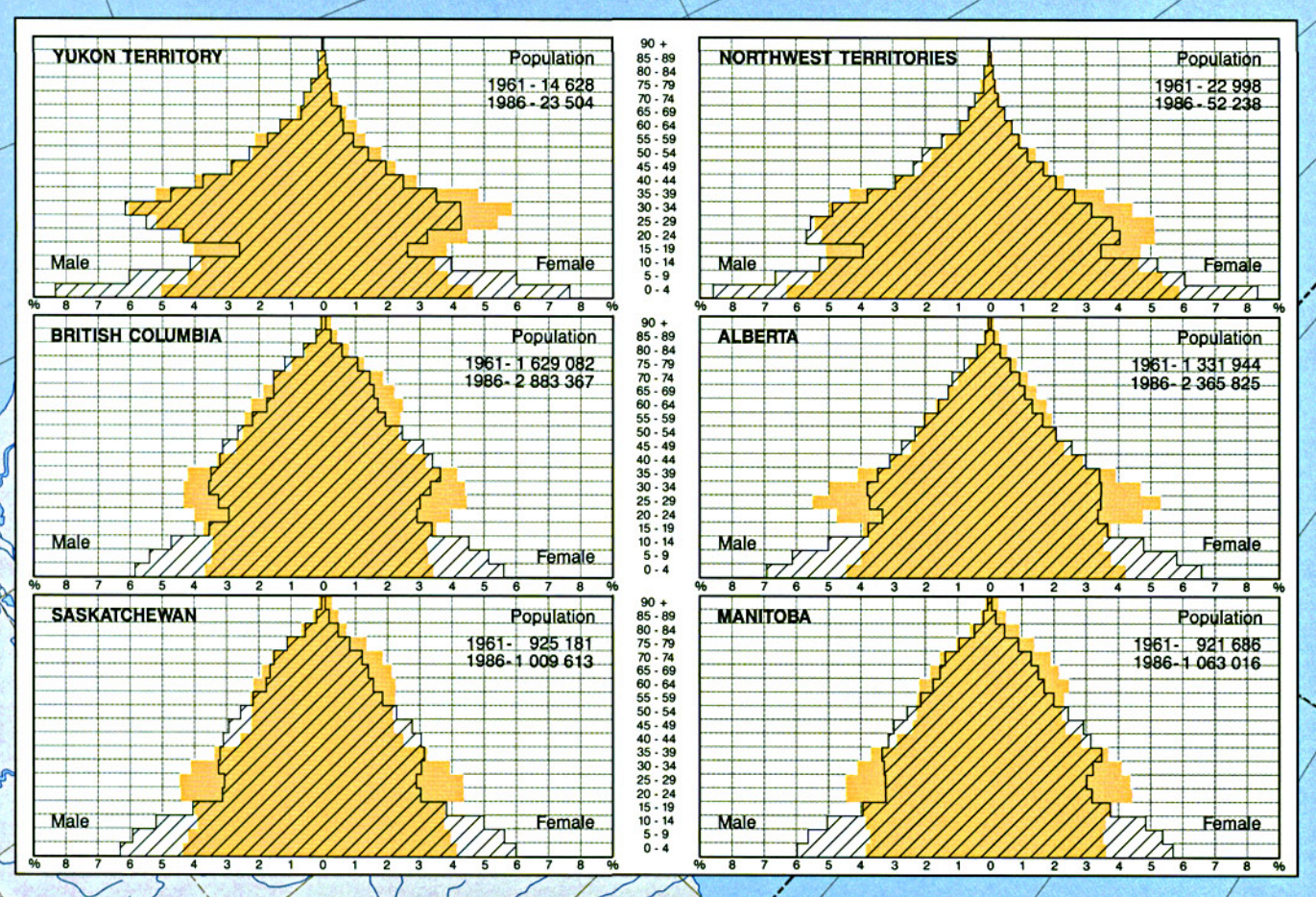
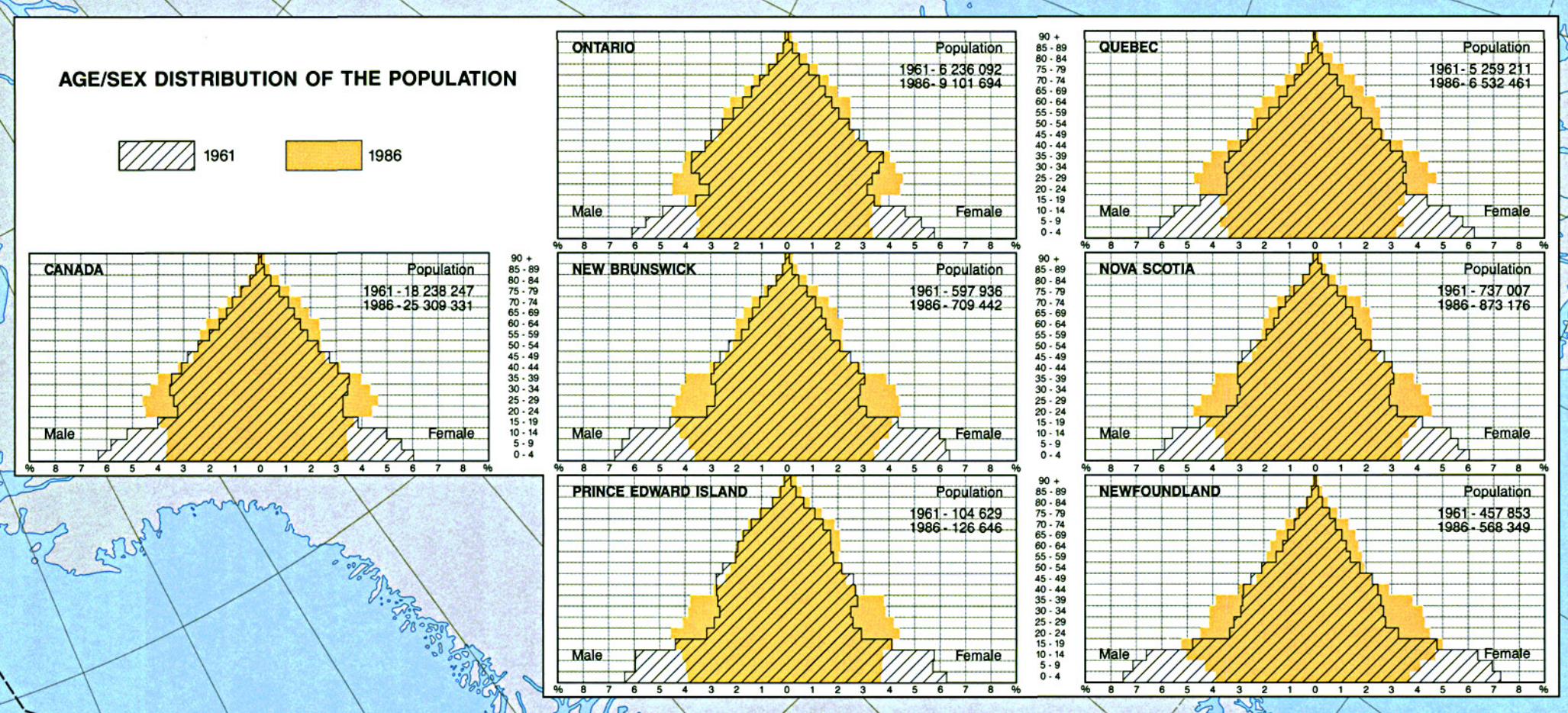
CANADA THE AGING POPULATION

Produced by the National Atlas Information Service, Canada Centre for Mapping, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Printed 1993.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Ottawa, or your nearest map dealer. Quote MCR 4193.

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THE AGING POPULATION

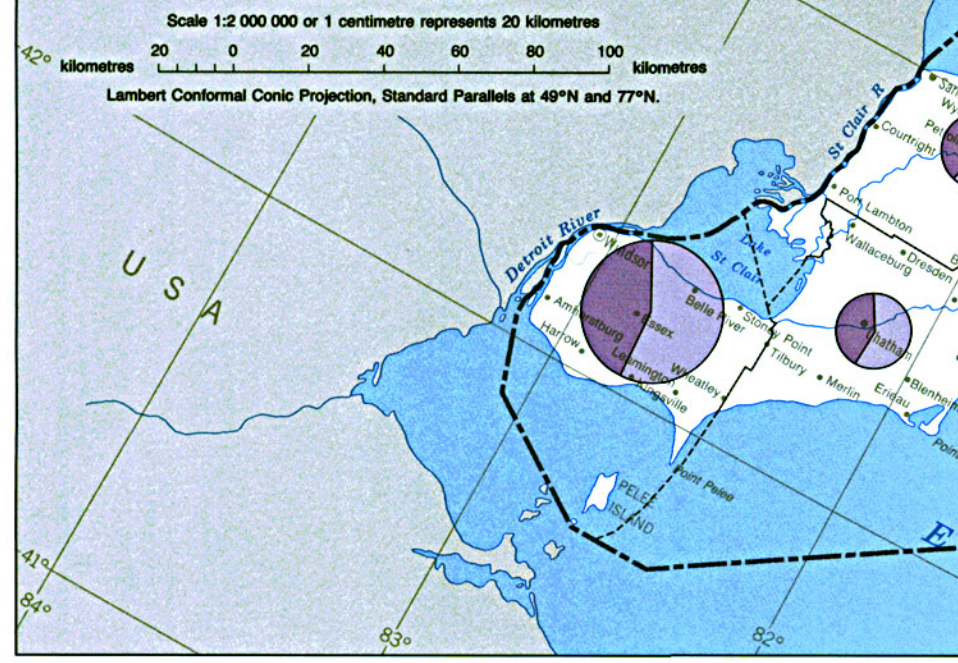
This map depicts the age structure of the Canadian population in 1986. Emphasis has been placed on the elderly, with a distinction made between the groups 65-74 years of age and 75 years of age and over. In order to compare and contrast the patterns of the elderly with the youth segment of the population, an inset map illustrating that portion of the population under the age of 15 has been included. These groups represent those dependent upon the working-age population. The age/sex pyramids provide profiles of the Canadian population for the provinces, territories and Canada as a whole for 1961 and 1986, and indicate trends over time.

The age structure data and spatial units used (266 census divisions) were derived from the 1986 Census of Canada. Symbols are generally located at the centre of the settled area of each census division. When the population is dispersed evenly throughout a spatial unit, the symbol is placed at the geographic centre.

A number of patterns are evident on this map. The clearest of these is the north-to-south increase in proportions of the elderly. High fertility rates and relatively low life expectancies in the North contribute to this distribution. The substantial percentages of elderly persons residing in primary resource towns in the northern sections of the provinces where employment opportunities draw the working-age population. Intrastate patterns of age structure are also revealed on the map. The suburban sections of Toronto and Montreal contain a lower percentage of the elderly than the "inner city" census divisions they surround. The converse distribution usually holds for the 15-years-and-under age group.

The age/sex pyramids illustrate the continued aging trend of the Canadian population that began at the turn of the century. The "baby boom" of the 1950s and 60s was only an interruption in this long-term demographic pattern. It is expected that, as life expectancy increases, and as the number of births falls, the proportion of the elderly will continue to rise into the next century, thereby increasing the requirement for pension funds, seniors' housing, health care, and various social and community programs.

WINDSOR - QUEBEC



POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1986 by Census Division

