

The proportion of the senior population (aged 65 and older) has been increasing steadily over the past 40 years. From 1971 to 2010, the proportion of seniors in the population grew from 8% to 14%.

According to demographic projections, the proportion of seniors is expected to increase rapidly until 2031, when all the baby boomers will have reached 65. Seniors could represent between 23% and 25% of the total population in 2036.

On July 1, 2010, Canada's senior population stood at 4.8 million. Of this total, 1.3 million individuals were aged 80 and older, while 6,500 individuals were aged 100 and older.

An aging population

From 2015 to 2021, the number of seniors is projected to exceed the number of children aged 14 and younger for the first time ever. By 2036, the number of seniors could reach between 9.9 and 10.9 million people.

The number of people aged 80 and older is expected to more than double to 3.3 million by 2036, according to a medium-growth scenario. The population aged 100 and older could triple to more than 20,000.

In 2010, compared with other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the proportion of seniors in Canada (14.1%) was below the proportions in Japan (23.1%), Germany (20.4%), France (16.7%), the United Kingdom (16.5%) and Australia (14.3%), but slightly above that in the United States (13.0%).

Given the size of the baby-boomer generation in Canada, the share of the senior population could surpass that of other nations in the coming years.

Seniors and health

In 2009, 56% of individuals aged 65 and older reported being in good health.

The World Health Organization defines good health as not merely an absence of illness or infirmity, but a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

The prevalence of good health falls with age, but even up to age 85 at least half the population was in good health in 2009. Senior men were more likely than senior women to have good health, a difference that was not evident in the younger age group. Higher levels of education were positively associated with good health, as was some form of shared living arrangement.

Individuals aged 65 and older were more likely to have one or more chronic health conditions such as hypertension (53%), arthritis (43%) and back problems (29%) than those aged 45 to 64 (24%, 20% and 25%, respectively).

As health problems rise with age, seniors are more likely to report chronic conditions and accompanying poor health. In 2009, 25% of seniors reported at least four chronic conditions, compared with 6% of adults aged 45 to 64.

Several factors over which individuals have some control are associated with good health: refraining from smoking, managing weight, exercising regularly, eating fruits and vegetables, sleeping well, maintaining good oral health, keeping stress at low levels, and participating in

To learn more about

caring for seniors, health-promoting factors and good health, healthy aging, income replacement, living arrangements of seniors, long-distance caregiving, near-retirees, pension plans, private pension, private retirement savings plans, residential care facilities, retirement, senior disabilities, seniors

visit www.statcan.gc.ca

activities with family and friends. Generally, each additional factor increases the likelihood of being in good health. In 2009, 91% of seniors reported positively for at least four of these factors.

Seniors still on the job

After declining during the 1980s and early 1990s, the employment rate for seniors has increased. From 2000 to 2010, senior employment increased from 9% to 15% for senior men and from 3% to 7% for senior women.

According to census data from 1981 to 2006, employed seniors work primarily in the consumer services industries, and their professional profile is less diversified than that of younger workers. In those censuses, the most common occupation among senior men was farming, whereas senior women were more likely to work as a retail salesperson or sales clerk.

Seniors are more likely to work if they have a higher level of education, few activity limitations and a mortgage. This is true

Table 28.a
Population aged 65 and older, by age group and sex

	2000		2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	number			
Total	1,648,478	2,203,481	2,138,036	2,681,565
65 to 69	549,849	592,079	712,574	756,351
70 to 74	458,800	546,223	519,504	585,046
75 to 79	334,483	470,538	412,120	500,247
80 to 84	184,298	311,022	283,842	404,310
85 to 89	88,729	187,574	150,622	276,849
90 and older	32,319	96,045	59,374	158,762

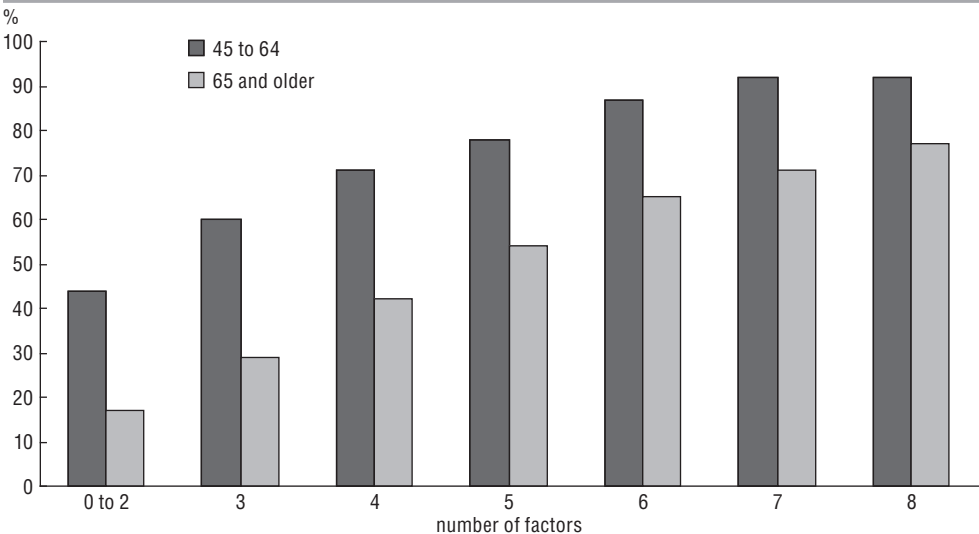
Note: Estimates as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

even after accounting for income from other sources.

Senior men and women at the highest and lowest levels of the family income ladder are more likely to be employed than those in the middle. However, those in the lowest income group are not only more likely to work, but also to work more intensively. Seniors in the highest income group are significantly less likely to work full time for the whole year than those in the lowest income group.

Chart 28.1
Self-reported good health, by health-promoting factors and by age group, 2009



Note: The eight modifiable factors that may affect health are smoking, body mass index, physical activity, diet, sleep, oral health, stress and social participation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-003-X.

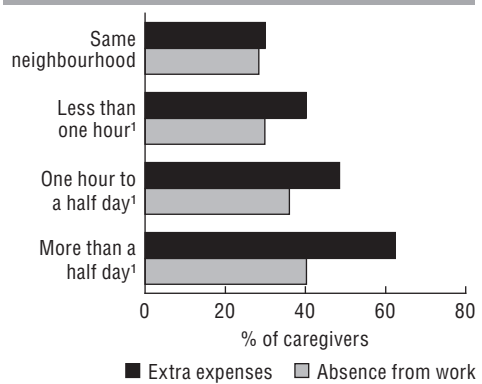
Caring for a distant parent

In 2007, 1.65 million Canadians aged 45 and older provided assistance or care to a parent or to a mother- or father-in-law suffering from a long-term health problem or physical limitation. One in five of them lived more than an hour by car from the individual receiving the care.

Caregivers who lived farther from the assisted parent were more likely to incur extra expenses and to miss work than those who lived in the same neighbourhood.

About 40% of caregivers who lived more than half a day away reported missing full days of work, compared with 28% of caregivers living in the same neighbourhood as the parent. As well, 62% of caregivers said they had extra expenses, compared with 30% of those living nearby. Women were more likely than men to face these consequences.

Chart 28.2
Impact of distance on caregivers, 2007



1. By car.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

On average, caregivers who lived farther away from their parents had fewer siblings. They were also more likely than those living near their parent to live in one of Canada's largest metropolitan areas and to have a higher income.

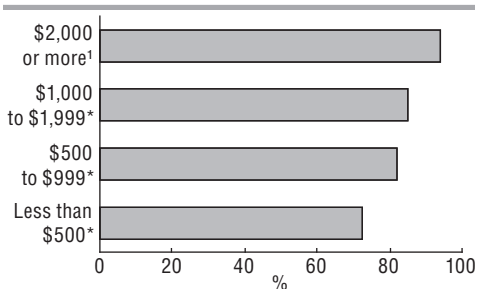
More seniors applying for GIS

Since the application process for Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) was simplified in 2002, more low-income seniors who are eligible to receive it are applying and more are receiving it.

In 2006, about 1.4 million seniors received GIS. From 2000 to 2006, the take-up rate for GIS among eligible seniors rose from 87% to 90%. During the same period, the number of seniors applying for GIS increased by 36%, from 154,200 to 209,700.

Participation and take-up rates rose significantly in two categories: those receiving annual GIS benefits of less than \$500 and those receiving from \$500 to \$999. Women have higher GIS participation and take-up rates than men. However, the increases from 2000 to 2006 were slightly higher among men.

Chart 28.3
Guaranteed Income Supplement take-up rates, 2006



Note: The take-up rate is GIS recipients as a percentage of those eligible.

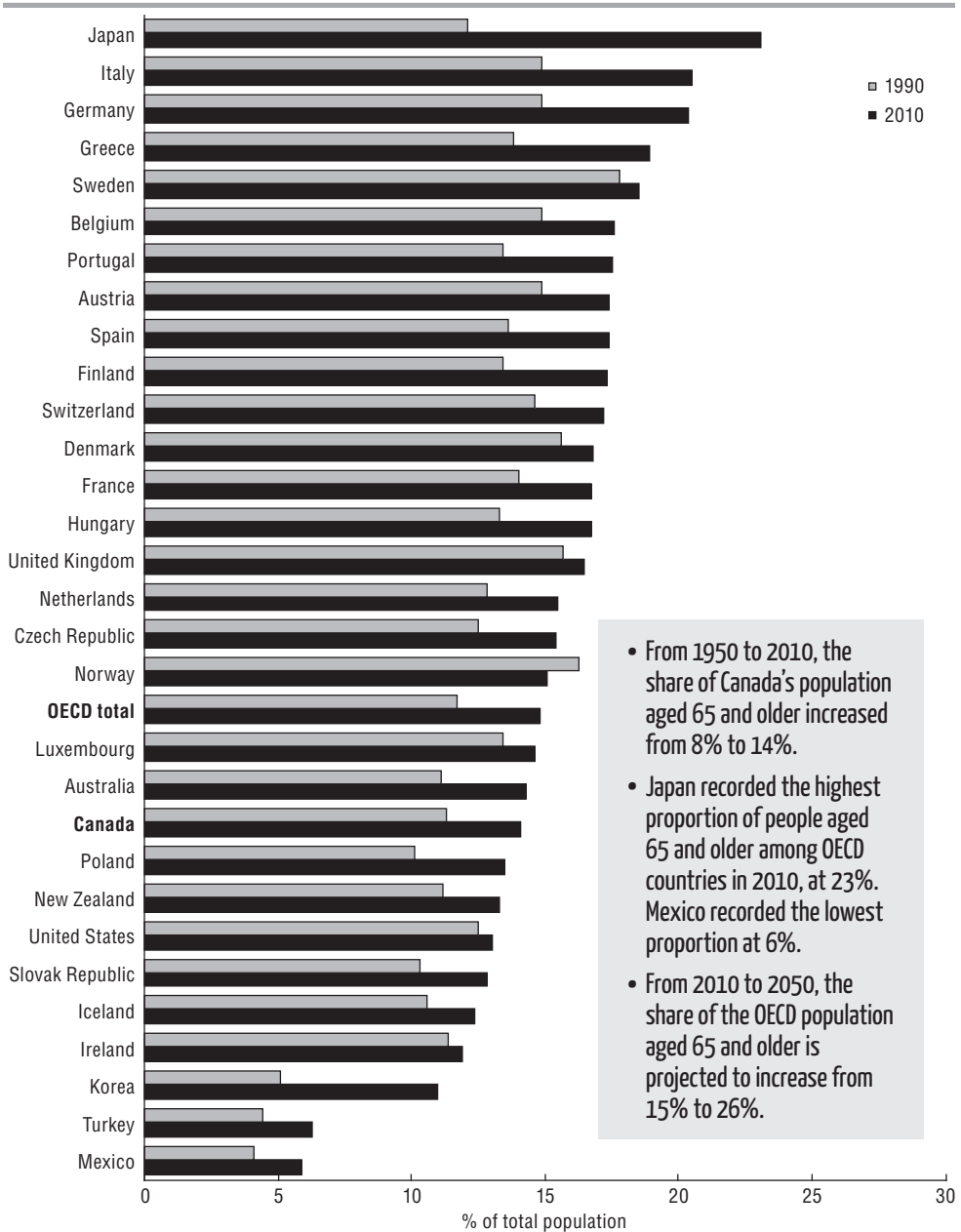
1. Reference group.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

The number of eligible seniors who did not receive GIS benefits fell to 159,400 in 2006 from 191,700 in 2000. The numbers fell even as the population of seniors rose.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 28.4
Population aged 65 and older



- From 1950 to 2010, the share of Canada's population aged 65 and older increased from 8% to 14%.
- Japan recorded the highest proportion of people aged 65 and older among OECD countries in 2010, at 23%. Mexico recorded the lowest proportion at 6%.
- From 2010 to 2050, the share of the OECD population aged 65 and older is projected to increase from 15% to 26%.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 28.1 Population estimates, by age group and by province and territory, selected years, 1985 to 2010

	1985			1990			1995		
	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
	thousands								
Canada	5,504.6	17,689.1	2,648.4	5,729.7	18,837.3	3,124.2	5,974.5	19,821.3	3,506.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	152.2	377.7	49.4	132.1	390.9	54.4	114.5	393.8	59.0
Prince Edward Island	29.7	81.9	16.0	29.6	83.8	17.0	29.3	87.6	17.5
Nova Scotia	192.4	591.3	102.2	186.2	611.8	112.5	183.1	625.9	119.2
New Brunswick	165.8	479.7	77.8	155.3	497.3	87.5	147.5	510.2	93.3
Quebec	1,366.2	4,662.2	637.4	1,387.1	4,852.7	757.2	1,392.0	4,975.5	851.7
Ontario	1,908.9	6,412.6	973.2	2,071.0	7,056.8	1,167.9	2,230.2	7,394.9	1,325.0
Manitoba	240.6	709.3	132.6	241.8	718.0	145.6	246.9	729.4	152.8
Saskatchewan	248.4	649.4	127.2	241.5	627.3	138.9	234.1	633.2	146.9
Alberta	568.9	1,648.9	186.6	600.0	1,723.2	224.6	625.8	1,845.6	263.1
British Columbia	607.7	2,023.8	343.7	659.5	2,216.9	415.7	742.6	2,560.1	474.7
Yukon	6.2	17.3	0.9	6.9	20.0	1.1	7.4	21.7	1.3
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	17.6	35.1	1.5	18.9	38.4	1.6	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7	28.4	1.4
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.5	15.0	0.5
	%								
Canada	21.3	68.5	10.2	20.7	68.0	11.3	20.4	67.6	12.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	26.3	65.2	8.5	22.9	67.7	9.4	20.2	69.4	10.4
Prince Edward Island	23.3	64.2	12.5	22.7	64.3	13.0	21.8	65.2	13.0
Nova Scotia	21.7	66.7	11.5	20.4	67.2	12.4	19.7	67.4	12.8
New Brunswick	22.9	66.3	10.8	21.0	67.2	11.8	19.6	67.9	12.4
Quebec	20.5	69.9	9.6	19.8	69.4	10.8	19.3	68.9	11.8
Ontario	20.5	69.0	10.5	20.1	68.5	11.3	20.4	67.5	12.1
Manitoba	22.2	65.5	12.3	21.9	65.0	13.2	21.9	64.6	13.5
Saskatchewan	24.2	63.4	12.4	24.0	62.3	13.8	23.1	62.4	14.5
Alberta	23.7	68.6	7.8	23.5	67.6	8.8	22.9	67.5	9.6
British Columbia	20.4	68.0	11.6	20.0	67.3	12.6	19.7	67.8	12.6
Yukon	25.5	71.0	3.6	24.6	71.6	3.9	24.5	71.2	4.3
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	32.5	64.7	2.8	32.0	65.2	2.8	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.2	68.4	3.4
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.0	59.9	2.1

Note: Estimates as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

2000			2005			2010		
0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
thousands								
5,883.5	20,950.3	3,852.0	5,698.6	22,326.8	4,219.8	5,616.7	23,672.5	4,819.6
92.8	372.5	62.7	80.4	366.1	67.9	75.3	356.8	77.6
27.3	90.8	18.4	24.5	93.9	19.6	23.1	97.0	22.2
170.5	637.2	126.1	152.3	651.0	134.7	139.9	651.5	151.2
134.6	517.6	98.4	122.0	520.6	105.3	113.4	519.2	119.1
1,319.9	5,091.7	945.4	1,268.0	5,278.1	1,035.8	1,236.7	5,459.1	1,211.6
2,292.7	7,928.4	1,462.2	2,271.1	8,642.4	1,615.0	2,205.7	9,171.1	1,833.9
240.2	750.7	156.4	231.1	787.3	159.9	232.4	832.2	170.8
215.7	643.9	148.0	193.7	651.6	148.2	198.1	694.6	153.0
629.3	2,072.2	302.7	636.3	2,341.6	344.3	679.7	2,645.1	396.2
732.9	2,778.5	527.8	692.6	2,919.9	584.2	686.4	3,166.8	677.8
6.5	22.3	25.1	6.0	23.8	2.2	5.9	25.7	2.9
..
10.9	27.9	1.7	10.4	31.1	1.9	9.5	31.9	2.4
10.2	16.7	0.6	10.2	19.3	0.8	10.5	21.7	1.0
%								
19.2	68.3	12.6	17.7	69.2	13.1	16.5	69.4	14.1
17.6	70.6	11.9	15.6	71.2	13.2	14.8	70.0	15.2
20.0	66.5	13.5	17.8	68.0	14.2	16.2	68.2	15.6
18.3	68.2	13.5	16.2	69.4	14.4	14.8	69.1	16.0
17.9	69.0	13.1	16.3	69.6	14.1	15.1	69.1	15.8
17.9	69.2	12.8	16.7	69.6	13.7	15.6	69.0	15.3
19.6	67.9	12.5	18.1	69.0	12.9	16.7	69.4	13.9
20.9	65.4	13.6	19.6	66.8	13.6	18.8	67.4	13.8
21.4	63.9	14.7	19.5	65.6	14.9	18.9	66.4	14.6
20.9	69.0	10.1	19.2	70.5	10.4	18.3	71.1	10.6
18.1	68.8	13.1	16.5	69.6	13.9	15.1	69.9	15.0
21.3	73.2	82.6	18.7	74.5	6.8	17.2	74.3	8.4
..
26.9	69.0	4.1	23.9	71.7	4.5	21.8	72.8	5.4
37.0	60.9	2.2	33.7	63.7	2.6	31.5	65.4	3.0

Table 28.2 Senior population, by census metropolitan area, selected years, 1998 to 2010

	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010
	number				
St. John's	20,481	20,934	20,470	23,460	26,439
Halifax	37,460	39,992	42,613	46,192	51,050
Moncton	15,978	16,611	16,908	18,933	20,864
Saint John	17,168	17,083	16,914	18,174	19,313
Saguenay	18,340	19,775	21,280	22,896	25,829
Québec	84,489	90,685	96,044	106,404	118,825
Sherbrooke	22,840	24,480	25,495	28,148	30,985
Trois-Rivières	20,309	21,688	22,547	24,615	27,342
Montréal	424,762	448,686	469,208	501,484	546,793
Ottawa–Gatineau	110,208	117,811	125,638	137,650	152,753
Kingston	20,874	21,785	22,883	24,446	26,337
Peterborough	19,698	20,105	20,897	22,060	23,459
Oshawa	26,765	29,764	34,031	36,871	41,493
Toronto	507,974	544,681	582,758	635,844	700,269
Hamilton	88,090	91,972	99,330	101,992	107,712
St. Catharines–Niagara	61,863	64,220	67,063	68,693	72,090
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	44,329	47,167	49,899	54,044	58,596
Brantford	17,072	17,474	18,034	18,813	20,083
Guelph	14,021	14,999	15,599	17,025	18,950
London	55,877	58,123	60,998	64,427	69,268
Windsor	38,784	39,861	40,990	44,052	47,701
Barrie	19,472	21,089	20,874	25,954	29,583
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	20,666	21,757	22,713	24,051	25,291
Thunder Bay	17,195	17,503	18,773	18,933	19,930
Winnipeg	92,886	94,341	94,961	98,358	103,483
Regina	25,117	25,576	25,518	27,305	28,650
Saskatoon	27,763	28,656	28,632	31,103	32,728
Calgary	79,566	88,056	95,678	106,705	117,499
Edmonton	91,964	100,752	108,679	119,223	130,075
Kelowna	25,494	27,560	29,638	31,511	33,093
Abbotsford–Mission	20,123	21,029	20,929	24,004	26,545
Vancouver	231,353	245,317	259,569	278,879	306,933
Victoria	56,400	56,527	57,727	60,811	64,922

Notes: Seniors are people aged 65 and older.
Population as of July 1.
2006 Census boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0046.

Table 28.3 Income sources of seniors, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number				
Seniors with income	4,047,910	4,134,590	4,232,680	4,315,860	4,444,490
Employment income	753,480	790,360	847,790	927,810	1,000,270
Wages, salaries and commissions	544,980	569,420	619,530	691,700	756,280
Self-employment	256,880	271,930	284,370	297,270	310,780
Investment income	2,337,730	2,385,030	2,464,280	2,580,720	2,666,010
Government transfers	4,007,400	4,095,270	4,197,130	4,293,360	4,426,320
Employment Insurance	34,180	35,600	38,600	41,980	47,030
Old Age Security and net federal supplements	3,903,670	3,991,510	4,089,690	4,186,720	4,303,830
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan	3,572,590	3,672,410	3,780,480	3,897,500	4,028,890
Canada Child Tax Benefit	6,850	6,600	7,520	7,650	7,920
Goods and Services Tax Credit and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit	1,869,410	1,928,390	2,050,160	1,913,290	1,950,080
Workers' compensation	100,670	103,710	105,530	113,620	118,450
Social assistance	243,410	249,130	249,190	251,600	246,850
Provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits	1,656,500	1,691,570	2,005,630	1,728,100	2,311,180
Private pensions	2,340,170	2,415,010	2,494,340	2,577,180	2,639,880
Registered Retirement Savings Plans	388,550	415,630	382,970	366,980	367,580
Other income ¹	957,660	1,082,520	1,196,340	1,213,500	1,246,260
	\$ thousands				
Income	116,440,076	123,758,734	134,270,968	144,843,200	153,404,800
Employment income	12,778,538	14,494,560	16,402,798	18,705,585	20,442,305
Wages, salaries and commissions	10,349,265	11,935,868	13,541,692	15,414,095	16,947,075
Self-employment	2,429,273	2,558,692	2,861,105	3,291,485	3,495,225
Investment income	13,253,077	13,660,905	15,790,904	18,086,835	19,540,665
Government transfers	50,433,512	52,657,997	55,715,074	58,318,660	61,389,345
Employment Insurance	180,530	191,054	211,263	235,690	266,055
Old Age Security and net federal supplements	26,436,896	27,560,921	29,083,974	30,541,685	31,807,400
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan	21,264,457	22,247,273	23,397,612	24,608,835	25,962,515
Canada Child Tax Benefit	16,762	17,622	20,843	22,260	23,105
Goods and Services Tax Credit and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit	623,474	657,189	825,792	676,215	701,995
Workers' compensation	728,941	768,363	791,413	875,605	946,340
Social assistance	472,841	499,139	508,994	516,805	519,630
Provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits	709,611	716,436	875,184	841,565	1,162,305
Private pensions	33,514,633	35,800,725	38,520,388	41,605,265	43,519,150
Registered Retirement Savings Plans	2,467,223	2,595,343	2,611,953	2,595,495	2,668,120
Other income ¹	3,993,093	4,549,203	5,229,851	5,531,355	5,845,220
	\$				
Median income	19,400	20,100	21,000	22,110	22,820

Note: Seniors are people aged 65 and older.

1. Comprises taxable income not reported elsewhere, such as net rental income, support payments, retiring allowances and scholarships.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0035.

Table 28.4 Labour force characteristics of seniors, by age group and sex, 1997 to 2010

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	thousands					
Males 65 and older	1,472.1	1,504.9	1,533.7	1,564.3	1,598.3	1,631.7
Labour force	145.2	154.8	150.5	148.7	150.3	170.4
Full-time employment	92.1	99.8	95.5	91.2	95.4	106.1
Part-time employment	48.7	50.8	50.4	53.7	50.6	59.1
Unemployment	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.4	5.2
Not in labour force	1,326.9	1,350.1	1,383.2	1,415.7	1,447.9	1,461.3
Males 65 to 69	531.6	537.1	539.1	538.5	538.4	537.5
Labour force	89.7	95.3	91.0	86.1	86.7	99.4
Full-time employment	59.1	63.9	60.0	53.7	56.9	65.1
Part-time employment	26.8	28.5	28.4	29.5	26.5	30.0
Unemployment	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.3
Not in labour force	442.0	441.8	448.1	452.4	451.7	438.0
Males 70 and older	940.4	967.8	994.7	1,025.9	1,059.9	1,094.3
Labour force	55.5	59.5	59.5	62.6	63.6	71.0
Full-time employment	33.1	35.9	35.5	37.5	38.5	41.0
Part-time employment	21.9	22.3	22.0	24.2	24.0	29.1
Unemployment	x	x	2.0	x	x	x
Not in labour force	884.9	908.3	935.1	963.3	996.2	1,023.3
Females 65 and older	1,918.3	1,949.2	1,976.1	2,004.6	2,036.0	2,071.0
Labour force	69.3	68.9	67.2	66.4	69.7	78.5
Full-time employment	27.2	28.9	30.6	27.4	27.6	30.6
Part-time employment	39.8	38.0	35.1	37.0	39.2	45.2
Unemployment	2.3	2.0	x	1.9	3.0	2.7
Not in labour force	1,849.0	1,880.2	1,909.0	1,938.2	1,966.3	1,992.5
Females 65 to 69	582.3	583.8	582.6	580.7	580.2	580.8
Labour force	45.5	43.0	41.6	41.5	45.2	51.2
Full-time employment	19.1	19.5	19.2	18.8	19.0	20.0
Part-time employment	24.6	22.0	21.3	21.1	23.5	29.2
Unemployment	1.8	1.6	x	1.5	2.6	2.0
Not in labour force	536.8	540.7	541.0	539.2	535.0	529.6
Females 70 and older	1,336.0	1,365.4	1,393.6	1,423.9	1,455.8	1,490.3
Labour force	23.8	25.9	25.5	24.9	24.5	27.3
Full-time employment	8.1	9.4	11.4	8.6	8.6	10.7
Part-time employment	15.2	16.1	13.8	15.9	15.6	16.0
Unemployment	x	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	1,312.1	1,339.5	1,368.0	1,399.0	1,431.2	1,462.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
thousands							
1,667.6	1,705.5	1,745.6	1,797.2	1,852.3	1,914.6	1,980.1	2,047.4
192.1	200.6	211.7	217.3	241.1	272.1	299.5	332.2
118.3	123.5	133.1	131.9	147.9	172.3	186.4	200.9
67.0	70.9	71.9	75.4	84.3	92.3	99.5	114.7
6.8	6.2	6.7	10.0	8.8	7.5	13.6	16.7
1,475.5	1,504.9	1,533.9	1,579.9	1,611.3	1,642.5	1,680.6	1,715.2
541.4	551.3	563.1	582.7	607.6	637.6	668.8	699.3
113.9	120.0	130.0	135.8	150.9	171.5	192.6	215.1
73.4	80.0	86.1	84.8	95.1	113.7	122.6	136.5
35.3	35.0	39.6	43.6	49.3	52.3	59.3	64.7
5.2	5.0	4.3	7.3	6.5	5.5	10.7	13.8
427.5	431.2	433.2	446.9	456.7	466.1	476.2	484.2
1,126.2	1,154.2	1,182.5	1,214.6	1,244.7	1,277.0	1,311.3	1,348.1
78.2	80.6	81.8	81.5	90.2	100.6	106.9	117.1
44.9	43.5	47.0	47.1	52.8	58.6	63.8	64.3
31.7	35.9	32.3	31.8	35.0	40.0	40.2	49.9
1.5	x	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.9
1,048.0	1,073.6	1,100.7	1,133.0	1,154.5	1,176.4	1,204.4	1,230.9
2,108.3	2,147.3	2,187.8	2,238.7	2,291.1	2,350.7	2,414.0	2,479.8
90.3	96.1	108.0	115.7	128.5	159.2	162.1	186.0
33.5	34.1	44.3	48.2	52.8	65.8	65.6	75.7
53.9	58.8	59.6	62.8	71.3	88.7	90.1	101.6
2.8	3.2	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.7	6.4	8.8
2,018.0	2,051.2	2,079.7	2,123.0	2,162.6	2,191.5	2,252.0	2,293.7
585.7	597.2	609.0	628.0	652.2	681.5	712.5	743.4
60.9	66.0	73.4	79.6	87.3	108.2	114.1	129.8
23.3	24.0	32.4	33.2	39.5	46.6	48.5	56.7
35.0	39.1	37.5	43.1	44.9	58.0	60.8	66.5
2.5	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.8	6.6
524.9	531.2	535.5	548.4	564.9	573.3	598.4	613.6
1,522.6	1,550.2	1,578.8	1,610.6	1,638.9	1,669.2	1,701.5	1,736.4
29.4	30.1	34.6	36.0	41.1	51.0	47.9	56.3
10.2	10.1	12.0	15.0	13.3	19.2	17.1	18.9
18.9	19.7	22.1	19.7	26.5	30.8	29.3	35.1
x	x	x	x	x	x	1.5	2.2
1,493.1	1,520.1	1,544.2	1,574.6	1,597.8	1,618.2	1,653.6	1,680.1

Table 28.5 Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and age group, and by province and territory, 2008/2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Operating homes for the aged	2,216	120	37	108	245
Operating homes for the aged, approved beds	217,058	6,059	1,997	6,807	7,523
All residents²	205,442	4,941	1,792	6,572	7,005
Males, all ages	49,382	1,537	488	1,741	2,088
64 and younger	4,969	153	51	159	387
65 to 69 years	2,980	99	26	130	156
70 to 74 years	4,509	154	44	198	188
75 to 79 years	7,338	225	77	302	281
80 to 84 years	10,731	380	102	365	403
85 and older	18,855	526	188	587	673
Females, all ages	117,433	3,404	1,304	4,831	4,917
64 and younger	5,034	130	51	211	330
65 to 69 years	3,491	96	41	157	208
70 to 74 years	6,043	215	55	263	270
75 to 79 years	12,533	410	135	547	567
80 to 84 years	23,747	723	321	938	948
85 and older	66,585	1,830	701	2,715	2,594

Notes: "Homes for the aged" refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.
Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age group and sex.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories ¹
number						
212	758	93	131	209	291	12
40,523	90,025	9,767	8,510	18,641	26,930	276
38,627	85,617	9,536	8,049	17,891	25,174	238
..	24,704	2,799	2,422	5,803	7,706	94
..	2,389	252	194	677	694	13
..	1,483	156	110	340	468	12
..	2,277	251	209	522	653	13
..	3,718	417	302	902	1,094	20
..	5,481	564	495	1,178	1,745	18
..	9,356	1,159	1,112	2,184	3,052	18
..	60,913	6,737	5,627	12,088	17,468	144
..	2,484	259	212	674	669	14
..	1,771	179	119	399	511	10
..	3,180	309	240	729	770	12
..	6,567	607	458	1,336	1,880	26
..	12,661	1,273	947	2,369	3,537	30
..	34,250	4,110	3,651	6,581	10,101	52

Table 28.6 Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and age group, selected years, 1991/1992 to 2008/2009

	1991/1992	1993/1994	1996/1997	1997/1998
	number			
Operating homes for the aged	2,188	2,206	1,984	1,984
Operating homes for the aged, approved beds	169,046	168,708	172,967	173,522
All residents¹	163,156	162,244	165,575	167,380
Males, all ages	37,791	37,381	37,086	38,387
64 and younger	3,182	3,186	3,285	3,175
65 to 69 years	2,562	2,602	2,366	2,428
70 to 74 years	4,008	4,095	4,072	4,154
75 to 79 years	6,202	5,904	6,003	6,545
80 to 84 years	8,250	8,161	8,077	8,324
85 and older	13,587	13,433	13,283	13,761
Females, all ages	95,653	95,478	93,030	95,330
64 and younger	2,972	3,058	3,066	3,092
65 to 69 years	3,049	3,074	2,688	2,797
70 to 74 years	6,200	6,171	5,941	6,118
75 to 79 years	12,483	12,083	11,494	12,401
80 to 84 years	21,505	21,014	20,484	20,649
85 and older	49,444	50,078	49,357	50,273

Notes: "Homes for the aged" refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.
Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age group and sex.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
number							
1,919	1,941	1,941	1,952	2,086	2,101	2,182	2,004
178,681	184,892	188,755	197,412	206,170	207,274	211,494	176,535
171,267	177,252	179,424	189,325	196,242	196,261	200,397	166,815
39,145	41,598	42,374	44,748	46,943	46,685	47,497	49,382
3,572	3,932	4,018	4,316	4,636	4,672	4,799	4,969
2,512	2,508	2,567	2,581	2,752	2,723	2,811	2,980
4,489	4,252	4,255	4,295	4,455	4,363	4,386	4,509
6,219	6,846	6,824	6,681	7,264	7,302	7,160	7,338
8,309	8,970	9,353	10,260	10,256	10,318	10,578	10,731
14,044	15,090	15,357	16,615	17,580	17,307	17,763	18,855
99,373	102,978	103,496	106,146	110,555	111,478	114,116	117,433
3,696	3,866	3,963	4,202	4,816	4,712	4,788	5,034
2,900	2,825	2,864	2,837	3,006	3,061	3,212	3,491
6,282	6,017	5,837	5,789	6,147	6,017	5,771	6,043
12,306	12,931	12,571	11,949	12,670	12,629	12,742	12,533
21,266	22,335	22,719	24,266	23,723	23,476	24,031	23,747
52,923	55,004	55,542	57,103	60,193	61,583	63,572	66,585

Table 28.7 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex, selected years, 1921 to 2005/2007

	At birth			At age 65		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	years					
1921	59.7	58.8	60.6	13.3	13.0	13.6
1931	61.0	60.0	62.1	13.3	13.0	13.7
1941	64.6	63.0	66.3	13.4	12.8	14.1
1951	68.5	66.4	70.9	14.1	13.3	15.0
1961	71.1	68.4	74.3	14.8	13.6	16.1
1971	72.7	69.4	76.5	15.7	13.8	17.6
1981	75.4	71.9	79.1	16.8	14.6	18.9
1992/1994	78.0	74.9	81.0	18.1	15.9	20.0
2000/2002	79.6	77.0	82.0	18.9	17.0	20.5
2001/2003	79.8	77.2	82.2	19.1	17.2	20.6
2002/2004	80.0	77.5	82.3	19.2	17.4	20.8
2003/2005	80.2	77.7	82.5	19.4	17.6	20.9
2004/2006	80.5	78.0	82.8	19.7	17.9	21.1
2005/2007	80.7	78.3	83.0	19.8	18.1	21.3

Notes: Beginning in 1992, life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.
 Life expectancy estimates for 1921 to 1981 are based on complete life tables.
 Newfoundland and Labrador is not included in the 1921 to 1941 life expectancy estimates.
 Quebec is not included in the 1921 estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512 and Catalogue no. 89-506.

Table 28.8 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex and by province and territory, 2005/2007

	At birth			At age 65		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	years					
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.3	75.8	80.8	17.9	16.2	19.5
Prince Edward Island	80.2	77.6	82.7	19.4	17.5	20.9
Nova Scotia	79.7	77.1	82.2	18.9	17.1	20.5
New Brunswick	80.0	77.4	82.5	19.3	17.5	20.9
Quebec	80.7	78.2	83.1	19.8	18.0	21.3
Ontario	81.0	78.8	83.1	19.9	18.3	21.3
Manitoba	79.3	76.8	81.8	19.4	17.5	20.9
Saskatchewan	79.5	76.9	82.0	19.6	17.8	21.2
Alberta	80.5	78.1	82.9	20.0	18.3	21.5
British Columbia	81.2	78.9	83.5	20.4	18.9	21.7
Territories ¹	75.8	73.1	79.1	16.9	15.3	19.0

Note: Life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512.

Table 28.9 Retirement age, by type of worker and by sex, 1979 to 2009

	Males				Females			
	All retirees	Public sector employees ¹	Private sector employees ²	Self-employed (including unpaid family workers) ³	All retirees	Public sector employees ¹	Private sector employees ²	Self-employed (including unpaid family workers) ³
	average age							
1979	65.0	63.4	65.3	66.4	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.1
1980	65.1	63.5	65.5	66.3	63.5	63.2	63.4	64.0
1981	65.1	63.5	65.2	67.0	63.5	63.7	63.5	63.1
1982	65.0	63.2	65.1	67.5	63.8	62.7	64.9	63.5
1983	64.7	63.4	64.6	66.4	62.8	62.5	63.2	62.3
1984	64.9	62.8	65.2	67.2	63.4	62.5	64.2	63.6
1985	64.6	62.4	65.0	67.5	63.0	62.3	63.3	63.5
1986	64.1	62.2	64.0	66.8	62.8	62.4	62.7	64.0
1987	63.8	61.8	63.8	67.0	62.9	62.2	63.5	63.0
1988	63.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	62.8	61.8	63.4	64.2
1989	63.5	60.7	63.6	66.6	62.6	61.9	63.3	62.0
1990	63.1	60.5	62.8	67.3	62.3	60.9	63.4	62.4
1991	63.1	60.5	63.0	66.5	62.1	61.1	62.2	63.5
1992	62.5	60.1	62.4	66.1	62.4	61.1	62.7	63.6
1993	62.4	60.0	61.8	67.5	61.3	60.3	61.7	61.9
1994	62.2	59.3	62.8	66.2	61.7	59.7	62.4	64.8
1995	62.2	59.4	62.7	66.5	61.4	59.4	62.1	64.4
1996	62.3	58.8	62.8	67.2	60.9	59.6	61.0	64.5
1997	62.1	58.6	62.3	67.7	60.0	58.2	61.2	62.7
1998	61.6	58.2	61.6	66.4	59.8	57.4	61.6	63.0
1999	61.7	58.7	61.7	65.4	60.1	58.4	60.7	63.9
2000	62.3	58.9	61.4	67.4	60.6	58.8	60.7	64.3
2001	62.3	59.2	61.8	66.7	60.3	58.3	60.8	63.7
2002	61.7	58.4	61.5	66.8	60.4	58.5	61.0	64.1
2003	62.5	59.8	62.1	66.4	60.8	58.8	61.7	64.3
2004	62.5	58.9	61.9	68.3	60.8	59.3	61.1	64.5
2005	62.0	59.2	62.1	67.2	60.6	59.1	61.8	63.3
2006	62.1	59.5	62.1	66.0	60.7	59.4	61.4	62.4
2007	62.1	59.2	62.3	66.7	61.0	59.5	61.6	65.0
2008	61.8	59.4	62.3	66.2	60.9	59.8	61.7	64.0
2009	62.2	59.8	62.2	67.2	61.7	60.3	62.7	64.4

1. Employees who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation, or a government-funded establishment such as a school (including universities) or hospital.

2. Those who work as employees of a private firm or business.

3. Includes both incorporated and unincorporated working owners, self-employed people who do not have a business and people working in a family business without pay.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0051.