

# Population Outlook 2010–2020

## *Preliminary Results*

Patrick Walters, City Economist | Stanley Kongnetiman, Corporate Economist

August 27, 2010

## Migration to Drive Population Growth

The city of Calgary's population was estimated at 1,071,515 persons in April 2010. This population is projected to increase to 1,153,100 persons in 2015 and 1,244,800 persons in 2020. The most significant increases would occur in the 0-14, 55-64 and 65+ age cohorts.

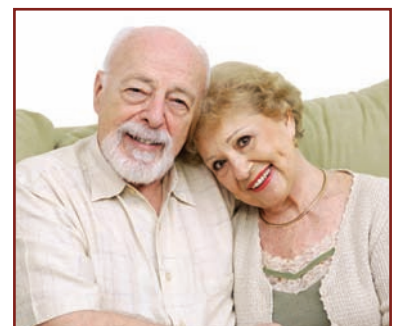
The sources of population growth are net migration and natural increase. Net migration is expected to be the major contributor to population growth as the region benefits from lower unemployment rates.

The *pre-schoolers*, population in the age group 0-4, comprised 5.9 per cent of Calgary's population in 2010, but should increase to 6.5 per cent in 2020.

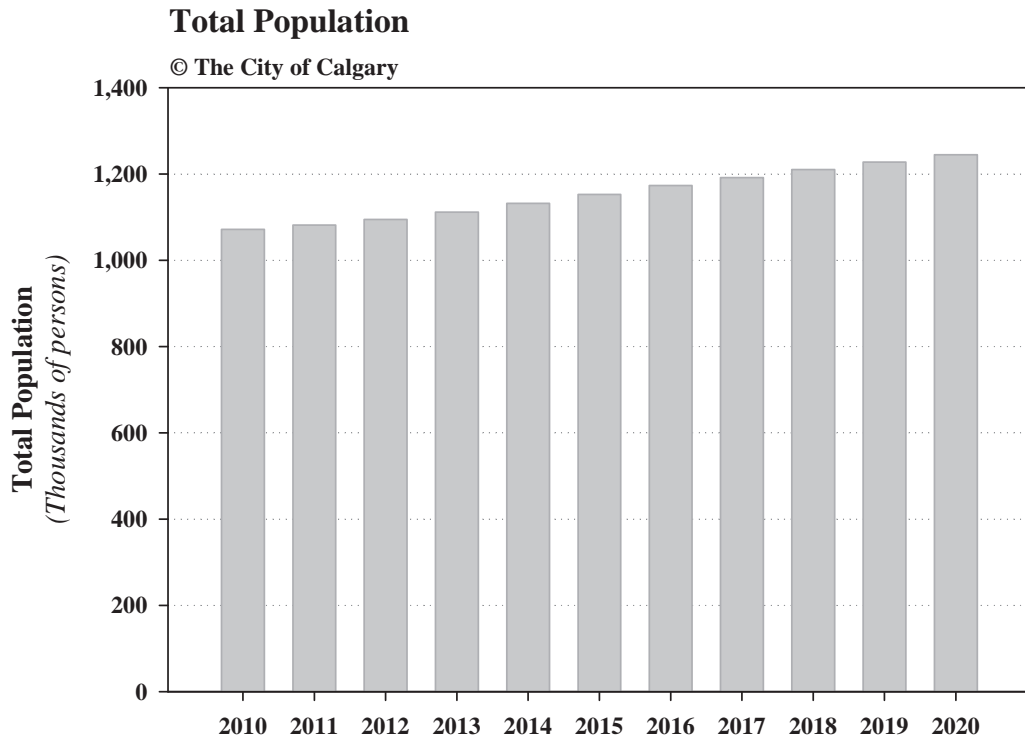
The *dependency ratio*, which is the ratio of the economically dependent part of the population – children (0-14 years) and the elderly (65+ years) to the working-age population (15-64 years), is expected to increase during the forecast period.

The *labour force replacement ratio* is a ratio of the population that is 15 to 24 relative to the population that is 55 to 64. This ratio is projected to decline steadily during the 2010-20 forecast period. This means that people in the age group 55-64 should be growing at a faster pace than the number of people in the 15-24 age group.

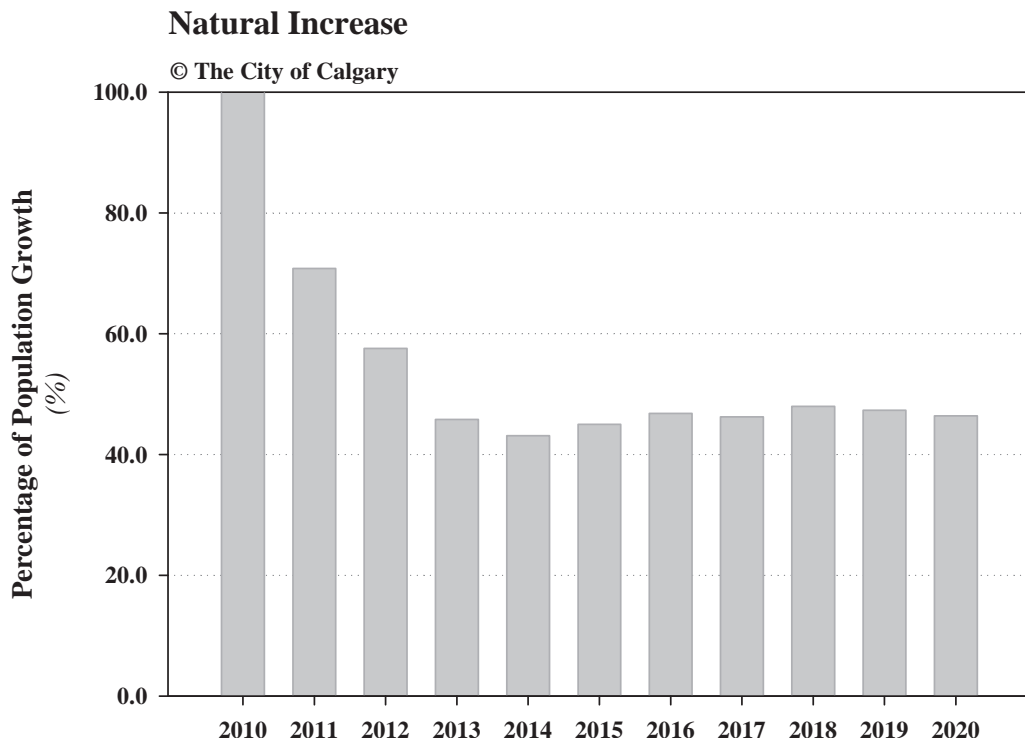
The 5-19 age group, which is the *school age population*, is expected to grow from around 200,000 in 2010 to 221,000 in 2020, up by 21,000. This group's share of the total population should decline from 18.5 per cent in 2010 to 17.8 per cent in 2020.



# Population



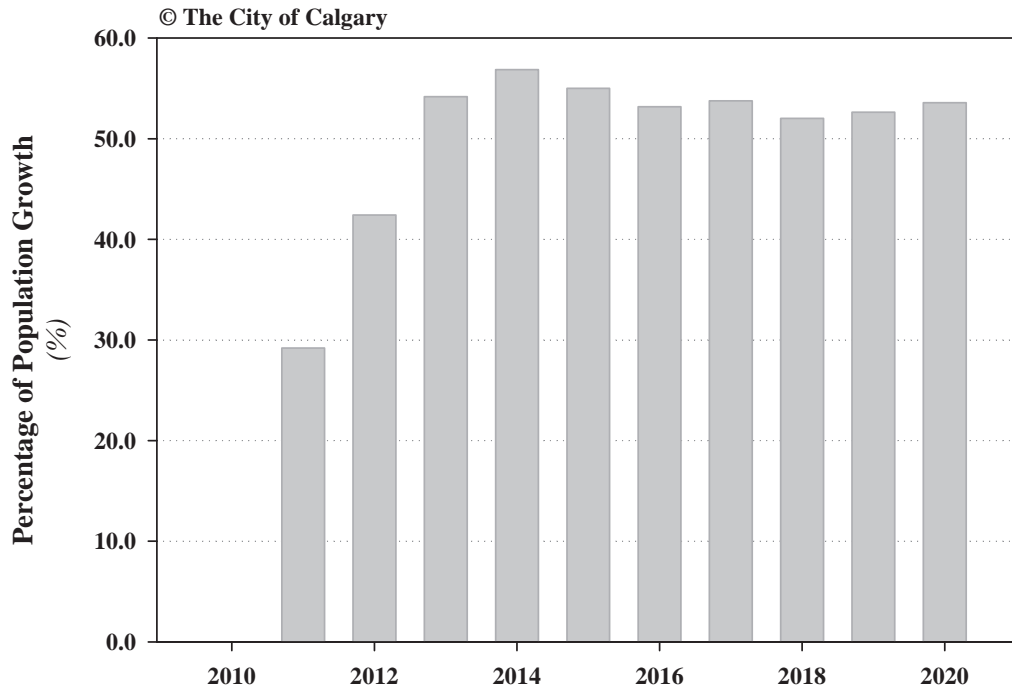
Source: Corporate Economics, 2010



Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

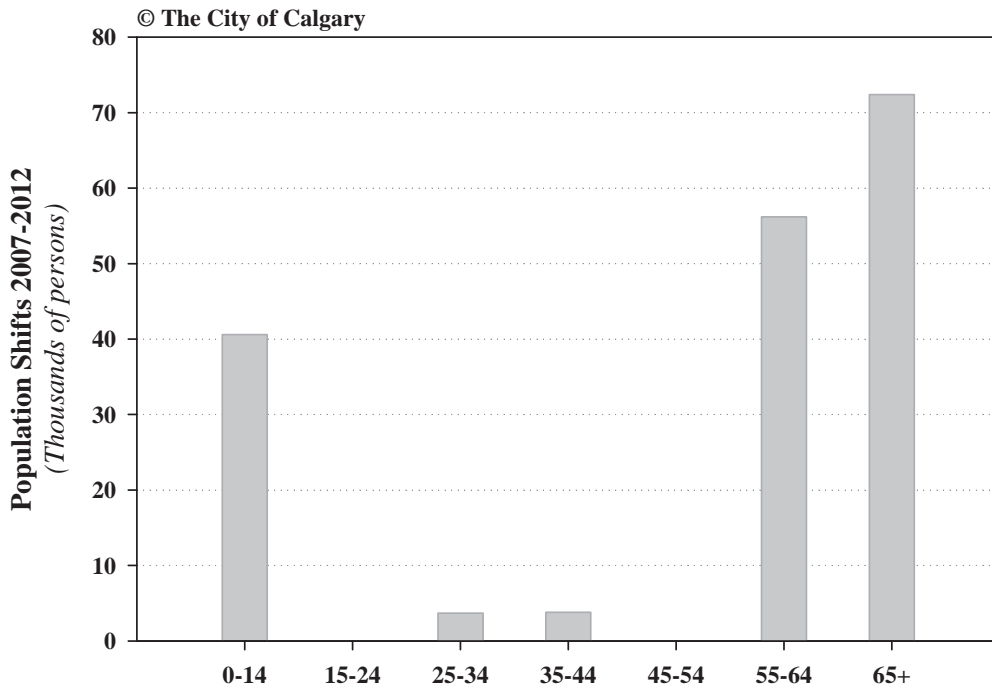
# Population

## Net Migration



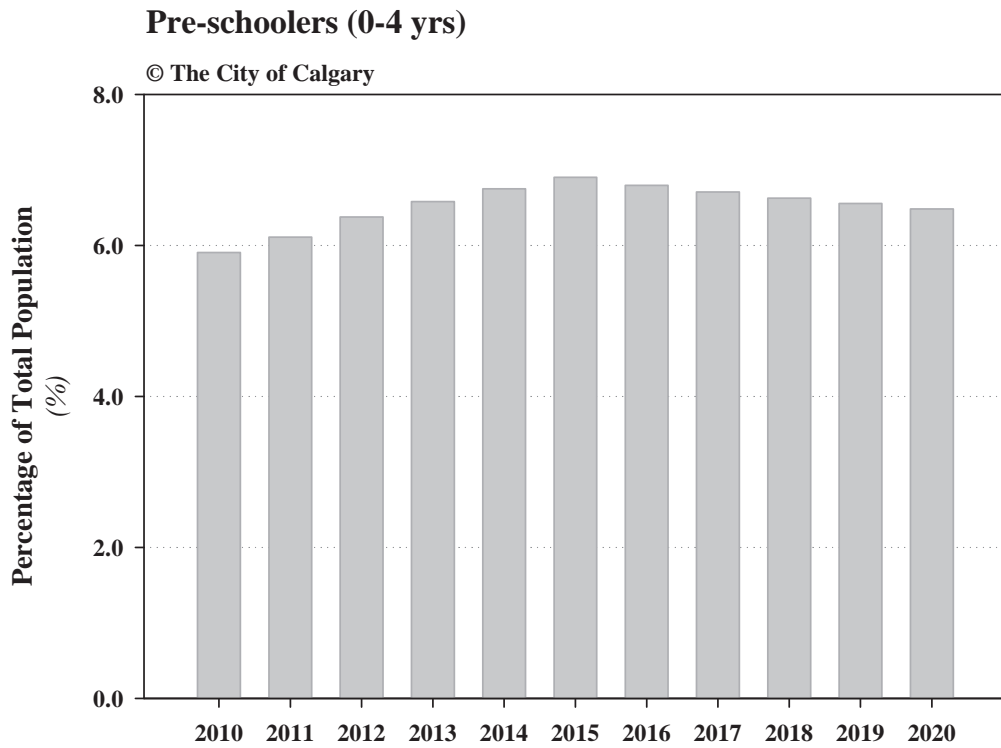
Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

## Population Shifts

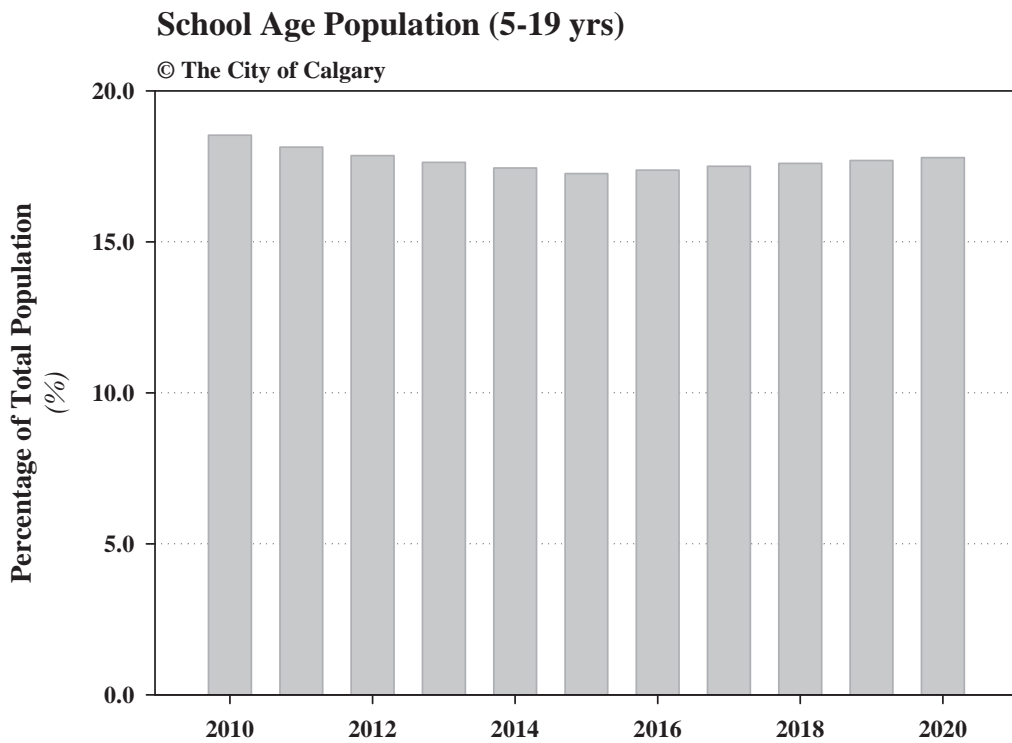


Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

# Pre-schoolers & School Age Population



Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

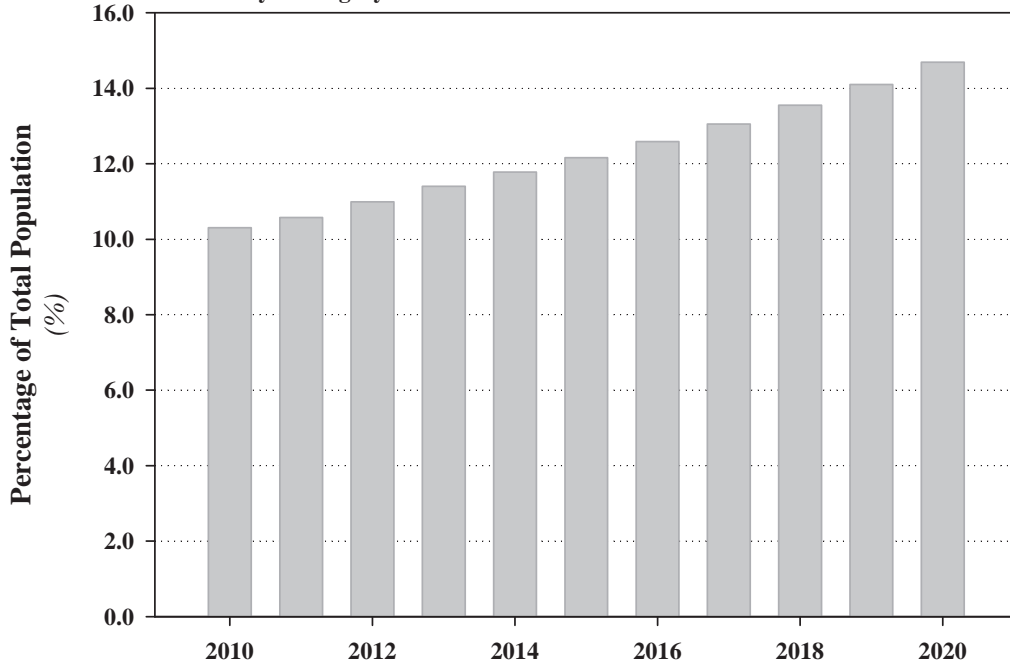


Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

# Retirees & 0-14 vs. 15-64

## Retirees (65+)

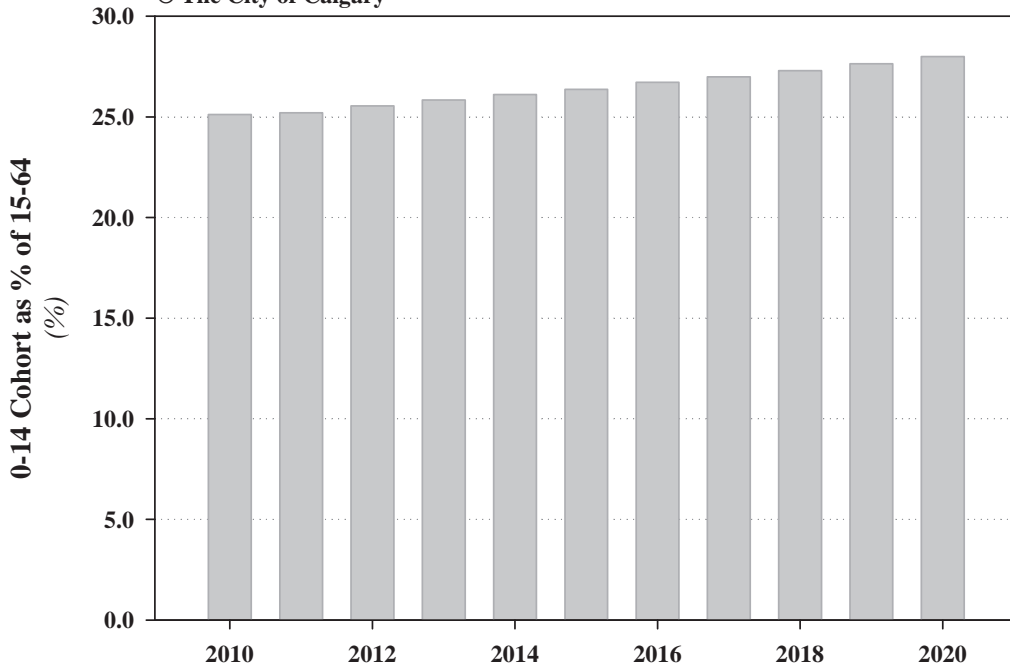
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Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

## 0-14 vs. 15-64

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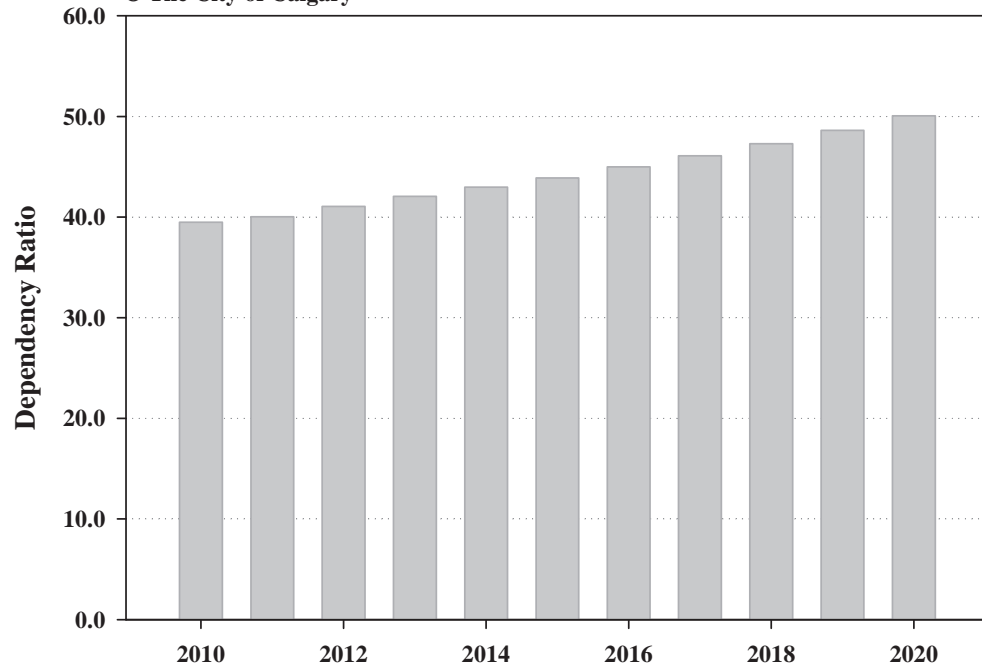


Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

# Dependency Ratio & Labour Force

## Dependency Ratio (0-14 and 65+ vs. 15-64)

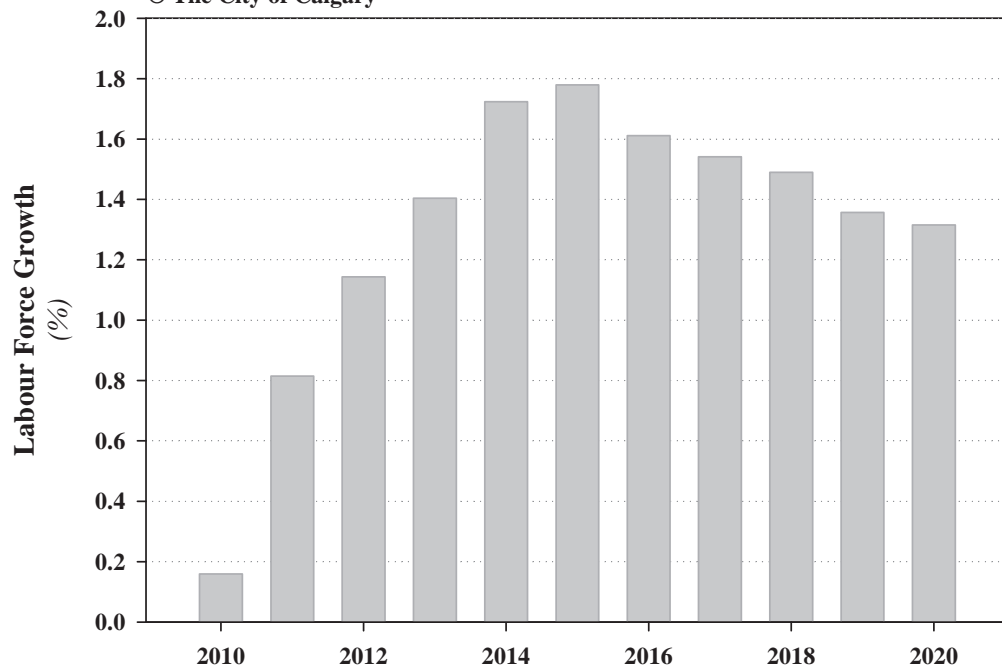
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Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

## Labour Force Growth

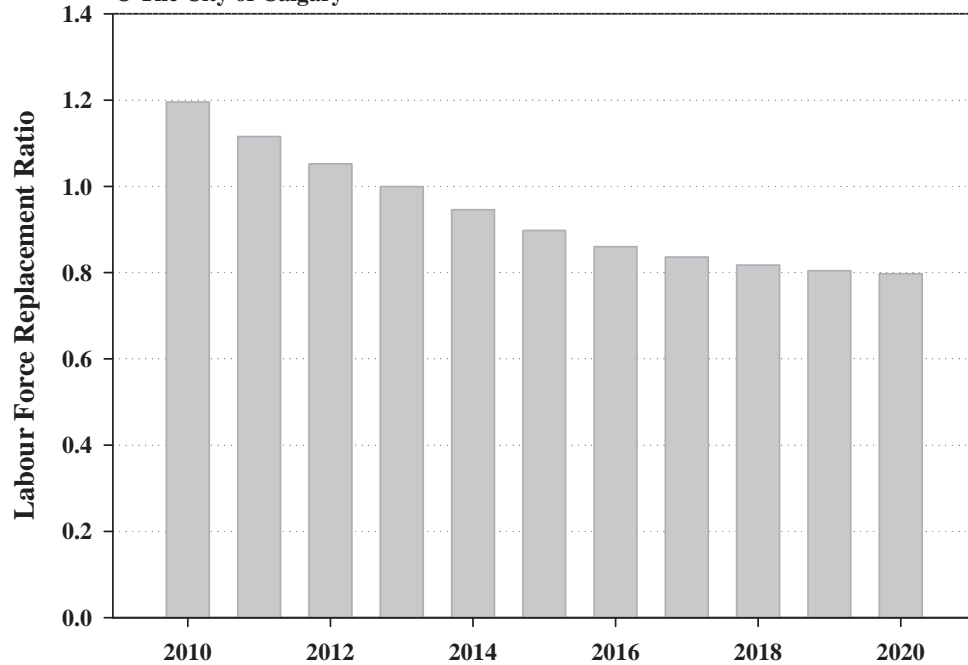
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Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

## Labour Replacement Ratio (15-24 vs. 55-64)

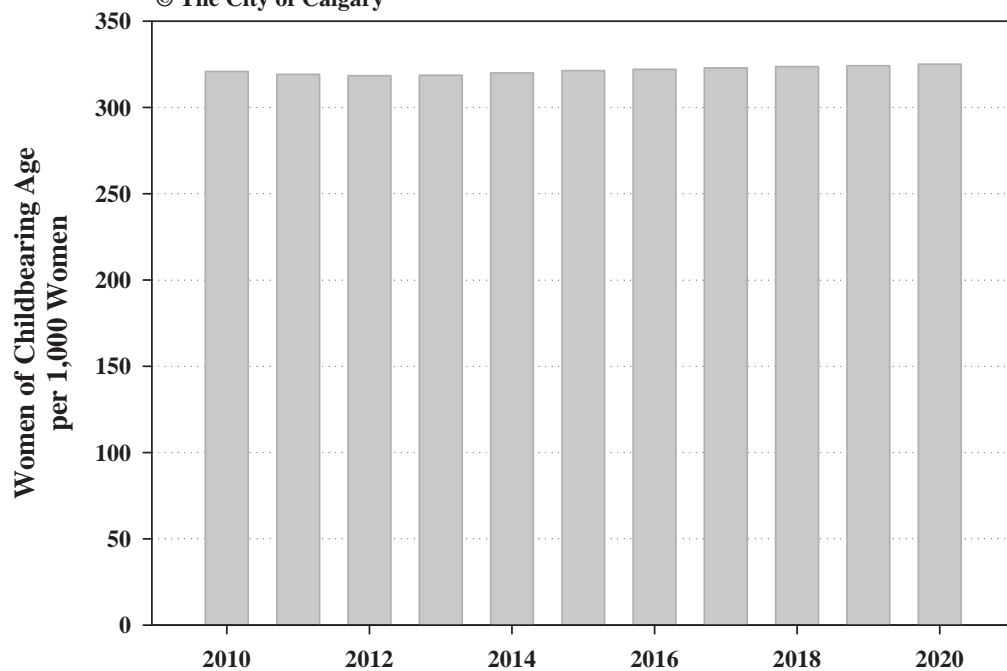
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Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

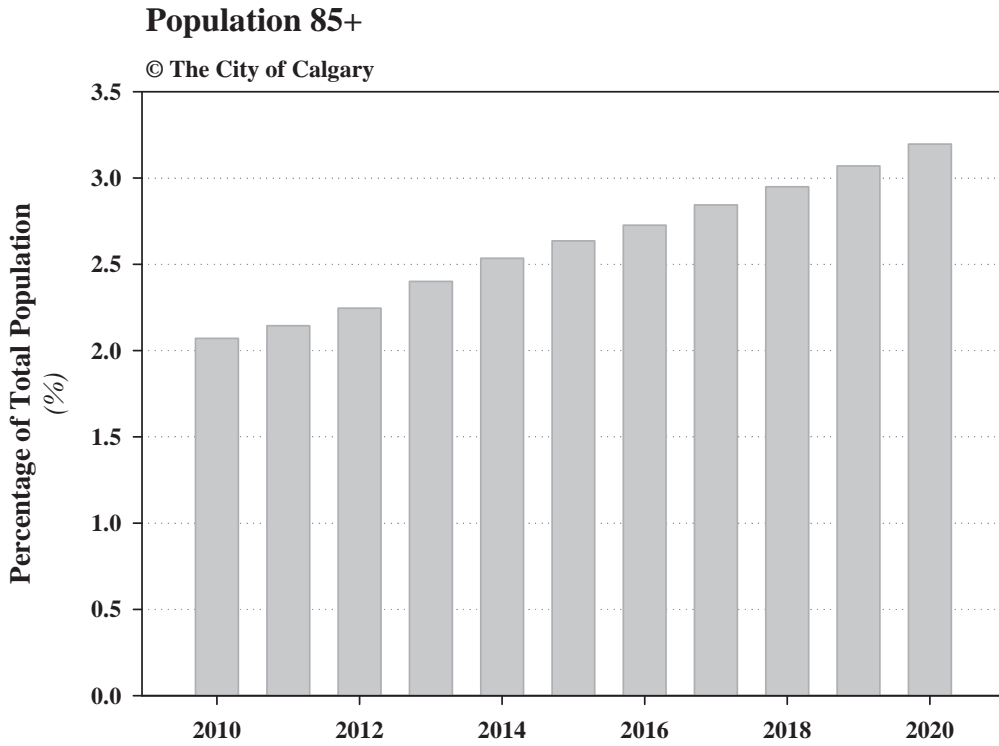
## Women of Childbearing Age (15-49 yrs)

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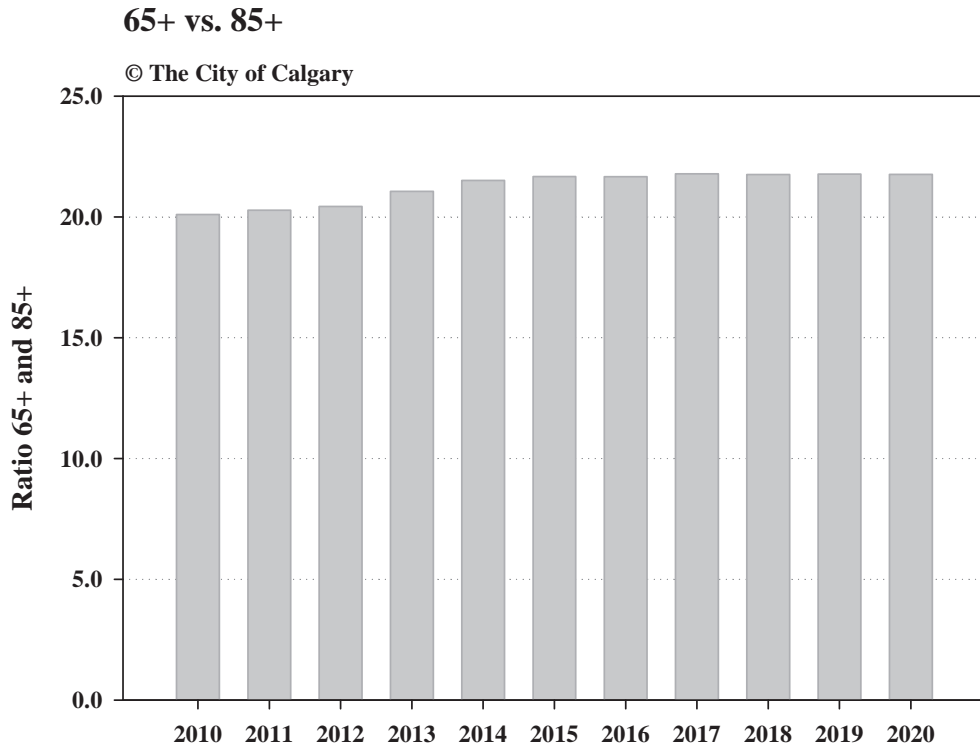


Source: Corporate Economics, 2010

# Population 85+ & 65+ vs. 85+



Source: Corporate Economics, 2010



Source: Corporate Economics, 2010



**Aging of Population.** A process in which the proportions of adults and elderly increase in a population, while the proportions of children and adolescents decrease. This process results in a rise in the median age of the population. Aging occurs when fertility rates decline while life expectancy remains constant or improves at the older ages.

**Baby Boom.** A dramatic increase in fertility rates and in the absolute number of births in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand during the period following World War II (1947-1961).

**Cohorts.** A group of persons who experience the same event or series of events in a particular period. For example, all persons born in a particular year or all couples married in a particular year are considered cohorts of that year.

**Dependency Ratio.** This is the ratio of the population that is 0 to 14 and 65+ relative to the population that is 15 to 64.

**Emigrant.** Canadian citizen or immigrant who has left Canada to establish a permanent residence in another country.

**Fertility.** The childbearing performance of individuals, couples, groups or populations. Sometimes measured as the number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year or as the number of children born to women of a particular childbearing age.

**Immigrant.** Within the framework of this publication, the term immigrant refers to landed immigrant. A landed immigrant is a person who does not have Canadian citizenship but was granted the right by immigration authorities to live in Canada on a permanent basis.

**In-migrants.** Persons who currently live within a census metropolitan area (CMA) and who five years previously lived elsewhere in Canada or outside the country.

**Labour Force.** The working age population who are employed or unemployed.

**Labour Force Replacement Ratio.** This is a ratio of the population that is 15 to 24 relative to the population that is 55 to 64.

**Migrants.** Persons who lived in a different census subdivision (CSD) than the one they lived in five years earlier (internal migrants) or who lived outside Canada (external migrants).

**Mortality.** Death as a component of population change. Usually measured as the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a given year.

**Natural increase.** Variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the numbers of births and deaths.

**Net migration.** Net migration is the difference between in-migration and out-migration.

**Out-Migrants.** Persons who lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA) five years previously and who now live elsewhere in Canada.

**Population estimate.** A computation of the probable population of a geographic area for a particular time. An estimate is usually done for a past time period for which indicator data already exist.

**Population Projection.** Computation of future changes in population numbers, given certain assumptions about future trends in the rates of fertility, mortality, and migration. Demographers often issue low, medium, and high projections of the same population, based on different assumptions of how these rates will change in the future.

**Pre-schoolers.** The population between the ages of 0 to 4.

**Retirees.** The population ages 65 and above.

**School Age Population.** The population between the ages of 5 to 19.

**Women of Childbearing Age.** Women between the ages of 15 to 49 are defined as childbearing.

**Working Age Population.** Corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over, with the exception of the following: persons living on Indian reserves, full-time members of the regular armed forces, and persons living in institutions.

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### Who We Are

Over the past ten years Corporate Economics has researched dozens of economic topics and developed reliable methods of forecasting and analysis. Monitoring economic trends allows us to develop unique insights on how external events are impacting the local economy and the Municipal Corporation. We provide services in four areas: forecasting, information provision, consulting and policy analysis.

For more information, please contact:

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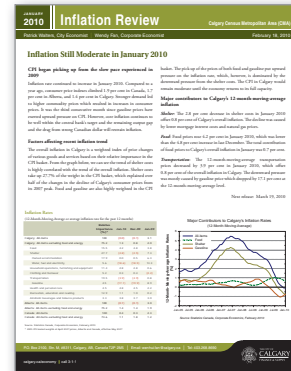
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Many of our publications are available on the internet at [www.calgary.ca/economy](http://www.calgary.ca/economy).

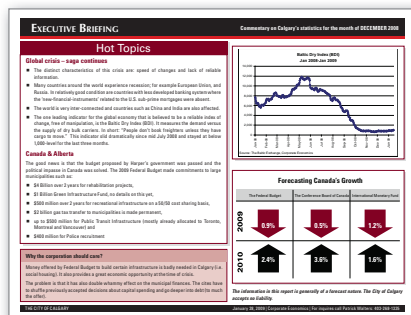
Monthly  
Energy Markets and  
the Economy



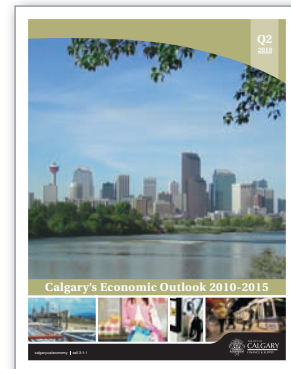
Monthly  
Review of Economic Trends



Commentary  
Executive Briefing



Quarterly  
Calgary's Quarterly Economic  
Outlook



Corporate Research Analyst: Estella Scruggs

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