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Statistics Canada

Monday, January 23, 1995
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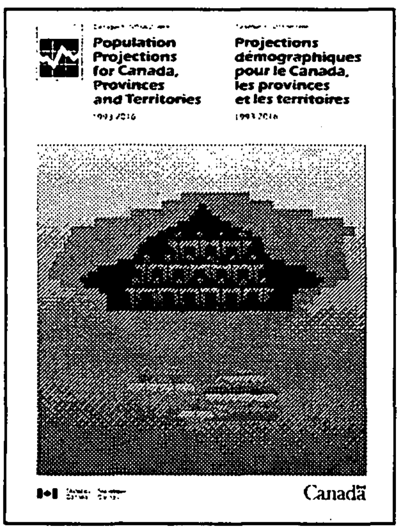
MAJOR RELEASES

(*continued on page 2*)



Population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories

1993-2016

Canada's population will keep growing. But as we move into the 21st century it will become increasingly older, and the proportion of young people will shrink dramatically. These are some of the emerging demographic trends revealed from a new set of projections in *Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016*, available today.

These projections provide information for planners, policy makers and those interested in demographic changes and related social issues. These new projections use 1993 preliminary population estimates adjusted for net census undercoverage. They take into account emerging demographic trends and the changing composition of population.

Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016 (91-520, $50) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact M.V. George (613-951-9580) or Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304), Population Projections Section, Demography Division.

OTHER RELEASES

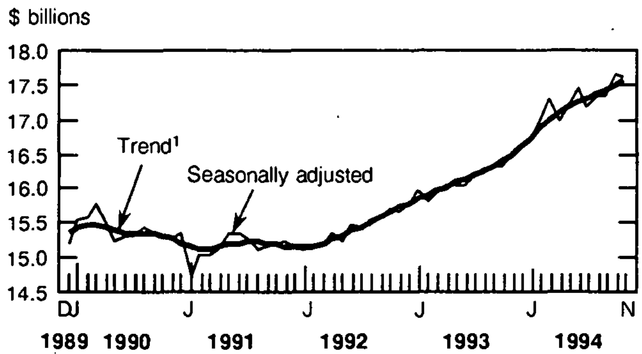
MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

November 1994 (preliminary)

The Christmas shopping season got off to a slow start as retail sales dipped slightly in November. Seasonally adjusted retail sales declined 0.3% to $17.5 billion in November after a 1.9% increase in October. Retail sales have been volatile over the latest six months with a pattern of alternating increases and decreases. Nevertheless, sales in November were 2.4% higher than in May 1994. Over the long term, the trend in retail sales has been rising since early 1992.

Retail sales have been volatile over the latest six months



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

November's weakness was evident in four of the seven sectors, accounting for 46% of total sales. The largest decreases in dollar terms were in food, furniture and general merchandise. Sales in the automotive sector rose for a fourth consecutive month.

Mixed results by sector

Despite lower sales of new vehicles, the automotive sector's sales edged up 0.4% (includes new and used car dealers, gasoline service stations, parts, accessories and services outlets). Sales by new motor vehicle dealers rose 0.7% due to higher prices, increased sales of used vehicles, and repairs and service.

Sales in the furniture sector dropped 2.7%. Although this sector represents only 5% of total retail sales, it was one of the largest contributors to the overall decline in November. The slump in sales by the furniture sector coincided with other indicators of a weakening housing market.

The general merchandise sector (10% of total retail trade) declined 1.0% in November after a 3.3% increase in October. Sales by general merchandise stores have slowed in recent months after steady growth since mid-1993.

Spending in the food sector (25% of total retail trade) declined 0.8% in November after a 2.0% gain in October. Sales by food retailers, an important contributor to total retail growth since Spring 1992, experienced a slower rate of growth during the last half of 1994.

Sales in most provinces edge down

In November most of the provinces and territories recorded month-to-month decreases. The largest drops were in Prince Edward Island (-5.6%), Newfoundland (-2.5%) and British Columbia (-2.4%).

Increases were recorded in Ontario (+0.9%), New Brunswick (+0.7%) and the Northwest Territories (+1.0%). In Ontario sales increased 0.9%, a fourth consecutive monthly increase and the highest level in two years.

Early indications of December sales

December's department store sales were about 5.0% higher than November's. As well, the number of new motor vehicles sold increased nearly 9.0% from November. However, department store sales and new motor vehicle sales only account for about one-third of total retail sales. Employment in trade declined 0.3% from November.

By contrast, the trend of retail sales in the United States decelerated in the last two months of 1994. Retail sales advanced 0.2% in November but fell 0.1% in December, the first decline since April 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The November 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the second week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	November 1993	August 1994r	September 1994r	October 1994r	November 1994p	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,328	4,502	4,403	4,491	4,457	-0.8	3.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,046	4,171	4,081	4,150	4,136	-0.3	2.2
All other food stores	282	332	321	341	321	-5.9	13.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,002	1,010	1,012	1,009	999	-1.0	-0.3
Clothing	960	1,052	1,012	1,026	1,031	0.5	7.4
Shoe stores	141	161	141	150	154	2.6	9.1
Men's clothing stores	150	154	150	153	150	-1.6	-0.1
Women's clothing stores	315	337	331	338	335	-0.9	6.4
Other clothing stores	354	400	390	386	393	1.7	10.9
Furniture	893	918	917	951	925	-2.7	3.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	704	722	723	756	726	-3.9	3.2
Household furnishings stores	190	196	195	195	198	1.9	4.5
Automotive	5,720	5,995	6,217	6,303	6,328	0.4	10.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,609	3,782	4,034	4,096	4,126	0.7	14.3
Gasoline service stations	1,190	1,214	1,216	1,203	1,182	-1.7	-0.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	921	999	968	1,004	1,020	1.7	10.8
General merchandise stores	1,723	1,824	1,750	1,808	1,790	-1.0	3.9
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,812	2,008	1,976	2,022	2,030	0.4	12.0
Other semi-durable goods stores	560	609	604	609	610	0.1	8.9
Other durable goods stores	435	480	459	473	484	2.4	11.5
All other retail stores n.e.c.	818	919	914	940	937	-0.3	14.5
Total, retail sales	**16,439**	**17,309**	**17,287**	**17,609**	**17,561**	**-0.3**	**6.8**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,830	13,527	13,253	13,513	13,435	-0.6	4.7
Department store type merchandise	5,573	5,893	5,753	5,876	5,839	-0.6	4.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	278	285	288	294	287	-2.5	3.2
Prince Edward Island	72	71	72	77	72	-5.6	0.7
Nova Scotia	544	536	539	551	549	-0.4	0.9
New Brunswick	419	410	392	417	420	0.7	0.1
Quebec	4,041	4,211	4,150	4,212	4,207	-0.1	4.1
Ontario	6,008	6,370	6,412	6,504	6,562	0.9	9.2
Manitoba	566	582	566	595	587	-1.3	3.7
Saskatchewan	491	521	528	548	535	-2.3	9.0
Alberta	1,736	1,844	1,782	1,848	1,838	-0.5	5.8
British Columbia	2,230	2,423	2,503	2,506	2,447	-2.4	9.7
Yukon	17	16	16	16	16	-0.9	-4.7
Northwest Territories	37	39	39	40	40	1.0	10.1

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Retail sales

Trade group	November 1993	October 1994r	November 1994p	November 1993 to November 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	4,080	4,396	4,263	4.5
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,820	4,065	3,957	3.6
All other food stores	260	330	305	17.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	995	1,011	987	-0.7
Clothing	1,091	1,067	1,178	8.0
Shoe stores	160	162	177	10.5
Men's clothing stores	186	157	187	0.2
Women's clothing stores	338	345	360	6.5
Other clothing stores	407	403	455	11.8
Furniture	991	973	1,013	2,2
Household furniture and appliance stores	780	773	796	2.1
Household furnishings stores	211	200	216	2.6
Automotive	5,594	6,195	6,150	9.9
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,393	3,939	3,855	13.6
Gasoline service stations	1,187	1,249	1,170	-1.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,014	1,007	1,125	10.9
General merchandise stores	2,122	1,879	2,249	6.0
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,814	1,900	2,033	12.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	592	579	648	9.4
Other durable goods stores	439	419	485	10.7
All other retail stores n.e.c.	783	902	900	15.0
Total, retail sales	**16,686**	**17,422**	**17,874**	**7.1**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,293	13,483	14,019	5.5
Department store type merchandise	6,229	5,929	6,561	5.3
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	297	286	306	3.0
Prince Edward Island	73	73	73	0.6
Nova Scotia	560	540	561	0.2
New Brunswick	436	410	434	-0.5
Quebec	3,978	4,129	4,162	4.6
Ontario	6,191	6,468	6,781	9.5
Manitoba	583	590	609	4.5
Saskatchewan	506	549	551	8.9
Alberta	1,776	1,826	1,859	4.7
British Columbia	2,233	2,494	2,481	11.1
Yukon	16	16	15	-6.5
Northwest Territories	36	40	40	10.8

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

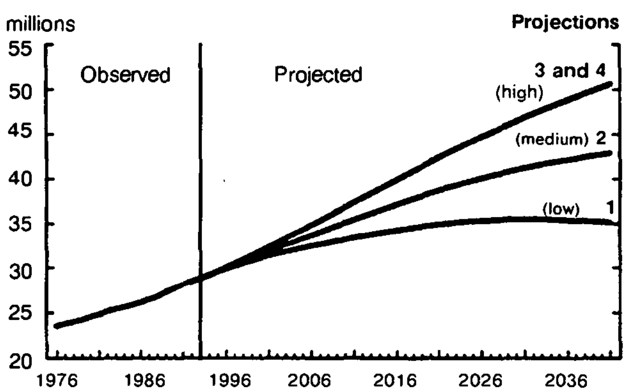
Population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories
1993-2016

As of July 1, 1994, Canada's population had reached 29 million. By 2016 the population is projected to increase to between 34 and 40 million with a projection of 37 million under the medium-growth scenario.

However, under all scenarios, the growth rate for Canada will slow down. This is in line with the trend from the latter half of the 1980s. Under the medium-growth scenario, the average annual growth rate will drop 31% over the next two decades, with annual rates averaging 0.9% between 2011 and 2016, compared with 1.3% between 1993 and 1996.

Levels of immigration and emigration are assumed to be constant in the medium-growth scenario. Therefore, the decreasing annual growth rate is mainly attributable to a slowing of the natural increase (births minus deaths), which will eventually become negative.

Trends in the total population of Canada, 1976-2041



As of July 1.

By 2016 half the population will be over 40

The population will undergo considerable ageing as it moves into the 21st century. The main cause of this trend is a low fertility rate, which has persisted below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman since the early 1970s. By 2016 half the population will be over 40 and half will be under 40, compared with a median age of 34 in 1993. By 2041 the medium-growth scenario shows the median age at 44.

The medium-growth scenario also shows that the proportion of seniors aged 65 and over will expand from the current 12% of population to 16% by 2016—and it will soar to 23% by 2041. Seniors' numbers will more than triple from 3.4 million in 1993 to between 9 and 11 million by 2041.

The most rapidly growing age group will be those aged 85 and over: it will more than double in size from 300,000 to 800,000 between now and 2016. By 2041 their number will increase five-fold to 1.6 million.

The rapid rise in the number and proportion of the elderly can be partly attributed to the fact that people are living longer and partly to the ageing of those born during the post-war baby boom.

While the elderly population grows, the proportion of young people will drop dramatically. By 2016, under the medium-growth scenario, one in five Canadians (20%) will be under 18, compared with one in four (25%) in 1993. By 2041 the proportion will drop to 19%, if the level of fertility remains constant. If fertility falls to 1.5 children per woman from its current 1.7, the proportion of young people will decline further, to 17% by 2041.

By comparison, the population aged 15 to 64 will expand more slowly than the over-65 age group. As a result, over the next two decades, more elderly Canadians may become dependent on the working age population.

Note to users

Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016 (91-520, $50) *contains new projections for Canada's population by age and sex at the provincial and territorial levels. It gives four series of projections, representing three growth scenarios (high, medium and low) with the aim of providing a plausible range of future growth. At the national level, projections three and four are high-growth scenarios and yield almost identical results. The projections are provided for Canada, the provinces and territories to the year 2016. Projections are extended to 2041 for Canada by keeping the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions constant at the levels projected for 2016.*

These new projections use 1993 preliminary estimates adjusted for net census undercoverage as their base. They take into account emerging demographic trends, primarily based on recent changes in the components of population growth (births, deaths and migration). The report includes a description of the projection methods and the underlying assumptions, along with a brief analysis of results.

A common measure of this is the dependency ratio: the proportion of children and the elderly in relation to the working age population. In 1993 the dependency ratio was 48%. After an initial decrease to 45% over the next 15 years—a result of the shrinking proportion of children—the dependency ratio will increase to 49% by 2016 (according to the medium-growth scenario). By 2041, as the proportion of the elderly surges, the dependency ratio will increase to 62%.

All provinces except Newfoundland are likely to grow

The medium-growth scenario shows that all provinces except Newfoundland will grow over the next 25 years. In general, growth rates for the provinces and territories will tend to decline over the period under the medium- and low-growth scenarios. The provincial growth rates are either relatively constant or slightly increasing under the most favourable high-growth scenarios.

Provincial shares of the total population are projected to change very slowly over time. By and large, the ranking of the provinces and territories will remain the same as in 1993. However, Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta will likely increase their shares over the next 25 years.

Interprovincial migration plays an important role in the growth and distribution of provincial and territorial population. Consequently, their projected population trends are more uncertain than those for the nation.

Immigration levels have the highest impact on projected population growth at the national level, since the fertility rate has been below the replacement level since the 1970s. Immigration levels increased substantially to about 250,000 a year in the early 1990s, compared with 84,000 in 1985. Recently, the federal government set immigration targets for 1995 at between 190,000 and 215,000, somewhat below the level (250,000) used in the medium-growth scenario in this report.

Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016 (91-520, $50) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact M.V. George (613-951-9580) or Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304), Population Projections Section. □

Medium-growth scenario for the population aged 65 and over

Year	Population 65 +		65-74		75-84		85 +	
	Number in thousands	% of total population	Number in thousands	% of 65 +	Number in thousands	% of 65 +	Number in thousands	% of 65 +
1991	3,211.0	11.4	1,918.6	59.7	1,004.5	31.3	287.9	9.0
1993	3,393.0	11.8	2,015.6	59.4	1,059.6	31.2	317.8	9.4
2016	5,894.3	15.9	3,392.3	57.6	1,703.9	28.9	798.1	13.5
2041	9,669.5	22.6	4,502.9	46.6	3,588.9	37.1	1,577.7	16.3

Sources: *1991: Statistics Canada, Revised Intercensal Population and Family Estimates, July 1, 1971-1991 (91-537)*
1993-2041: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section ■

OTHER RELEASES

Community profiles

1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Statistical profiles of the aboriginal communities that participated in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) are now available in an electronic diskette version (MS-DOS). These profiles include 599 aboriginal communities (i.e., Indian reserves and settlements, and Inuit and Métis communities), with a minimum aboriginal identity population of 40 persons. Aboriginal identity population is defined as that portion of the population who identify with their aboriginal origins and/or are registered under the *Indian Act.*

This electronic product incorporates the data already published in the paper version, *APS community profiles* (89F0020XPE). The profiles consist of a single table displaying 538 characteristics for each aboriginal community, each province and territory, and Canada. Using Census C-91 software, the product allows users to select, retrieve, manipulate, display and extract one or more characteristics for any number of the geographical areas available.

The profiles contain data from the APS and selected data from the 1991 Census. The topics include: aboriginal languages; traditional activities; disability; health, lifestyle and social issues; mobility; schooling; work and related activities; expenditures; sources of income; and housing.

For further information or to order the electronic version, *Community profiles, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey* (89F0020XDB, $820), contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Provincial/territorial priced sets are also available. ■

Soft drinks

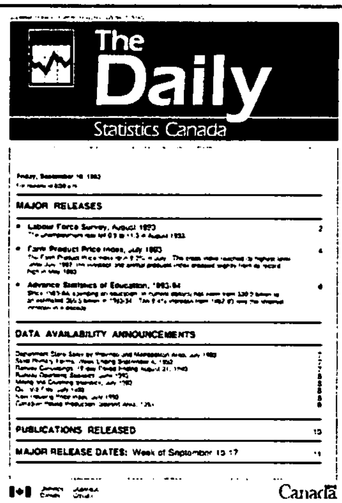
December 1994

Data for December 1994 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, November 1994.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266).

Primary iron and steel, November 1994.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016.
Catalogue number 91-520
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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