

# DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN SASKATCHEWAN

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**Prepared for:**

**SaskCulture**

**Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association**

**Sask Sport**

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# OUTLINE

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## ■ RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN SASKATCHEWAN

- BIRTHS AND DEATHS
- MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
- URBANIZATION

## ■ AGE STRUCTURES AND TRENDS

- BOOM, BUST, AND ECHO
- TRENDS TO 2020
- RECENT IMMIGRANTS
- THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION

# RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS



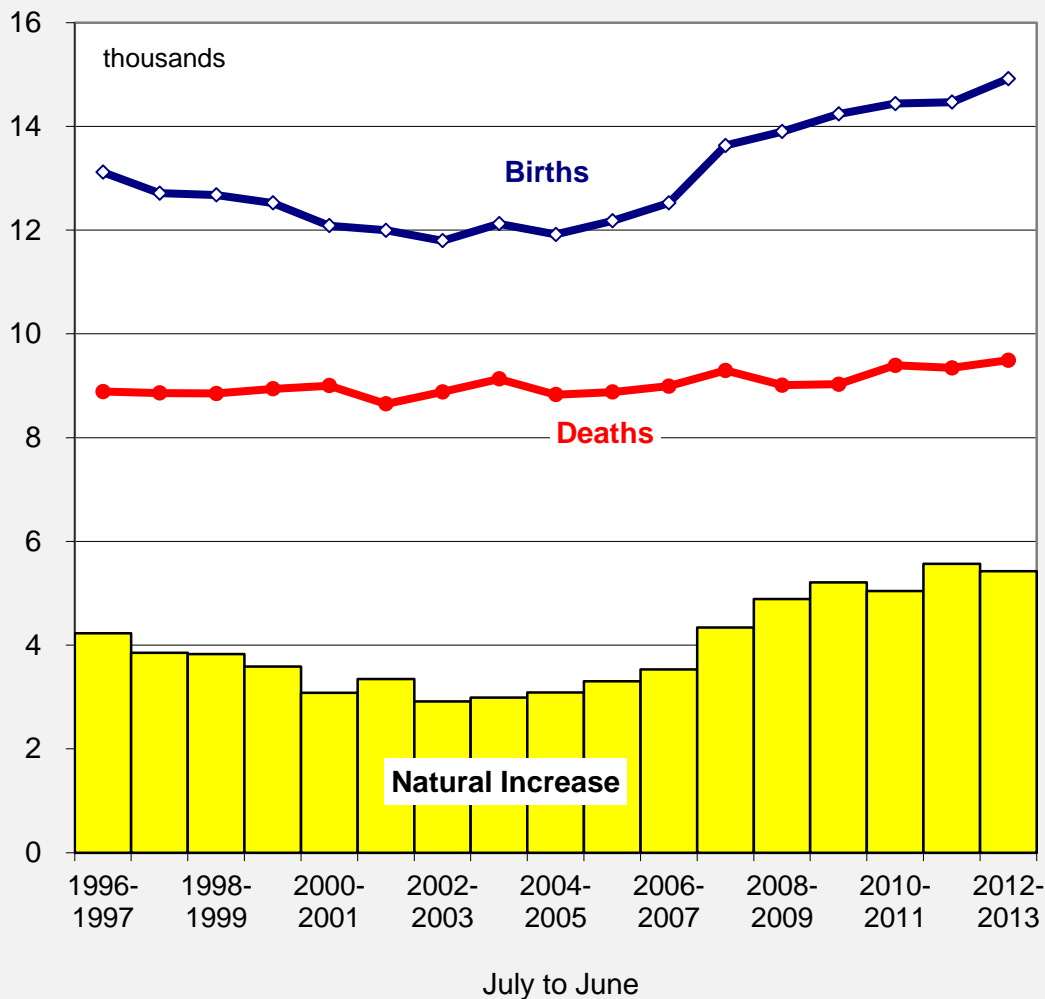
# NOTES

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- **There are three interrelated factors that determine the size and structure of the provincial population.**
  - The natural growth rate is the number of births less the number of deaths.
  - The movement to or from other countries, emigration or immigration, comprises net international migration.
  - The migration to or from other provinces is called net interprovincial migration.
  
- **These factors affect the age of the population as well as the absolute size. They are related in complex ways.**
  
- **Most demographic data are published on a “census year” basis which runs from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.**
  
- **Unless otherwise indicated, the data in this section are from Statistics Canada’s CANSIM database. The figures from 2006 to date are preliminary and subject to revisions. The forecasts and estimates are the responsibility of *Sask Trends Monitor*.**

# DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION: NATURAL GROWTH

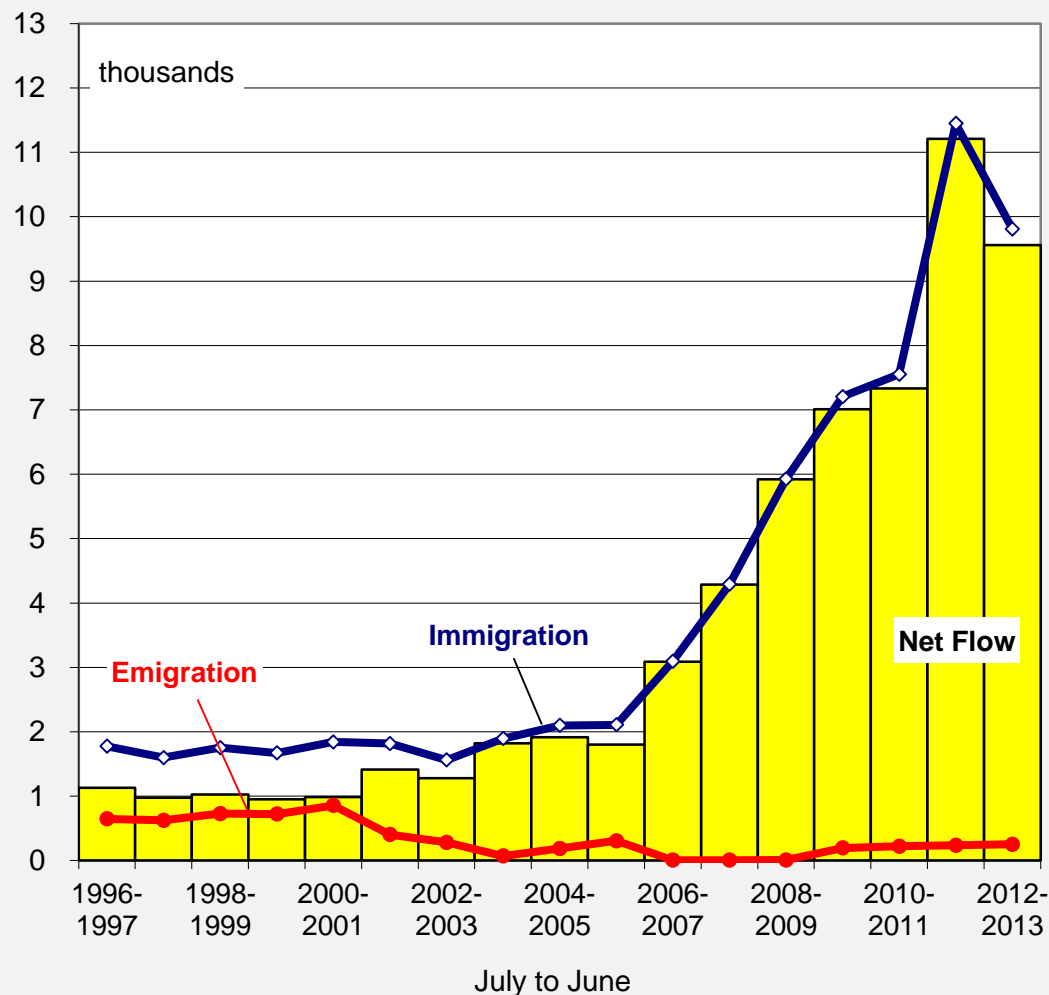
Natural Growth (Births less Deaths) in Saskatchewan, 1996-97 to 2012-13



- In this figure, the number of births is the blue line and the number of deaths the red line. The difference between the two (that is, the natural growth rate) is represented by the yellow bars.
- After dropping throughout most of the 1980s and 1990s, the natural growth rate has been increasing since the early 2000s.
- The increase in births is the result of a) more young women in the province and b) a slight increase in fertility rates.
- The steady counts for the number deaths is because lower mortality rates are offset by an increasing number of people in older age groups.

# DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

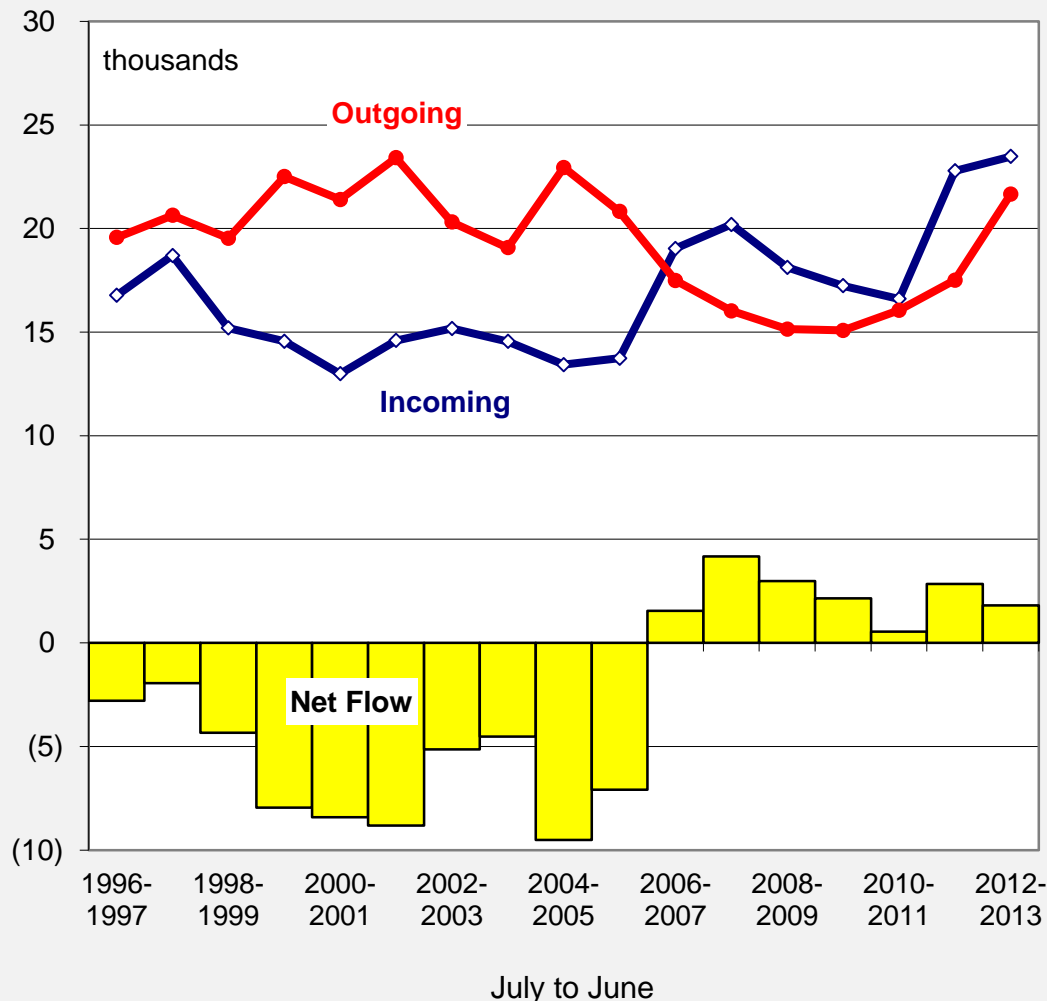
International Migration (Immigration and Emigration)  
to/from Saskatchewan, 1996-97 to 2012-13 est



- As with the previous figure, immigration is the blue line and emigration the red line. The difference between the two (i.e. net international immigration) is represented by the yellow bars.
- Immigration has increased exponentially because of the *Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP)*. The number of immigrants is still small, however, compared with other provinces
- These figures do not include temporary residents - the temporary foreign workers or foreign students.

# DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION: INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

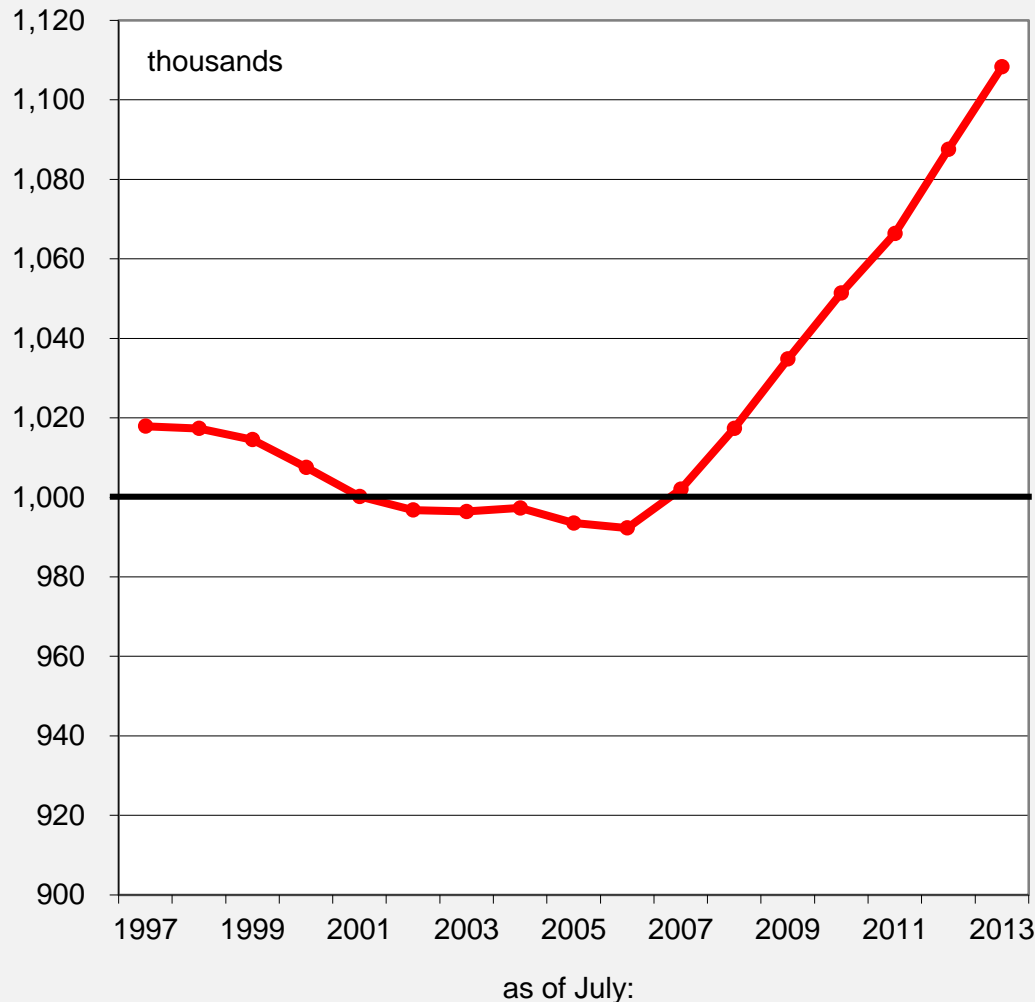
Interprovincial Migration to/from Saskatchewan  
1996-97 to 2012-13 estimate



- Interprovincial in-migration is the blue line and interprovincial out-migration the red line in this figure. The difference between the two (i.e. net interprovincial migration) is represented by the yellow bars.
- In the mid 2000s, the number of people moving to Saskatchewan from other provinces increased while the number leaving declined. Net interprovincial flow is positive for the first time since the early 1980s.
- After declining to 15,000 per year in the late 2000s, the number of persons leaving Saskatchewan is increasing again.

# TOTAL PROVINCIAL POPULATION

Total Provincial Population

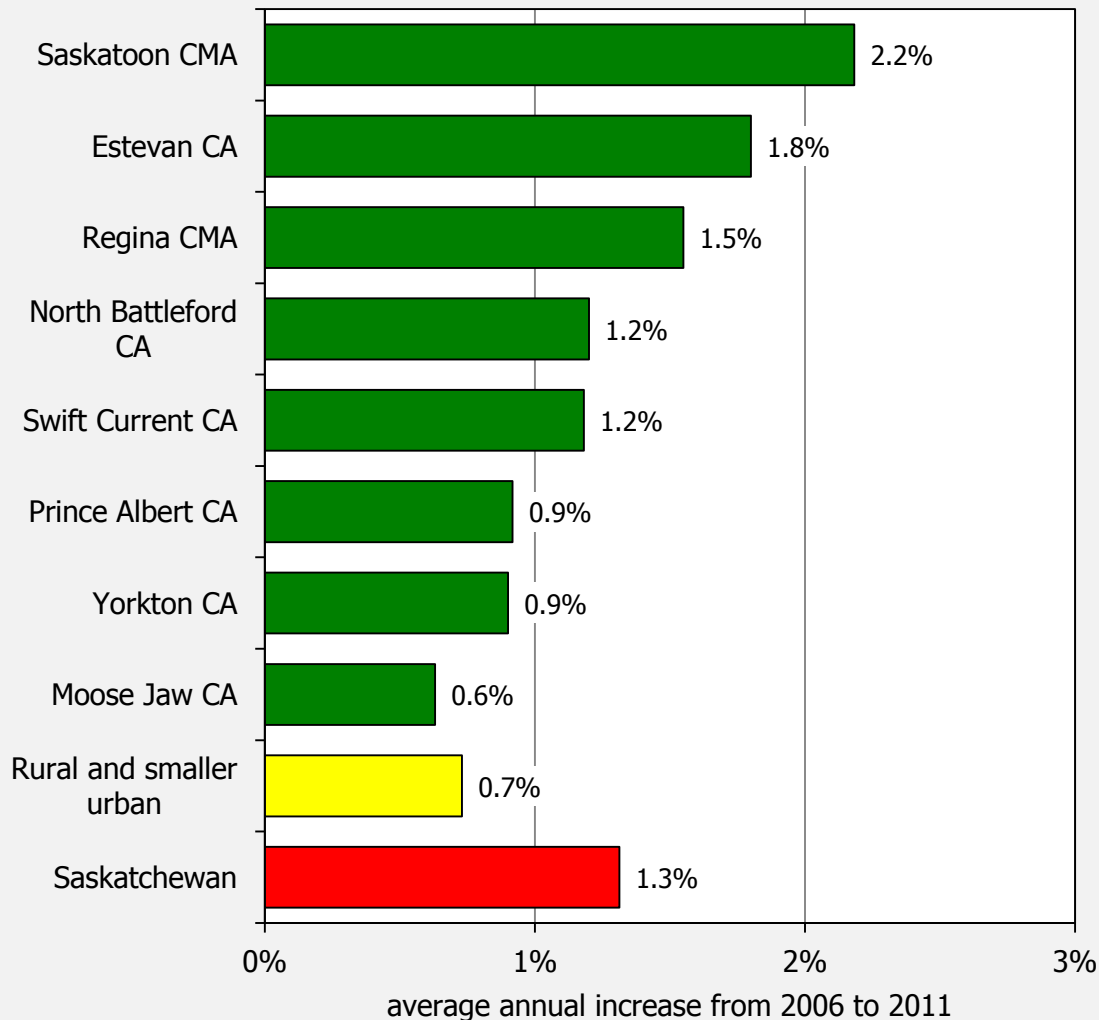


- Note that the vertical scale in this figure has been compressed; it covers a relatively narrow range of populations.
- The net effect of all the population flows has been, until recently, a downward trend in the provincial population.
- The reversal in interprovincial migration together with the increase in immigration has added more than 100,000 people since the mid 2000s.
- The annual growth rate is near 2.0% in the past few years and is the highest it has been since the 1970s.



# CONTINUED URBANIZATION

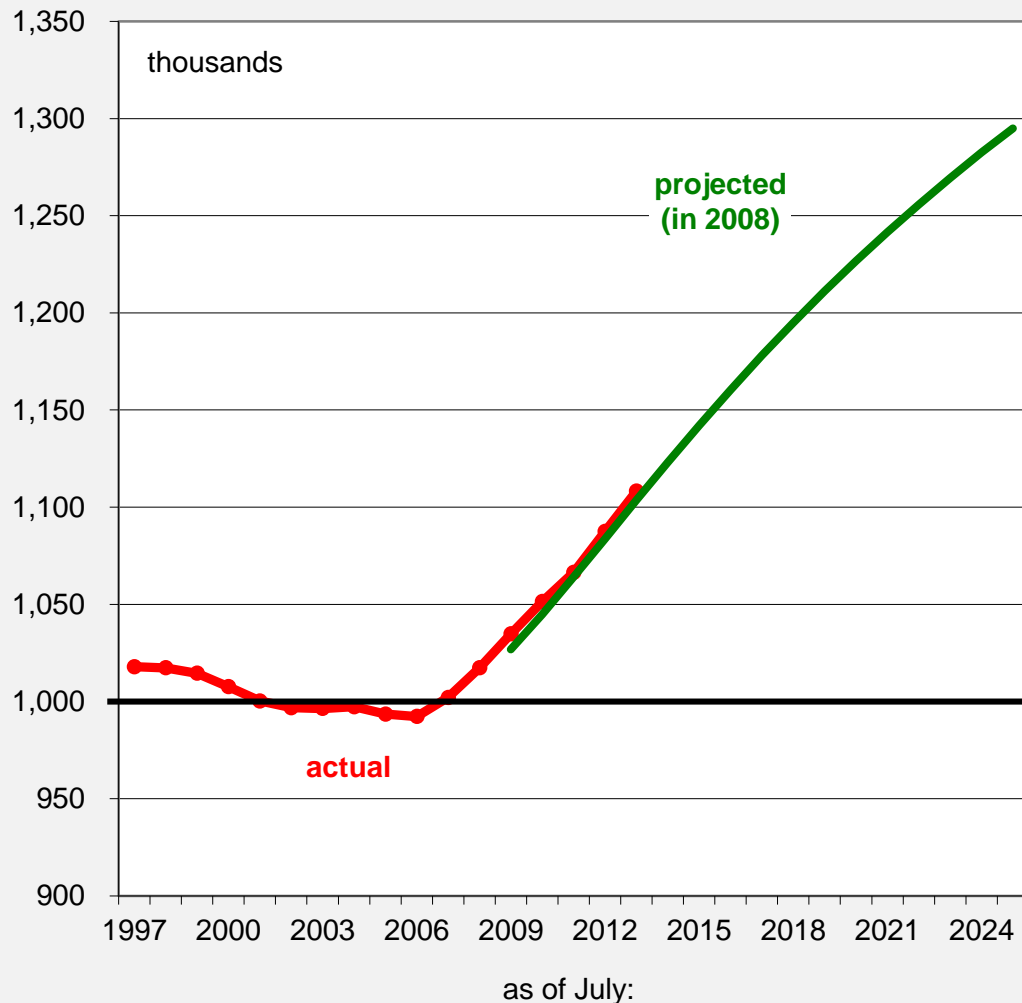
Population Growth for Urban Areas, 2006 to 2011



- Much of the recent population growth has occurred in the province's metropolitan areas (the cities including the surrounding "bedroom" communities).
- From 2006, to 2011, 77% of the population growth occurred in these eight large centres. They now account for 60% of the population.
- All of the eight urban centres except Moose Jaw are growing more quickly than the rural and smaller urban centres.

# POPULATION PROJECTION TO 2025

Total Provincial Population, Actual and Projected



- This population projection is based on a forecast prepared by *Sask Trends Monitor* in 2008. It should be updated but the total population projections remain quite close to the actual figures.
- The projection is relatively optimistic and assumes:
  - no change in fertility or mortality rates;
  - continued immigration of 10,000 per year; and
  - a gradual return to zero for net interprovincial migration.
- The population reaches 1.2 million by 2020 and 1.3 million by 2025.

# SUMMARY

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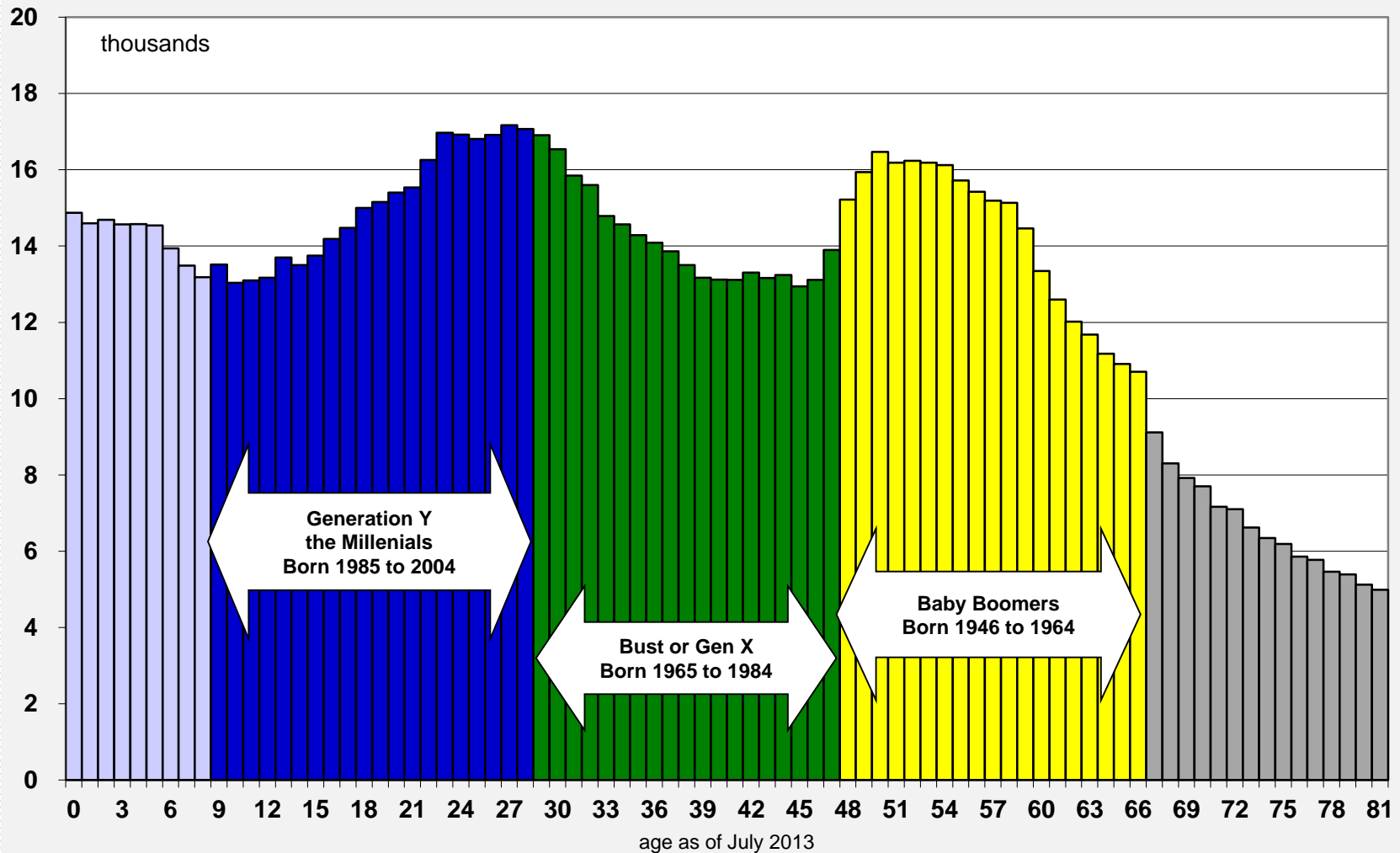
- **The long term pattern in Saskatchewan has been a net outflow of people to other provinces. This reversed abruptly starting in the mid 2000s. If immigration remains high, the population will reach 1.2 million by 2020 and 1.3 million by 2025.**
  
- **The three factors affecting the size of the provincial population have been positive in recent years, creating a kind of “perfect storm” for population growth. The population changed from July 2012 to July 2013, for example, by:**
  - **+5,400 from natural growth;**
  - **+9,500 from international migration; and**
  - **+1,800 from interprovincial migration.**
  
- **Regina and Saskatoon (and the bedroom communities around the cities) are getting a disproportionately large share of the population growth but not all of it.**
  
- **Demographic patterns are slow to change. Unless there is a dramatic economic downturn, we can expect the population to continue to grow in the short term. And most of the growth will be in the large urban centres.**

# AGE STRUCTURES



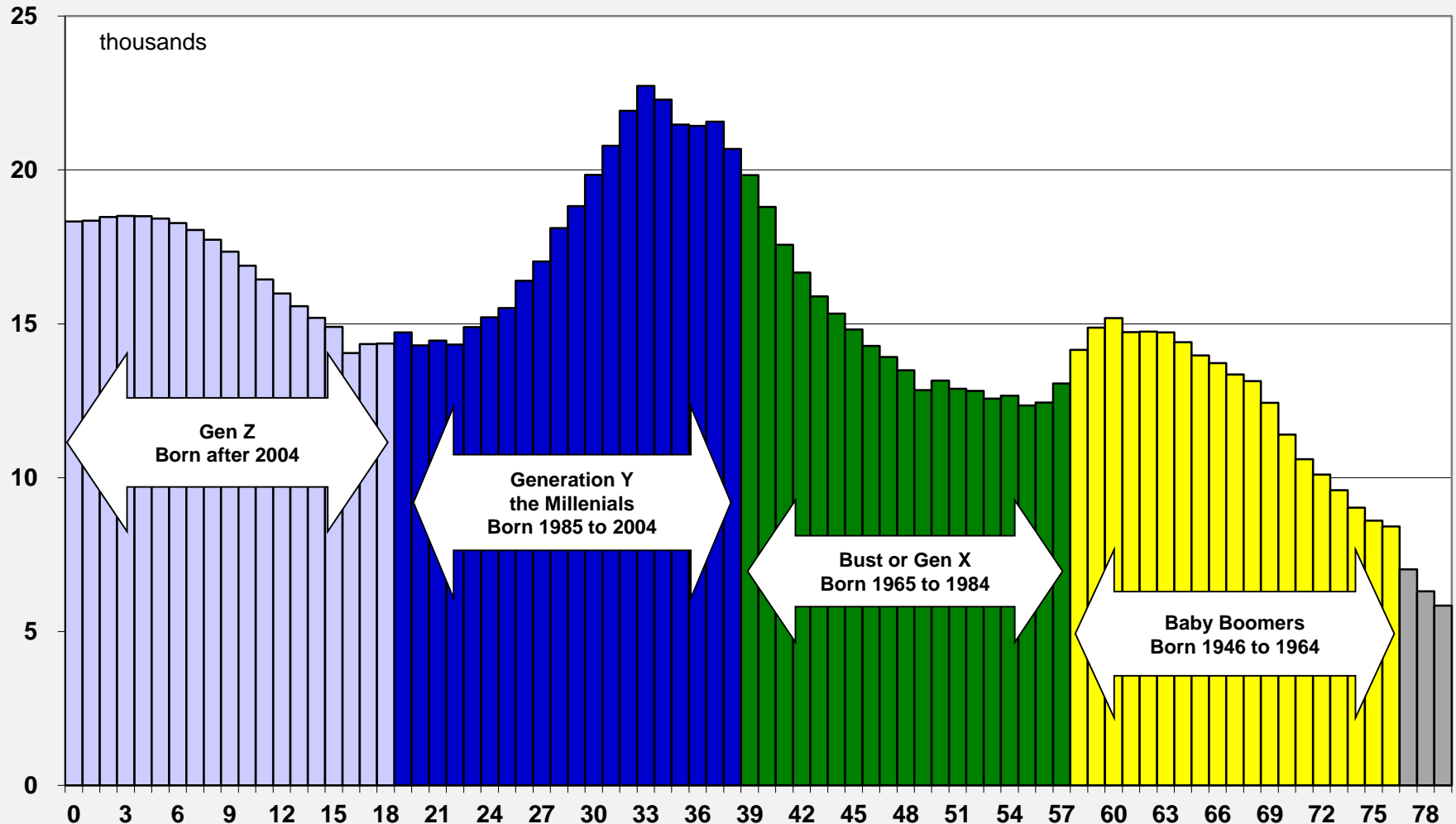
# AGE OF THE SASKATCHEWAN POPULATION IN 2013

Saskatchewan Population by Individual Years of Age, as of July 2013



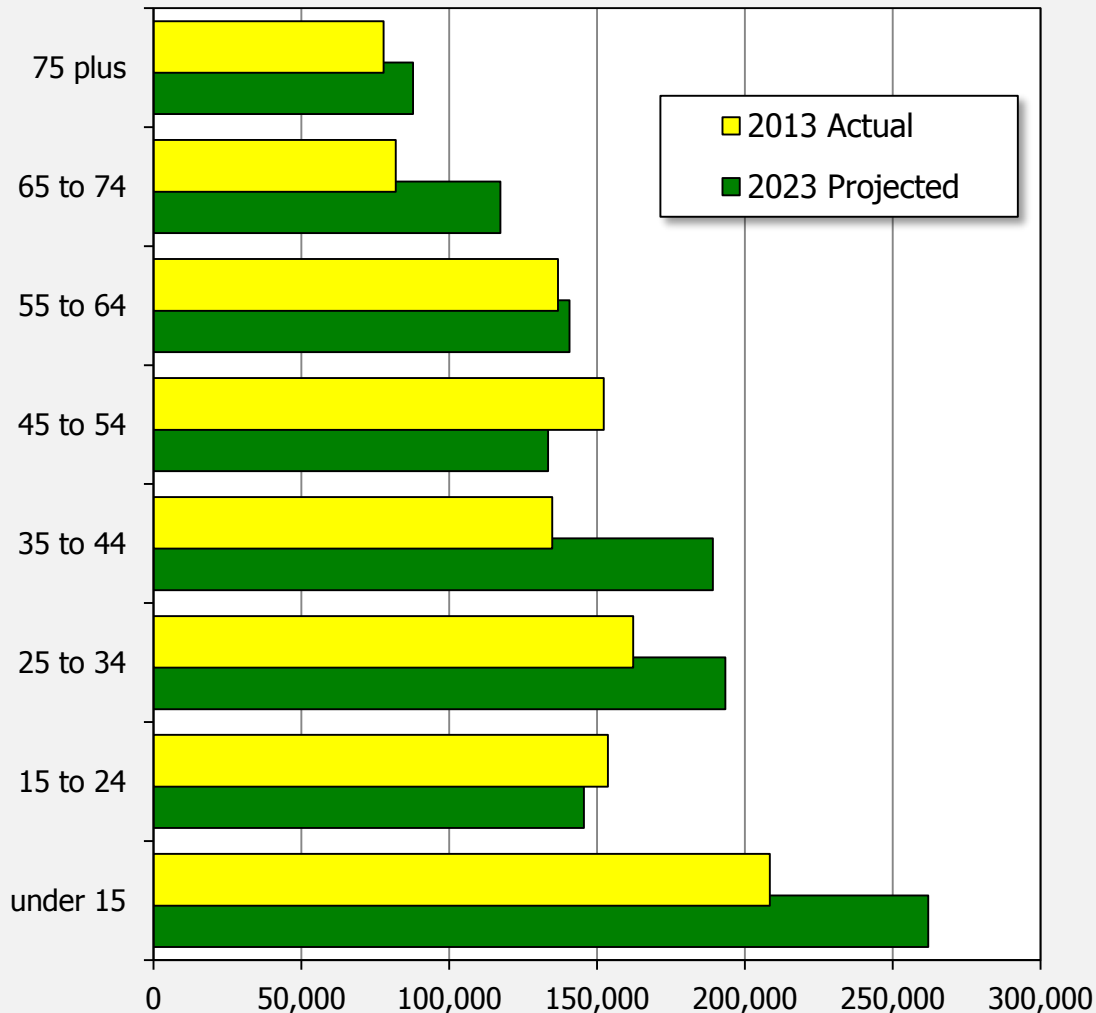
# PROJECTED AGE OF THE SASKATCHEWAN POPULATION IN 2023

Projected Population by Individual Years of Age, 2023



# POPULATION GROWTH TO 2023 BY AGE GROUP

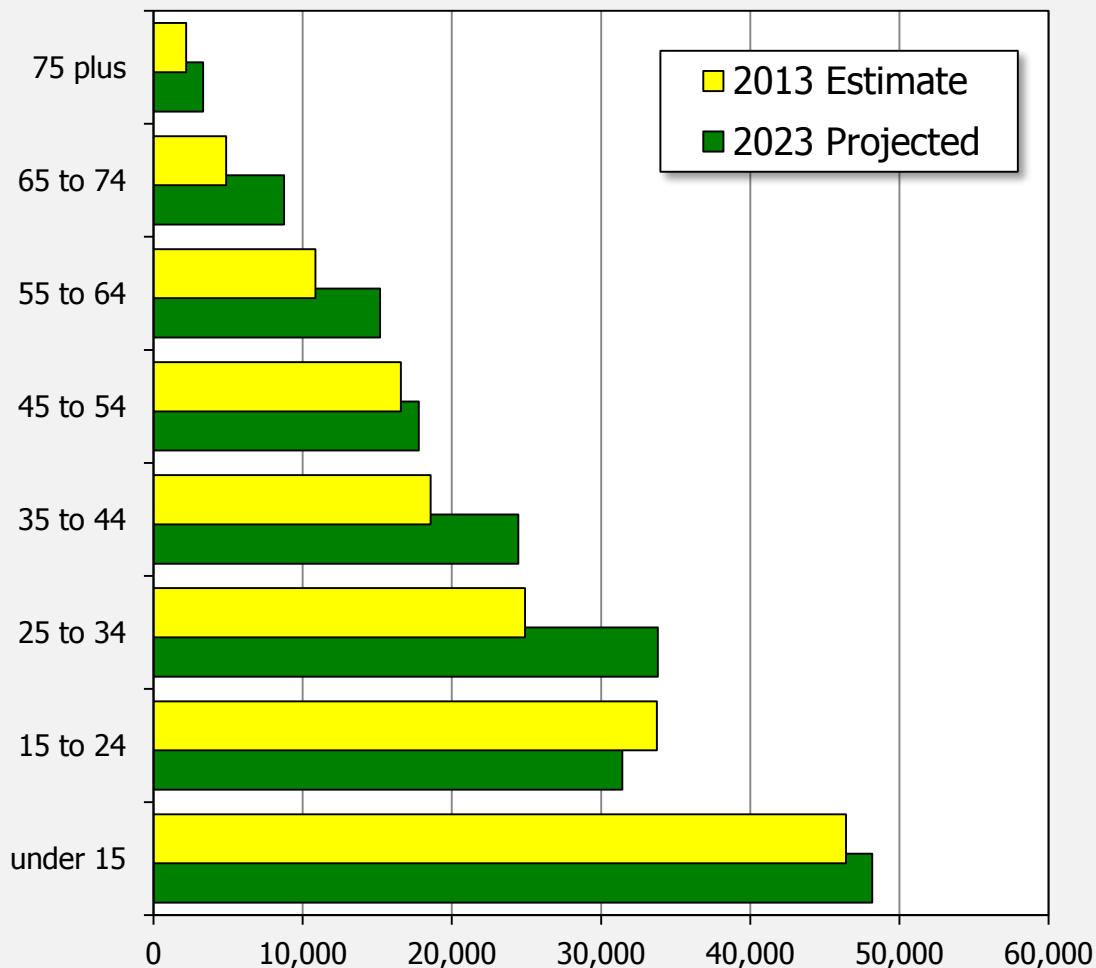
Age Distributions, Saskatchewan



- In the next ten years, we can expect that the fastest growing age groups will be:
  - those in the 25 to 44 age group along with their children; and
  - those in the 65 to 74 age group.

# AGE OF ABORIGINAL POPULATION, 2013 AND 2023

## Age Distributions, Saskatchewan's Aboriginal Population

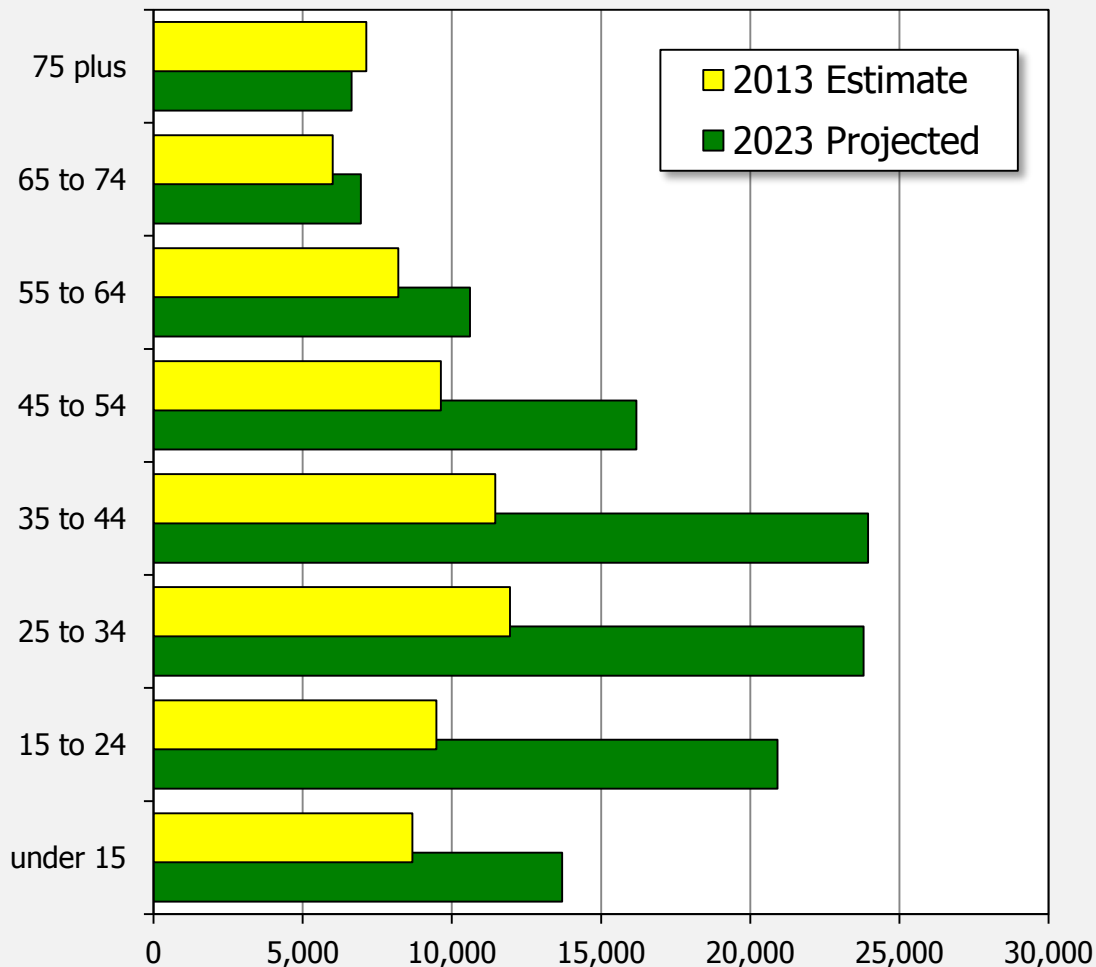


- Saskatchewan's Aboriginal population is relatively young and it will remain so in the short term.
- There will be a substantial increase in the number of Aboriginal people in the family formation age group (25 to 34) in the next ten years.



# AGE OF IMMIGRANT POPULATION, 2013 AND 2023

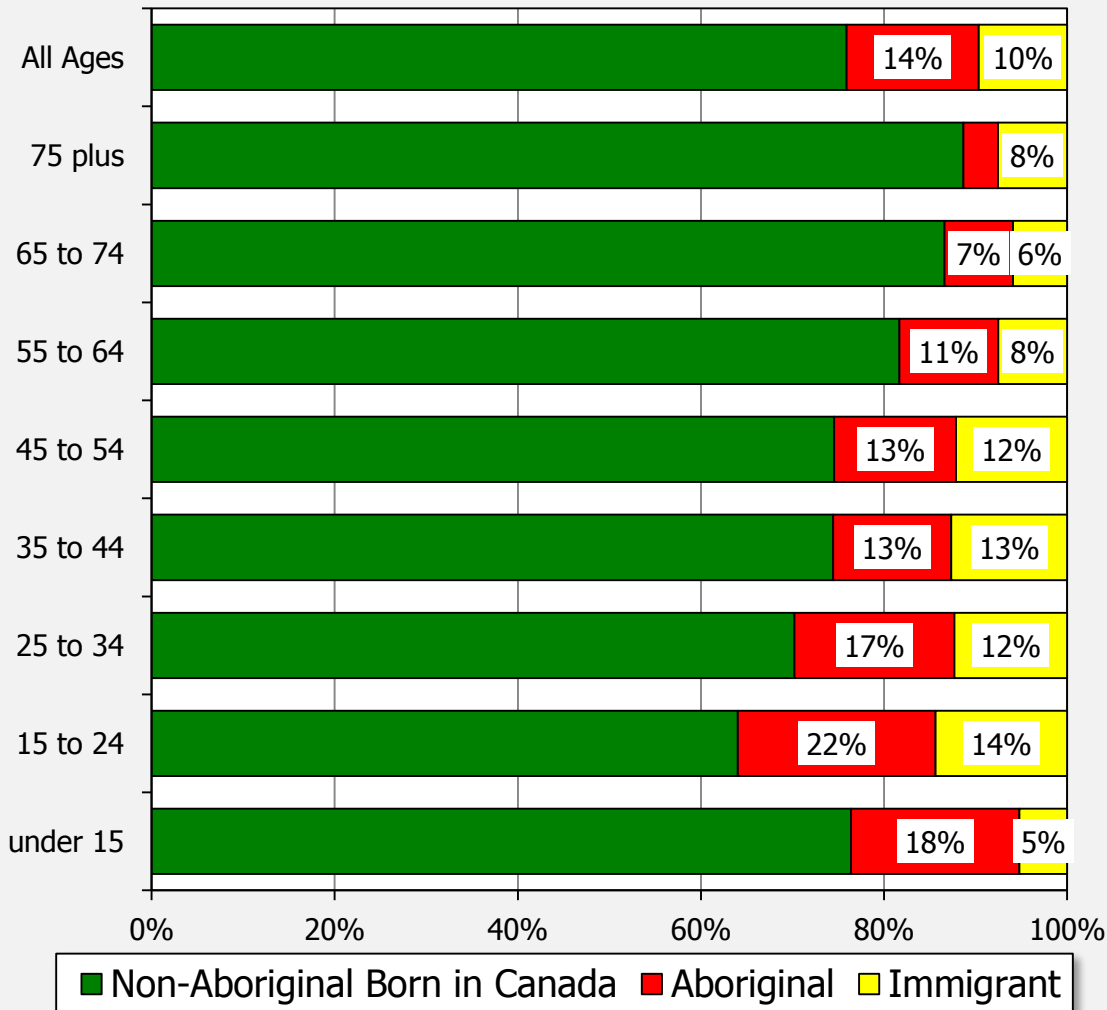
## Age Distributions, Saskatchewan's Immigrant Population



- The population projection assumes that future immigrants to Saskatchewan will continue to be young adults.
- We can expect many more immigrants in the 15 to 44 age group over the next ten years as well as some flows into older age groups.

# PROJECTED DIVERSITY IN 2023 BY AGE GROUP

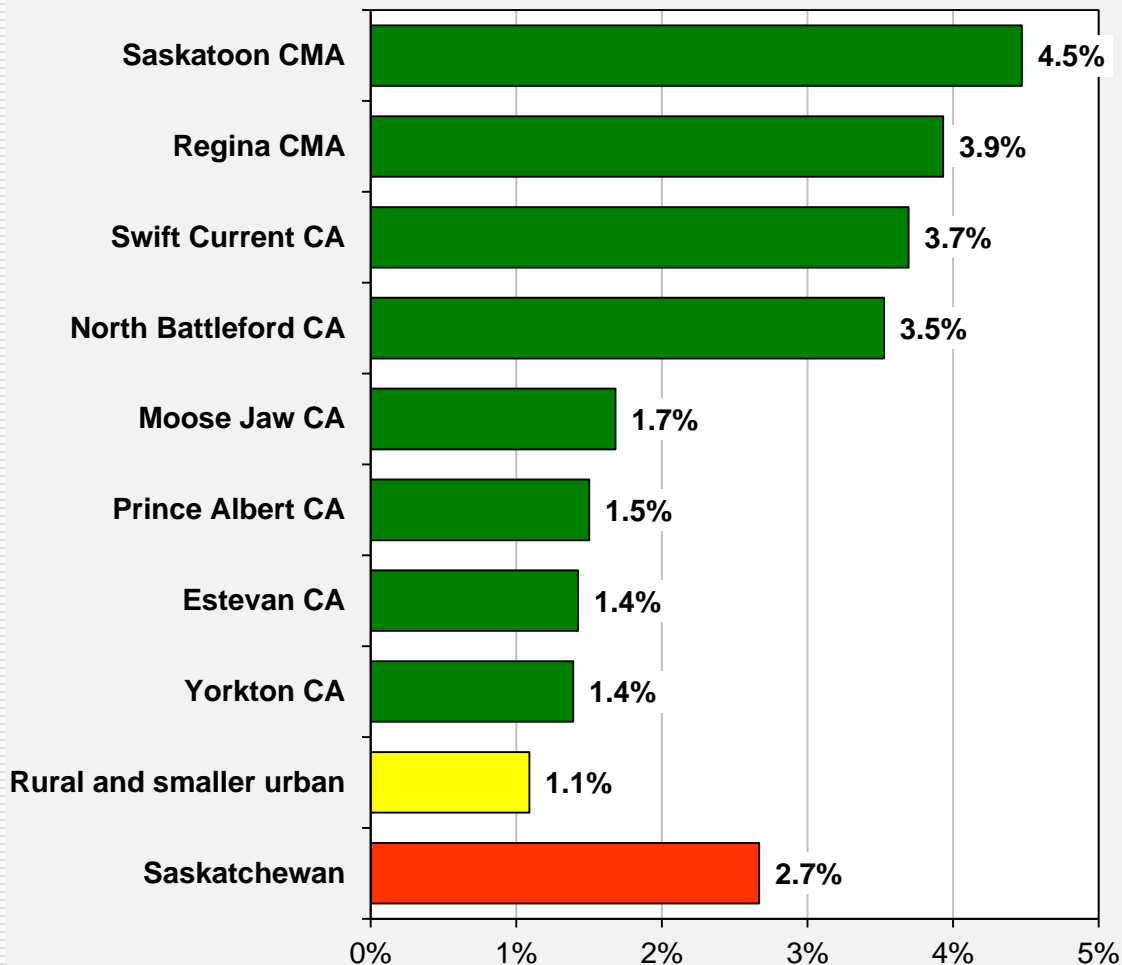
Projected Age Distributions in 2023



- Diversity will be most pronounced among those in the family formation age group (15 to 34) and among their children.
- Notwithstanding the increases, non-Aboriginal people born in Canada are still dominant in each age group.

# RESIDENCE OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS, 2011

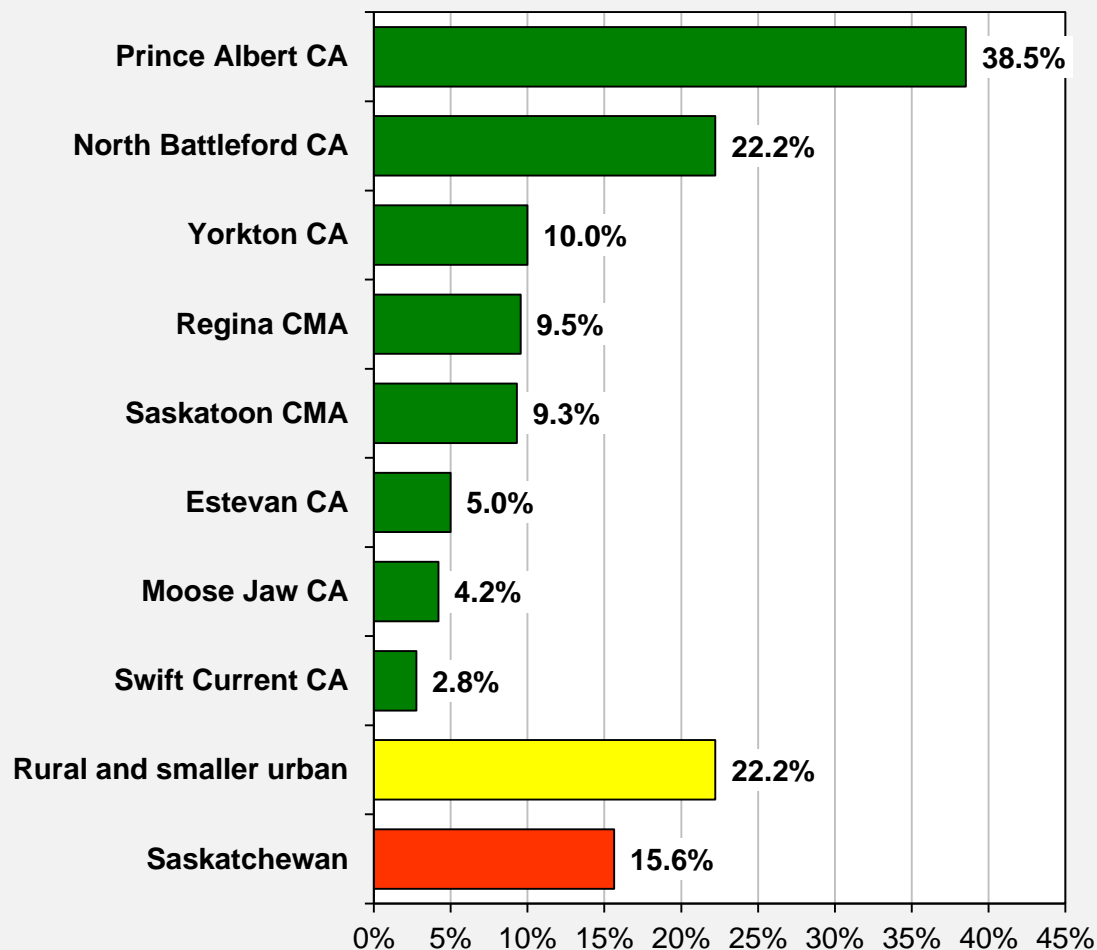
Recent Immigrants (in Canada less than five years)  
as a Percentage of the Population, 2011



- The vast majority of recent immigrants in Saskatchewan live in the major urban centres.
- Looked at another way, three quarters of recent immigrants lived in either Regina or Saskatoon in 2011.
- We expect the growth in immigration over the next ten years to be concentrated in large urban centres as well.

# RESIDENCE FOR THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION, 2011

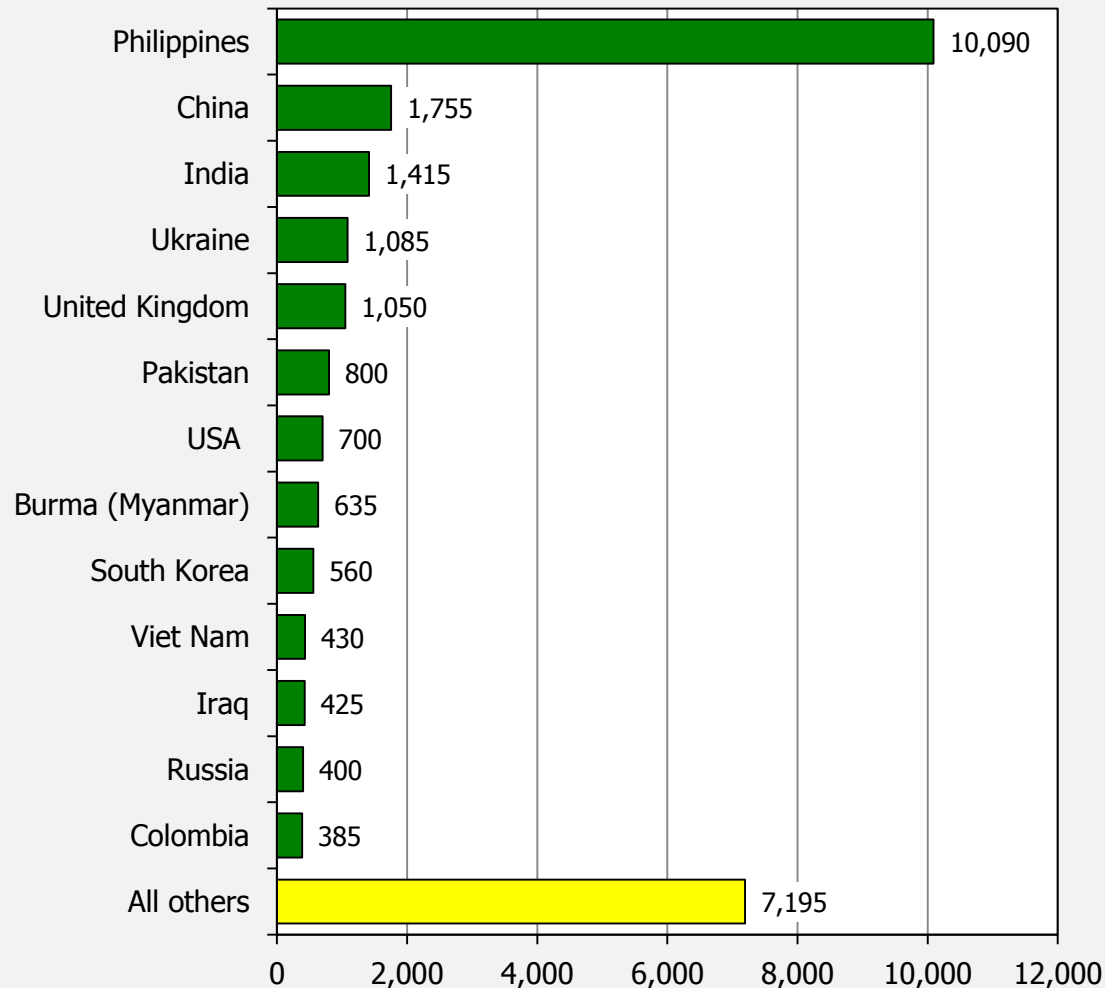
Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of the Population, 2011



- **Aboriginal people are much more common in northern cities such as Prince Albert and North Battleford.**
- **There is also a significant proportion living in rural areas and small towns, including Reserves.**
- **In 2011, 57% of Aboriginal people lived outside the major urban centres and 28% lived in either Regina or Saskatoon.**
- **Urbanization is expected to continue over the next ten years.**

# COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR RECENT IMMIGRANTS

Country of Origin for Recent Immigrants (after 2006),  
Saskatchewan, 2011



■ The Philippines accounted for 37% of recent immigrants in Saskatchewan in 2011.

# SUMMARY

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- **The “baby boom” generation is now in their fifties and early sixties.**
- **In the next ten years, we can expect that the fastest growing age groups will be:**
  - **those in the 25 to 44 age group along with their children; and**
  - **those in the 65 to 74 age group.**
- **Diversity will be most pronounced among those in the family formation age group (15 to 34) and among their children.**
- **The vast majority of recent immigrants in Saskatchewan live in the major urban centres. Aboriginal people, on the other hand, are more common in northern cities such as Prince Albert and North Battleford and more common in rural areas.**

**COMMENTS OR QUESTIONS?**

