

Demographic Transition In Canada The Lesson Locker

Canada's population has grown from 3.5 million in 1867 to more than 35 million as we approach our 150th birthday in 2017. Looking ahead, how many Canadians will there be at the next anniversary, or even in 2100? Population is more than just a fact or a trivia question?demographics are perhaps the most potent force shaping the country's future. An aging population will have significant implications for the Canadian economy and long-term policy planning. As the baby boomers move into retirement, economic growth will slow?while costs for public services health care and Old Age Security will increase significantly. An increase in immigration levels is one of the options available to governments to potentially offset the negative effect of an aging population on the economy. The federal government's Advisory Council on Economic Growth itself has made increasing annual immigration levels from 300,000 per year to 450,000 over the next five years. In this 60 minute webinar, Matthew Stewart will describe how different levels of immigration could shape Canada's demographic and economic future, including: Canada's overall population?could there be 100 million Canadians by 2100? Long-term economic outlook due to demographic change?how much growth does immigration add to the Canadian economy over time? Impact of demographic change on public spending?does a higher population increase or decrease the amount required to fund health and social services? This webinar is based on research conducted by The Conference Board of Canada. The analysis generates long-term population scenarios based on differing assumptions centred on immigration and fertility rates. These assumptions shape the size and age structure of the population, which affects the outlook for the Canadian economy and, in turn, governments' fiscal resources to pay for public spending programs. The United States is in the midst of a major demographic shift. In the coming decades, people aged 65 and over will make up an increasingly large percentage of the population: The ratio of people aged 65+ to people aged 20-64 will rise by 80%. This shift is happening for two reasons: people are living longer, and many couples are choosing to have fewer children and to have those children somewhat later in life. The resulting demographic shift will present the nation with economic challenges, both to absorb the costs and to leverage the benefits of an aging population. Aging and the Macroeconomy: Long-Term Implications of an Older Population presents the fundamental factors driving the aging of the U.S. population, as well as its societal implications and likely long-term macroeconomic effects in a global context. The report finds that, while population aging does not pose an insurmountable challenge to the nation, it is imperative that sensible policies are implemented soon to allow companies and households to respond. It offers four practical approaches for preparing resources to support the future consumption of households and for adapting to the new economic landscape.

Population Change and the Canadian Economy

Implications for Individuals and Society

Demographic Change, Household Formation, and Housing Demand

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada

Demographic Change, the Canadian Economy and the Role of Immigration

Final Report

Just as Canada is increasingly at home in the world, the world is increasingly finding a home in Canada. The World in Canada confronts three questions: What are the implications of the dramatic and sustained shift in the Canadian ethnic mosaic for foreign policy? In what ways do diasporas influence Canadian foreign policy? What impact will and should Canada's demographic changes have on Canadian foreign policy in the long term? In response to these questions, contributors trace changes in Canada's demographic make-up, explore the relationship between domestic politics and Canadian foreign policy across the fields of diplomacy, development, defense and security, and immigration, and determine the extent to which Quebec's sensibilities to international issues differ from those of the rest of the country. The World in Canada argues that, under certain conditions, the motivation to pursue certain policy choices arises as much from domestic considerations as from the international conditions associated with them.

Canadian society is rapidly changing. This concise, up-to-date volume masterfully captures this change. The work of leading Canadian demographers is featured and it promises to be an exciting new entry in Canadian population studies

Women and Secularisation in Canada, Ireland, UK and USA Since the 1960s

Demographic Changes and Real Housing Prices in Canada

Population Dynamics in Canada

Taxes, Transfers, and Generations in Canada

Who Gains and who Loses from the Demographic Transition

The Demographic Dividend

Canadian Aboriginals

Between 1945 and 1981 the Canadian population doubled, while the number of dwellings more than tripled. John Miron shows how changes in demographic structure and housing affordability affected postwar household formation and housing demand. He argues that no single explanation adequately reflects the extent of the impact of the demographic trends and the economic changes.

The Changing Face of Canada Essential Readings in Population Canadian Scholars' Press

Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues

Ethnicity, the Family and Demographic Change in Canada

Transition from Traditional High to Modern Low Fertility

Socio-demographic Change in Canada

????? ????? ?????? ?? ??????? ?????-??? ?????? ?????

Long-Term Implications of an Older Population

Historical Statistics of Canada

In recent years, two significant trends have had a substantial impact on Canadian families. First, Canadian families have been dramatically altered by high rates of separation and divorce, declining fertility, greater popularity of alternative family arrangements such as cohabitation, and increasing involvement of women in paid labour. Second, changes occurring in the economy and the larger society have brought new pressures to bear on families. In Canada's Changing Families, editors Kevin McQuillan and Zenaida R. Ravenera explore how these developments have altered family life. Using data collected in recent surveys by Statistics Canada, contributors to this volume illustrate how transformed conditions in the labour market have forced families to alter their routines and the division of responsibilities within the household. At the same time, the government, striving to maintain or increase the competitive position of the economy, has moved to control spending, restrain taxes, and reduce deficits. The result has been new demands on the family to provide or supplement services that might otherwise be

provided by the state. Canada's Changing Families is an eye-opening study and one of great contemporary relevance.

John R. Weeks's POPULATION introduces students to population issues, concepts, and theories by encompassing the entire field of demography, including both principle and practice. From fertility and mortality rates to agricultural production and urbanization, Weeks consistently engages students through compelling writing, comprehensive explication, and intriguing essays-giving students their best opportunity to truly master core demographic concepts. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

The Changing Face of Canada

Canada's Population

The Impact of Demographic Change on the Canadian Labour Market

Canada's Population Outlook

The Demographic Transition

Demographic Futures and Economic Challenges

Demographic Perspectives

There is long-standing debate on how population growth affects national economies. A new report from Population Matters examines the history of this debate and synthesizes current research on the topic. The authors, led by Harvard economist David Bloom, conclude that population age structure, more than size or growth per se, affects economic development, and that reducing high fertility can create opportunities for economic growth if the right kinds of educational, health, and labor-market policies are in place. The report also examines specific regions of the world and how their differing policy environments have affected the relationship between population change and economic development.

This paper represents Canada's contribution to the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) project on "Urban Impacts of Technological and Socio-Demographic Change", Theme A: Urban Impacts of Socio-demographic Change. While socio-demographic trends and corresponding data are provided for single-person and single-parent households, the primary focus of this paper is on the effects of an aging population. The paper is divided into sections, corresponding to the general outline prepared by the OECD, as follows: (1) Introduction (2) General Socio-Demographic Trends (3) Impacts of an Aging Population (4) Policy and Program Responses (5) Program Implementation (6) Financing Strategies (7) Urban/Regional Data on Socio-Demographic Change (8) Conclusions (9) Appendices and (10) Bibliography.

Should a Second Demographic Transition Follow the First?

A New Perspective on the Economic Consequences of Population Change

Aging and the Macroeconomy

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 1992

Immigration Levels and The Impact on Canada's Population and Economic Growth

Demographic Change and the Canadian Economy

Demographic Contrasts : Canada and South Korea

With the aging of the baby-boom generation, the number of young households is falling in Canada. This study examines the contentions of the demographer David Foot, and of earlier work by Mankiw and Weil, that in such a population, the number of home buyers is bound to decrease, causing the prices of residential real estate to drop substantially. In addition to reviewing the relevant economic literature, it constructs econometric models using Canadian national and provincial data and uses them to assess whether expected demographic changes in Canada are likely to trigger a pronounced downward trend in residential real estate prices. The study concludes that even if it is true that demographics may exert downward pressure on real estate prices, such impact will probably be dominant only in certain regions, depending even there on their rates of growth in real income. In other regions, the real price should have a tendency to rise.

Based on 1991 census data, this report highlights some of the most fundamental demographic changes that have influenced the well-being of Canadians over recent years. Marriage and divorce trends, imbalance among numbers of women and men, the aging population, changing population growth patterns across Canada.

The World in Canada

Health Expenditures in Canada and the Impact of Demographic Changes on Future Government Health

Insurance Program Expenditures

Urban Impacts of Socio-demographic Change in Canada

Demographic Change and Immigration in Canada's Future

The Deteriorating Economic Welfare of Immigrants and Possible Causes

Demographic Changes in Canada from 1971 to 2001 Across an Urban-to-rural Gradient

Overview

The demographic transition and its related effects of population growth, fertility decline and ageing populations are fraught with controversy. When discussed in relation to the global south and the modern project of development, the questions and answers become more problematic. Population and Development offers an expert guide on the demographic transition, from its origins in Enlightenment Europe through to the rest of the world. Tim Dyson examines how, while the phenomenon continues to cause unsustainable population growth with serious economic and environmental implications, its processes have underlain previous periods of sustained economic growth, helped to liberate women from the domestic domain, and contributed greatly to the rise of modern democracy. This accessible yet scholarly analysis will enable any student or expert in development studies to understand complex and vital demographic theory.

If low fertility, aging, demographic growth and ethnocultural diversity are phenomena that accurately describe Canada overall, the same patterns may not necessarily hold true for urban and rural areas. The rhythm and sources of demographic growth have often been significantly different from one area to the next, which would suggest that the situation across Canada stems from the aggregation of different demographies, which are variable between types of regions. The objective of this study is to examine demographic differences between urban and rural areas in Canada by analyzing communities along a gradient ranging from the largest metropolitan regions to the most rural areas. Applying a geographic structure to Census data from 1971 to 2001 that maintains constant borders over time, the authors analyze population growth across eight types of urban and rural regions; as well as the contribution of immigration, fertility and internal migration to growth differentials; and the consequences of these observed demographic differences in terms of aging and ethnocultural diversity. The study finds that growth is concentrated in the most metropolitan areas in the country and in the rural areas on which they have a strong influence, and diminished as the degree of rurality increases. Internal migration between the different types of areas has largely contributed to this differential growth: the most urbanized areas -- with the exception of Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver -- underwent significant migratory gains as well as strong growth. This was also the case with the rural regions that had a strong metropolitan influence. The most rural regions

experienced a weak demographic growth, in some cases a decline, despite having higher fertility than other regions. The strong growth in the three largest urban areas in Canada -- Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver -- is largely attributed to the high numbers of foreign immigrants who decided to settle there. The concentration of newcomers in these regions helped increase the gap between these three areas and the rest of the country in terms of ethnocultural diversity.

Demographic Changes and Population Policy in Canada

Essential Readings in Population

Age-sex Roles and Demographic Change in Canada

An Overview

Meeting [held] May 3-4, 1958, Chicago: Session on Canada

Population and Development

Update 2005

Canada was not prepared for the impact of the 1950s "Baby Boom" on its education system and labour market - despite the fact that they were entirely predictable. Will the country be better prepared to cope with demographic changes coming in the years ahead? In this session, Foot considers all the factors that affect the size and composition of Canada's and each province's population, and makes demographic projections up to the year 2051, with analysis of trends up to the year 2001. The projections - given for each province and for Canada as a whole - provide a wealth of information on future economic and social needs.

The aboriginal people of Canada are in the midst of a rapid fertility transition. To control their fertility they resorted to such strategies as dependent limitations of births, later starting and wider spacing of childbearing. The first was dominant at the earlier stage of their demographic transition; the latter two came into play somewhat later. Thus the grounds for birth control have been progressively broadened to accommodate considerations of both family size and timing of childbearing.

Session on Canada

Religion and the Demographic Revolution

Age Structure in Transition: Two Centuries of Demographic Change

Diaspora, Demography, and Domestic Politics

An Annotated Bibliography and Review of the Literature : a Report Submitted to the Review of Demography and Its Implications for Social and Economic Change

Investigation of the Impact of Demographic Change on the Health Care System in Canada

Demographic Change in Canada

Contributors question whether an aging society is necessarily inferior or problematic compared with the recent past, cautioning that exaggerated concerns about population aging can be harmful to rational policy making.

This publication discusses the population growth trends of this century.

Recent Patterns of Social and Demographic Change

A Survey of the Issues

Its Impact on Business and Public Policy

Urban Canada in Transition

Just Numbers

People Power

Canada's Changing Families

No description available.

Housing in Postwar Canada

Aging and Demographic Change in Canadian Context

Policy Implications of Demographic Change in Canada