



**City of Saskatoon and
Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area
Population Projection
2015 to 2035**

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SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

Overview

This projection looks 20 years into the future based on growth rates similar to what the city of Saskatoon (Saskatoon) and the Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) have experienced over the 2006 to 2015 period. The average annual growth achieved in that period was 2.7% for Saskatoon and 3.0% for the Saskatoon CMA (Statistics Canada Annual Estimates). This growth was the result of consistent net positive migration to the Saskatoon and Saskatoon CMA over that period.

Net positive migration is the driving force behind population growth and the age distribution of the population. In Saskatoon and the Saskatoon CMA, migrants tend to be in the working age and adult age groups. Migration characterized by this demographic not only adds directly to population in the year of migration, but also adds to future population growth through family formation and child bearing. During the 2006 to 2015 period, the Saskatoon CMA population grew by almost 67,000, based on net migration of 49,000. Net migration accounted for 73% of growth. During that period, annual natural increase (live births minus deaths) doubled from approximately 1,000 to 2,000 (Statistics Canada Annual Estimates).

The Low, Medium, and High Growth Scenarios in this projection use 1.5%, 2.0%, and 2.5% annual growth rates, respectively, for the Saskatoon population, and 2.0%, 2.5%, and 3.0% annual growth rates, respectively, for the population of the municipalities surrounding Saskatoon that make up the rest of the Saskatoon CMA. The projection scenarios assume net positive migration during the projection period, but at different rates. Net migration accounts for between 69% and 74% of the population growth in this projection. All three scenarios characterize Saskatoon over the next 20 years as a young population with continued demand for family housing, jobs, and educational services. This projects a population of between 344,241 and 420,763 for Saskatoon, and 406,209 and 496,083 for the Saskatoon CMA by 2035.

Saskatoon Projections

Population growth characterized by working age adult migration and natural increase slows population aging. The Low Growth Scenario shows the population aging moderately over the projection period with the median age increasing from 35.8 to 38.2. In the Low Growth Scenario, the labour force replacement ratio (ages 0 to 15 compared to ages 50 to 64) increases from its current 98 to 107. At the end of the projection period, 107 people will be entering the typical working age cohorts for every 100 people aging out of those cohorts. The dependency ratio (children and seniors compared to the adult population) for the Low Growth Scenario increases from 58 to 67, which means there are 67 children and seniors in the population for every 100 adults aged 20 to 64.

The median age of the population increases in the Medium Growth Scenario from 35.8 to 37.4 and in the High Growth Scenario to 36.7 by 2035. Similarly, the dependency ratio increases from the current 58 to 66 in the Medium Growth Scenario and 65 in the High Growth Scenario. The labour force replacement ratios increase substantially from the current 98 to 115 and 124 in the Medium and High Growth Scenarios, respectively, growing the labour force replacement potential for the economy.

Population growth of between 89,047 and 165,569 will lead to a demand for between 37,000 and 69,000 dwelling units and the equivalent of 9 to 16 neighbourhoods. This growth will have a concordant demand for infrastructure, educational, and health services.

Taken together, the 0 to 4, 5 to 14, and 15 to 19 age groups, which impact primary and secondary education, increase as a proportion of the population from 24% in 2015 to between 25% and 25.9%. The 0 to 19 age groups are projected to grow across all scenarios from 61,196 in 2015 to between 86,049 and 109,239 by 2035.

As much as the population growth detailed in this projection will keep Saskatoon young, there will be significant changes in the aging population as well. The aging of the demographic “baby boom” (the population born between 1946 and 1965) will swell the population aged 65 and over to nearly double its current size. Further, survival rates have risen such that more people survive to the later ages in life. By 2035, all of the baby boom cohorts will be seniors. The 65 and over population is projected to grow across all scenarios from about 33,000 in 2015 to 56,000 in 2035. The population proportion of the 65 plus age groups increases from its current 12.8% to between 13.3% and 15.2%, depending on the growth rate of the total population.

The population of oldest adults, those 80 and older, will also grow. By 2035, the leading cohorts of the baby boom will be 80 or older. The combination of larger cohorts and increased survival rates will result in a large increase in the size of the oldest population. In 1931, 10% of Canadians lived to be 85; by 2001, 30% of men and 50% of women reached that age¹. This trend is and has been accelerating in recent years with life expectancy in this age group seeing average annual increases of 7.8% for women and 9.8% for men in Canada between 2000 and 2013 (Légaré). This trend is predicted to continue in the future (Légaré).

In Saskatoon, the proportion of the population 80 and older is projected to increase from 4% in 2015 to between 4.1% and 4.5% by 2035. In absolute

¹ Légaré, Jacques, Canada's Oldest Old: A Population Group which is Fast Growing, Poorly Apprehended and at Risk from Lack of Appropriate Services (Population Change and Lifecourse Strategic Knowledge Cluster Discussion Paper Series/ Un Réseau stratégique de connaissances Changements de population et parcours de vie Document de travail. Volume 3, Issue 1, article 9. February 2015)

terms, the 80 and older population is projected to increase from its current 10,000 to between 14,000 and 19,000 in 20 years. The projected increase in this older population will have significant implications for the community, as this larger population of older adults increases demand for health and personal care and collective living housing environments.

Saskatoon CMA Projections

This projection uses an arithmetic projection of the total population of the Saskatoon CMA municipalities that surround Saskatoon, and adds that total to the population projected for Saskatoon. This methodology yields projected total populations for the Saskatoon CMA and for the surrounding municipalities as a whole.

The projected total Saskatoon CMA population ranges from 406,209 to 496,083 in 2035. The surrounding municipalities' populations will grow by between 20,000 and 34,000 people. The total population of the surrounding municipalities is projected to grow from 41,703 in 2015 to between 62,000 and 75,000 by 2035. This level of population growth is the equivalent of adding two communities the size of Warman or Martensville at the lowest growth rate and more than three such communities at the highest projected growth rate.

INTRODUCTION

Population projections are regularly undertaken by the City of Saskatoon's (City) Planning and Development Division. Projections assist City Council and the Administration in developing a policy framework and long-range plans, and in forecasting future municipal servicing needs and land consumption. Population projections are also useful to community agencies planning for future service provision. The Planning and Development Division completed population projections in 1996, 2002, 2008, 2010, and 2013.

Historically, population projections were primarily concerned with the current and future populations contained within the municipal boundary. Over the last ten years, the Saskatoon CMA has begun to grow at a faster rate than the city of Saskatoon itself. The growth in the region has led to the Saskatoon North Partnership for Growth (P4G), a planning collaborative that includes the cities of Saskatoon, Martensville, and Warman; the Town of Osler; and the Rural Municipality of Corman Park. Since the growth of the Saskatoon CMA affects planning issues for all of these communities, the Saskatoon CMA has been included in the population projection.

METHODOLOGY

Projection Model

The population projection for Saskatoon was calculated using the Halley Population Analysis Program (Halley Model), which uses the Cohort Survival Projection Method. Cohort survival projections "model" the primary demographic processes of a population to project future total population, and estimate population by age cohorts. The Halley Model factors three key demographic variables: mortality, fertility, and migration, and projects the population over a 20-year period.²

Cohort survival population projections are a demographic simulation. The size and age distribution of a population changes in response to births, deaths, and migration. The rate of births and deaths for any given age and gender are relatively stable. The rate of births and deaths as well as the age of migrants can be more dynamic and variable. A cohort survival population projection calculates the expected births, deaths, and migration for each age in each year of the projection period to arrive at four key demographic indicators: the future age-sex distribution, the median age, the labour force replacement ratio, and the dependency ratio.

Projections for the Saskatoon CMA population outside Saskatoon were completed using arithmetic projections at rates consistent with current trends.

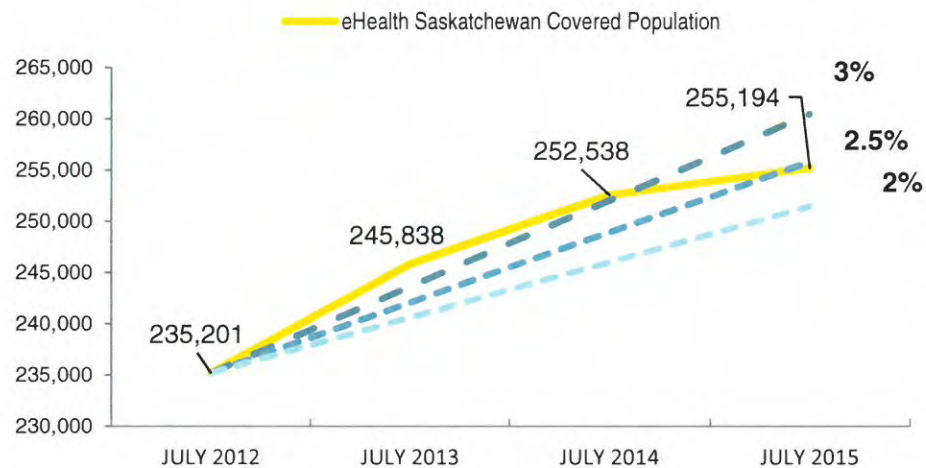
² Levine, Ned, Halley: [A Population Analysis Program Using Lotus 1-2-3](#) (Los Angeles: Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of California, 1983).

The smaller populations and mixed municipality types in the area outside Saskatoon do not lend themselves to the application of a cohort survival approach. Therefore, that population was projected based on three different growth rates for each scenario and added to the population projected for Saskatoon.

Historical Accuracy

The most recent population projection, released in 2013, used three growth rate scenarios: 2.0%, 2.5%, and 3.0%. The graph below shows the 2013 projections and the eHealth Saskatchewan Covered Population. Growth experienced since 2013 was consistent with the projection. Although the Halley Model creates a population projection for 20 years, it is ideal to review the projection every few years to adjust the model based on the latest trends in data.

Saskatoon Covered Population 2012 to 2015



Source: eHealth Saskatchewan Covered Population

Data Sources

The population statistics used for the projections are from the Vital Statistics Division of eHealth Saskatchewan. While other sources, such as the Statistics Canada Census, were available, the Halley Model requires birth and death data, as well as population in five-year age cohorts. As the Statistics Canada Census contains only five-year age cohort data, better consistency is achieved through the use of the data from one source.

The Halley Model uses a base period to capture trends in the key demographic variables and then uses those trends to model the future population. In this projection, the base period is the 2006 to 2015 eHealth Saskatchewan Covered Population data for Saskatoon. This is a nine-year period beginning and ending in a “card” year for the Saskatchewan Health Services Card data. As the Saskatchewan Health Services Card is renewed

on a three-year cycle, every third year is considered the most accurate, as it accounts for people who have moved out of province in the intervening years.

Context for Projection Assumptions

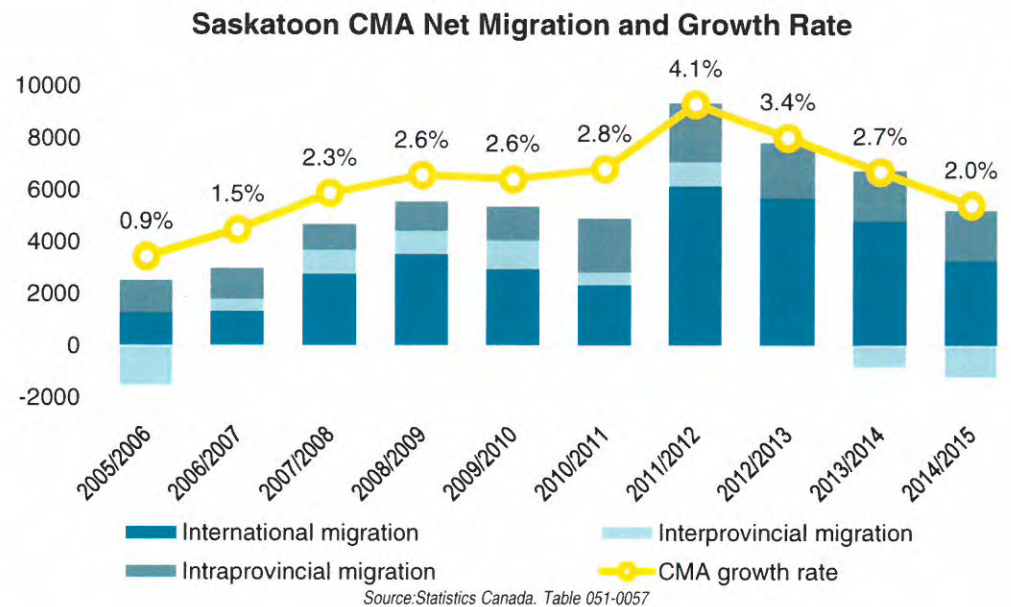
Saskatoon's population growth is based on natural increase and net migration. Natural increase (live births minus deaths) can be affected by changes in birth and survival rates. Survival rates, especially for the oldest cohorts, have increased substantially in Canada since World War II (Légaré). Over the past ten years, survival rates in Saskatoon have increased 0.8% annually, and birth rates have increased 3.0% annually. Combined with positive net migration, these factors have the potential to drive substantial population growth in the future, like that experienced in Saskatoon over the last ten years.

As the graph on the following page demonstrates, the overall growth rate for the Saskatoon CMA is strongly and positively associated to net migration. Net migration is the dynamic component of growth. Net migration for Saskatoon can be divided into three components: net international (from and to locations outside of Canada), net interprovincial (from and to locations in other Canadian provinces), and net intraprovincial (from and to Saskatchewan municipalities).

Typically, international migration has been a low, positive value. However, since 2005, net international migration has increased, with approximately 34,000 international migrants landing in the Saskatoon CMA during this period. While net international migration has fallen from its highest recent level of 2011 to 2013, it remains the largest component of migration.

Interprovincial migration is typically variable, depending on the economic strength of the Saskatchewan and Saskatoon economies compared to the economies of other provinces. In the 2006 to 2015 period, interprovincial migration was net negative for four years and net positive for six years.

Historically, intraprovincial migration has always been net positive and, when combined with natural increase, has resulted in steady, though relatively low, population growth.



Projection Assumptions and Adjustments

Adjustments in the Halley Model were based on assumptions from historic eHealth Saskatchewan population data, as well as Statistics Canada components of growth data for the Saskatoon CMA. Migration data is not available for Saskatoon, therefore, migration assumptions were based from data for the entire Saskatoon CMA.

Three variables can be adjusted within the Halley Model to reflect assumptions on how population may change in the future:

1. Future migration can be adjusted by age and gender and for the overall level of migration. The Halley Model automatically captures the trends in levels, and age- and gender-specific migration in the base period. These projections maintained the age and gender pattern of migration and adjusted the level of migration lower for the Low Growth Scenario and higher for the High Growth Scenario.
2. Adjustments can be made to age- and gender-specific survival rates. The Halley Model automatically captures the trends in age- and gender-specific survival rates in the base period. Survival rates were not adjusted in this projection.
3. Birth rates can be adjusted through the child-woman ratio (CWR) and age-specific birth rates. The Halley Model automatically captures the trend in the CWR and in birth rates in the base period. Neither the CWR nor age-specific birth rates were adjusted in this projection.

Key Demographic Indicators

Cohort survival population projections model the age and sex distribution of future populations. In addition to a total population, the projections shows how many males and females of each age cohort will be in that population. The age and sex distribution is strongly linked to social and economic characteristics of a community. Young populations require education services, and older populations require health care and housing services. Therefore, modeling the age and sex distribution can suggest future social and economic infrastructure requirements. The age and sex distribution allows other demographic indicators of future social and economic characteristics of the community to be calculated, such as the median age, dependency ratio, and labour force replacement ratio.

The **dependency ratio** expresses the number of dependants for every 100 people in the labour force. The dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the dependent population (population 19 years old and under, and 65 years old and over) by the labour force population (population between the ages of 20 and 64), and then multiplying by 100. Larger numbers mean more people are “dependent” on the earnings of the labour force.

The **labour force replacement ratio** is calculated to forecast the ability of the population to replace the labour force population nearing retirement. The labour force replacement ratio is calculated by taking the total population less than 15 years old and dividing it by the total population between the ages of 50 and 64 years old, and then multiplying by 100. This ratio expresses the number of people who will be entering the labour force for every 100 people who are retiring. A resulting number of 100 indicates that there are precisely enough youth to replace those workers who are expected to retire within the next 15 years. A ratio below 100 indicates a shortfall of incoming labour, whereas a ratio above 100 indicates a surplus.

The **median age** of a population is the age at which half the population is younger and half the population is older. It is typically used to characterize the overall age of a population. Saskatoon’s median age was calculated as 35.8 in 2015, the median age of all Canadian CMAs was 39.3 in 2015, and the Canadian median age is estimated at 40.6 in 2016.

SASKATOON POPULATION PROJECTION

The average annual growth rate for Saskatoon between 2006 and 2015 was 2.4% (eHealth Saskatchewan Covered Population). The population for Saskatoon was projected for the next 20 years using three different growth scenarios; the growth rates used are 1.5%, 2.0%, and 2.5%. Note that these are “compounding” rates where the population adds that percentage of growth to the population each and every year of the projection. When the projected population increase in 2035 is averaged over the 20-year period, the three scenarios show an average annual increase of 1.7%, 2.5%, and 3.2%. Depending on demographic and economic conditions experienced over the next 20 years, the projection indicates that Saskatoon’s population will range from a low of 344,241 to a high of 420,763 by 2035. This would result in a population increase between 89,047 and 165,569 for Saskatoon.

Migration drives all three scenarios with the Low Growth Scenario assuming net migration similar to the slower growth years of the 2006 to 2015 period. The Medium Growth Scenario assumes net migration similar to what was experienced in the base period with years of higher, lower, and average migration. The High Growth Scenario assumes continued high rates of net migration across international, interprovincial, and intraprovincial sources much like what was experienced in the 2011 to 2013 period.

Population Projection Highlights

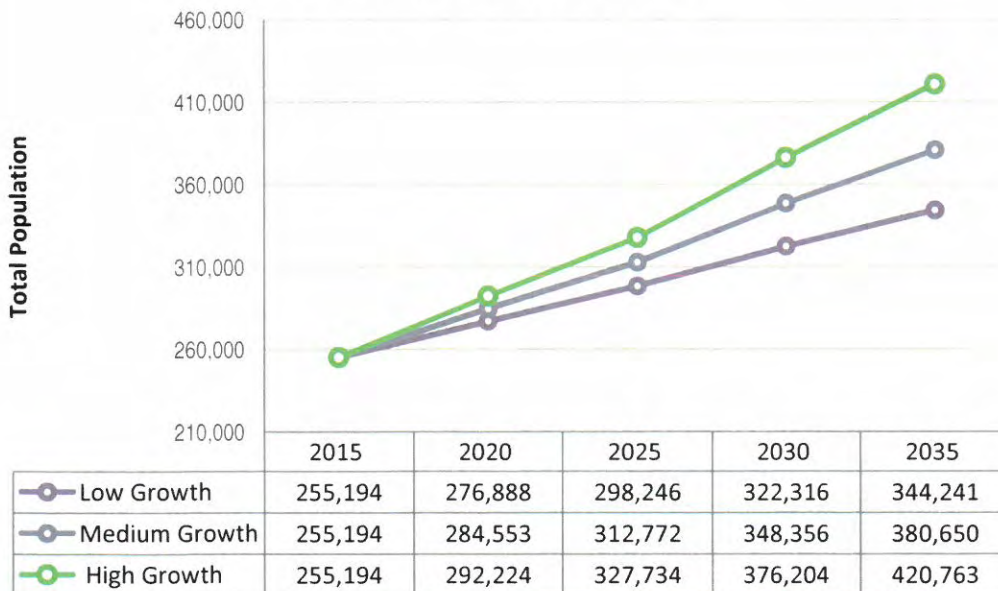
1. Saskatoon is projected to reach a population of 312,722 over the next 10 years and 380,650 over the next 20 years in the Medium Growth Scenario, based on an annual growth rate of 2.0%.
2. Net migration is forecast to account for between 69% and 74% (62,000 and 122,000 persons) of the population increase projected in the next 20 years, depending on the growth rate.
3. Saskatoon’s average household size is 2.4 people (Statistics Canada, 2011), and new neighbourhoods are typically designed to house 10,000 people. The Medium Growth Scenario will require the equivalent of six neighbourhoods and 24,000 dwelling units by 2025. An additional six neighbourhoods and 26,000 dwelling units may be required by 2035.
4. Combined, the 0 to 4, 5 to 14, and 15 to 19 cohorts represent the children coming into, or already in, the primary and secondary school systems. The Medium Growth Scenario projects this population to increase by 17,597 (28.8%) by 2025 and 35,965 (58.8%) by 2035.
5. Across all growth scenarios, the aging of the baby boom generation will result in a large increase in the number of people over age 65. The Medium Growth Scenario shows the seniors population

increasing by 12,582 (38%) by 2025 and by 21,907 (66.9%) by 2035. The total seniors population will reach approximately 53,486 in the Medium Growth Scenario by 2035.

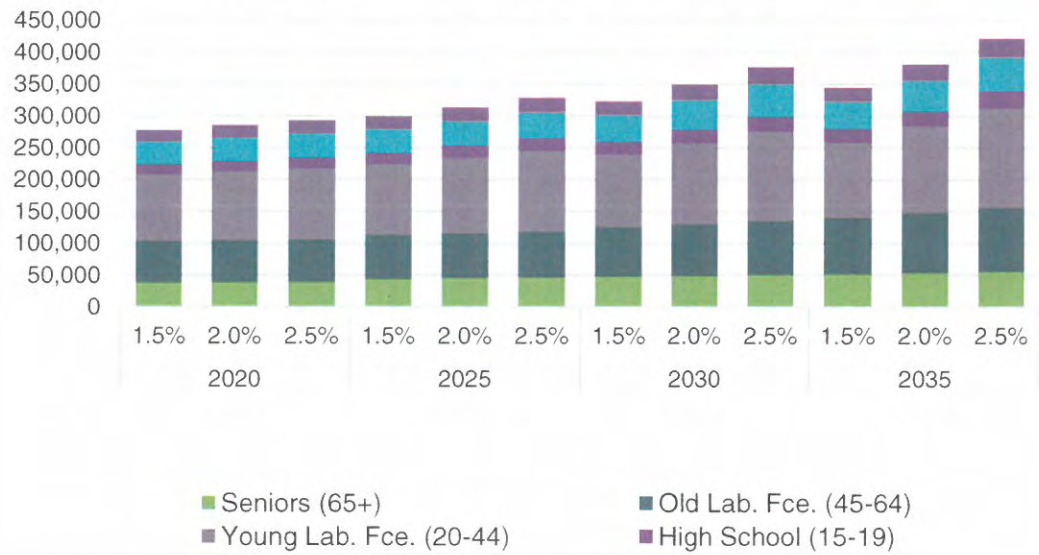
6. The population proportion of the seniors population will increase from its current 12.8% across all growth scenarios by 2035. The Medium Growth Scenario projects the seniors population to make up 14.1% of the total population by 2035.
7. Across all growth scenarios, the aging of the baby boom generation will result in a large increase in the number of people over age 80. The Medium Growth Scenario projects the population of oldest seniors to increase from 10,272 to 16,291; a 58.6% increase.
8. The estimated median age is projected to increase from 35.8 in 2015 to between 36.7 and 38.2 in 2035. The Medium Growth Scenario projects a median age of 37.4 in 2035.
9. The dependency ratio increases slightly from 58 in 2015 to between 65 and 67 in 2035.
10. The labour force replacement ratio is expected to remain above replacement across all years and growth scenarios of the projection. The Medium Growth Scenario has a labour force replacement ratio of 115 in 2035.

The following graphs and tables illustrate the projected growth scenarios from 2015 to 2035:

Saskatoon Population Projection Scenarios:
Total Population 2015 to 2035



Saskatoon Population Projection by Age Group



Saskatoon Population Projection Scenarios by Age Group

Age Groups (Years)	2020			2025			2030			2035		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Preschool (0 to 4)	18,283	19,460	20,668	19,549	21,806	22,544	20,605	23,475	26,618	22,031	25,099	28,460
Elementary School (5 to 14)	34,904	36,089	37,303	36,938	38,942	41,002	42,559	46,680	51,048	42,779	48,169	54,009
High School (15 to 19)	16,352	16,087	17,264	18,026	19,045	20,095	19,567	21,332	23,194	21,239	23,893	26,770
Young Labour Force (20 to 44)	136,200	106,882	110,538	109,872	117,640	125,647	113,135	125,735	139,156	116,772	134,566	154,236
Old Labour Force (45 to 64)	66,728	66,877	66,476	69,690	71,008	72,367	78,679	81,951	85,368	89,265	95,077	101,250
Seniors (65+)	37,871	38,438	38,975	44,171	45,331	46,525	47,771	49,183	5,820	52,155	53,846	56,038
Total	276,888	284,553	292,224	298,246	312,772	327,734	322,316	348,356	376,204	344,241	380,650	420,763
Median Age	36.4	36.1	35.8	37.3	36.9	36.4	37.5	36.8	36.2	38.2	37.4	36.7
Dependency Ratio	63	64	64	66	66	66	68	68	68	67	66	65
Labour Replacement Ratio	111	115	120	116	122	128	116	126	136	107	115	124

Low Growth Scenario

The Low Growth Scenario uses an annual growth rate of 1.5%. This scenario represents growth like that experienced in Saskatoon in 2007, 2008, and 2015. Growth in these years was characterized by lower rates of net migration and net negative interprovincial migration.

Age Groups	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Preschool (0 to 5)	16,678	18,283	19,549	20,605	22,031
Elementary School (5 to 14)	29,684	34,904	36,938	42,559	42,779
High School (15 to 19)	14,834	16,352	18,026	19,567	21,239
Young Labour Force (20 to 44)	97,900	103,200	109,872	113,135	116,772
Old Labour Force (45 to 64)	63,349	66,278	69,690	78,679	89,265
Seniors (65+)	32,749	37,871	44,171	47,771	52,155
Total	255,194	276,888	298,246	322,316	344,241

Preschool (0 to 5)	6.5%	6.6%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%
Elementary School (5 to 14)	11.6%	12.6%	12.4%	13.2%	12.4%
High School (15 to 19)	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.2%
Young Labour Force (20 to 44)	38.4%	37.3%	36.8%	35.1%	33.9%
Old Labour Force (45 to 64)	24.8%	23.9%	23.4%	24.4%	25.9%
Seniors (65+)	12.8%	13.7%	14.8%	14.8%	15.2%

Median Age	35.8	36.4	37.3	37.5	38.2
Dependency Ratio	58	63	66	68	67
Labour Replacement Ratio	98	111	116	116	107

This scenario projects the population to reach 344,241 by 2035. This is a total population growth of 89,047 or 34.9%. When the total projected population growth is averaged over the 20-year projection period, the average annual growth for the Low Growth Scenario is 1.7% or 4,452 people.

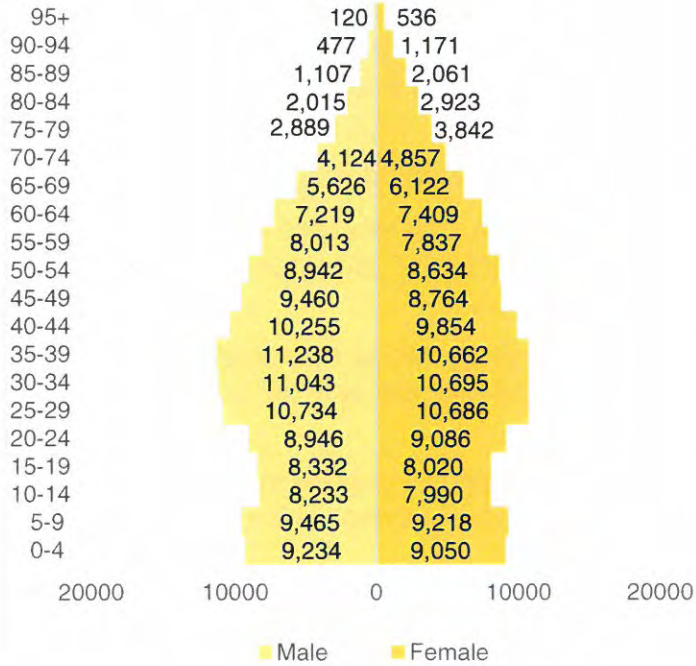
Summary of Low Growth Scenario:

1. From 2015 to 2035, the proportion of the population over 65 years of age is projected to increase from 12.8% to 15.2%, which is the largest increase by an age grouping. The population proportion of oldest seniors, 80 and over, increases marginally from 4.0% to 4.1% in 2035.
2. The population over 65 years of age is projected to increase by 59.3% to 52,155. The population of the oldest seniors, 80 and over, is projected to increase by 3,857 or 37.6% to 14,129.
3. The proportion of the population aged 20 to 44 years, the young labour force, is projected to decrease from 38.4% to 33.9% by 2035. The young labour force increases in total size by 19.3% to reach 116,772.

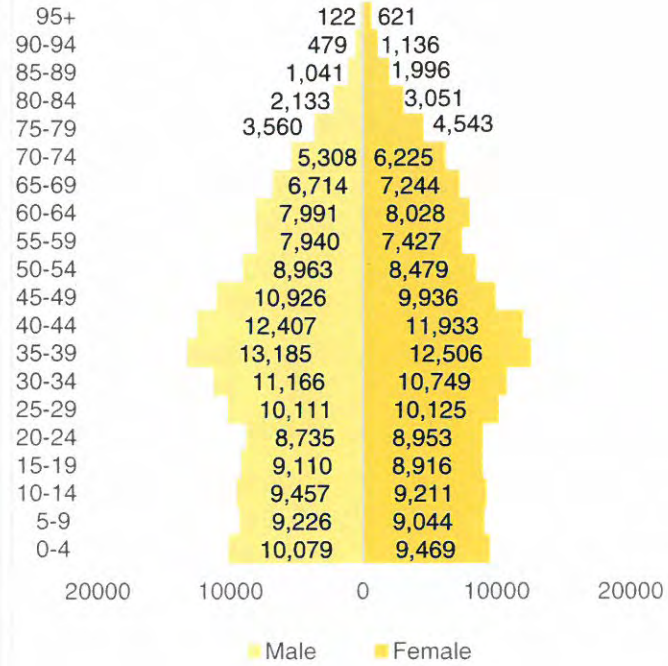
4. The older labour force, aged 45 to 64, increases as a population proportion from 24.8% to 25.9%. The older labour force population increases 40.1% to 89,265.
5. The 0 to 19 cohorts increase as a population proportion from 23.9% to 25%, and the population of these cohorts increases by 24,853 or 40.6% to reach 86,049.
6. The median age is projected to increase from 35.8 to 38.2 by 2035.
7. By 2035, the dependency ratio is projected to increase from 58 to 67, so for every 100 people in the work force, 67 are dependent on the earnings of the labour force.
8. The labour force replacement ratio is projected to increase from 98 to 107. This means that by 2035, 107 people will be entering the workforce for every 100 exiting it.
9. Approximately 62,000 of the total population increase in this scenario will be net migrants, and net migration will account for 69% of the population growth in the period.

Low Growth Scenario Population Pyramids 2020 to 2035

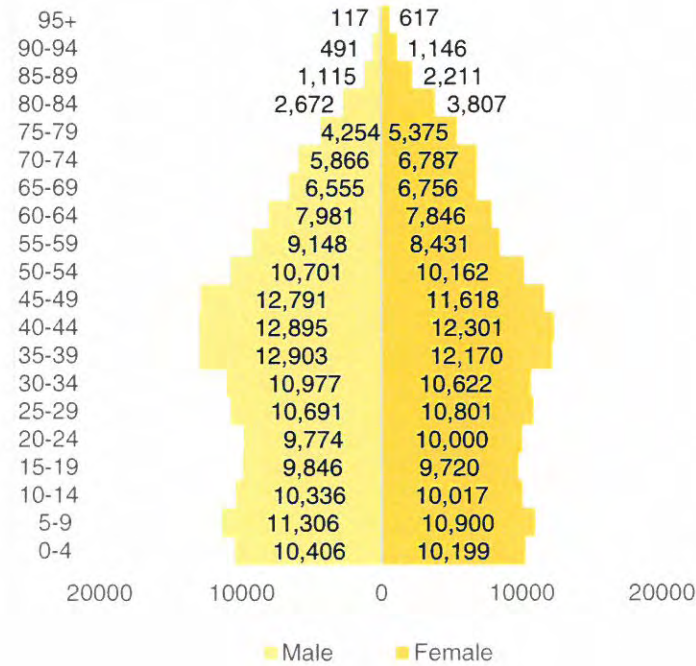
Low Growth 2020



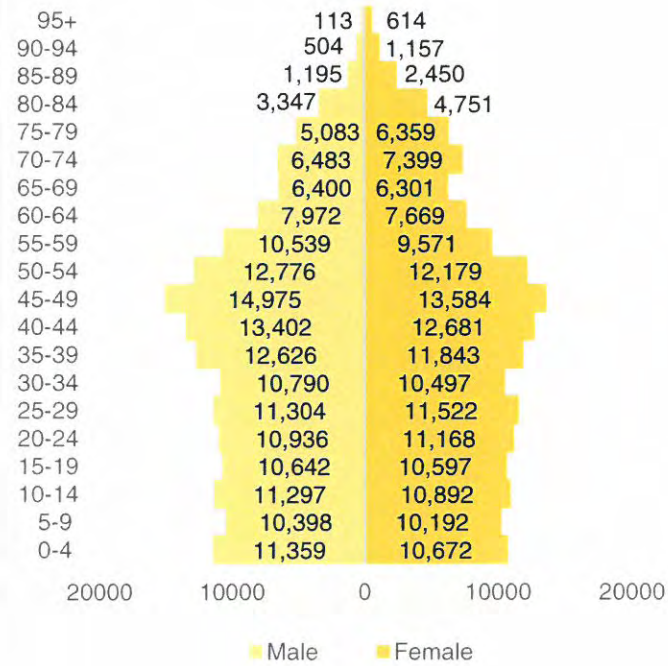
Low Growth 2025



Low Growth 2030



Low Growth 2035



Medium Growth Scenario

The Medium Growth Scenario uses an annual growth rate of 2%. This growth scenario is very much like what Saskatoon experienced over the previous nine years. The Medium Growth Scenario is characterized by years of higher and lower growth over the 20-year projection period. Migration in this scenario will be the primary driver of population growth.

Age Groups	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Preschool (0 to 5)	16,678	19,460	20,806	23,475	25,099
Elementary School (5 to 14)	29,684	36,089	38,942	46,680	48,169
High School (15 to 19)	14,834	16,807	19,045	21,332	23,893
Young Labour Force (20 to 44)	97,900	106,882	117,640	125,735	134,566
Old Labour Force (45 to 64)	63,349	66,877	71,008	81,951	95,077
Seniors (65+)	32,749	38,438	45,331	49,183	53,846
Total	255,194	284,553	312,772	348,356	380,650

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Preschool (0 to 5)	6.5%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.6%
Elementary School (5 to 14)	11.6%	12.7%	12.5%	13.4%	12.7%
High School (15 to 19)	5.8%	5.9%	6.1%	6.1%	6.3%
Young Labour Force (20 to 44)	38.4%	37.6%	37.6%	36.1%	35.4%
Old Labour Force (45 to 64)	24.8%	23.5%	22.7%	23.5%	25.0%
Seniors (65+)	12.8%	13.5%	14.5%	14.1%	14.1%

Median Age	35.8	36.1	36.9	36.8	37.4
Dependency Ratio	58	64	66	68	66
Labour Replacement Ratio	98	115	122	126	115

The Medium Growth Scenario projects the population to reach 380,650 by 2035. This is a total population growth of 125,456 or 49.1%. When the total projected population growth is averaged over the 20-year projection period, the average annual growth for the Medium Growth Scenario is 2.5% or 6,273 people.

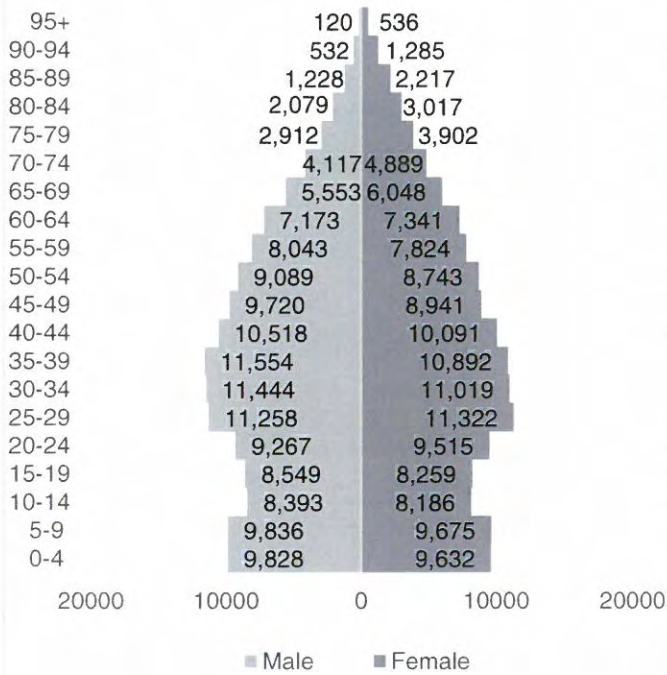
Summary of Medium Growth Scenario:

1. From 2015 to 2035, the proportion of the population over 65 years of age is projected to increase from 12.8% to 14.1%, which is the largest increase by an age grouping. The population proportion of oldest seniors, 80 and over, will increase from 4.0% to 4.3% in 2035.
2. The population over 65 years of age is expected increase by 21,097 or 64.4% to reach 53,846 by 2035. The 80 and older population is expected to increase by about 6,019 or 58.6% to reach 16,291.

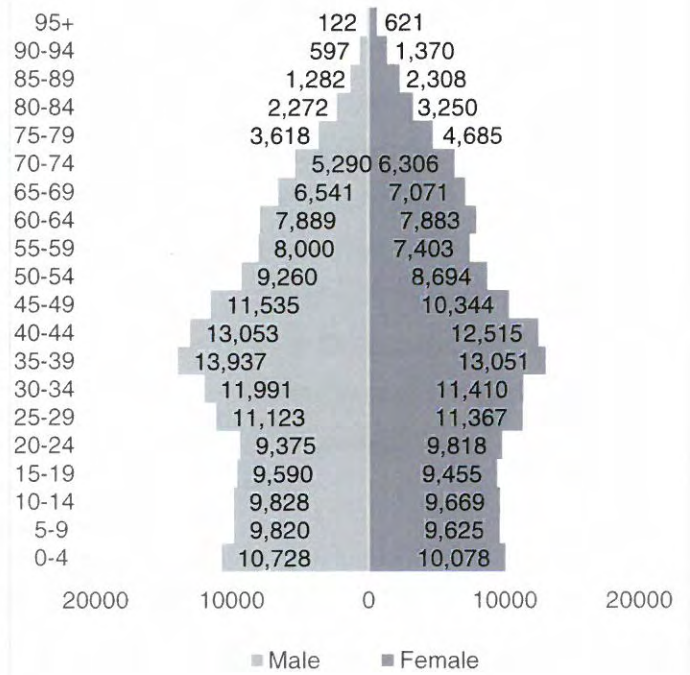
3. The proportion of the population aged 20 to 44 years, the young labour force, is projected to decrease from 38.4% to 35.4% by 2035. The young labour force increases in total size by 36,666 or 37.5% to reach 134,566.
4. The older labour force, aged 45 to 64, remains at approximately 25% of the total population, but increases in size by 31,728 or 50.1% to 95,077.
5. The 0 to 19 cohorts increase as a population proportion from 23.9% to 25.5%. These cohorts increase by 35,965 or 58.8% to reach 97,161 by 2035.
6. The median age is projected to increase from 35.8 to 37.4 by 2035.
7. By 2035, the dependency ratio is projected to increase from 58 to 66, which means for every 100 people in the work force, 69 people are dependent on the earnings of the labour force.
8. The labour force replacement ratio is projected to increase from 98 to 115 by 2035. From 2020 to 2035, it is projected that there will be more people entering the work force than retiring, with 115 people entering the work force in 2035 for every 100 people leaving.
9. Approximately 90,597 of the total population increase in this scenario will be net migrants, and net migration will account 72% of the total population increase.

Medium Growth Scenario Population Pyramids 2020 to 2035

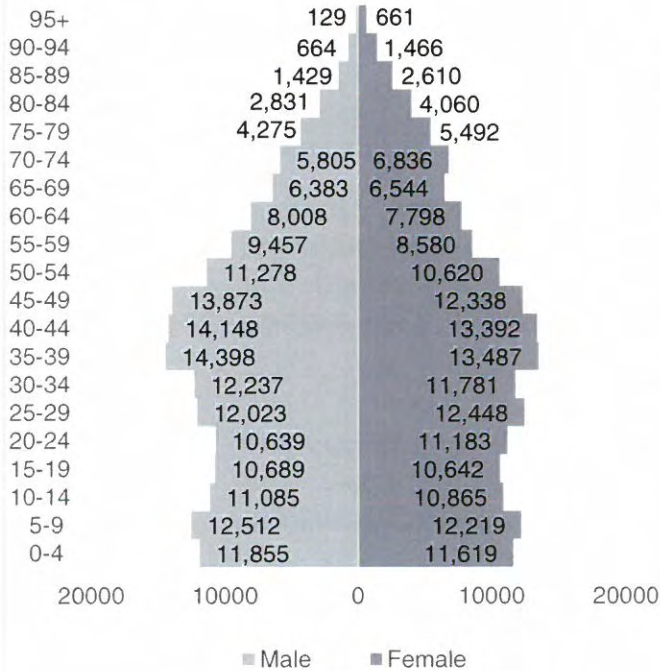
Medium Growth 2020



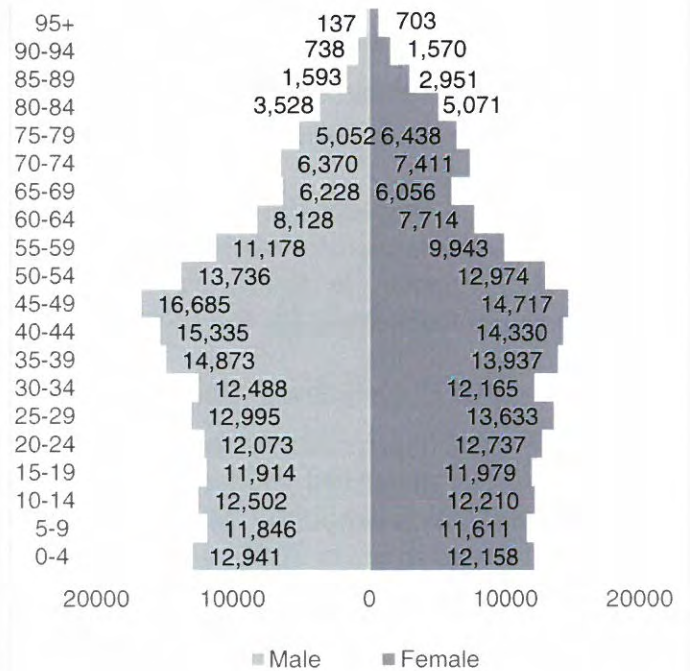
Medium Growth 2025



Medium Growth 2030



Medium Growth 2035



High Growth Scenario

The High Growth Scenario uses an annual growth rate of 2.5%. This scenario represents growth much like Saskatoon experienced in the recent peak migration years of 2010 to 2013.

Age Groups	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Preschool (0 to 5)	16,678	20,668	22,098	26,618	28,460
Elementary School (5 to 14)	29,684	37,303	41,002	51,048	54,009
High School (15 to 19)	14,834	17,264	20,095	23,194	26,770
Young Labour Force (20 to 44)	97,900	110,538	125,647	139,156	154,236
Old Labour Force (45 to 64)	63,349	67,476	72,367	85,368	101,250
Seniors (65+)	32,749	38,975	46,525	50,820	56,038
Total	255,194	292,224	327,734	376,204	420,763
Preschool (0 to 5)	6.5%	7.1%	6.7%	7.1%	6.8%
Elementary School (5 to 14)	11.6%	12.8%	12.5%	13.6%	12.8%
High School (15 to 19)	5.8%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%
Young Labour Force (20 to 44)	38.4%	37.8%	38.3%	37.0%	36.7%
Old Labour Force (45 to 64)	24.8%	23.1%	22.1%	22.7%	24.1%
Seniors (65+)	12.8%	13.3%	14.2%	13.5%	13.3%
Median Age	35.8	35.8	36.4	36.2	36.7
Dependency Ratio	58	64	66	68	65
Labour Replacement Ratio	98	120	128	136	124

This scenario projects the population to reach 420,763 by 2035. This is a total population growth of 165,569 or 64.9%. When the total projected population growth is averaged over the 20-year projection period, the average annual growth for the High Growth Scenario 3.2% or 8,278 people.

Summary of High Growth Scenario:

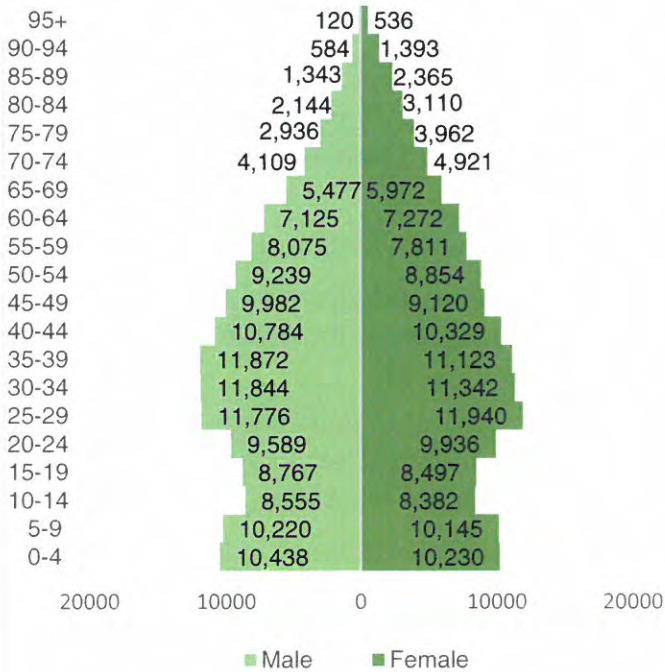
1. From 2015 to 2035, the proportion of the population over 65 years of age is projected to increase marginally from 12.8% to 13.3%. The population proportion of oldest seniors, 80 and over, will increase from 4.0% to 4.5% in 2035.
2. The population 65 years of age and over is expected to increase by 23,289 or 71.1% to reach 56,038 in 2035. The population of the oldest seniors, 80 years and older, will increase by 8,651 or 84.2% to reach 18,923.
3. The proportion of the population aged 20 to 44 years, the young labour force, is projected to decrease from 38.4 to 36.7% by 2035. The

young labour force increases in total size by 56,336 or 57.5% to reach 154,236.

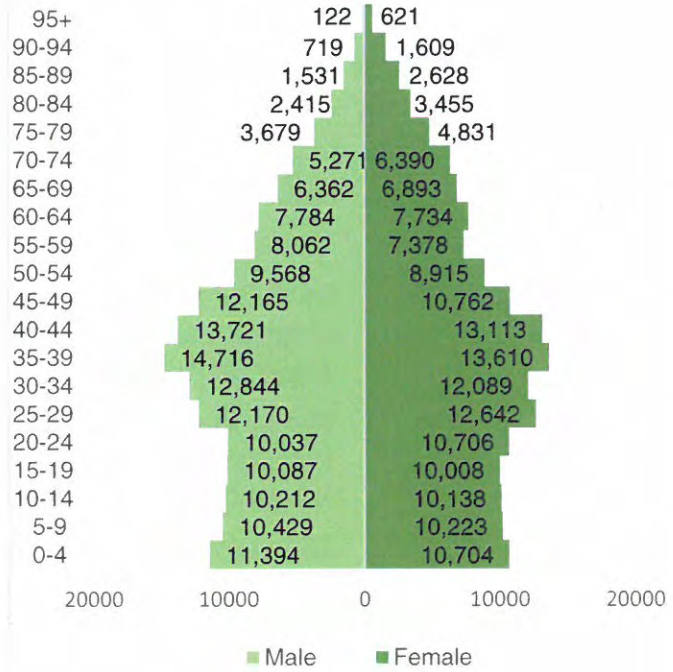
4. The proportion of the population aged 45 to 64 years, the older labour force, is projected to decrease marginally from 24.8% to 24.1% by 2035. The size of the older labour force will increase 37,901 or 59.8% to reach 101,250 by 2035.
5. The 0 to 19 cohorts increase as a population proportion from 23.9% to 25.9%. Taken together, the 0 to 19 cohort population increases by 48,043 or 78.5% to 109,239.
6. The median age is projected to increase from 35.8 to 36.7 by 2035.
7. By 2035, the dependency ratio is projected to increase from 58 to 65, which means for every 100 people in the work force, 65 people are dependent on the earnings of the labour force.
8. The labour force replacement ratio is projected to increase from 98 to 124 by 2035. From 2020 to 2035, it is projected that there will be 124 people entering the work force for every 100 retiring.
9. Approximately 122,282 of the total population increase in this scenario will be net migrants, and net migration will account for 74% of the population growth in the period.

High Growth Scenario Population Pyramids 2020 to 2035

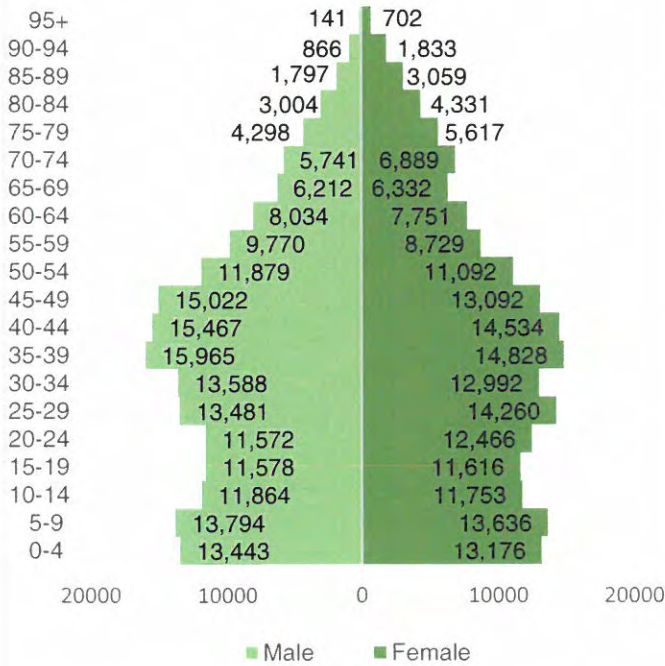
High Growth 2020



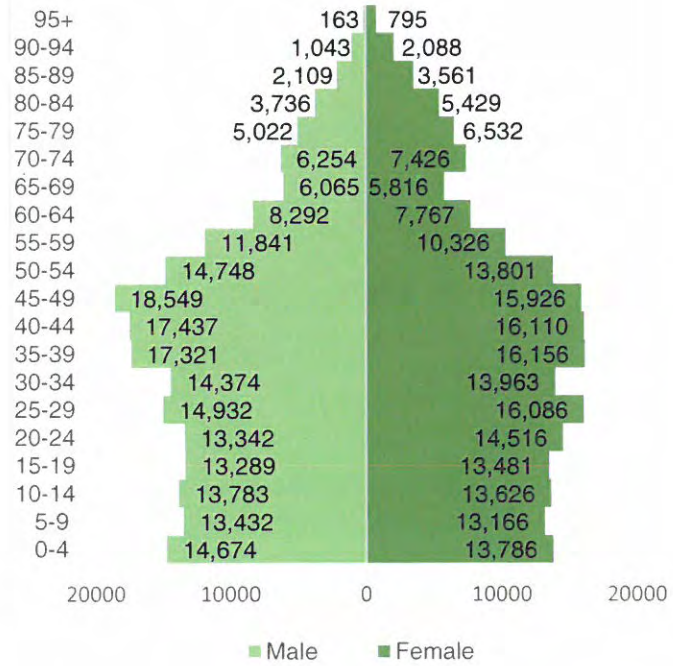
High Growth 2025



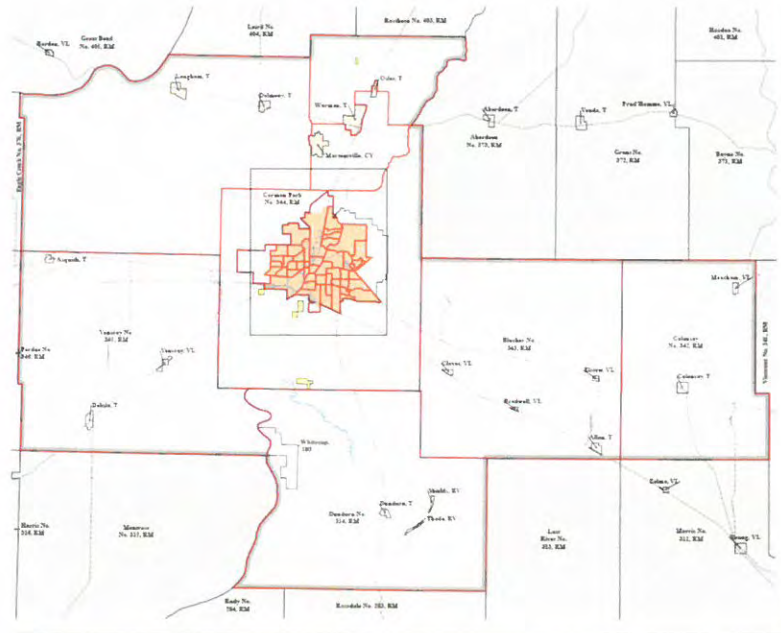
High Growth 2030



High Growth 2035



SASKATOON CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA POPULATION PROJECTION



Source: Statistics Canada, Saskatoon CMA map

Overview

The Saskatoon CMA consists of Saskatoon and the surrounding municipalities as depicted in the above map. In 2015, the Saskatchewan eHealth data showed the population of the surrounding municipalities to be 41,703. Together with Saskatoon's 2015 population of 255,194, the Saskatoon CMA population was 296,897 and Saskatoon's population was 86.9% of the total.

The diversity of the surrounding municipalities makes applying a cohort survival approach to population projection difficult. Net migration in small populations can cause demographic trends to fluctuate significantly and lead to unreliable results. Based on recent growth trends for the surrounding communities, an arithmetic projection was conducted at 2.0%, 2.5%, and 3.0% for the surrounding municipalities to project their total population. These results were then added to Saskatoon's projected population to arrive at Low, Medium, and High Growth Scenarios for the Saskatoon CMA. These growth scenarios result in average annual growth rates over the projection period of 1.8%, 2.6%, and 3.4% for the Saskatoon CMA and 2.4%, 3.2%, and 4% for the surrounding municipalities.

Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area Population Projection Highlights

1. In the Low Growth Scenario, the Saskatoon CMA projected population is 406,209 in 20 years, based on a projected population of 344,241 for Saskatoon and 61,968 for the surrounding municipalities. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.8% for the Saskatoon CMA and 2.4% for the surrounding communities.
2. The Low Growth Scenario suggests a total population of 61,968 for the surrounding municipalities; an increase of 20,265 people. This is equivalent to adding two communities the size of Martensville or Warman in 20 years.
3. In the Medium Growth Scenario, the Saskatoon CMA projected population is 448,985 in 20 years, based on a projected population of 380,650 for Saskatoon and 68,335 for the surrounding municipalities. This is an average annual growth rate of 2.6% for the Saskatoon CMA and 3.2% for the surrounding municipalities.
4. The Medium Growth Scenario suggests a total population for the surrounding municipalities of 68,335; an increase of almost 26,632 people.
5. In the High Growth Scenario, the Saskatoon CMA projected population is 496,083 in 20 years, based on a projected population of 420,763 for Saskatoon and 75,320 for the surrounding municipalities. This is an average annual growth rate of 3.4% for the Saskatoon CMA and 4.0% for the surrounding municipalities.
6. The High Growth Scenario suggests a total population for the surrounding municipalities of 75,320; an increase 33,617. This is equivalent to adding three communities the size of Martensville or Warman in 20 years.

The following graphs and table outline the population projections for the Saskatoon CMA based on the above growth rate scenarios, and include the breakout for Saskatoon and the surrounding municipalities (SM).

Saskatoon CMA Projection by Component				
Place/Year	2020	2025	2030	2035
Low Growth Scenario - 1.8%				
Saskatoon	276,888	298,246	322,316	344,241
Saskatoon SM	46,043	50,836	56,127	61,968
Saskatoon CMA	322,931	349,082	378,443	406,209
Medium Growth Scenario - 2.6%				
Saskatoon	284,553	312,772	348,356	380,650
Saskatoon SM	47,183	53,383	60,398	68,335
Saskatoon CMA	331,776	366,155	408,874	448,985
High Growth Scenario - 3.4%				
Saskatoon	292,224	327,734	376,204	420,763
Saskatoon SM	48,345	56,045	64,972	75,320
Saskatoon CMA	340,659	383,779	441,176	496,083

Saskatoon CMA: Population Projection for Saskatoon and the Surrounding Municipalities

