

Boomers, Zoomers & Super-Centenarians: Changing Demographics and the Mature Adult Housing Market in Canada

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Age Structure of Population Aged 65+, Canada, 2001, 2011, 2021

Age	<u>2001</u> N (000)	% of Pop. 65+	<u>2011</u> N (000)	% of Pop. 65+	<u>2021</u>	% of Pop. 65+
65-69	1,133.6	29.1	1,495.8	30.9	2,140.4	32.1
70-74	1,009.2	26.0	1,112.7	23.0	1745.7	26.2
75-79	813.7	20.9	879.7	18.2	1181.6	17.7
80-84	516.1	13.3	666.2	13.7	756.8	11.3
85-89	281.8	7.2	422.5	8.7	472.5	7.1
90+	134.1	3.4	269.0	5.5	373.6	5.6
Total	3,888.6	100.0	4,845.9	100.0	6,670.6	100.0

The Oldest Old

- Fastest growing segment of the 65+ population are those aged 85+
- Number aged 85+ in Canada will double between 2001-2021
- 2011 Census: 5825 Centenarians (4870 female; 955 male)

Some 65+ are frail

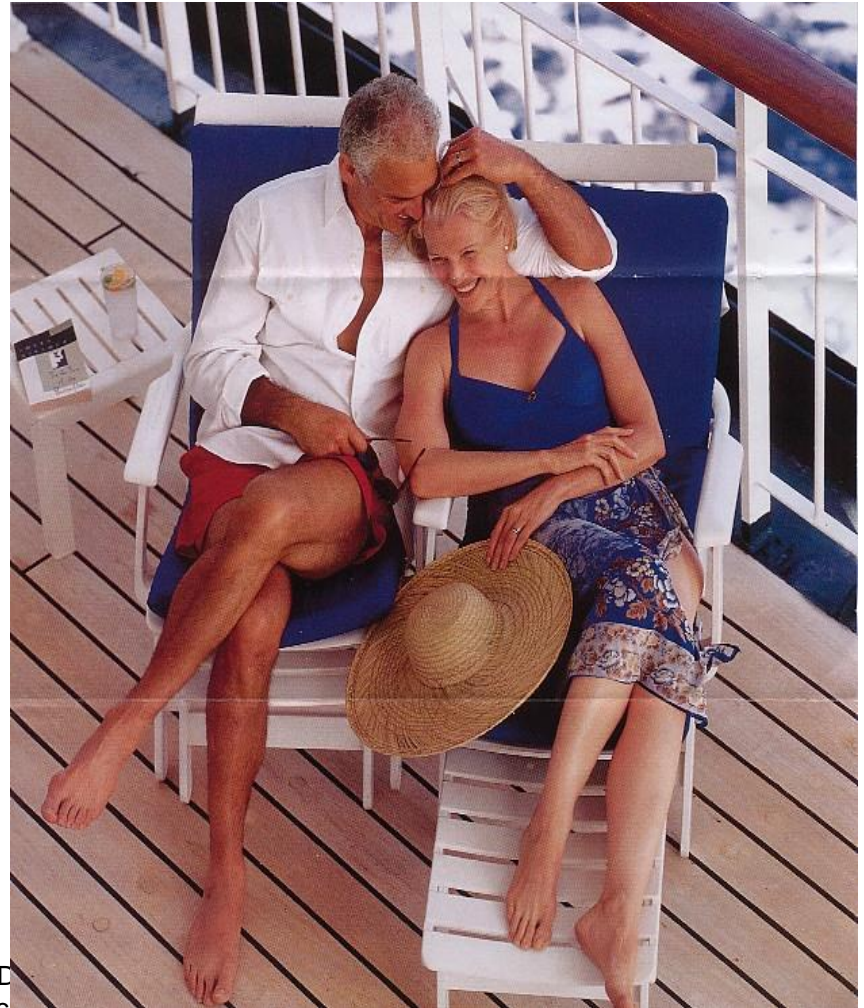
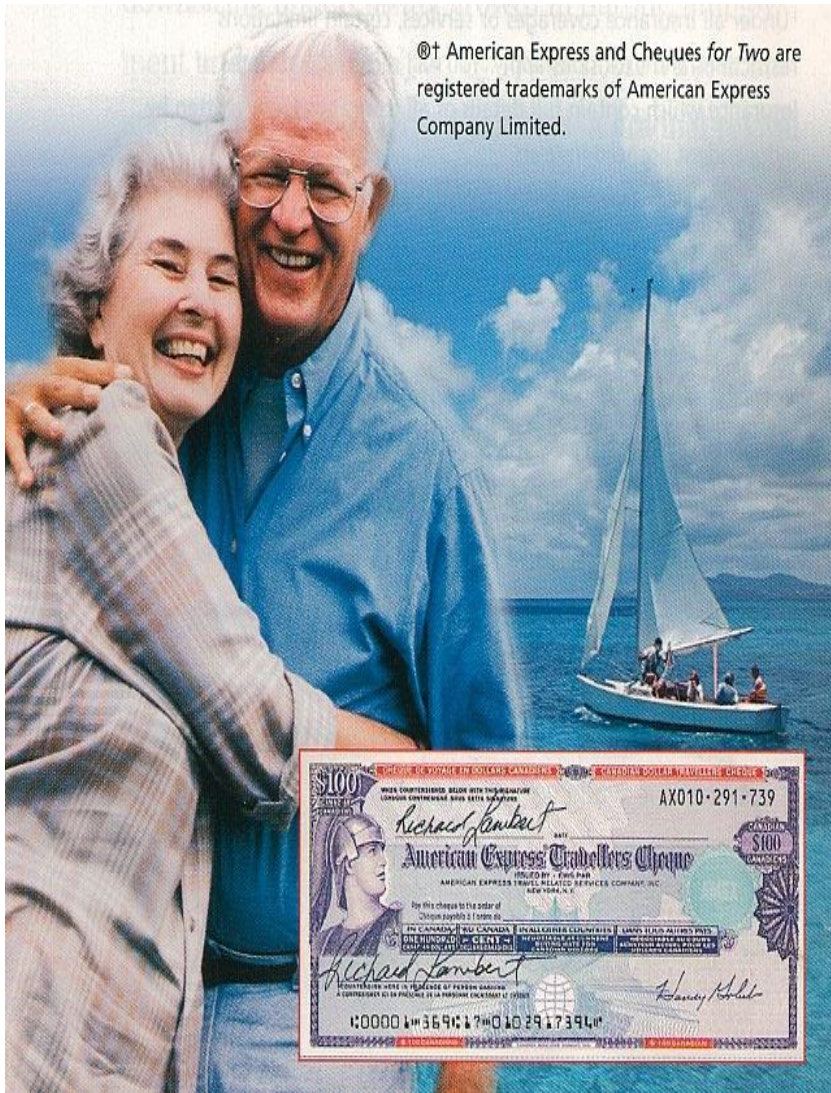


Others are healthy and very active

(e.g.1984 Trans-Canada bicycle tour)



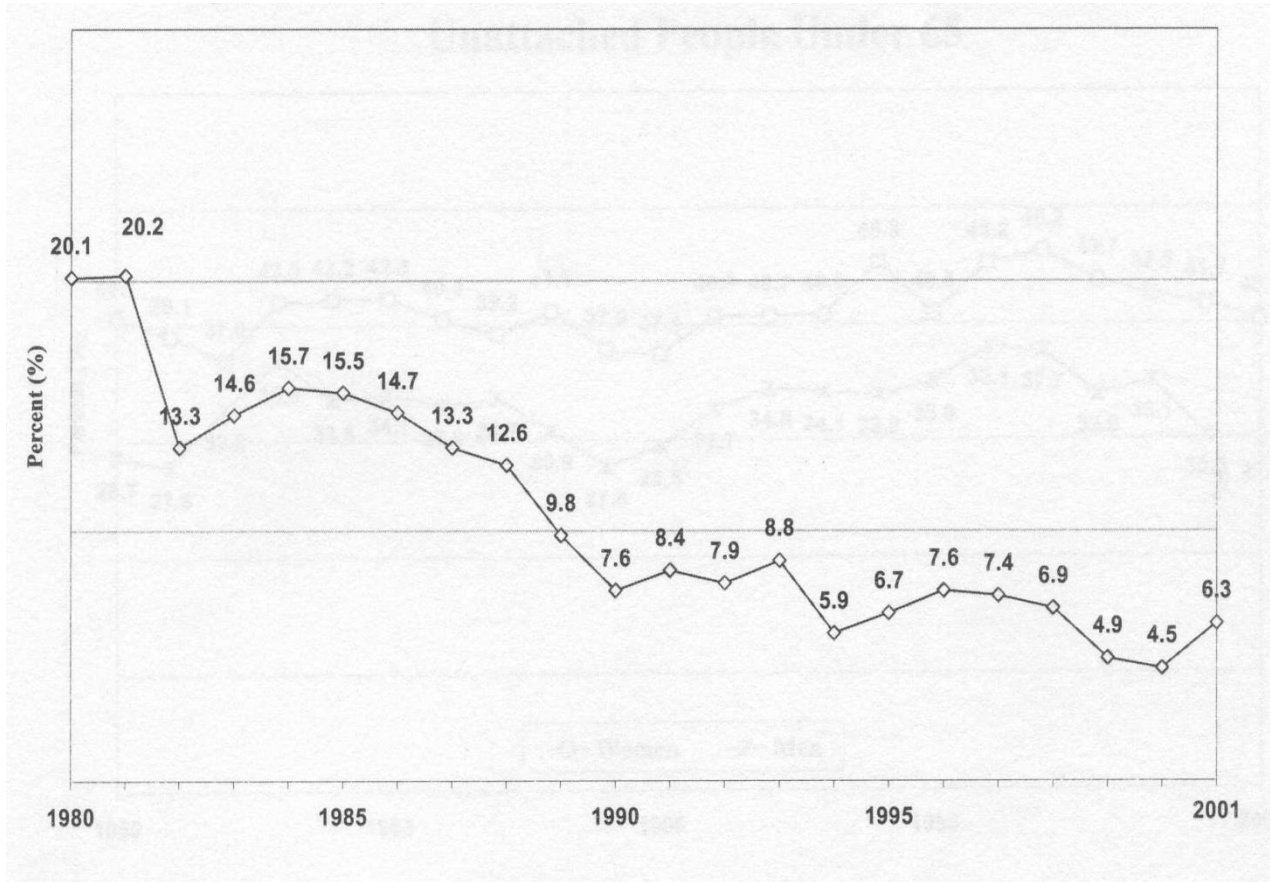
Some are wealthy



Some are not

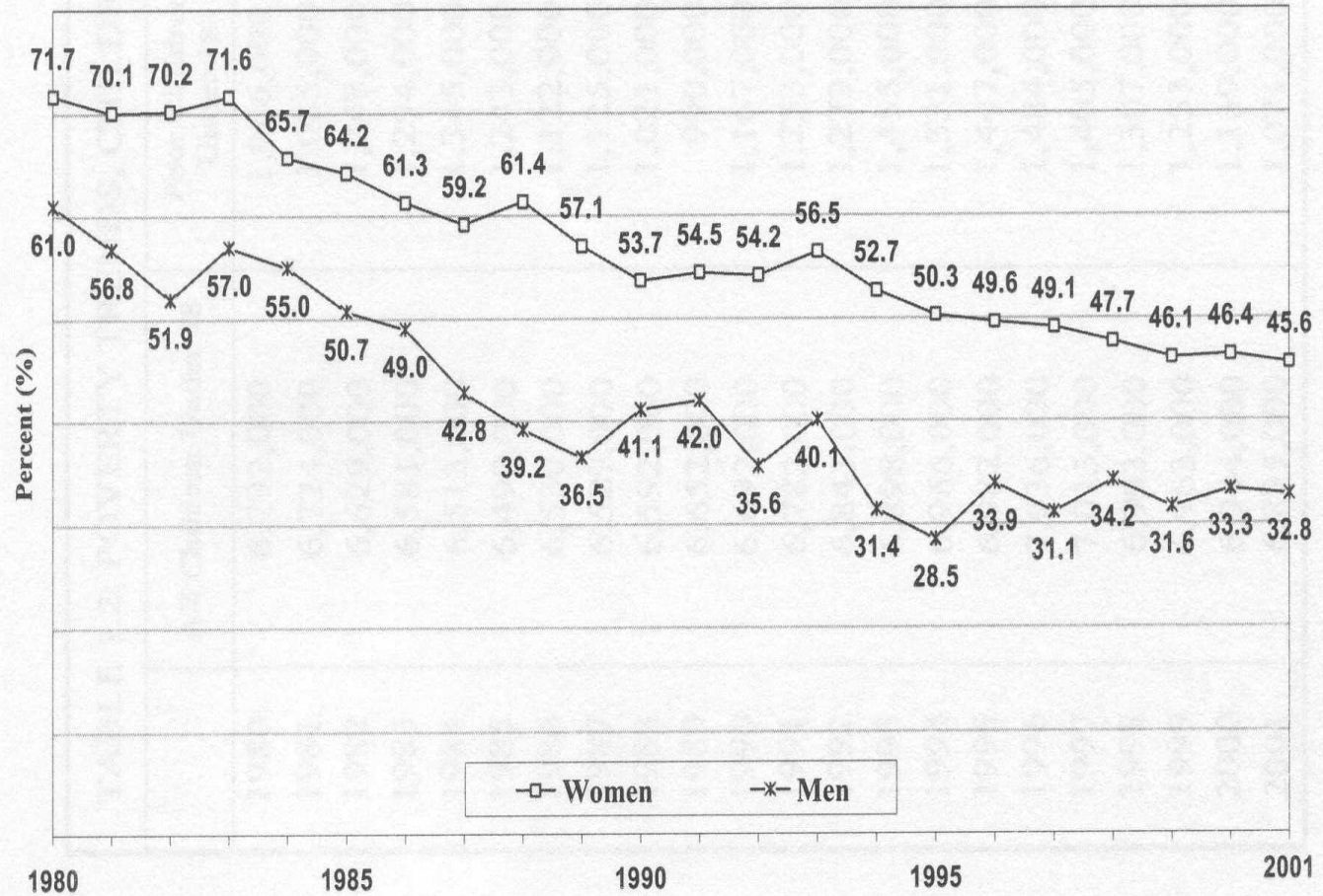
- Especially unattached older persons

Poverty Rates, Couples Aged 65+, Canada, 1980-2001



Poverty Rates, Unattached Persons Aged 65+, Canada, 1980-2001

Source: National Council of Welfare, 2006



Important Facts

- Use of long-term care and other health services is concentrated among the eldest of the older population (Evans, McGrail, Morgan, Barer & Hertzman 2001).
- At any point in time, only about 7% aged 65+ live in institutional settings (e.g. nursing homes, hospitals)

Where do the rest Live?

ANSWER: The vast majority, in Private households

The Shelter-care continuum

- Independent (occupied by about 90% of persons aged 65+)
- Supportive housing

[http://www.bchousing.org/Options/Supportive Housing/SSH/SSH](http://www.bchousing.org/Options/SupportiveHousing/SSH/SSH)

- Assisted Living

<http://www.health.gov.bc.ca/assisted/about/>

- Residential Care (7%)

Diversity – a key theme

- Contrary to the images cast by proponents of apocalyptic demography, seniors are not a homogeneous group. They come in a variety of sizes, shapes and ethnic and cultural backgrounds, they vary in socio-economic status and in health and functional status and, in the housing and the support services they require.

Diversity will increase in the future

- Eg. More people with HIV/AIDS are surviving to be old. Same is true for people with congenital and acquired mental and/or physical disabilities
- There will be more centenarians and super-centenarians (Men – over age 105; women over age 107)

What are the Implications for Shelter and Services Planning?

- A range of housing and tenure options as well as services are needed to meet the needs of 4 groups:
 - The well elderly (more and more of whom will identify as Zoomers as the Baby Boomers age!!)
 - The frail elderly
 - Functionally disabled elderly
 - The ill elderly

- Last year's Friesen conference focused on residential care

<http://www.sfu.ca/grc/friesen/>

- The focus this year is on the housing end of the shelter-care continuum.

The 6 “A’s” to remember in developing shelter for seniors

- Accessible
- Affordable
- Appropriate
- Attractive
- Acceptable
- Alternatives