

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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### Canada's population estimates: Age and sex, 2013

According to preliminary estimates, 5,379,600 Canadians, or 15.3% of the country's population, were aged 65 and over on July 1, 2013. This proportion has steadily increased since the beginning of the 1960s mainly because of fertility rates persistently below the replacement level and increasing life expectancy. In 1960, the proportion of Canadians aged 65 and over was 7.6%.

As of July 1, 2013, the median age of the Canadian population was 40.2 years. The median age was higher for women (41.1 years) than men (39.4 years). This difference is largely explained by a persistent, although diminishing, gap in life expectancy in favour of women.

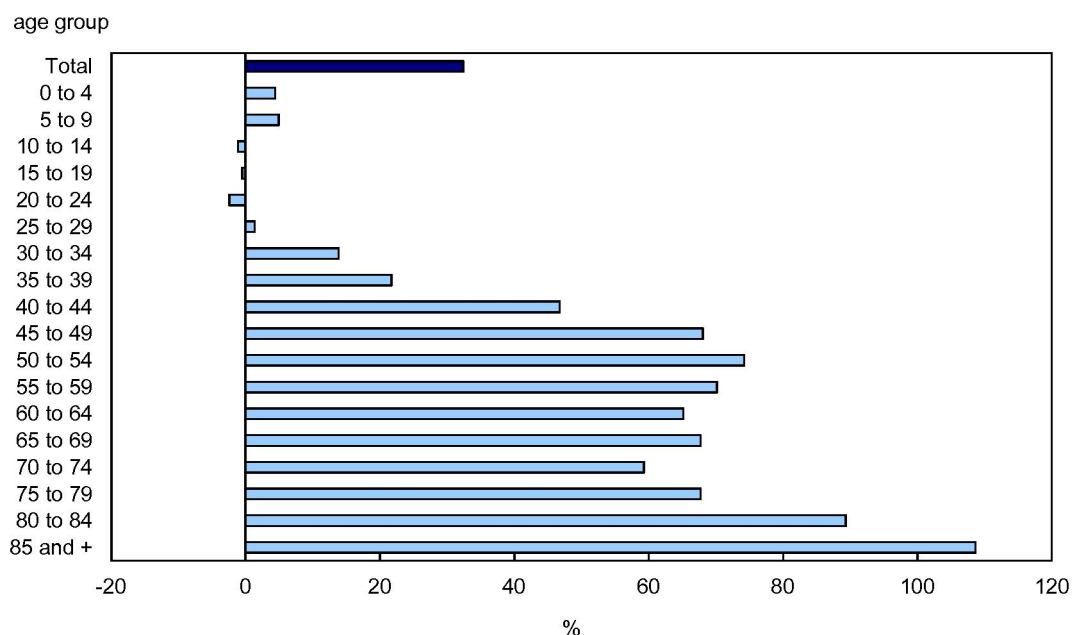
Canada has one of the lowest proportion of seniors among G8 countries. At 15.3%, its proportion remains below what was registered in Japan (25.0%), Germany (21.0%), Italy (21.0%), France (17.0%) and the United Kingdom (16.0%). However, it is higher than those recorded in the United States (14.0%) and Russia (13.0%).

#### Higher demographic growth for seniors

Because the baby-boom cohorts recently started to reach their 65th birthday, the number of Canadian seniors is now increasing at an accelerated pace. Since July 1, 2011, the number of seniors grew at an average annual rate of 4.2%. By comparison, the average annual rate for the five previous years was 2.8%. This proportion should continue to rise rapidly in the coming years as an increasing number of baby boomers will reach the age of 65.

A look at the last 30 years shows that all age groups over 40 posted higher increases than the national average. The largest gains happened in age groups aged 80 and over. In contrast, three age groups saw their numbers decrease during this period: the 20 to 24 (-2.4%), the 10 to 14 (-1.1%) and the 15 to 19 (-0.6%) age groups. These cohorts were born between 1989 and 2003, a period in which Canadian fertility was at its lowest levels.

**Chart 1**  
**Demographic growth rate by age group between 1983 and 2013, Canada**



### More women than men reach the age of 100

As a result of increasing life expectancy, more and more Canadians now reach the age of 100. According to preliminary estimates, there were 6,900 centenarians in Canada on July 1, 2013, representing almost 20 centenarians per 100,000 persons. In 2001, this proportion was just over half of that at 11 centenarians per 100,000 persons. By comparison, Japan's population in 2012 had around 40 centenarians per 100,000 persons. More women than men reach the age of 100 because of lower mortality levels at all ages. In 2013, centenarians were mostly women (87.1%).

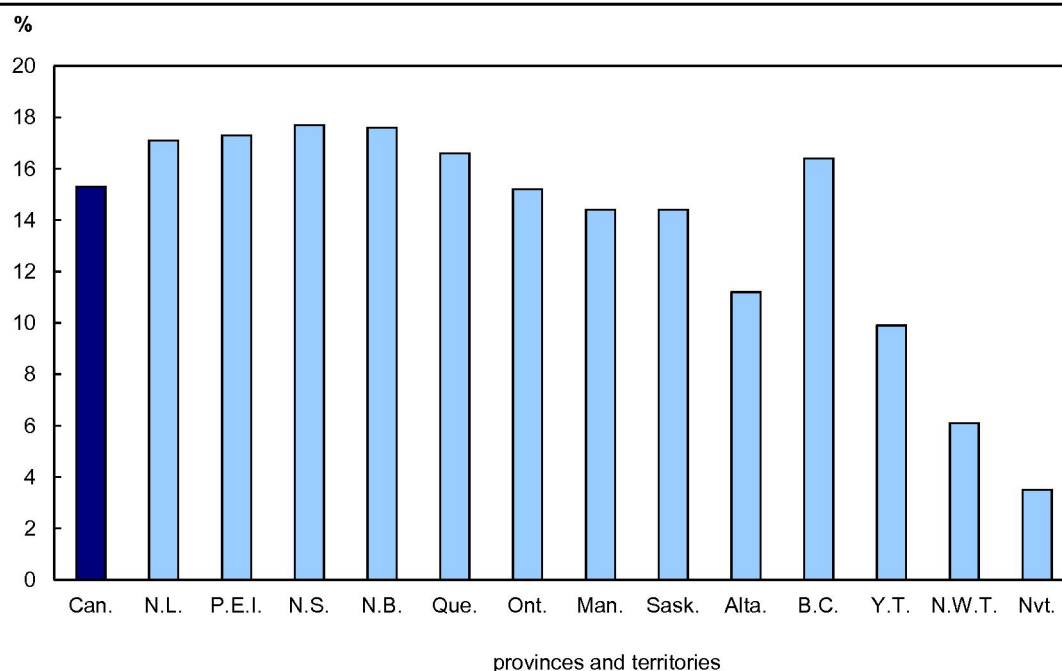
### The territories have the youngest population while the Atlantic provinces have the oldest

The age structure of the population can vary a lot from one province or territory to another. These differences are more often because of differences in the levels of fertility and immigration as well as to changes in interprovincial migration. Generally, the nation's youngest populations are found in the territories, more specifically in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, and the oldest in the Atlantic provinces.

As of July 1, 2013, Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest median age in the country at 44.2 years. Nova Scotia posted both the highest proportion of seniors (17.7%) and the lowest share of youth (14.3%).

Nunavut has the youngest population in the country with 30.8% of its population under the age of 15 and a median age of 25.4 years. This is mainly the result of higher fertility combined with lower life expectancy. Among the provinces, Alberta posted the lowest median age (36.0 years) and the smallest proportion of seniors (11.2%).

**Chart 2**  
**Proportion of population aged 65 years old and over by province and territory, Canada, July 1, 2013**



### Strong growth of the working-age population in Alberta

In 2012/2013, Alberta's demographic growth was almost three times higher than the national average. This increase was strongest for the population aged 30 to 44 years, up 5.2%, compared with a 1.1% gain nationally. This was mostly because of Alberta's gains in interprovincial and international migration, which were concentrated in large part at these ages.

The favourable economic context of Alberta can explain in large part these gains, which contributed to the working-age population growth. The oil and gas industry has led Alberta's economic growth and job creation, which has translated into a marked increase in the demand for workers. In 2012/2013, Alberta's employment and job vacancy rates were among the highest in the country. The continued economic boom has also generated growth in a number of energy-related sectors, service industries and other sectors of the economy in Alberta.

**Note to readers**

Estimates by age and sex in this release are based on 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which is added the estimated demographic growth from May 10, 2011, to June 30, 2013.

This release mainly focuses on preliminary postcensal population estimates by age and sex as of July 1, 2013. The estimates presented in this release are subject to revision. Future updates could affect the analysis of trends.

**Median age** is the age at which 50% of the population is older and 50% is younger.

International comparisons come from the 2013 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau.

The estimates of the number of Japan centenarians come from the Statistics Bureau of Japan.

Information on Alberta employment and job vacancy rates respectively come from the Labour Force Survey and Job vacancies.

**Table 1**  
**Population estimates<sup>1</sup>, age distribution and median age as of July 1, 2013, Canada, provinces and territories**

	Population	0 to 14 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
	number	%			years
<b>Canada</b>	<b>35,158,304</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	526,702	14.5	68.4	17.1	44.2
Prince Edward Island	145,237	15.8	66.9	17.3	43.1
Nova Scotia	940,789	14.3	68.0	17.7	43.8
New Brunswick	756,050	14.7	67.7	17.6	43.9
Quebec	8,155,334	15.4	68.0	16.6	41.6
Ontario	13,537,994	16.2	68.6	15.2	40.3
Manitoba	1,265,015	18.7	66.9	14.4	37.7
Saskatchewan	1,108,303	18.8	66.7	14.4	37.1
Alberta	4,025,074	18.2	70.6	11.2	36.0
British Columbia	4,581,978	14.8	68.8	16.4	41.7
Yukon	36,700	16.7	73.4	9.9	38.9
Northwest Territories	43,537	21.1	72.8	6.1	32.4
Nunavut	35,591	30.8	65.7	3.5	25.4

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

**Note(s):** Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

**Table 2**  
**Population estimates<sup>1</sup> by sex and age group as of July 1, 2013, Canada**

	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,158,304</b>	<b>17,432,249</b>	<b>17,726,055</b>
0 to 4 years	1,921,412	984,722	936,690
5 to 9 years	1,883,512	965,147	918,365
10 to 14 years	1,869,199	960,742	908,457
15 to 19 years	2,179,006	1,120,537	1,058,469
20 to 24 years	2,446,698	1,246,369	1,200,329
25 to 29 years	2,409,241	1,209,536	1,199,705
30 to 34 years	2,435,190	1,214,559	1,220,631
35 to 39 years	2,326,894	1,159,716	1,167,178
40 to 44 years	2,371,685	1,187,356	1,184,329
45 to 49 years	2,568,671	1,290,788	1,277,883
50 to 54 years	2,754,727	1,382,599	1,372,128
55 to 59 years	2,502,143	1,248,891	1,253,252
60 to 64 years	2,110,304	1,042,961	1,067,343
65 to 69 years	1,747,099	851,888	895,211
70 to 74 years	1,256,325	593,901	662,424
75 to 79 years	946,039	430,712	515,327
80 to 84 years	728,181	308,187	419,994
85 to 89 years	452,943	165,075	287,868
90 to 94 years	200,644	59,521	141,123
95 to 99 years	41,480	8,152	33,328
100 years and over	6,911	890	6,021

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 051-0001, 051-0002, 051-0004, 051-0005, 051-0011 to 051-0013, 051-0018, 051-0019 and 051-0041.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3604.**

The *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2013* (91-215-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## The education and employment experiences of First Nations people living off reserve, Inuit, and Métis: Selected findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

New data from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey reveal that 72% of First Nations people living off reserve, 42% of Inuit and 77% of Métis aged 18 to 44 had a high school diploma or equivalent in 2012. Of these high school graduates, 14% of off-reserve First Nations people, 15% of Inuit, and 9% of Métis had left school at least once before later returning to obtain a high school diploma.

This first release of data from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey provides insights into factors associated with staying in or dropping out of school, how educational background can affect work experiences, and what plans for further schooling might be among First Nations people living off reserve, Inuit and Métis aged 18 to 44.

A detailed analysis is available in the article "The Education and Employment Experiences of First Nations People Living Off Reserve, Inuit, and Métis: Selected Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey."

A brief overview of the findings of the above article is presented on [video](#).

### High school completion

The 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey showed that 72% of First Nations people living off reserve, 42% of Inuit and 77% of Métis aged 18 to 44 had a high school diploma or equivalent. This group is considered to be high school completers. These figures are similar to those from the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. In comparison, the 2011 National Household Survey revealed that 89% of the non-Aboriginal population had at least a high school diploma.

For many, dropping out of school did not necessarily mean they were done with their studies. Among completers, 14% of off-reserve First Nations people, 15% of Inuit, and 9% of Métis had left school at least once, before returning to obtain a high school diploma. The main reason cited for returning was that they "realized the value of an education / wanted a diploma."

### Characteristics associated with completing high school

There were a number of personal, family, and school-level characteristics associated with completing high school among First Nations people living off reserve, Inuit and Métis. For example, compared with those who did not finish high school ("leavers"), a higher percentage of completers reported having good grades and participating in activities outside of school hours during their last year in school.

Completers were also more likely than leavers to read books. Just over half (51%) of off-reserve First Nations completers read books four or more times a week during their last year in school, compared with 43% of leavers. Among Inuit, the percentages were 43% versus 24%, while for Métis, they were 47% versus 36%.

Higher percentages of completers reported having many close friends who valued an education. For instance, 77% of off-reserve First Nations completers, 69% of Inuit completers and 81% of Métis completers had many close friends who thought completing high school was very important. The comparable percentages were 51% for off-reserve First Nations leavers, 48% for Inuit leavers, and 50% for Métis leavers.

Completers were also more likely than leavers to report feeling safe and happy at school, and to have said they received support from school staff during their last year in school.

In terms of family characteristics, higher percentages of completers had a mother and/or father with at least a high school education. On the other hand, leavers were more likely to have one or more siblings who had dropped out of school. For example, among off-reserve First Nations people, 68% of leavers versus 43% of completers had at least one sibling who did not finish high school. The comparable numbers for Inuit were 81% versus 54%, and 57% versus 32% for Métis.

These findings are consistent with what is known about school achievement among the general population.

Among men who did not complete high school, reasons given for dropping out included a desire to work, money problems, school problems, or lack of interest. Pregnancy or childcare responsibilities were reported by one-quarter of First Nations women living off reserve and Métis women, and by 38% of Inuit women who did not complete high school.

### **Education after high school**

The 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey also showed that 43% of off-reserve First Nations people, 26% of Inuit, and 47% of Métis aged 18 to 44 had postsecondary credentials, that is, a certificate, diploma or degree above the high school level. These figures are comparable to those from the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. The corresponding figure for the non-Aboriginal population in 2011 was 64%, according to the National Household Survey.

Generally, those who had a high school diploma were more likely to have completed postsecondary schooling. Nonetheless, 16% of off-reserve First Nations leavers, 12% of Inuit leavers, and 16% of Métis leavers had gone on to obtain a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

Many students moved to complete their postsecondary education. About 40% of off-reserve First Nations people, 50% of Inuit, and 42% of Métis with postsecondary credentials had relocated to pursue their education. Those who had obtained a university degree were the most likely to have done so.

### **Work and earnings**

Adults aged 18 to 44 who had finished high school were more likely to be employed than those who did not have a diploma. Among off-reserve First Nations people, the percentages employed were 72% for completers versus 47% for leavers, while they were 71% versus 44% among Inuit, and 80% versus 61% among Métis.

While men in the general population usually have higher rates of employment than women, this was not the case among First Nations people living off reserve, Inuit and Métis who had completed high school. For all three groups, female completers were as likely to be employed as their male counterparts.

In terms of earnings, among First Nations people living off reserve and Métis, the median employment income ranges for completers were \$10,000 higher than for leavers. Among Inuit, the difference in median employment income between completers and leavers was \$20,000.

### **Plans for further schooling**

About 6 in 10 First Nations people living off reserve (65%), Métis (59%) and Inuit (55%) reported that they would go back to school to take further training, and 18- to 24-year-olds were more likely than 25- to 44-year-olds to plan further studies.



### Note to readers

This is the first release of data from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which is a national survey of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit aged 6 years and over. The 2012 APS represents the fourth cycle of the survey and focuses on issues of education, employment and health. The survey also collected information on language, income, housing and mobility.

The article *The Education and Employment Experiences of First Nations People Living Off Reserve, Inuit, and Métis: Selected Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey* describes education pathways, education experiences and current employment for high school completers and leavers aged 18 to 44. It includes analyses of personal, family and school-related experiences during the last year of school, postsecondary education profiles and selected characteristics of workers, the unemployed and those not in the labour force. As well, the article addresses the subject of barriers to further education or training. Data are presented separately for the First Nations off reserve, Inuit and Métis populations aged 18 to 44 who were not attending high school at the time of data collection.

Other products will be released from the 2012 APS. They include additional data tables and microdata files, as well as analytical papers on Inuit health, Métis employment, and education experiences of off-reserve First Nations children and youth.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3250.

The article "The Education and Employment Experiences of First Nations People Living Off Reserve, Inuit, and Métis: Selected Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey" is now available in the publication *Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012* (89-653-X). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

The "Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012: Concepts and Methods Guide" will soon be available in the publication *Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012* (89-653-X). This guide will assist data users by providing relevant information on survey content and concepts, sampling design, collection methods, data processing, weighting, data quality and product availability.

A series of supporting data tables is available for the article being released today. These tables provide data at the national level for First Nations people living off reserve, Inuit and Métis aged 18 to 44 for all themes covered in this analysis. Selected tables are also available for specific regions of Canada.

To order data, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), the Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division (sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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## Study: Breastfeeding Trends in Canada, 2003 and 2011/2012

Almost 9 in 10 Canadian mothers initiated breastfeeding soon after their child's birth in 2011/2012.

Health Canada and its partners encourage mothers to breastfeed their infants exclusively (no other liquids or solids) for the first six months. In 2011/2012, 26% of mothers breastfed exclusively for six months (or more), up from 17% in 2003.

British Columbia had the highest rate of breastfeeding exclusively for six months (or more), as well as the largest provincial increase since 2003.

In 2011/2012, mothers who breastfed exclusively for six months (or more) tended to be in their thirties or older and had postsecondary qualifications. The most common reasons cited for stopping breastfeeding before six months were "not enough breast milk" and "difficulty with breastfeeding technique."

### Note to readers

*This release presents data from the 2003 and 2011/2012 cycles of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). This survey gathers data on more than 30 health indicators. These include perceived health, smoking, second-hand smoke at home, access to a regular medical doctor, physical activity during leisure time, obesity, high blood pressure, drinking, fruit and vegetable consumption, diabetes, asthma, arthritis and life stress.*

*The CCHS is an ongoing survey that collects a wide range of information about the health status of Canadians, factors determining their health status and their use of health care services.*

*Residents of Indian reserves, health care institutions, some remote areas and full-time members of the Canadian Forces were excluded.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 105-0502.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.**

For more statistics and analysis on the health of Canadians and the health care system, visit the *Health in Canada* module. This module is accessible from our homepage, under *Features*.

The article "Breastfeeding trends in Canada," in *Health at a Glance* (82-624-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

You can also access the companion CANSIM tables through the latest electronic issue of *Health Indicators* (82-221-X), on the *Other related data* page.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## **Production and disposition of tobacco products, October 2013**

Canadian manufacturers produced 2.1 billion cigarettes in October, up 12.9% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold increased by 1.9% to 1.9 billion.

**Available in CANSIM: table 303-0062.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Natural gas transportation and distribution, August and September 2013

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution are now available for August and September.

### **Note to readers**

*Data for June and July have been revised.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## **End use of refined petroleum products, 2012**

Preliminary data on the end use of refined petroleum products are now available for 2012 as well as revisions to 2011 final data.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2168.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Retail Trade**, September 2013, Vol. 85, no. 9  
Catalogue number 63-005-X (HTML | PDF)

**Health at a Glance**  
Catalogue number 82-624-X (HTML | PDF)

**Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012: "The Education and Employment Experiences of First Nations People Living Off Reserve, Inuit, and Métis: Selected Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey"**, 2012  
Catalogue number 89-653-X2013001 (HTML | PDF)

**Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2013, No. 2**  
Catalogue number 91-215-X (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

Breastfeeding trends in Canada  
**Health at a Glance**



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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