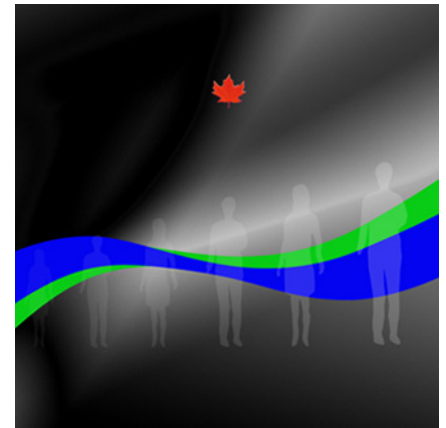


Catalogue no. 91-520-X
ISBN 978-0-660-31280-4

Population Projections for Canada (2018 to 2068), Provinces and Territories (2018 to 2043)



Release date: September 17, 2019

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Population Projections for Canada (2018 to 2068), Provinces and Territories (2018 to 2043)

Preface

Statistics Canada has been publishing demographic projections for Canada, the provinces and the territories approximately every five years, following the census cycle, for more than 45 years. This edition of the *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories* maintains the tradition of providing users with detailed results by age and sex for all Canadian provinces and territories. The results are based on the latest population estimates and on assumptions that reflect past demographic trends and the opinions of demography experts.

The Canadian population appears to be stable in many respects: life expectancy is gradually increasing, fertility has been hovering around 1.5 to 1.7 children per woman for the last 40 years, and the annual immigration rate has averaged about 7.5 per thousand since 2000. However, the population is actually undergoing significant changes which are likely to have profound, lasting effects on Canadian society. The aging of the baby-boom cohort will have many repercussions as this cohort reaches the ages that generally separate working life from retirement. Sustained immigration paired with constant low fertility is leading to rapid diversification of the Canadian population. The number of non-permanent residents is growing, and access to permanent immigration is being made easier for them. In addition, the geographic distribution of the population is being transformed by the mobility of Canadians, as some provinces are attracting relatively large numbers of people from the other provinces. These changes are altering the country's demographic composition and its distribution, and are therefore likely to have economic, political and social repercussions.

In this context, the population projections are highly relevant and useful, in that they provide an opportunity to think about changes that the country will probably experience in the future. The starting point for this edition of *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories* is the July 1, 2018 population estimates. The projections cover a 25-year period (up to 2043) for the provinces and territories, and a 50-year period (up to 2068) for Canada as a whole.

This report is divided into four sections. Section 1 summarizes the projection assumptions and scenarios. The second section contains the analysis of the results for Canada. Section 3 presents the results for the provinces and territories including a dedicated summary for each. The conclusion of the report is presented in the fourth section.

While this report summarizes the key results of the projections, readers are encouraged to consult a separate report, entitled *Population Projections for Canada (2018 to 2068), Provinces and Territories (2018 to 2043): Technical Report on Methodology and Assumptions* (Statistics Canada catalogue no. [91-620-X](#)) which contains: a detailed analysis of recent trends in the individual components of population growth; a summary of the views of experts regarding the plausible future evolution of these components; and a description of projection assumptions and methodology for each component of growth.

How to access other products of the population projections

The methodology and assumptions for the population projections for Canada, the provinces and the territories can be found at *Population Projections for Canada (2018 to 2068), Provinces and Territories (2018 to 2043): Technical Report on Methodology and Assumptions* (Statistics Canada catalogue no. [91-620-X](#)).

Detailed projection data by single year of age and sex for Canada, provinces and territories can be accessed free of charge via the Statistics Canada website. [Table 17-10-0057-01](#) contains the projected population values and [Table 17-10-0058-01](#) contains data for the components of population growth.

Acknowledgements

The population projections for Canada, provinces and territories are the result of a close collaboration between Statistics Canada and numerous partners, including the Provincial and Territorial Focal Points, the Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies as well as numerous federal departments. Moreover, the projection assumptions were largely developed from the responses provided by members of the Canadian demography community who graciously participated in the *2018 Survey of Experts on Future Demographic Trends*. I firmly believe that the contributions of all these partners strengthen the relevance of Statistics Canada's population projections as a neutral and objective source of information to support decision-making. I would therefore like to express my sincere gratitude to them.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the individuals who contributed to the project in various ways: Julien Bérard-Chagnon, Arnaud Bouchard-Santerre, Éric Caron Malenfant, Jonathan Chagnon, Patrick Charbonneau, Carol D'Aoust, Hubert Denis, Nora Galbraith, Hélène Landry, Stéphanie Langlois, Laurent Martel, Stéphane Mongeau, Jean-Dominique Morency, François Sergerie, Elham Sirag, Peter Tarassoff, Stéphanie Tudorovsky, Gabriel Vesco, Samuel Vézina and Yu Zhang.

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Highlights

Canada

- According to the various projection scenarios, the Canadian population would continue to increase over the next 50 years, from 37.1 million in 2018 to between 44.4 million (low-growth (LG) scenario) and 70.2 million (high-growth (HG) scenario) by 2068. Under the medium-growth (M1) scenario, the Canadian population would reach 55.2 million in 2068.
- From an average annual population growth rate of 10.9 per thousand over the last 30 years, the rate of growth would slowly diminish to 7.3 per thousand by 2067/2068 according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario. In comparison, by 2067/2068, Canada's annual growth rates would increase to 13.3 per thousand under the high-growth scenario (HG) and would decrease to 1.9 per thousand under the low-growth scenario (LG).
- In all scenarios, migratory increase would be the main driver of population growth at the national level, continuing a pattern that began in the early 1990s.
- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the population would increase from 17.2% in 2018 to between 21.4% (slow-aging (SA) scenario) and 29.5% (fast-aging (FA) scenario) in 2068. The increase in the share of seniors would be most pronounced between 2018 and 2030, a period during which all members of the baby boom would reach age 65 and over.
- The median age of the Canadian population would fall between 40.8 years (scenario SA) and 48.3 years (scenario FA) in 2068, compared to 40.8 years in 2018.
- Canada's demographic dependency ratio (the number of persons aged 14 and under or aged 65 and over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64) would increase in all projection scenarios, from 49.9 in 2018 to between 62.8 (scenario SA) and 72.8 (scenario FA) in 2068.
- In 2016, the number of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the total population surpassed the number of children (aged 14 and under) for the first time in Canada's history. According to all scenarios, this situation would continue in the future, and by 2068, there would be 24.8 children and 43.1 seniors per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario.
- The number of older seniors (aged 80 and over) would continue to increase rapidly in the coming years, particularly between 2026 and 2045 as the baby-boom cohort enters this age group. According to the projection scenarios, the population aged 80 and over would increase from 1.6 million in 2018 to between 4.7 million (scenario LG) and 6.3 million (scenario HG) by 2068.
- The sex composition of older seniors would also change considerably: among persons aged 80 and over, there would be between 75 (scenario LG) and 78 (scenario M1) males per 100 females in 2068, up from 66 in 2018.
- The number of centenarians (persons aged 100 and over) would increase substantially in the coming decades, reaching a peak in 2065 of between 65,000 (scenario LG) and 114,000 (scenario HG) persons.

Provinces and territories

- Continuing long-term trends, the population east of Ontario would continue to decrease as a share of the total Canadian population, according to all projection scenarios. Specifically, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec would experience a decrease in their demographic weight from 2018 to 2043. In contrast, under all scenarios, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta would experience an increase in their respective demographic weights.
- Despite the fact that their combined demographic weight would decrease in all scenarios, Ontario and Quebec would continue to be the most populous provinces in Canada over the next 25 years according to all projection scenarios.
- Average annual growth rates would vary considerably among the provinces and territories. While most provinces and territories would experience positive population growth in all scenarios, some would experience population decrease in certain scenarios: Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the low-growth (LG) and fast-aging (FA) scenarios, the Northwest Territories in the medium-growth (M3) scenario, and Newfoundland and Labrador in all scenarios.
- As population aging continues, all provinces and territories would see an increase in the proportion of the population that is aged 65 and over in the coming years. This share would vary widely however, from a low of 7.7% for Nunavut (scenario SA) to a high of 35.8% (scenario SA) for Newfoundland and Labrador in 2043.
- With the exception of Nunavut, the provinces and territories could experience a considerable increase in the median age of their populations over the next 25 years. Among the provinces, the median age in 2043 could range between 37.0 years in Manitoba (scenario SA) to 54.3 years (scenario SA) in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Cautionary note

The population projections produced by Statistics Canada's Demography Division are not intended to be interpreted as predictions about what will happen in the future. They should instead be understood as an exercise designed to investigate what the Canadian population might become in the years ahead according to various scenarios of possible future change. For this reason, Statistics Canada always publishes several scenarios and formulates several explicit assumptions regarding the main components of population growth. Accordingly, users are encouraged to consider several scenarios when they analyze the projection results.

It should also be kept in mind that the accuracy of the projections produced depends on a number of factors. Various events—for example, economic crises, wars or natural catastrophes—that are difficult (or impossible) to anticipate can affect the growth and composition of the Canadian population. For this reason, Statistics Canada revises the population projections on a regular basis, so that the context in which they are developed is taken into account.

Section 1 – Assumptions and selection of scenarios

The purpose of having multiple projection scenarios is to reflect the uncertainty associated with the future. The projection scenarios are constructed by combining a number of assumptions regarding the future evolution of each of the components of population growth.

The five medium-growth scenarios (M1, M2, M3, M4 and M5) were developed on the basis of assumptions reflecting different internal migration patterns observed in the past. Each scenario puts forward a separate assumption to reflect the volatility of this component.

The low-growth (LG) and high-growth (HG) scenarios bring together assumptions that are consistent with either lower or higher population growth than in the medium-growth scenarios at the Canada level. For example, assumptions that entail high fertility, low mortality, high immigration, low emigration and high numbers of non-permanent residents are the foundation of the high-growth scenario.

The fast-aging (FA) and slow-aging (SA) scenarios bring together assumptions that are consistent with either faster or slower population aging than in the medium-growth scenarios. For example, assumptions that entail high fertility, high mortality, high immigration, low emigration and high numbers of non-permanent residents are the foundation of the slow-aging scenario.

The nine scenarios are intended to provide a plausible and sufficiently broad range of projected numbers to take account of the uncertainties inherent in any projection exercise. Note that in the low-growth (LG), high-growth (HG), slow-aging (SA) and fast-aging (FA) scenarios, the interprovincial migration assumption is the same as that used in the M1 medium-growth scenario, based on the period 1991/1992 to 2016/2017.

Projection assumptions and scenarios are summarized in Table 1.1. In-depth descriptions of the projection assumptions and their rationale are provided in the technical report accompanying these projections, entitled *Population Projections for Canada (2018 to 2068), Provinces and Territories (2018 to 2043): Technical Report on Methodology and Assumptions* (Statistics Canada catalogue no. [91-620-X](#)).

Table 1.1
Summary of long-term projection scenario assumptions, Canada

Component	Scenario									
	Low growth		Medium growth					High growth	Slow aging	Fast aging
	LG	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	HG	SA	FA	
Fertility (period total fertility rate) (2042/2043)	1.40	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.79	1.79	1.40	
Immigration (rate per thousand) (2042/2043)	6.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	10.8	10.8	6.5	
Life expectancy at birth, males (2067/2068)	85.6	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	88.0	85.6	88.0	
Life expectancy at birth, females (2067/2068)	89.0	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	91.3	89.0	91.3	
Interprovincial migration (reference period)	1991/1992 to 2016/2017	1991/1992 to 2016/2017	1995/1996 to 2010/2011	2003/2004 to 2008/2009	2009/2010 to 2016/2017	2014/2015 to 2016/2017	1991/1992 to 2016/2017	1991/1992 to 2016/2017	1991/1992 to 2016/2017	
Non-permanent residents (number) (2043)	1,080,910	1,397,060	1,397,060	1,397,060	1,397,060	1,397,060	1,944,400	1,944,400	1,080,910	
Emigration (gross migraproduction rate per thousand) (2042/2043)	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.3	
Return emigration (rate per thousand) (2042/2043)	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	
Net temporary emigration (rate per thousand) (2042/2043)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	

Note: The scenarios M2, M3, M4 and M5 were created in order to reflect distinct interprovincial migration assumptions in comparison with scenario M1. See [Chapter 8](#) of *Population Projections for Canada (2018 to 2068), Provinces and Territories (2018 to 2043): Technical Report on Methodology and Assumptions*, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 91-620-X for more details.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Section 2 – Results at the Canada level, 2018 to 2068

Growth of the Canadian population from 2018 to 2068

The Canadian population has grown substantially in recent years, increasing from 30.7 million in 2000 to 37.1 million in 2018. Recently, the annual growth rate in Canada was higher than other G7 countries (Table 2.1). The results of the various projection scenarios show that growth would continue over the next 50 years, albeit at a slower pace than that recently observed. According to the medium-growth (M1) scenario, the Canadian population would grow steadily, increasing from 37.1 million in 2018 to 55.2 million in 2068 (Figure 2.1). From an annual growth rate of 14.2 per thousand in 2017/2018, the rate of growth would slowly diminish and then plateau to around 7.3 per thousand by 2067/2068 (Figure 2.2), considerably lower than the average rate recorded over the past 30 years (10.9 per thousand for the period 1987/1988 to 2017/2018).

The continued growth projected for Canada is noteworthy, as the populations of many other developed countries are expected to decrease in the coming decades. For instance, recent projections from the United Nations suggest that the majority of countries in “more developed regions” are projected to decrease in size between 2018 and 2068.^{1, 2}

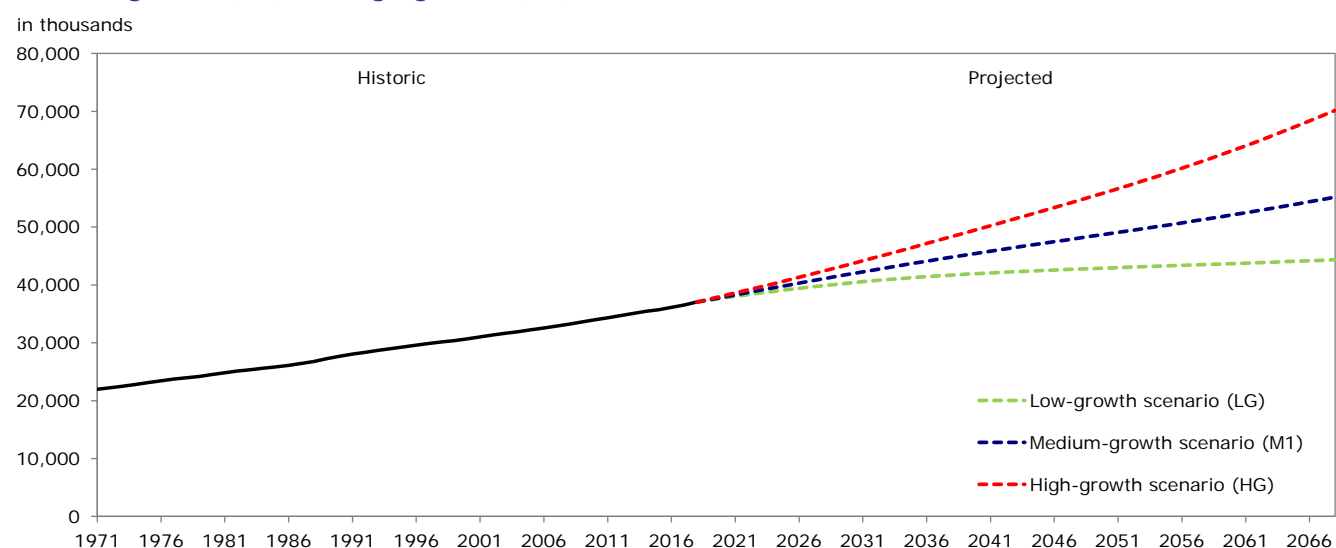
According to the high-growth (HG) scenario, the Canadian population would almost double to 70.2 million in 2068, mainly a result of rises in immigration, fertility and life expectancy. By 2067/2068, the annual growth rate would be 13.3 per thousand, slightly below the rate most recently observed.

Table 2.1
Population growth rate, most recent annual period available, G7 countries

Country	Rate percent
Canada	1.4
United States	0.7
United Kingdom	0.6
France	0.3
Germany	0.3
Italy	-0.2
Japan	-0.2

Source: Statistics Canada. 2019. *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2018*, Chart 1.2, catalogue no. 91-215-X.

Figure 2.1
Population, historic (1971 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2068) according to the low-growth (LG), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (HG) scenarios, Canada



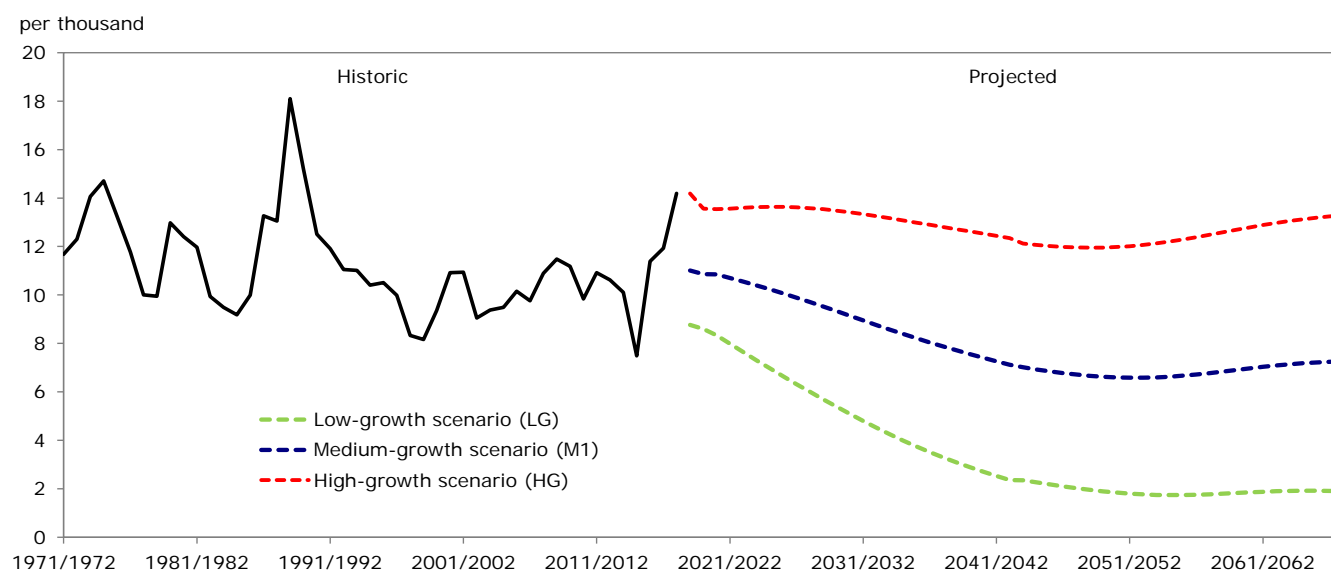
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

1. United Nations. 2019. *World Population Prospects 2019*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, online edition.
2. The United Nations projections also suggest that two-fifths of “high-income” countries (based on the 2018 World Bank definitions) and close to half of countries having a “very high” Human Development Index level (based on the 2017 ranking) are projected to experience population decrease over the same period.

The low-growth (LG) scenario offers a different picture; Canada would still experience population growth, but the rate of growth would decline rapidly over the next 50 years. Under this scenario, the Canadian population would increase to 44.4 million in 2068, a growth of about 20% from its 2018 level. The pace of growth would decrease to 1.9 per thousand in 2067/2068.

Together, the three main population growth scenarios contain within their bounds the values recently projected for 2025 and 2050 for Canada by two international organisms (the United Nations and the World Bank) (Table 2.2). Variations relate in part to the different base (or launch) years from the various sources, as well as different assumptions for the various components of population growth.

Figure 2.2
Annual growth rate, historic (1971/1972 to 2017/2018) and projected (2018/2019 to 2067/2068) according to the low-growth (LG), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (HG) scenarios, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 2.2
Total projected population of Canada (in thousands) in 2025 and 2050 according to various projection scenarios

Source	Scenario	2025	2050
		in thousands	
Statistics Canada - 2013 to 2063 edition	Low-growth scenario (L)	37,879	39,809
	Medium-growth scenario (M1)	39,386	46,903
	High-growth scenario (H)	40,915	54,589
Statistics Canada - 2018 to 2068 edition	Low-growth scenario (LG)	39,168	42,918
	Medium-growth scenario (M1)	39,913	48,763
	High-growth scenario (HG)	40,754	55,980
United Nations	Medium variant	39,327	45,669
World Bank		39,092	43,768

Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division. United Nations : Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2019. *World Population Prospects*, Population Division, online edition. World Bank: DataBank. 2018. *Population estimates and projections*.

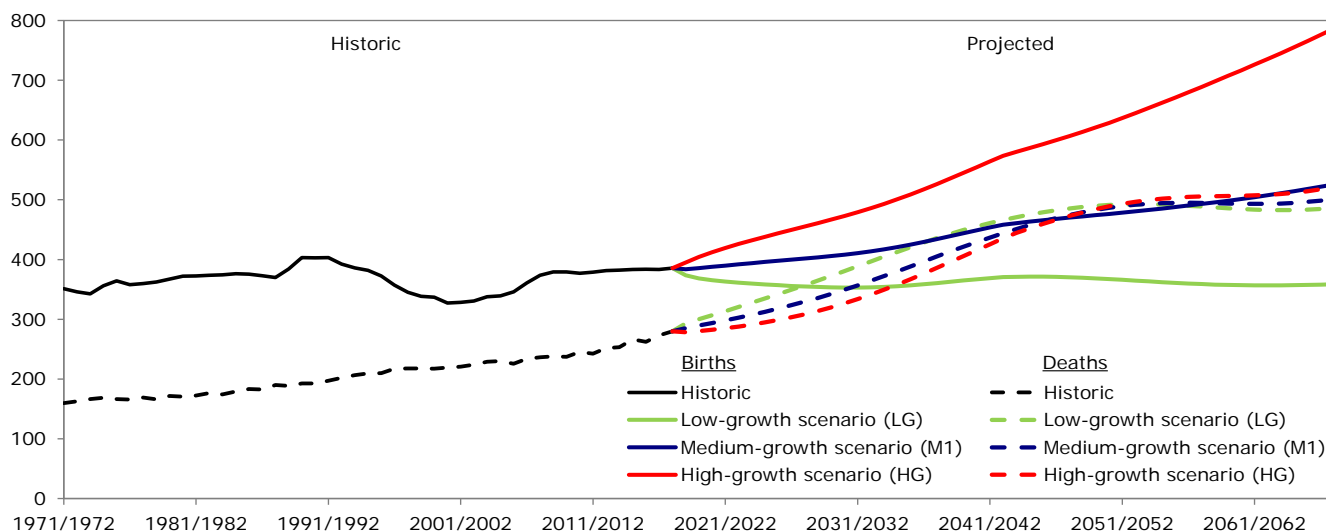
Components of population change

The components of population growth and their interaction impact not only the size of the Canadian population but also its composition, including its age structure. It is therefore useful to analyze the impacts of different components of population change when they are combined in various scenarios.

Figure 2.3 shows the projected number of births and deaths according to the low-growth (LG), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (HG) scenarios. Results from the medium-growth (M1) scenario show a gradual rise in the number of births in the early years of the projection. This rise is mainly due to the increasing number of women of childbearing age within the population, as under this scenario, nearly all the provinces and territories would experience a slight decrease in their fertility rates in the early years of the projection, following recent trends.³ The relatively strong weight of these cohorts of women of childbearing age in the early years of the projection could be explained by several related factors: relatively high fertility rates in the 1990s, increasing immigration levels that began in the mid-1980s and the fact that many of the daughters of parents belonging to the large baby-boom cohort would be in the childbearing ages during this period. According to the medium-growth (M1) scenario, the number of births would increase from 385,800 in 2017/2018 to 525,700 in 2067/2068.

Figure 2.3
Number of births and deaths, historic (1971/1972 to 2017/2018) and projected (2018/2019 to 2067/2068) according to the low-growth (LG), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (HG) scenarios, Canada

in thousands



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

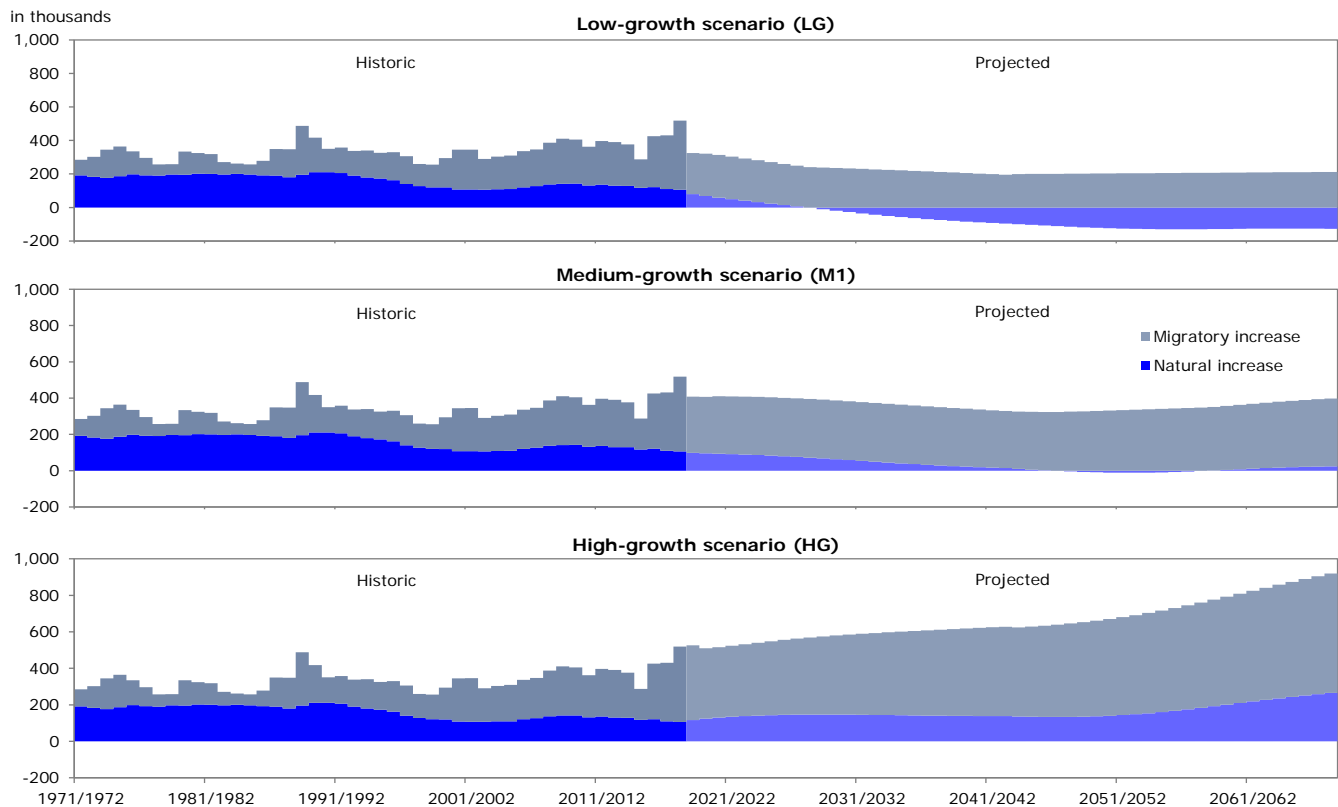
In the high-growth scenario, the higher number of births is explained mainly by higher fertility rates, but also to some extent by higher levels of immigration. Indeed, as a large proportion of immigrants are of childbearing age, immigration has a positive and immediate impact on the number of births. In contrast, in the low-growth scenario, lower levels of immigration combined with lower fertility rates would lead to a slight decrease in the number of births compared to recently observed levels.

In comparison to the number of births, there is relatively small variation across the projection scenarios regarding the number of deaths. This relates to the age structure of the Canadian population (more details are presented in the following section "Age structure of the Canadian population"), as mortality patterns will closely mimic the aging process of the baby-boom cohort. The number of deaths will increase steadily until approximately 2054/2055, when the baby-boom cohort will reach older ages where mortality rates are relatively high. In the remaining years of the projection, the number of deaths will generally stabilize.

3. For more information on trends in fertility, projection assumptions and methodology see the technical report accompanying this release (Statistics Canada catalogue no. 91-620-X).

Natural increase is the difference between births and deaths, and its change over time is determined by the intensity of fertility and mortality as well as the age structure of the Canadian population. Levels of natural increase would decrease in the coming years according to the low-growth (LG) and medium-growth (M1) scenarios (Figure 2.4), mainly due to the rise in the number of deaths. While natural increase remains positive throughout the next 50 years under the high-growth (HG) scenario, it becomes negative from 2046/2047 to 2057/2058 in the medium-growth (M1) scenario and becomes negative from 2027/2028 onward under the low-growth scenario (LG). Several countries have already registered negative natural increase in recent years, including Greece, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Italy, Germany and Japan.⁴

Figure 2.4
Migratory increase and natural increase, historic (1971/1972 to 2017/2018) and projected (2018/2019 to 2067/2068) according to the low-growth (LG), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (HG) scenarios, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

For most of the 20th century, natural increase was the main driver of population growth in Canada. However, migratory increase (the balance of immigration minus emigration) has been the main source of population growth in Canada for the last two decades. A substantial increase in immigration levels in the middle of the 1990s while fertility remained relatively unchanged contributed to this shift. In 2017/2018, migratory increase accounted for four-fifths of population growth (80.0%) while natural increase accounted for the remaining 20.0% of growth.

Migratory increase would continue to be the key factor behind Canada's population growth in the coming years according to all projection scenarios (Figure 2.4). However, its importance would vary from one scenario to the next: in 2067/2068, migration would account for all population growth in the low-growth (LG) scenario, 93.9% of total population growth in the medium-growth (M1) scenario, and 71.2% of total population growth in the high-growth (HG) scenario.

4. Population Reference Bureau. *Rate of Natural Increase*.

Table 2.3 displays the individual contributions of births, deaths, immigration, emigration and non-permanent residents to the growth of the Canadian population over time. Over the past 40 years, declines in the crude rate of natural increase were driven mainly by steady declines in the crude birth rate, as the crude death rate was in comparison quite stable. In addition, the contribution of international migration to population growth has amplified since the 1990s, driven by a steady increase in the crude rate of immigration.

The next 50 years could evolve differently, however. In the low-growth (LG) and the medium-growth (M1) scenarios, the annual crude growth rate declines significantly, before a slight upswing towards the end of the projection period. This decrease would be mostly a result of the increase in crude death rates in the first four decades of the projection, related to the aging of the baby-boom cohort. The same phenomenon also affects the high-growth (HG) scenario, though less so than in the low (LG) and medium-growth (M1) scenarios. This occurs due to a combination of lower age-specific death rates with higher rates of net international migration and births; as a result, annual growth rates remain close to those observed before the projection.

Table 2.3
Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2027/2028 to 2067/2068) according to selected scenarios, Canada

Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net migration increase			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents
crude rate per thousand									
Historic	1977/1978	10.8	8.0	15.2	7.1	2.8	4.3	1.3	-0.1
	1987/1988	13.2	6.8	14.0	7.2	6.3	5.8	1.0	1.6
	1997/1998	8.7	4.3	11.5	7.3	4.4	6.5	2.0	-0.1
	2007/2008	11.8	4.2	11.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	1.6	1.6
	2017/2018	14.2	2.9	10.6	7.7	11.3	8.3	1.5	4.5
Projected (low-growth scenario (LG))	2027/2028	6.0	-0.1	8.9	9.0	6.1	7.6	1.6	0.1
	2037/2038	3.3	-1.8	8.7	10.5	5.1	6.9	1.7	0.0
	2047/2048	2.0	-2.7	8.7	11.4	4.7	6.5	1.8	0.0
	2057/2058	1.8	-3.0	8.3	11.2	4.8	6.5	1.7	0.0
	2067/2068	1.9	-2.9	8.1	11.0	4.8	6.5	1.7	0.0
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2027/2028	9.7	1.8	9.9	8.1	7.9	9.1	1.5	0.3
	2037/2038	7.9	0.7	9.8	9.1	7.2	8.6	1.5	0.1
	2047/2048	6.7	-0.1	9.8	9.9	6.8	8.3	1.5	0.0
	2057/2058	6.8	0.0	9.7	9.7	6.8	8.3	1.5	0.0
	2067/2068	7.3	0.4	9.6	9.2	6.8	8.3	1.5	0.0
Projected (high-growth scenario (HG))	2027/2028	13.6	3.5	10.9	7.4	10.1	10.6	1.3	0.8
	2037/2038	12.8	2.9	11.0	8.1	9.9	10.9	1.3	0.3
	2047/2048	12.0	2.5	11.2	8.8	9.5	10.8	1.3	0.0
	2057/2058	12.5	3.0	11.3	8.3	9.5	10.8	1.3	0.0
	2067/2068	13.3	3.8	11.4	7.5	9.5	10.8	1.3	0.0
Projected (slow-aging scenario (SA))	2027/2028	12.4	2.3	10.9	8.6	10.1	10.6	1.3	0.8
	2037/2038	11.6	1.7	11.2	9.5	9.9	10.9	1.3	0.3
	2047/2048	11.3	1.9	11.5	9.6	9.5	10.8	1.3	0.0
	2057/2058	12.1	2.7	11.6	8.9	9.5	10.8	1.3	0.0
	2067/2068	12.9	3.4	11.6	8.2	9.4	10.8	1.4	0.0
Projected (fast-aging scenario (FA))	2027/2028	7.3	1.2	8.9	7.7	6.1	7.6	1.6	0.1
	2037/2038	4.7	-0.4	8.5	8.9	5.1	6.9	1.7	0.0
	2047/2048	2.8	-2.0	8.5	10.4	4.8	6.5	1.7	0.0
	2057/2058	2.2	-2.6	8.0	10.6	4.8	6.5	1.7	0.0
	2067/2068	2.4	-2.4	7.9	10.3	4.8	6.5	1.7	0.0

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants.

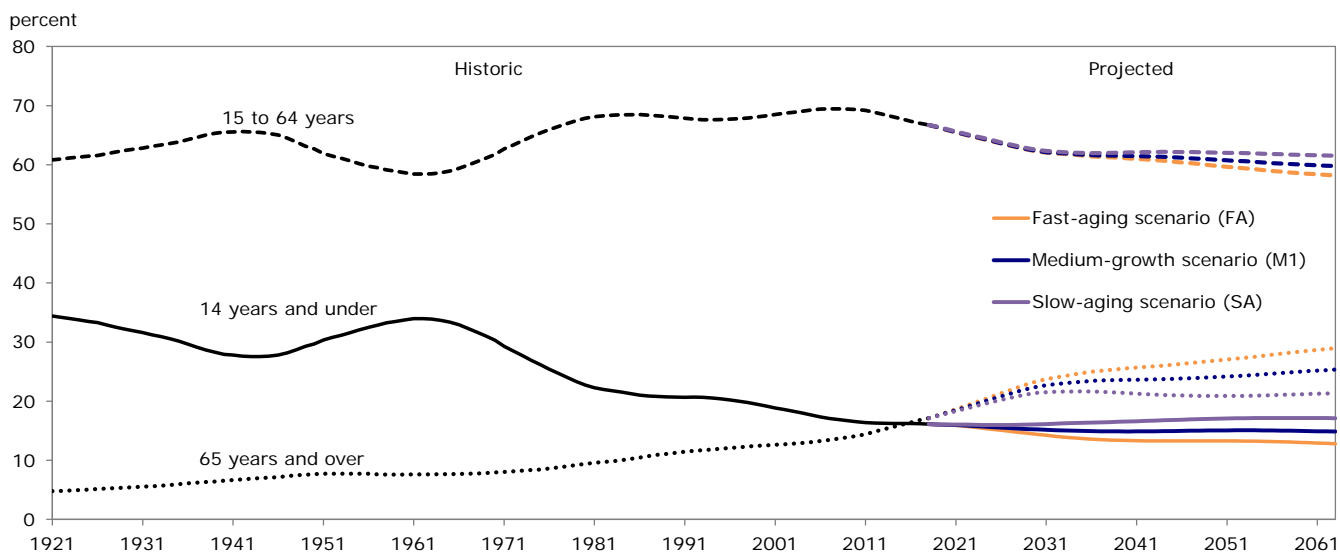
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Age structure of the Canadian population

Along with the size of the population, the age structure of the population has important consequences for society and the evolution of population change. For example, the age structure of a population often affects the economy, as high proportions of working-age people, or small demographic dependency ratios, are thought to have beneficial effects which have sometimes been referred to as the “demographic dividend”.⁵ Beyond the size of the working-age population, the composition of the remainder of the population also has important impacts on society, notably on public expenditures.

Population aging has emerged as a defining demographic trend in most industrialized countries including Canada. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over has been slowly increasing since the early 20th century, a result of decreases in mortality as well as fertility (Figure 2.5). Projection results show that population aging in Canada will continue over the coming decades. According to all projection scenarios, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over will continue at an accelerated pace over the next decade in particular: just as the baby-boom cohort temporarily interrupted population aging in the 1950s and 1960s, this cohort will accelerate the phenomenon over the next two decades. By 2030 (the year when the youngest baby boomers turn 65 years), the proportion of the total population aged 65 and over would increase to between 21.4% (slow-aging (SA) scenario) and 23.4% (fast-aging (FA) scenario), from 17.2% in 2018. In most projection scenarios, this proportion would continue to increase in the remaining years of the projections, but at a slower pace, reaching between 21.4% (scenario SA) and 29.5% (scenario FA) by 2068.

Figure 2.5
Distribution of the total population by age group, historic (1921 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2068) according to the fast-aging (FA), medium-growth (M1) and slow-aging (SA) scenarios, Canada

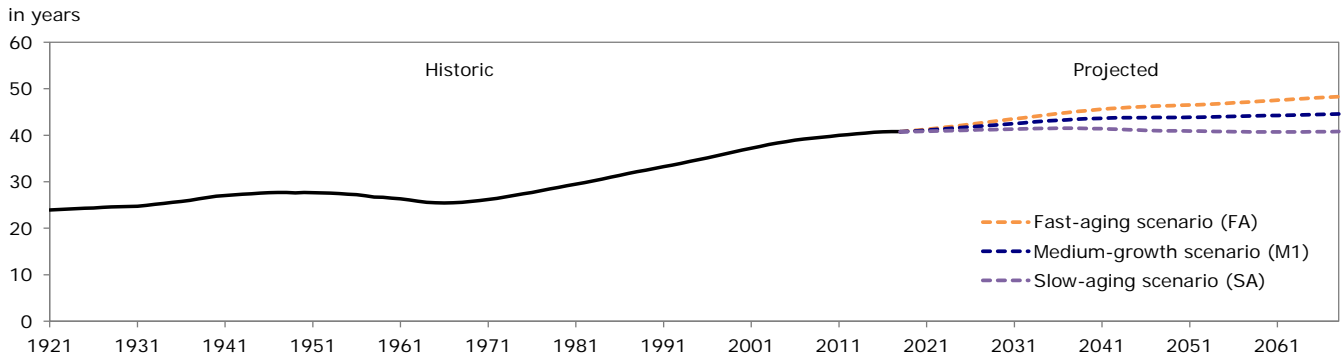


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Another indicator of the aging of Canada's population is the increase in its median age. Between 1921 and 2018, the median age increased about 16 years, from 23.9 years to 40.8 years. Projection scenarios indicate that the median age would continue to increase steadily at least until 2034. Later in the projection period, the median age of the population would continue to rise gradually in the fast-aging (FA) scenario, would decrease slightly in the slow-aging (SA) scenario and would stabilize in the medium-growth (M1) scenario, reflecting in large part the various fertility assumptions across scenarios. According to the projection scenarios, the median age of the Canadian population would fall between 40.8 years (scenario SA) and 48.3 years (scenario FA) in 2068 (Figure 2.6).

5. Lee, R. and A. Mason. 2006. "What is the demographic dividend?", *Finance and Development*, volume 24, issue 3.

Figure 2.6
Median age, historic (1921 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2068) according to the fast-aging (FA), medium-growth (M1) and slow-aging (SA) scenarios, Canada

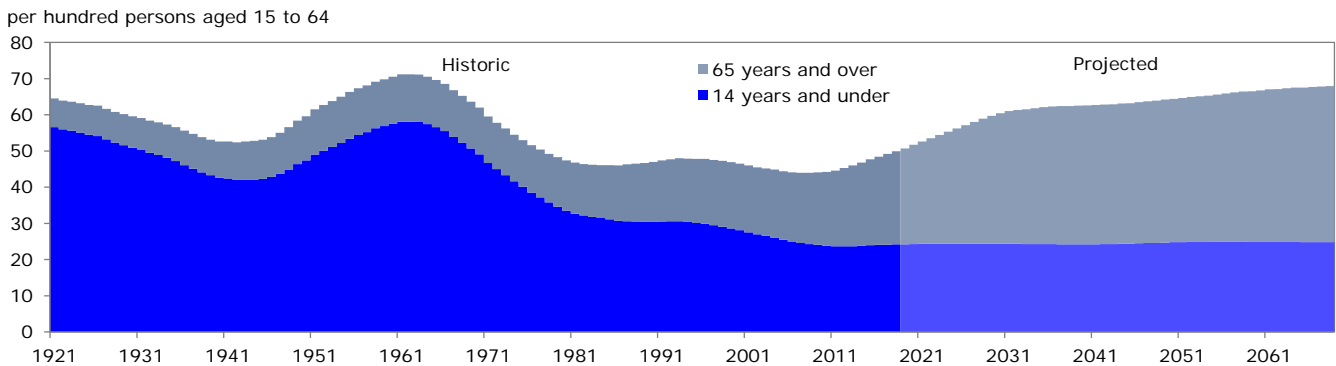


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The age structure of the population is also often examined in terms of its impact on the balance between the working-age and other portions of the population. The presence of the large cohort of baby boomers in the age group 15 to 64 years resulted in a sustained period—from about the mid-1970s to present—in which the proportion of the population that was working-age was relatively high. Indeed, Canada has benefited in recent years from a relatively low level of demographic dependence: in 2018, Canada’s demographic dependency ratio was 49.9, lower than many other countries in recent years.⁶

According to all projection scenarios, Canada’s demographic dependency ratio would increase rapidly up to 2030 as the baby-boom cohort gradually exits the 15 to 64 age group and enters the 65 and over age group (Figure 2.7). In subsequent years, the total dependency ratio would continue to increase, but at a more gradual pace. By 2068, the demographic dependency ratio would reach between 62.8 (scenario SA) and 72.8 (scenario FA) dependent-aged persons per 100 persons aged 15 to 64.

Figure 2.7
Demographic dependency ratio, historic (1921 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2068) according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario, Canada



Note: The demographic dependency ratio is the number of persons aged 14 and under or 65 and over per hundred persons aged 15 to 64.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

6. In comparison, the total dependency ratio in 2015 was 55.1 for Northern Europe region, 52.4 for Southern Europe region and 54.5 for Western Europe region. Source: United Nations. 2019. *World Population Prospects 2019*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, online edition.

Table 2.4

Selected age structure indicators, historic (1928 to 2018) and projected (2028 to 2068) according to the fast-aging (FA), medium-growth (M1) and slow-aging (SA) scenarios, Canada

Scenario	Year	Age group						Median age	Demographic dependency ratio		
		14 years and under	15 to 24 years	15 to 64 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	80 years and over		14 years and under	65 years and over	Total
		percentage of the total population							in years	per hundred persons aged 15 to 64	
Historic	1928	32.5	18.1	62.2	6.3	5.3	0.7	24.6	52.3	8.5	60.8
	1938	28.7	19.0	65.0	7.5	6.3	0.9	26.3	44.1	9.7	53.8
	1948	28.7	16.8	63.8	8.1	7.5	1.1	27.7	44.9	11.7	56.6
	1958	33.3	14.3	59.1	7.0	7.6	1.1	26.7	56.3	12.8	69.1
	1968	31.7	17.5	60.5	7.6	7.8	1.5	25.6	52.3	12.9	65.2
	1978	24.0	19.9	67.0	8.5	9.0	1.7	28.4	35.8	13.4	49.2
	1988	20.8	15.7	68.3	9.0	10.9	2.2	32.2	30.5	16.0	46.5
	1998	19.8	13.5	67.9	8.8	12.3	2.8	36.0	29.1	18.2	47.3
	2008	16.9	13.6	69.4	11.9	13.7	3.7	39.4	24.3	19.7	44.0
	2018	16.1	12.3	66.7	14.0	17.2	4.3	40.8	24.2	25.7	49.9
Projected (fast-aging scenario (FA))	2028	14.7	11.9	62.9	12.2	22.4	5.9	42.8	23.4	35.7	59.1
	2038	13.5	11.5	61.3	11.7	25.3	8.8	45.1	22.0	41.3	63.3
	2048	13.3	10.6	60.1	12.5	26.6	10.9	46.3	22.1	44.3	66.4
	2058	13.1	10.5	58.7	12.1	28.2	11.1	47.2	22.3	48.1	70.4
	2068	12.6	10.4	57.9	12.2	29.5	12.3	48.3	21.8	51.0	72.8
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2028	15.4	12.1	62.9	12.0	21.7	5.6	42.1	24.4	34.5	58.9
	2038	14.9	11.8	61.6	11.3	23.5	8.0	43.4	24.2	38.2	62.4
	2048	15.0	11.5	61.0	12.1	24.0	9.4	43.8	24.6	39.3	63.9
	2058	15.0	11.5	60.1	11.7	24.9	9.2	44.1	25.0	41.4	66.4
	2068	14.8	11.4	59.6	11.6	25.7	10.0	44.6	24.8	43.1	67.9
Projected (slow-aging scenario (SA))	2028	16.0	12.3	63.1	11.7	20.9	5.3	41.2	25.4	33.1	58.5
	2038	16.5	12.2	62.0	10.9	21.5	7.0	41.5	26.6	34.7	61.3
	2048	17.0	12.4	62.1	11.5	20.9	7.8	41.0	27.3	33.7	61.0
	2058	17.2	12.5	61.7	11.1	21.1	7.2	40.7	27.8	34.2	62.0
	2068	17.1	12.4	61.4	11.0	21.4	7.6	40.8	27.9	34.9	62.8

Note: The total demographic dependency ratio is the number of persons aged 14 and under or 65 and over per hundred persons aged 15 to 64.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notably, in all projection scenarios, total demographic dependency in 2068 would not drastically exceed that experienced 140 years earlier in 1928 (Table 2.4). However, the composition of the ratio would have changed markedly: in 1928, seniors accounted for just 14.0% of the non-working age population, compared to between 55.6% (scenario SA) and 70.1% (scenario FA) in 2068.

According to the medium-growth scenario (M1), in 2065, both Canada's senior demographic dependency ratio and its median age (Table 2.5) would fall below the average projected for "more developed regions" according to the most recent edition of United Nations' *World Population Prospects*.

Table 2.5

Median age of the population and senior dependency ratio, 2065, selected countries and region

Country / Region	Median age	Senior dependency
	in years	ratio
World	38.2	29.8
Russian Federation	43.1	38.6
Australia	43.3	41.9
United States	43.7	42.2
Canada (Statistics Canada, medium-growth (M1) scenario)	44.4	42.7
Sweden	44.9	46.1
United Kingdom	45.8	47.4
Canada (World Population Prospects, medium variant)	46.2	46.8
More developed regions ¹	46.7	49.6
France	47.2	51.1
Iceland	48.1	50.8
Germany	48.2	55.6
China	48.8	53.4
Italy	54.3	68.8
Japan	55.1	75.9

1. More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

Note: The senior dependency ratio is the ratio of population aged 65 and over per hundred persons aged 15 to 64.

Sources: For Canada: Statistics Canada, Demography Division. For other countries and regions: United Nations. 2019. *World Population Prospects 2019*, medium variant, online edition.

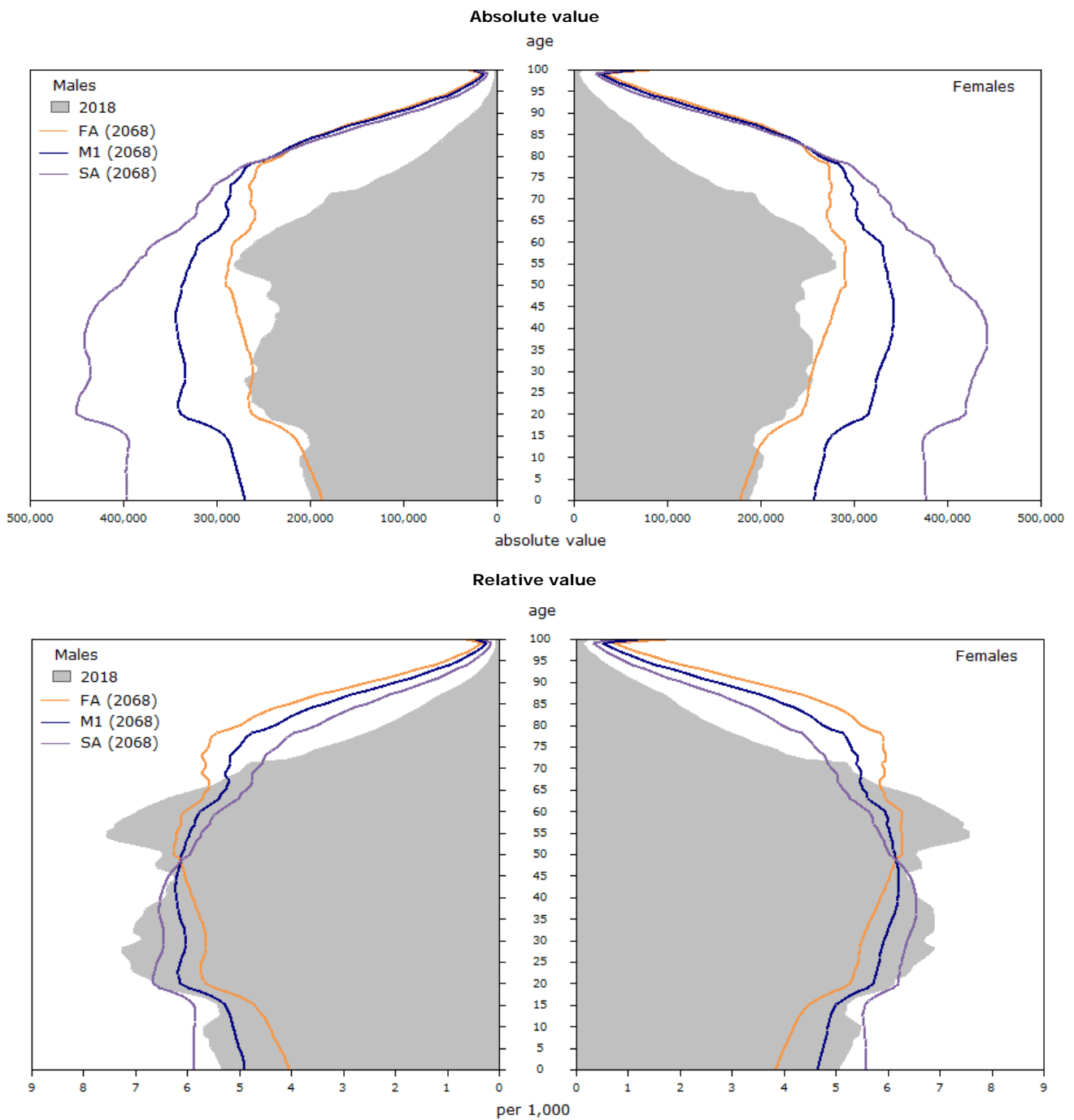
An evolving population pyramid

The population pyramid is a graphical representation of a population's structure by age and sex. The pyramids for 2018 (in number and proportion, Figure 2.8) highlight the sizeable demographic weight of the baby-boom generation, whose members were aged 53 to 72 that year.

In the pyramid expressed in absolute numbers, it can be seen that according to the medium-growth (M1) and slow-aging (SA) scenarios, the base of the population pyramid in 2068 would be broader than it was in 2018. This broadening is a result of an increase in the number of births, reflecting in part a slight increase in the total fertility rate, the effects of which are magnified by sustained immigration. In comparison, under the fast-aging (FA) scenario, the base of the population pyramid would stay close to its size in 2018 while the top of the pyramid would become comparatively broader. Although the baby-boom cohort would be nearly extinct by 2068, the top of the pyramid would continue to broaden due to improvements in life expectancy under all scenarios.

In the pyramid expressed in terms of proportion, the degree of population aging and the manner in which occurs can be more clearly viewed. In all scenarios, the population aged 65 and over accounts for a larger share of the total population in 2068 compared to 2018. In the fast-aging (FA) and medium-growth (M1) scenarios, population aging is also evident at the bottom of the pyramid, as the population aged 14 and under would represent a smaller share of the total population than in 2018.

Figure 2.8
 Population in absolute and relative (per thousand) values, historic (2018) and projected (2068) according to the fast-aging (FA), medium-growth (M1) and slow-aging (SA) scenarios, by age and sex, Canada



Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

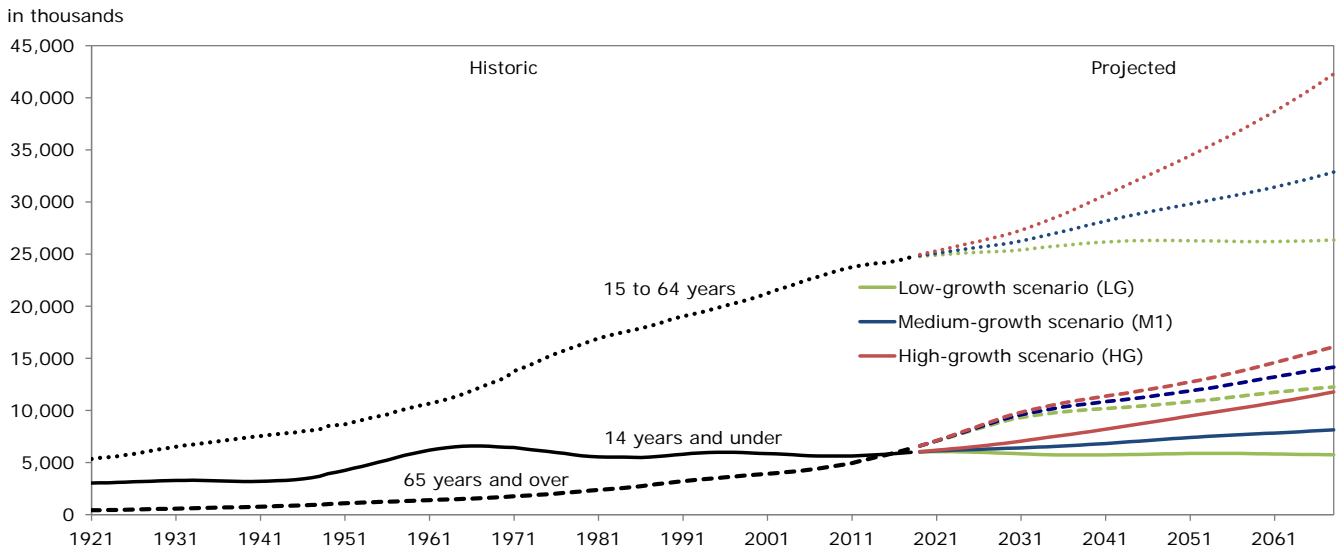
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

A closer look at the senior population

In 2018, Canada had 6.4 million seniors (persons aged 65 and over), four times the number recorded 50 years earlier in 1968 (1.6 million). The growth of this group would accelerate in the coming years as the large baby-boom cohort gradually occupies these ages. By 2068, the number of seniors would reach between 12.3 million and 16.1 million depending on the scenario (Figure 2.9).

The year 2016 marked an important milestone in the history of the Canadian population: for the first time, the number of seniors exceeded the number of children. This trend would accentuate over the course of the projection: by 2068, seniors would outnumber children 2.1 to 1.0 according to the low-growth scenario (LG), 1.7 to 1.0 according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario and 1.4 to 1.0 according to the high-growth scenario (HG).

Figure 2.9
Population aged 14 years and under, 15 to 64 years and 65 years and over, historic (1921 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2068) according to the low-growth (LG), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (HG) scenarios, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

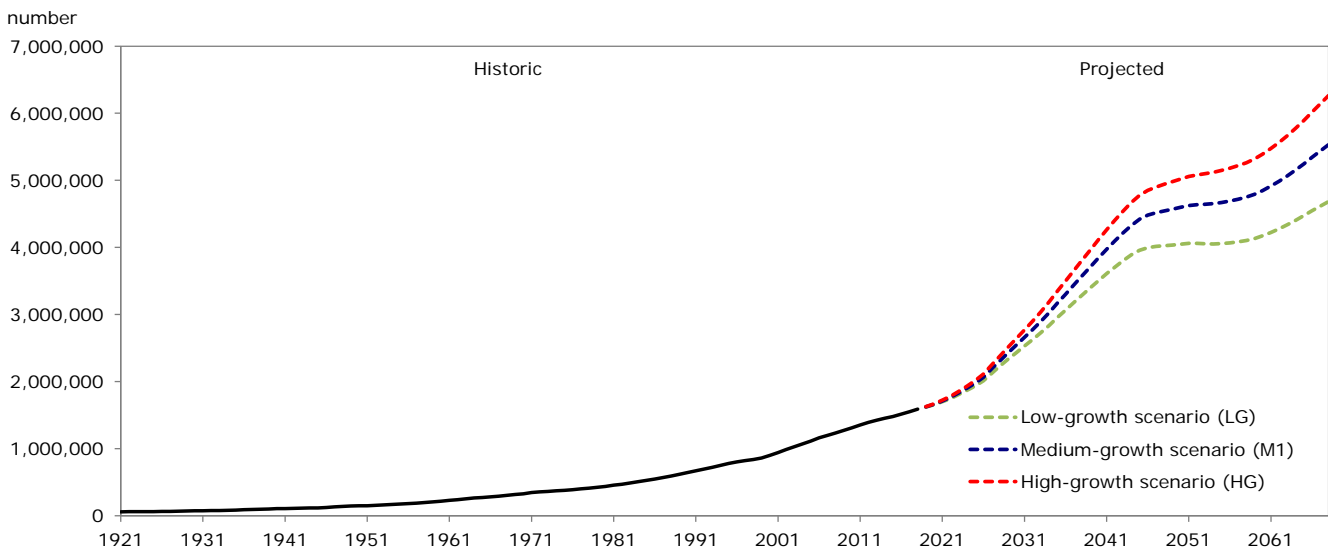
Older seniors and centenarians

The number of persons aged 80 and over has been steadily increasing as a share of the total Canadian population over time. In 2018, the Canadian population had 1.6 million persons aged 80 and over, more than five times as many as 50 years earlier in 1968 (302,100). The members of the baby-boom cohort will enter this age group between the years 2026 and 2045. This phenomenon, and to a lesser extent, the anticipated gradual increase in life expectancy, would cause the number of persons aged 80 and over to increase rapidly during this period in all scenarios, reaching between 4.0 million (scenario LG) and 4.8 million (scenario HG) by 2045 (Figure 2.10). In subsequent years, the population in this age group continues to increase, but at a much slower pace: by 2068, the number of persons aged 80 and over would be between 4.7 million (scenario LG) and 6.3 million (scenario HG).

Older seniors would represent a growing share of the total population in the coming decades. From 4.3% of the total population in 2018, persons aged 80 and over would represent a peak of 7.9% of the population in 2045 according to the slow-aging (SA) scenario. In contrast, in the fast-aging (FA) scenario, older seniors would continue to increase as a proportion of the total population throughout the projection, representing 12.3% of the population by 2068.

Persons aged 80 and over would also represent a growing share of the senior population in the coming decades. From 25.0% in 2018, this share would reach a peak of 37.5% in 2046 under the slow-aging (SA) scenario and would reach 41.7% in 2068 under the fast-aging (FA) scenario.

Figure 2.10
Number of persons aged 80 years and over, historic (1921 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2068) according to the low-growth (LG), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (HG) scenarios, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

For a number of decades, senior women have outnumbered senior men considerably in Canada, a result of a pattern of higher male mortality at all ages which emerged in the mid-20th century and peaked in the late 1970s. In 2018, the sex ratio among older seniors (aged 80 and over) was 66 males per 100 females. According to all projection scenarios, this ratio would increase further by 2068, to between 75 (scenario LG) and 78 (scenario M1) males per 100 females. This increased ratio in future years would be mainly due to the continued gradual reduction of the mortality gap between the sexes.

Within the senior population, the number of centenarians—persons aged 100 and over—will also increase in the coming years. From about 10,000 in 2018, the number of centenarians living in Canada would peak in 2065 in all projection scenarios, reaching between 65,000 (low-growth (LG) scenario) and 114,000 (high-growth (HG) scenario). As a result, centenarians would be the fastest-growing age group over the next 50 years in all scenarios. However, centenarians would still represent a very small portion of all seniors in Canada (0.2% or less according to all projection scenarios).

The sex composition of centenarians would also evolve considerably over the next 50 years, owing mainly to faster improvements in mortality among males compared to females: there would be 37 male centenarians per 100 female centenarians in 2068 according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario, up from 22 in 2018.

Section 3 – Results at the provincial and territorial levels, 2018 to 2043

General results

The projections for the provinces and territories include an additional component compared to the projections for Canada as a whole: interprovincial migration. For several provinces, interprovincial can have a substantial impact on population growth. It is also one of the most volatile components, as it is largely influenced by many non-demographic factors such as differentials in wages and employment opportunities among the provinces and territories.

According to the projection scenarios, most provinces and territories would experience an increase in population between 2018 and 2043 (Table 3.1). However, some Atlantic provinces and the Northwest Territories would experience a population decrease during the period in certain projection scenarios.

The projected average annual growth rate for the period 2018/2019 to 2042/2043 (Table 3.2) varies not only from one province or territory to another but also from one scenario to another within each province or territory. With the exception of Prince Edward Island, provinces located east of Ontario show a growth rate below the national average, while the Prairie provinces are projected to experience growth above the Canadian average in all scenarios. As a result, the geographic distribution of the population within Canada (Table 3.3) could change over the next 25 years. Most scenarios indicate that the population share of the Atlantic provinces and Quebec would either decrease or remain constant, while the population of the Prairie provinces would account for an increased proportion of the national population.

In the coming decades, the population aging projected at the national level would also be experienced by each of the provinces and territories, though to varying degrees. With the exception of Quebec, Manitoba and Nunavut, all provinces and territories show an increase in their median ages during the projection period (Table 3.4). The proportion of the population aged 65 and over would also increase in all regions of Canada (Table 3.5). The most rapid increases would occur in the Atlantic provinces and the territories. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut would nevertheless have the lowest proportions of persons aged 65 and over in 2043, as was the case in 2018. Conversely, the highest proportions of seniors (aged 65 and over) in Canada in 2043 would occur in the Atlantic provinces, particularly in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick.

Table 3.1

Total population, historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to nine scenarios, Canada, provinces and territories

Region	Historic (2018)	Projected (2043)								
		Low-growth scenario (LG)	Medium-growth scenarios					High-growth scenario (HG)	Slow-aging scenario (SA)	Fast-aging scenario (FA)
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5			
in thousands										
Canada	37,058.9	42,288.8	46,505.6	46,508.2	46,504.6	46,509.5	46,488.3	51,493.2	50,144.7	43,539.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	525.4	429.4	458.6	444.8	460.2	501.5	484.8	488.3	468.5	448.8
Prince Edward Island	153.2	177.8	197.4	197.1	188.7	188.9	195.5	220.8	214.2	183.9
Nova Scotia	959.9	916.9	993.8	987.6	960.7	987.9	1,019.2	1,078.9	1,042.1	952.4
New Brunswick	770.6	736.9	794.0	795.1	780.6	777.7	782.4	855.1	825.8	765.1
Quebec	8,390.5	8,707.1	9,472.4	9,479.5	9,507.9	9,479.6	9,410.2	10,361.8	10,064.7	8,989.2
Ontario	14,322.8	16,537.5	18,265.2	18,278.0	17,873.5	18,245.0	18,527.6	20,354.5	19,826.8	17,023.3
Manitoba	1,352.2	1,571.5	1,741.4	1,739.7	1,717.7	1,755.0	1,742.5	1,946.7	1,900.2	1,613.9
Saskatchewan	1,162.1	1,431.7	1,591.2	1,579.8	1,631.7	1,682.7	1,579.6	1,780.2	1,738.8	1,469.0
Alberta	4,307.1	6,027.8	6,619.2	6,726.4	6,849.7	6,409.8	5,924.5	7,303.7	7,152.1	6,164.9
British Columbia	4,991.7	5,615.7	6,224.4	6,139.3	6,388.9	6,319.5	6,656.7	6,942.3	6,753.5	5,789.8
Yukon	40.5	44.8	49.1	45.8	52.3	58.0	60.7	54.1	52.9	45.9
Northwest Territories	44.5	44.7	48.6	45.0	43.9	50.0	52.6	53.2	52.1	45.6
Nunavut	38.4	47.1	50.3	50.0	48.9	54.0	52.0	53.6	52.9	47.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.2

Average annual population growth, projected (2018/2019 to 2042/2043) according to nine scenarios, Canada provinces and territories

Region	Low-growth scenario (LG)	Medium-growth scenarios					High-growth scenario (HG)	Slow-aging scenario (SA)	Fast-aging scenario (FA)
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5			
		per thousand							
Canada	5.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	13.2	12.2	6.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	-8.0	-5.4	-6.6	-5.3	-1.9	-3.2	-2.9	-4.6	-6.3
Prince Edward Island	6.0	10.2	10.1	8.4	8.4	9.8	14.7	13.5	7.3
Nova Scotia	-1.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.4	4.7	3.3	-0.3
New Brunswick	-1.8	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	4.2	2.8	-0.3
Quebec	1.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.6	8.5	7.3	2.8
Ontario	5.8	9.8	9.8	8.9	9.7	10.3	14.2	13.1	6.9
Manitoba	6.0	10.2	10.1	9.6	10.5	10.2	14.7	13.7	7.1
Saskatchewan	8.4	12.7	12.4	13.7	14.9	12.4	17.2	16.3	9.4
Alberta	13.5	17.3	18.0	18.7	16.0	12.8	21.3	20.5	14.4
British Columbia	4.7	8.9	8.3	9.9	9.5	11.6	13.3	12.2	6.0
Yukon	4.1	7.7	4.9	10.3	14.5	16.4	11.7	10.7	5.1
Northwest Territories	0.1	3.5	0.4	-0.6	4.6	6.7	7.1	6.3	1.0
Nunavut	8.2	10.9	10.6	9.7	13.7	12.2	13.4	12.9	8.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.3

Distribution (percent) of the population, historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to nine scenarios, Canada, provinces and territories

Region	Historic (2018)	Projected (2043)								
		Low-growth scenario (LG)	Medium-growth scenarios					High-growth scenario (HG)	Slow-aging scenario (SA)	Fast-aging scenario (FA)
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5			
percent										
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Prince Edward Island	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nova Scotia	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
New Brunswick	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
Quebec	22.6	20.6	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.6
Ontario	38.6	39.1	39.3	39.3	38.4	39.2	39.9	39.5	39.5	39.1
Manitoba	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7
Saskatchewan	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
Alberta	11.6	14.3	14.2	14.5	14.7	13.8	12.7	14.2	14.3	14.2
British Columbia	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.7	13.6	14.3	13.5	13.5	13.3
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nunavut	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.4

Median age, historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to nine scenarios, Canada, provinces and territories

Region	Historic (2018)	Projected (2043)								
		Low-growth scenario (LG)	Medium-growth scenarios					High-growth scenario (HG)	Slow-aging scenario (SA)	Fast-aging scenario (FA)
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5			
in years										
Canada	40.8	45.0	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	42.1	41.3	45.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	46.5	53.0	52.6	53.2	52.6	51.1	51.6	51.5	50.2	54.3
Prince Edward Island	43.6	48.1	47.0	47.2	47.9	47.4	46.8	45.4	44.4	49.2
Nova Scotia	45.1	49.2	48.3	48.4	48.9	48.2	47.7	46.7	45.5	50.4
New Brunswick	45.9	50.0	49.2	49.1	49.5	49.9	49.9	47.9	46.7	51.2
Quebec	42.5	46.2	45.0	45.0	45.1	45.1	45.2	43.3	42.3	47.3
Ontario	40.6	45.0	43.8	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.6	42.1	41.3	45.9
Manitoba	37.3	40.9	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.0	39.0	37.6	37.0	41.7
Saskatchewan	37.3	41.3	40.0	40.1	40.1	39.2	39.7	38.3	37.7	42.1
Alberta	36.9	41.7	40.6	40.3	39.9	40.6	41.0	39.3	38.8	42.3
British Columbia	42.2	47.0	45.8	46.2	46.0	46.1	45.7	43.9	43.1	47.9
Yukon	38.9	43.0	42.0	43.5	44.3	42.7	42.1	40.6	40.0	43.7
Northwest Territories	34.8	37.5	36.7	36.7	36.9	38.2	39.0	35.8	35.3	38.1
Nunavut	26.1	28.3	27.1	26.9	26.8	28.6	28.7	25.8	25.6	28.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.5

Proportion (percent) of the population aged 65 and over, historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to nine scenarios, Canada, provinces and territories

Region	Historic (2018)	Projected (2043)								
		Low-growth scenario (LG)	Medium-growth scenarios					High-growth scenario (HG)	Slow-aging scenario (SA)	Fast-aging scenario (FA)
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5			
percent										
Canada	17.2	24.3	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	22.5	21.1	25.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	20.5	33.6	33.7	34.4	33.7	31.9	32.5	33.0	30.9	35.8
Prince Edward Island	19.6	27.3	26.4	26.5	27.4	27.3	26.3	24.9	23.3	29.1
Nova Scotia	20.4	29.3	28.9	28.9	29.5	29.1	28.5	27.9	26.1	31.3
New Brunswick	20.8	30.4	30.1	30.0	30.5	30.8	30.8	29.2	27.4	32.4
Quebec	18.8	26.2	25.7	25.6	25.8	25.8	25.9	24.6	22.9	28.0
Ontario	16.9	24.5	23.8	23.7	24.0	23.8	23.4	22.6	21.2	26.1
Manitoba	15.4	20.4	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.3	19.3	18.4	17.2	21.8
Saskatchewan	15.4	19.6	18.9	19.0	19.1	17.7	18.4	17.7	16.5	20.9
Alberta	12.8	19.6	19.0	18.7	18.0	18.6	19.5	18.1	17.0	20.8
British Columbia	18.3	26.2	25.5	26.1	25.7	26.0	25.3	24.1	22.7	27.8
Yukon	11.8	19.2	18.7	20.4	20.6	19.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	20.6
Northwest Territories	7.9	15.7	15.5	16.1	16.3	15.6	15.5	14.9	13.8	17.0
Nunavut	3.9	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.7	9.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Results by province and territory

This section provides for each province and territory a brief analysis composed of a series of highlights, two figures and a table describing population growth, its sources, and the age structure of the population.

The first figure shows the projected growth according to the low-growth (LG), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (HG) scenarios, along with the two alternative medium-growth scenarios (that is, among M2, M3, M4 and M5) showing the lowest and highest growth in 2043.⁷

A table follows decomposing population growth into three components: natural increase (births minus deaths), international migratory increase (immigrants plus net non-permanent residents minus net emigrants) and interprovincial migratory increase (interprovincial in-migration minus interprovincial out-migration), for each of the nine proposed scenarios. For each of these components, crude rates are shown. Crude rates indicate the precise impact of each of the components on population growth, and are influenced by both the intensity of a demographic phenomenon and the age structure of the population.

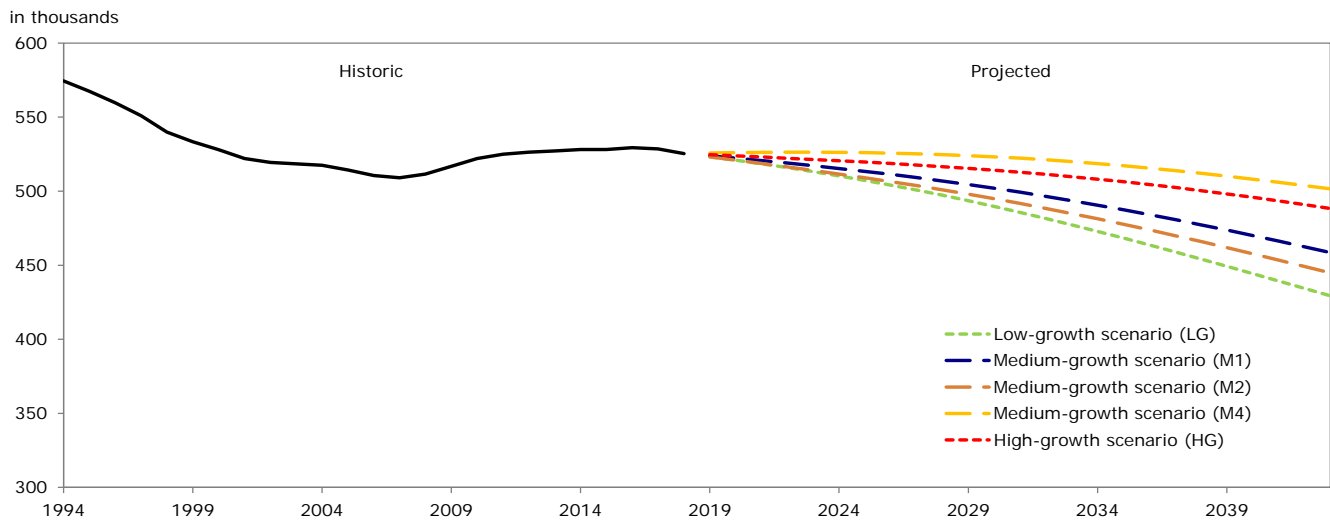
Finally, a figure comparing four population pyramids illustrates the projected changes in the age composition of the population of each province and territory: the population in 2018 is shown along with the projected population in 2043 as per the medium-growth (M1), slow-aging (SA) and fast-aging (FA) scenarios.

7. For more information, see [Chapter 8](#) of the technical report published accompanying these projections, entitled: *Population Projections for Canada (2018 to 2068), Provinces and Territories (2018 to 2043): Technical Report on Methodology and Assumptions* (Statistics Canada catalogue no. 91-620-X).

Newfoundland and Labrador

- According to the various projection scenarios, by 2043, the population of Newfoundland and Labrador would be between 429,400 (scenario LG) and 501,500 (scenario M4). In 2018, the province's population was 525,400. In all scenarios, Newfoundland and Labrador's demographic weight within the total Canadian population would decrease to between 0.9% (scenarios HG and SA) and 1.1% (scenario M4) in 2043, from 1.4% in 2018.
- In all scenarios but one (M4), Newfoundland and Labrador would experience both a negative natural increase and net losses in interprovincial migration over the next 25 years. Natural increase would become negative primarily because of the projected increase in the number of deaths, as the large baby-boom cohort reaches older ages where mortality rates are higher.
- Even in a situation of interprovincial migratory increase (scenario M4), a low crude international migration rate relative to the rest of the provinces paired with consistently negative natural increase suggests the population of Newfoundland and Labrador would decrease.
- In all scenarios, Newfoundland and Labrador exhibits the highest median age and proportion of the population aged 65 and over across Canada in 2043. The median age would increase from 46.5 years in 2018 to between 50.2 years (scenario SA) and 54.3 years (scenario FA) in 2043. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over would reach between 30.9% (scenario SA) and 35.8% (scenario FA) in 2043, compared to 20.5% in 2018.

Figure 3.1
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Newfoundland and Labrador



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

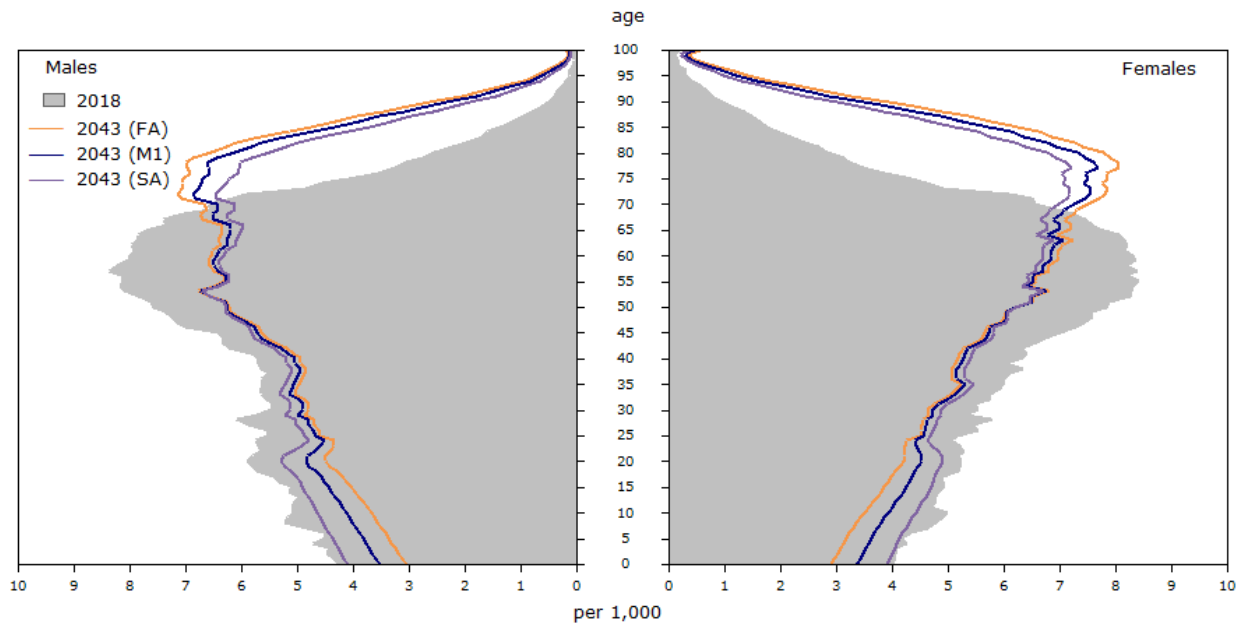
Table 3.6
Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Newfoundland and Labrador

Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	6.6	13.7	19.3	5.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	-7.6	14.5	22.1
	1997/1998	-16.0	1.6	9.5	7.9	-0.4	0.7	0.6	-0.5	-17.2	13.4	30.6
	2017/2018	-6.1	-1.6	8.2	9.8	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.7	-6.9	10.7	17.6
Projected (low-growth scenario (LG))	2022/2023	-5.3	-4.7	6.7	11.3	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.1	-2.2	14.1	16.2
	2032/2033	-8.9	-8.6	6.0	14.6	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.0	-1.7	13.7	15.5
	2042/2043	-11.5	-11.3	6.0	17.3	1.0	1.8	0.7	-0.1	-1.3	13.7	15.0
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2022/2023	-3.4	-3.4	7.2	10.6	2.2	2.5	0.6	0.3	-2.1	14.0	16.2
	2032/2033	-5.9	-6.3	6.7	13.0	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.1	-1.6	13.8	15.4
	2042/2043	-8.4	-8.9	6.7	15.7	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.0	-1.2	13.8	14.9
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M2))	2022/2023	-4.6	-3.5	7.1	10.6	2.2	2.5	0.6	0.3	-3.2	15.0	18.3
	2032/2033	-7.1	-6.7	6.5	13.2	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.1	-2.6	14.7	17.3
	2042/2043	-9.7	-9.5	6.6	16.0	1.8	2.4	0.5	0.0	-2.1	14.8	16.8
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M3))	2022/2023	-3.1	-3.4	7.2	10.6	2.2	2.5	0.6	0.3	-1.9	16.8	18.7
	2032/2033	-5.8	-6.4	6.6	13.0	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.1	-1.4	16.5	17.9
	2042/2043	-8.4	-9.0	6.7	15.7	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.0	-1.2	16.6	17.8
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2022/2023	0.0	-3.2	7.3	10.5	2.1	2.4	0.7	0.3	1.1	13.6	12.5
	2032/2033	-2.3	-5.6	7.0	12.5	1.9	2.5	0.6	0.1	1.3	13.4	12.1
	2042/2043	-4.5	-7.6	7.1	14.7	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.0	1.6	13.5	11.9
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2022/2023	-1.3	-3.3	7.2	10.5	2.1	2.5	0.6	0.3	-0.2	11.9	12.0
	2032/2033	-3.7	-5.7	7.0	12.7	2.0	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	11.6	11.5
	2042/2043	-6.0	-7.9	7.1	15.0	1.6	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	11.6	11.2
Projected (high-growth scenario (HG))	2022/2023	-1.6	-2.4	7.7	10.0	2.9	2.7	0.6	0.7	-2.1	14.0	16.1
	2032/2033	-3.0	-4.5	7.4	11.9	3.0	3.2	0.5	0.3	-1.5	13.7	15.3
	2042/2043	-5.3	-6.9	7.6	14.5	2.7	3.1	0.5	0.1	-1.1	13.8	15.0
Projected (slow-aging scenario (SA))	2022/2023	-2.8	-3.5	7.7	11.2	2.9	2.7	0.6	0.7	-2.1	14.0	16.2
	2032/2033	-5.2	-6.5	7.5	14.1	3.0	3.3	0.5	0.3	-1.6	13.8	15.5
	2042/2043	-6.8	-8.1	7.9	16.0	2.8	3.2	0.5	0.1	-1.4	14.0	15.4
Projected (fast-aging scenario (FA))	2022/2023	-4.1	-3.5	6.7	10.1	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.1	-2.1	14.0	16.2
	2032/2033	-6.7	-6.4	5.9	12.3	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.0	-1.6	13.6	15.2
	2042/2043	-9.9	-9.8	5.8	15.6	1.0	1.7	0.7	-0.1	-1.1	13.5	14.5

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.2
Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Newfoundland and Labrador



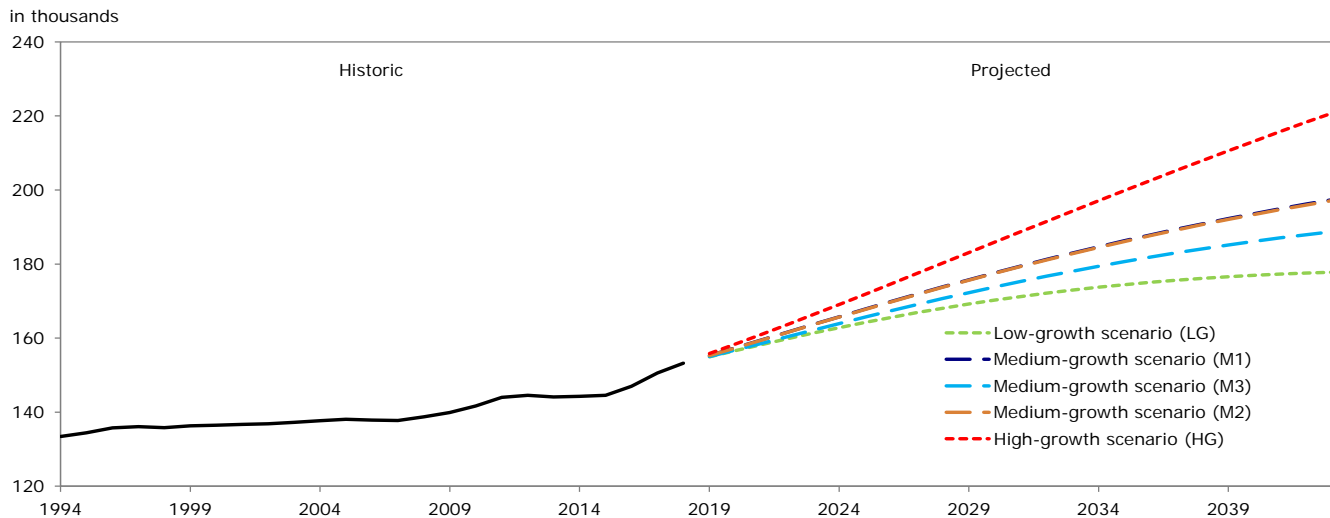
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Prince Edward Island

- According to all projection scenarios, the population of Prince Edward Island would continue to grow during the next 25 years. Its annual percentage growth would be substantially larger than that of any other Atlantic province during the period. By 2043, the province's population would reach between 177,800 (scenario LG) and 220,800 (scenario HG), compared to 153,200 in 2018. The demographic weight of the province within Canada is projected to remain stable in all scenarios (0.4%).
- The projected international migratory increase in Prince Edward Island would be among the highest in the country, and serves as the main driver of population growth for the province in all scenarios.
- Like all of the Atlantic provinces, Prince Edward Island would experience falling (and eventually negative) natural increase along with net losses in interprovincial migration in nearly all scenarios.
- Although the projected proportion of the population aged 65 and over and the projected median age in Prince Edward Island would remain above the national average in 2043, aging is expected to be less pronounced than in the other Atlantic provinces. From 43.6 years in 2018, the median age of the province's population is projected to reach between 44.4 years (scenario SA) and 49.2 years (scenario FA) in 2043. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over is projected to reach between 23.3% (scenario SA) and 29.1% (scenario FA) in 2043, compared to 19.6% in 2018.

Figure 3.3
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Prince Edward Island



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

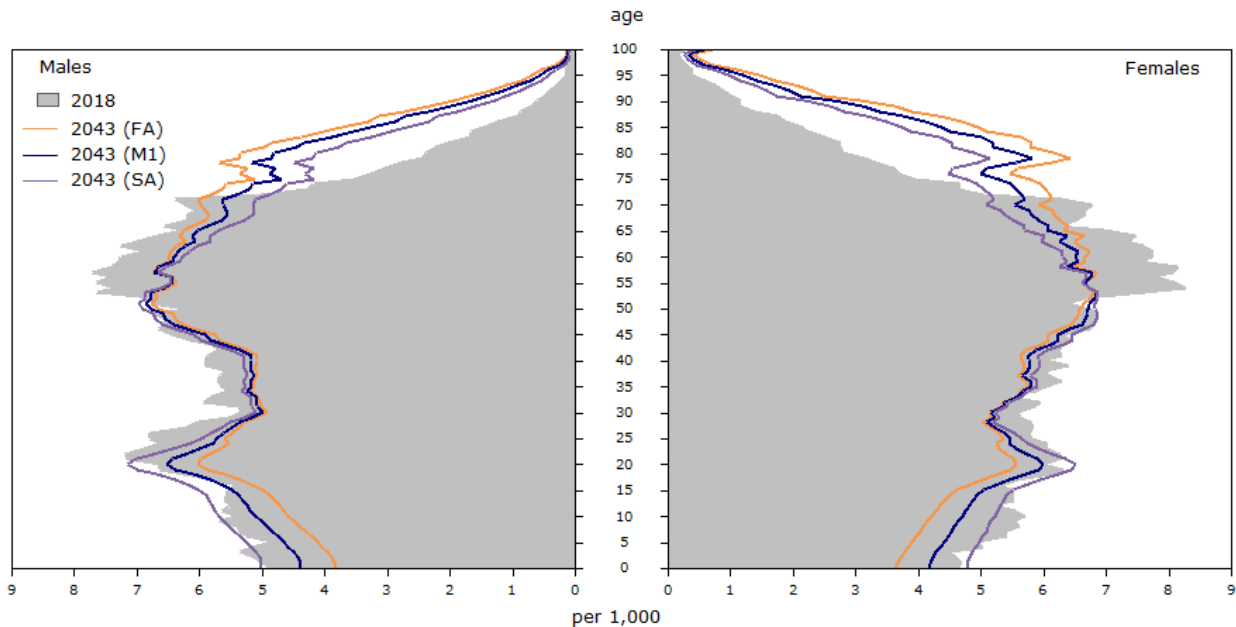
Table 3.7
Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Prince Edward Island

Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration	
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	14.4	7.5	16.0	8.5	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	5.8	32.8	27.0
	1997/1998	0.0	2.9	11.2	8.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.3	-3.1	18.9	21.9
	2017/2018	17.8	1.7	9.6	7.9	19.0	14.0	0.8	5.8	-3.0	23.2	26.2
Projected	2022/2023	9.6	-1.1	8.2	9.2	10.8	11.4	0.9	0.3	-0.2	16.5	16.7
(low-growth scenario (LG))	2032/2033	4.8	-3.4	7.6	10.9	8.7	9.7	0.9	-0.1	-0.5	15.8	16.4
	2042/2043	1.3	-4.8	7.7	12.5	6.5	7.7	0.9	-0.3	-0.5	15.4	15.9
Projected	2022/2023	13.0	0.2	8.8	8.6	12.9	12.9	0.8	0.9	-0.1	16.5	16.7
(medium-growth scenario (M1))	2032/2033	9.6	-1.1	8.4	9.5	11.1	11.8	0.8	0.1	-0.5	15.8	16.3
	2042/2043	6.1	-2.2	8.6	10.8	8.8	9.7	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	15.3	15.9
Projected	2022/2023	12.9	0.2	8.8	8.6	12.9	12.9	0.8	0.9	-0.2	16.4	16.5
(medium-growth scenario (M2))	2032/2033	9.5	-1.2	8.5	9.6	11.2	11.8	0.8	0.1	-0.5	15.6	16.1
	2042/2043	6.1	-2.3	8.6	10.9	8.8	9.7	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	15.1	15.6
Projected	2022/2023	11.2	0.1	8.7	8.6	13.0	12.9	0.8	0.9	-1.9	16.6	18.5
(medium-growth scenario (M3))	2032/2033	7.8	-1.5	8.3	9.8	11.5	12.1	0.7	0.1	-2.2	15.8	18.0
	2042/2043	4.3	-2.7	8.5	11.2	9.2	10.1	0.7	-0.2	-2.2	15.4	17.6
Projected	2022/2023	11.2	0.1	8.6	8.6	13.0	12.9	0.8	0.9	-1.9	16.9	18.8
(medium-growth scenario (M4))	2032/2033	7.8	-1.4	8.1	9.6	11.5	12.1	0.8	0.1	-2.2	16.3	18.5
	2042/2043	4.3	-2.6	8.3	10.9	9.2	10.1	0.7	-0.2	-2.3	15.9	18.2
Projected	2022/2023	12.6	0.2	8.7	8.5	13.0	12.9	0.8	0.9	-0.6	18.2	18.8
(medium-growth scenario (M5))	2032/2033	9.2	-1.0	8.3	9.2	11.2	11.9	0.8	0.1	-1.0	17.6	18.6
	2042/2043	5.7	-1.9	8.5	10.4	8.8	9.8	0.7	-0.2	-1.2	17.2	18.3
Projected	2022/2023	16.5	1.4	9.5	8.0	15.2	14.1	0.7	1.8	-0.1	16.5	16.6
(high-growth scenario (HG))	2032/2033	14.6	1.0	9.4	8.4	14.1	14.4	0.7	0.4	-0.5	15.7	16.2
	2042/2043	11.4	0.2	9.7	9.5	11.7	12.5	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	15.3	15.9
Projected	2022/2023	15.5	0.4	9.5	9.0	15.2	14.1	0.7	1.8	-0.1	16.5	16.6
(slow-aging scenario (SA))	2032/2033	13.0	-0.6	9.5	10.1	14.1	14.4	0.7	0.4	-0.5	15.8	16.3
	2042/2043	10.4	-0.8	9.9	10.7	11.8	12.5	0.6	-0.1	-0.7	15.5	16.1
Projected	2022/2023	10.6	-0.1	8.1	8.2	10.8	11.4	0.9	0.3	-0.1	16.5	16.7
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2032/2033	6.6	-1.7	7.5	9.2	8.7	9.7	0.9	-0.1	-0.5	15.7	16.2
	2042/2043	2.5	-3.6	7.5	11.1	6.5	7.6	0.9	-0.3	-0.4	15.2	15.6

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.4
Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Prince Edward Island



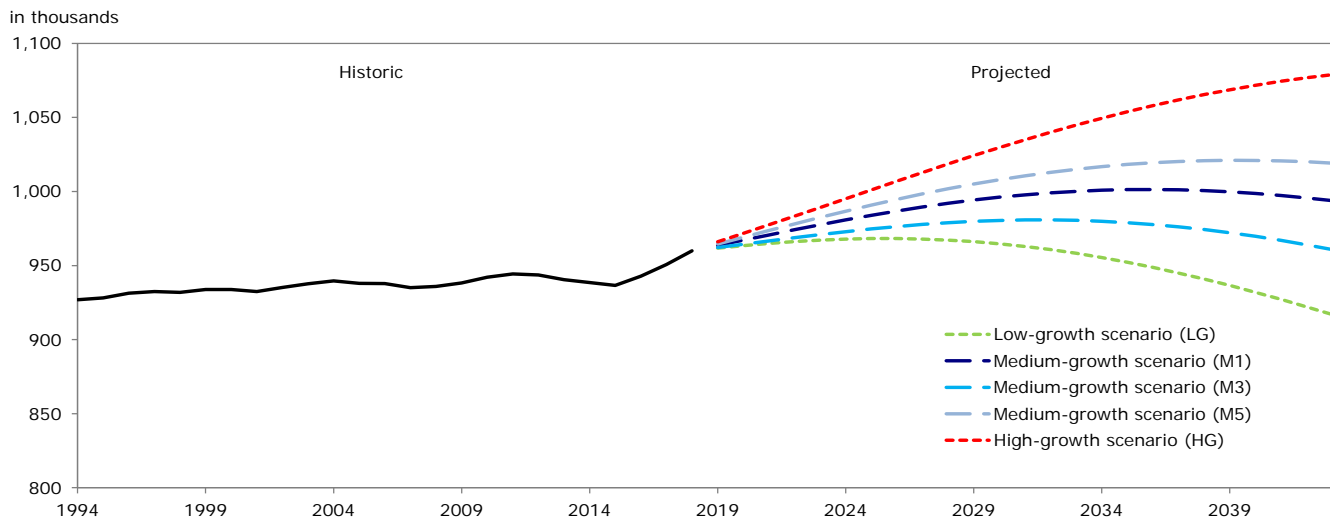
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Nova Scotia

- Nova Scotia's population could number between 916,900 (scenario LG) and 1,078,900 (scenario HG) by 2043 according to all projection scenarios, from 959,900 in 2018. Nova Scotia's demographic weight within the country decreases slightly in every scenario, from 2.6% in 2018 to between 2.1% (scenarios M1, M2, M3, M4, HG and SA) and 2.2% (scenarios LG, M5 and FA) by 2043.
- In all scenarios for Nova Scotia, crude death rates would increase considerably during the projection period, driven upward by its population age structure becoming older. This phenomenon, combined with generally falling or stagnant crude birth rates throughout the same period, contributes to the negative natural increase projected in all scenarios.
- The combination of negative natural increase and negative net interprovincial migration would cause Nova Scotia to have a lower population in 2043 than in 2018, according to the LG and FA scenarios. Higher net international migration and more favourable rates of natural increase could lead to positive growth as indicated in the remaining scenarios.
- In all scenarios, the median age of Nova Scotia's population would increase during the 25-year projection period, from 45.1 years in 2018 to between 45.5 years (scenario SA) and 50.4 years (scenario FA). Similarly, the projected proportion of persons aged 65 and over would also increase according to all scenarios, to between 26.1% (scenario SA) and 31.3% (scenario FA), from 20.4% in 2018.

Figure 3.5
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Nova Scotia



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.8

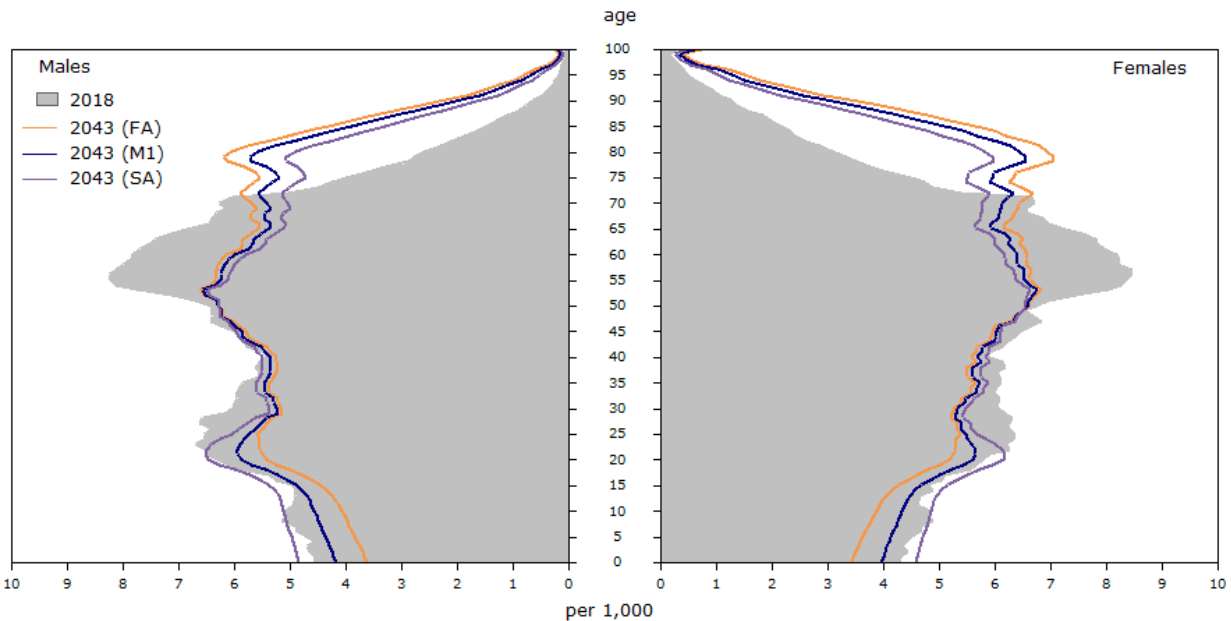
Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Nova Scotia

Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	7.2	6.6	14.7	8.1	1.0	1.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	23.9	24.4
	1997/1998	1.3	1.9	10.6	8.6	2.2	2.8	1.0	0.4	-2.8	17.5	20.2
	2017/2018	9.7	-0.9	8.9	9.8	7.8	5.4	0.7	3.1	2.8	17.5	14.7
Projected (low-growth scenario (LG))	2022/2023	1.0	-2.8	8.0	10.8	4.3	5.0	0.9	0.2	-0.5	15.0	15.4
	2032/2033	-2.6	-5.6	7.3	12.9	3.4	4.4	0.9	0.0	-0.4	14.5	14.9
	2042/2043	-5.7	-7.5	7.2	14.7	2.2	3.3	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	14.2	14.6
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2022/2023	3.5	-1.5	8.6	10.1	5.5	5.7	0.8	0.6	-0.4	15.0	15.4
	2032/2033	1.0	-3.3	8.1	11.4	4.7	5.4	0.8	0.1	-0.4	14.4	14.8
	2042/2043	-1.9	-5.0	8.1	13.1	3.4	4.2	0.8	-0.1	-0.4	14.2	14.6
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M2))	2022/2023	3.2	-1.5	8.6	10.1	5.5	5.7	0.8	0.6	-0.7	14.9	15.6
	2032/2033	0.8	-3.3	8.1	11.4	4.8	5.4	0.8	0.1	-0.6	14.4	15.0
	2042/2043	-2.2	-5.0	8.1	13.1	3.4	4.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	14.1	14.7
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M3))	2022/2023	2.2	-1.6	8.6	10.2	5.5	5.7	0.8	0.6	-1.7	15.1	16.8
	2032/2033	-0.3	-3.6	8.0	11.6	4.9	5.5	0.8	0.1	-1.6	14.5	16.1
	2042/2043	-3.4	-5.4	8.0	13.4	3.6	4.4	0.7	-0.1	-1.5	14.3	15.8
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2022/2023	3.2	-1.6	8.6	10.1	5.5	5.7	0.8	0.6	-0.7	14.6	15.3
	2032/2033	0.8	-3.3	8.1	11.4	4.8	5.4	0.8	0.1	-0.6	14.2	14.8
	2042/2043	-2.2	-5.0	8.1	13.1	3.4	4.2	0.8	-0.1	-0.6	14.0	14.6
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2022/2023	4.5	-1.5	8.6	10.1	5.4	5.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	15.2	14.7
	2032/2033	2.0	-3.1	8.2	11.3	4.7	5.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	14.7	14.3
	2042/2043	-0.9	-4.6	8.3	12.9	3.3	4.1	0.8	-0.1	0.4	14.5	14.0
Projected (high-growth scenario (HG))	2022/2023	6.0	-0.3	9.2	9.6	6.8	6.3	0.7	1.3	-0.4	14.9	15.4
	2032/2033	4.7	-1.3	9.0	10.3	6.3	6.6	0.7	0.4	-0.4	14.4	14.8
	2042/2043	2.0	-2.7	9.2	11.9	5.0	5.6	0.6	0.0	-0.4	14.2	14.6
Projected (slow-aging scenario (SA))	2022/2023	4.9	-1.4	9.3	10.7	6.8	6.3	0.7	1.3	-0.5	14.9	15.4
	2032/2033	2.9	-3.0	9.2	12.2	6.4	6.7	0.7	0.4	-0.5	14.5	15.0
	2042/2043	0.8	-3.7	9.4	13.1	5.0	5.6	0.7	0.0	-0.5	14.4	14.9
Projected (fast-aging scenario (FA))	2022/2023	2.1	-1.7	8.0	9.7	4.3	5.0	0.9	0.2	-0.4	15.0	15.4
	2032/2033	-0.7	-3.8	7.2	10.9	3.4	4.3	0.9	0.0	-0.4	14.3	14.7
	2042/2043	-4.3	-6.2	7.0	13.2	2.2	3.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.3	14.0	14.2

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.6
Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Nova Scotia



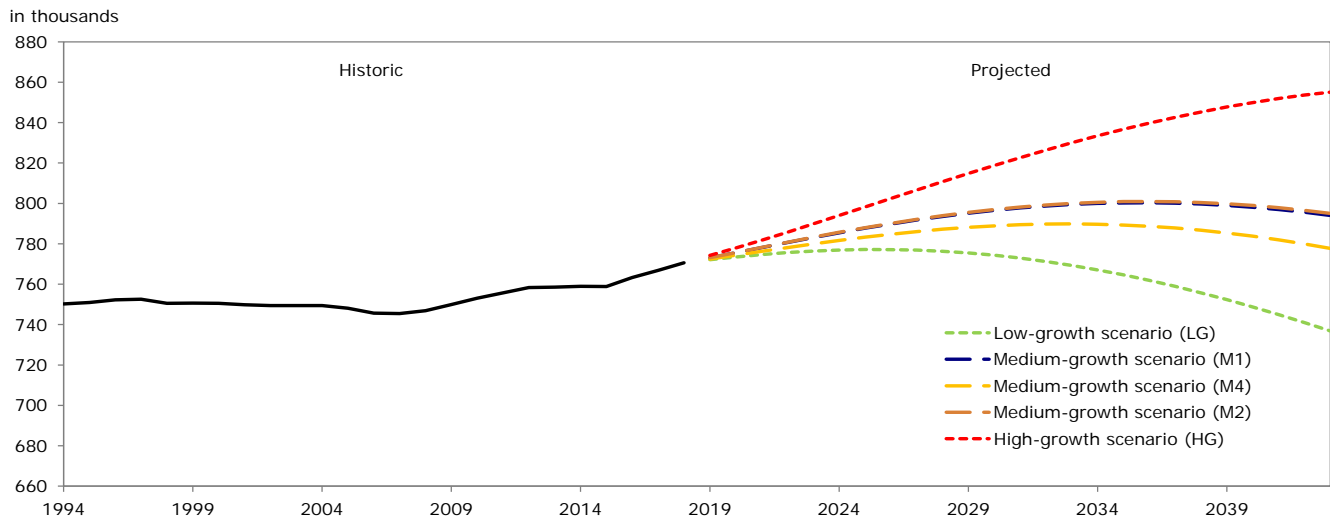
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

New Brunswick

- According to the projection scenarios, New Brunswick's population would be between 736,900 (scenario LG) and 855,100 (scenario HG) by 2043, compared to 770,600 in 2018. In all scenarios, New Brunswick's projected demographic weight within Canada decreases from its value of 2.1% in 2018 to between 1.6% (scenario SA) and 1.8% (scenario FA) in 2043.
- New Brunswick's population would increase between 2018 and 2043 in all but two projection scenarios (LG and FA). In the scenarios where its population decreases, it is mainly due to natural increase becoming more and more negative under population aging and, to a lesser extent, to losses in interprovincial migration.
- Like in the majority of the provinces, the increasingly negative natural increase projected for New Brunswick is driven primarily by rising crude death rates paired with falling crude birth rates (as a result of an older projected population age structure).
- In 2018, New Brunswick had the second-highest median age in the country, following Newfoundland and Labrador. This situation is projected to continue in all scenarios. In 2043, the median age of the population of New Brunswick would reach between 46.7 years (scenario SA) and 51.2 years (scenario FA), up from 45.9 years in 2018. From 20.8% in 2018, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is projected to reach between 27.4% (scenario SA) and 32.4% (scenario FA) by 2043.

Figure 3.7
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, New Brunswick



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

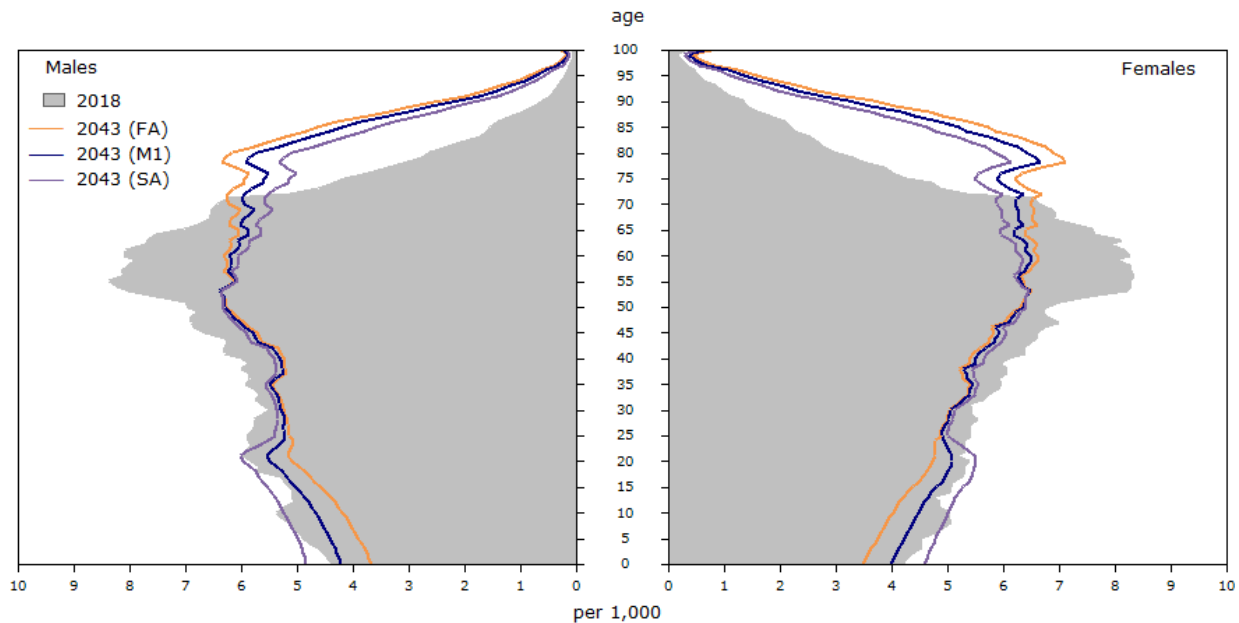
Table 3.9
Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, New Brunswick

Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	6.8	8.5	15.9	7.5	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	-1.9	21.8	23.7
	1997/1998	-1.4	2.4	10.6	8.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	-4.2	14.5	18.7
	2017/2018	4.9	-1.1	8.6	9.7	6.1	5.4	0.5	1.3	-0.1	14.9	14.9
Projected	2022/2023	1.0	-2.8	7.8	10.6	4.5	5.1	0.7	0.0	-0.7	12.9	13.6
(low-growth scenario (LG))	2032/2033	-2.5	-5.6	7.3	12.9	3.8	4.5	0.7	0.0	-0.8	12.4	13.2
	2042/2043	-5.6	-7.6	7.3	14.9	2.7	3.3	0.6	0.0	-0.7	12.1	12.8
Projected	2022/2023	3.1	-1.6	8.3	9.9	5.4	5.7	0.6	0.2	-0.7	12.9	13.6
(medium-growth scenario (M1))	2032/2033	0.9	-3.4	8.1	11.5	5.0	5.5	0.6	0.1	-0.7	12.4	13.1
	2042/2043	-2.0	-5.2	8.2	13.3	3.8	4.3	0.5	0.0	-0.7	12.2	12.9
Projected	2022/2023	3.2	-1.6	8.4	9.9	5.4	5.7	0.6	0.2	-0.6	13.1	13.8
(medium-growth scenario (M2))	2032/2033	1.0	-3.3	8.1	11.4	5.0	5.5	0.6	0.1	-0.8	12.6	13.3
	2042/2043	-1.9	-5.1	8.2	13.3	3.8	4.3	0.5	0.0	-0.7	12.3	13.0
Projected	2022/2023	2.5	-1.6	8.3	10.0	5.4	5.8	0.6	0.2	-1.2	13.5	14.7
(medium-growth scenario (M3))	2032/2033	0.2	-3.5	8.0	11.6	5.1	5.6	0.6	0.1	-1.3	12.9	14.3
	2042/2043	-2.8	-5.4	8.1	13.5	3.9	4.4	0.5	0.0	-1.3	12.7	14.0
Projected	2022/2023	2.3	-1.8	8.2	10.0	5.4	5.8	0.6	0.2	-1.3	12.4	13.8
(medium-growth scenario (M4))	2032/2033	0.1	-3.8	7.8	11.6	5.1	5.6	0.6	0.1	-1.3	12.0	13.3
	2042/2043	-2.9	-5.7	7.9	13.6	3.9	4.4	0.5	0.0	-1.2	11.8	13.0
Projected	2022/2023	2.5	-1.8	8.2	10.0	5.4	5.8	0.6	0.2	-1.1	12.6	13.8
(medium-growth scenario (M5))	2032/2033	0.4	-3.7	7.9	11.6	5.1	5.6	0.6	0.1	-1.0	12.2	13.2
	2042/2043	-2.6	-5.6	8.0	13.5	3.9	4.4	0.5	0.0	-0.9	12.0	12.9
Projected	2022/2023	5.2	-0.5	8.9	9.4	6.4	6.4	0.6	0.6	-0.7	12.9	13.6
(high-growth scenario (HG))	2032/2033	4.3	-1.5	8.9	10.4	6.6	6.9	0.5	0.2	-0.7	12.4	13.1
	2042/2043	1.7	-3.0	9.2	12.1	5.4	5.8	0.5	0.1	-0.7	12.2	12.9
Projected	2022/2023	4.1	-1.6	9.0	10.5	6.4	6.4	0.6	0.6	-0.7	12.9	13.6
(slow-aging scenario (SA))	2032/2033	2.6	-3.2	9.1	12.3	6.6	6.9	0.5	0.2	-0.8	12.5	13.3
	2042/2043	0.6	-4.1	9.4	13.5	5.5	5.8	0.5	0.1	-0.8	12.4	13.2
Projected	2022/2023	2.1	-1.8	7.8	9.5	4.5	5.1	0.6	0.0	-0.6	12.9	13.6
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2032/2033	-0.6	-3.7	7.2	10.9	3.8	4.4	0.6	0.0	-0.7	12.3	13.0
	2042/2043	-4.2	-6.3	7.1	13.4	2.7	3.3	0.6	0.0	-0.6	12.0	12.5

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.8
Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, New Brunswick



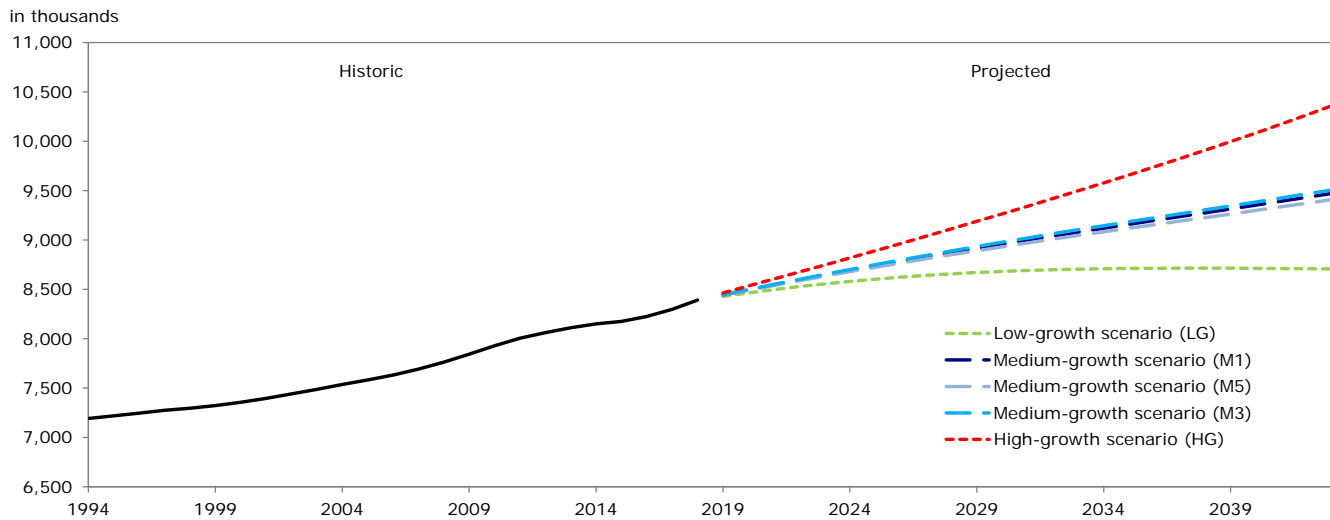
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Quebec

- Quebec's population experiences positive growth over the next 25 years in all projection scenarios. From 8,390,500 in 2018, the population would increase to between 8,707,100 (scenario LG) and 10,361,800 (scenario HG) by 2043.
- The projected average annual growth rates for Quebec remain lower than the projected rates for Canada in all scenarios. As a result, Quebec's demographic weight within the nation decreases in all scenarios over the next 25 years, ranging between 20.1% (scenarios HG and SA) and 20.6% (scenarios LG and FA) by 2043, compared to 22.6% in 2018. However, it would remain Canada's second most populous province in all scenarios.
- Net international migration is the main driver of population growth in Quebec in all scenarios. Positive net international migration would offset negative or diminishing natural increase (related to population aging) and interprovincial migration losses in all scenarios.
- From 42.5 years in 2018, the projected median age of the Quebec population would range between 42.3 years (scenario SA) and 47.3 years (scenario FA) by 2043. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is projected to be between 22.9% (scenario SA) and 28.0% (scenario FA) in 2043, higher than in 2018 (18.8%).

Figure 3.9
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Quebec



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.10

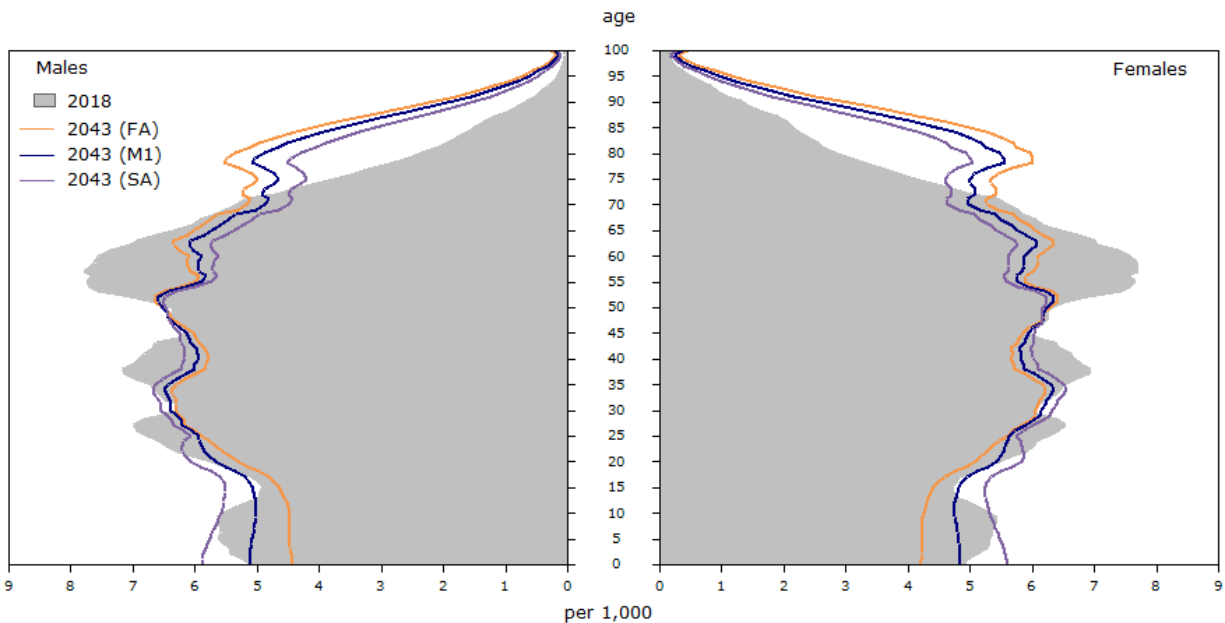
Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Quebec

Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	2.5	8.0	14.8	6.8	1.6	2.5	0.8	-0.1	-7.2	3.7	10.9
	1997/1998	2.9	3.2	10.6	7.5	2.1	3.7	1.4	-0.2	-2.3	2.8	5.2
	2017/2018	11.2	2.0	10.1	8.1	10.0	5.8	1.1	5.3	-0.8	2.7	3.5
Projected	2022/2023	3.2	0.1	9.1	9.0	4.3	5.2	1.1	0.1	-1.1	2.6	3.7
(low-growth scenario (LG))	2032/2033	0.7	-2.4	8.4	10.8	4.2	5.3	1.1	0.0	-1.1	2.5	3.7
	2042/2043	-0.2	-3.5	8.8	12.3	4.5	5.7	1.1	-0.1	-1.2	2.5	3.7
Projected	2022/2023	5.7	1.4	9.8	8.5	5.4	5.9	1.0	0.5	-1.1	2.6	3.7
(medium-growth scenario (M1))	2032/2033	4.4	-0.2	9.3	9.5	5.7	6.6	0.9	0.1	-1.2	2.5	3.7
	2042/2043	4.3	-0.9	10.0	10.8	6.4	7.3	1.0	0.0	-1.2	2.5	3.7
Projected	2022/2023	5.7	1.4	9.8	8.4	5.4	5.9	1.0	0.5	-1.1	2.6	3.7
(medium-growth scenario (M2))	2032/2033	4.4	-0.2	9.3	9.5	5.7	6.6	0.9	0.1	-1.1	2.6	3.7
	2042/2043	4.3	-0.9	10.0	10.8	6.4	7.3	1.0	0.0	-1.2	2.5	3.7
Projected	2022/2023	5.9	1.4	9.8	8.5	5.4	5.9	1.0	0.5	-1.0	2.6	3.6
(medium-growth scenario (M3))	2032/2033	4.6	-0.2	9.4	9.5	5.7	6.5	0.9	0.1	-1.0	2.5	3.5
	2042/2043	4.3	-0.9	10.0	10.9	6.3	7.3	1.0	0.0	-1.1	2.5	3.6
Projected	2022/2023	5.7	1.4	9.8	8.5	5.4	5.9	1.0	0.5	-1.1	2.3	3.3
(medium-growth scenario (M4))	2032/2033	4.4	-0.2	9.3	9.6	5.7	6.6	0.9	0.1	-1.1	2.2	3.3
	2042/2043	4.3	-0.9	9.9	10.9	6.4	7.3	1.0	0.0	-1.2	2.2	3.3
Projected	2022/2023	5.4	1.3	9.8	8.5	5.4	5.9	1.0	0.5	-1.4	2.2	3.6
(medium-growth scenario (M5))	2032/2033	4.2	-0.3	9.3	9.6	5.8	6.6	0.9	0.1	-1.3	2.2	3.5
	2042/2043	4.0	-1.0	9.9	11.0	6.4	7.4	0.9	0.0	-1.4	2.1	3.5
Projected	2022/2023	8.2	2.6	10.6	7.9	6.7	6.5	0.9	1.1	-1.1	2.6	3.7
(high-growth scenario (HG))	2032/2033	8.3	1.9	10.4	8.5	7.6	8.1	0.8	0.4	-1.2	2.5	3.7
	2042/2043	9.2	1.5	11.3	9.8	8.9	9.7	0.8	0.1	-1.3	2.5	3.8
Projected	2022/2023	7.3	1.7	10.6	8.9	6.7	6.5	0.9	1.1	-1.1	2.6	3.7
(slow-aging scenario (SA))	2032/2033	6.8	0.4	10.6	10.2	7.6	8.1	0.9	0.4	-1.2	2.5	3.7
	2042/2043	8.3	0.7	11.6	10.9	8.9	9.7	0.8	0.1	-1.3	2.5	3.8
Projected	2022/2023	4.2	1.1	9.1	8.0	4.3	5.2	1.1	0.1	-1.1	2.6	3.7
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2032/2033	2.3	-0.8	8.2	9.1	4.2	5.3	1.1	0.0	-1.1	2.5	3.6
	2042/2043	0.8	-2.4	8.6	11.0	4.5	5.7	1.1	-0.1	-1.2	2.4	3.6

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.10
Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Quebec



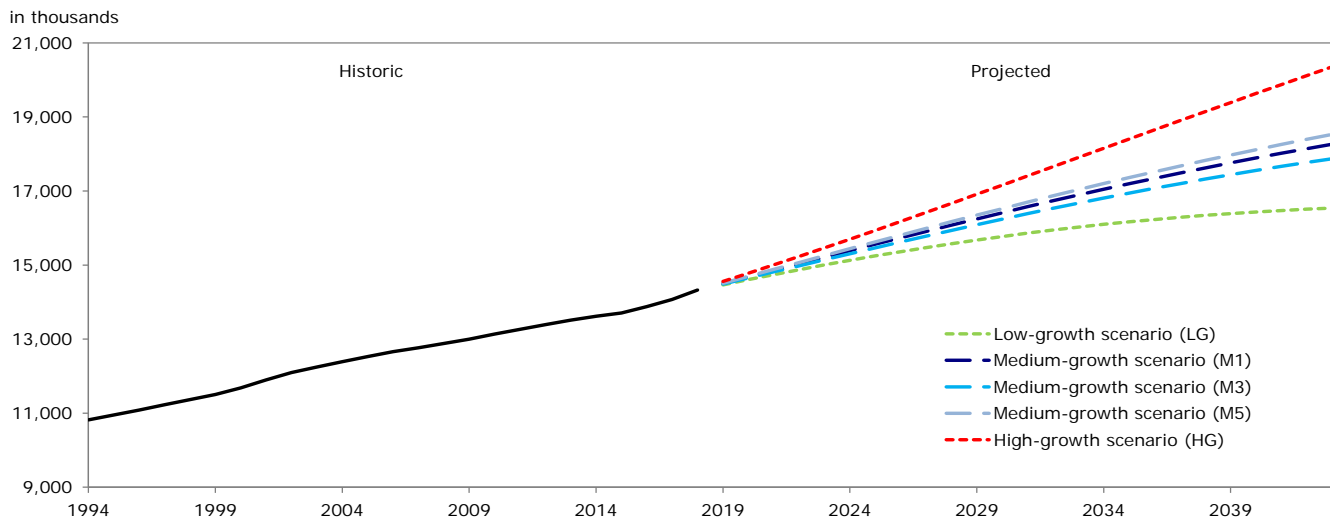
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Ontario

- Ontario's population is projected to reach between 16,537,500 (scenario LG) and 20,354,500 (scenario HG) by 2043, up from 14,322,800 in 2018.
- Ontario remains Canada's most populous province in all scenarios. The province would account for between 38.4% (scenario M3) and 39.9% (scenario M5) of the Canadian population by 2043, compared with 38.6% in 2018.
- Substantial losses in net interprovincial migration could cause the annual growth rate of Ontario to fall below the national average, thus slightly decreasing the province's relative demographic weight (scenario M3).
- In all scenarios, the main factor in Ontario's population growth is international migratory increase. To a lesser extent, population growth would also be a result of positive natural increase which, although diminishing because of population aging, would remain positive throughout most projections scenarios.
- From 16.9% in 2018, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Ontario is projected to reach between 21.2% (scenario SA) and 26.1% (scenario FA) by 2043. The median age is projected to increase in all scenarios from 40.6 years in 2018 to between 41.3 years (scenario SA) and 45.9 years (scenario FA) in 2043.

Figure 3.11
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.11

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Ontario

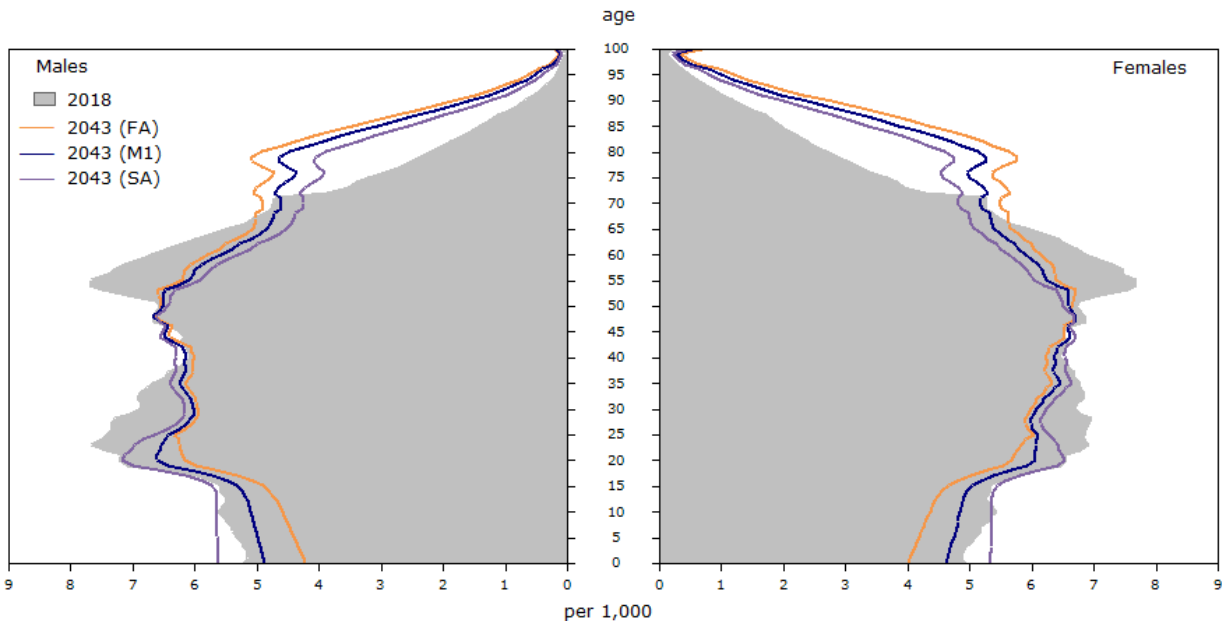
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	11.9	7.0	14.3	7.3	3.9	5.9	1.8	-0.2	1.0	11.5	10.5
	1997/1998	12.5	4.7	11.9	7.1	7.0	9.5	2.3	-0.2	0.8	6.7	5.9
	2017/2018	17.9	2.9	10.3	7.4	13.7	9.4	1.8	6.1	1.3	5.7	4.4
Projected (low-growth scenario (LG))	2022/2023	8.6	1.2	9.3	8.2	7.8	9.3	1.7	0.2	-0.4	4.8	5.2
	2032/2033	5.0	-0.8	8.7	9.5	6.2	8.0	1.8	0.0	-0.4	4.7	5.0
	2042/2043	1.8	-2.5	8.4	10.9	4.6	6.7	1.9	-0.2	-0.3	4.6	5.0
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2022/2023	11.8	2.4	10.1	7.7	9.8	10.5	1.6	0.8	-0.4	4.8	5.2
	2032/2033	9.4	1.4	9.7	8.3	8.4	9.8	1.6	0.2	-0.4	4.7	5.0
	2042/2043	6.6	0.1	9.6	9.4	6.9	8.5	1.6	-0.1	-0.3	4.6	5.0
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M2))	2022/2023	11.8	2.4	10.1	7.7	9.8	10.5	1.6	0.8	-0.3	4.8	5.1
	2032/2033	9.4	1.4	9.7	8.3	8.4	9.8	1.6	0.2	-0.4	4.6	4.9
	2042/2043	6.7	0.2	9.5	9.4	6.8	8.5	1.6	-0.1	-0.4	4.5	4.9
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M3))	2022/2023	10.9	2.3	10.0	7.7	9.8	10.5	1.6	0.8	-1.3	4.3	5.6
	2032/2033	8.5	1.3	9.7	8.4	8.5	9.9	1.6	0.2	-1.3	4.2	5.4
	2042/2043	5.8	0.0	9.5	9.5	7.0	8.7	1.6	-0.1	-1.3	4.1	5.4
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2022/2023	11.7	2.4	10.0	7.7	9.8	10.5	1.6	0.8	-0.4	4.4	4.8
	2032/2033	9.3	1.4	9.7	8.3	8.4	9.8	1.6	0.2	-0.4	4.3	4.7
	2042/2043	6.6	0.1	9.5	9.4	6.9	8.6	1.6	-0.1	-0.4	4.2	4.6
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2022/2023	12.3	2.4	10.1	7.7	9.7	10.5	1.6	0.8	0.2	4.8	4.6
	2032/2033	9.9	1.5	9.7	8.3	8.3	9.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	4.6	4.4
	2042/2043	7.3	0.3	9.6	9.3	6.7	8.4	1.6	-0.1	0.2	4.5	4.3
Projected (high-growth scenario (HG))	2022/2023	15.2	3.7	10.8	7.2	11.9	11.6	1.5	1.8	-0.4	4.8	5.2
	2032/2033	14.1	3.5	10.9	7.4	11.0	11.9	1.4	0.5	-0.4	4.6	5.0
	2042/2043	11.9	2.5	10.9	8.4	9.7	11.0	1.4	0.1	-0.3	4.6	5.0
Projected (slow-aging scenario (SA))	2022/2023	14.4	2.8	10.8	8.0	11.9	11.6	1.5	1.8	-0.4	4.8	5.2
	2032/2033	12.8	2.2	11.0	8.8	11.0	11.9	1.4	0.5	-0.4	4.7	5.0
	2042/2043	10.9	1.6	11.1	9.5	9.7	11.0	1.4	0.1	-0.4	4.7	5.0
Projected (fast-aging scenario (FA))	2022/2023	9.5	2.0	9.3	7.3	7.8	9.3	1.7	0.2	-0.4	4.8	5.2
	2032/2033	6.4	0.6	8.6	8.0	6.2	8.0	1.8	0.0	-0.4	4.6	5.0
	2042/2043	2.9	-1.4	8.2	9.6	4.7	6.7	1.9	-0.2	-0.3	4.6	4.9

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.12

Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Ontario



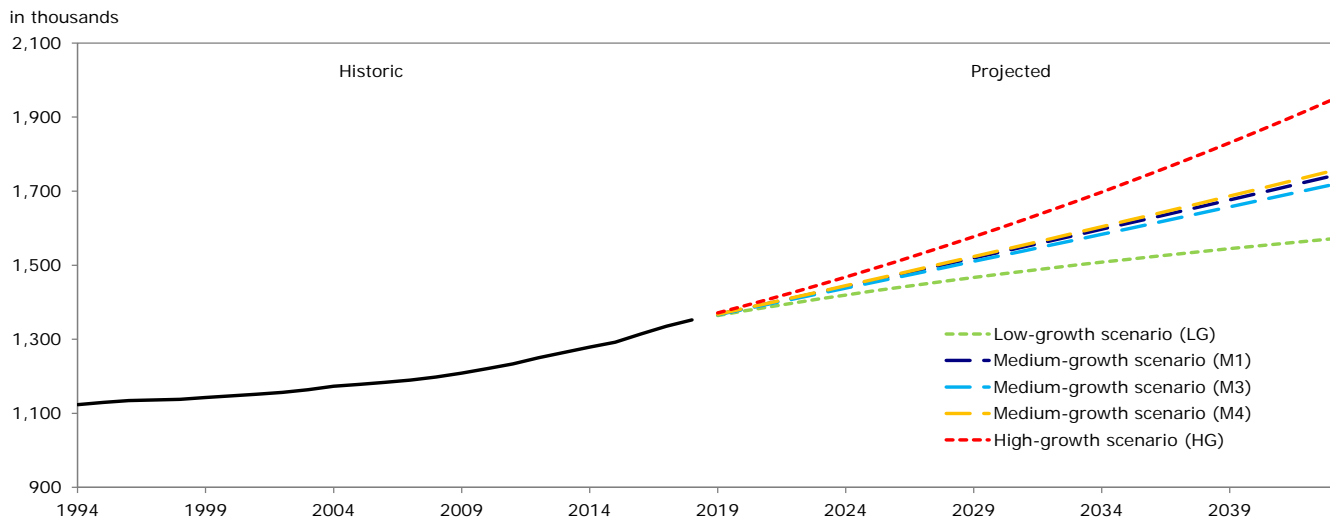
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Manitoba

- The population of Manitoba increases over the next 25 years according to all scenarios, from 1,352,200 in 2018 to between 1,571,500 (scenario LG) and 1,946,700 (scenario HG).
- Demographic growth in Manitoba would come primarily from international migratory increase, with the province having among the highest rates in Canada by 2043 in most scenarios. Relatively high fertility would also result in the province experiencing positive natural increase in all scenarios. However, the province is projected to sustain losses in its migration exchanges with the rest of the country in every scenario.
- Manitoba's demographic weight within the Canadian population is projected to increase slightly during the projection in all scenarios, from 3.6% in 2018 to between 3.7% and 3.8% in 2043.
- In 2018, Manitoba's population was on average younger than the Canadian population as a whole, and that situation would continue in 2043 according to all projection scenarios. Indeed, in one scenario (SA), Manitoba's median age could decrease slightly between 2018 (37.3 years) and 2043 (37.0 years), a situation that occurs for no other region aside from Quebec and Nunavut.
- From 15.4% in 2018, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Manitoba would rise to between 17.2% (scenario SA) and 21.8% (scenario FA) in 2043.

Figure 3.13
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Manitoba



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.12

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Manitoba

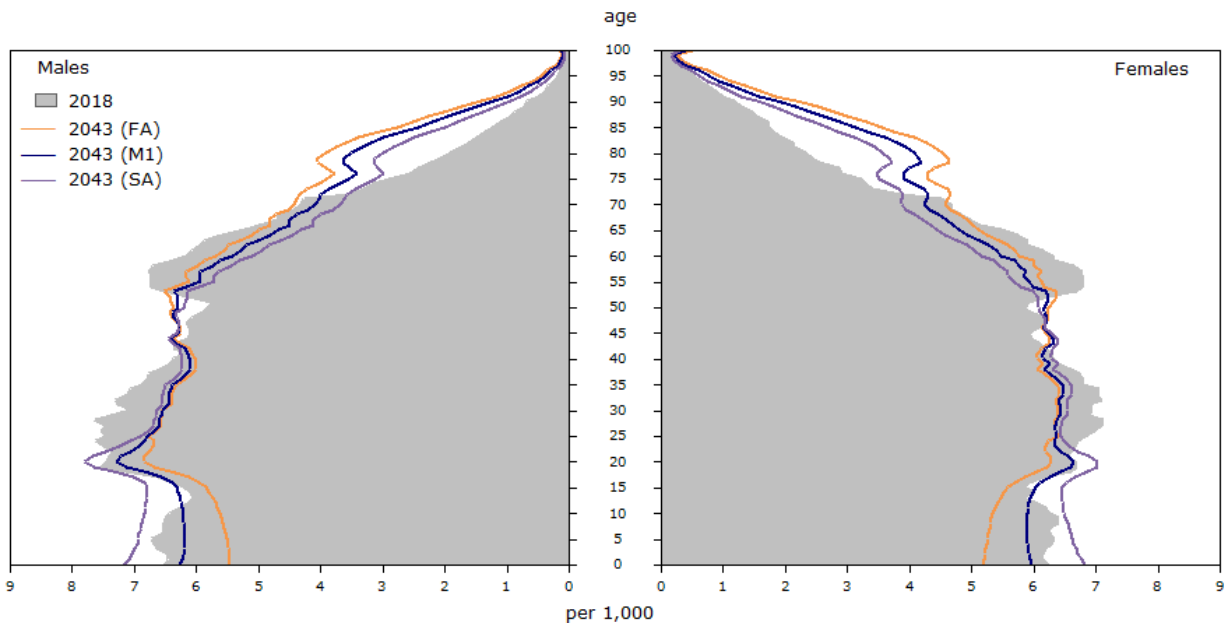
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	6.8	8.2	16.1	7.9	3.1	4.3	1.1	-0.1	-4.5	20.0	24.5
	1997/1998	1.0	4.3	12.7	8.4	1.4	2.7	1.5	0.2	-4.6	13.1	17.8
	2017/2018	12.5	4.7	13.0	8.3	14.7	10.6	0.7	4.8	-6.9	7.5	14.4
Projected	2022/2023	7.7	3.2	11.7	8.5	8.6	9.3	0.9	0.2	-4.2	10.6	14.7
(low-growth scenario (LG))	2032/2033	5.4	1.7	10.8	9.1	8.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	-4.3	10.5	14.8
	2042/2043	4.2	1.1	11.0	9.9	7.6	8.8	1.0	-0.2	-4.5	10.5	15.0
Projected	2022/2023	10.7	4.6	12.6	7.9	10.3	10.5	0.8	0.6	-4.2	10.6	14.7
(medium-growth scenario (M1))	2032/2033	10.0	4.0	12.1	8.0	10.2	11.0	0.8	0.1	-4.3	10.5	14.8
	2042/2043	9.5	3.8	12.4	8.6	10.2	11.2	0.9	-0.1	-4.5	10.6	15.2
Projected	2022/2023	10.7	4.6	12.5	7.9	10.3	10.5	0.8	0.6	-4.2	10.8	14.9
(medium-growth scenario (M2))	2032/2033	9.9	4.0	12.0	8.0	10.2	11.0	0.8	0.1	-4.3	10.7	15.0
	2042/2043	9.4	3.8	12.3	8.5	10.2	11.2	0.9	-0.1	-4.6	10.8	15.4
Projected	2022/2023	10.2	4.6	12.5	7.9	10.3	10.5	0.8	0.6	-4.7	10.3	15.0
(medium-growth scenario (M3))	2032/2033	9.4	3.9	12.0	8.1	10.3	11.1	0.8	0.1	-4.8	10.4	15.2
	2042/2043	8.9	3.7	12.3	8.6	10.4	11.3	0.9	-0.1	-5.2	10.5	15.7
Projected	2022/2023	11.0	4.7	12.6	7.9	10.3	10.5	0.8	0.6	-4.0	8.3	12.2
(medium-growth scenario (M4))	2032/2033	10.3	4.2	12.1	7.9	10.2	10.9	0.8	0.1	-4.1	8.3	12.4
	2042/2043	9.9	4.1	12.5	8.4	10.1	11.1	0.9	-0.1	-4.3	8.3	12.7
Projected	2022/2023	10.6	4.7	12.6	7.9	10.3	10.5	0.8	0.6	-4.3	7.9	12.2
(medium-growth scenario (M5))	2032/2033	10.0	4.2	12.2	8.0	10.2	11.0	0.8	0.1	-4.4	7.8	12.2
	2042/2043	9.7	4.1	12.5	8.4	10.2	11.2	0.9	-0.1	-4.6	7.8	12.4
Projected	2022/2023	13.9	6.0	13.5	7.5	12.1	11.6	0.8	1.3	-4.1	10.5	14.7
(high-growth scenario (HG))	2032/2033	14.9	6.3	13.4	7.2	12.9	13.4	0.8	0.3	-4.3	10.6	14.8
	2042/2043	15.6	6.5	14.0	7.5	13.6	14.4	0.8	0.0	-4.6	10.8	15.3
Projected	2022/2023	13.1	5.2	13.5	8.3	12.1	11.6	0.8	1.3	-4.2	10.6	14.7
(slow-aging scenario (SA))	2032/2033	13.7	5.1	13.6	8.5	12.9	13.4	0.8	0.3	-4.3	10.6	14.9
	2042/2043	14.7	5.8	14.3	8.5	13.6	14.4	0.8	0.0	-4.6	10.9	15.5
Projected	2022/2023	8.5	4.0	11.7	7.7	8.6	9.3	0.9	0.2	-4.2	10.5	14.7
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2032/2033	6.7	2.9	10.7	7.8	8.0	9.0	0.9	0.0	-4.3	10.4	14.7
	2042/2043	5.2	1.9	10.8	8.8	7.7	8.9	1.0	-0.2	-4.4	10.4	14.8

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.14

Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Manitoba



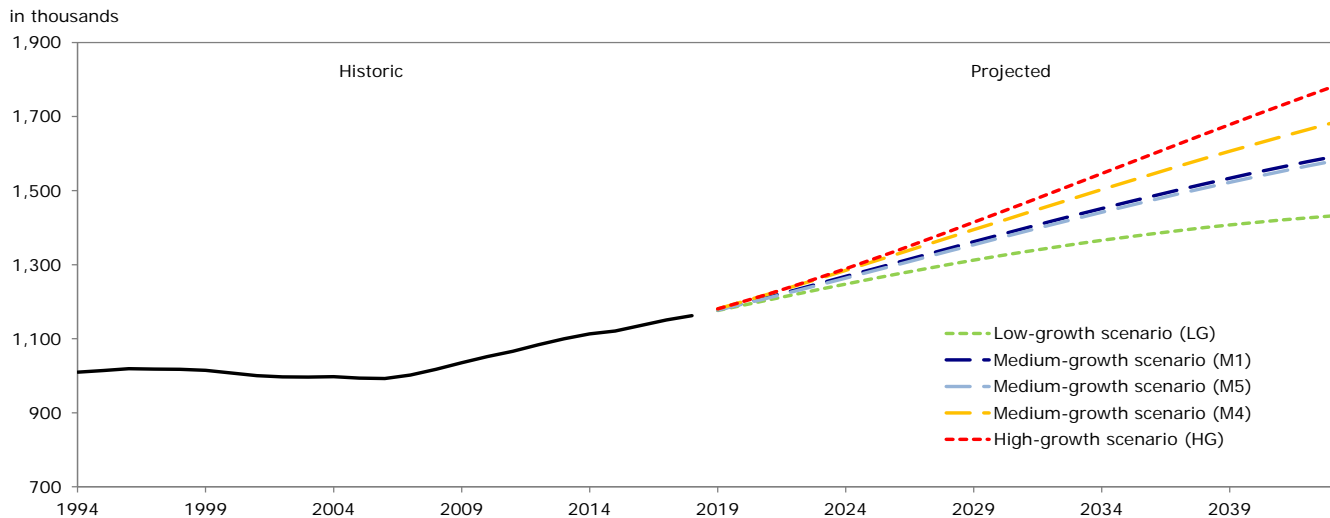
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Saskatchewan

- The population of Saskatchewan would grow over the next 25 years according to all scenarios. The population would total between 1,431,700 (scenario LG) and 1,780,200 (scenario HG) by 2043, compared to 1,162,100 in 2018.
- International migration is the main driver of population growth in Saskatchewan in all projection scenarios. In addition, fed by a higher fertility than in other provinces, natural increase remains positive throughout the projection for the province in all scenarios. By contrast, Saskatchewan would sustain large net losses in net interprovincial migration under all scenarios.
- Saskatchewan's demographic weight within the Canadian population is projected to increase in every scenario. From 3.1% in 2018, it would increase between 3.4% (scenarios LG, M1, M2, M5 and FA) and 3.6% (scenario M4).
- The median age of the population of Saskatchewan is projected to increase from 37.3 years in 2018 to between 37.7 years (scenario SA) and 42.1 years (scenario FA) in 2043. From 15.4% in 2018, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Saskatchewan is projected to reach between 16.5% (scenario SA) and 20.9% (scenario FA) in 2043. These values remain lower than the projected averages for the Canadian population in all scenarios.

Figure 3.15
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Saskatchewan



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.13

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Saskatchewan

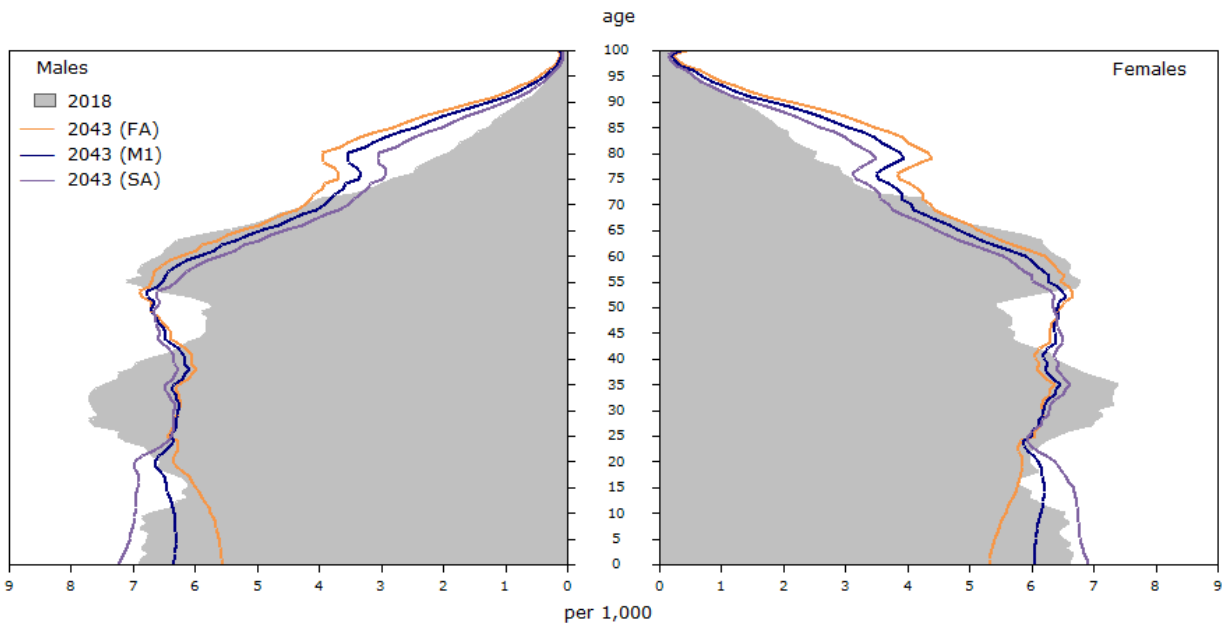
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	8.9	9.3	17.4	8.1	1.4	2.0	0.6	-0.1	-1.8	22.1	23.9
	1997/1998	2.6	3.8	12.5	8.7	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.3	-1.9	18.4	20.3
	2017/2018	9.8	5.4	13.8	8.3	12.3	13.0	0.9	0.1	-7.9	11.8	19.7
Projected	2022/2023	11.6	3.7	12.1	8.4	11.7	12.7	1.0	0.1	-3.8	16.1	19.9
(low-growth scenario (LG))	2032/2033	7.6	2.4	11.0	8.6	9.5	10.5	1.0	0.0	-4.2	16.2	20.4
	2042/2043	3.8	1.7	11.1	9.4	6.6	7.5	1.0	0.0	-4.5	16.6	21.1
Projected	2022/2023	15.0	5.1	13.0	7.9	13.7	14.4	0.9	0.3	-3.8	16.1	20.0
(medium-growth scenario (M1))	2032/2033	12.5	4.8	12.3	7.6	12.0	12.8	0.9	0.1	-4.2	16.3	20.5
	2042/2043	8.7	4.4	12.5	8.1	8.7	9.5	0.8	0.0	-4.5	16.7	21.3
Projected	2022/2023	14.8	5.1	12.9	7.8	13.7	14.4	0.9	0.3	-4.1	16.2	20.3
(medium-growth scenario (M2))	2032/2033	12.2	4.7	12.3	7.6	12.0	12.8	0.9	0.1	-4.5	16.5	21.0
	2042/2043	8.3	4.4	12.5	8.1	8.8	9.6	0.8	0.0	-4.9	17.1	21.9
Projected	2022/2023	16.1	5.1	13.0	7.8	13.7	14.3	0.9	0.3	-2.7	17.0	19.7
(medium-growth scenario (M3))	2032/2033	13.5	4.7	12.3	7.5	11.8	12.6	0.9	0.1	-3.0	17.5	20.5
	2042/2043	9.6	4.4	12.5	8.1	8.5	9.3	0.8	0.0	-3.3	18.2	21.5
Projected	2022/2023	17.2	5.3	13.1	7.8	13.6	14.2	0.9	0.3	-1.8	14.8	16.6
(medium-growth scenario (M4))	2032/2033	14.8	5.3	12.6	7.3	11.6	12.4	0.9	0.1	-2.1	14.8	16.9
	2042/2043	11.1	5.2	12.8	7.6	8.2	9.0	0.9	0.0	-2.3	15.1	17.4
Projected	2022/2023	14.4	5.2	13.0	7.8	13.8	14.4	0.9	0.3	-4.5	12.7	17.3
(medium-growth scenario (M5))	2032/2033	12.3	5.0	12.5	7.5	12.0	12.8	0.9	0.1	-4.7	12.6	17.3
	2042/2043	8.7	4.8	12.7	7.9	8.8	9.6	0.8	0.0	-4.9	12.7	17.6
Projected	2022/2023	18.3	6.5	13.9	7.5	15.7	15.8	0.9	0.7	-3.9	16.1	19.9
(high-growth scenario (HG))	2032/2033	17.8	7.0	13.8	6.8	15.0	15.6	0.8	0.2	-4.2	16.3	20.5
	2042/2043	14.2	7.1	14.2	7.1	11.7	12.3	0.7	0.1	-4.5	16.9	21.5
Projected	2022/2023	17.5	5.7	14.0	8.2	15.7	15.8	0.9	0.7	-3.9	16.1	20.0
(slow-aging scenario (SA))	2032/2033	16.6	5.9	13.9	8.0	14.9	15.5	0.8	0.2	-4.2	16.4	20.7
	2042/2043	13.4	6.3	14.4	8.1	11.6	12.3	0.7	0.1	-4.6	17.2	21.7
Projected	2022/2023	12.4	4.5	12.1	7.6	11.7	12.7	1.0	0.1	-3.8	16.1	19.9
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2032/2033	8.9	3.6	10.9	7.3	9.5	10.5	1.0	0.0	-4.2	16.1	20.3
	2042/2043	4.7	2.6	10.9	8.3	6.6	7.6	1.0	0.0	-4.5	16.3	20.8

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.16

Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Saskatchewan



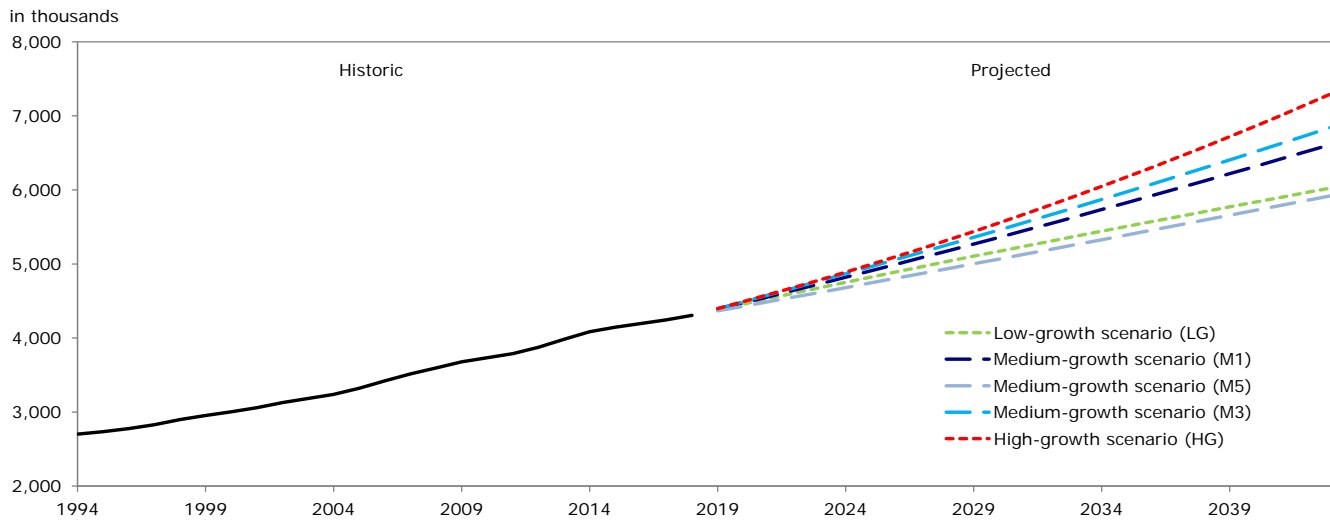
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Alberta

- Alberta's population would increase over the next 25 years according to all projection scenarios to reach between 6,027,800 (scenario LG) and 7,303,700 (scenario HG) by 2043, compared to 4,307,100 in 2018.
- Alberta exhibits the highest average annual growth rates in Canada in all projection scenarios except one (M5). As is projected elsewhere in the country, growth rates decrease for the province over the course of the projection due mainly to a decline in the levels of natural increase, a situation related in part to population aging.
- The demographic weight of Alberta within Canada is projected to increase in all scenarios, from 11.6% of the Canadian population in 2018 to between 12.7% (scenario M5) and 14.7% (scenario M3) in 2043.
- Alberta's population would surpass that of British Columbia by 2043 according to most scenarios (except M5). In contrast, in 2018, British Columbia's population was about 685,000 persons larger than that of Alberta.
- Alberta is projected to experience substantial population gains through interprovincial migration in almost all scenarios. This, along with substantial net international migration and positive natural increase in all scenarios, contributes to above-average population growth relative to the rest of the provinces and territories.
- From 12.8% in 2018, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Alberta would increase to between 17.0% (scenario SA) and 20.8% (scenario FA). The median age would reach between 38.8 years (scenario SA) and 42.3 years (scenario FA) in 2043, compared to 36.9 years in 2018.

Figure 3.17
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Alberta



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.14

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Alberta

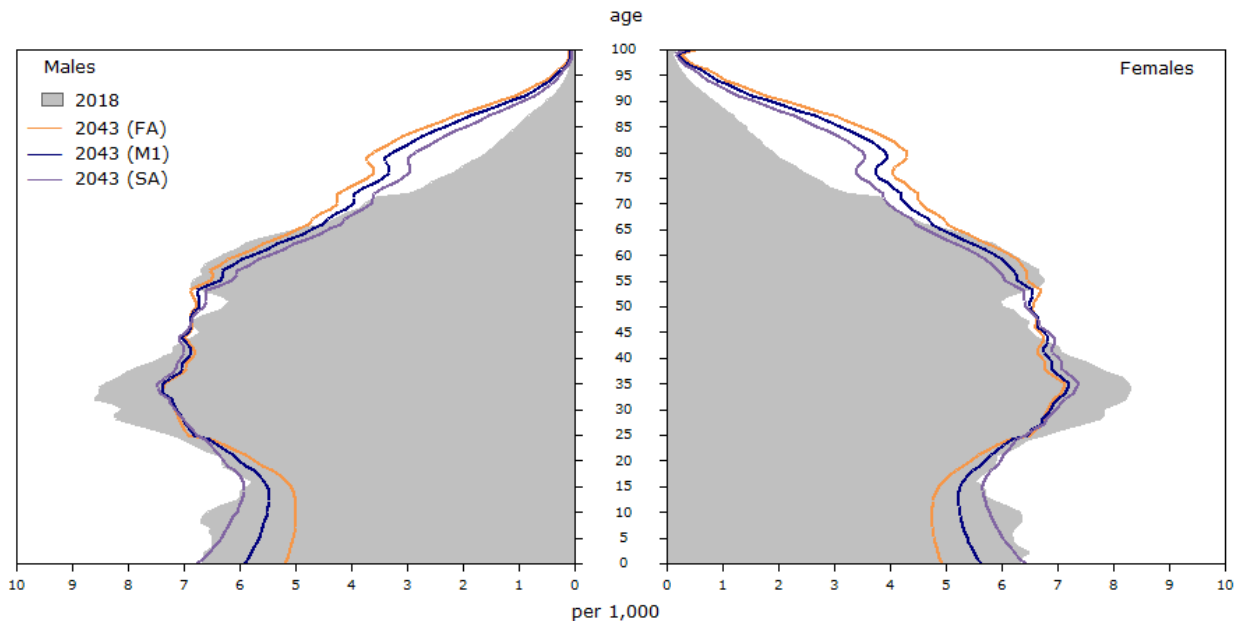
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	32.0	11.7	17.8	6.1	3.6	6.0	2.2	-0.1	16.7	42.7	26.0
	1997/1998	24.6	7.3	13.2	5.9	2.1	4.1	2.4	0.3	15.2	30.5	15.3
	2017/2018	14.9	7.2	13.3	6.1	7.3	9.1	1.5	-0.3	0.3	14.7	14.4
Projected	2022/2023	15.9	4.6	11.1	6.5	7.1	9.2	2.0	-0.1	4.3	19.6	15.3
(low-growth scenario (LG))	2032/2033	12.7	2.5	10.1	7.6	6.1	8.0	2.1	0.1	4.0	18.9	14.9
	2042/2043	10.7	1.8	10.4	8.6	5.0	6.9	2.0	0.1	3.9	18.4	14.5
Projected	2022/2023	18.8	5.8	11.9	6.1	8.7	10.4	1.8	0.1	4.3	19.6	15.4
(medium-growth scenario (M1))	2032/2033	16.9	4.7	11.3	6.6	8.3	9.8	1.8	0.2	4.0	18.9	14.9
	2042/2043	15.5	4.3	11.7	7.4	7.3	8.8	1.7	0.2	3.9	18.6	14.6
Projected	2022/2023	19.5	5.8	11.9	6.0	8.7	10.3	1.8	0.1	5.0	20.2	15.2
(medium-growth scenario (M2))	2032/2033	17.5	4.8	11.3	6.5	8.1	9.7	1.8	0.2	4.6	19.4	14.8
	2042/2043	16.1	4.5	11.7	7.2	7.2	8.7	1.7	0.2	4.4	18.8	14.4
Projected	2022/2023	20.4	5.9	11.9	6.0	8.6	10.3	1.8	0.1	5.8	21.8	16.0
(medium-growth scenario (M3))	2032/2033	18.2	5.0	11.4	6.3	8.0	9.6	1.8	0.2	5.2	20.9	15.7
	2042/2043	16.7	4.8	11.8	7.0	7.0	8.5	1.8	0.2	4.9	20.3	15.5
Projected	2022/2023	17.3	5.9	11.9	6.0	8.8	10.4	1.8	0.1	2.7	17.1	14.4
(medium-growth scenario (M4))	2032/2033	15.7	4.8	11.3	6.5	8.4	10.0	1.8	0.2	2.4	16.5	14.1
	2042/2043	14.4	4.5	11.7	7.2	7.6	9.1	1.7	0.2	2.2	16.2	14.0
Projected	2022/2023	13.9	5.7	11.8	6.1	8.9	10.6	1.8	0.1	-0.7	14.8	15.5
(medium-growth scenario (M5))	2032/2033	12.6	4.4	11.1	6.7	8.9	10.5	1.8	0.2	-0.8	14.4	15.2
	2042/2043	11.4	4.0	11.6	7.6	8.3	9.8	1.7	0.3	-0.9	14.3	15.2
Projected	2022/2023	21.5	7.0	12.7	5.7	10.3	11.5	1.7	0.5	4.2	19.6	15.4
(high-growth scenario (HG))	2032/2033	21.5	6.7	12.6	5.9	10.9	12.1	1.6	0.4	3.9	18.9	15.0
	2042/2043	21.0	6.7	13.3	6.6	10.3	11.5	1.5	0.4	4.0	18.8	14.8
Projected	2022/2023	20.8	6.3	12.8	6.4	10.3	11.5	1.7	0.5	4.2	19.6	15.4
(slow-aging scenario (SA))	2032/2033	20.4	5.6	12.7	7.1	10.8	12.0	1.6	0.4	4.0	19.1	15.1
	2042/2043	20.2	5.9	13.4	7.6	10.3	11.4	1.5	0.4	4.0	19.0	14.9
Projected	2022/2023	16.6	5.2	11.1	5.8	7.1	9.2	2.0	-0.1	4.3	19.6	15.3
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2032/2033	13.8	3.7	10.0	6.3	6.1	8.0	2.0	0.1	4.0	18.8	14.8
	2042/2043	11.6	2.7	10.2	7.5	5.1	6.9	2.0	0.1	3.8	18.2	14.4

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.18

Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Alberta



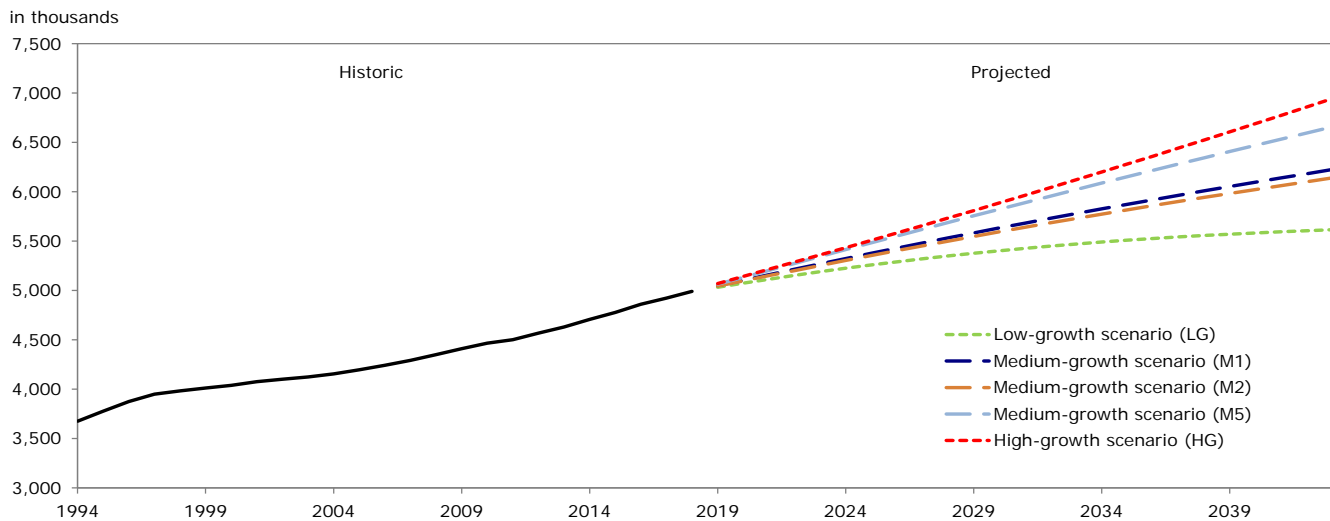
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

British Columbia

- British Columbia's population would continue to grow over the next 25 years according to all scenarios. Its population is projected to reach between 5,615,700 (scenario LG) and 6,942,300 (scenario HG) by 2043, compared to 4,991,700 in 2018.
- The projected annual growth rate of British Columbia is below the national average in four scenarios (LG, FA, M1 and M2), owing primarily to negative natural increase and relatively small gains in interprovincial migration. The province's demographic weight within the country would be between 13.2% (scenario M2) and 14.3% (scenario M5) by 2043, compared to 13.5% in 2018.
- The main factor of population growth in British Columbia is international migratory increase, followed by net gains in interprovincial migration. Growth is slowed by declines in natural increase, which eventually becomes negative throughout the projection in all but two scenarios (HG and SA).
- From 42.2 years in 2018, the median age of the population of British Columbia would be between 43.1 years (scenario SA) and 47.9 years (scenario FA) in 2043. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is projected to reach between 22.7% (scenario SA) and 27.8% (scenario FA), up from 18.3% in 2018. These two indicators remain above the Canadian average in all scenarios.

Figure 3.19
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, British Columbia



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.15

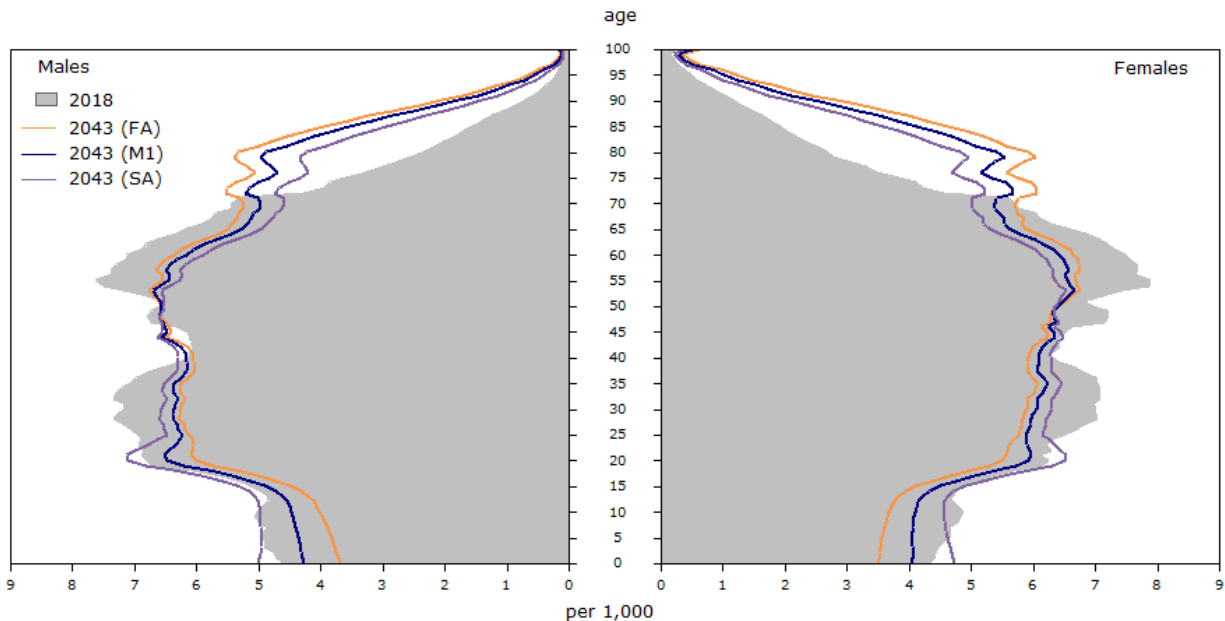
Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, British Columbia

Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	17.4	6.9	14.3	7.4	3.7	5.5	1.7	-0.1	6.8	24.7	17.8
	1997/1998	8.5	4.0	11.0	7.1	7.1	10.2	2.8	-0.3	-2.5	13.0	15.6
	2017/2018	14.1	1.3	9.0	7.7	11.3	8.5	2.4	5.2	1.6	11.1	9.6
Projected	2022/2023	7.2	-0.3	8.1	8.4	5.8	8.2	2.6	0.2	1.7	13.3	11.6
(low-growth scenario (LG))	2032/2033	3.9	-2.7	7.2	9.9	4.8	7.5	2.7	0.0	1.7	13.5	11.7
	2042/2043	1.8	-4.0	7.3	11.4	4.2	7.1	2.9	-0.1	1.7	13.8	12.1
Projected	2022/2023	10.4	1.0	8.7	7.7	7.7	9.2	2.3	0.9	1.7	13.3	11.5
(medium-growth scenario (M1))	2032/2033	8.4	-0.5	8.1	8.6	7.1	9.1	2.3	0.3	1.7	13.4	11.7
	2042/2043	6.8	-1.5	8.4	9.9	6.7	9.0	2.4	0.1	1.6	13.8	12.1
Projected	2022/2023	9.8	0.9	8.7	7.8	7.8	9.2	2.3	0.9	1.2	12.4	11.3
(medium-growth scenario (M2))	2032/2033	7.8	-0.6	8.1	8.8	7.2	9.2	2.3	0.3	1.3	12.7	11.4
	2042/2043	6.3	-1.8	8.4	10.2	6.9	9.2	2.4	0.1	1.3	13.0	11.7
Projected	2022/2023	11.5	1.0	8.8	7.8	7.7	9.2	2.3	0.9	2.8	12.9	10.1
(medium-growth scenario (M3))	2032/2033	9.4	-0.5	8.2	8.7	7.0	9.0	2.3	0.3	2.9	13.2	10.3
	2042/2043	7.9	-1.6	8.4	10.0	6.5	8.8	2.4	0.1	3.0	13.6	10.6
Projected	2022/2023	11.1	0.9	8.7	7.8	7.7	9.2	2.3	0.9	2.4	11.4	9.0
(medium-growth scenario (M4))	2032/2033	9.0	-0.6	8.1	8.8	7.0	9.0	2.3	0.3	2.6	11.6	9.0
	2042/2043	7.4	-1.8	8.4	10.2	6.6	8.9	2.4	0.1	2.7	11.9	9.2
Projected	2022/2023	13.3	1.1	8.8	7.8	7.6	9.1	2.3	0.9	4.6	12.5	7.9
(medium-growth scenario (M5))	2032/2033	11.0	-0.3	8.3	8.6	6.7	8.8	2.3	0.3	4.6	12.4	7.8
	2042/2043	9.4	-1.4	8.5	9.9	6.1	8.5	2.4	0.1	4.7	12.6	7.9
Projected	2022/2023	13.8	2.0	9.4	7.4	10.0	10.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	13.2	11.4
(high-growth scenario (HG))	2032/2033	13.0	1.5	9.2	7.7	9.8	11.1	2.0	0.7	1.8	13.4	11.6
	2042/2043	12.4	0.9	9.6	8.7	9.9	11.7	2.1	0.3	1.6	13.8	12.2
Projected	2022/2023	12.9	1.2	9.4	8.3	10.0	10.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	13.2	11.5
(slow-aging scenario (SA))	2032/2033	11.6	0.1	9.3	9.2	9.8	11.1	2.0	0.7	1.8	13.5	11.7
	2042/2043	11.5	0.0	9.8	9.9	9.9	11.7	2.1	0.3	1.6	14.0	12.3
Projected	2022/2023	8.0	0.6	8.1	7.5	5.8	8.2	2.6	0.2	1.7	13.3	11.5
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2032/2033	5.4	-1.1	7.1	8.2	4.9	7.5	2.7	0.0	1.7	13.4	11.6
	2042/2043	3.0	-2.9	7.2	10.0	4.2	7.1	2.9	-0.1	1.6	13.6	12.0

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.20
Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, British Columbia



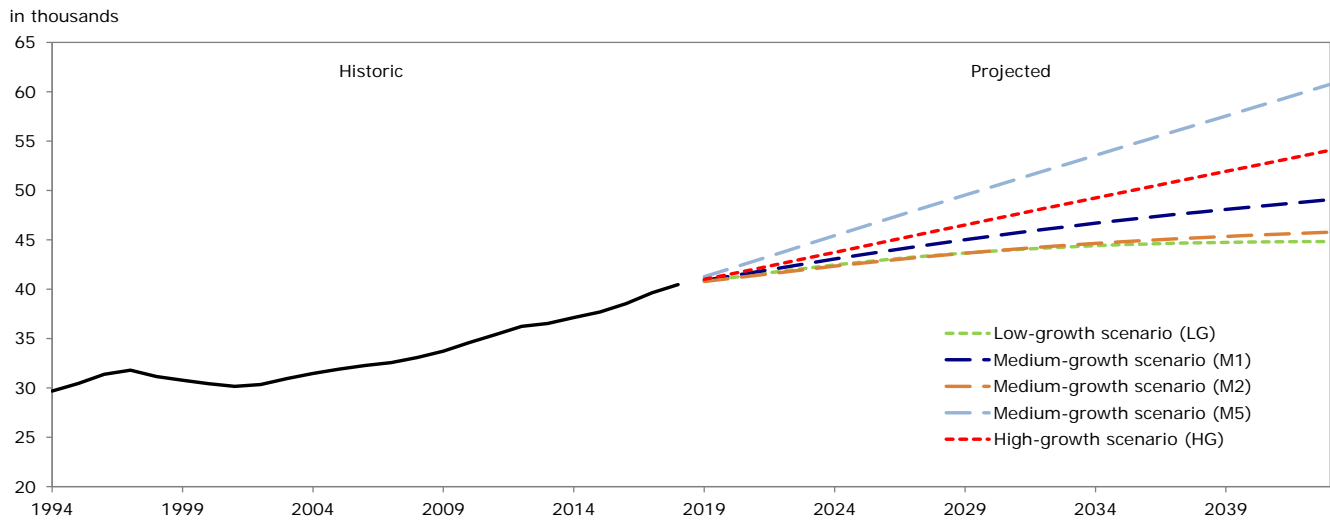
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Yukon

- Projection scenarios show that the population of Yukon would increase over the next 25 years. By 2043, Yukon's population would be between 44,800 (scenario LG) and 60,700 (scenario M5), compared to 40,500 in 2018.
- Future population growth in Yukon depends largely on international migration and, to a lesser extent, positive net interprovincial migration in certain scenarios (M3, M4 and M5).
- Similar to the rest of the territories, natural increase is projected to remain positive for Yukon over the projection period in all scenarios. However, rates of natural increase are comparatively lower in Yukon than in the other two territories, owing mainly to its relatively lower fertility and older age structure.
- The median age of the population of Yukon is projected to increase in all scenarios over the next 25 years. From 38.9 years in 2018, it would reach between 40.0 years (scenario SA) and 43.7 years (scenario FA) in 2043. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over would increase from 11.8% in 2018 to between 16.6% (scenario SA) and 20.6% (scenarios M3 and FA) by 2043.

Figure 3.21
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Yukon



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.16

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1977/1978 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Yukon

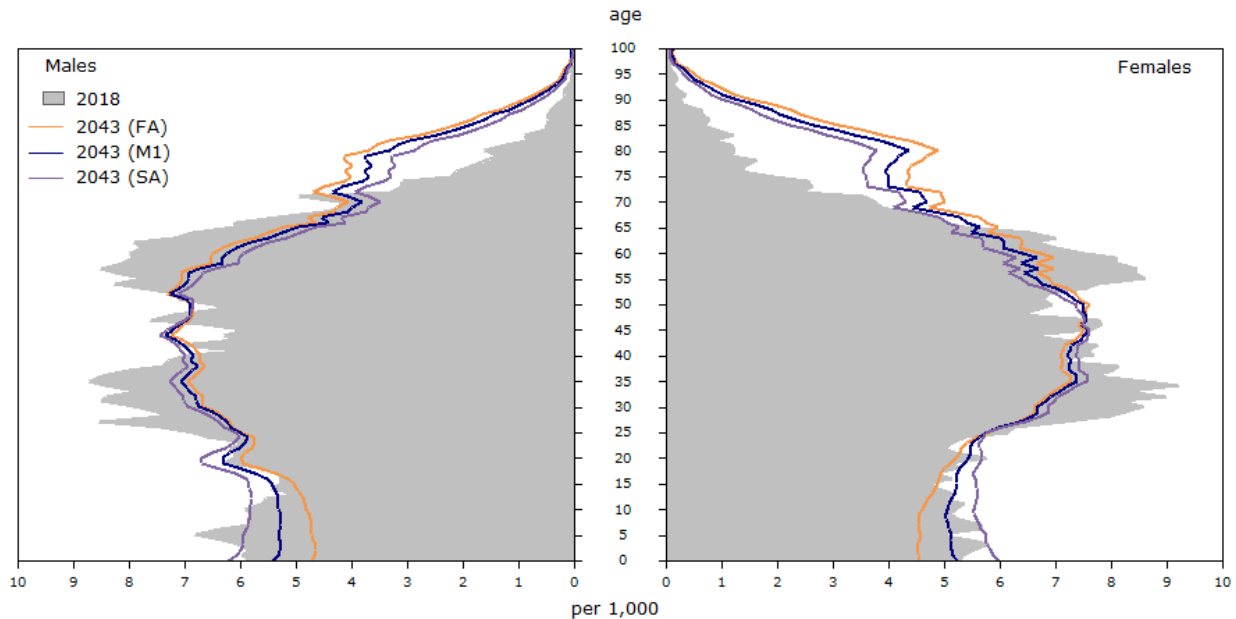
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1977/1978	27.9	15.5	19.9	4.3	0.7	2.8	2.1	0.0	11.6	124.7	113.0
	1997/1998	-22.6	9.2	13.2	4.1	0.4	2.5	2.6	0.5	-32.2	47.2	79.4
	2017/2018	21.4	5.4	11.3	5.9	10.8	6.6	1.9	6.1	5.2	42.5	37.3
Projected	2022/2023	7.6	3.5	10.4	6.9	4.8	6.6	1.9	0.2	-0.7	45.3	46.0
(low-growth scenario (LG))	2032/2033	3.0	0.8	9.4	8.6	4.4	6.3	1.9	0.0	-2.2	44.2	46.5
	2042/2043	0.3	0.0	9.5	9.5	3.8	5.9	2.0	-0.1	-3.5	44.2	47.7
Projected	2022/2023	10.3	4.7	11.2	6.5	6.2	7.4	1.7	0.5	-0.7	45.4	46.1
(medium-growth scenario (M1))	2032/2033	7.0	3.0	10.5	7.5	6.2	7.7	1.6	0.1	-2.2	44.3	46.6
	2042/2043	4.9	2.6	10.8	8.2	5.9	7.5	1.6	0.0	-3.5	44.4	47.9
Projected	2022/2023	7.5	4.3	10.9	6.6	6.4	7.5	1.7	0.5	-3.2	42.7	45.9
(medium-growth scenario (M2))	2032/2033	4.2	2.0	9.9	7.9	6.6	8.0	1.5	0.1	-4.4	41.6	46.0
	2042/2043	2.2	1.2	10.2	9.0	6.5	8.1	1.5	-0.1	-5.5	41.6	47.1
Projected	2022/2023	13.5	4.2	10.8	6.6	6.2	7.3	1.6	0.5	3.1	41.4	38.3
(medium-growth scenario (M3))	2032/2033	9.5	1.7	9.4	7.7	6.0	7.4	1.5	0.1	1.8	40.7	38.9
	2042/2043	6.7	1.0	9.6	8.7	5.6	7.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	40.9	40.8
Projected	2022/2023	17.4	4.4	11.0	6.6	6.0	7.2	1.7	0.5	6.9	37.7	30.7
(medium-growth scenario (M4))	2032/2033	13.6	2.3	9.9	7.7	5.5	7.0	1.6	0.1	5.8	36.6	30.8
	2042/2043	11.4	1.4	10.1	8.7	4.8	6.4	1.6	0.0	5.2	36.5	31.3
Projected	2022/2023	19.1	4.5	11.1	6.6	5.9	7.2	1.7	0.5	8.7	37.5	28.8
(medium-growth scenario (M5))	2032/2033	15.4	2.4	10.1	7.8	5.3	6.8	1.6	0.1	7.7	36.6	28.8
	2042/2043	13.4	1.4	10.3	8.8	4.5	6.1	1.6	0.0	7.5	36.5	29.0
Projected	2022/2023	13.0	6.0	12.1	6.1	7.8	8.2	1.5	1.1	-0.8	45.2	46.0
(high-growth scenario (HG))	2032/2033	11.3	5.1	11.7	6.6	8.4	9.5	1.4	0.3	-2.2	44.3	46.5
	2042/2043	10.1	4.9	12.2	7.3	8.5	9.9	1.4	0.0	-3.3	44.7	48.1
Projected	2022/2023	12.3	5.3	12.1	6.9	7.8	8.2	1.6	1.1	-0.7	45.3	46.0
(slow-aging scenario (SA))	2032/2033	10.2	3.8	11.8	8.0	8.4	9.4	1.4	0.3	-2.0	44.7	46.7
	2042/2043	9.5	4.0	12.4	8.4	8.5	9.8	1.4	0.0	-3.1	45.4	48.4
Projected	2022/2023	8.4	4.2	10.4	6.2	4.8	6.6	1.9	0.2	-0.7	45.3	46.0
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2032/2033	4.2	2.3	9.3	7.0	4.4	6.3	1.9	0.0	-2.4	43.9	46.3
	2042/2043	1.0	1.0	9.3	8.3	3.9	5.9	1.9	-0.1	-3.9	43.4	47.3

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.22

Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Yukon



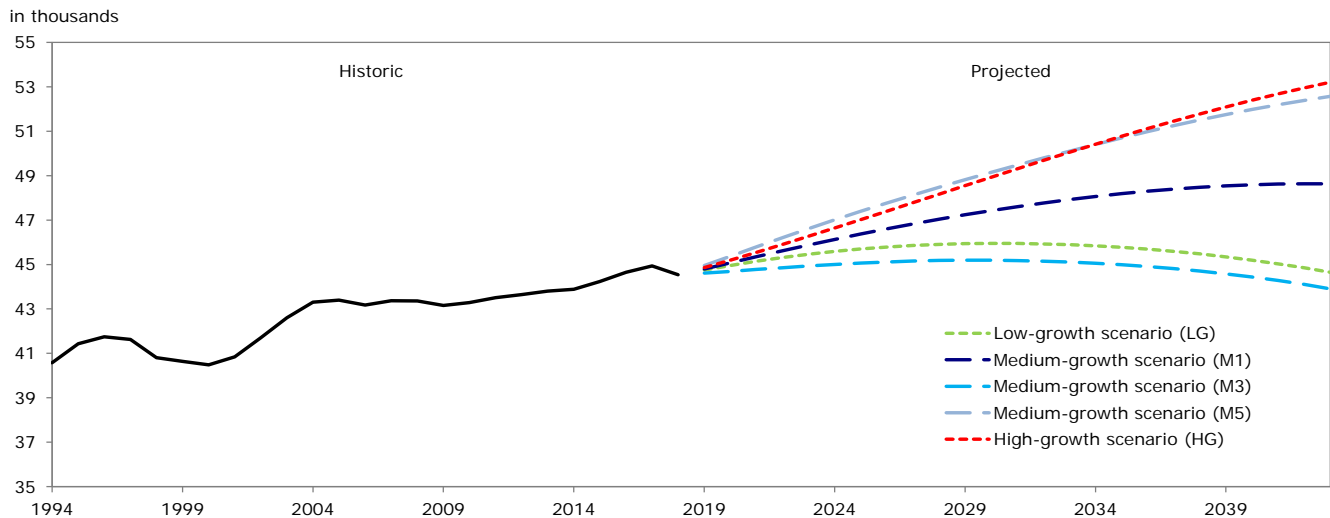
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Northwest Territories

- The population of the Northwest Territories is projected to number between 43,900 (scenario M3) and 53,200 (scenario HG) by 2043. The territory counted 44,500 inhabitants in 2018.
- Positive population growth in the territory is propelled entirely by international migratory increases and positive natural increase over the next 25 years.
- The Northwest Territories is projected to sustain losses in interprovincial migration in all scenarios, remaining consistent with historical trends. In a situation of significant losses, the population of the Northwest Territories could decline, as suggested by scenario M3.
- According to all projection scenarios, the Northwest Territories would remain the second-youngest population in Canada, after Nunavut. Nevertheless, over the next 25 years, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over would increase from 7.9% in 2018 to between 13.8% (scenario SA) and 17.0% (scenario FA) in 2043. From 34.8 years in 2018, the median age is projected to range between 35.3 years (scenario SA) and 39.0 years (scenario M5) in 2043, levels that would remain well below the projected Canadian average.

Figure 3.23
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Northwest Territories



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.17

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1997/1998 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Northwest Territories

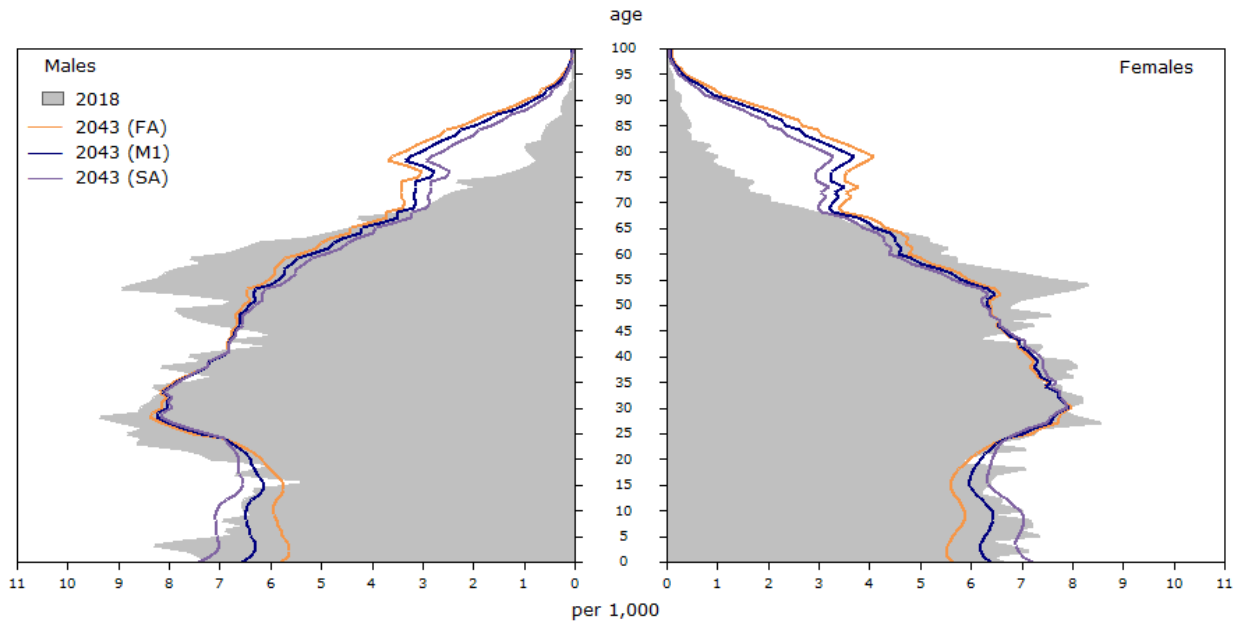
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1997/1998	-17.4	13.1	16.4	3.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.7	-31.6	57.6	89.2
	2017/2018	-8.8	8.5	14.1	5.5	3.0	5.7	1.0	-1.7	-20.3	36.7	57.0
Projected	2022/2023	3.3	6.3	12.2	5.9	7.5	8.3	0.8	0.0	-10.5	51.6	62.0
(low-growth scenario (LG))	2032/2033	-0.8	4.2	11.6	7.4	6.4	7.1	0.7	0.1	-11.4	50.6	62.0
	2042/2043	-4.4	3.3	12.0	8.7	4.3	5.0	0.8	0.1	-12.0	50.9	62.9
Projected	2022/2023	5.7	7.5	13.1	5.5	8.7	9.4	0.7	0.1	-10.6	51.6	62.1
(medium-growth scenario (M1))	2032/2033	3.2	6.4	12.9	6.5	8.2	8.7	0.7	0.1	-11.3	50.6	62.0
	2042/2043	-0.1	5.8	13.4	7.6	5.9	6.4	0.7	0.1	-11.7	51.1	62.8
Projected	2022/2023	2.5	7.5	13.1	5.6	8.8	9.5	0.7	0.1	-13.8	51.9	65.6
(medium-growth scenario (M2))	2032/2033	0.2	6.1	12.8	6.8	8.5	9.1	0.7	0.1	-14.4	50.8	65.3
	2042/2043	-3.2	5.2	13.3	8.2	6.4	6.9	0.7	0.2	-14.8	51.3	66.1
Projected	2022/2023	1.7	7.4	13.0	5.6	8.9	9.6	0.7	0.1	-14.6	48.3	62.9
(medium-growth scenario (M3))	2032/2033	-0.9	5.9	12.9	6.9	8.7	9.2	0.7	0.1	-15.5	47.3	62.8
	2042/2043	-4.4	4.9	13.3	8.5	6.5	7.1	0.7	0.2	-15.8	47.7	63.5
Projected	2022/2023	6.6	7.5	13.1	5.6	8.7	9.4	0.7	0.1	-9.6	40.6	50.3
(medium-growth scenario (M4))	2032/2033	4.3	6.2	12.9	6.6	8.1	8.6	0.7	0.1	-10.0	39.6	49.5
	2042/2043	1.3	5.4	13.2	7.8	5.7	6.3	0.7	0.1	-9.8	39.7	49.5
Projected	2022/2023	8.8	7.3	12.9	5.5	8.6	9.3	0.7	0.1	-7.2	39.7	46.9
(medium-growth scenario (M5))	2032/2033	6.2	6.0	12.5	6.5	7.8	8.4	0.7	0.1	-7.7	38.4	46.0
	2042/2043	3.5	5.2	12.8	7.5	5.5	6.0	0.7	0.1	-7.2	38.3	45.5
Projected	2022/2023	8.0	8.7	14.0	5.2	9.9	10.4	0.7	0.2	-10.7	51.4	62.1
(high-growth scenario (HG))	2032/2033	7.4	8.4	14.2	5.8	10.3	10.8	0.6	0.2	-11.3	50.5	61.8
	2042/2043	4.8	8.1	15.0	6.8	8.1	8.5	0.6	0.2	-11.4	51.3	62.7
Projected	2022/2023	7.4	8.1	14.0	5.9	9.9	10.4	0.7	0.2	-10.6	51.5	62.1
(slow-aging scenario (SA))	2032/2033	6.4	7.3	14.4	7.0	10.3	10.7	0.7	0.2	-11.2	51.0	62.3
	2042/2043	4.0	7.4	15.2	7.8	8.0	8.4	0.6	0.2	-11.4	52.2	63.6
Projected	2022/2023	3.9	6.9	12.2	5.3	7.5	8.3	0.8	0.0	-10.5	51.5	62.0
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2032/2033	0.4	5.4	11.5	6.2	6.4	7.1	0.7	0.1	-11.5	50.1	61.5
	2042/2043	-3.6	4.1	11.8	7.7	4.4	5.0	0.8	0.1	-12.0	49.9	61.9

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.24

Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Northwest Territories



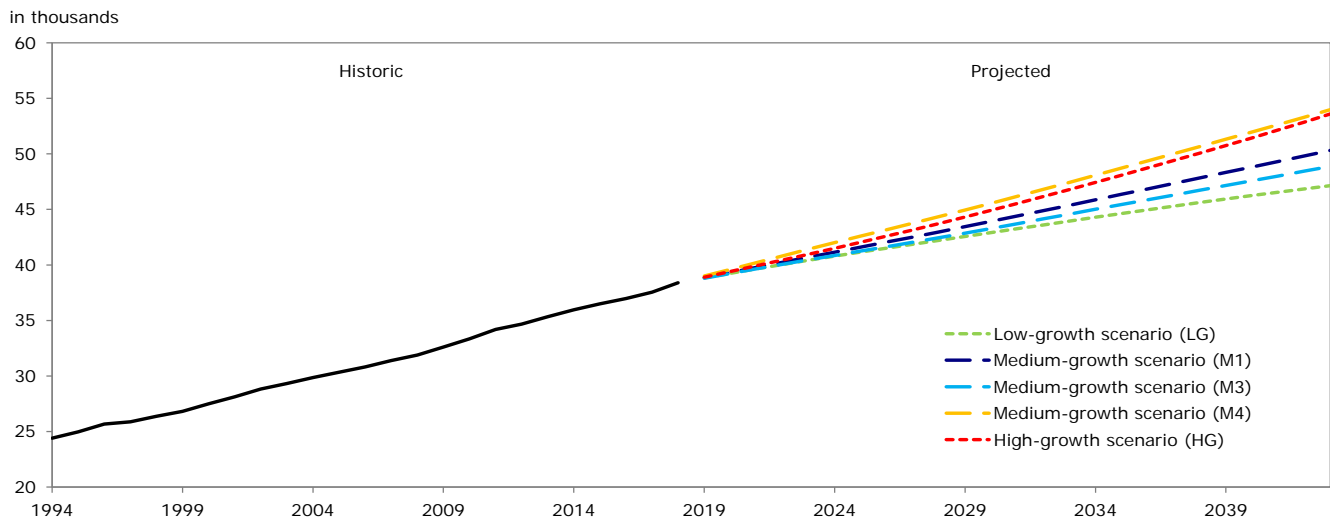
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Nunavut

- In all projection scenarios, Nunavut experiences an annual growth rate that is positive over the next 25 years. From 38,400 in 2018, the population of Nunavut would increase to between 47,100 (scenario LG) and 54,000 (scenario M4) in 2043.
- Fertility is the key driver of population growth in Nunavut, as its population would continue to increase despite losses in migration exchanges with the rest of Canada and almost no gains from international migration. All scenarios indicate strongly positive natural increase for the territory, a result of the fact that Nunavut would continue to hold the highest fertility rates in the country while also having a young age structure.
- The population of Nunavut is projected to remain the youngest in Canada in all scenarios. The median age of the population of Nunavut could in fact decrease over the next 25 years, according to scenarios HG and SA. The projected median age ranges between 25.6 years (scenario SA) and 28.7 years (scenario M5) in 2043, in comparison to 26.1 years in 2018.
- The proportion of persons aged 65 and over in Nunavut would more than double over the next 25 years according to all projection scenarios, from 3.9% in 2018 to between 8.4% (scenarios M4, M5 and HG) and 9.4% (scenario FA) in 2043. It would nevertheless remain by far the youngest population in the country.

Figure 3.25
Population, historic (1994 to 2018) and projected (2019 to 2043) according to selected scenarios, Nunavut



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.18

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, historic (1997/1998 to 2017/2018) and projected (2022/2023 to 2042/2043) according to various scenarios, Nunavut

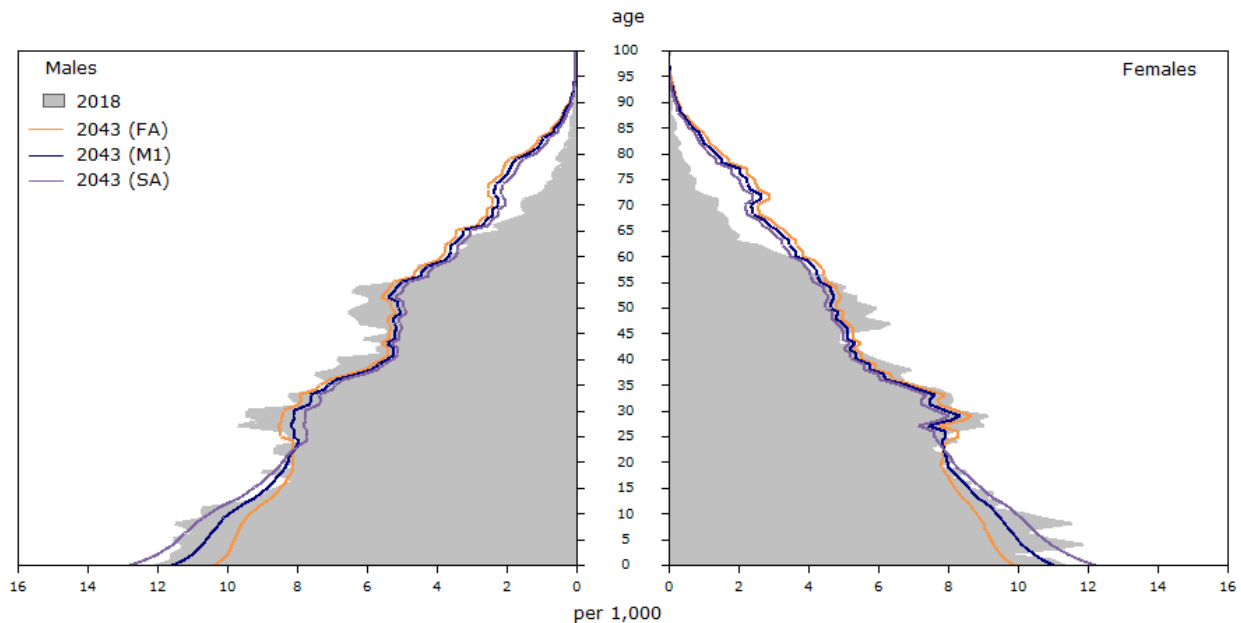
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration			Net interprovincial migration			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
crude rate per thousand												
Historic	1997/1998	19.3	23.8	28.4	4.6	-0.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	-4.2	38.7	42.9
	2017/2018	22.5	19.5	24.5	5.0	-0.1	0.8	0.8	-0.2	3.1	33.4	30.3
Projected	2022/2023	9.5	17.0	21.9	4.9	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	-7.6	26.6	34.3
(low-growth scenario (LG))	2042/2043	7.9	16.5	22.1	5.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	-8.6	25.0	33.6
Projected	2022/2023	6.2	15.4	21.3	5.9	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	-9.2	24.3	33.6
(medium-growth scenario (M1))	2042/2043	11.3	18.7	23.3	4.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-7.7	26.6	34.3
Projected	2022/2023	10.9	19.0	24.0	5.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	-8.5	24.9	33.4
(medium-growth scenario (M2))	2042/2043	10.0	18.5	23.6	5.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-8.8	24.2	33.0
Projected	2022/2023	10.8	18.5	23.2	4.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-8.1	27.4	35.5
(medium-growth scenario (M3))	2042/2043	10.7	18.8	24.0	5.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	-8.5	25.4	33.9
Projected	2022/2023	9.9	18.1	23.6	5.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-8.6	24.4	33.0
(medium-growth scenario (M4))	2042/2043	10.1	18.3	23.0	4.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-8.5	24.5	33.1
Projected	2022/2023	9.8	18.3	23.7	5.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	-8.9	22.6	31.5
(medium-growth scenario (M5))	2042/2043	8.9	17.6	23.4	5.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	-9.0	21.6	30.6
Projected	2022/2023	14.7	18.3	23.0	4.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-3.9	22.3	26.2
(medium-growth scenario (M6))	2042/2043	13.5	18.3	23.3	5.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-5.1	20.9	26.0
Projected	2022/2023	12.5	17.4	22.7	5.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	-5.2	20.4	25.6
(medium-growth scenario (M7))	2042/2043	13.1	18.3	23.0	4.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-5.6	20.4	26.0
Projected	2022/2023	12.0	18.5	23.5	5.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-6.8	19.3	26.1
(medium-growth scenario (M8))	2042/2043	11.0	17.5	22.7	5.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-6.9	18.9	25.7
Projected	2022/2023	13.1	20.4	24.8	4.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	-7.8	26.5	34.3
(high-growth scenario (HG))	2042/2043	13.7	21.5	26.0	4.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	-8.3	24.8	33.1
Projected	2022/2023	13.8	21.4	26.0	4.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	-8.3	24.1	32.5
(slow-aging scenario (SA))	2042/2043	12.6	19.9	24.8	4.9	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	-7.7	26.5	34.3
Projected	2022/2023	13.1	20.6	26.1	5.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	-8.1	25.0	33.1
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2042/2043	13.5	20.8	26.2	5.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	-8.0	24.5	32.5
Projected	2022/2023	9.9	17.4	21.8	4.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	-7.7	26.6	34.3
(fast-aging scenario (FA))	2042/2043	8.6	17.3	22.0	4.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	-8.9	24.7	33.6
Projected	2042/2043	6.5	16.1	21.1	5.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	-9.6	23.9	33.5

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.26

Population (in relative value), historic (2018) and projected (2043) according to selected scenarios, Nunavut



Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Section 4 – Conclusion

The present edition of the projections incorporates many new approaches in terms of methodology and assumptions. These changes, which also take into account the most recent demographic trends, generate novel results that should not be compared to previous editions without caution.

Overall, the national picture remains largely a continuation of the trends projected in the previous edition, with population aging being a prominent and inevitable feature of population change in the coming years. This pattern is significant, as the proportion of the population represented by persons of traditional working age (15 to 64 years) is projected to decrease over the coming decades as the baby-boom cohort gradually moves into the population aged 65 and over. The results of the various scenarios highlight the fact that a reversal of population aging is unlikely, only its pace would quicken or slow.

These results also demonstrate that the growth of the Canadian population would slow over the coming years, largely a result of the increasing number of deaths that would limit the contribution of natural increase to population growth. Yet, the fact that the Canadian population would continue to grow is itself noteworthy, at a time where the populations of many developed countries have already begun or are expected to soon begin to decrease.

The results at the provincial and territorial level, however, show considerable diversity and in some cases, changes in comparison to previous editions. Projection results show that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories would experience population decrease in certain scenarios, while Newfoundland and Labrador would see its population decrease in all projection scenarios. These projected developments for Newfoundland and Labrador in particular reflect the trends experienced in this province in recent years: generally, low fertility, relatively old age structure, low levels of immigration and (generally) net interprovincial migration losses which have resulted in low population growth or population decline in the years following the previous edition's release. However, one should remember that projection results are sometimes very different from one interprovincial migration assumption to the next, showing how sensitive these regions are to this component; thus, a future change in this regard could result in a considerably different population evolution.

In contrast to most of the Atlantic provinces, the Prairie provinces—Alberta in particular—are projected to experience growth rates much higher than the national average in the coming years, reflecting their higher fertility, younger-than-average age structure, and stronger levels of immigration.

Projected trends in the territories continue to differ substantially from the rest of Canada, owing largely to their higher than average fertility rates (particularly in Nunavut) and relatively young populations. There is also considerable variation between the three territories themselves in terms of the main drivers of population growth, with Nunavut relying nearly exclusively on natural increase and the Northwest Territories and Yukon owing more of their growth to international migratory increase.

All in all, the results of this edition of projections show considerable differences in population growth both across the regions of Canada and between the different scenarios for a given region. This variation demonstrates without doubt that the future of the Canadian population is far from determined. As a result, projection users should consider several scenarios in combination when using these results.

Glossary

Baby boom:

Cohort of individuals born between 1946 and 1965 in Canada.

Base population:

Population used as the starting point for a projection.

Centenarians:

Persons aged 100 years and over.

Child dependency ratio:

The number of persons aged 14 years and under per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years.

Cohort:

Represents a group of persons who have experienced a specific demographic event for a given period that may be one year. For example, the married cohort of 1966 consists of the number of persons who married in 1966.

Components of population growth:

Each of the classes of events generating population changes. Births, deaths and migration are the components that modify the size of the total population, as well as its composition by age and sex, for example.

Demographic dependency ratio:

The number of persons aged 14 years and under and 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years.

Emigration:

The sum of all Canadian citizens or landed immigrants who leave Canada to settle permanently in another country.

Fertility:

Demographic phenomenon in relation to live births which can be considered from the point of view of women, men or couples.

Immigration:

Sum of all entries into Canada of landed immigrants from other countries, involving a change in usual place of residence.

International migration:

Sum of all movements of persons between Canada and a foreign country which involve a change in the usual place of residence.

Interprovincial migration:

Sum of all movements of persons within Canada's provincial/territorial boundaries involving a change in usual place of residence.

Life expectancy:

A statistical measure derived from the life table indicating the average number of years of life remaining for a population at a specific age, if the people comprising that population would experience the mortality rates observed in a given year during their lives.

Median age:

An age x , such that exactly one half of the population is older than x and the other half is younger than x .

Migratory increase:

Change in the size of a population owing to the difference between the number of migrants who settle within a geographic area and the number of migrants who leave that same area during a given period.

Natural increase:

Change in the size of a population owing to the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths during a given period.

Net emigration:

The sum of emigration, minus return emigration, plus net temporary emigration.

Non-permanent residents:

Persons who had a work or study permit or who were refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.

Older seniors:

Persons aged 80 years and over.

Population increase:

Change in the size of a population between two dates.

Population projection:

Future population size resulting from a set of assumptions regarding the demographic and non-demographic components of growth.

Population pyramid:

Bar chart that shows the distribution of a population by age and sex.

Return emigration:

Canadian citizens or landed immigrants who emigrated from Canada and returned to settle there.

Senior dependency ratio:

The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years.

Senior population:

Persons aged 65 years and over.

Temporary emigration:

Canadian citizens or landed immigrants who are living abroad temporarily and no longer have a usual place of residence in Canada.

Total fertility rate:

Sum of age-specific fertility rates that can be observed during specific periods in order to obtain the period total fertility rate (PTFR), or, over the course of the reproductive life of a cohort of women, to obtain the cohort total fertility rate (CTFR), also known as cohort completed fertility. The indicator provides an average number of children by woman, given that she would survive thorough the end of the reproductive age span and would experience a given set of age-specific fertility rates.