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Immigration and Diversity: Population Projections for Canada and its Regions, 2011 to 2036

by the Demosim team
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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- ^P preliminary
- ^r revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Highlights

Immigrant and second-generation populations

- Based on the projection scenarios used, immigrants would represent between 24.5% and 30.0% of Canada's population in 2036, compared with 20.7% in 2011. These would be the highest proportions since 1871.
- In 2036, between 55.7% and 57.9% of Canada's immigrant population could have been born in Asia, up from 44.8% estimated in 2011, while between 15.4% and 17.8% could have been born in Europe, down from 31.6% in 2011.
- The proportion of the second-generation population, i.e., non immigrants with at least one parent born abroad, within the total Canadian population would also increase. In 2036, nearly one in five people would be of second generation, compared with 17.5% in 2011.
- Together, immigrants and second-generation individuals could represent nearly one person in two (between 44.2% and 49.7%) in 2036, up from 2011 (38.2%).

Languages

- According to all scenarios used for these projections, the population whose mother tongue is neither English nor French would be up and could account for between 26.1% and 30.6% of Canada's population in 2036, versus 20.0% in 2011.
- As in 2011, immigrants would make up the majority—close to 70% in all scenarios—of the population whose mother tongue is neither English nor French. However, close to 40% of these other-mother-tongue immigrants would have adopted English or French as the language spoken most often at home, either alone or with other languages.

Visible minority status

- According to the results of these projections, in 2036, among the working-age population (15 to 64 years), of special interest for the application of the *Employment Equity Act*, between 34.7% and 39.9% could belong to a visible minority group, compared with 19.6% in 2011.
- In all the projection scenarios, South Asian would still be the main visible minority group in 2036, followed by the Chinese. However, the most rapidly growing groups would be the Arab, Filipino and West Asian groups, given that they represent a higher proportion in the immigrant population than in the population as a whole.

Religion

- The proportion of people who report having no religion in the total population would continue to increase, and could represent between 28.2% and 34.6% in 2036 (compared with 24.0% in 2011). This proportion would be similar to Catholics (between 29.2% and 32.8% in 2036, down from 2011 [38.8%]). In 2036, Catholicism would remain the religion with the largest number of followers.
- The number of people affiliated with non-Christian religions could almost double by 2036 and could represent between 13% and 16% of Canada's population, compared with 9% in 2011. The Muslim, Hindu and Sikh faiths, which are over-represented among immigrants compared to their demographic weight in the population as a whole, would see the number of their followers grow more quickly, even if it would continue to represent a modest share of the total Canadian population.

Regional analysis

- The results of the different scenarios show that in all provinces and territories, the number and the proportion of immigrants in the population would increase between 2011 and 2036.
- Based on all the projection scenarios, the geographic distribution of immigrants among the various regions in 2036 would be similar to the estimate in 2011. The vast majority (between 91.7% and 93.4%) would continue to live in a census metropolitan area (CMA). The three primary areas of residence for immigrants would remain Toronto (between 33.6% and 39.1%), Montréal (between 13.9% and 14.6%) and Vancouver (between 12.4% and 13.1%).
- According to all the scenarios for these projections, more than one in two people in 2036 would be an immigrant or the child of an immigrant in Toronto (between 77.0% and 81.4%), Vancouver (between 69.4% and 74.0%), Calgary (between 56.2% and 63.3%) and Abbotsford – Mission (between 52.5% and 57.4%). In 2011, the corresponding proportions were 74.1% in Toronto, 65.6% in Vancouver, 48.0% in Calgary and 49.7% in Abbotsford – Mission.
- The results of the projections show that the proportion of the working-age population (aged 15 to 64) who belong to a visible minority group would increase in all areas of the country, in all the scenarios. This proportion would surpass 40% in Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg and Abbotsford – Mission. It would remain lower in non-metropolitan areas.
- The results of the projections indicate that religious diversity would be up in all areas considered by 2036. The increase would be more substantial in areas that were the most homogeneous in 2011, i.e., Quebec (excluding Montréal) and in the Atlantic provinces, primarily because of the rise in the proportion of people who reported having no religion.
- The most religiously diverse areas in 2011 would remain as such in 2036. Among them, Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton, which had a large proportion of immigrants among their population in 2011, would continue to be diverse, in particular as a result of the increase in the proportion of persons reporting a non-Christian religion.

Introduction

Canada's population has long included a large proportion of immigrants. Since Canadian Confederation in 1867, the proportion of immigrants has never fallen below 13% (Statistics Canada 2010). This proportion has been continually rising over the past 30 years, to 20.7% in 2011.

This recent period was characterized by sustained immigration, increased diversification of the birthplaces of immigrants and immigrant selection intended to meet economic needs and, to a lesser extent, to promote family reunification and welcome vulnerable people (refugees). During this period, the vast majority of immigrants who settled in Canada were from Asia, with China, India and the Philippines being the main source countries (Chagnon 2013). In comparison, before the 1970s, immigrants who settled in Canada were mostly from Europe and the United States (Houle et al. 2016; Statistics Canada 2013a; McInnis 2000). As a result, the massive influx of immigrants from new immigration source countries during this 30-year period, combined with their Canadian-born progeny, transformed Canada's ethnocultural portrait in a lasting way.

According to Coleman (2006), Canada was similar to a number of European countries, in that it began a third demographic transition in the early 1970s. Coleman (2006) noted that, in countries with high immigration and low fertility, the ethnocultural portrait of the population is destined to change substantially and permanently. Canada today is characterized by this dynamic, in which low fertility and high immigration lead to greater ethnocultural diversity within the population. As evidence of this assertion, international migratory increase surpassed natural increase in Canada in the late 1990s (Statistics Canada 2008), and international migratory increase is projected to remain the main component of this increase in the future (Statistics Canada 2014a).

In the context of these changes and their various potential public policy implications, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) asked Statistics Canada to prepare new projections of the ethnocultural composition of Canada's population over the next 25 years. These new projections, which take into account the most recent demographic trends and data as well as the new methodological features and projected characteristics integrated into the Demosim projection model (see Caron-Malenfant [2015] for more information), are both an update and an extension of the projections published in 2010 (Statistics Canada 2010).

The main objective of these projections is to assess the sensitivity of ethnocultural diversity trends over the next 25 years to certain key aspects of immigration, such as the number of new immigrants, their geographic distribution and their origin. In addition, emphasis will be placed on how these key aspects of immigration could affect the future ethnocultural diversity of various regions of Canada.

This report consists of two main sections. The first section sets out the assumptions and scenarios chosen for this projection exercise. The second presents the key projection results in two parts: (1) an overall portrait; and (2) an analysis in the form of brief portraits of the provinces and a selection of regions (Montréal, Toronto, Vancouver and a region combining the three territories). Each portrait includes a table and one or more figures that summarize the main projection results at the regional level. Readers and data users can refer to the tables in the appendix for more detailed results. Finally, a glossary with definitions of the more specialized terms is provided at the end of this report.

The methodological complement to this report gives an overview of the projection model, the base population, data sources and methods used. Readers interested in the methodology behind the projections are invited to consult the publication *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a).

For more information about the other projected dimensions of the composition of the Canadian population, please consult the other two analytical reports from this Demosim projection cycle: *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015) and *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Base population and projection model

The starting point for this projection exercise is May 10, 2011, the reference date of the 2011 Canadian Census of Population and the National Household Survey (NHS), which were conducted simultaneously. The base population was developed from the 2011 NHS microdata file. To ensure that the data would best represent Canada's population on the NHS reference date, they were adjusted to take into account the institutional population, net census undercoverage and the population living on incompletely enumerated Indian settlements or reserves. In addition to the variables in the NHS, other variables were added to the base population through data linkage, such as immigrant admission category (economic immigrant, family reunification, refugees and other immigrants) for those who have been admitted since 1980. Following these adjustments, the Demosim base population contained close to 7.3 million records representing 34,273,000 people.

The projection results presented in this report were produced using the Demosim microsimulation projection model. In addition to the characteristics found in the usual projections developed using the cohort-component method (age, sex and place of residence), this model can be used to project many other characteristics of Canada's population, particularly ethnocultural characteristics such as country of birth, generation status, visible minority group, religion and mother tongue. Demosim can also produce results at detailed geographic levels. These projections were developed at the CMA level. Many products have been developed using the Demosim model, including *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031* (Statistics Canada 2010), *Population Projections by Aboriginal Identity in Canada, 2006 to 2031* (Statistics Canada 2011) and, more recently, *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015).

To update the projected population characteristics during simulation, Demosim models a number of both demographic and non-demographic events. Demographic events include fertility, mortality and internal and international migration. Other events include intergenerational "transmission" of language, visible minority status and religion, as well as changes that may arise during a person's life with regard, for example, to language spoken most often at home, self-reported religion and education.

The complete list of events modelled by Demosim as well as the data sources and methods that made up the projection model are described in a separate document (Box 1).

Box 1 – To find out more about the base population, data sources and methodology behind these projections

For more information on the content of the Demosim model, the base population, and the data sources and methods used to model the events that these projections take into account, please consult the publication *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a), the methodological complement to this projection report.

Assumptions and scenarios

Assumptions

As with every demographic projection exercise, assumptions on future trends needed to be developed for each demographic component. The assumptions for this projection exercise were chosen to meet two specific objectives: 1) to estimate the sensitivity of certain measures of ethnocultural diversity in Canada to specific aspects of immigration and other demographic and non-demographic components, and 2) to provide a plausible range of demographic trends for specific subpopulations (by visible minority group, religion, country of birth, etc.).

The assumptions were chosen by Statistics Canada in consultation with the IRCC. They were also submitted to the Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies, a committee of independent researchers and experts that gave some recommendations. The Demosim scientific committee also made recommendations on the choice of some assumptions.

To get the most out of existing analyses, several assumptions selected were inspired by previous projection exercises. Therefore, it was possible to draw on the analysis and consultation work done during preparation of the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a), especially the assumptions relating to the key demographic components: fertility, mortality, emigration, immigration and non-permanent residents.¹ More information about the reasons behind the selection of these assumptions can be found in the technical report for this projection exercise, *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038): Technical Report on Methodology and Assumptions* (Statistics Canada 2014b), which will be referred to extensively in this report. In addition, some assumptions used for the *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015), particularly those relating to Aboriginal populations, have been reproduced here in full.

The choice of assumptions was related to the methods used to model the different components projected. Readers will find additional information in the methodological report of these projections (Statistics Canada 2017a).

The next section presents the assumptions selected with regard to immigration, emigration, non permanent residents, internal migration, fertility, the attribution of characteristics to newborns, mortality, language changes and intragenerational religious mobility² (Table 1).

1. In developing these assumptions, a survey of Canadian demographers was conducted to find out their opinions on short- and medium-term future demographic trends with regard to fertility, mortality and immigration levels, as well as emigration and the number of non-permanent residents (for more information, see Bohnert [2014]).

2. The assumptions presented pertain to the entire population. Other assumptions specific to Aboriginal populations, a subgroup of the population also projected in the Demosim model, are also presented. Unless otherwise indicated, these assumptions are the same as those used in the constant fertility scenario presented in the publication *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015). Use of alternative assumptions for Aboriginal people would have had only a marginal effect on the results in this report. The main assumptions relating to Aboriginal populations are discussed briefly in the "Other assumptions" subsection of this report.

Table 1
Summary of the main assumptions selected

Component	Number of assumptions	Assumption
Immigration rate ¹	3	-Low: 5.0 per 1,000 -Medium: 8.3 per 1,000 -High: 10.0 per 1,000
Provincial and territorial distribution of immigrants upon arrival	3	-Estimated between July 2010 and June 2015 -Estimated between July 2005 and June 2010 -Estimated between July 2000 and June 2005
Composition of immigration by country of birth ²	2	-Estimated between July 2010 and June 2015 -Estimated between July 2005 and June 2010
Net emigration rate ³	3	-Low: Estimated from 2002/2003 to 2011/2012, adjusted down for Ontario and British Columbia -Medium: Estimated from 2002/2003 to 2011/2012 -High: Estimated from 2002/2003 to 2011/2012, adjusted up for Ontario and British Columbia
Differential emigration	1	-Estimated from 1995 to 2010
Net non-permanent residents ³	3	-Low: Net of zero starting in 2016/2017 -Medium: Progressive levelling-off to zero in 2021/2022 -High: Progressive levelling-off to zero in 2031/2032
Internal migration rate	4	-Average: 1996/2001, 2001/2006 and 2006/2011 -Estimated between 1996 and 2001 -Estimated between 2001 and 2006 -Estimated between 2006 and 2011
Differential internal migration	1	-Average: 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011
Fertility ³	3	-Low: 1.53 children per woman -Medium: 1.67 children per woman -High: 1.88 children per woman
Differential fertility	1	-Estimated between 2010 and 2011
Attribution of visible minority group to newborns	1	-Estimated in 2011
Attribution of religion to newborns	1	-Estimated in 2011
Attribution of mother tongue and language most often spoken at home to newborns	1	-Estimated in 2011
Life expectancy ^{3,4}	3	-Low: Males = 83.5 years / Females = 86.1 years in 2036 -Medium: Males = 84.6 years / Females = 87.2 years in 2036 -High: Males = 86.2 years / Females = 89.0 years in 2036
Differential mortality	1	-Estimated from 1991 to 2006
Intragenerational transition of language most spoken at home	1	-Estimated between 2001 and 2006
Intragenerational religious mobility	2	-Estimated between 2001 and 2011 -Estimated between 1991 and 2001
Level of education	1	-Progressive levelling-off in trends and maintenance of the gap between groups
Marital status	1	-Progressive levelling-off in trends and maintenance of the gap between groups

1. The low assumption is taken directly from the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)*, Statistics Canada (2014a).

2. These assumptions on the composition of immigration by country of birth are made at the provincial and territorial level.

3. Assumptions taken from the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)*, Statistics Canada (2014a).

4. The life expectancies projected in 2036 are the result of projections and not target values associated with the assumptions. The life expectancy projected in 2036 would be different from one scenario to the next if the assumption with respect to mortality rates by age and sex were the same in all of these scenarios because of differences in the composition of the population in each scenario.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Immigration

An analysis of recent immigration data shows that over the past 20 years, there have been many changes in the number of immigrants that Canada admits annually, in the composition of immigration by country of birth and where immigrants settle upon their arrival (Chagnon 2013). Given the fluctuations over time in each of these three dimensions of immigration—and therefore the uncertainty associated with them—more than one assumption was developed for each.

Annual number of immigrants

For the period from May 2011 to June 2016, the annual number of immigrants added to Canada's population during the projection is based simply on the estimated numbers from the Demographic Estimates Program (DEP), which uses IRCC data. Starting in July 2016, three different assumptions have been used: low, medium and high immigration.

For the low-immigration assumption, the number of immigrants in 2016 corresponds to the lower limit of the range of the IRCC's 2016 immigration plan (the most recent plan available when the report was prepared),^{3,4} or 280,000 immigrants, representing an immigration rate of 8.0 immigrants per 1,000 population.⁵ Starting in 2017, the low assumption involves a progressive decrease in the immigration rate to 5.0 immigrants per 1,000 population in 2022, which is held constant thereafter. This assumption is similar to the one used in *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).⁶

The medium and high assumptions were developed in a similar fashion. In 2016, the number of immigrants corresponds to the target number of immigrants in the 2016 immigration plan (300,000 immigrants, or a rate of 8.3 per 1,000 population) for the medium assumption and to the upper limit of the plan (305,000 immigrants, or a rate of 8.4 per 1,000 population) for the high assumption. Under the medium assumption, the rate is then held constant until the end of the projection, while under the high assumption, it progressively increases to 10.0 immigrants per 1,000 population by 2022 and subsequently remains constant.

The medium and high assumptions for this projection both involve slightly higher immigration rates than those used in *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).⁷ Since those projections were published, we have witnessed two consecutive years of increases in the federal government's immigration targets following several years of stability.⁸ The immigration rates selected for these two assumptions remain comparable to the average rates provided by the demographers who responded to the Opinion Survey on Future Demographic Trends.⁹

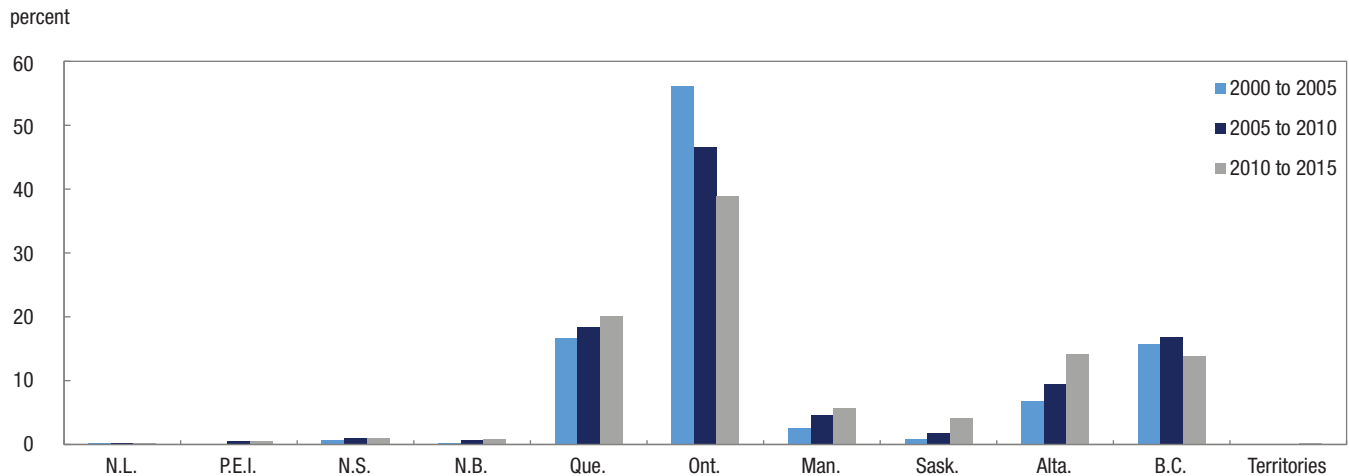
Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival in Canada

Three assumptions on the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada were also selected. These assumptions reflect the settlement patterns of immigrants that were observed during the following three periods: 1) July 2000 to June 2005, 2) July 2005 to June 2010 and 3) July 2010 to June 2015 (Figure 1).

Between 2000 and 2005, the distribution of immigrants upon arrival was particularly favourable to Ontario and British Columbia, but less so to Quebec and the Prairie provinces. In contrast, between 2010 and 2015, Ontario

3. A summary of the 2016 immigration plan is available online (accessed April 11, 2016): <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/notices/2016-03-08.asp>. For 2016, the assumption on the breakdown of immigrants by admission category (economic immigrants, family reunification or refugees) corresponds to the target in the 2016 immigration plan. For the other projection years, the assumption involves a breakdown that corresponds to the one estimated between July 2010 and June 2015.
4. The 2017 immigration plan, which was released in November 2016, maintains the 2016 targets except for the top of the range, which increases from 305,000 in the 2016 plan to 320,000 in the 2017 plan. The breakdown of immigrants by admission category is slightly different in that it provides for a larger proportion of economic immigrants and family reunification, but a smaller proportion of refugees compared with the 2016 plan.
5. The denominator for calculating this rate is Canada's population as at July 1, 2016, obtained by applying to the estimated population as at December 31, 2015, a growth rate for Canada's population equal to the rate observed in 2015.
6. See Bohnert and Dion (2014) for more information on this assumption.
7. In those projections, the medium assumption involved an immigration rate of 7.5 immigrants per 1,000 population and the high assumption a rate of 9.0 per 1,000 population (Statistics Canada 2014a).
8. The target in the 2014 immigration plan (as in the 2007 to 2013 plan) was to accept between 240,000 and 265,000 immigrants (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/notices/2013-11-01.asp>, accessed on April 11, 2016). The 2015 plan had a target of between 260,000 and 285,000 immigrants (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/notices/2014-11-06.asp>, accessed on April 11, 2016), while the 2016 plan targeted between 280,000 and 305,000 immigrants (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/notices/2016-03-08.asp>, accessed on April 11, 2016). The 2015 and 2016 immigration plans were not known when the national projections were being prepared (Statistics Canada 2014a).
9. When asked "In your opinion, what will Canada's immigration rate (the number of immigrants per 1,000 persons in the Canadian population) most likely be in 2018, and in 2038?", respondents stated that an average immigration rate of 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population was the most likely in 2038. In response to the question "In your opinion, within what range, encompassing approximately 80% of possible trends, will the immigration rate in Canada likely fall in 2018, and in 2038?", the average upper limit given for 2038 was a rate of 9.6 immigrants per 1,000 population. For more information, see Bohnert (2014).

Figure 1
Provincial and territorial distribution of immigrants for three immigration periods (July to June), Canada, 2000 to 2015



Source: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.

received proportionally far fewer immigrants than in the past, while Quebec and the Prairie provinces received more. As for 2005 to 2010, the provincial distribution represents a middle ground between the distributions estimated during the other two periods¹⁰ for most provinces and territories.

For 2016, an adjustment is made so that the share of immigrants received by Quebec corresponds to the share in the immigration plans of IRCC and Quebec's Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion (MIDI).¹¹ In all cases, the proportion of immigrants received by Quebec in 2016 is lower than the proportion estimated for the three periods covered by the assumptions.

For the assumption that reflects the immigrant settlement patterns estimated during the period from July 2010 to June 2015, the adjustment for Quebec for 2016 is maintained until the end of the projection period, whereas in the other two assumptions, this adjustment is made only for 2016.

Composition of immigration by country of birth¹²

Two assumptions, each established at the province and territory level, on the composition of immigration by country of birth were selected. The first assumption is based on the composition of the cohorts of immigrants admitted to Canada between July 2010 and June 2015. Overall, the five most significant source countries during this period were, in order, the Philippines (14.6% of all immigrants admitted to Canada), India (12.8%), China (11.3%), Iran (4.3%) and Pakistan (3.8%).

The second assumption is based on the period from July 2005 to June 2010. Under this assumption, China (13.0%) is the main source country for immigration to Canada, with a rate 1.7 percentage points higher than in the first assumption. The share of immigrants from India (12.4%), and from the Philippines in particular (9.5%), are lower under this assumption. Lastly, also in this assumption, Pakistan (3.8%) and the United States (3.4%) are ranked fourth and fifth among countries that contribute the most to immigration to Canada.

10. An analysis of past data shows that the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada has not been stable over time since the early 1980s (Chagnon 2013). Moreover, trends in this regard are not linear; for example, the proportion of immigrants who settled in Ontario between 2005 and 2010 is similar to that estimated between 1980 and 1985. The period covered by the three assumptions, 2000 to 2015, is therefore representative of all the fluctuations observed over the past 35 years. Furthermore, the subprovincial distribution of immigrants in each province changes very little over time in the vast majority of provinces/regions. Accordingly, only one assumption was used with regard to the subprovincial distribution of immigrants.

11. The share that Quebec would receive in 2016 and after also depends on the assumption on the immigration level. In the low-immigration assumption, this share corresponds to the bottom of the range in the two immigration plans (48,500/280,000 or 17.3% of immigrants); in the medium-immigration assumption, it corresponds to the target number of immigrants in the two plans (50,000/300,000 or 16.7% of immigrants); and in the high-immigration assumption, it corresponds to the top of the range in the two plans (51,500/305,000 or 16.9% of immigrants). For more information on the content of the 2016 immigration plans, see the following websites: <http://www.midi.gouv.qc.ca/publications/fr/planification/Plan-immigration-2016.pdf> and <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/notices/2016-03-08.asp> [accessed on December 7, 2016].

12. Assumptions could be developed for other aspects of the composition of immigration, particularly language composition. The effects of various language composition assumptions relating to immigration are analyzed in detail in *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Emigration

Emigration is a demographic phenomenon that is difficult to estimate in Canada, in particular because people leaving the country have no legal obligation to report their departure. Nonetheless, we know that the number of emigrants is well below the number of immigrants. For example, between July 2015 and June 2016, a total of 321,000 immigrants settled in Canada, while the number of people who left the country was estimated at 64,000.¹³

Three assumptions, largely inspired by those used in the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a) were adopted to account for the inherent uncertainty of future emigration levels.^{14,15} Under the medium assumption, the risks of emigrating are in line with the average rates estimated by the Demographic Estimates Program (DEP) for the period from 2002/2003 to 2011/2012, and adjusted to account for some underestimation of the average rates in Ontario and British Columbia, in accordance with the method detailed in Bohnert et al. (2014). In this assumption, Canada's emigration rate is approximately 1.8 emigrants per 1,000 population¹⁶. The low and high assumptions differ from the medium assumption only for the populations living in Ontario and British Columbia, in accordance with the emigration assumptions used in *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).¹⁷ Overall, the low assumption corresponds to an emigration rate of approximately 1.5 per 1,000 population and the high assumption to a rate of 2.0 per 1,000 population during the projection. Rates are held constant throughout the projection.

These assumptions of emigration levels all comprise the same assumption on the composition of emigration according to various characteristics, which is based on estimates from 1995 to 2010 calculated from a linkage of data from the Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD) and immigration data. Analysis of these data shows that the characteristics of emigrants have remained stable over time. That is why only one assumption¹⁸ is proposed, suggesting a continuity in the differential emigration estimated from 1995 to 2010 into the future. According to this assumption, immigrants who have been in Canada for 15 years or less are more likely to emigrate than the rest of the population, with the exception of immigrants who arrived less than three years earlier and whose birthplace is not Western or Northern Europe, North America or Eastern Asia.

Net non-permanent residents

As with immigration and emigration, three assumptions were selected for future trends regarding net non-permanent residents.¹⁹ These assumptions are largely consistent with those in the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).

The annual number of net non-permanent residents in a given province or territory published by the DEP between May 2011 and June 2016 is used for all three assumptions.²⁰ Therefore, the three assumptions do not diverge until July 2016. For the low assumption, the net non-permanent residents is assumed to be nil for the rest of the projection. The medium and high assumptions both propose a progressive decrease in the net non-permanent residents to zero, in July 2021 for the medium assumption and in July 2031 for the high assumption.

The provincial/territorial distributions of net non-permanent residents are different under the medium and high assumptions. They are based on the ones used in the medium and high assumptions found in the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).²¹

13. See CANSIM table 051-0004 - Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories annual (persons), on the Statistics Canada website (accessed December 20, 2016): <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?id=0510004&pattern=%C3%89migration&p2=50&tabMode=dataTable&p1=1&retrLang=eng&srchLan=-1&lang=eng>.

14. In other words, the assumptions on the risk of emigrating are based on the same reference periods and data sources.

15. However, in contrast with these projections, the concept of net emigration is projected, rather than each of its components, i.e., emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration (see Statistics Canada [2017a] for more information).

16. The emigration rates actually reached during the projection may differ from those presented here if the composition of the population during the projection changes from that in the base population.

17. See Bohnert et al. (2014) for more information.

18. This assumption applies only to the population aged 18 and older. For the population 17 years and younger, only rates by age, sex and province/territory are used because of the limitations of the available data. For more information, see Statistics Canada (2017a).

19. The number of net non-permanent residents corresponds to the change in the number of non-permanent residents, either up or down, between two dates.

20. The numbers of non-permanent residents between 2011 and 2016 are taken directly from CANSIM table 051-0004 - Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (persons), on the Statistics Canada website: <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?id=0510004&pattern=%C3%89migration&p2=50&tabMode=dataTable&p1=1&retrLang=eng&srchLan=-1&lang=eng> (accessed April 15, 2016).

21. For more information on the distribution of net change in non-permanent residents by province or territory, see Chagnon et al. (2014).

Internal migration

Migration between the different parts of Canada has always been one of the most unstable components over time (Willbond 2014). Given that internal migration flows are particularly sensitive to various social and economic factors, they naturally change considerably and are difficult to project (Smith 1986). This component is the main factor behind the increase in certain parts of the country (Dion and Coulombe 2008). The uncertainty surrounding the future course of this component, combined with the importance it represents from a demographic standpoint, requires special attention. For this reason, four separate assumptions were selected for internal migration.

The first assumption is similar to the one used in the publication *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015). In this assumption, the contribution of internal migration to population growth in the different parts of the country is a reflection of what was observed on average during the 1996-to-2001, 2001-to-2006 and 2006-to-2011 periods. The other three assumptions differ in that the contribution of migration to the increase in particular parts of the country is not based on the average of the three periods, but on only one of them: 2006 to 2011 for the second assumption, 2001 to 2006 for the third, and 1996 to 2001 for the fourth.

Only one assumption was selected for the composition of migration flows. It is similar to the one used in the publication *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015).²² It is consistent with the average composition of migration observed during the combined periods 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011.²³ Analysis of the data from the 2001 and 2006 censuses and the 2011 NHS shows that the composition of migration flows changes little over time.

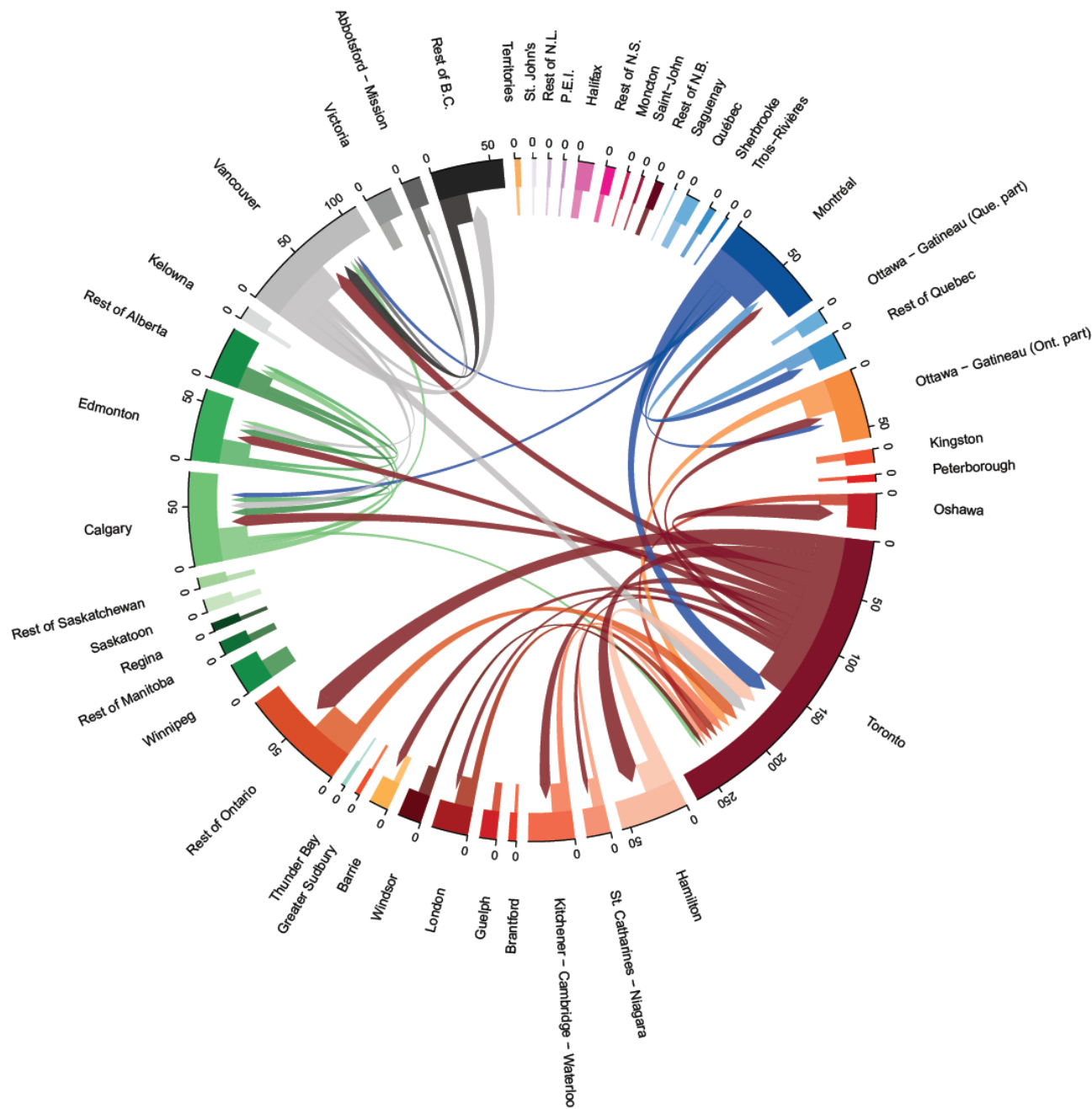
This analysis shows that, in general, well-educated people, young adults between the ages of 15 and 34 and people without children are more likely to migrate than the rest of the population when several characteristics such as immigrant status, time elapsed since immigration, generation status and knowledge of official languages are controlled.²⁴ It also shows that immigrants, and in particular those who arrived recently in Canada, migrate more than non-immigrants. Moreover, the internal migration patterns of immigrants differ from those of non-immigrants. For example, immigrants are less likely to move to a non-metropolitan area (Figures 2a and 2b). The data also reveal that people who belong to a visible minority are less likely to migrate than the rest of the population, while people who know both English and French are more likely to migrate when the above variables are controlled. These results may naturally differ from one part of the country to the next (Dion and Coulombe 2008).

22. Since this publication, however, a slight change was made to the methodology used to project internal migration in order to steer migrants toward a region with a francophone concentration, on the basis of various characteristics, including immigrant status, the individual's place of origin and knowledge of official languages. For more information, see *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a).

23. For more information on the rationale for this assumption, see Statistics Canada (2015).

24. For a complete list of the characteristics taken into consideration in the internal migration models, see *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Figure 2a
Interregional migration flows, immigrants, total for the 1996-to-2001, 2001-to-2006 and 2006-to-2011 periods, Canada

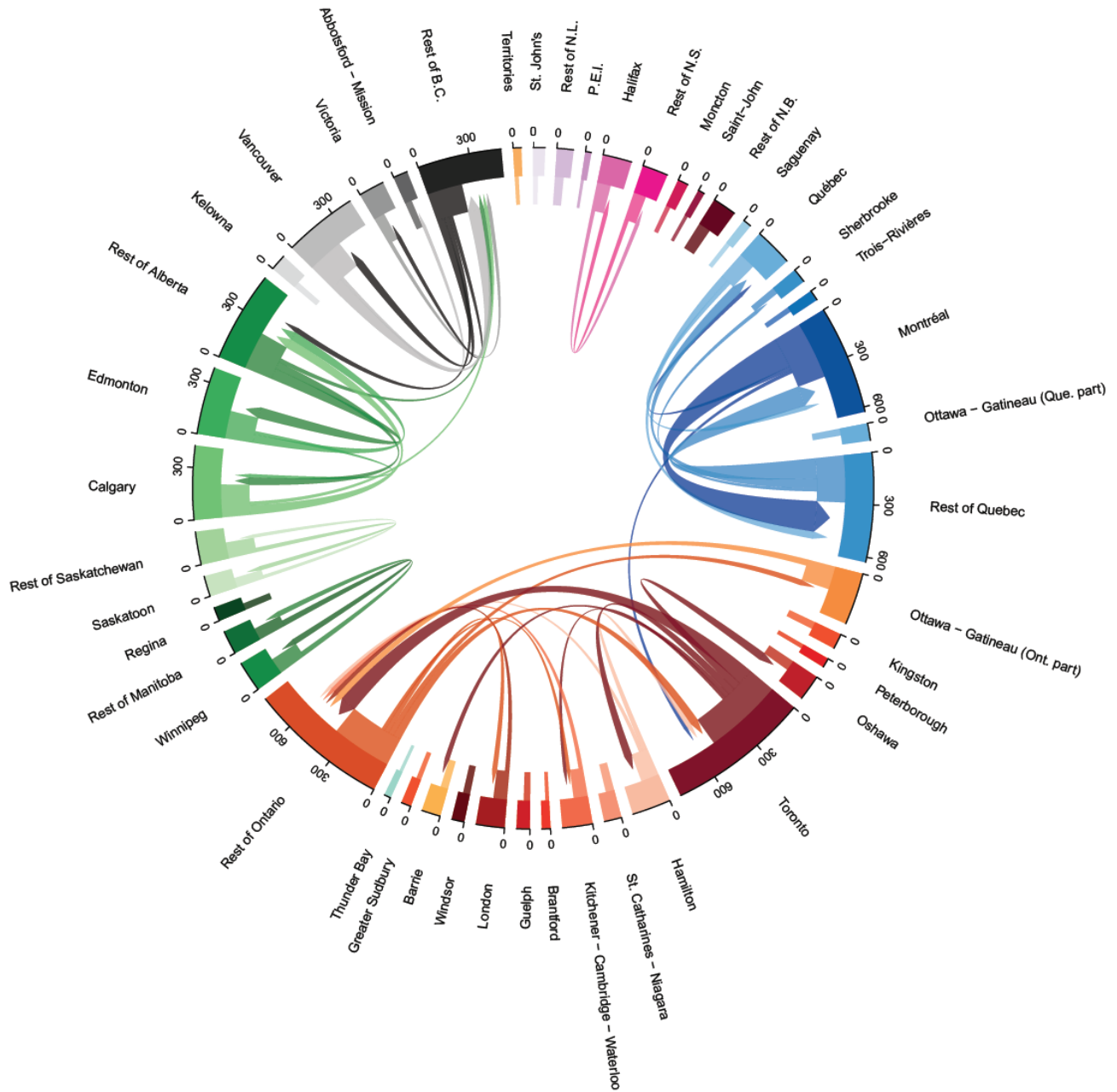


Notes: This figure shows the main interregional migration flows between the different regions of Canada for the immigrant population. The most significant flows (representing 2% of all flows) are presented. Origins and destinations are represented by the segments of the circle. A colour is assigned to each region. Flows have the same colour as their origin; the width indicates their magnitude and the arrow their direction.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 censuses (adjusted) and 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted).

Figure sources: Sander et al. (2014) and Abel (2015).

Figure 2b
Interregional migration flows, non-immigrants, total for the 1996-to-2001, 2001-to-2006 and 2006-to-2011 periods, Canada



Notes: This figure shows the main interregional migration flows between the different regions of Canada for the non-immigrant population. The most significant flows (representing 2% of all flows) are presented. Origins and destinations are represented by the segments of the circle. A colour is assigned to each region. Flows have the same colour as their origin; the width indicates their magnitude and the arrow their direction.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 censuses (adjusted) and 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted).

Figure source: Sander et al. (2014) and Abel (2015).

Fertility

A key determinant of population growth, fertility—along with mortality—also plays a key role in the evolution of the population’s age structure. For this projection exercise, three assumptions on the average number of children per woman were selected. These assumptions, which reflect the ones used in the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a),²⁵ highlight the uncertainty behind the future trends of this component. These three assumptions are based on a target for the average number of children per woman (total fertility rate, or TFR) being reached in 2021. Under the low assumption, the TFR of 1.61 children per woman estimated in 2011 progressively decreases to 1.53 children per woman in 2021. The medium and high assumptions involve the progressive attainment of a TFR of 1.67 and 1.88 children per woman, respectively, in 2021. Fertility rates by age are adjusted proportionally over time to reach the target annual TFR.²⁶

Only one assumption was retained with regard to differential fertility based on various characteristics (visible minority group, religion, birthplace, time elapsed since immigration, etc.) of women of child-bearing age: that fertility differences between the projected groups, as estimated in 2010/2011, are maintained. The decision to use only one assumption was based on an analysis of past trends that reveals that fertility differences between the groups are exceptionally persistent over time (Morency and Caron-Malenfant 2014). It is noteworthy that people in relationships, recent immigrants and people of Muslim and Jewish faith are more likely to give birth to a child than people who are not in a relationship, members of the Chinese, Japanese or Korean visible minority groups, and Orthodox Christians and unaffiliated people (Bélanger and Gilbert 2003; Caron-Malenfant and Bélanger 2006).

Assigning ethnocultural characteristics to newborns

Increases in specific population subgroups depend not only on the fertility of the women who belong to the groups, but also on the “transmission” of characteristics to children, since newborns do not necessarily have the same characteristics as their mother.²⁷ This is particularly true for visible minority group, religion and language variables, for which the probability of transmission is the subject of a separate assumption in each case.²⁸

Assigning each of these characteristics to newborns is based on assumptions that are similar in every case. Visible minority group, religion, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home²⁹ are assigned by supposing that transmission patterns are identical to those estimated for the youngest children and their mother in the 2011 NHS.

The decision to use only one assumption to assign each of these characteristics was based on an analysis of recent trends between the 2001 and 2006 censuses and the 2011 NHS (for religion, only the 2001 Census and the 2011 NHS), which shows a high level of stability in the transmission rates of visible minority group, religion, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home.³⁰ For example, Figure 3 presents the proportion of children under the age of one with the same visible minority group as their mother for three different periods.

25. The rationale for these assumptions is available in Dion and Bohnert (2014).

26. The TFR actually reached during the projection may differ from the target TFR if the composition of the population during the projection changes from the composition in the base population.

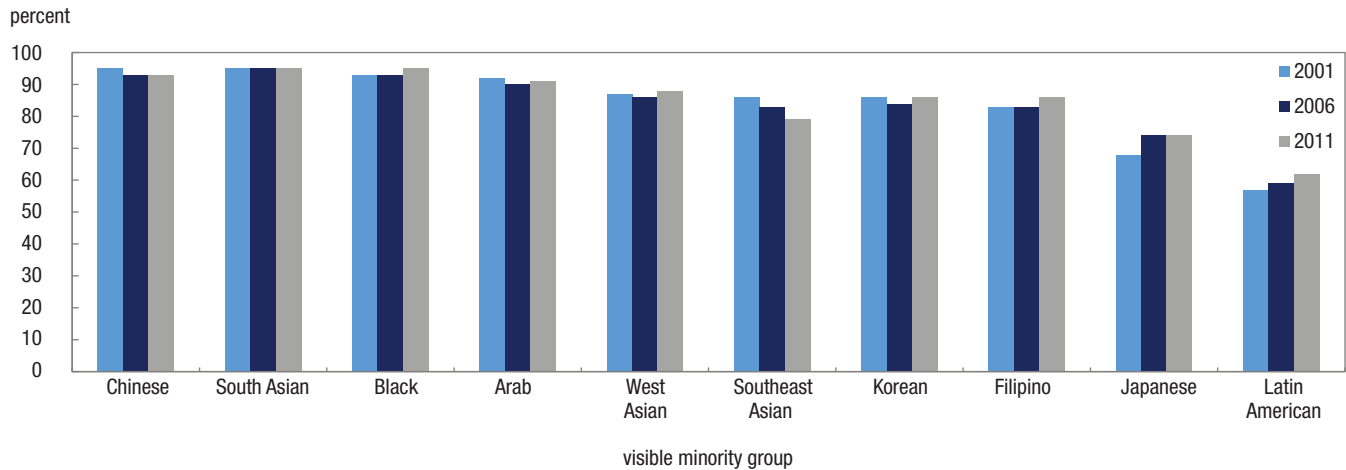
27. The intergenerational differences are often related to mixed unions. See for instance Bibby (2000), Goujon et al. (2014) as well as Lachapelle and Lepage (2010).

28. Different methods are used to attribute these various characteristics, as detailed in the publication *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a).

29. There is also an assumption for intergenerational changes to knowledge of official languages. For more information, see the publication *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

30. For languages, see Vézina and Houle (2014).

Figure 3
Proportion of children under the age of one belonging to the same visible minority group as their mother, Canada, 2001, 2006 and 2011



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 censuses (adjusted) and 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted).

Mortality

As with fertility, three assumptions were selected for mortality rates by age and sex at the national level. These rates by age and sex change in the same way as those used in *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).³¹ These assumptions reflect major increases in life expectancy from 1981 to 2010 (Martel 2013; Greenberg and Normandin 2011), but also the uncertainty associated with its growth rate in the future.

In the low assumption, the life expectancy at birth of 79.2 years for men and 83.5 years for women that were seen in 2011 would rise to 83.5 years³² for men and 86.1 years for women in 2036 under the low-growth scenario.³³ In the medium assumption, they would be 84.6 years for men and 87.2 years for women in 2036 in the reference scenario, and finally, 86.2 years for men and 89.0 years for women in the high assumption in the high-growth scenario.

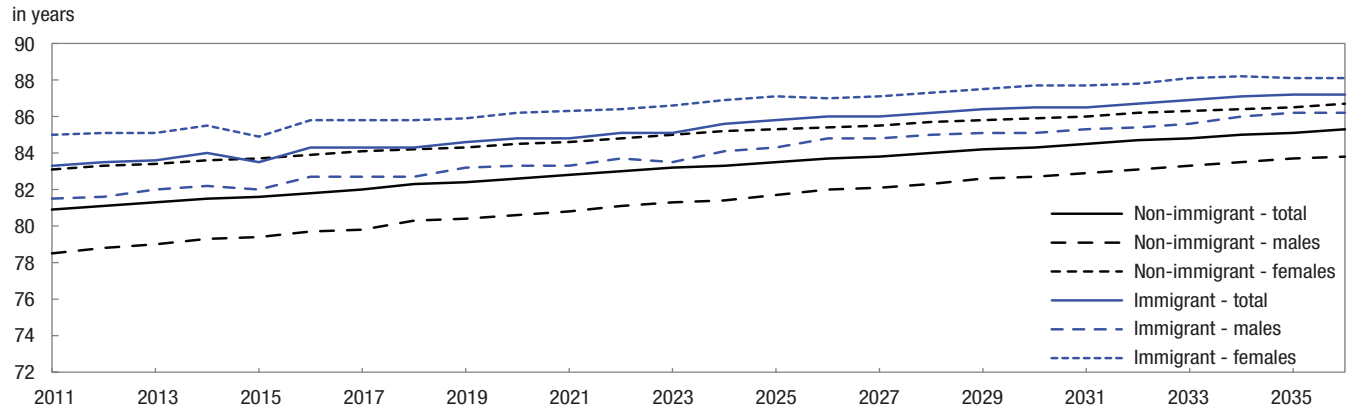
Only one assumption was selected to take into account differential mortality between the various groups that make up the population. Using data from the *Canadian census mortality follow-up study, 1991 through 2006*, it assumes, among other things, that the mortality of immigrants—and of recent immigrants in particular—is lower than for people born in Canada (Figure 4), and that this difference tends to decrease with the years since immigration. These results are consistent with those observed in the literature (Vang et al. 2015; Omariba et al. 2014; Trovato and Odynak 2011). It is also assumed that mortality is lower for both men and women among the most highly educated (Tjepkema et al. 2012) and members of a visible minority group. In this assumption, differential mortality would remain unchanged throughout the projected period.

31. The rationale for the assumptions selected is explained in Dion et al. (2014).

32. The life expectancies projected in 2036 are the result of projections and not target values associated with the assumptions. The life expectancy projected in 2036 would be different from one scenario to the next even if the assumption with respect to mortality rates by age and sex were the same in all of these scenarios because of differences in the projected composition of the population in each scenario.

33. For more information on the content of the scenarios, see the "Scenarios" section of this report.

Figure 4
Life expectancy at birth by immigrant status and sex, reference scenario, Canada, 2011 (estimated) to 2036 (projected)



Note: Does not include non-permanent residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demosim 2017.

Intragenerational language changes³⁴

It has been observed over time that some people change their language spoken most often at home and that the resulting intragenerational language changes affect the relative size of the country's language groups. To take into account these language changes during a person's lifetime, one assumption was selected for changes in the language spoken most often at home.

The assumption retained is based on the data from the micromatched file of the 2001 and 2006 censuses. It supposes that changes can occur up to 50 years of age. The probabilities of changing the language spoken most often at home are measured separately by mother tongue and the language spoken most often in the original home, place of residence (Quebec or outside Quebec) and immigrant status (immigrant or non-immigrant). These characteristics are critical in the change models. Analyses have shown that the people most likely to see a change in their language spoken most often at home are immigrants who arrived at a young age and second-generation persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French. Corbeil and Houle (2014) have shown that, among immigrants in Quebec, transfers of the language spoken most often at home generally take place within the first five years following their arrival in Canada, while for second-generation persons, transfers generally occur before the age of 10. In Canada outside Quebec, most transfers of the language spoken most often at home are toward English, but in Quebec, these transfers are toward French and, to a lesser extent, English (Corbeil and Houle 2014; Sabourin and Bélanger 2015).³⁵

Intragenerational religious mobility

In recent decades, a substantial portion of the changes in the size of some religious groups, particularly Catholic, certain Protestant groups and unaffiliated, has not been attributable to the factors of population growth, i.e., fertility, mortality and migration. In fact, these changes appear to be tied to changes in religion that could occur during an individual's lifetime; in other words, intragenerational religious mobility³⁶ (Caron-Malenfant et al. forthcoming; Statistics Canada 2010).

An analysis using the residual method applied to censuses and the NHS revealed that levels of intragenerational religious mobility for certain religions were not constant over time (Caron-Malenfant et al. forthcoming), and as a result, future trends for this component were highly uncertain. For this reason, two assumptions were selected. The first involves maintaining the trends in intragenerational religious mobility estimated between the 2001 Census and the 2011 NHS throughout the projection. These trends were particularly unfavourable to the growth of the Catholic

34. Refers to changes in the languages known and spoken in an individual's life. Although it is theoretically possible for a person to change mother tongue over the course of their life, in Demosim, it is assumed that no shift in mother tongue can occur, since this event is fairly rare (Lepage 2011).

35. An assumption is also made about shifts in knowledge of the official languages. For more information, see the publication *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

36. This term refers to both conversions, religious disaffiliation and changes from no religion to a religious affiliation.

and Protestant groups, but particularly favourable to the growth of the “other Christian” group (other than Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox Christian) and people who are unaffiliated. The second assumption consists of maintaining the trends observed between the 1991 and 2001 censuses, which are less unfavourable to the growth of the Catholic and Protestant populations and thus less favourable to the “other Christian” group and unaffiliated people.

Other assumptions

Other assumptions that relate to specific components in the background of the projection model (level of education, marital status) or that are more specifically related to the Aboriginal populations (ethnic mobility of Aboriginal people) were also used for this projection exercise. The assumptions for the Aboriginal populations are the same as the ones used for the constant fertility scenario in *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015). The assumptions relating to level of education and marital status are also identical to the ones used in the Aboriginal projections (Statistics Canada 2015).

These assumptions are as follows:

- A gradual levelling-off of the upward trend in education of the population and maintenance of the differences between the projected groups;
- A gradual slowdown of the upward trend in the probability of not being in a union and, among people in a union, the upward trend in the probability of living common-law;
- Maintenance of the fertility differences between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations until 2036;
- Maintenance of the differences in life expectancy between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations until 2036;
- Nil international migration for the Aboriginal population;
- Maintenance of the intergenerational transmission rates for the Aboriginal group, estimated in 2011, until 2036;
- Maintenance of the intragenerational ethnic mobility rates of Aboriginal people, estimated from 1996 to 2011, until 2036.

Scenarios

This section shows how the assumptions relating to each component were combined to create the scenarios used for this projection exercise. Although many scenarios can be constructed, only 12 were used. Of that number, seven are analyzed in this report. The other five are only used to provide data users with an assessment of the sensitivity of the results to certain factors aside from those explicitly considered in the analysis.

Scenarios analyzed in this report

The seven scenarios analyzed in this report were chosen on the basis of their plausibility and relevance to the purpose of the analysis: to assess the influence of various characteristics of immigration on the future ethnocultural diversity of Canada’s population. Below is a description of each scenario analyzed in the report (Table 2).³⁷

37. Only the components for which more than one assumption was selected are presented here. For the other components, the single assumption used is, obviously, the same in all scenarios.

Table 2
Main assumptions for the scenarios analyzed in this report

Scenario	Immigration	Net non-permanent residents	Emigration	Fertility	Life expectancy	Internal migration	Intragenerational religious mobility
1. Reference	- Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population						
2. Low immigration	- Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 5.0 immigrants per 1,000 population						
3. High immigration	- Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 10.0 immigrants per 1,000 population						
4. Alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)	- Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2005/2006 to 2009/2010 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population	- Progressive levelling-off to zero by July 2021	- Level: Medium - Differential emigration: constant	- Total fertility rate: 1.67 children per woman - Differential fertility: constant	- Growth: medium - Differential mortality: constant	- Composition: 2000/2001, 2005/2006, 2010/2011 - Level: 1996/2001, 2001/2006, 2006/2011	Rates based on 2001 to 2011
5. Alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival (2000/2001 to 2004/2005)	- Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2000/2001 to 2004/2005 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population						
6. Alternative immigration composition by country of birth (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)	- Composition by country of birth: 2005/2006 to 2009/2010 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population						
7. Alternative religious mobility ¹ (1991 to 2001)	- Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population						Rates based on 1991 to 2001

1. The alternative religious mobility scenario (1991 to 2001) is only used when presenting the religious projection results.

Note: Only components used with more than one assumption are shown in this table. For the other components, the same assumption is used in all scenarios.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The reference scenario combines the following: a medium immigration level of 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population, a provincial or territorial distribution of new immigrants upon arrival representative of the distribution estimated between July 2010 and June 2015, medium emigration, a progressive decrease in the net change in the number of non permanent residents to 0 by 2021, a medium fertility rate of 1.67 children per woman, medium growth in life expectancy, internal migration patterns representative of the average estimated during the 1996-to-2001, 2001-to-2006 and 2006-to-2011 periods and, finally, net intragenerational religious mobility based on the period from 2001 to 2011.

The reference scenario is designated as such not because of its better predictive capacity (see the “Cautionary note” section), but because it is a central scenario on which the other scenarios were constructed. The six other scenarios in the analysis differ from the reference scenario by only one component: immigration level (scenarios 2 and 3), geographic distribution of immigrants in Canada at the time of arrival (scenarios 4 and 5), geographic origin of immigrants (scenario 6) and intragenerational religious mobility (scenario 7). This last scenario is slightly

apart from the others since it is not designed to assess the sensitivity of ethnocultural diversity to a characteristic of immigration. It was included here because projection results for religion will be presented in the analysis, and because failing to take into account the sensitivity of the results to intragenerational religious mobility would overlook the high level of uncertainty associated with this component.

Other scenarios

The main purpose of the scenarios presented above is to produce plausible variations in the components that affect the future composition of Canada's population. However, aside from the ones that propose different immigration levels (low and high immigration), these scenarios can provide only a fairly limited range of results with regard to the size and future geographic distribution of the population. Therefore, it is also important to produce variations with regard to the components of population growth (fertility, mortality and, at the regional level, internal migration). That is precisely the rationale behind the following five scenarios presented in Table 3³⁸. The results of these five additional scenarios are presented in the appendix.

Table 3
Main assumptions for the scenarios presented only in the appendix

Scenario	Immigration	Net non-permanent residents	Emigration	Fertility	Life expectancy	Internal migration	Intragenerational religious mobility
8. Low growth	- Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 5.0 immigrants per 1,000 population	Net of zero starting in July 2016	- Level: high - Differential emigration: constant	- Total fertility rate: 1.53 children per woman - Differential fertility: constant	- Low growth - Differential mortality: constant	- Composition: 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011	
9. High growth	- Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 10.0 immigrants per 1,000 population	Progressive levelling-off to zero by July 2031	- Level: low - Differential emigration: constant	- Total fertility rate: 1.88 children per woman - Differential fertility: constant	- High growth - Differential mortality: constant	- Level: 1996/2001, 2001/2006 and 2006/2011	
10. Alternative internal migration (2006 to 2011)						- Composition: 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 - Level: 2006/2011	Rates based on 2001 to 2011
11. Alternative internal migration (2001 to 2006)	- Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population	Progressive levelling-off to zero by July 2021	- Level: medium - Differential emigration: constant	- Total fertility rate: 1.67 children per woman - Differential fertility: constant	- Medium growth - Differential mortality: constant	- Composition: 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 - Level: 2001/2006	
12. Alternative internal migration (1996 to 2001)						- Composition: 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 - Level: 1996/2001	

Note: Only components used with more than one assumption are shown in this table. For the other components, the same assumption is used in all scenarios.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

38. While the results yielded are sometimes outside the range provided by the seven scenarios analyzed in the report, the analysis of results showed that in the vast majority of cases, there was virtually no impact on the range of results.

Two scenarios (8 and 9)³⁹ differ from the reference scenario for all demographic components (immigration, emigration, net change in the number of non-permanent residents, fertility and mortality) in order to provide a maximum range of the future trends in population size. The other three scenarios (10, 11 and 12) differ from the reference scenario only insofar as they assume that net interregional migration contributes to population growth in different regions to reflect different historical periods. The last three scenarios are meant to highlight the sensitivity of the results to different levels of internal migration on the future geographic distribution of the regions' populations.

39. These two scenarios are similar to the low- and high-growth scenarios in *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).

Cautionary note

Readers are reminded that this projection exercise comprises two objectives: 1) to assess the future sensitivity of the composition of Canada's population, using various indicators of ethnocultural diversity, to certain aspects relating mainly to immigration, and 2) to provide a plausible range of the possible growth of Canada's population and its regions.

The "Analysis of results" section addresses the first objective, and seven scenarios have been selected to that end. Sometimes the results of the five additional scenarios—which are only presented in the appendix and seek to achieve the second objective—are outside the range of the seven scenarios analyzed. In the vast majority of the cases, there is virtually no impact on the range of results and the broad conclusions still apply.

Moreover, the choice of assumptions and scenarios is not intended to predict the future, but rather to provide data users with a portrait of the Canadian population if certain conditions were met. Because it is impossible to know the future, several scenarios were developed to identify a broad range of plausible possibilities in light of the data and past trends, among others. For this reason, users of these projections are encouraged to consider the entire range of results rather than to look for a more likely scenario.

As with any prospective exercise, these projections have certain limitations with regard to, for example, data sources, adjustments to the base population and the methods chosen. These limitations are documented in greater detail in *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Other sources of uncertainty, including those relating to the variance associated with certain projection parameters as well as the albeit low variability associated with the random processes inherent to microsimulation, could affect the projection results. For these reasons, and to avoid giving the impression of too high an accuracy level, the results presented below have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Lastly, for the purposes of consistency with other Statistics Canada products, the concepts used in this report are based on those used in the 2011 National Household Survey. They therefore reflect the most recent changes in the choice of definitions.

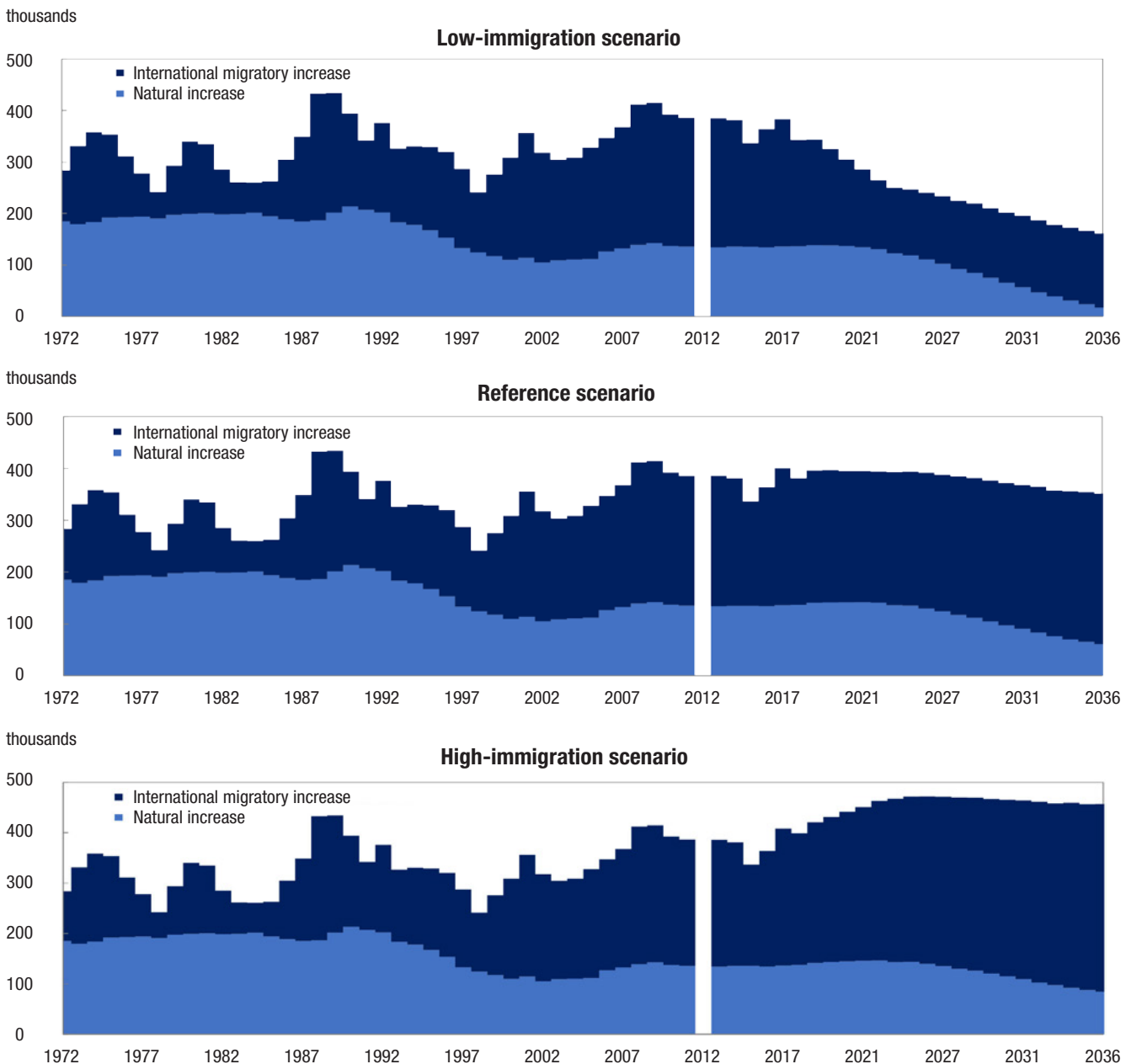
Analysis of results

The analysis in this section is intended to assess the sensitivity of the evolution, up to 2036, of certain ethnocultural diversity indicators (related to immigrant's birthplace, generation status, languages, visible minority status and religion) in Canada to various aspects of immigration. The analysis is in two parts. First, an overall portrait is proposed. Second, a similar analysis is presented in the form of brief provincial/regional portraits as well as Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver.

International migratory increase would be the main source of increase of Canada's population over the next 25 years

For most of the 20th century, Canada's population growth was based primarily on natural increase. However, from the late 1990s (Figure 5), international migratory increase became the main source of the growth of the country's population, largely owing to a sustained immigration, a progressive increase in the number of deaths and relatively low fertility during this period. This change in the situation highlights the significance of immigration (the main source of migratory increase) in the rise of the Canadian population in the recent period. Between 2000 and 2011, 65% of the total increase came from net international migration.

Figure 5
International migratory increase and natural increase, Canada, 1972 to 2011 (estimated) and 2012 to 2036 (projected according to three scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Demographic Estimates Program and Demosim 2017.

According to the results of the different projection scenarios, international migratory increase would continue to be the main growth component of Canada's population until 2036, even in the low-immigration scenario. It is projected that on average, between 62% (low-immigration scenario) and 71% (high-immigration scenario) of the total increase between 2012 and 2036 would stem from migratory increase. In 2036, in all the scenarios used, over 80% of the increase in Canada's population would be due to migratory increase, of which immigration would be the main component. Sustained immigration, an increase in the number of deaths projected and continued low fertility throughout the projection would explain these results.

The proportion of immigrants in Canada's population would continue to increase up to 2036

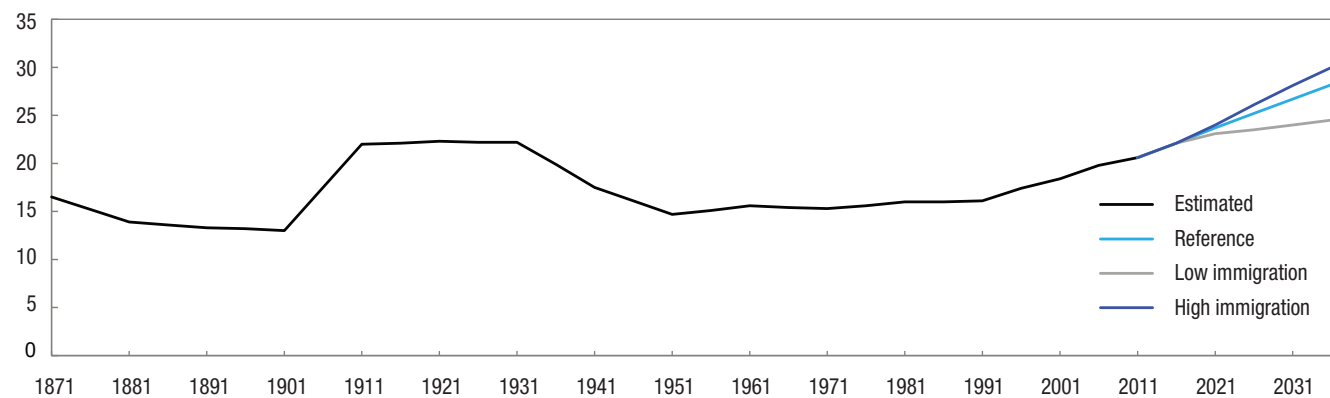
In light of the foregoing, it is not surprising that Canada is one of the developed countries with the highest proportions of foreign-born individuals in its population. In 2011, this proportion was over one in five people (20.9%),⁴⁰ higher than in the United States (13.0%), the United Kingdom (11.7%) and the majority of OECD countries.⁴¹

Since Confederation in 1867, Canada's population has always comprised a large proportion of immigrants (Figure 6) (Box 2) on account of the successive waves of immigrants who played an important role in the country's history. Data from Canadian censuses since 1871 show that this proportion has never fallen below 13.0% (in 1901) and it even reached 22.3% in 1921. Although the proportion of immigrants remained fairly stable between 1951 and 1991 (between 14.7% and 16.1%), it has risen rapidly since then to reach 20.7% in 2011.

Figure 6

Proportion of immigrants, Canada, 1871 to 2011 (estimated) and 2016 to 2036 (projected according to three scenarios)

percent



Note: Before 1981, the immigrant population was composed of all people born outside Canada. In the 1981 and 1986 censuses, it was composed of people who did not have Canadian citizenship at birth. Since 1991, the immigrant population has been composed of people who hold or once held landed immigrant status in Canada. As a result, it does not include non-permanent residents or Canadian citizens by birth who were born abroad.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of the population, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

The results of all the projection scenarios show that this proportion would continue to increase over the next 25 years to between 24.5% in the low-immigration scenario and 30.0% in the high-immigration scenario, proportions above the record observed in 1921. In numbers, this would represent between 10.0 million and 13.6 million immigrants (all immigration periods combined) in 2036, a strong increase compared with the number estimated in 2011 (7.1 million).

40. For comparison purposes, the foreign-born population of Canada includes non-permanent residents and Canadian citizens by birth born abroad but excludes immigrants born in Canada. In the rest of the document, the concept of immigrant population will be used, rather than that of people born abroad. For more information, see Box 2.

41. The proportions of people born abroad in countries other than Canada are from the OECD website: *Key Statistics on migration in OECD countries – Stocks of foreign-born population*. <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/keystat.htm> (accessed April 17, 2016).

Box 2. Definitions: immigrant population and generation status

Immigrant population

People who hold or once held landed immigrant status in Canada. This population does not include non permanent residents and Canadians born abroad (who are considered to be Canadians at birth or non-immigrants).

Generation status

Refers to the rank of the respondent's generation since the settlement of his or her family (or direct ascendants) in Canada. In this report, generation status is defined on the basis of immigrant status rather than birthplace, as is usually done at Statistics Canada (for more information, see Statistics Canada 2013b). Immigrants are the first generation—this report will always refer to immigrant population rather than first-generation population. Non-immigrants with at least one parent born abroad are the second generation. In this document, they will be referred to as the second generation. Subsequent generations (third or more) consist of non immigrants with both parents born in Canada. They will be referred to as the third generation or higher. According to this definition, non-permanent residents are not included in the first generation since they are not immigrants. A separate category has been created for them.

Immigrants would continue to be concentrated in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver

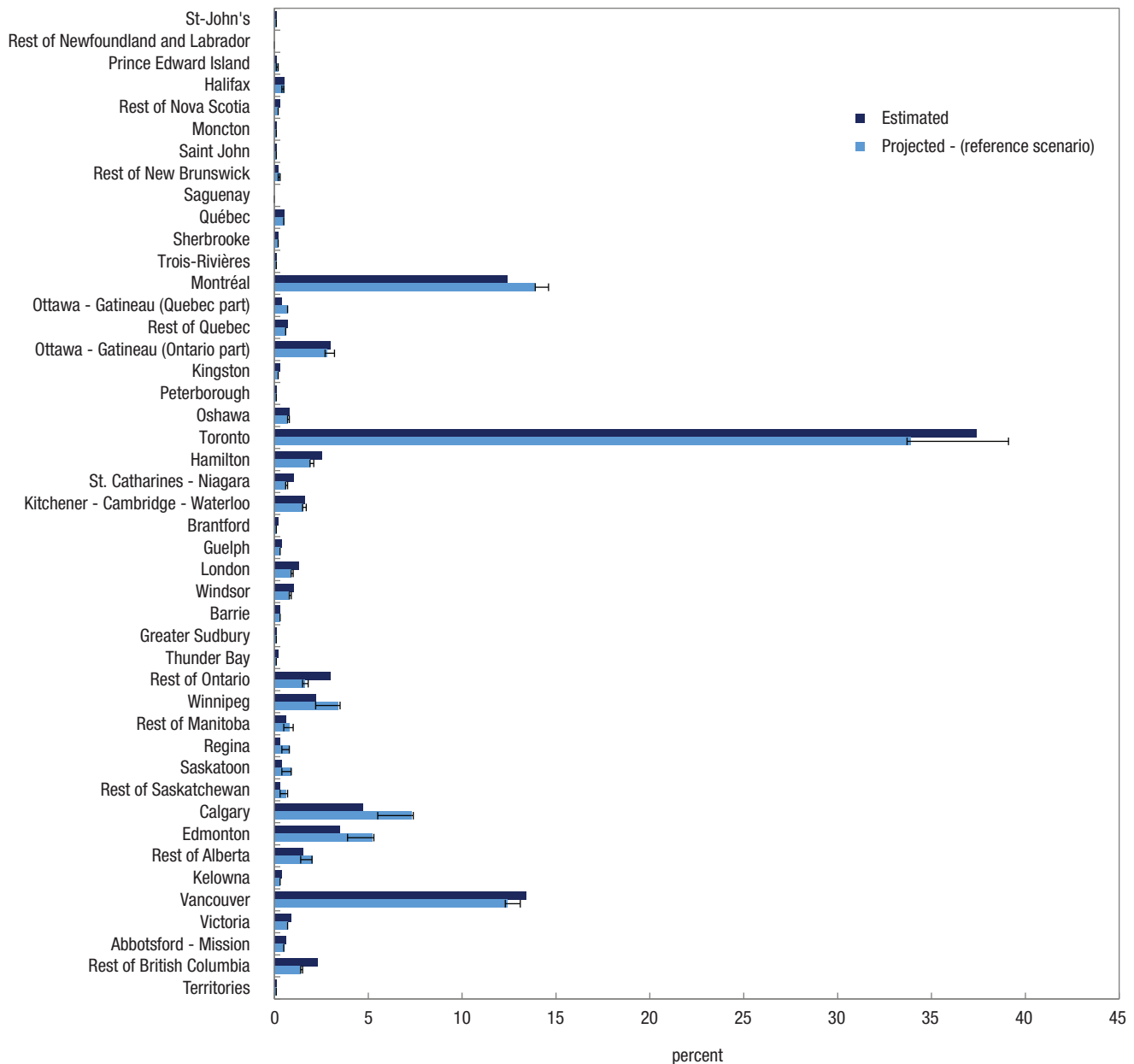
The immigrant population living in Canada is not distributed evenly among the country's different regions. One of its characteristics is its strong concentration in census metropolitan areas (CMAs), and in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver in particular. In 2011, 90.9% of the immigrant population was living in a CMA, and close to two in three immigrants (63.2%) resided in either Montréal (12.4%), Toronto (37.4%) or Vancouver (13.4%) (Figure 7). In comparison, 69.1% of Canada's entire population was living in a CMA in 2011, and just over one in three people (35.0%) were living in one of the country's three largest metropolitan areas.

In all the projection scenarios, the geographic distribution of immigrants among the various regions in 2036 would be similar to the 2011 estimate. The vast majority (between 91.7% and 93.4%) would continue to live in a CMA, and Montréal (between 13.9% and 14.6%), Toronto (between 33.6% and 39.1%) and Vancouver (between 12.4% and 13.1%) would remain the three major regions of residence of immigrants. In comparison, approximately one in four people in Canada would live outside a metropolitan area in 2036 based on all the scenarios, while roughly 40% of the population would reside in one of the country's three major CMAs.

At the provincial and territorial level, the immigrant population was overrepresented in 2011 in Ontario (53.3% of all immigrants in Canada were living there, compared with 38.6% of the country's population) and British Columbia (17.5% compared with 13.1%). In every other province, particularly Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, the immigrant population was underrepresented in relation to the demographic weight of these provinces in Canada as a whole.

At the end of the projection period, the immigrant population would still be overrepresented in Ontario and British Columbia. As in 2011, Ontario would still have the highest proportion of immigrants residing in Canada (between 45.4% and 52.4%), followed by Quebec (between 16.0% and 16.8%) and British Columbia (between 15.3% and 16.2%).

Figure 7
Geographic distribution of the immigrant population by region, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Note: The — symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected by all the scenarios considered.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

The proportion of immigrants would increase in almost all parts of Canada

In 2011, immigrants' weight in the population varied somewhat from one region to the next. In general, the proportion of immigrants in the Atlantic regions and Quebec (aside from Montréal) and in non-CMAs across the country was far below the Canadian average (20.7%) (Figure 8). At the other end of the spectrum, the proportion of immigrants in 2011 was highest in Toronto (46.0%), Vancouver (40.0%), Calgary (26.2%), Hamilton (23.6%) and Abbotsford – Mission (23.5%).

Between 2011 and 2036, the proportion of immigrants in the population of most regions would increase according to all the projection scenarios. As in 2011, the proportion of immigrants in the Atlantic regions, Quebec (outside Montréal) and in non-CMA regions would be lower than the Canadian average in 2036. However, in all these areas, except for the rest of Ontario (in all scenarios) and the rest of British Columbia (in one scenario), the proportion of immigrants would be higher than the estimated proportion in 2011.

At the end of the projection period, the five CMAs with the highest proportions of immigrants in their populations would be Toronto (between 46.0% and 52.8%), Vancouver (between 42.1% and 48.5%), Calgary (between 32.7% and 40.8%), Montréal (between 28.4% and 34.2%) and Winnipeg (between 29.2% and 40.5%). For all these regions, with the exception of Toronto in the low-immigration scenario (in which it would remain stable), the proportion of immigrants in the population would increase in 25 years.

According to the projection results, many areas could see their proportion of immigrants increase or decrease, depending on the scenario considered: Kingston, Oshawa, Hamilton, St. Catharines – Niagara, London, Barrie, Greater Sudbury, Victoria and the rest of British Columbia.

The proportion of immigrants in the populations of Regina and Saskatoon would especially be influenced by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada. It could either increase very slightly if the geographic distribution of immigrants during the projection were similar to the estimate between 2000 and 2005, or almost triple if it were similar to the estimate between 2010 and 2015.

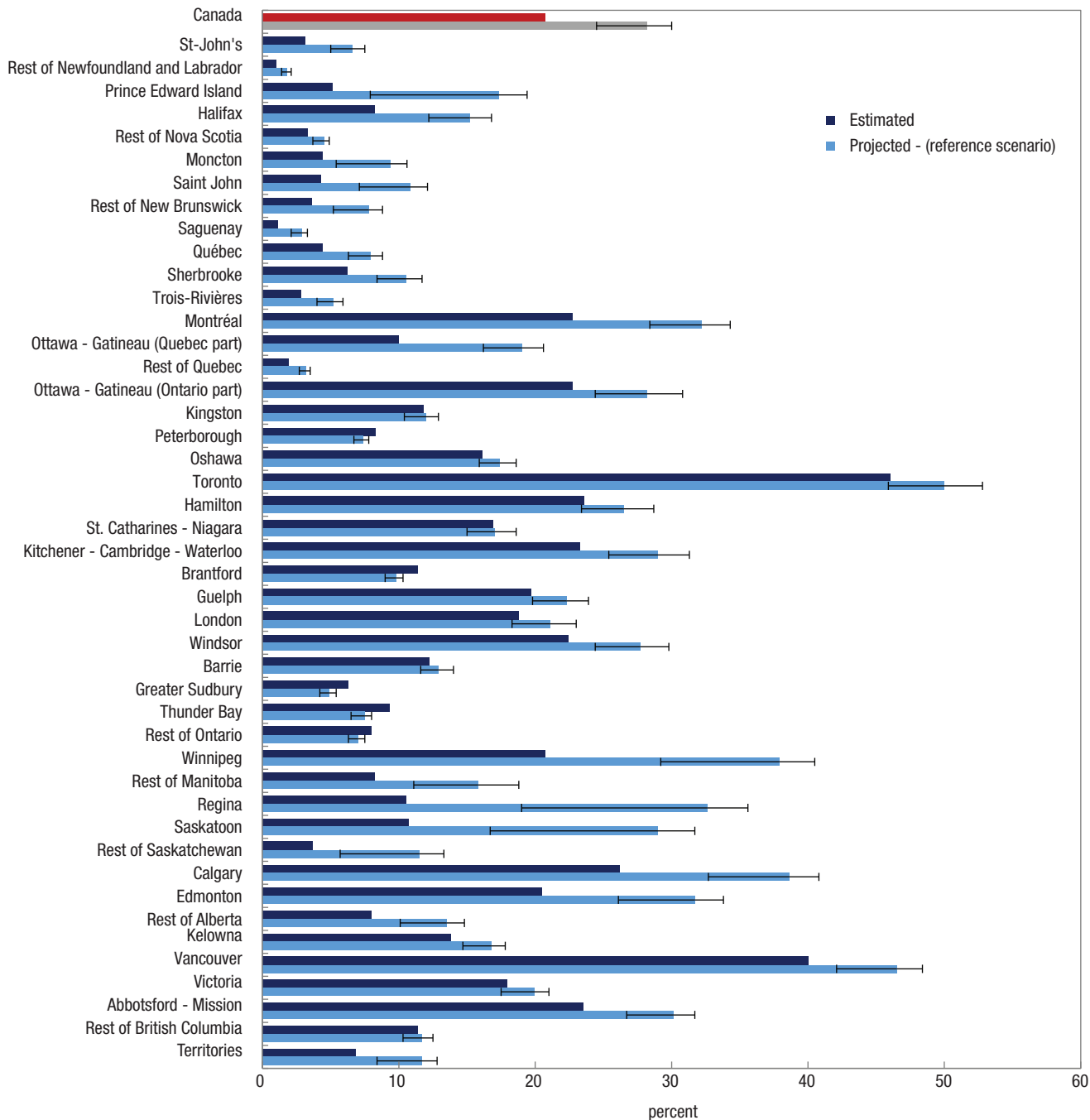
According to all the scenarios, the proportion of immigrants in Winnipeg's population would increase particularly rapidly between 2011 (20.7%) and 2036 (between 29.2% and 40.5%). This proportion would increase more slowly if the geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival in Canada were similar to the estimate between 2000 and 2005, and much more quickly if it were similar to the estimate between 2010 and 2015.

In all scenarios, the proportion of immigrants would be lower in Brantford, Peterborough, Greater Sudbury, Thunder Bay and the rest of Ontario by 2036.

Comparisons with the reference scenario reveal that the scenarios with an alternative geographic distribution of immigrants between the provinces and territories—as opposed to scenarios with a different total number of immigrants at the national level—have the greatest effect on the projected proportion of immigrants in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, the Prairie provinces and the territories, although differences may also exist at the regional level.

The immigrant population would continue to grow in absolute number in all provinces and territories according to all scenarios, but the rate of increase would slow down (for the Atlantic provinces, the Prairie provinces and the territories) or accelerate (Ontario) substantially if the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada was similar to what was observed in the early 2000s. For British Columbia, the immigration level in Canada would actually be the factor with the greatest impact on how quickly the number of immigrants would increase, rather than where immigrants settle upon arrival. In Quebec, it would be more the share of immigrants that the province would receive out of the Canadian total than the volume of immigrants admitted to Canada that would have the greatest influence on the speed of growth of the number of immigrants.

Figure 8
Proportion of immigrants in the population by place of residence, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Note: The —|— symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected by all the scenarios considered.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

The evolving composition of the immigrant population by continent of birth

As noted earlier, the portrait of the immigrant population has changed a great deal over the past 25 years, mostly because of differences in the geographic origin of immigrants. In 1986, 62.2% of immigrants living in Canada were born in Europe and only 18.4% were born in Asia. In 2011, the portrait was very different, with people born in Asia (Chinese, Indian and Filipino being the three main groups) accounting for most of the immigrants living in Canada (44.8%), while immigrants born in Europe represented no more than 31.6% of the total (Figure 9). Furthermore, the proportion of immigrants from Africa also rose between 1986 and 2011 (from 2.3% to 7.2%).

The results of the projections indicate that the transformations in the composition of the immigrant population by region of birth would continue over the next 25 years. In 2036, between 55.7% and 57.9% of immigrants would be born in Asia—mainly in China, India and the Philippines—while between 15.4% and 17.8% would be born in Europe. This would be a reversal of the situation observed in 1986. The proportion of immigrants from Africa would continue to increase to between 11.0% and 11.9% in 2036.

Figure 9
Distribution (in percent) of immigrants living in Canada by region of birth, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Notes: In the projected figure, the size of the circles is proportional to the distribution of immigrants by birthplace in the reference scenario. The list of countries in each region is presented in appendix 1.5 of the National Household Survey Dictionary (Statistique Canada 2013c).

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey and Demosim 2017.

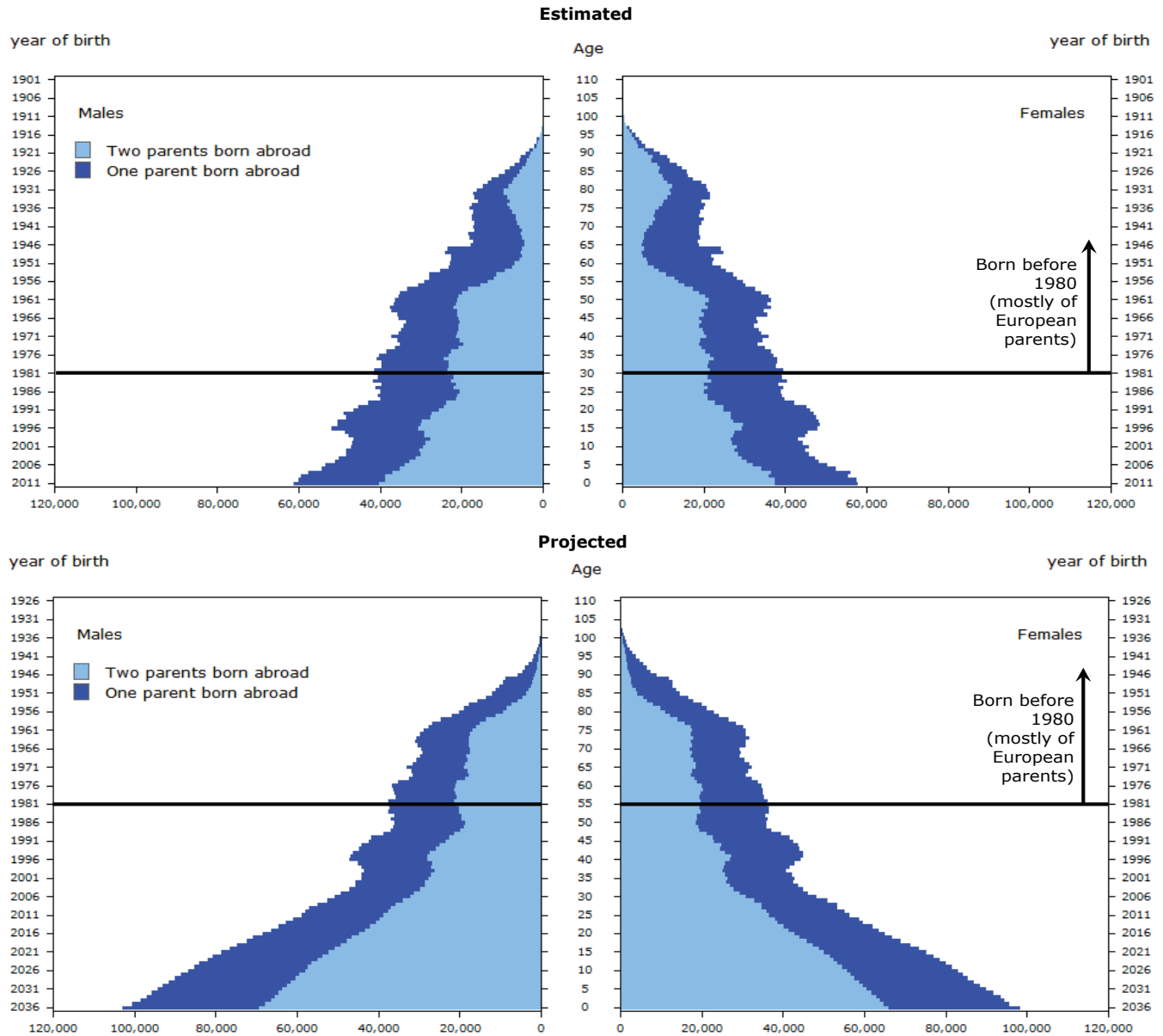
Close to one in five people would be second generation in 2036

The second-generation population, or non-immigrants with at least one parent born abroad (Box 2), also plays a role making the Canadian population a diverse one. This role was extensively analyzed in the *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031* (Statistics Canada 2010). This population was close to 6 million in 2011.

Over the next 25 years, according to all the scenarios used, this population would increase to between 8.1 million (low-immigration scenario) and 8.9 million (high-immigration scenario) by 2036. It would represent nearly one in five people in 2036 in all scenarios, up from 2011 (17.5%). The increase would be strongly tied to higher demographic weight of the immigrant population.

In 2011, 55% of the second-generation population had two parents born abroad (compared with 45% with only one parent born abroad). Based on all scenarios, this proportion would increase in 2036 to between 58.8% and 62.4%. One of the underlying factors of this increase would be the replacement of older cohorts, who are more likely to have only one parent born abroad, by cohorts more likely to have two parents born abroad (Figure 10). This process which was already under way in 2011 and is associated with a likelihood to enter into exogamous unions, would continue until 2036.

Figure 10
Age and sex structure of the second-generation population, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036
(projected according to the reference scenario)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

More than one in two people in Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary and Abbotsford – Mission would be an immigrant or a second-generation individual in 2036

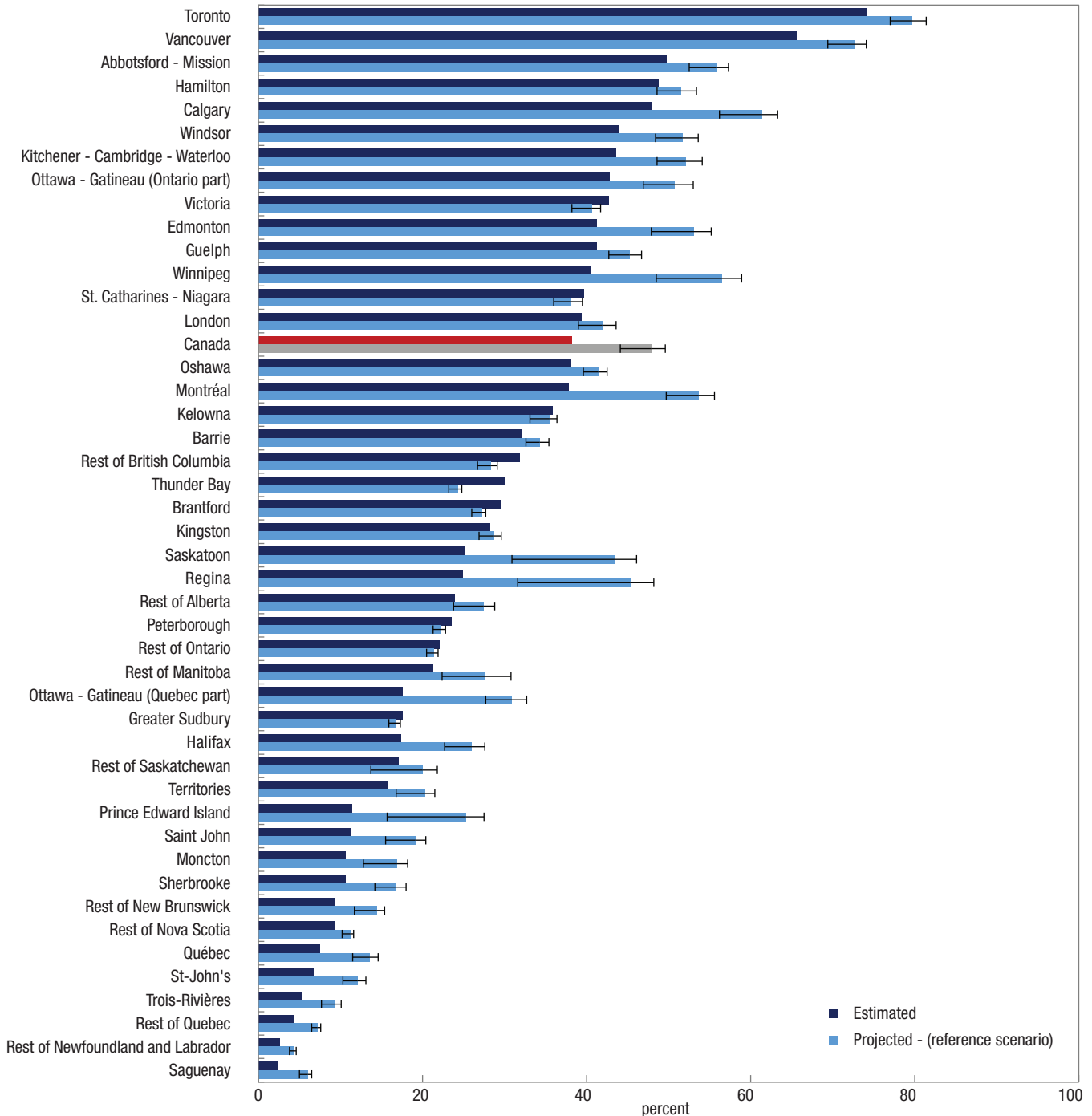
The results of the projections show that, when combined, the immigrant and second generation populations could represent between 44.2% (low-immigration scenario) and 49.7% (high-immigration scenario) of the entire Canadian population in 2036, up from 2011 (38.2%).

However, the proportion that these two populations combined would represent would remain very different from one region to the next at the end of the projection period (Figure 11). More than one in two people would be either an immigrant or a second generation individual in 2036, based on all scenarios, in Toronto (between 77.0% and 81.4%), Vancouver (between 69.4% and 74.0%), Calgary (between 56.2% and 63.3%) and Abbotsford – Mission (between 52.5% and 57.4%), up over 2011 in all cases. However, the immigrant and second-generation populations

would represent less than 1 in 10 people in Saguenay (between 5.0% and 6.4%), in non-CMA parts of Newfoundland and Labrador (between 3.8% and 4.7%) and Quebec (between 6.5% and 7.6%). Some areas, including Victoria, St. Catharines – Niagara, Thunder Bay, Brantford, Peterborough, Greater Sudbury and the non-CMA parts of Ontario and British Columbia, would see this proportion decrease over the next 25 years in all scenarios.

These results for the size of the population of immigrants and their progeny born in Canada point to rapid changes in other aspects of the composition of Canada’s population. These changes are the subject of the next section.

Figure 11
Proportion of immigrants and second-generation people combined by place of residence, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Note: The — symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected by all the scenarios considered.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

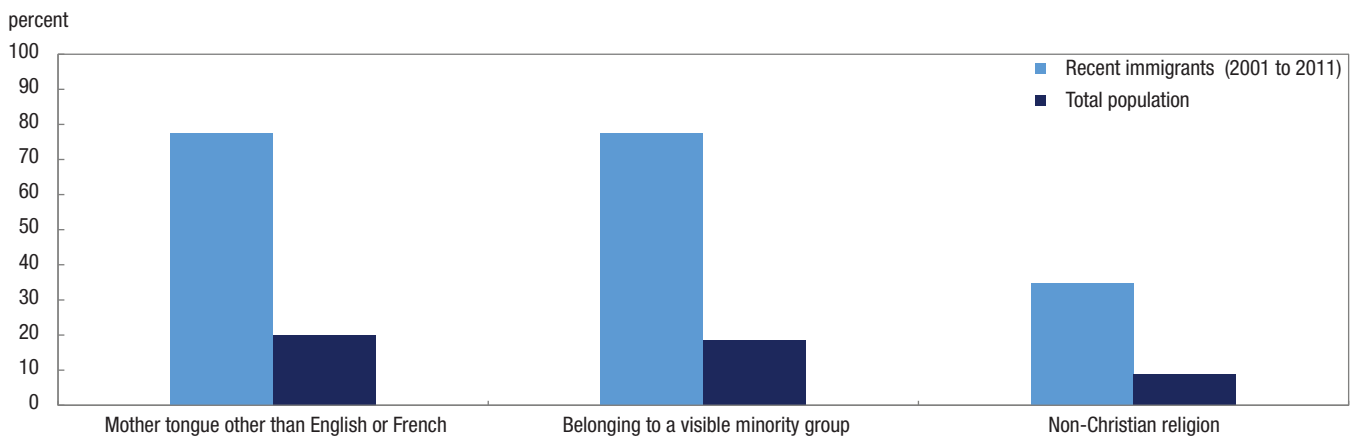
Immigration and ethnocultural diversity of the population: languages, visible minority groups and religions

The arrival of many individuals born abroad affects not only population growth, but also the ethnocultural and ethnolinguistic composition of that population. As we have seen, the recent immigrant population comes mainly from non-European countries, and therefore has characteristics that are different from the rest of the population.

Among immigrants who settled in Canada between 2001 and 2011, more than three-quarters had a mother tongue other than English or French, over three-quarters were also members of a visible minority group and more than one-third reported a religion other than Christian. These proportions were all much lower for the population as a whole, as Figure 12 shows.

This section gives a concise presentation of the results of a projection of certain dimensions of the ethnocultural diversity of Canada’s population (Box 3) and the role of immigration in future trends in this regard.

Figure 12
Proportion of the population with a mother tongue other than English or French, belonging to a visible minority group and with a religion other than Christian within the population of recent immigrants (2001 to 2011) and the total population, Canada, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted).

Box 3 – Ethnocultural diversity

The notion of ethnocultural diversity in a population can have multiple meanings. Insofar as the notion of diversity is the opposite of homogeneity, in a context of analysis of a population's composition, it can refer to the absolute number of subgroups therein as well as to the relative demographic weight of some of those subgroups. Moreover, the ethnocultural dimension of diversity can be defined based on a wide variety of criteria, from geographic origin to identification with predefined ethnic groups, cultural practices, shared sociohistorical referents and languages spoken.

In light of the objectives of this analytical report, the ethnocultural diversity of the population is defined here on the basis of certain of its aspects most likely to undergo changes as a direct or indirect result of immigration in the coming year: place of birth, languages other than English or French, visible minority status and religion. Given that the number of groups that make up the population for the purposes of these projections is predetermined using the variables available in the 2011 NHS, we will refer to the relative weight of the projected groups when discussing the diversification of the population. In addition, the limits on the number of characteristics that can be projected also place limits on the level of sophistication with which the concept of ethnocultural diversity could be operationalized. In this vein, it should be remembered that the indicators used here do not exhaust the notion of ethnocultural diversity. Moreover, although the groups selected for analytical purposes comprise people who share certain characteristics, they do not in themselves represent homogeneous entities.

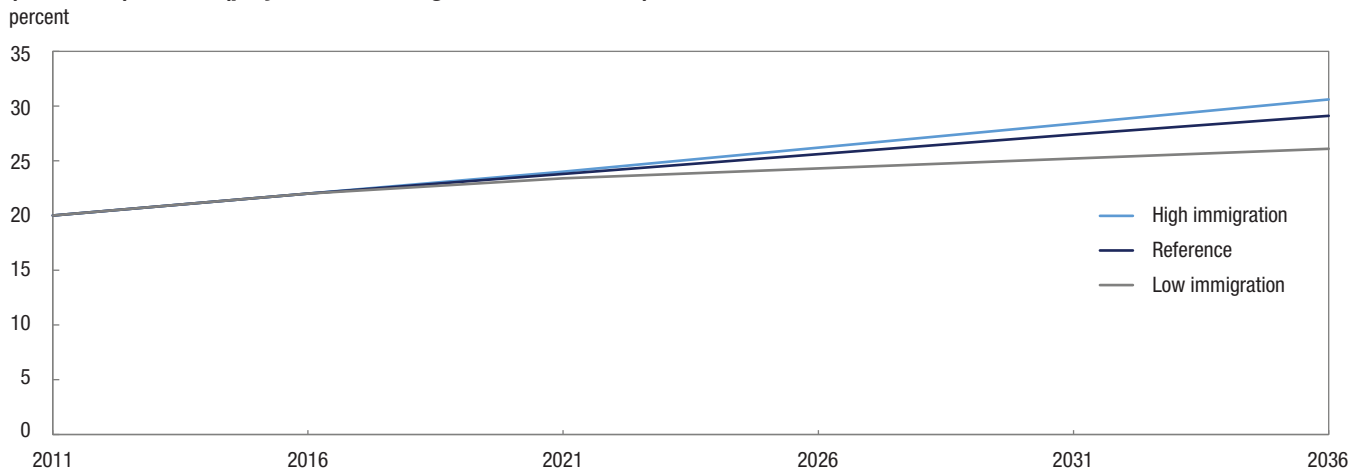
Languages

Immigration is a major vector of change in the language composition of the population. On account of the increase in the proportion of immigrants in the population in recent decades and because the majority of them have a mother tongue other than English or French at the time of arrival (Figure 12), we have observed an increase in the proportion of people with an other mother tongue. However, the resulting increase has been limited by the rapid integration to English and, to a lesser extent, to French of immigrants, their children and their grandchildren. Already as of the second generation, the mother tongue of only one in five people (one in three for the youngest, according to the 2011 NHS) is neither English nor French. Furthermore, adoption of the majority languages is mostly generalized by the third generation (97.9% in 2011).

In all scenarios used for these projections, the population with an other mother tongue⁴² would see their numbers rise to between 10.7 million (low-immigration scenario) and 13.8 million (high-immigration scenario) by 2036. The members of this group would therefore represent between 26.1% and 30.6% of the Canadian population (Figure 13). By way of comparison, this proportion was 20.0% in 2011 and 15.1% 20 years earlier in 1991.

42. The Aboriginal languages that contribute also to the linguistic diversity in Canada, are included, the same way as the immigrant languages, in the "other than English or French" language category.

Figure 13
Population whose mother tongue is neither English nor French as a percentage of the population, Canada, 2011 (estimated) to 2036 (projected according to three scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

As was the case in 2011, immigrants would make up the bulk of the other-mother-tongue population in 2036, with close to 70% in all scenarios. However, almost 40% of these other-mother-tongue immigrants would have adopted English or French as the language spoken most often at home, either alone or in combination with other languages.

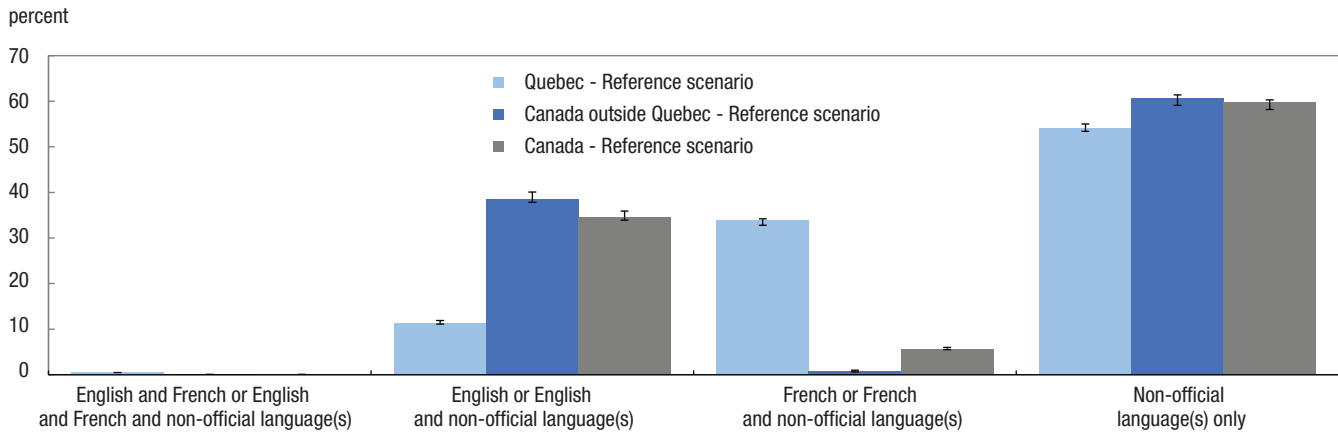
This language integration would occur differently in Quebec and in Canada outside Quebec (Figure 14). In Quebec, French would be the language spoken most often at home by immigrants whose mother tongue is neither English nor French and who made a language transfer to or substitution for one of the two official languages. It is projected that between 34.0% and 34.1% of immigrants whose mother tongue is neither English nor French and who settled in Quebec would speak French most often at home in 2036, versus between 11.1% and 11.9% who would have adopted English. Immigrants born in North Africa, the Caribbean and Bermuda and in South America would make up just over 50% of the transfers to French projected for Quebec.

In the rest of the country, the vast majority of other-mother-tongue immigrants who made a language transfer would have adopted English as their language spoken most often at home. Transfers to French among these immigrants would remain very low.⁴³

43. For more information on the relationship between immigration and the linguistic composition of the population, please see the report *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Figure 14

Distribution of the immigrant population whose mother tongue is neither English nor French by language spoken most often at home, Quebec, Canada outside Quebec and Canada, 2036 (projected according to nine scenarios)



Note: The — symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected in all scenarios considered.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demosim 2017.

In the non-immigrant population, the vast majority of people with an other mother tongue would belong to the second generation (between 83.1% and 85.5% in 2036, compared with 77.3% in 2011)⁴⁴; in other words, at least one of their parents would have been born abroad. In all scenarios, approximately 70% of second-generation individuals would have English or French as their mother tongue, meaning that approximately 3 in 10 (between 29.0% and 30.4%) of these people would have a mother tongue other than English or French. This proportion would be up from 2011 (20.8%) given that this generation of descendants of mainly European immigrants is being progressively replaced by descendants of recent immigrants whose mother tongue is more likely to be neither English nor French. Most of this increase would take place outside Quebec. In addition, among the second-generation population with an other mother tongue, the vast majority (close to 90%) would be people whose two parents were born abroad.

Despite the linguistic integration of both the immigrant and the second-generation populations, the demolinguistic balance between English and French would be different by 2036, both in and outside Quebec. If we use the indicator of first official language spoken⁴⁵ (Table 4)—a concept whose definition of official language community is more inclusive than mother tongue or language spoken most often at home⁴⁶—the percentage of French-speaking people in Canada is projected to decrease to between 20.2% and 20.9% of the population by 2036, compared with 22.9% in 2011. This decrease, which would occur both in Quebec (the proportion would reach between 82.0% and 83.0% in 2036 compared with 85.4% in 2011) and outside Quebec (between 3.0% and 3.6% in 2036 compared with 3.9% in 2011), would see an almost equivalent increase in the proportion of people whose first official language spoken is English, in all of the scenarios.

44. The other people with an other mother tongue would be third generation or higher. This would include, among others, people with an Aboriginal mother tongue.

45. First official language spoken is a variable derived from knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home, within the framework of the application of the *Official Languages Act* (Statistics Canada 2013c). In this report, the population whose first official language spoken is English and French was divided evenly between the English and French categories. For more information on this indicator, please see the report *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada, 2017b).

46. The population whose first official language spoken is neither English nor French is very small (i.e. less than 2% of the population) and changes very little over time. This is because the vast majority of people with another mother tongue or who speak a non official language at home have sufficient knowledge of English and/or French to hold a conversation.

Table 4
First official language spoken as a percentage of the population, Quebec, Canada outside Quebec and Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (according to nine projection scenarios)

Region	2011	2036								
		Reference	Low immigration	High immigration	Geographic distribution of immigrants 2005 to 2010	Geographic distribution of immigrants 2000 to 2005	Alternative immigration composition	Internal migration 2006 to 2011	Internal migration 2001 to 2006	Internal migration 1996 to 2001
percent										
Canada										
English	75.4	77.8	77.7	77.8	77.6	77.7	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.9
French	22.9	20.4	20.9	20.2	20.6	20.5	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.3
Neither English nor French	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Quebec										
English	13.6	16.9	16.4	17.2	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.2	17.3	16.4
French	85.4	82.4	83.0	82.0	82.2	82.4	82.2	82.1	82.0	82.9
Neither English nor French	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada outside Quebec										
English	94.2	94.7	95.1	94.6	94.7	94.6	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.3
French	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.6
Neither English nor French	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note 1: The population whose first official language is English or French was divided evenly between the English and French categories.

Note 2: Results of the reference scenario and the alternative immigration scenarios differ slightly from those of the report *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036*, because of the internal migration assumptions used. For more information, please refer to Statistics Canada (2017b).

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Some of these changes would stem from the growing share of newcomers in official language communities, combined with the fact that these immigrants predominantly adopt English. However, the demolingistic dynamic leading to these changes comprises a number of other dimensions, such as including linguistic transitions, population aging and internal migration. Thus, immigration is obviously not the only factor at play. The results in Table 4 indicate that the demographic weight of the official language communities would hardly change compared with the reference scenario by 2036 in the event of an increase or decrease in immigration, a change in its geographic distribution or a return to an immigration involving birthplaces similar to those of the 2005-to-2010 period. Those scenarios, however, all assume a similar composition of newcomer cohorts from a language point of view.⁴⁷ Therefore, a change in this regard—depending on its magnitude—could affect the respective weights of the official language communities. The relationship between immigration and official language communities is analyzed in depth in the report *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b)⁴⁸ (Box 4).

47. In other words, the linguistic composition of the population of new immigrants always corresponds to the population estimated in the NHS by country of birth, the place of arrival of immigrants in Canada and the category of admission of immigrants.

48. Besides immigration, other dimensions (including language transitions, population aging and internal migration), could have an impact on the demolingistic dynamic. Those dimensions are also analysed in the publication *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada, 2017b).

Box 4 – For more information on language projections in Canada

Readers interested in learning more about the possible changes in language groups in the coming years are invited to read the report *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b). This report proposes several scenarios pertaining specifically to the language situation. It also looks at other aspects of the language situation (e.g., bilingualism, language transfers, etc.) as well as factors that could change its portrait by 2036. The relationship between immigration and official languages is also dealt with in greater detail.

In all cases, however, we would witness a diversification of the country's official languages communities. In the French-language community, as defined on the basis of first official language spoken, the proportion of immigrants could more than double, to between 15.4% and 19.8%, by 2036, compared with 9.2% in 2011. This increase would be due to both the rapid growth of the immigrant population itself and the fact that the non-immigrant French-speaking population would see its growth come to halt and then reverse by the 2030s, particularly as a result of population aging and the incomplete transmission of French to the subsequent generations⁴⁹. The proportion of immigrants would also be higher in the population whose first official language spoken is English, which is projected to be between 25.8% and 31.4% by 2036, compared with 22.8% in 2011. In both cases, an increase in the proportion of immigrants would also see more diverse characteristics of the official language communities.

Visible minority groups

In Canada, the concept of visible minorities is used primarily for application of the *Employment Equity Act*. This Act, which primarily aims to combat discrimination when hiring members of designated groups, including visible minority groups, has provisions relating to the representation of visible minorities in the labour force. For the purposes of implementing this Act, population censuses since 1996 have been collecting information on self-reported visible minority group. From 1996 to 2011, the proportion of Canadians who reported belonging to a visible minority group rose from 11% to 19%, largely because of overrepresentation of this population among immigrants.

According to the projection results, the population with visible minority status could more than double by 2036 to between 12.8 million (low-immigration scenario) and 16.3 million (high-immigration scenario), compared with 6.5 million in 2011 (Table 5). This increase would be more rapid than that of the rest of the population, and as a result, the population belonging to a visible minority group would represent a growing share of the total Canadian population. Between 31% and 36% of the population would belong to a visible minority group in 2036. This proportion would vary by generation status, totalling between 74% and 77% of the immigrant population, between 50% and 52% of the second generation population and between 3% and 4% of the third-generation or higher population.

49. This incomplete transmission of French from the parents to the children is analyzed in the publication *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Table 5
Population (in thousands) by visible minority group, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)

Visible minority group	2011	Reference	2036				
			Low immigration	High immigration	Alternative geographic distribution of immigrants 2005 to 2010	Alternative geographic distribution of immigrants 2000 to 2005	Alternative immigration composition 2005 to 2010
thousands							
Total population	34,273	43,816	41,057	45,292	43,787	43,773	43,777
Total visible minorities	6,510	15,069	12,814	16,274	15,028	15,035	14,741
Arab	394	1,284	1,065	1,406	1,320	1,324	1,256
Black	979	2,349	2,036	2,521	2,353	2,343	2,171
Chinese	1,379	2,451	2,126	2,625	2,483	2,480	2,527
Filipino ¹	643	2,050	1,659	2,254	1,926	1,856	1,786
Japanese	91	142	129	149	143	142	150
Korean	168	343	295	367	341	335	400
Latin American	397	865	739	934	873	870	934
Other visible minorities	289	666	602	700	665	668	654
South Asian	1,631	3,794	3,202	4,104	3,782	3,854	3,731
Southeast Asian	324	531	476	560	526	524	579
West Asian	216	594	485	652	616	638	556
Rest of the population	27,763	28,746	28,243	29,017	28,759	28,738	29,036

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d).

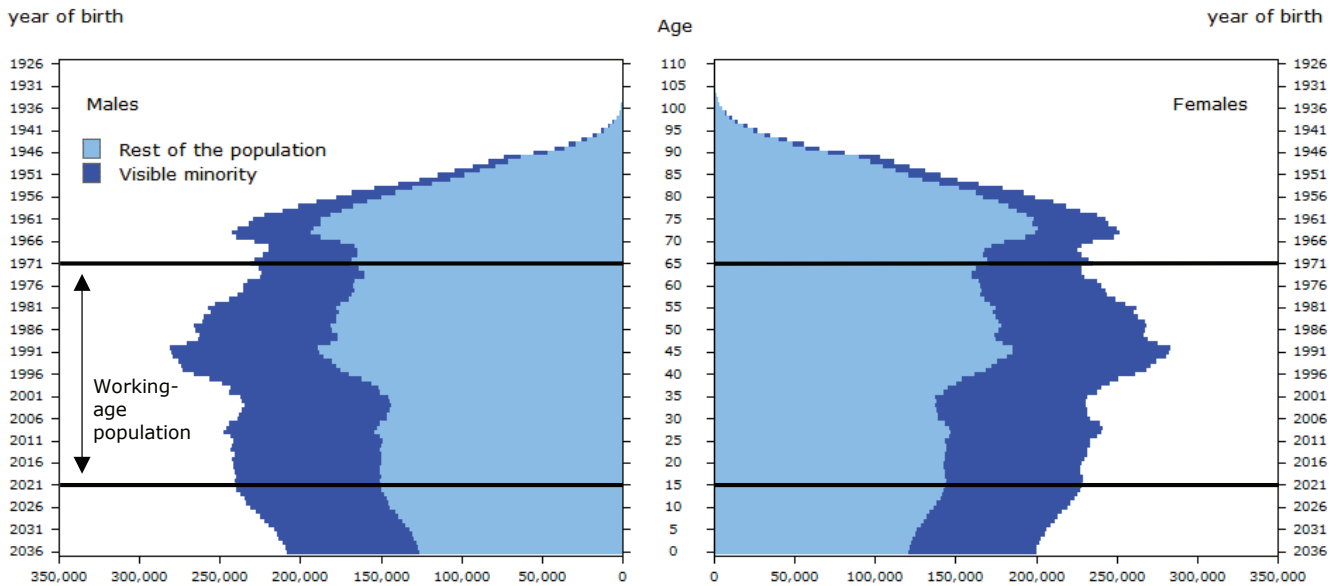
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Readers should be reminded that the visible minority population, like the rest of the population, is not homogeneous. It is made up of a number of groups that, defined for the purposes of the *Employment Equity Act*, are themselves diversified in many respects, in particular with regard to the proportion of people born in Canada or abroad. Among these groups, South Asian would remain the group with the largest population in 2036, with over 3 million in all the scenarios selected, followed by Chinese, Black and Filipino. If the overrepresentation of Arab, Filipino and West Asian immigrants in relation to their demographic weight in the total population were to continue, it could triple their population in Canada. These three groups were already among the ones with the most rapid increases in the country.

According to the projection results, the composition of immigration by country of birth would have a significant impact on the relative size of specific visible minority groups in the population at the end of the projection period. The share that the Southeast Asian, Korean and Japanese visible minority groups would represent in the total population in 2036 would be highest under the alternative composition scenario of immigration by country of birth based on the period from 2005 to 2010.

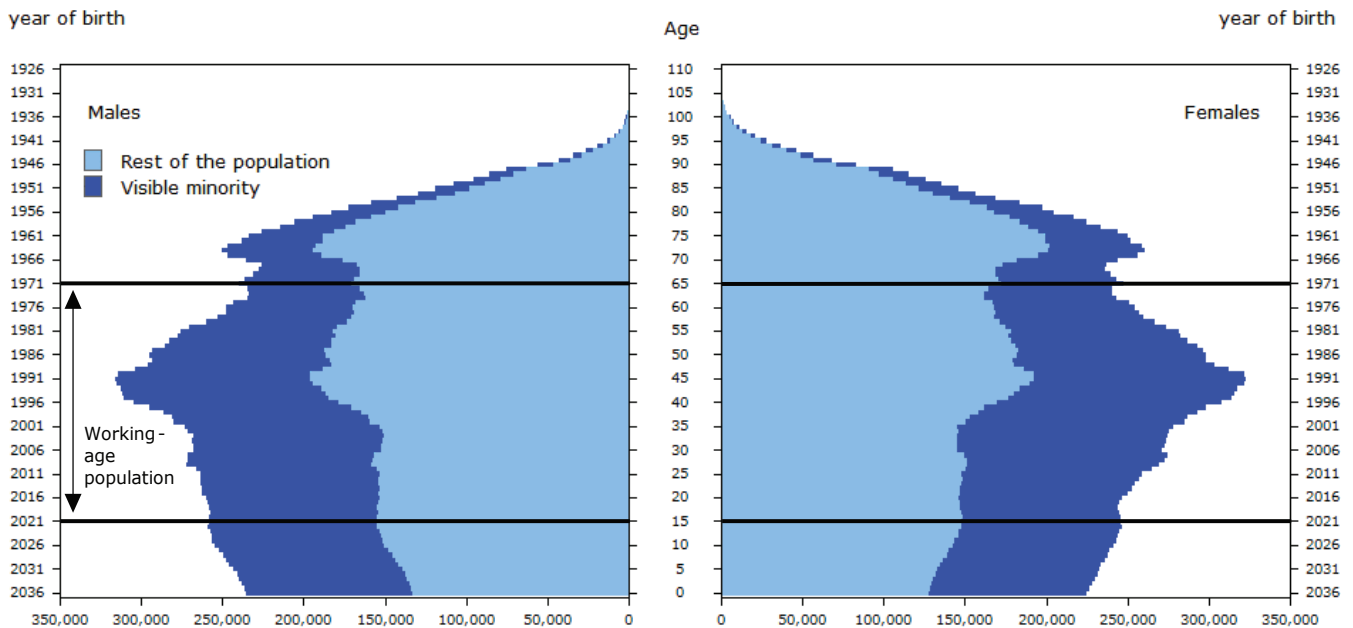
While immigration is a key determinant of the changes that have just been discussed, progeny born in Canada to members of a visible minority group is also a factor. In fact, it is projected that the number of births to people who belong to a visible minority group would continue to rise in the coming years, totaling between 36.3% and 43.4% of all births in 2036. These children, many of whom would be born to the cohorts of immigrants who settled in Canada in recent decades, would contribute to the increase in the relative share of people born in Canada within the visible minority population, which would rise to between 33.3% and 38.0% by 2036, versus 30.7% in 2011. These births would also be the main reason why the proportion of visible minorities would be higher among the youngest generations, totaling between 35.7% and 41.9% among people under the age of 15 (Figures 15a and 15b).

Figure 15a
Age and sex structure of the population by visible minority status, Canada, 2036 (low-immigration scenario)



Note: Rest of the population: 68.8% of the population. Visible minority: 31.2% of the population.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demosim 2017.

Figure 15b
Age and sex structure of the population by visible minority status, Canada, 2036 (high-immigration scenario)



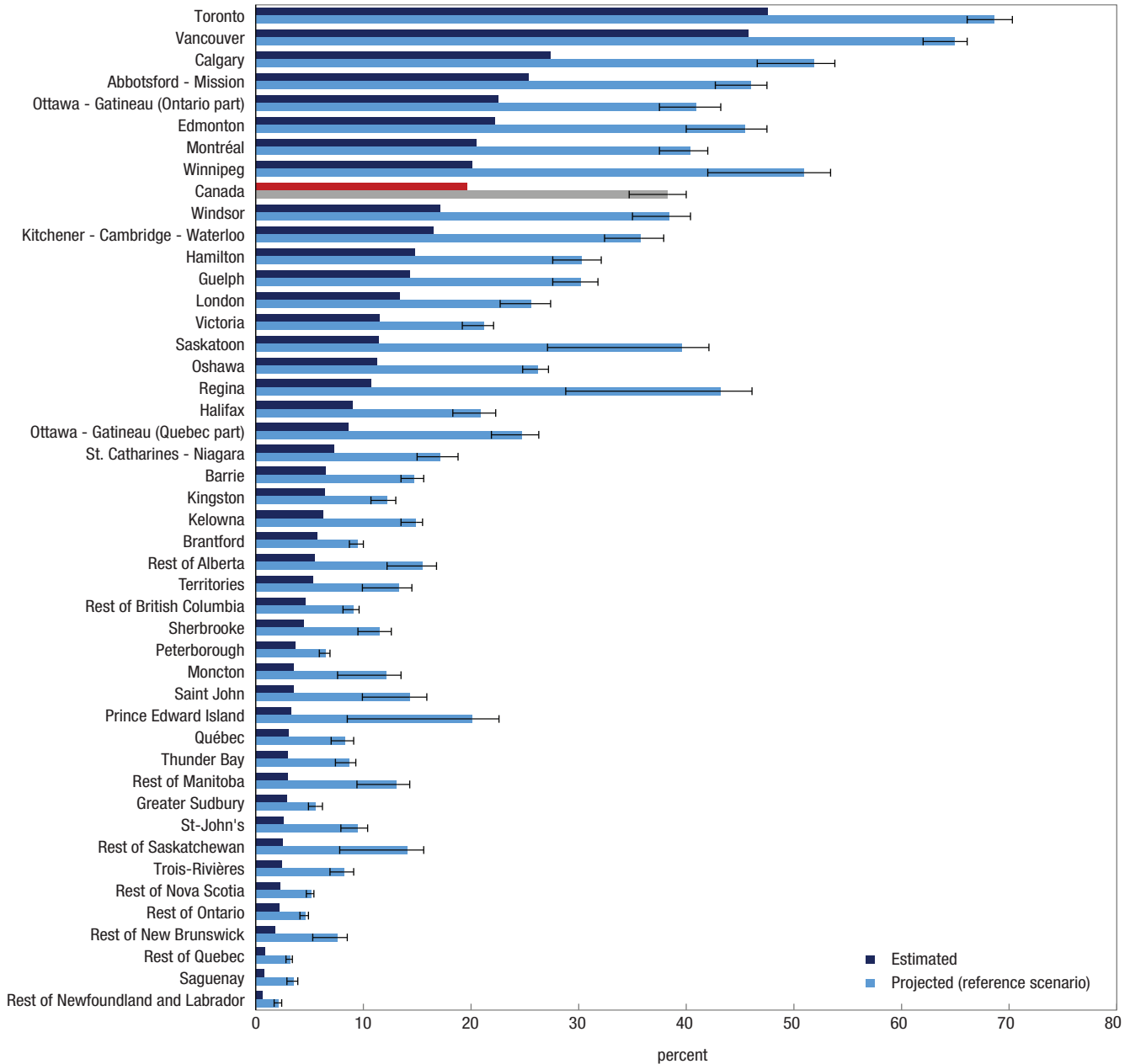
Note: Rest of the population: 64.0% of the population. Visible minority: 36.0% of the population.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demosim 2017.

In 2036, among the working-age population (15 to 64 years)—a population of interest for application of the *Employment Equity Act*—between 34.7% and 39.9% would belong to a visible minority group. This is a sharp increase over 2011 (19.6%). While the youngest members of the working-age population would have a higher proportion of visible minority members, those aged 45 to 64 years would see the most rapid increase in this share. This is because this age group would see its many baby boomers⁵⁰ turn 65 by 2031, who would be largely replaced by cohorts that include larger proportions of recent immigrants and people belonging to a visible minority group. This proportion would remain below the national average for the 65-and-older population.

The proportion of the working-age population that belongs to a visible minority group would be up in all parts of the country, in all the scenarios used (Figure 16). It would remain lower outside CMAs and would be highest in regions where immigrants represent the largest percentage of the population. It would be over 40% in all scenarios in the CMAs of Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg and Abbotsford – Mission, in 2036.

50. In this report, "baby boomers" refers to people born between 1946 and 1965. For more information on this population, please see the *Generations in Canada* article published in the 2011 Census analyses (Statistics Canada 2012a).

Figure 16
Proportion of the working-age population that belongs to a visible minority group by place of residence, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Note: The — symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected in all scenarios considered.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

The data in Figure 16 show that, in several regions, the increase in the proportion of people belonging to a visible minority group among the working-age population would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the total number of immigrants admitted at the national level. In 13 regions, the most unfavourable assumption to an increase in the proportion of visible minorities in the population aged 15 to 64 would be a similar geographical distribution of immigrants throughout Canada upon their arrival as in the early 2000s (alternative geographic distribution scenario based on the 2000-to-2005 period). Conversely, this same scenario would produce the strongest growth in the number of visible minority members aged 15 to 64 years in all Ontario CMAs, except Kingston, Brantford and Thunder Bay.

Religions⁵¹

The religious profile of the country's population has undergone some profound changes in recent decades. In the 1981 Census, approximately 90% of Canadians self-identified as Christians. Thirty years later, in 2011, this proportion had decreased to 67%. During this period, the proportion of people with no religious affiliation rose from 7% to 24% and the proportion of people who reported a non-Christian religion increased from 3% to 9%. While the trend toward disaffiliation among Christians—and Protestants in particular—has been a factor in the increase of the unaffiliated population, immigration from countries with diverse traditions will have played a large part in the increased proportion of people with a non-Christian religion.

According to the scenarios developed for these projections, these trends should continue until 2036 (Figures 17a and 17b). At that time, the proportion of Christians in the population would have continued to decline to between 52% and 56%. Protestants, who were in the majority until the mid-20th century, would then compose less than 14% of the population. Catholicism would remain the religion with the largest number of followers (between 12.2 million and 14.4 million), compared with 13.3 million in 2011. However, Catholics would account for only 29.2% to 32.8% of the population (compared with 38.8% in 2011).

The number of unaffiliated people would continue to increase and could represent between 28.2% and 34.6% of all Canadians in 2036. Insofar as the unaffiliated population is underrepresented among immigrants, the trend toward religious disaffiliation, among Protestants and Catholics born in Canada in particular, would be the main driver of this increase. By 2036, the unaffiliated population could be larger than the population of Catholic followers. Based on these projections, only a slowing of the trend toward disaffiliation (as suggested in the alternative religious mobility scenario using the trends from 1991 to 2001) would put Catholics ahead.

However, non-Christian religions would see the most rapid increase, their population doubling in almost all the scenarios selected from 2011 to 2036. Non-Christian religions combined would comprise between 13% and 16% of Canadians in 2036. Among them, the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh faiths, overrepresented among immigrants compared with their weight in the total population, would see a quicker increase in the number of their followers, although they would still represent only a modest share of the total Canadian population. Moreover, the population of Christians other than Catholics, Protestants and Orthodox Christians, which is also overrepresented among immigrants, could more than double.⁵²

Immigration, combined with the trend toward disaffiliation, would thus contribute to the development of a more religiously diverse Canada in 2036. This diversity can be measured through the Pew Research Center's Religious Diversity Index, which was adapted to the Canadian data for this projection exercise (Box 5). This index has a value of 0 when the entire population is part of the same group (lack of diversity) and a value of 10 when the population can be broken down evenly among the religious groups that compose it (maximum diversity). The index is used to compare religious diversity over time and from one region to another. The results are presented in Figure 18.

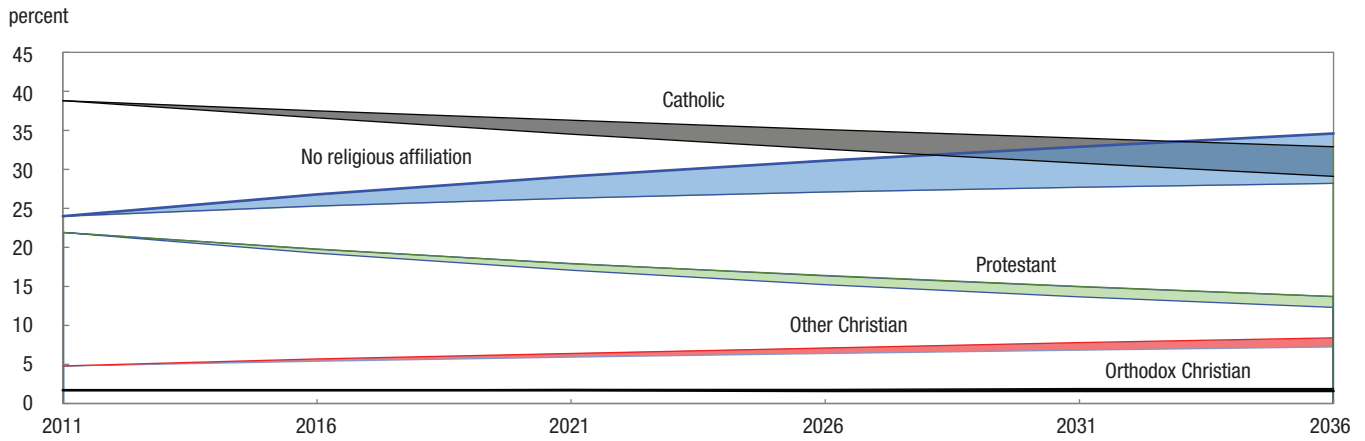
Box 5 – Religious Diversity Index

The Religious Diversity Index used for these projections is an adaptation, geared to the situation in Canada, of the index used by the Pew Research Center in an article entitled *Global Religious Diversity: Half of the Most Religiously Diverse Countries are in Asia-Pacific Region* (Pew Research Center 2014), which was itself based on the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (Johnson and Grim 2013). In this report, the religious groups selected for calculating the index are Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, Jewish, other religion and unaffiliated. For more information on the methodology used to calculate the Religious Diversity Index, please see the Pew Research Center article (2014).

51. This section looks at affiliation with a particular religion, as reported in the censuses of population (and the 2011 NHS). The concept of religious affiliation differs from religious practice (participation in ceremonies, prayer, etc.) and religiosity (devotion, importance of religion in an individual's life, etc.).

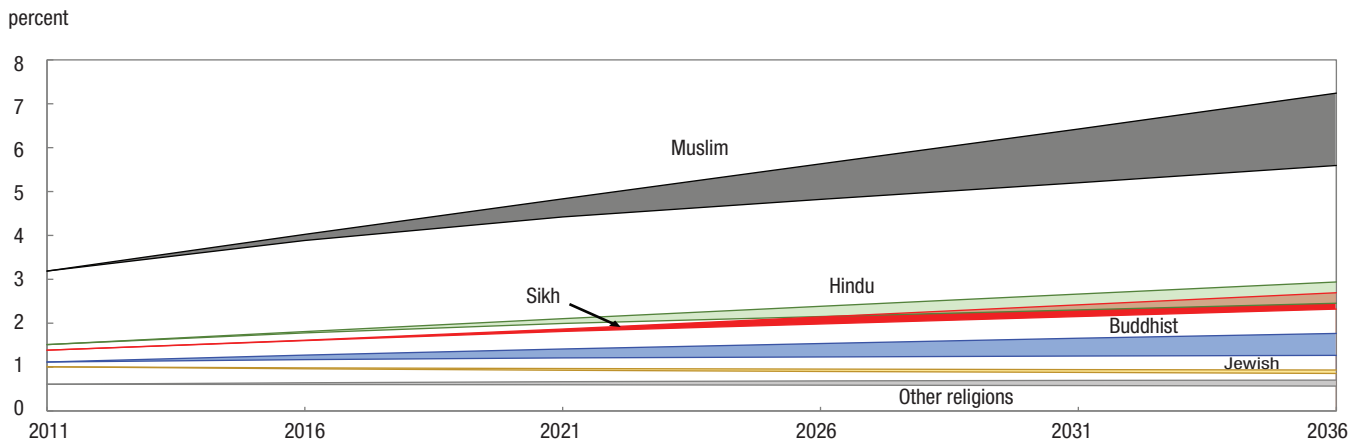
52. This group, which is made up primarily of people who responded to the censuses by identifying "Christian" as their religion with no further details, also sees its number increase on account of religious mobility (conversions) among both immigrants and non immigrants. However, this does not happen with Muslims, for example.

Figure 17a
Population of religious groups (no religious affiliation, Catholic, Protestant, Christian Orthodox and other Christian) as a percentage of the population, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)



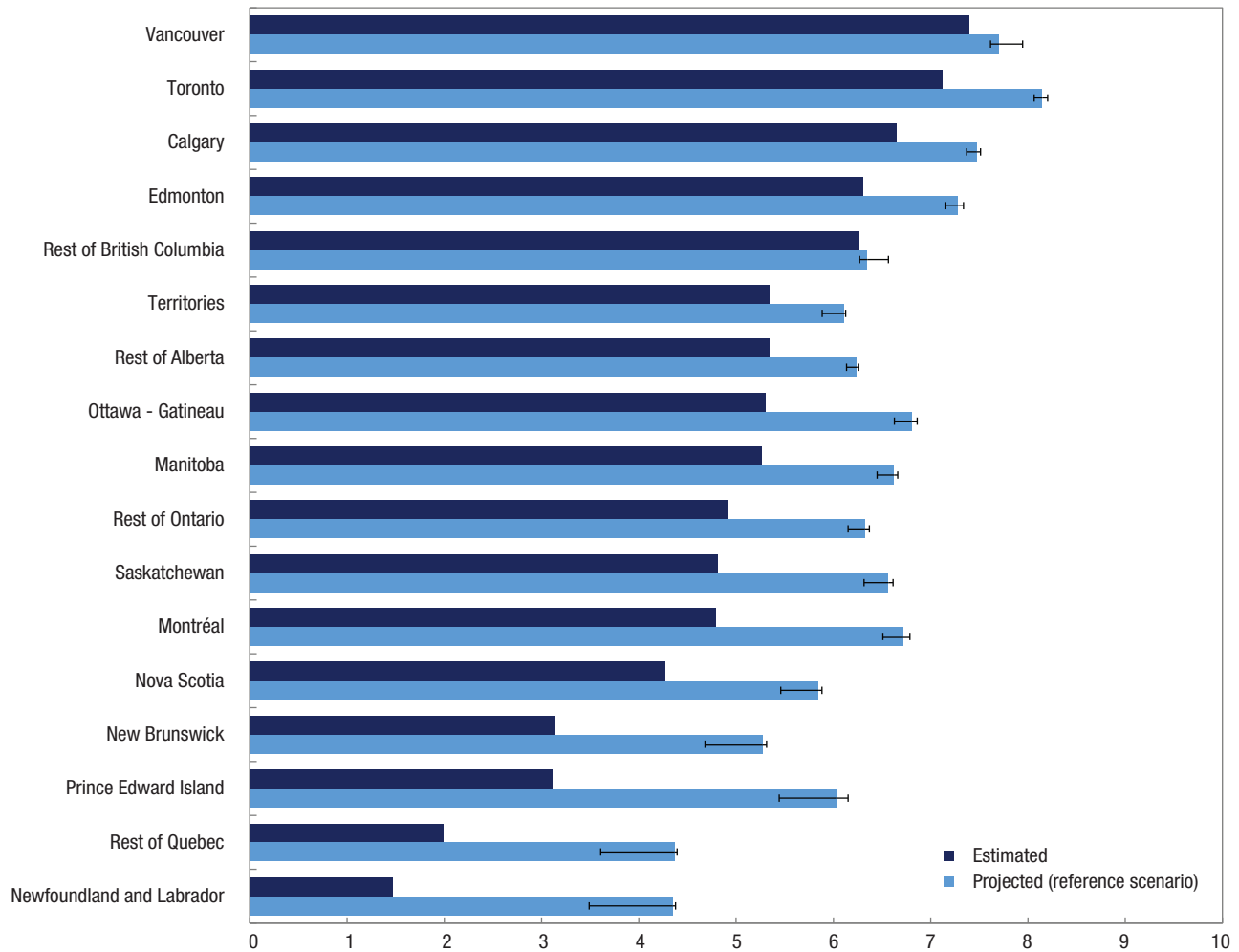
Note: The shaded surface indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected in all the scenarios considered.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 17b
Population of religious groups (Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh and other religions) as a percentage of the population, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)



Note: The shaded surface indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected in all the scenarios considered.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 18
Religious Diversity Index by place of residence, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)



Notes: This figure presents the Religious Diversity Index for 17 regions in Canada. The index is on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 refers to a complete lack of religious diversity (i.e., the entire population would have the same religion) and 10 indicates maximum religious diversity (i.e. the population would be divided evenly among all the religious groups considered). The \pm symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected by all the scenarios considered.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

The results in Figure 18 show that, based on the scenarios used in these projections, there would be greater religious diversity in all regions by 2036. This increase would stem from two primary factors that act together in most regions: an increase in the proportion of the population that did not report a religion and an increase in the proportion of the population that belongs to a non-Christian religion. While the first factor has more to do with the changes within the Canadian-born population and the second more to do with immigration, the two of them together lead to a decline in the proportion of the population that is Christian.

Religious diversification would be more pronounced in the regions that were the most homogeneous from a religious point of view in 2011, mainly the regions in eastern Canada (Quebec and Atlantic), where the vast majority of the population was Christian. In these regions, religious diversification of the population stems in large part from disaffiliation, and to a lesser extent, from an increase in the proportion of non-Christian religions. Despite this diversification, Quebec and Atlantic Canada would still have the lowest levels of religious diversity in Canada in 2036.

The situation would be different in the regions that were already more religiously diverse in 2011, particularly the Vancouver, Toronto, Calgary and Edmonton CMAs (all of which had a large proportion of immigrants in their populations in 2011). These regions would continue to become more diversified, particularly due to the rise in the proportion of persons reporting a non-Christian religion. At the end of the projection period, these four CMAs would remain the most religiously diverse.

The rest of British Columbia—in other words the entire province outside Vancouver—is an exception in that the Religious Diversity Index would remain relatively stable (very slight increase) by 2036. In 2011, this region had the highest proportions of people who reported having no religion in the country (47%). The proportion of individuals with a non-Christian religion would be up, as would people who reported having no religion. As the population with no religion becomes the majority, the increase in its weight would become a homogenizing factor, thus running counter to the increase in the proportion of non-Christian people.

Overview of the provinces, territories and census metropolitan areas

This section presents a selection of indicators that summarize the key results for each region in the projection. These indicators are presented by province and by selected region (Montréal, Toronto, Vancouver and a region comprising the three territories) in tables and figures and include a brief description. This section complements the main analytical section in this report, which comprises multiple interregional comparisons. Readers interested in more projection results on the impacts of various aspects of immigration on the composition of the population and an analysis of the factors involved in the changes they could undergo in the coming years are invited to consult the previous section. They can also refer to the appendices in this document.

In this section, the results presented cover only the seven scenarios analyzed in the report. At the regional level, it is quite frequent for the scenarios presented only in the appendix—especially the alternative internal migration scenarios—to have values outside the ranges shown in this section. However, in the vast majority of cases, this only very slightly extends the range of results and therefore does not affect the broad conclusions.

Newfoundland and Labrador

- In 2011, immigrants represented 1.8% of the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador. In 2036, this proportion would increase to between 3.1% and 4.6% of the province's population, far below the Canadian average (between 24.5% and 30.0%). The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced almost as much by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada as by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- At the end of the projection period, between 39.2% and 44.4% of immigrants of Newfoundland and Labrador would be of Asian origin, while European immigrants would represent between 22.7% and 26.0% of the immigrant population. The main birthplaces of immigrants at the end of the projection period would be Northern Europe and South Asia.
- Despite an increase in all the diversity indicators by 2036, Newfoundland and Labrador would remain the least diversified Canadian province from an ethnocultural standpoint, at least according to the indicators used.
- The St. John's CMA would be home to the majority of the province's immigrants at the end of the projection period (between 75.4% and 76.2%), as was observed in 2011 (64.8%).

Table 6

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)	Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia
Newfoundland and Labrador	2011	1.8	2.3	0.6	1.4	1.5	Northern Europe, Rest of North America
	2036	3.1 to 4.6	3.8 to 4.0	1.3 to 1.9	4.9 to 6.5	3.3 to 4.3	Northern Europe, Southern Asia
St-John's	2011	3.1	3.6	N.A.	2.6	2.0	Northern Europe, Rest of North America
	2036	5.0 to 7.5	5.3 to 5.6	N.A.	7.9 to 10.4	4.3 to 6.0	Southern Asia, Northern Europe
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	2011	1.0	1.5	N.A.	0.6	1.3	Northern Europe, Rest of North America
	2036	1.4 to 2.1	2.4 to 2.6	N.A.	1.7 to 2.5	2.4 to 2.8	Northern Europe, Southern Asia

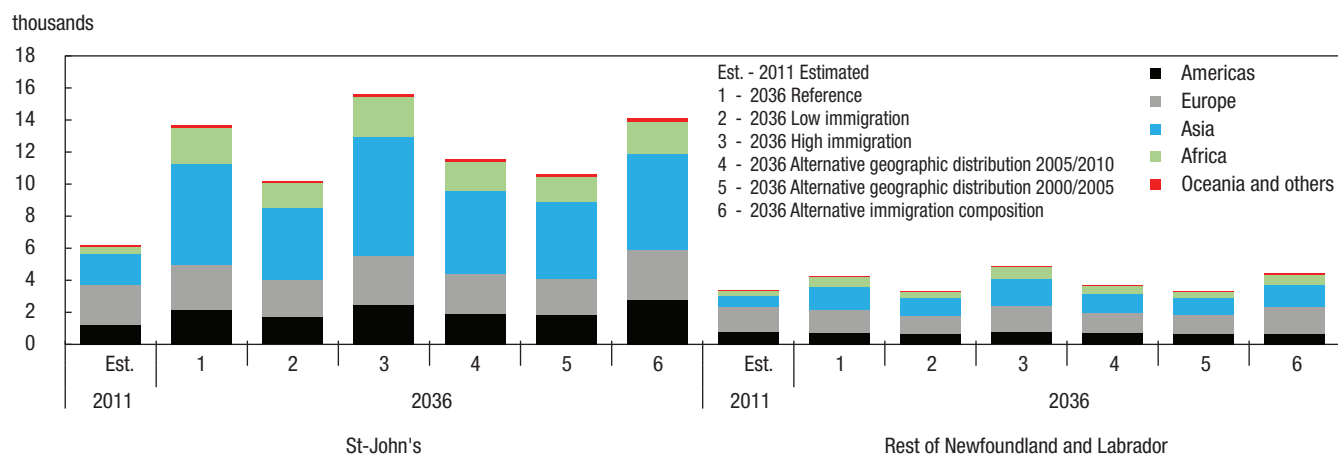
N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 19

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Prince Edward Island

- In 2011, 5.1% of Prince Edward Island’s population was composed of immigrants, a proportion far below the Canadian average (20.7%). By 2036, this proportion would increase in all scenarios to between 7.9% and 19.5% of the population. The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- In 2036, between 55.9% and 73.9% of the province’s immigrants would come from Asia, while immigrants from Europe would account for between 15.3% and 25.8% of the immigrant population. The main birthplaces of immigrants would be Eastern Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East.
- Although the ethnocultural diversity of Prince Edward Island’s population would increase between 2011 and 2036 according to all the indicators analyzed, the province would continue to be one of the least diversified among all Canadian provinces at the end of the projection period.

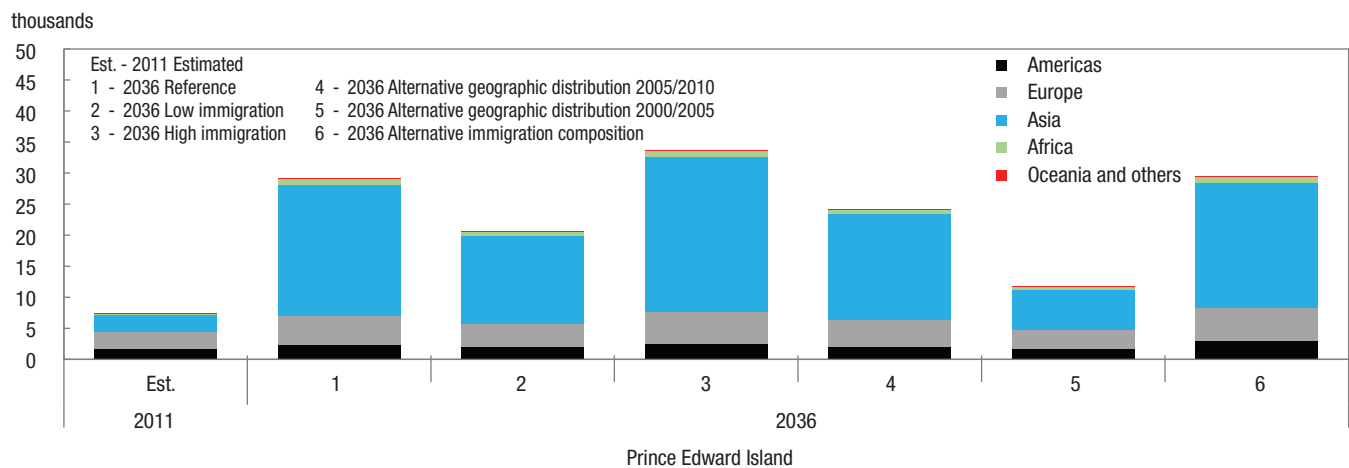
Table 7
Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Prince Edward Island, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)	Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia
Prince Edward Island	2011	5.1	6.3	1.4	3.3	3.3	Eastern Asia, Northern Europe
	2036	7.9 to 19.5	7.8 to 8.0	3.3 to 7.5	8.5 to 22.5	7.4 to 17.6	Eastern Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 20
Immigrant population by continent of birth, Prince Edward Island, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Nova Scotia

- In 2011, Nova Scotia's immigrant population represented 5.3% of the total population, a proportion well below the Canadian average (20.7%). By 2036, the proportion of immigrants in the province's population would rise to between 7.7% and 10.7%. The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced both by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada and by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- In 2036, between 38.4% and 41.7% of the province's immigrants would come from Asia, while immigrants from Europe would account for no more than 27.1% to 29.1% of the immigrant population. The main birthplaces of immigrant would be Northern Europe, and West and Central Asia and the Middle East.
- As with the other Atlantic provinces, Nova Scotia would see greater ethnocultural diversity by 2036, according to all the diversity indicators analyzed. However, it would still be less diversified than the Canadian average in 2036.
- As in 2011 (64.9%), Halifax would be the place of residence of the majority of immigrants living in Nova Scotia at the end of the projection period (between 74.7% and 76.3%).

Table 8

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Nova Scotia, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)	Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia. Southern Asia
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia. Southeast Asia
Nova Scotia	2011	5.3	7.4	2.0	5.3	3.9	Northern Europe. Rest of North America
	2036	7.7 to 10.7	8.4 to 8.7	3.7 to 4.8	11.7 to 14.3	6.9 to 8.8	Northern Europe. West Central Asia and the Middle East
Halifax	2011	8.2	9.3	N.A.	9.0	5.9	Northern Europe. West Central Asia and the Middle East
	2036	12.1 to 16.7	10.6 to 10.8	N.A.	18.4 to 22.3	10.8 to 14.0	West Central Asia and the Middle East. Northern Europe
Rest of Nova Scotia	2011	3.3	6.0	N.A.	2.3	2.4	Northern Europe. Rest of North America
	2036	3.7 to 4.9	6.5 to 6.7	N.A.	4.7 to 5.4	3.3 to 3.9	Northern Europe. Rest of North America

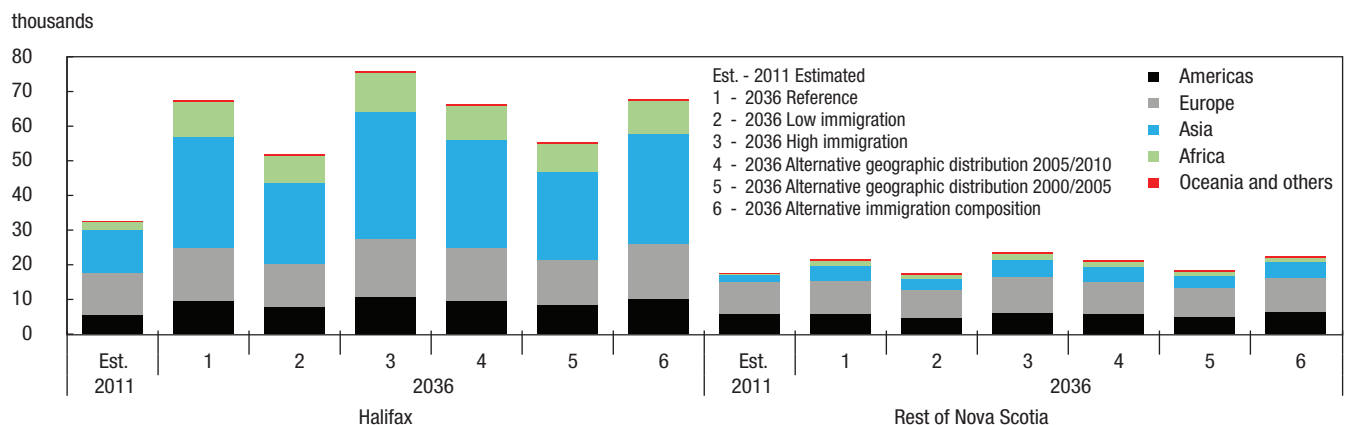
N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 21

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Nova Scotia, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

New Brunswick

- In 2011, New Brunswick's immigrant population represented 3.9% of the total population. By 2036, this proportion would increase to between 5.6% and 9.7%, still well below the Canadian average (between 24.5% and 30.0%). The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced both by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada and by the change in the number of immigrants nationally.
- At the end of the projection period, between 43.2% and 51.2% of the province's immigrants would be from Asia, while immigrants from Europe would account for between 22.3% and 24.9% of the immigrant population. The main birthplaces of immigrants would be East Asia and Southeast Asia.
- Despite an increase in all diversity indicators by 2036, New Brunswick would remain one of the least ethnoculturally diverse provinces in Canada, at least according to the indicators used.
- As opposed to what has been observed in other provinces, the majority of New Brunswick's immigrants (between 54.0% and 58.3% in 2036) would live outside the province's CMAs. This proportion was 59.9% in 2011. In 2036, the Moncton and Saint John CMAs would each comprise one-fifth to one-quarter of the province's immigrants in all projection scenarios.
- The proportion of immigrants in the populations of Moncton and Saint John would increase in all scenarios. In 2036, between 5.4% and 10.6% of the population of Moncton and between 7.1% and 12.0% of that of Saint John would be immigrants.

Table 9

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, New Brunswick, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

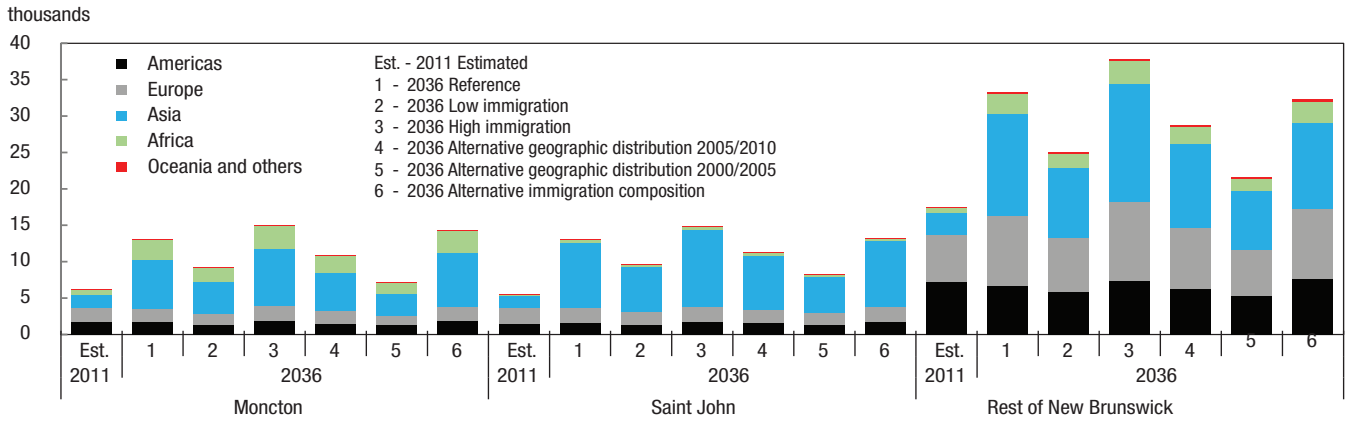
Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)	Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
				percent			
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia
New Brunswick	2011	3.9	6.0	1.0	2.4	2.3	Rest of North America, Northern Europe
	2036	5.6 to 9.7	6.9 to 7.2	2.3 to 3.4	6.6 to 10.9	4.6 to 7.8	Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia
Moncton	2011	4.4	6.2	N.A.	3.5	2.5	Rest of North America, Northern Europe
	2036	5.4 to 10.6	7.4 to 7.6	N.A.	7.5 to 13.4	4.1 to 7.9	Southeast Asia, Eastern Asia
Saint John	2011	4.3	6.8	N.A.	3.5	2.6	Northern Europe, Rest of North America
	2036	7.1 to 12.0	8.1 to 8.4	N.A.	9.9 to 15.9	6.4 to 10.5	Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia
Rest of New Brunswick	2011	3.6	5.7	N.A.	1.8	2.1	Rest of North America, Northern Europe
	2036	5.2 to 8.8	6.4 to 6.7	N.A.	5.3 to 8.5	4.2 to 7.0	Rest of North America, West Central Asia and the Middle East

N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 22
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, New Brunswick, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Quebec

- In 2011, the proportion of immigrants in the population of Quebec was 12.7%, or 8 percentage points below the Canadian average. In 2036, immigrants' share would rise to between 17.8% and 22.4%. The increase in the proportion of immigrants in Quebec would be influenced more by the share of immigrants that Quebec would receive out of the Canadian total than by the total volume of immigrants admitted to Canada.
- The origin and composition—particularly the linguistic composition—of its immigrants sets Quebec apart from the other provinces. This is because Quebec is responsible for selecting its economic immigrants under the *Canada-Quebec Accord Relating to Immigration and Temporary Admission of Aliens*. In general, Quebec would continue to have the highest proportion of immigrants from Africa and the Americas of any province. In 2036, between 28.7% and 30.4% of immigrants residing in Quebec would be from Africa (compared with between 7.6% and 8.4% for Canada excluding Quebec) and between 21.6% and 22.4% from the Americas (versus 12.6% to 13.2% for Canada excluding Quebec).
- Overall, although all the diversity indicators analyzed point to greater ethnocultural diversity by 2036, Quebec would continue to be less diversified from an ethnocultural standpoint than Canada as a whole.
- In 2036, 19.1% to 22.4% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (12.9% in 2011) and 9.4% to 12.1% would report a non-Christian religion (5.6% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 24.4% and 28.5% would belong to a visible minority group in 2036 (11.2% in 2011).
- The Montréal CMA would continue to be the place of residence for the majority of the province's immigrants. Close to 9 out of 10 immigrants in Quebec would live there in 2036, as in 2011.
- The projection results also show that the proportion of immigrants born in Africa would increase in all Quebec CMAs and that they would be the largest immigrant group in all these CMAs, except in the Montréal CMA (on par with Asian-born immigrants) and the Québec CMA (on par with immigrants born in Europe).

Montréal

- In 2011, the proportion of immigrants in the Montréal CMA was 22.7%. Between 2011 and 2036, this proportion would increase to between 28.4% and 34.2%. As with Quebec, the increase in the proportion of immigrants in the population of Montréal would be influenced more by the share of immigrants that Quebec would receive out of the Canadian total than by the total volume of immigrants admitted to Canada.
- At the end of the projection period, between 28.9% and 30.3% of immigrants in Montréal would be from Africa, between 29.6% and 30.3% from Asia, between 21.2% and 22.2% from the Americas and between 17.5% and 19.8% from Europe.
- In 2036, between 30.6% and 34.5% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (23.2% in 2011) and between 15.4% and 19.3% would report a non-Christian religion (10.6% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64 between 37.5% and 42.0% would belong to a visible minority group in 2036 (20.5% in 2011).
- Of all regions in Quebec, the Montréal CMA would by far remain the most ethnoculturally diverse at the end of the projection period. It would be the only CMA in the province with a greater ethnocultural diversity than the Canadian average at the end of the projection period, according to the indicators used.

Table 10
Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Quebec, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)	Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia
Quebec	2011	12.7	8.9	5.6	11.2	12.9	North Africa, Southern Europe
	2036	17.8 to 22.4	13.9 to 14.5	9.4 to 12.1	24.4 to 28.5	19.1 to 22.4	North Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East
Montréal	2011	22.7	15.1	10.6	20.5	23.2	North Africa, Southern Europe
	2036	28.4 to 34.2	21.3 to 21.6	15.4 to 19.3	37.5 to 42.0	30.6 to 34.5	North Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	2011	10.0	7.7	N.A. ²	8.6	8.4	West Central Asia and the Middle East, Western Europe
	2036	16.3 to 20.6	11.5 to 12.1	N.A. ²	21.8 to 26.2	13.5 to 16.4	North Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East
Sherbrooke	2011	6.2	4.4	N.A.	4.5	4.4	Western Europe, South America
	2036	8.4 to 11.7	5.8 to 6.3	N.A.	9.5 to 12.6	5.9 to 8.0	Western Europe, South America
Québec	2011	4.4	3.1	N.A.	3.1	2.9	Western Europe, South America
	2036	6.3 to 8.8	5.1 to 5.7	N.A.	6.9 to 9.1	4.4 to 5.8	Western Europe, North Africa
Trois-Rivières	2011	2.8	2.5	N.A.	2.4	1.9	Western Europe, South America
	2036	4.0 to 5.9	3.7 to 4.2	N.A.	6.9 to 9.2	3.3 to 4.4	South America, Western Europe
Rest of Quebec	2011	1.9	2.4	N.A.	0.9	2.8	Western Europe, Rest of North America
	2036	2.7 to 3.5	3.8 to 4.1	N.A.	2.8 to 3.4	4.3 to 4.7	Western Europe, North Africa
Saguenay	2011	1.1	1.2	N.A.	0.8	0.5	Western Europe, Eastern Asia
	2036	2.1 to 3.3	2.8 to 3.1	N.A.	2.9 to 3.9	1.0 to 1.4	Western Europe, North Africa

N.A.: Not available.

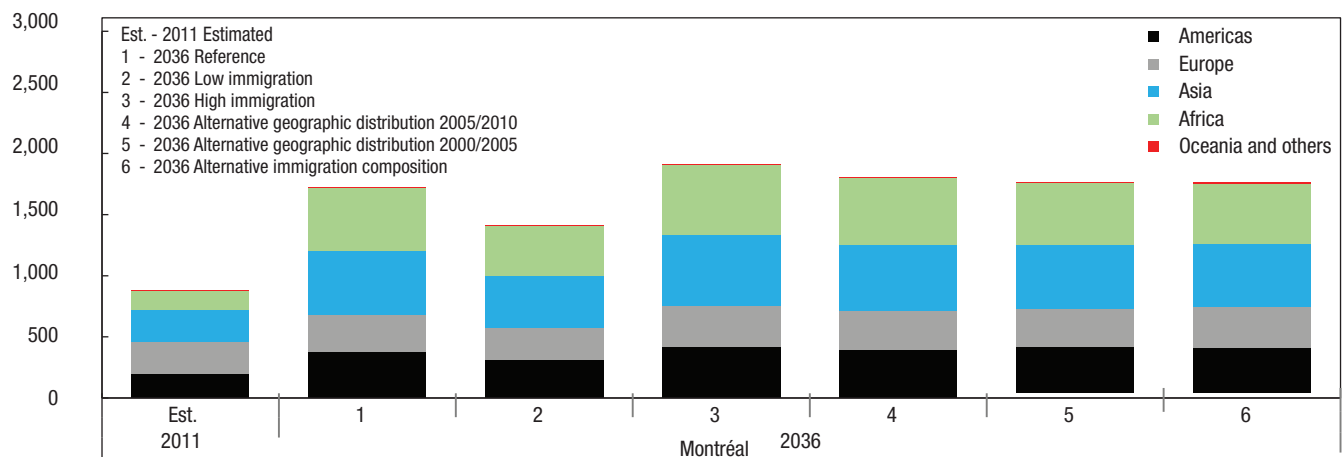
1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

2. Data on religion for Ottawa - Gatineau are provided in the tables of the Appendix 3 of this publication.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 23a
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Quebec, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Montréal

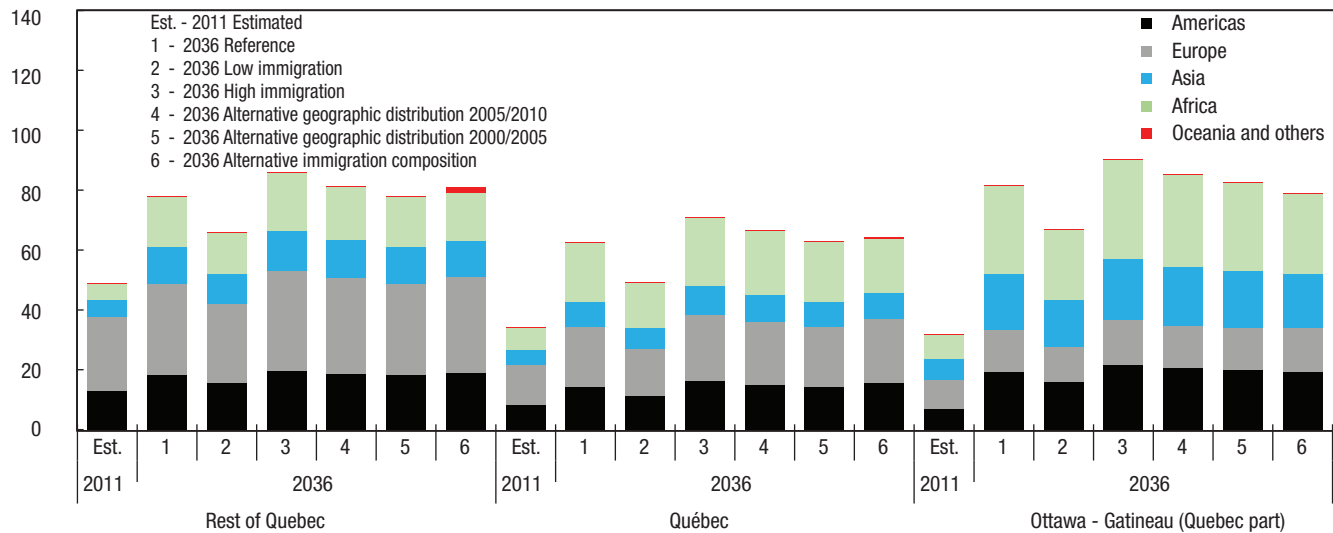
thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 23b
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Quebec, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other regions of Quebec - part 1

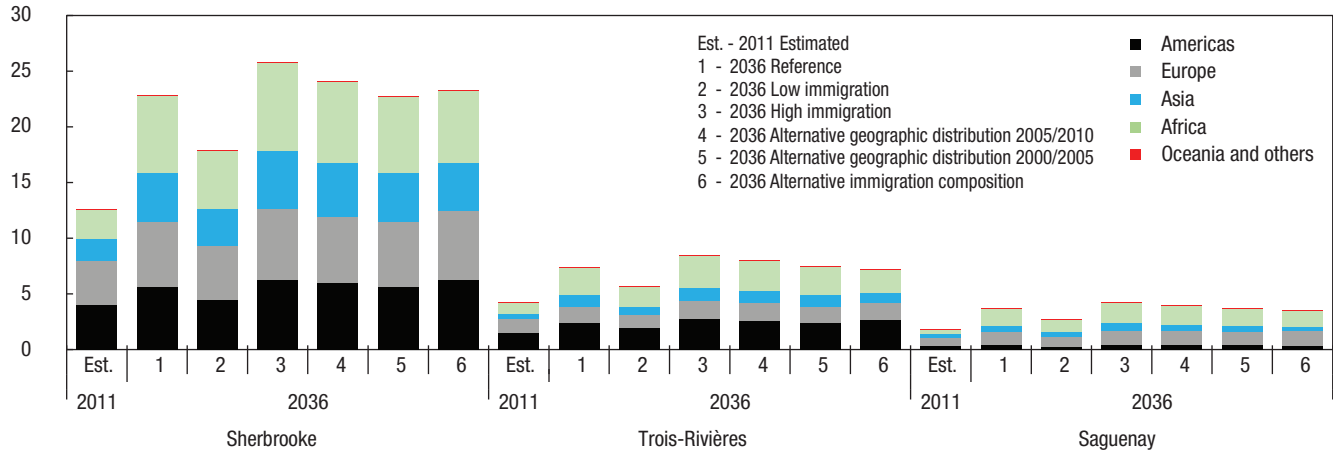
thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 23c
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Quebec, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other regions of Quebec - part 2

thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Ontario

- In 2011, Ontario was the province with the largest proportion (28.5%) of immigrants in its population. In 2036, this proportion would increase to between 29.7% and 36.1%. The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced both by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada and by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- In 2036, if the composition of immigration remained similar to what has been observed in recent periods, approximately three out of five immigrants—between 58.6% and 61.2%—would have been born in Asia, while fewer than one in five would be from Europe (between 15.3% and 17.8%). The main birthplaces of immigrants living in Ontario would be Southern Asia and Eastern Asia.
- As in 2011, Ontario would be the most diversified Canadian province in 2036, according to the ethnocultural indicators used. Between 2011 and 2036, all the diversity indicators would be up in all scenarios.
- In 2036, between 31.0% and 36.2% people in Ontario would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (25.9% in 2011) and between 17.2% and 20.8% would report a non-Christian religion (12.3% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 42.4% and 48.2% would belong to a visible minority group in 2036 (26.5% in 2011).
- At the end of the projection period, between 73.4% and 74.5% of Ontario immigrants would be living in the Toronto CMA, compared with 70.1% in 2011.
- With the exception of Toronto, Ottawa – Gatineau (Ontario part), Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo and Windsor, all regions of Ontario would have a less diverse ethnocultural portrait than the Canadian average in 2036, according to the indicators used. Diversity would be lowest at the end of the projection period in Greater Sudbury, the rest of Ontario, Peterborough and Thunder Bay, as in 2011.

Toronto

- In 2036, Toronto would still be the Canadian CMA with the largest proportion of immigrants in all scenarios. At the end of the projection period, between 46.0% and 52.8% of its population would have immigrant status, compared with 46.0% in 2011.
- At the end of the projection period, between 65.0% and 67.3% of immigrants in Toronto would be born in Asia, between 13.4% and 14.1% in the Americas and between 11.8% and 13.5% in Europe.
- In 2036, between 48.4% and 53.4% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (42.5% in 2011) and between 27.8% and 32.3% would report a non-Christian religion (22.2% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 66.1% and 70.2% would belong to a visible minority group in 2036 (47.6% in 2011).
- The Toronto CMA would continue to be the most ethnoculturally diverse region in Canada at the end of the projection period.

Table 11
Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)	Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia
Ontario	2011	28.5	22.7	12.3	26.5	25.9	Southern Asia, Eastern Asia
	2036	29.7 to 36.1	24.1 to 24.9	17.2 to 20.8	42.4 to 48.2	31.0 to 36.2	Southern Asia, Eastern Asia
Toronto	2011	46.0	28.1	22.2	47.6	42.5	Southern Asia, Eastern Asia
	2036	46.0 to 52.8	28.6 to 31.0	27.8 to 32.3	66.1 to 70.2	48.4 to 53.4	Southern Asia, Eastern Asia
Hamilton	2011	23.6	25.2	N.A.	14.8	20.7	Southern Europe, Northern Europe
	2036	23.4 to 28.7	24.7 to 25.2	N.A.	27.5 to 32.1	24.5 to 28.6	West Central Asia and the Middle East, Southern Asia
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	2011	23.3	20.3	N.A.	16.5	22.5	Southern Europe, Eastern Europe
	2036	25.4 to 31.2	22.8 to 23.2	N.A.	32.4 to 37.9	27.9 to 33.0	Southern Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	2011	22.7	20.1	N.A. ²	22.5	20.7	West Central Asia and the Middle East, Eastern Asia
	2036	24.4 to 30.7	22.3 to 22.6	N.A. ²	37.5 to 43.2	25.2 to 30.3	West Central Asia and the Middle East, Southern Asia
Windsor	2011	22.4	21.5	N.A.	17.1	21.5	Southern Europe, West Central Asia and the Middle East
	2036	24.4 to 29.8	23.9 to 24.2	N.A.	35.0 to 40.4	26.6 to 31.0	West Central Asia and the Middle East, Southern Asia
Guelph	2011	19.7	21.4	N.A.	14.3	16.7	Northern Europe, Southeast Asia
	2036	19.8 to 23.9	22.9 to 23.0	N.A.	27.6 to 31.8	20.7 to 24.3	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia
London	2011	18.8	20.6	N.A.	13.4	16.7	Northern Europe, Southern Europe
	2036	18.3 to 23.0	20.6 to 20.8	N.A.	22.7 to 27.4	19.6 to 23.5	West Central Asia and the Middle East, South America
St. Catharines - Niagara	2011	16.9	22.8	N.A.	7.3	13.5	Northern Europe, Southern Europe
	2036	15.0 to 18.6	20.9 to 21.1	N.A.	15.0 to 18.8	13.0 to 15.6	Northern Europe, Southeast Asia
Oshawa	2011	16.1	22.0	N.A.	11.3	9.9	Northern Europe, Caribbean and Bermuda
	2036	15.9 to 18.6	23.7 to 24.1	N.A.	24.7 to 27.2	12.2 to 14.0	Southern Asia, Caribbean and Bermuda
Barrie	2011	12.2	19.9	N.A.	6.5	8.2	Northern Europe, Western Europe
	2036	11.6 to 14.0	21.1 to 21.5	N.A.	13.5 to 15.6	10.4 to 12.2	Northern Europe, Eastern Europe
Kingston	2011	11.8	16.4	N.A.	6.4	7.6	Northern Europe, Western Europe
	2036	10.4 to 12.9	16.5 to 16.8	N.A.	10.7 to 13.0	8.8 to 10.6	Northern Europe, Southern Asia
Brantford	2011	11.4	18.2	N.A.	5.7	9.3	Northern Europe, Eastern Europe
	2036	9.0 to 10.4	17.0 to 17.3	N.A.	8.7 to 10.0	8.9 to 9.9	Northern Europe, Southern Asia
Thunder Bay	2011	9.3	20.8	N.A.	3.0	10.9	Southern Europe, Northern Europe
	2036	6.6 to 8.0	16.7 to 16.8	N.A.	7.4 to 9.3	8.6 to 9.7	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia
Peterborough	2011	8.3	15.2	N.A.	3.7	4.7	Northern Europe, Western Europe
	2036	6.7 to 7.8	14.7 to 15.1	N.A.	5.9 to 6.9	5.4 to 6.2	Northern Europe, Southern Asia
Rest of Ontario	2011	8.0	14.1	N.A.	2.2	7.1	Northern Europe, Western Europe
	2036	6.4 to 7.5	14.1 to 14.4	N.A.	4.1 to 4.9	6.7 to 7.4	Northern Europe, Rest of North America
Greater Sudbury	2011	6.3	11.3	N.A.	2.9	6.4	Southern Europe, Northern Europe
	2036	4.3 to 5.4	11.6 to 11.9	N.A.	4.9 to 6.2	4.7 to 5.6	Northern Europe, Southern Europe

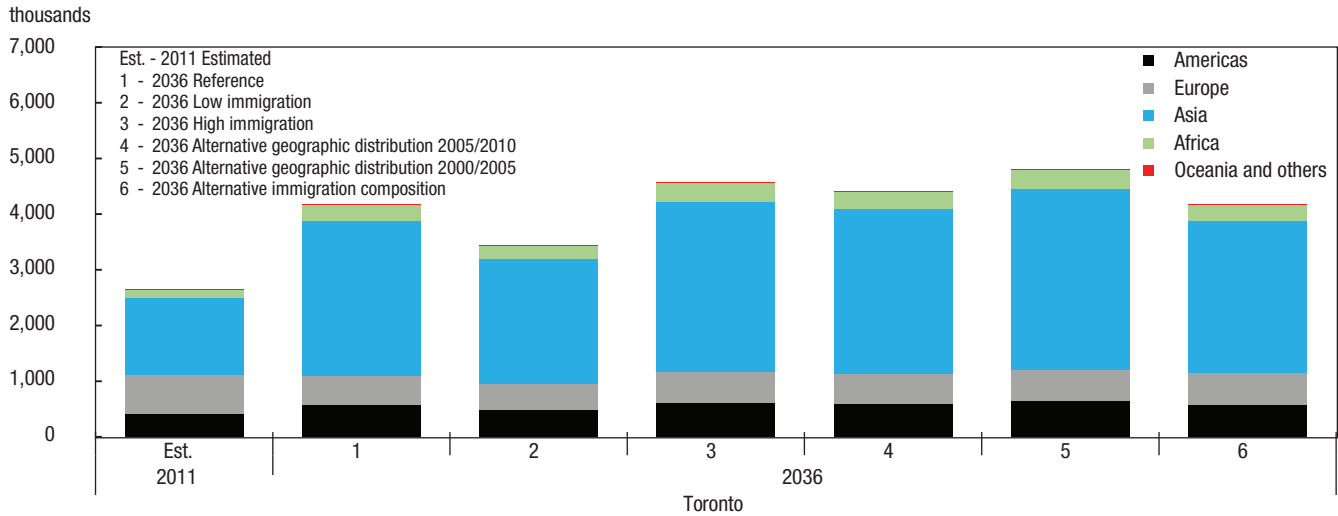
N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

2. Data on religion for Ottawa - Gatineau are provided in the tables of the Appendix 3 of this publication.

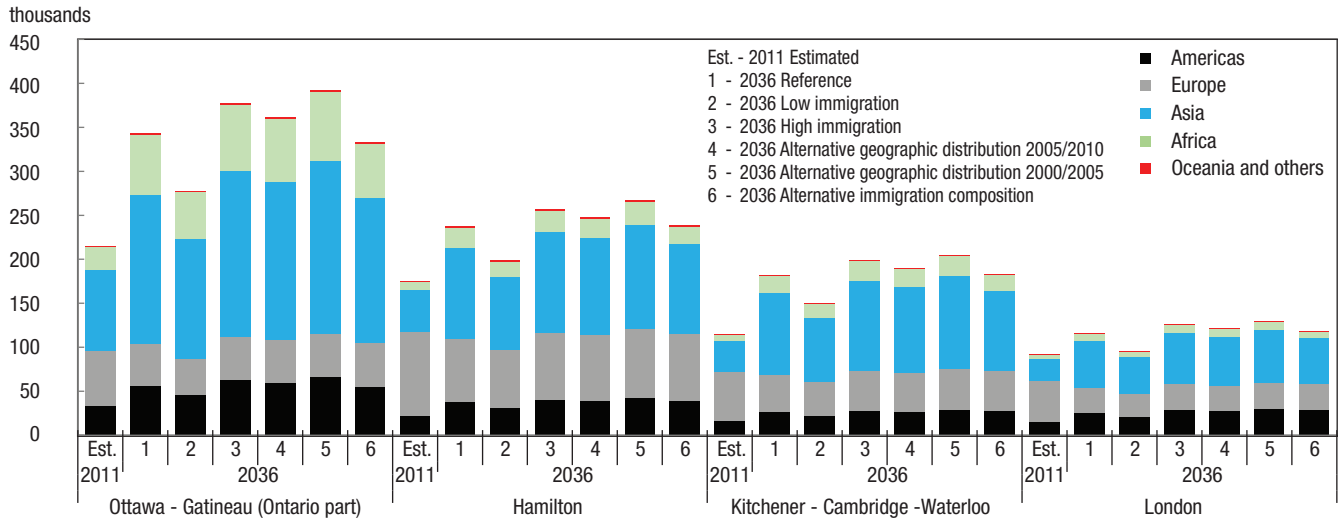
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 24A
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Toronto



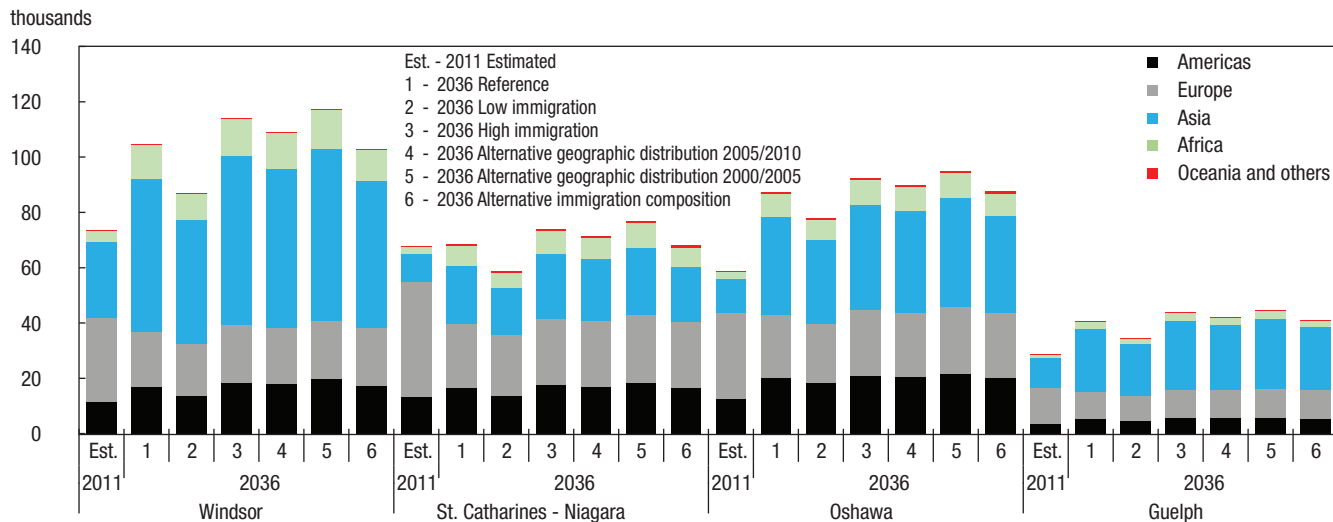
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 24b
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other Ontario regions - part 1



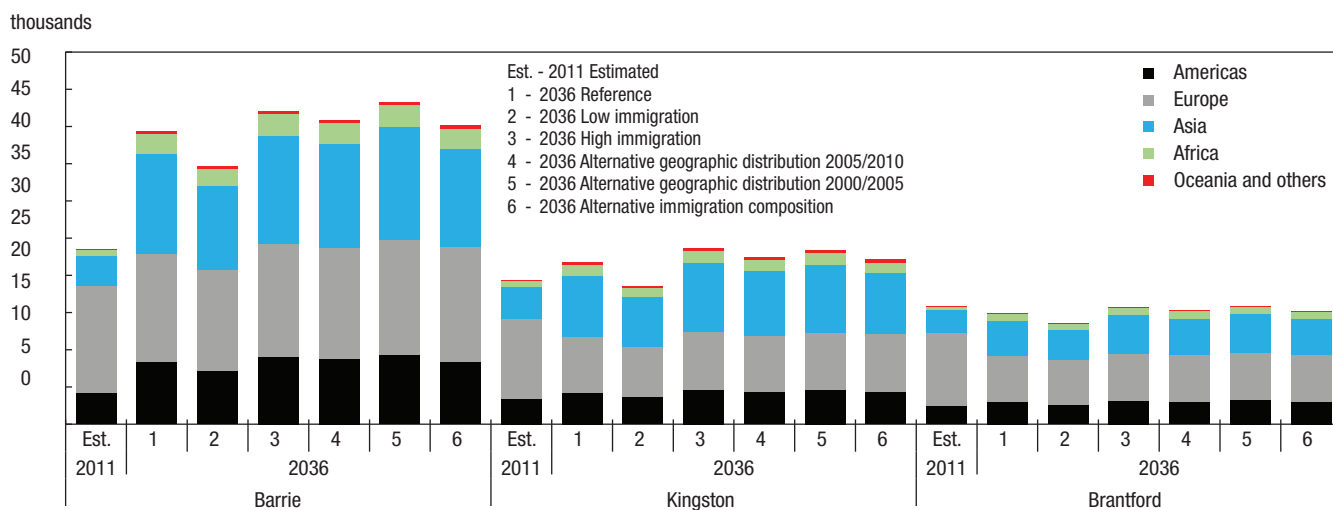
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 24c
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other Ontario regions - part 2



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

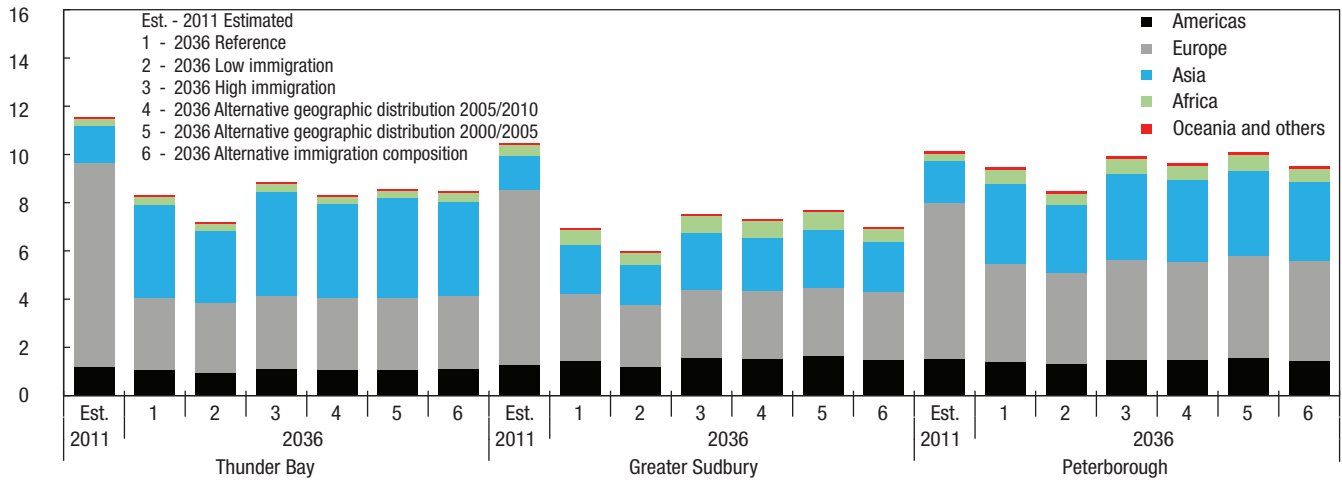
Figure 24d
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other Ontario regions - part 3



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 24e
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other Ontario regions - part 4

thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Manitoba

- In 2011, Manitoba’s immigrant population represented 15.7% of the total population. At the end of the projection period, this proportion would increase to between 22.4% and 32.6%. In 2036, the proportion of immigrants in Manitoba would be close to the Canadian average. The increase in the proportion of immigrants in Manitoba would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- At the end of the projection period, between 60.7% and 66.6% of Manitoba immigrants would be of Asian origin, while those from Europe would represent between 12.3% and 19.1% of the immigrant population. The main birthplaces of these immigrants would be Southeast Asia and Southern Asia.
- By 2036, according to all the diversity indicators used, there would be an increase in ethnocultural diversity in Manitoba in all scenarios. However, this increase would be much slower if the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada over the next 25 years were similar to the estimate between 2000 and 2005.
- In 2036, the vast majority of immigrants in Manitoba would be concentrated in Winnipeg (between 77.1% and 81.8%), as in 2011 (79.5%).
- The proportion of immigrants in the population of Winnipeg would increase in all scenarios to between 29.2% and 40.5% in 2036 (20.7% in 2011), surpassing the Canadian average in all scenarios.

Table 12
Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Manitoba, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

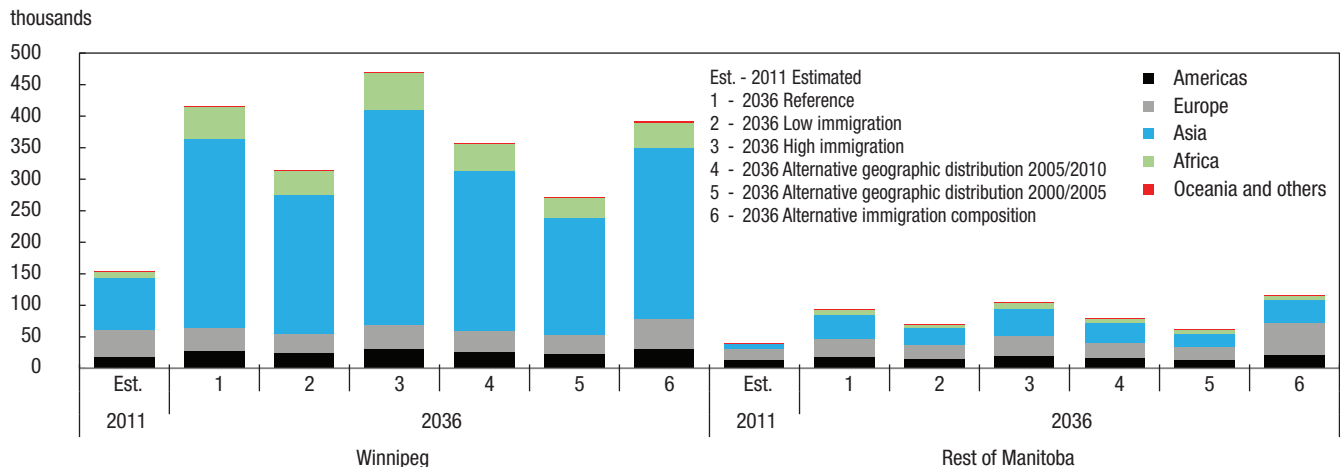
Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)	Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia
Manitoba	2011	15.7	17.2	5.1	13.7	21.2	Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe
	2036	22.4 to 32.6	16.1 to 16.3	8.6 to 11.7	30.4 to 40.8	27.0 to 35.1	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia
Winnipeg	2011	20.7	19.8	N.A.	20.1	21.9	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	29.2 to 40.5	18.3 to 19.2	N.A.	42.1 to 53.4	30.7 to 39.9	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia
Rest of Manitoba	2011	8.2	13.2	N.A.	3.0	20.0	Western Europe, Central America
	2036	11.1 to 18.8	11.4 to 12.1	N.A.	9.3 to 14.3	20.7 to 27.5	Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia

N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 25
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Manitoba, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Saskatchewan

- In 2011, immigrants represented 6.9% of the population of Saskatchewan. By 2036, this proportion would increase to between 11.6% and 23.8%, still below the Canadian average. The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the variation in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- At the end of the projection period, between 62.1% and 72.2% of immigrants in Saskatchewan would be of Asian origin, while immigrants from Europe would account for between 12.4% and 20.2%. As in the other Prairie provinces, the main birthplaces of immigrants to Saskatchewan would be Southeast Asia and Southern Asia.
- By 2036, according to all the diversity indicators used, there would be an increase in ethnocultural diversity in Saskatchewan in all scenarios. However, as in Manitoba, this increase would be much slower if the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada throughout the projection were similar to the estimate between 2000 and 2005. At the end of the projection period, Saskatchewan would remain the least ethnoculturally diverse Prairie province.
- In 2036, Saskatchewan would continue to be one of the provinces where a significant proportion of immigrants would live outside a CMA. Close to one in four immigrants (between 25.5% and 30.1%) would live outside a CMA in 2036, compare to 29.2% in 2011.
- The proportion of immigrants in the Saskatoon and Regina CMAs could increase either very slowly or very rapidly (and even triple in 25 years), depending on the scenario. The rate of increase would depend largely on where immigrants settle in Canada upon their arrival.

Table 13

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Saskatchewan, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

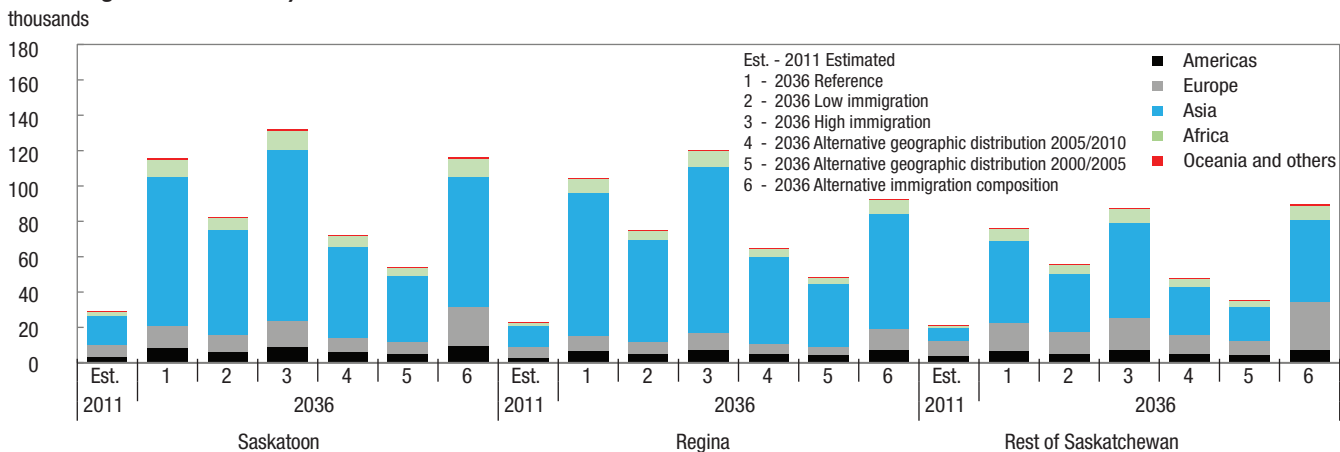
Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)		Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
					percent	percent		
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia	
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia	
Saskatchewan	2011	6.9	13.9	3.5	6.7	12.1	Southeast Asia, Northern Europe	
	2036	11.6 to 23.8	10.7 to 11.3	6.7 to 10.2	18.0 to 31.4	15.4 to 25.3	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia	
Saskatoon	2011	10.7	14.4	N.A.	11.4	14.0	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia	
	2036	16.6 to 31.6	14.2 to 14.4	N.A.	27.1 to 42.1	19.4 to 32.1	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia	
Regina	2011	10.5	14.5	N.A.	10.7	11.7	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia	
	2036	19.0 to 35.6	12.5 to 12.7	N.A.	28.7 to 46.1	19.1 to 33.1	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia	
Rest of Saskatchewan	2011	3.7	13.4	N.A.	2.5	11.3	Southeast Asia, Northern Europe	
	2036	5.7 to 13.3	8.0 to 8.7	N.A.	7.8 to 15.6	11.8 to 17.2	Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe	

N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 26
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Saskatchewan, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Alberta

- In 2011, the proportion of immigrants in the Alberta population as a whole was 18.1%. This proportion was 2.6 percentage points lower than the Canadian average. By 2036, the proportion of immigrants would increase to between 23.6% and 31.0% of the province's population. As with the other Prairie provinces, the increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the variation in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- At the end of the projection period, between 59.4% and 63.4% of immigrants in Alberta would be of Asian origin, while European immigrants would account for between 12.4% and 16.2% of the immigrant population. The main immigrant birthplaces would be Southeast Asia and Southern Asia.
- According to all the diversity indicators used, there would be an increase in ethnocultural diversity in Alberta in all scenarios by 2036. As in 2011, Alberta would remain the most ethnoculturally diverse Prairie province in 2036. Generally speaking, the ethnocultural diversity of Alberta would be very similar to the diversity projected for Canada at the end of the projection period.
- In 2036, between 25.5% and 31.6% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (19.1% in 2011) and between 12.5% and 15.5% would report a non-Christian religion (8.1% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 34.3% and 41.6% would belong to a visible minority group (18.3% in 2011).
- The vast majority of immigrants in Alberta would still be concentrated in the province's two CMAs (between 86.1% and 86.7% in 2036, compared with 84.5% in 2011). In 2036, roughly half of all immigrants in Alberta would live in Calgary and approximately one-third in Edmonton.
- The proportion of immigrants in the populations of Calgary and Edmonton would increase in all scenarios. In 2036, Calgary's population would have between 32.7% and 40.8% of immigrants and Edmonton's between 26.1% and 33.8%.

Table 14

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Alberta, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

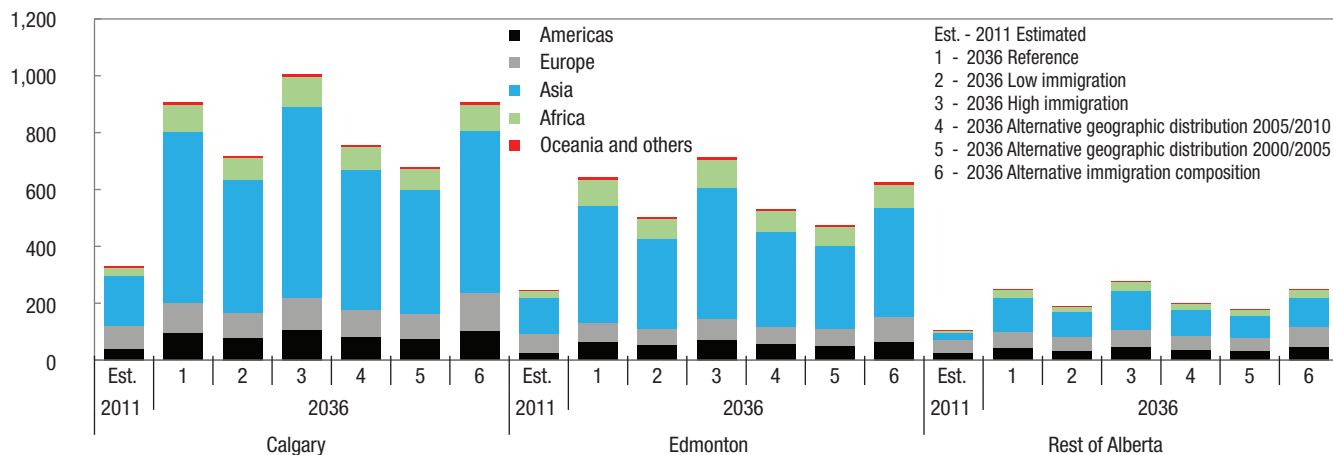
Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)	Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia
Alberta	2011	18.1	19.4	8.1	18.3	19.1	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	23.6 to 31.0	19.7 to 19.9	12.5 to 15.5	34.3 to 41.6	25.5 to 31.6	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia
Calgary	2011	26.2	21.8	12.0	27.4	25.5	Southeast Asia, Eastern Asia
	2036	32.7 to 40.8	22.6 to 23.5	17.1 to 20.7	46.7 to 53.8	34.3 to 41.0	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia
Edmonton	2011	20.5	20.7	9.7	22.2	21.7	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	26.1 to 33.8	21.3 to 21.8	14.7 to 18.2	40.0 to 47.5	28.2 to 34.8	Southeast Asia, Southern Asia
Rest of Alberta	2011	8.0	15.9	2.9	5.5	10.5	Northern Europe, Western Europe
	2036	10.2 to 14.9	13.5 to 14.0	4.6 to 5.8	12.2 to 16.8	12.1 to 15.8	Southeast Asia, Northern Europe

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 27
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Alberta, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)

thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

British Columbia

- In 2011, immigrants accounted for 27.5% of British Columbia's population. By 2036, this proportion would increase to between 29.5% and 35.1%. The increase in the proportion of the province's immigrants would be influenced more by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level than by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada.
- In 2036, if the composition of immigration by country of birth remained similar to what has been observed recently throughout the projection, the proportion of immigrants of Asian origin in the immigrant population would be between 68.9% and 70.6%, while immigrants of European origin would represent between 14.6% and 16.0%. The main birthplaces of immigrants in this province at the end of the projection period would be Eastern Asia and Southeast Asia.
- As in 2011, British Columbia would remain one of the most diversified Canadian provinces in 2036 according to the ethnocultural indicators used. Between 2011 and 2036, all diversity indicators would be higher in all scenarios.
- In 2036, between 32.1% and 36.7% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (26.4% in 2011) and between 14.3% and 17.3% would report a non-Christian religion (11.2% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 42.0% and 46.9% would belong to a visible minority group (28.4% in 2011).
- In 2036, between 80.0% and 81.0% of all of the province's immigrants would be living in Vancouver, a proportion similar to 2011 (76.5%).
- With the exception of Vancouver and Abbotsford – Mission, all regions in British Columbia would have a less diversified ethnocultural portrait than the Canadian average in 2036, according to the ethnocultural indicators used.

Vancouver

- In 2011, the proportion of immigrants in the Vancouver CMA was 40.0%. Between 2011 and 2036, it would increase to between 42.1% and 48.5%. As with British Columbia as a whole, the increase in the proportion of immigrants in Vancouver's population would be influenced more by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level than by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada.
- At the end of the projection period, between 76.7% and 77.8% of immigrants in Vancouver would be from Asia, while immigrants from Europe would represent between 10.2% and 11.1% of the immigrant population.
- In 2036, between 48.1% and 52.9% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (40.7% in 2011) and between 20.3% and 23.8% would report a non-Christian religion (16.9% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 62.0% and 66.2% would belong to a visible minority group (45.8% in 2011).
- Along with Toronto, Vancouver would remain one of the two most ethnoculturally diverse CMAs in Canada at the end of the projection period.

Table 15
Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, British Columbia, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

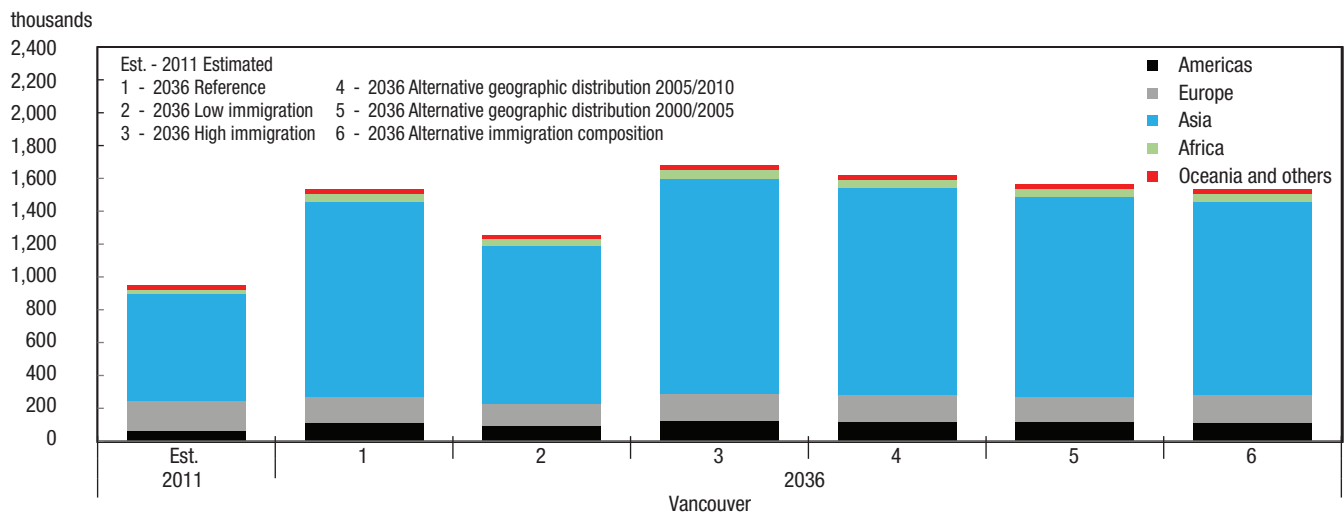
Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)	Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia
British Columbia	2011	27.5	23.8	11.2	28.4	26.4	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	29.5 to 35.1	22.6 to 23.2	14.3 to 17.3	42.0 to 46.9	32.1 to 36.7	Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia
Vancouver	2011	40.0	25.6	16.9	45.8	40.7	Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia
	2036	42.1 to 48.5	25.6 to 27.2	20.3 to 23.8	62.0 to 66.2	48.1 to 52.9	Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia
Abbotsford - Mission	2011	23.5	26.1	N.A.	25.4	27.4	Southern Asia, Northern Europe
	2036	26.7 to 31.7	25.7 to 25.8	N.A.	42.7 to 47.4	32.8 to 37.3	Southern Asia, Eastern Asia
Victoria	2011	17.9	24.8	N.A.	11.5	11.5	Northern Europe, Eastern Asia
	2036	17.5 to 21.0	20.7 to 20.8	N.A.	19.2 to 22.1	14.1 to 16.3	Northern Europe, Eastern Asia
Kelowna	2011	13.8	22.0	N.A.	6.3	11.0	Northern Europe, Western Europe
	2036	14.7 to 17.8	18.5 to 18.6	N.A.	13.4 to 15.4	11.7 to 13.6	Northern Europe, Southern Asia
Rest of British Columbia	2011	11.4	20.5	N.A.	4.6	8.2	Northern Europe, Western Europe
	2036	10.3 to 12.5	16.4 to 16.6	N.A.	8.1 to 9.6	8.2 to 9.5	Northern Europe, Rest of North America

N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

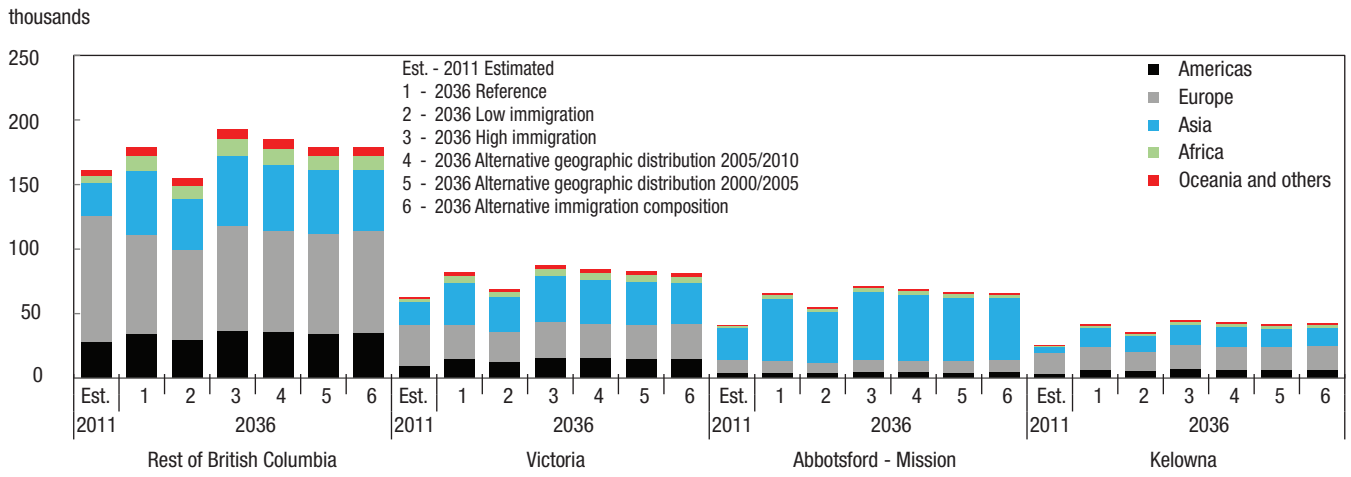
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 28a
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, British Columbia, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Vancouver



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 28b
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, British Columbia, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other British Columbia regions



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Territories

- In 2011, the immigrant population accounted for 6.8% of the total population of the territories, which are populated largely by people of Aboriginal identity. In 2036, the proportion of immigrants in the population of the territories could total between 8.4% and 12.8%. The results of the different scenarios show that the increase in the proportion of immigrants in the territories would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- In 2036, the proportion of immigrants from Asia could range from 50.2% to 55.8%, while immigrants of European origin would represent between 20.0% and 21.7% of the territories' immigrant population at the end of the projection period. The main birthplaces of immigrants living in the territories in 2036 would be Southeast Asia and Western Europe.
- At the end of the projection period, between 12.7% and 22.4% of Yukon's population (11.2% in 2011), between 9.6% and 13.1% of the Northwest Territories' population (7.1% in 2011) and between 3.3% and 4.4% of the Nunavut population (1.9% in 2011) would be immigrants.

Table 16

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, territories, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

Region	Year	Immigrants	Second generation	Non-Christian religions	Visible minorities (15 to 64 years)	Mother tongue other than English or French	Main regions of birth of immigrants
Canada	2011	20.7	17.5	8.8	19.6	20.0	Eastern Asia, Southern Asia
	2036	24.5 to 30.0	19.7 to 19.8	13.1 to 16.1	34.7 to 39.9	26.1 to 30.6	Southern Asia, Southeast Asia
Territories	2011	6.8	8.9	2.8	5.3	32.2	Southeast Asia, Northern Europe
	2036	8.4 to 12.8	8.4 to 8.7	3.6 to 4.8	9.9 to 14.5	35.8 to 38.2	Southeast Asia, Western Europe

N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Conclusion

The purpose of this report was to produce projection results from 2011 to 2036 in order to assess the influence of various aspects of immigration—the number of immigrants, the composition by country of birth, and the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada—on ethnocultural diversity in Canada and its regions. Ethnocultural diversity is measured using various indicators such as birthplace, visible minority status, religion and mother tongue.

The different projection scenarios developed for this exercise indicate that the proportion of immigrants, people with a mother tongue other than English or French, people who reported having a non Christian religion, and people who belong to a visible minority group within Canada's population would increase by 2036. In other words, Canada and all its regions would be more diversified in 2036 than in 2011, at least according to the indicators used.

Although the level of immigration would have a direct effect on how quickly Canada's population becomes more diversified in coming years, the speed of this diversification in some regions would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the number of immigrants admitted nationally each year. For example, the projection results show that if a more important proportion of immigrants arriving in Canada settled in Ontario throughout the projections, as observed during the 2000-to-2005 period, ethnocultural diversity in all the Atlantic and Prairie provinces (Saskatchewan in particular) would increase much less quickly. Conversely, if these regions were to receive a larger proportion of the immigrants settling in Canada, as has been observed recently, they would become more ethnoculturally diverse more quickly.

Furthermore, according to the scenarios developed for these projections, if immigration by country of birth were to return to its 2005–2010 levels, there would be little impact on how quickly the population of Canada and its regions become more diverse in the coming years since the composition of immigration has basically remained Asian in recent years.

Readers are reminded that these projections are subject to a number of sources of uncertainty, particularly data sources and estimation of components and assumptions with regard to the evolution of the components considered, which could affect the results.

Lastly, the choice of assumptions and scenarios is not intended to predict the future, but rather to provide data users with a portrait of the Canadian population if certain conditions were met. Because it is impossible to know the future, several scenarios were developed to identify a broad range of plausible possibilities in light of the data and past trends, among others. For this reason, users of these projections are encouraged to consider the entire range of results rather than to look for a more likely scenario.

Appendix 1

Table A1.1

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2011 - Base population (estimated)

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	34,273	1,104	2,237	3,171	512	57	6,013	20,803	378
Newfoundland and Labrador	525	2	4	3	1	0	12	501	2
St-John's	202	1	3	2	0	0	7	187	2
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	323	1	2	1	0	0	5	314	0
Prince Edward Island	144	2	3	3	0	0	9	126	1
Nova Scotia	944	11	22	14	3	0	70	816	7
Halifax	401	6	12	12	3	0	37	326	5
Rest of Nova Scotia	542	6	9	2	0	0	32	490	2
New Brunswick	755	10	11	6	2	0	45	677	3
Moncton	140	2	2	2	1	0	9	124	0
Saint John	129	1	2	2	0	0	9	113	1
Rest of New Brunswick	487	7	6	3	1	0	28	440	2
Quebec	7,993	230	318	277	187	1	709	6,201	70
Saguenay	159	0	1	0	0	0	2	155	0
Québec	775	8	13	5	7	0	24	714	3
Sherbrooke	204	4	4	2	3	0	9	181	1
Trois-Rivières	153	1	1	0	1	0	4	144	1
Montréal	3,875	196	264	256	163	1	585	2,349	61
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	318	7	10	7	8	0	24	260	1
Rest of Quebec	2,509	13	25	6	5	0	61	2,396	3
Ontario	13,237	604	1,266	1,689	204	13	2,999	6,319	142
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	949	34	62	92	27	1	191	531	12
Kingston	164	3	11	4	1	0	27	117	1
Peterborough	122	2	6	2	0	0	19	93	1
Oshawa	366	13	31	12	2	0	81	226	1
Toronto	5,751	417	690	1,390	142	7	1,618	1,390	97
Hamilton	741	22	96	47	9	1	187	374	6
St. Catharines - Niagara	402	13	42	10	3	0	92	240	3
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	492	17	55	36	6	0	100	273	4
Brantford	139	2	10	3	0	0	25	97	1
Guelph	145	3	13	11	1	0	31	85	1
London	489	16	45	26	4	0	100	291	5
Windsor	328	11	31	28	4	0	71	181	3
Barrie	192	4	14	4	1	0	38	130	1
Greater Sudbury	165	1	7	1	0	0	19	135	1
Thunder Bay	125	1	8	2	0	0	26	87	0
Rest of Ontario	2,664	44	143	21	4	1	376	2,069	6
Manitoba	1,231	32	61	88	12	1	212	816	9
Winnipeg	744	18	44	81	10	1	148	435	7
Rest of Manitoba	487	14	17	7	1	0	64	381	2
Saskatchewan	1,064	10	22	35	5	1	147	835	9
Regina	217	3	6	12	2	0	31	160	2
Saskatoon	269	3	7	16	2	0	39	198	4
Rest of Saskatchewan	578	4	9	7	1	0	77	476	3

Table A1.1

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2011 - Base population (estimated) (continued)**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	3,778	91	192	331	59	9	732	2,300	64
Calgary	1,259	39	80	179	28	4	274	630	25
Edmonton	1,202	27	66	126	23	4	248	683	24
Rest of Alberta	1,317	26	45	26	7	2	209	987	15
British Columbia	4,491	109	336	723	39	31	1,068	2,117	69
Kelowna	183	3	16	5	1	1	40	116	1
Vancouver	2,367	63	180	650	29	24	605	760	55
Victoria	352	10	32	18	3	1	87	197	4
Abbotsford - Mission	174	4	10	25	1	1	45	86	2
Rest of British Columbia	1,415	28	98	26	5	4	290	958	7
Territories	113	1	3	3	1	0	10	94	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.2

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the reference scenario**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	43,816	1,760	1,967	7,095	1,450	88	8,648	22,205	602
Newfoundland and Labrador	443	3	4	8	3	0	17	403	5
St-John's	207	2	3	6	2	0	11	178	4
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	236	1	1	1	1	0	6	225	1
Prince Edward Island	168	2	5	21	1	0	13	123	3
Nova Scotia	921	16	25	36	12	1	80	738	14
Halifax	445	10	15	32	10	0	48	320	9
Rest of Nova Scotia	476	6	9	4	2	0	32	419	4
New Brunswick	688	10	14	30	6	0	49	574	5
Moncton	140	2	2	7	3	0	11	115	1
Saint John	121	2	2	9	0	0	10	97	1
Rest of New Brunswick	427	7	10	14	3	0	28	362	3
Quebec	9,526	438	378	566	593	3	1,365	6,084	98
Saguenay	127	0	1	1	2	0	4	119	0
Québec	792	14	20	9	20	0	44	681	4
Sherbrooke	217	6	6	4	7	0	13	180	2
Trois-Rivières	143	2	1	1	2	0	6	129	1
Montréal	5,356	378	306	520	516	2	1,148	2,399	86
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	429	19	14	19	29	0	51	294	2
Rest of Quebec	2,462	18	31	12	17	0	99	2,282	4
Ontario	16,944	844	920	3,412	465	24	4,156	6,865	258
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,218	57	47	170	68	1	275	578	22
Kingston	181	4	7	8	1	0	30	127	2
Peterborough	128	1	4	3	1	0	19	99	1
Oshawa	502	20	23	35	8	1	121	292	2
Toronto	8,368	571	520	2,781	302	14	2,482	1,522	176
Hamilton	894	38	73	104	22	1	223	422	11
St. Catharines - Niagara	403	16	23	21	7	1	85	245	5
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	628	26	43	93	20	1	145	293	7
Brantford	152	3	6	5	1	0	26	110	1
Guelph	182	5	10	23	2	0	42	98	2
London	549	26	29	52	8	1	114	310	9
Windsor	378	17	20	56	12	0	91	177	6
Barrie	305	8	15	13	3	0	65	200	1
Greater Sudbury	141	1	3	2	1	0	17	116	1
Thunder Bay	111	1	3	4	0	0	19	83	1
Rest of Ontario	2,803	48	95	42	9	3	402	2,193	11
Manitoba	1,690	47	65	336	60	2	274	887	19
Winnipeg	1,098	28	37	299	51	1	204	463	14
Rest of Manitoba	593	19	28	37	9	0	70	424	5
Saskatchewan	1,378	22	37	212	24	1	154	913	15
Regina	319	7	8	81	8	0	41	170	4
Saskatoon	398	8	13	84	10	1	57	219	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	660	7	16	46	7	0	56	523	4

Table A1.2

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the reference scenario (continued)**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	6,201	203	230	1,130	213	18	1,223	3,114	70
Calgary	2,348	96	106	601	96	8	537	879	27
Edmonton	2,022	64	69	412	89	7	432	922	26
Rest of Alberta	1,831	43	56	118	28	3	254	1,313	16
British Columbia	5,709	173	286	1,335	72	38	1,304	2,386	115
Kelowna	250	7	18	14	2	1	46	160	2
Vancouver	3,301	113	157	1,190	50	27	863	811	91
Victoria	410	15	26	33	5	2	85	237	7
Abbotsford - Mission	218	5	9	49	3	1	56	93	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,530	34	77	49	12	7	254	1,085	12
Territories	147	2	3	9	2	0	13	117	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.3
Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-immigration scenario

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	41,057	1,472	1,724	5,632	1,143	74	8,101	22,310	602
Newfoundland and Labrador	438	2	3	6	2	0	16	403	5
St-John's	203	2	2	4	2	0	11	178	4
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	235	1	1	1	0	0	6	225	1
Prince Edward Island	159	2	4	14	1	0	12	123	3
Nova Scotia	898	13	20	27	9	1	76	740	14
Halifax	427	8	12	23	8	0	45	320	9
Rest of Nova Scotia	472	5	8	3	1	0	31	419	4
New Brunswick	670	9	11	20	4	0	46	575	5
Moncton	136	1	2	4	2	0	10	116	1
Saint John	118	1	2	6	0	0	10	97	1
Rest of New Brunswick	417	6	7	10	2	0	27	363	3
Quebec	9,085	363	321	464	469	2	1,261	6,106	98
Saguenay	126	0	1	0	1	0	4	120	0
Québec	776	11	16	7	15	0	40	682	4
Sherbrooke	211	5	5	3	5	0	12	180	2
Trois-Rivières	141	2	1	1	2	0	5	129	1
Montréal	4,973	313	260	428	409	2	1,060	2,415	86
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	411	16	12	15	23	0	47	295	2
Rest of Quebec	2,447	16	27	10	14	0	92	2,285	4
Ontario	15,788	716	834	2,747	373	20	3,925	6,915	258
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,138	46	42	136	53	1	257	582	22
Kingston	177	4	7	7	1	0	29	127	2
Peterborough	127	1	4	3	0	0	19	99	1
Oshawa	491	18	22	30	7	1	116	294	2
Toronto	7,491	486	465	2,238	244	12	2,322	1,548	176
Hamilton	848	31	66	84	17	1	213	425	11
St. Catharines - Niagara	391	14	22	17	6	1	82	246	5
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	589	22	39	73	15	1	137	295	7
Brantford	150	3	6	4	1	0	25	110	1
Guelph	175	5	9	19	2	0	40	99	2
London	526	21	26	41	7	1	109	312	9
Windsor	357	14	19	45	9	0	86	178	6
Barrie	300	7	14	11	2	0	63	201	1
Greater Sudbury	140	1	3	2	1	0	16	117	1
Thunder Bay	109	1	3	3	0	0	18	83	1
Rest of Ontario	2,778	42	90	35	7	2	392	2,199	11
Manitoba	1,543	39	54	247	43	1	250	890	19
Winnipeg	978	24	31	221	37	1	185	465	14
Rest of Manitoba	565	15	22	26	6	0	65	425	5
Saskatchewan	1,282	17	28	150	17	1	140	914	15
Regina	286	5	7	58	6	0	36	171	4
Saskatoon	360	6	10	59	7	0	51	220	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	636	5	12	33	5	0	52	524	4

Table A1.3

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the low-immigration scenario (continued)**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	5,734	164	195	871	164	15	1,127	3,128	70
Calgary	2,118	78	89	468	74	6	490	885	27
Edmonton	1,854	52	59	316	69	6	398	927	26
Rest of Alberta	1,762	35	47	87	21	2	239	1,316	16
British Columbia	5,318	145	251	1,080	59	33	1,236	2,399	115
Kelowna	242	6	15	12	2	1	45	160	2
Vancouver	2,975	93	135	962	41	23	810	820	91
Victoria	396	13	24	27	4	2	82	238	7
Abbotsford - Mission	204	4	8	39	2	1	53	94	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,500	30	69	40	10	6	246	1,087	12
Territories	143	2	3	7	2	0	12	117	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.4
Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-immigration scenario

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	45,292	1,918	2,099	7,870	1,621	96	8,902	22,184	602
Newfoundland and Labrador	446	3	5	9	3	0	18	403	5
St-John's	209	2	3	7	2	0	12	178	4
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	237	1	2	2	1	0	6	225	1
Prince Edward Island	173	2	5	25	1	0	14	123	3
Nova Scotia	933	17	27	41	13	1	81	738	14
Halifax	454	11	17	36	12	0	49	320	9
Rest of Nova Scotia	479	6	10	5	2	0	32	419	4
New Brunswick	697	11	15	35	7	0	50	574	5
Moncton	142	2	2	8	3	0	11	115	1
Saint John	123	2	2	11	0	0	10	97	1
Rest of New Brunswick	432	7	11	16	3	0	29	362	3
Quebec	9,794	485	413	629	668	3	1,417	6,080	98
Saguenay	128	0	1	1	2	0	4	119	0
Québec	802	16	22	10	23	0	46	681	4
Sherbrooke	221	6	6	5	8	0	14	179	2
Trois-Rivières	144	3	2	1	3	0	6	128	1
Montréal	5,588	419	334	578	580	3	1,193	2,396	86
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	439	22	15	21	33	0	53	294	2
Rest of Quebec	2,472	20	33	14	19	0	101	2,281	4
Ontario	17,546	910	965	3,759	514	27	4,258	6,855	258
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,259	63	49	188	76	2	283	577	22
Kingston	183	5	8	9	2	0	31	127	2
Peterborough	129	1	4	4	1	0	19	99	1
Oshawa	509	21	24	38	9	1	122	292	2
Toronto	8,826	615	548	3,064	333	16	2,557	1,517	176
Hamilton	917	41	76	114	24	2	227	422	11
St. Catharines - Niagara	409	18	24	23	8	1	86	245	5
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	647	28	45	103	22	1	148	293	7
Brantford	153	3	6	5	1	0	27	110	1
Guelph	186	6	10	25	3	0	43	98	2
London	561	29	30	58	9	1	116	310	9
Windsor	390	18	21	61	14	0	93	177	6
Barrie	309	9	15	14	3	0	66	199	1
Greater Sudbury	142	2	3	2	1	0	17	116	1
Thunder Bay	111	1	3	4	0	0	19	83	1
Rest of Ontario	2,815	51	98	45	10	3	405	2,192	11
Manitoba	1,766	51	71	383	69	2	285	887	19
Winnipeg	1,159	31	39	340	59	1	212	463	14
Rest of Manitoba	607	21	31	43	10	0	73	424	5
Saskatchewan	1,429	24	42	245	27	1	161	913	15
Regina	337	7	9	94	9	0	43	170	4
Saskatoon	418	9	14	97	11	1	60	219	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	674	7	18	54	8	0	58	523	4

Table A1.4
Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-immigration scenario (continued)

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	6,446	224	249	1,266	239	20	1,268	3,111	70
Calgary	2,467	106	114	670	107	8	557	878	27
Edmonton	2,112	71	74	462	100	8	450	921	26
Rest of Alberta	1,867	47	60	135	31	3	261	1,312	16
British Columbia	5,912	187	304	1,467	79	41	1,336	2,383	115
Kelowna	254	7	19	16	2	1	47	160	2
Vancouver	3,469	122	168	1,308	54	29	887	809	91
Victoria	418	16	28	36	6	3	87	237	7
Abbotsford - Mission	225	5	9	53	3	1	58	93	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,547	37	81	55	13	7	257	1,084	12
Territories	150	2	4	11	2	0	13	117	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.5

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	43,787	1,791	1,967	7,036	1,453	88	8,643	22,205	602
Newfoundland and Labrador	440	3	4	6	2	0	17	403	5
St-John's	204	2	2	5	2	0	11	178	4
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	236	1	1	1	0	0	6	225	1
Prince Edward Island	163	2	4	17	1	0	13	123	3
Nova Scotia	919	16	24	36	12	1	79	738	14
Halifax	443	10	15	31	10	0	48	320	9
Rest of Nova Scotia	476	6	9	4	1	0	32	419	4
New Brunswick	678	9	12	24	5	0	48	574	5
Moncton	137	2	2	5	2	0	10	115	1
Saint John	119	2	2	7	0	0	10	97	1
Rest of New Brunswick	421	6	8	12	2	0	28	362	3
Quebec	9,642	459	394	591	625	3	1,387	6,084	98
Saguenay	128	0	1	1	2	0	4	119	0
Québec	797	15	21	9	21	0	45	681	4
Sherbrooke	219	6	6	5	7	0	14	180	2
Trois-Rivières	143	3	2	1	3	0	6	129	1
Montréal	5,456	396	318	543	543	3	1,167	2,399	86
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	433	21	14	19	31	0	52	294	2
Rest of Quebec	2,467	19	32	13	18	0	100	2,282	4
Ontario	17,297	886	945	3,612	491	26	4,214	6,865	258
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,240	60	48	180	72	2	279	578	22
Kingston	182	4	8	9	2	0	30	127	2
Peterborough	129	1	4	3	1	0	19	99	1
Oshawa	506	21	23	37	9	1	122	292	2
Toronto	8,646	599	537	2,950	319	15	2,526	1,522	176
Hamilton	907	40	75	109	23	2	226	422	11
St. Catharines - Niagara	407	17	24	22	8	1	86	245	5
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	637	27	44	98	20	1	146	293	7
Brantford	152	3	6	5	1	0	26	110	1
Guelph	184	6	10	24	3	0	42	98	2
London	555	28	29	55	9	1	115	310	9
Windsor	384	18	20	58	13	0	92	177	6
Barrie	307	9	15	14	3	0	66	200	1
Greater Sudbury	141	2	3	2	1	0	17	116	1
Thunder Bay	111	1	3	4	0	0	19	83	1
Rest of Ontario	2,809	50	96	43	9	3	403	2,193	11
Manitoba	1,603	43	58	284	50	1	260	887	19
Winnipeg	1,027	26	34	253	43	1	193	463	14
Rest of Manitoba	576	17	24	31	7	0	67	424	5
Saskatchewan	1,248	16	25	127	16	1	135	913	15
Regina	274	5	6	49	5	0	34	170	4
Saskatoon	348	6	8	51	6	0	50	219	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	626	5	11	27	4	0	51	523	4

Table A1.5

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010) (continued)**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	5,829	175	203	920	175	15	1,156	3,114	70
Calgary	2,165	83	93	493	79	7	504	879	27
Edmonton	1,890	56	61	335	74	6	409	922	26
Rest of Alberta	1,774	36	49	92	22	3	243	1,313	16
British Columbia	5,824	181	295	1,411	75	40	1,322	2,386	115
Kelowna	251	7	18	15	2	1	47	160	2
Vancouver	3,401	118	163	1,260	52	28	877	811	91
Victoria	414	16	27	34	6	2	86	237	7
Abbotsford - Mission	222	5	9	51	3	1	57	93	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,537	36	79	51	12	7	255	1,085	12
Territories	143	2	3	7	2	0	12	117	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.6

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2000/2001 to 2004/2005)**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	43,773	1,808	1,951	7,059	1,419	87	8,641	22,205	602
Newfoundland and Labrador	439	2	3	6	2	0	17	403	5
St-John's	203	2	2	5	2	0	11	178	4
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	235	1	1	1	0	0	6	225	1
Prince Edward Island	149	2	3	7	0	0	12	123	3
Nova Scotia	904	14	21	29	9	1	78	738	14
Halifax	431	9	13	25	8	0	46	320	9
Rest of Nova Scotia	473	5	8	4	1	0	31	419	4
New Brunswick	663	8	9	16	4	0	46	574	5
Moncton	133	1	1	3	2	0	10	115	1
Saint John	116	1	2	5	0	0	10	97	1
Rest of New Brunswick	413	5	6	8	2	0	27	362	3
Quebec	9,526	440	378	566	592	3	1,365	6,084	98
Saguenay	127	0	1	1	2	0	4	119	0
Québec	792	14	20	9	20	0	44	681	4
Sherbrooke	217	6	6	4	7	0	13	180	2
Trois-Rivières	143	2	1	1	3	0	6	129	1
Montréal	5,354	379	306	520	515	2	1,148	2,399	86
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	430	20	14	19	30	0	51	294	2
Rest of Quebec	2,462	18	31	12	17	0	99	2,282	4
Ontario	17,900	954	988	3,958	535	27	4,314	6,865	258
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,278	66	50	196	79	2	285	578	22
Kingston	183	5	8	9	2	0	31	127	2
Peterborough	129	2	4	4	1	0	19	99	1
Oshawa	512	22	24	39	9	1	123	292	2
Toronto	9,117	646	566	3,239	348	16	2,603	1,522	176
Hamilton	929	43	78	119	25	2	229	422	11
St. Catharines - Niagara	413	19	24	24	9	1	86	245	5
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	655	29	46	107	22	1	150	293	7
Brantford	153	3	6	5	1	0	26	110	1
Guelph	187	6	10	25	3	0	43	98	2
London	566	30	30	60	10	1	117	310	9
Windsor	394	20	21	62	14	0	94	177	6
Barrie	311	9	16	15	3	0	67	200	1
Greater Sudbury	142	2	3	2	1	0	17	116	1
Thunder Bay	111	1	3	4	0	0	19	83	1
Rest of Ontario	2,821	53	99	46	10	3	405	2,193	11
Manitoba	1,480	37	49	209	36	1	241	887	19
Winnipeg	927	23	29	187	31	1	178	463	14
Rest of Manitoba	553	14	20	22	5	0	63	424	5
Saskatchewan	1,193	14	20	92	12	1	127	913	15
Regina	255	4	5	35	4	0	32	170	4
Saskatoon	326	5	7	37	5	0	47	219	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	612	4	8	19	3	0	49	523	4

Table A1.6

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2000/2001 to 2004/2005) (continued)**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	5,634	161	188	812	155	14	1,120	3,114	70
Calgary	2,070	76	86	439	70	6	487	879	27
Edmonton	1,820	52	57	295	66	5	396	922	26
Rest of Alberta	1,744	33	45	78	19	2	237	1,313	16
British Columbia	5,744	176	288	1,360	72	39	1,309	2,386	115
Kelowna	249	7	18	14	2	1	46	160	2
Vancouver	3,335	115	159	1,214	50	28	867	811	91
Victoria	412	15	26	33	5	2	85	237	7
Abbotsford - Mission	219	5	9	49	3	1	56	93	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,530	35	77	49	12	7	254	1,085	12
Territories	141	2	3	6	2	0	12	117	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.7**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative composition of immigration by country of birth scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	43,777	1,798	2,198	6,876	1,357	106	8,634	22,205	602
Newfoundland and Labrador	444	4	5	7	3	0	18	403	5
St-John's	207	3	3	6	2	0	12	178	4
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	237	1	2	1	1	0	6	225	1
Prince Edward Island	168	3	5	20	1	0	13	123	3
Nova Scotia	921	17	26	36	11	1	79	738	14
Halifax	444	10	16	32	9	1	47	320	9
Rest of Nova Scotia	477	6	10	4	1	0	32	419	4
New Brunswick	687	11	14	28	6	0	48	574	5
Moncton	141	2	2	7	3	0	11	115	1
Saint John	121	2	2	9	0	0	10	97	1
Rest of New Brunswick	425	8	10	12	3	0	28	362	3
Quebec	9,521	427	418	552	568	12	1,362	6,084	98
Saguenay	127	0	1	0	1	0	4	119	0
Québec	794	16	22	9	18	0	44	681	4
Sherbrooke	218	6	6	4	6	0	13	180	2
Trois-Rivières	142	3	2	1	2	0	6	129	1
Montréal	5,350	364	341	508	497	9	1,145	2,399	86
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	426	19	15	18	27	0	50	294	2
Rest of Quebec	2,465	19	32	12	16	2	99	2,282	4
Ontario	16,928	862	983	3,349	429	31	4,151	6,865	258
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,206	55	50	165	62	2	273	578	22
Kingston	182	4	8	8	1	0	30	127	2
Peterborough	128	1	4	3	1	0	19	99	1
Oshawa	502	20	24	35	8	1	121	292	2
Toronto	8,355	583	564	2,733	278	18	2,480	1,522	176
Hamilton	895	39	77	101	20	2	223	422	11
St. Catharines - Niagara	402	16	24	20	7	1	85	245	5
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	629	27	46	91	18	1	145	293	7
Brantford	152	3	6	5	1	0	26	110	1
Guelph	183	5	10	23	2	0	42	98	2
London	552	29	30	52	8	1	114	310	9
Windsor	376	17	21	53	11	0	91	177	6
Barrie	306	8	15	13	3	0	65	200	1
Greater Sudbury	141	1	3	2	1	0	17	116	1
Thunder Bay	111	1	3	4	0	0	19	83	1
Rest of Ontario	2,806	50	98	41	8	4	402	2,193	11
Manitoba	1,690	53	97	309	47	2	274	887	19
Winnipeg	1,069	31	47	271	41	2	199	463	14
Rest of Manitoba	620	22	50	37	6	0	75	424	5
Saskatchewan	1,380	25	60	185	26	2	153	913	15
Regina	305	7	12	65	8	0	38	170	4
Saskatoon	399	10	22	73	10	1	57	219	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	676	8	27	47	8	1	58	523	4

Table A1.7**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative composition of immigration by country of birth scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010) (continued)**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	6,184	218	288	1,058	198	20	1,220	3,114	70
Calgary	2,348	104	132	573	89	8	536	879	27
Edmonton	2,005	67	85	385	82	8	430	922	26
Rest of Alberta	1,831	46	72	100	27	3	253	1,313	16
British Columbia	5,706	177	299	1,322	67	38	1,303	2,386	115
Kelowna	251	7	18	14	2	1	47	160	2
Vancouver	3,297	115	164	1,180	46	27	861	811	91
Victoria	410	15	27	32	5	2	85	237	7
Abbotsford - Mission	218	5	9	49	2	1	56	93	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,530	35	79	47	11	7	254	1,085	12
Territories	147	2	4	9	2	0	13	117	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.8

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the low-growth scenario**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	39,778	1,445	1,685	5,520	1,129	72	7,764	21,616	548
Newfoundland and Labrador	427	2	3	5	2	0	16	393	5
St-John's	198	2	2	4	2	0	10	174	4
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	229	1	1	1	0	0	6	219	1
Prince Edward Island	155	2	4	14	1	0	12	120	3
Nova Scotia	876	13	20	26	9	1	73	722	13
Halifax	417	8	12	23	8	0	43	313	9
Rest of Nova Scotia	459	5	8	3	1	0	30	408	4
New Brunswick	655	8	11	20	4	0	45	562	5
Moncton	133	1	2	4	2	0	10	113	1
Saint John	115	1	2	6	0	0	9	95	1
Rest of New Brunswick	407	6	7	9	2	0	26	354	3
Quebec	8,856	359	317	460	465	2	1,211	5,952	90
Saguenay	123	0	1	0	1	0	3	117	0
Québec	757	11	15	7	15	0	38	667	4
Sherbrooke	206	4	5	3	5	0	12	176	1
Trois-Rivières	136	2	1	1	2	0	5	125	1
Montréal	4,849	310	256	424	405	2	1,019	2,354	78
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	401	16	12	15	23	0	45	288	2
Rest of Quebec	2,383	15	26	10	14	0	89	2,225	3
Ontario	15,249	700	812	2,690	367	20	3,763	6,660	236
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,099	45	41	133	52	1	246	562	20
Kingston	171	4	7	6	1	0	28	122	2
Peterborough	123	1	4	3	0	0	18	96	1
Oshawa	474	18	21	30	7	1	112	283	2
Toronto	7,237	476	453	2,192	240	12	2,219	1,484	162
Hamilton	819	30	64	82	17	1	205	409	10
St. Catharines - Niagara	379	14	21	16	5	1	79	238	4
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	569	22	38	72	15	1	131	284	7
Brantford	145	3	6	4	1	0	25	106	1
Guelph	169	4	9	18	2	0	38	95	1
London	508	21	26	40	6	1	105	301	8
Windsor	345	14	18	44	9	0	83	172	5
Barrie	289	7	13	11	2	0	61	194	1
Greater Sudbury	135	1	3	2	1	0	16	113	1
Thunder Bay	106	1	3	3	0	0	18	81	0
Rest of Ontario	2,684	41	87	34	7	2	380	2,121	10
Manitoba	1,499	39	53	244	42	1	239	862	18
Winnipeg	954	24	31	219	36	1	177	453	13
Rest of Manitoba	545	15	22	26	6	0	62	409	5
Saskatchewan	1,246	17	28	148	17	1	134	887	14
Regina	279	5	6	57	6	0	35	166	4
Saskatoon	351	6	9	58	7	0	49	214	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	617	5	12	33	5	0	50	507	4

Table A1.8

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the low-growth scenario (continued)

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	5,581	163	192	862	162	14	1,083	3,043	62
Calgary	2,065	77	88	463	74	6	470	862	24
Edmonton	1,806	52	58	313	68	6	383	903	23
Rest of Alberta	1,710	34	46	85	20	2	230	1,278	14
British Columbia	5,096	141	243	1,044	57	32	1,176	2,301	103
Kelowna	233	5	15	11	2	1	43	154	2
Vancouver	2,848	90	130	930	40	23	767	786	82
Victoria	380	12	23	26	4	2	79	229	6
Abbotsford - Mission	195	4	8	38	2	1	50	90	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,439	29	67	39	10	5	237	1,042	11
Territories	138	2	3	7	1	0	12	113	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.9

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the high-growth scenario

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	47,432	1,957	2,161	8,026	1,641	98	9,536	23,177	837
Newfoundland and Labrador	464	3	5	9	3	0	19	418	6
St-John's	217	3	3	7	3	0	13	183	5
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	247	1	2	2	1	0	6	234	1
Prince Edward Island	180	3	5	25	1	0	15	127	3
Nova Scotia	973	17	28	42	13	1	87	767	18
Halifax	473	11	17	37	12	1	53	331	13
Rest of Nova Scotia	500	7	11	5	2	0	34	436	6
New Brunswick	726	11	16	35	7	0	53	597	8
Moncton	147	2	2	8	3	0	12	119	1
Saint John	128	2	2	11	0	0	11	100	2
Rest of New Brunswick	451	7	11	17	3	0	31	377	4
Quebec	10,183	491	420	635	673	3	1,516	6,308	135
Saguenay	133	0	1	1	2	0	4	124	0
Québec	832	16	22	10	23	0	49	705	6
Sherbrooke	230	6	6	5	8	0	15	186	2
Trois-Rivières	149	3	2	1	3	0	6	133	1
Montréal	5,810	423	339	584	585	3	1,277	2,482	118
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	455	22	15	21	33	0	57	305	2
Rest of Quebec	2,573	20	34	14	19	0	107	2,374	5
Ontario	18,410	933	998	3,837	523	27	4,545	7,199	347
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,322	64	51	192	77	2	304	604	29
Kingston	192	5	8	9	2	0	32	132	3
Peterborough	135	2	4	4	1	0	20	103	1
Oshawa	533	22	24	39	9	1	129	307	3
Toronto	9,257	630	566	3,128	339	16	2,741	1,600	238
Hamilton	964	42	79	117	24	2	243	443	15
St. Catharines - Niagara	430	18	25	24	8	1	91	257	6
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	679	29	46	105	22	1	158	307	10
Brantford	161	3	7	5	1	0	28	115	1
Guelph	194	6	11	26	3	0	45	103	2
London	590	29	31	60	9	1	124	324	12
Windsor	409	19	22	62	14	0	99	185	8
Barrie	323	9	16	15	3	0	70	209	1
Greater Sudbury	148	2	3	2	1	0	18	121	2
Thunder Bay	117	1	3	4	0	0	20	87	1
Rest of Ontario	2,956	53	102	47	10	3	425	2,302	15
Manitoba	1,841	52	72	387	70	2	307	928	23
Winnipeg	1,203	31	40	343	60	1	229	481	17
Rest of Manitoba	638	21	32	44	10	0	79	447	6
Saskatchewan	1,494	24	43	248	27	1	175	955	20
Regina	352	7	9	95	9	0	47	178	5
Saskatoon	437	9	15	98	11	1	66	229	8
Rest of Saskatchewan	706	7	19	54	8	0	63	549	6

Table A1.9
Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-growth scenario (continued)

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	6,722	226	254	1,279	240	20	1,357	3,239	106
Calgary	2,566	107	117	676	108	9	596	912	41
Edmonton	2,202	71	76	466	100	8	482	958	40
Rest of Alberta	1,954	48	61	137	32	3	279	1,369	25
British Columbia	6,282	194	317	1,517	81	42	1,446	2,515	168
Kelowna	268	7	20	16	3	1	50	168	3
Vancouver	3,696	127	175	1,353	56	30	967	855	134
Victoria	443	17	29	37	6	3	92	250	10
Abbotsford - Mission	238	5	10	55	3	1	62	99	4
Rest of British Columbia	1,637	39	85	56	13	8	275	1,144	18
Territories	157	2	4	11	2	0	14	122	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.10

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2006 to 2011)

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	43,825	1,761	1,968	7,098	1,450	88	8,645	22,214	602
Newfoundland and Labrador	506	3	5	9	3	0	21	460	5
St-John's	230	2	3	7	2	0	13	198	4
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	277	1	2	2	1	0	8	262	1
Prince Edward Island	167	3	5	19	1	0	13	123	3
Nova Scotia	927	16	25	37	12	1	81	742	14
Halifax	432	10	16	32	10	1	47	306	9
Rest of Nova Scotia	495	6	9	4	2	0	34	436	4
New Brunswick	705	10	13	29	6	0	52	590	5
Moncton	139	2	2	7	3	0	11	114	1
Saint John	134	2	2	10	0	0	11	107	1
Rest of New Brunswick	432	7	9	13	3	0	30	368	3
Quebec	9,628	446	385	575	602	3	1,383	6,135	98
Saguenay	139	0	1	1	2	0	5	131	0
Québec	839	17	21	10	22	0	51	712	4
Sherbrooke	212	6	6	4	7	0	14	174	2
Trois-Rivières	148	2	1	1	2	0	6	134	1
Montréal	5,273	382	309	526	520	2	1,140	2,308	86
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	442	21	14	20	31	0	55	299	2
Rest of Quebec	2,574	19	32	13	18	0	112	2,378	4
Ontario	16,711	829	903	3,355	451	24	4,110	6,781	258
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,212	58	48	176	69	1	275	563	22
Kingston	178	4	7	8	1	0	29	126	2
Peterborough	125	1	4	3	1	0	19	96	1
Oshawa	460	18	22	33	8	1	110	266	2
Toronto	8,353	568	516	2,755	296	14	2,486	1,542	176
Hamilton	865	35	69	95	19	1	218	417	11
St. Catharines - Niagara	395	15	22	19	7	1	83	245	5
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	591	25	42	88	18	1	138	272	7
Brantford	154	3	7	5	1	0	27	110	1
Guelph	170	5	9	20	2	0	40	92	2
London	538	25	28	49	8	1	111	307	9
Windsor	330	15	18	47	10	0	80	154	6
Barrie	244	6	12	10	2	0	52	161	1
Greater Sudbury	148	2	3	2	1	0	18	122	1
Thunder Bay	129	1	3	4	0	0	21	98	1
Rest of Ontario	2,818	47	94	40	8	3	405	2,211	11
Manitoba	1,717	47	65	333	59	2	279	913	19
Winnipeg	1,090	28	36	296	50	1	203	462	14
Rest of Manitoba	627	19	29	38	9	0	77	451	5
Saskatchewan	1,569	26	43	239	28	1	180	1,037	15
Regina	372	8	11	96	9	0	49	195	4
Saskatoon	438	10	15	94	11	1	65	236	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	759	7	17	49	7	0	66	607	4

Table A1.10**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2006 to 2011) (continued)**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	5,885	206	235	1,165	216	18	1,168	2,807	70
Calgary	2,130	95	105	601	94	7	487	713	27
Edmonton	1,991	68	73	444	94	7	431	848	26
Rest of Alberta	1,764	43	57	121	28	3	251	1,246	16
British Columbia	5,851	171	284	1,326	71	38	1,343	2,502	115
Kelowna	247	7	18	14	2	1	46	158	2
Vancouver	3,345	111	157	1,186	49	27	881	842	91
Victoria	423	14	25	32	5	2	90	248	7
Abbotsford - Mission	211	4	8	45	2	1	55	92	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,624	35	77	48	12	7	272	1,162	12
Territories	159	2	4	11	2	0	15	123	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.11
Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2001 to 2006)

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	43,823	1,761	1,967	7,096	1,450	88	8,646	22,213	602
Newfoundland and Labrador	461	3	4	9	3	0	19	418	5
St-John's	219	2	3	7	2	0	13	187	4
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	242	1	1	2	1	0	6	230	1
Prince Edward Island	171	2	4	24	1	0	14	123	3
Nova Scotia	908	16	25	37	12	1	79	725	14
Halifax	435	10	16	32	11	0	47	310	9
Rest of Nova Scotia	473	6	10	5	2	0	32	415	4
New Brunswick	673	10	14	31	6	0	48	559	5
Moncton	142	2	2	7	3	0	11	116	1
Saint John	113	2	2	9	0	0	9	90	1
Rest of New Brunswick	418	7	10	15	3	0	28	353	3
Quebec	9,664	448	386	579	604	3	1,394	6,151	98
Saguenay	125	0	1	1	2	0	4	117	0
Québec	837	16	20	9	21	0	51	715	4
Sherbrooke	231	6	6	5	8	0	15	189	2
Trois-Rivières	148	2	2	1	3	0	7	132	1
Montréal	5,344	384	310	529	522	3	1,154	2,356	86
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	455	20	14	20	31	0	57	311	2
Rest of Quebec	2,524	19	33	13	18	0	107	2,330	4
Ontario	16,820	838	915	3,406	458	24	4,120	6,800	258
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,139	53	43	158	63	1	259	540	22
Kingston	182	4	7	9	2	0	31	126	2
Peterborough	139	1	4	3	1	0	22	107	1
Oshawa	530	22	25	40	10	1	130	300	2
Toronto	8,166	561	510	2,766	297	14	2,426	1,416	176
Hamilton	853	37	72	104	21	1	215	393	11
St. Catharines - Niagara	399	17	24	22	8	1	84	239	5
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	643	27	44	99	20	1	148	297	7
Brantford	160	3	7	6	1	0	27	113	1
Guelph	181	6	10	23	3	0	42	97	2
London	562	27	29	54	9	1	117	316	9
Windsor	375	17	20	55	12	0	90	174	6
Barrie	316	9	16	15	3	0	70	201	1
Greater Sudbury	158	1	3	2	1	0	19	131	1
Thunder Bay	120	1	3	5	0	0	20	89	1
Rest of Ontario	2,898	50	99	45	9	3	420	2,260	11
Manitoba	1,673	47	65	340	61	2	270	868	19
Winnipeg	1,094	29	37	304	52	1	202	456	14
Rest of Manitoba	578	19	28	36	9	0	68	412	5
Saskatchewan	1,286	19	34	204	22	1	142	848	15
Regina	312	6	8	84	8	0	39	162	4
Saskatoon	369	7	11	77	8	1	52	205	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	606	6	15	43	6	0	51	481	4

Table A1.11

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2001 to 2006) (continued)

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	6,275	201	227	1,126	210	18	1,238	3,185	70
Calgary	2,354	95	104	599	94	8	540	887	27
Edmonton	2,077	64	68	410	88	7	445	968	26
Rest of Alberta	1,844	42	54	117	28	3	254	1,330	16
British Columbia	5,739	174	287	1,330	71	38	1,307	2,417	115
Kelowna	266	7	18	16	2	1	50	171	2
Vancouver	3,254	110	152	1,178	48	27	851	796	91
Victoria	417	16	27	33	6	3	87	240	7
Abbotsford - Mission	216	5	9	50	3	1	56	90	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,586	37	81	53	12	7	263	1,121	12
Territories	152	2	3	9	2	0	14	121	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.12

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (1996 to 2001)**

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Canada	43,784	1,759	1,966	7,092	1,448	88	8,642	22,186	602
Newfoundland and Labrador	375	2	3	6	2	0	13	343	5
St-John's	173	2	2	5	2	0	9	149	4
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	203	1	1	1	1	0	4	194	1
Prince Edward Island	168	2	4	22	1	0	13	122	3
Nova Scotia	929	16	24	35	12	1	80	748	14
Halifax	466	9	15	30	10	0	49	342	9
Rest of Nova Scotia	464	6	10	4	2	0	31	407	4
New Brunswick	692	10	14	30	6	0	49	579	5
Moncton	142	2	2	6	3	0	10	118	1
Saint John	119	2	2	9	0	0	10	95	1
Rest of New Brunswick	432	7	10	14	3	0	28	366	3
Quebec	9,229	416	360	540	566	3	1,305	5,941	98
Saguenay	117	0	1	0	1	0	3	111	0
Québec	704	11	16	6	15	0	33	618	4
Sherbrooke	207	5	5	4	6	0	11	174	2
Trois-Rivières	130	2	1	1	2	0	5	118	1
Montréal	5,405	364	296	502	500	2	1,133	2,520	86
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	392	17	13	15	26	0	41	278	2
Rest of Quebec	2,274	17	28	11	15	0	78	2,122	4
Ontario	17,337	871	945	3,494	494	25	4,239	7,012	258
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,309	60	50	178	72	2	293	634	22
Kingston	181	4	7	8	2	0	30	127	2
Peterborough	121	1	4	3	1	0	18	93	1
Oshawa	516	19	22	33	8	1	123	308	2
Toronto	8,583	587	534	2,831	318	15	2,528	1,594	176
Hamilton	960	41	78	114	25	2	237	452	11
St. Catharines - Niagara	419	18	24	23	8	1	87	253	5
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	649	26	42	90	20	1	147	314	7
Brantford	144	3	6	4	1	0	24	105	1
Guelph	194	5	10	23	3	0	44	107	2
London	545	27	29	54	8	1	113	304	9
Windsor	439	20	23	69	16	0	105	201	6
Barrie	369	10	18	17	4	0	78	241	1
Greater Sudbury	125	1	3	2	1	0	15	103	1
Thunder Bay	96	1	3	4	0	0	16	72	1
Rest of Ontario	2,688	47	92	40	9	3	381	2,105	11
Manitoba	1,671	47	65	333	61	2	271	875	19
Winnipeg	1,098	28	36	295	52	1	203	468	14
Rest of Manitoba	573	18	28	37	9	0	67	407	5
Saskatchewan	1,287	19	34	195	22	1	142	859	15
Regina	285	5	6	69	6	0	35	159	4
Saskatoon	382	8	12	80	9	1	54	211	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	621	6	16	46	6	0	52	489	4

Table A1.12

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (1996 to 2001) (continued)

Region	Immigrants						Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent residents
	Total	Americas	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania and others			
	thousands								
Alberta	6,409	199	224	1,074	208	18	1,252	3,365	70
Calgary	2,557	97	106	592	98	8	578	1,051	27
Edmonton	1,988	59	63	367	82	7	421	964	26
Rest of Alberta	1,864	43	55	116	28	3	253	1,350	16
British Columbia	5,551	176	288	1,355	76	38	1,269	2,235	115
Kelowna	241	7	18	14	2	1	45	152	2
Vancouver	3,310	117	162	1,210	54	27	858	791	91
Victoria	388	15	26	32	5	2	80	221	7
Abbotsford - Mission	225	5	10	51	3	1	57	95	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,388	32	73	47	12	6	229	976	12
Territories	135	2	3	8	2	0	11	108	1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Appendix 2

Table A2.1

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2011 - Base population (estimated)

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South			Latin American	Southeast Asian	West			Japanese			
				Asian	Black	Filipino ¹			Arab	Asian	Korean				
thousands															
Canada	34,273	6,510	1,379	1,631	979	643	397	324	394	216	168	91	289	27,763	
Newfoundland and Labrador	525	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517	
St-John's	202	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	323	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	
Prince Edward Island	144	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	
Nova Scotia	944	49	6	5	22	2	1	1	7	1	1	0	2	894	
Halifax	401	37	5	4	14	1	1	1	6	1	1	0	2	365	
Rest of Nova Scotia	542	13	2	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	529	
New Brunswick	755	18	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	738	
Moncton	140	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	135	
Saint John	129	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	124	
Rest of New Brunswick	487	8	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	479	
Quebec	7,993	871	85	85	250	32	119	68	170	24	7	4	27	7,122	
Saguenay	159	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	
Québec	775	24	2	1	7	0	6	2	4	0	0	0	1	751	
Sherbrooke	204	9	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	195	
Trois-Rivières	153	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	149	
Montréal	3,875	781	76	81	222	31	101	61	154	22	6	3	24	3,094	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	318	28	2	1	11	0	4	1	7	1	0	0	1	290	
Rest of Quebec	2,509	24	3	1	6	1	6	2	3	0	0	0	1	2,485	
Ontario	13,237	3,414	656	1,005	560	286	180	144	158	128	82	30	185	9,823	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	949	216	37	35	53	11	11	14	34	8	2	2	9	734	
Kingston	164	10	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	154	
Peterborough	122	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	
Oshawa	366	43	4	10	15	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	323	
Toronto	5,751	2,701	554	866	412	239	122	95	78	101	64	21	149	3,050	
Hamilton	741	106	12	25	20	9	10	7	9	5	3	1	5	635	
St. Catharines - Niagara	402	28	4	3	7	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	374	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	492	80	12	22	11	3	8	8	5	4	2	1	4	412	
Brantford	139	8	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	131	
Guelph	145	20	4	5	2	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	125	
London	489	64	8	9	10	3	10	4	10	3	3	1	3	425	
Windsor	328	56	7	10	11	4	3	4	13	2	1	0	2	272	
Barrie	192	12	1	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	180	
Greater Sudbury	165	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	
Thunder Bay	125	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	
Rest of Ontario	2,664	57	8	11	13	5	5	3	3	1	3	2	4	2,607	
Manitoba	1,231	160	18	26	20	61	10	8	3	2	3	2	6	1,071	
Winnipeg	744	146	16	24	18	59	7	7	3	2	3	2	6	598	
Rest of Manitoba	487	14	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	473	
Saskatchewan	1,064	66	12	13	8	17	3	5	2	2	1	1	3	997	
Regina	217	23	4	5	3	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	194	
Saskatoon	269	30	6	6	3	7	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	239	
Rest of Saskatchewan	578	13	2	1	2	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	564	
Alberta	3,778	690	140	164	78	111	44	43	37	17	16	13	26	3,088	
Calgary	1,259	353	79	89	34	52	22	23	18	9	9	6	13	906	
Edmonton	1,202	268	55	64	34	42	15	17	16	7	5	3	10	934	
Rest of Alberta	1,317	69	7	11	9	18	7	3	3	1	2	5	3	1,248	
British Columbia	4,491	1,226	455	326	35	130	37	54	15	41	56	40	39	3,266	
Kelowna	183	11	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	172	
Vancouver	2,367	1,069	427	262	24	116	30	46	12	39	50	29	33	1,298	
Victoria	352	39	13	8	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	312	
Abbotsford - Mission	174	44	2	34	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	130	
Rest of British Columbia	1,415	62	11	19	5	8	3	4	1	1	2	6	3	1,353	
Territories	113	6	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.2
Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the reference scenario

Region	Visible minority groups													Rest of the population
	Total	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South			Latin American	Southeast Asian	West			Other visible minorities		
				Asian	Black	Filipino ¹			Arab	Asian	Korean		Japanese	
	thousands													
Canada	43,816	15,069	2,451	3,794	2,349	2,050	865	531	1,284	594	343	142	666	28,746
Newfoundland and Labrador	443	20	4	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	423
St-John's	207	16	3	3	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	191
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	236	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232
Prince Edward Island	168	26	14	3	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	142
Nova Scotia	921	101	11	11	34	9	4	2	17	4	3	1	4	820
Halifax	445	81	9	10	24	7	3	2	15	3	2	1	4	364
Rest of Nova Scotia	476	20	2	1	10	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	456
New Brunswick	688	53	11	6	9	6	2	5	5	2	5	0	2	635
Moncton	140	14	1	1	4	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	126
Saint John	121	14	6	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	107
Rest of New Brunswick	427	25	4	4	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	402
Quebec	9,526	2,217	222	159	688	68	259	87	564	67	16	10	76	7,309
Saguenay	127	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	124
Québec	792	55	3	2	18	0	12	2	13	1	0	0	2	737
Sherbrooke	217	20	1	1	7	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	197
Trois-Rivières	143	9	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	134
Montréal	5,356	1,970	202	151	596	64	217	80	509	61	14	8	67	3,386
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	429	93	8	2	39	2	11	2	22	2	1	1	3	336
Rest of Quebec	2,462	67	6	2	23	1	13	2	13	1	1	0	4	2,395
Ontario	16,944	7,093	1,101	2,218	1,093	739	352	228	468	344	140	46	363	9,851
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,218	464	59	76	129	33	20	22	82	18	4	3	19	754
Kingston	181	19	3	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	163
Peterborough	128	7	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Oshawa	502	123	11	30	41	10	4	3	9	4	2	1	7	380
Toronto	8,368	5,482	924	1,878	739	595	244	149	263	273	106	32	279	2,886
Hamilton	894	242	20	55	47	28	18	13	25	13	6	2	14	652
St. Catharines - Niagara	403	58	6	8	15	8	6	3	4	3	2	1	4	345
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	628	206	23	61	30	14	16	11	21	13	5	2	11	422
Brantford	152	13	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	139
Guelph	182	48	7	15	5	6	2	5	3	2	1	0	2	133
London	549	126	13	18	16	10	21	7	21	7	6	1	7	423
Windsor	378	130	11	30	28	11	5	6	26	5	1	1	6	249
Barrie	305	41	3	9	9	6	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	264
Greater Sudbury	141	7	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	134
Thunder Bay	111	8	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	103
Rest of Ontario	2,803	118	17	21	25	14	10	6	9	2	4	2	9	2,685
Manitoba	1,690	569	50	115	81	225	25	17	19	5	10	4	19	1,121
Winnipeg	1,098	504	39	104	71	212	16	15	14	4	8	3	17	593
Rest of Manitoba	593	65	11	11	10	13	9	2	5	0	2	0	2	528
Saskatchewan	1,378	333	31	87	35	123	11	14	10	6	6	1	10	1,045
Regina	319	120	10	44	12	36	3	7	1	0	2	0	3	199
Saskatoon	398	139	16	37	13	42	6	5	8	5	2	1	5	259
Rest of Saskatchewan	660	74	5	6	9	44	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	586
Alberta	6,201	2,266	278	580	320	510	118	92	143	61	49	24	92	3,935
Calgary	2,348	1,158	169	317	134	234	62	51	69	34	28	12	48	1,191
Edmonton	2,022	858	95	220	147	184	38	33	64	22	16	6	33	1,164
Rest of Alberta	1,831	251	14	43	39	92	18	8	11	4	5	6	12	1,580
British Columbia	5,709	2,374	728	609	80	358	91	84	55	103	114	55	97	3,335
Kelowna	250	32	5	9	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	218
Vancouver	3,301	2,051	688	488	55	315	73	70	42	96	101	42	81	1,250
Victoria	410	76	17	15	5	14	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	334
Abbotsford - Mission	218	93	4	67	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	125
Rest of British Columbia	1,530	122	16	30	13	21	8	6	7	2	6	7	7	1,408
Territories	147	17	2	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	130

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.3
Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-immigration scenario

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino ¹	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese				
	Total														
	thousands														
Canada	41,057	12,814	2,126	3,202	2,036	1,659	739	476	1,065	485	295	129	602	28,243	
Newfoundland and Labrador	438	16	3	4	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	422	
St-John's	203	13	3	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	190	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	235	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	
Prince Edward Island	159	19	9	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	140	
Nova Scotia	898	86	10	9	32	7	3	2	14	3	2	1	4	813	
Halifax	427	68	8	8	22	5	3	2	13	2	2	1	3	359	
Rest of Nova Scotia	472	18	2	1	10	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	454	
New Brunswick	670	40	8	5	8	4	2	3	4	1	3	0	1	630	
Moncton	136	11	1	1	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	125	
Saint John	118	11	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	107	
Rest of New Brunswick	417	19	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	398	
Quebec	9,085	1,898	185	140	589	60	223	83	471	56	14	8	68	7,187	
Saguenay	126	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	123	
Québec	776	46	3	2	15	0	9	2	11	1	0	0	2	730	
Sherbrooke	211	16	1	1	6	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	195	
Trois-Rivières	141	7	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	133	
Montréal	4,973	1,689	168	134	512	56	188	76	425	51	12	7	60	3,284	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	411	79	7	2	33	1	9	2	19	2	1	0	3	332	
Rest of Quebec	2,447	58	5	2	20	1	11	2	11	1	1	0	3	2,388	
Ontario	15,788	6,123	964	1,892	972	617	305	206	386	280	125	42	333	9,665	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,138	397	52	66	109	27	17	20	69	14	3	3	18	741	
Kingston	177	16	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	161	
Peterborough	127	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	
Oshawa	491	113	10	27	39	9	4	3	8	4	2	1	7	377	
Toronto	7,491	4,723	807	1,598	661	494	213	134	214	223	95	29	255	2,768	
Hamilton	848	209	17	48	41	24	16	12	19	11	6	2	13	639	
St. Catharines - Niagara	391	50	5	7	12	7	5	3	3	2	1	1	3	341	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	589	175	20	51	25	11	14	10	17	11	4	1	10	414	
Brantford	150	12	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	138	
Guelph	175	43	6	13	5	5	2	4	2	2	1	0	2	132	
London	526	108	11	16	15	8	17	6	17	5	5	1	6	418	
Windsor	357	112	10	25	24	9	4	5	22	4	1	1	6	245	
Barrie	300	38	3	8	9	5	3	1	3	0	1	1	3	262	
Greater Sudbury	140	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	134	
Thunder Bay	109	7	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	103	
Rest of Ontario	2,778	107	17	18	24	12	8	5	8	2	4	2	8	2,671	
Manitoba	1,543	445	39	86	63	175	20	14	15	4	7	3	16	1,099	
Winnipeg	978	396	32	78	55	166	14	13	12	4	6	3	15	583	
Rest of Manitoba	565	49	8	8	8	10	6	1	4	0	1	0	2	516	
Saskatchewan	1,282	252	23	63	28	92	9	12	8	4	4	1	8	1,030	
Regina	286	90	8	31	10	27	3	6	1	0	2	0	2	196	
Saskatoon	360	106	12	27	11	32	5	4	6	4	1	0	4	254	
Rest of Saskatchewan	636	56	3	5	7	33	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	580	
Alberta	5,734	1,869	243	471	267	399	98	80	119	50	40	22	80	3,865	
Calgary	2,118	959	149	258	111	184	51	45	57	28	23	11	41	1,159	
Edmonton	1,854	708	82	178	123	145	32	28	53	18	13	6	29	1,146	
Rest of Alberta	1,762	202	12	36	32	69	14	6	9	3	4	5	10	1,560	
British Columbia	5,318	2,052	640	529	70	297	77	74	45	84	98	50	88	3,265	
Kelowna	242	28	4	8	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	214	
Vancouver	2,975	1,768	603	423	47	260	62	62	35	78	86	38	74	1,207	
Victoria	396	67	15	13	5	12	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	329	
Abbotsford - Mission	204	81	3	58	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	123	
Rest of British Columbia	1,500	108	14	26	12	18	7	6	6	2	5	7	6	1,392	
Territories	143	14	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	129	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.4
Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-immigration scenario

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino ¹	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese			
	thousands														
Canada	45,292	16,274	2,625	4,104	2,521	2,254	934	560	1,406	652	367	149	700	29,017	
Newfoundland and Labrador	446	22	4	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	424	
St-John's	209	17	4	4	5	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	192	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	237	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	
Prince Edward Island	173	31	16	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	143	
Nova Scotia	933	108	12	13	35	10	5	2	18	4	3	1	5	824	
Halifax	454	88	10	11	25	8	4	2	17	4	2	1	4	366	
Rest of Nova Scotia	479	21	2	1	10	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	458	
New Brunswick	697	59	12	7	10	6	3	5	6	2	6	0	2	638	
Moncton	142	16	1	1	5	1	1	4	2	0	2	0	1	126	
Saint John	123	15	6	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	108	
Rest of New Brunswick	432	28	5	5	4	4	2	1	3	2	1	0	1	404	
Quebec	9,794	2,412	244	171	749	73	282	90	621	74	17	10	80	7,382	
Saguenay	128	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	124	
Québec	802	61	4	3	20	1	13	3	15	1	0	0	2	741	
Sherbrooke	221	22	1	2	8	0	5	0	5	1	0	0	0	198	
Trois-Rivières	144	10	1	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	134	
Montréal	5,588	2,140	222	162	648	69	235	82	560	68	15	9	70	3,448	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	439	102	9	2	43	2	12	2	24	3	1	1	3	338	
Rest of Quebec	2,472	72	7	2	24	2	14	2	14	2	1	0	4	2,400	
Ontario	17,546	7,599	1,173	2,388	1,156	803	377	240	511	377	147	48	380	9,947	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,259	499	63	82	139	36	22	23	88	19	4	3	20	761	
Kingston	183	20	3	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	163	
Peterborough	129	8	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	
Oshawa	509	128	11	32	42	11	4	3	9	5	2	1	7	381	
Toronto	8,826	5,879	985	2,025	779	648	261	157	288	300	111	33	292	2,948	
Hamilton	917	259	21	59	50	31	19	14	27	15	7	2	15	658	
St. Catharines - Niagara	409	63	6	8	16	9	6	3	4	3	2	1	4	346	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	647	221	25	65	32	15	17	11	24	14	5	2	11	426	
Brantford	153	14	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	139	
Guelph	186	52	7	16	5	6	3	5	3	2	1	0	2	134	
London	561	135	14	20	17	10	23	7	23	7	7	1	7	426	
Windsor	390	139	12	32	31	11	5	6	28	6	1	1	7	251	
Barrie	309	43	4	9	10	6	4	2	4	1	2	1	3	265	
Greater Sudbury	142	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	135	
Thunder Bay	111	8	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	103	
Rest of Ontario	2,815	124	18	22	26	15	10	6	10	3	4	2	9	2,691	
Manitoba	1,766	634	55	130	91	251	27	18	21	5	11	4	21	1,133	
Winnipeg	1,159	561	42	117	79	236	17	16	16	5	9	3	19	599	
Rest of Manitoba	607	73	13	12	11	15	10	2	5	0	2	0	2	534	
Saskatchewan	1,429	376	35	100	38	140	12	16	10	7	6	1	11	1,053	
Regina	337	136	11	50	14	41	3	8	1	1	3	0	3	201	
Saskatoon	418	156	18	42	15	48	6	5	8	6	2	1	6	262	
Rest of Saskatchewan	674	84	5	8	10	51	2	2	1	0	2	1	2	590	
Alberta	6,446	2,473	296	636	347	567	129	98	156	67	53	26	98	3,972	
Calgary	2,467	1,259	180	346	145	260	67	54	74	37	31	13	51	1,207	
Edmonton	2,112	938	101	243	160	204	42	35	69	25	18	6	34	1,175	
Rest of Alberta	1,867	276	15	47	42	103	19	8	12	5	5	6	13	1,590	
British Columbia	5,912	2,541	775	650	85	391	97	88	60	113	123	58	102	3,371	
Kelowna	254	34	5	10	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	220	
Vancouver	3,469	2,197	732	522	58	344	79	74	46	105	108	44	85	1,272	
Victoria	418	81	18	15	6	15	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	337	
Abbotsford - Mission	225	99	4	71	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	126	
Rest of British Columbia	1,547	130	16	32	14	22	9	7	7	2	6	8	7	1,416	
Territories	150	19	2	2	3	7	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	130	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.5

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino ¹	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese			
	thousands														
Canada	43,787	15,028	2,483	3,782	2,353	1,926	873	526	1,320	616	341	143	665	28,759	
Newfoundland and Labrador	440	18	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	422	
St-John's	204	14	3	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	190	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	236	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	
Prince Edward Island	163	22	11	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	141	
Nova Scotia	919	100	11	11	34	9	4	2	17	4	3	1	4	820	
Halifax	443	80	9	10	24	7	3	2	15	3	2	1	4	363	
Rest of Nova Scotia	476	20	2	1	10	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	456	
New Brunswick	678	46	9	6	9	5	2	4	5	2	4	0	2	632	
Moncton	137	12	1	1	4	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	125	
Saint John	119	12	4	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	107	
Rest of New Brunswick	421	22	4	4	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	400	
Quebec	9,642	2,301	231	164	715	70	270	89	589	70	16	10	77	7,341	
Saguenay	128	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	124	
Québec	797	58	3	2	19	1	12	2	14	1	0	0	2	739	
Sherbrooke	219	21	1	1	8	0	4	0	5	1	0	0	0	197	
Trois-Rivières	143	9	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	134	
Montréal	5,456	2,043	210	155	619	66	225	81	532	64	14	8	68	3,413	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	433	96	8	2	41	2	11	2	23	3	1	1	3	337	
Rest of Quebec	2,467	69	7	2	23	1	14	2	13	2	1	0	4	2,398	
Ontario	17,297	7,389	1,142	2,316	1,129	775	367	235	495	365	143	47	373	9,908	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,240	483	61	78	135	34	21	23	86	19	4	3	20	757	
Kingston	182	19	3	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	163	
Peterborough	129	8	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	
Oshawa	506	125	11	31	42	10	4	3	9	5	2	1	7	380	
Toronto	8,646	5,722	960	1,967	763	627	255	154	278	291	108	33	287	2,924	
Hamilton	907	252	20	57	48	30	19	14	26	14	6	2	15	655	
St. Catharines - Niagara	407	61	6	8	16	9	6	3	4	3	2	1	4	346	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	637	213	24	63	31	14	16	11	23	14	5	2	11	424	
Brantford	152	14	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	139	
Guelph	184	50	7	16	5	6	2	5	3	2	1	0	2	134	
London	555	131	13	19	16	10	22	7	22	7	7	1	7	425	
Windsor	384	134	12	30	30	11	5	6	27	6	1	1	6	250	
Barrie	307	43	4	9	10	6	4	2	4	1	1	1	3	265	
Greater Sudbury	141	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	134	
Thunder Bay	111	8	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	103	
Rest of Ontario	2,809	121	18	22	25	14	10	6	9	3	4	2	9	2,688	
Manitoba	1,603	495	44	98	70	195	22	15	17	5	8	3	17	1,107	
Winnipeg	1,027	440	35	89	61	184	15	14	13	4	7	3	16	587	
Rest of Manitoba	576	56	9	9	9	11	8	1	4	0	1	0	2	520	
Saskatchewan	1,248	224	21	55	26	77	9	11	8	4	4	1	7	1,024	
Regina	274	79	7	27	9	23	3	5	1	0	2	0	2	195	
Saskatoon	348	96	11	24	10	27	4	4	6	4	1	0	4	252	
Rest of Saskatchewan	626	49	3	4	7	27	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	577	
Alberta	5,829	1,948	251	492	280	411	103	82	128	54	43	23	83	3,880	
Calgary	2,165	998	153	269	117	189	53	47	61	30	24	11	42	1,167	
Edmonton	1,890	740	85	185	129	150	34	29	57	20	14	6	30	1,149	
Rest of Alberta	1,774	210	12	37	34	71	15	7	10	4	4	5	11	1,564	
British Columbia	5,824	2,471	757	633	82	375	94	86	58	110	119	57	99	3,354	
Kelowna	251	32	5	9	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	219	
Vancouver	3,401	2,138	715	508	56	330	76	72	45	102	105	43	83	1,263	
Victoria	414	79	18	15	6	15	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	335	
Abbotsford - Mission	222	96	4	70	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	125	
Rest of British Columbia	1,537	125	16	30	13	21	8	7	7	2	6	7	7	1,411	
Territories	143	14	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	129	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.6

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2000/2001 to 2004/2005)

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino ¹	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese				
	Total														
	thousands														
Canada	43,773	15,035	2,480	3,854	2,343	1,856	870	524	1,324	638	335	142	668	28,738	
Newfoundland and Labrador	439	17	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	422	
St-John's	203	13	3	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	190	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	235	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	
Prince Edward Island	149	11	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	138	
Nova Scotia	904	89	10	9	32	8	4	2	15	3	2	1	4	814	
Halifax	431	71	8	8	22	6	3	2	13	3	2	1	3	360	
Rest of Nova Scotia	473	19	2	1	10	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	454	
New Brunswick	663	35	6	5	7	3	2	2	4	1	3	0	1	628	
Moncton	133	9	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	125	
Saint John	116	9	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	107	
Rest of New Brunswick	413	17	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	396	
Quebec	9,526	2,217	220	160	689	68	260	87	565	68	15	10	76	7,309	
Saguenay	127	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	124	
Québec	792	55	3	2	18	0	12	2	13	1	0	0	2	737	
Sherbrooke	217	20	1	1	7	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	197	
Trois-Rivières	143	9	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	134	
Montréal	5,354	1,969	200	152	596	64	217	80	510	62	13	8	66	3,386	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	430	94	8	2	40	1	11	2	23	3	1	1	3	336	
Rest of Quebec	2,462	67	6	2	23	1	13	2	13	2	1	0	4	2,395	
Ontario	17,900	7,896	1,209	2,490	1,191	841	391	246	540	401	149	49	389	10,004	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,278	515	64	83	144	38	22	24	92	20	4	3	20	763	
Kingston	183	20	3	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	163	
Peterborough	129	8	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	
Oshawa	512	130	11	32	43	11	4	3	9	5	2	1	8	382	
Toronto	9,117	6,130	1,018	2,120	804	682	271	161	306	320	113	34	301	2,987	
Hamilton	929	267	21	61	51	32	20	14	28	15	7	2	15	662	
St. Catharines - Niagara	413	66	7	9	17	10	6	3	5	3	2	1	4	347	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	655	227	25	68	33	15	17	11	25	15	5	2	11	428	
Brantford	153	14	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	139	
Guelph	187	52	7	17	5	6	3	5	3	2	1	0	2	135	
London	566	139	14	20	17	10	24	7	24	8	7	1	7	427	
Windsor	394	142	12	32	31	11	6	6	29	6	1	1	7	252	
Barrie	311	45	4	9	10	6	4	2	4	1	2	1	3	266	
Greater Sudbury	142	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	135	
Thunder Bay	111	8	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	103	
Rest of Ontario	2,821	126	18	23	26	15	11	6	10	3	4	2	9	2,694	
Manitoba	1,480	391	35	74	56	151	19	13	15	4	6	3	15	1,089	
Winnipeg	927	348	29	67	48	142	13	12	11	4	6	3	14	579	
Rest of Manitoba	553	43	6	7	8	8	5	1	4	0	1	0	1	510	
Saskatchewan	1,193	178	17	42	22	58	8	9	7	4	4	1	6	1,015	
Regina	255	63	6	20	7	18	2	4	1	0	1	0	2	193	
Saskatoon	326	77	9	19	9	20	4	3	5	3	1	0	3	249	
Rest of Saskatchewan	612	38	2	3	6	20	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	574	
Alberta	5,634	1,783	236	449	258	360	94	78	120	50	39	22	78	3,850	
Calgary	2,070	916	144	246	107	167	49	44	57	28	22	11	39	1,154	
Edmonton	1,820	678	80	168	120	132	31	27	54	19	13	6	28	1,142	
Rest of Alberta	1,744	190	12	35	31	61	14	6	9	3	4	5	10	1,554	
British Columbia	5,744	2,404	738	617	80	362	92	84	56	106	116	56	97	3,340	
Kelowna	249	32	5	9	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	218	
Vancouver	3,335	2,079	697	496	55	318	74	71	44	99	102	42	82	1,255	
Victoria	412	77	17	15	5	14	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	334	
Abbotsford - Mission	219	94	4	68	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	125	
Rest of British Columbia	1,530	122	16	29	13	21	8	7	7	2	6	7	7	1,408	
Territories	141	13	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	128	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.7

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative composition of immigration by country of birth scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino ¹	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese			
	thousands														
Canada	43,777	14,741	2,527	3,731	2,171	1,786	934	579	1,256	556	400	150	654	29,036	
Newfoundland and Labrador	444	19	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	425	
St-John's	207	15	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	192	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	237	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	
Prince Edward Island	168	26	15	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	142	
Nova Scotia	921	98	11	10	33	6	4	2	17	5	5	1	4	824	
Halifax	444	78	9	8	23	4	3	1	16	4	4	1	3	366	
Rest of Nova Scotia	477	19	2	1	10	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	458	
New Brunswick	687	52	9	6	10	3	3	2	5	1	11	0	2	635	
Moncton	141	15	1	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	1	126	
Saint John	121	14	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	108	
Rest of New Brunswick	425	23	4	5	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	0	1	402	
Quebec	9,521	2,151	194	167	596	77	283	93	577	64	18	11	71	7,371	
Saguenay	127	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	124	
Québec	794	54	3	2	15	1	13	3	14	1	0	0	2	740	
Sherbrooke	218	20	1	2	6	0	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	198	
Trois-Rivières	142	8	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	134	
Montréal	5,350	1,911	176	159	516	73	236	85	521	58	15	9	63	3,439	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	426	88	7	2	34	2	12	2	22	2	1	1	3	337	
Rest of Quebec	2,465	66	6	2	21	1	14	3	13	1	1	0	4	2,399	
Ontario	16,928	7,009	1,125	2,251	1,048	649	374	247	430	319	156	48	362	9,919	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,206	450	60	76	120	28	21	24	77	16	4	3	19	756	
Kingston	182	19	3	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	163	
Peterborough	128	7	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	
Oshawa	502	122	11	31	41	10	4	3	8	4	2	1	7	380	
Toronto	8,355	5,425	944	1,910	711	520	258	160	239	254	117	33	278	2,930	
Hamilton	895	239	20	56	45	26	20	15	22	12	7	2	14	657	
St. Catharines - Niagara	402	56	6	8	14	7	6	3	4	3	2	1	4	346	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	629	203	24	61	28	12	17	11	19	12	6	2	11	426	
Brantford	152	13	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	139	
Guelph	183	49	7	15	5	6	2	5	2	2	1	0	2	134	
London	552	127	13	19	15	8	23	8	19	6	8	1	7	425	
Windsor	376	127	11	29	27	10	6	6	24	5	1	1	6	250	
Barrie	306	41	4	9	9	6	4	2	3	0	2	1	3	265	
Greater Sudbury	141	7	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	134	
Thunder Bay	111	8	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	103	
Rest of Ontario	2,806	117	18	21	24	12	10	6	8	2	4	2	9	2,689	
Manitoba	1,690	525	52	90	68	206	31	19	19	5	12	4	19	1,165	
Winnipeg	1,069	460	40	81	59	194	19	17	14	5	10	3	17	609	
Rest of Manitoba	620	65	12	8	9	12	12	2	5	0	2	0	2	556	
Saskatchewan	1,380	305	30	47	34	125	13	18	11	6	8	2	10	1,075	
Regina	305	101	10	21	12	36	4	9	1	0	4	0	3	204	
Saskatoon	399	129	16	21	13	43	7	7	9	6	2	1	5	270	
Rest of Saskatchewan	676	75	5	4	9	46	3	2	1	0	2	1	2	601	
Alberta	6,184	2,178	318	554	297	400	130	102	145	61	56	26	89	4,006	
Calgary	2,348	1,126	193	303	124	185	69	58	70	35	32	13	45	1,222	
Edmonton	2,005	822	109	210	136	146	42	36	65	22	18	6	32	1,183	
Rest of Alberta	1,831	230	16	41	37	69	19	8	11	4	6	6	11	1,601	
British Columbia	5,706	2,362	766	596	77	312	94	94	47	92	132	58	96	3,345	
Kelowna	251	32	5	9	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	219	
Vancouver	3,297	2,042	723	478	52	273	76	78	37	85	116	44	81	1,255	
Victoria	410	75	18	14	5	12	5	5	3	2	3	4	4	335	
Abbotsford - Mission	218	93	4	67	4	3	2	2	1	2	4	1	3	125	
Rest of British Columbia	1,530	120	16	28	13	19	8	7	6	2	7	8	7	1,410	
Territories	147	17	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	130	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.8
Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-growth scenario

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino ¹	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese				
	Total														
	thousands														
Canada	39,778	12,379	2,040	3,101	1,968	1,606	719	462	1,031	471	282	124	575	27,400	
Newfoundland and Labrador	427	16	3	4	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	411	
St-John's	198	12	3	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	186	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	229	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	
Prince Edward Island	155	18	9	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	137	
Nova Scotia	876	83	9	9	31	7	3	2	14	3	2	1	4	793	
Halifax	417	66	8	8	21	5	3	2	12	2	2	0	3	351	
Rest of Nova Scotia	459	17	2	1	9	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	442	
New Brunswick	655	39	7	5	8	4	2	3	4	1	3	0	1	616	
Moncton	133	10	1	1	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	123	
Saint John	115	10	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	105	
Rest of New Brunswick	407	19	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	389	
Quebec	8,856	1,848	180	137	573	58	218	81	458	55	14	8	66	7,008	
Saguenay	123	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	120	
Québec	757	44	3	2	14	0	9	2	11	1	0	0	2	713	
Sherbrooke	206	15	1	1	6	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	191	
Trois-Rivières	136	7	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	130	
Montréal	4,849	1,646	164	130	498	55	183	74	414	50	12	7	58	3,203	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	401	76	7	2	31	1	9	2	18	2	1	0	3	324	
Rest of Quebec	2,383	56	5	2	19	1	11	2	10	1	1	0	3	2,326	
Ontario	15,249	5,906	926	1,831	936	596	296	199	372	272	120	41	318	9,344	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,099	382	50	63	105	26	16	19	66	14	3	2	17	717	
Kingston	171	16	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	155	
Peterborough	123	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	
Oshawa	474	109	10	27	38	9	3	3	7	4	2	1	7	364	
Toronto	7,237	4,560	775	1,547	638	478	207	130	206	216	91	28	244	2,677	
Hamilton	819	201	17	46	40	23	15	12	19	10	5	2	13	617	
St. Catharines - Niagara	379	48	5	7	12	7	5	2	3	2	1	1	3	330	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	569	168	19	50	24	11	13	9	16	10	4	1	9	400	
Brantford	145	12	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	133	
Guelph	169	41	6	13	4	5	2	4	2	2	1	0	2	128	
London	508	103	11	15	14	8	17	6	16	5	5	1	6	404	
Windsor	345	108	10	24	23	9	4	5	21	4	1	1	5	237	
Barrie	289	36	3	7	8	5	3	1	3	0	1	1	2	253	
Greater Sudbury	135	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	130	
Thunder Bay	106	6	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
Rest of Ontario	2,684	103	16	18	23	11	8	5	7	2	4	2	8	2,581	
Manitoba	1,499	433	38	84	61	171	20	14	15	4	7	3	16	1,066	
Winnipeg	954	386	31	76	53	162	13	13	11	4	6	3	14	568	
Rest of Manitoba	545	47	7	8	8	9	6	1	4	0	1	0	2	498	
Saskatchewan	1,246	246	23	61	27	90	9	11	8	4	4	1	8	1,000	
Regina	279	88	7	30	10	27	3	6	1	0	2	0	2	190	
Saskatoon	351	103	12	26	10	31	5	4	6	4	1	0	4	247	
Rest of Saskatchewan	617	55	3	5	7	32	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	562	
Alberta	5,581	1,817	237	460	259	387	95	77	116	49	39	21	77	3,764	
Calgary	2,065	933	145	252	108	179	50	44	55	28	22	11	39	1,131	
Edmonton	1,806	689	80	173	119	142	31	27	52	18	13	5	28	1,117	
Rest of Alberta	1,710	195	12	34	31	67	14	6	8	3	4	5	10	1,515	
British Columbia	5,096	1,959	606	508	67	285	74	71	43	81	92	48	83	3,137	
Kelowna	233	27	4	8	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	207	
Vancouver	2,848	1,689	572	407	45	250	60	60	33	75	81	36	70	1,159	
Victoria	380	64	14	13	4	11	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	317	
Abbotsford - Mission	195	77	3	55	3	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	118	
Rest of British Columbia	1,439	103	13	25	11	17	7	6	6	2	4	6	6	1,337	
Territories	138	14	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	125	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.9
Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-growth scenario

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino ¹	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese			
	thousands														
Canada	47,432	17,104	2,780	4,280	2,647	2,371	981	586	1,472	679	400	162	745	30,328	
Newfoundland and Labrador	464	24	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	440	
St-John's	217	19	4	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	198	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	247	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	
Prince Edward Island	180	31	17	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	148	
Nova Scotia	973	116	13	14	37	11	5	3	19	4	3	1	5	857	
Halifax	473	93	11	12	26	8	4	2	18	4	3	1	4	380	
Rest of Nova Scotia	500	23	3	2	11	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	477	
New Brunswick	726	63	13	7	11	7	3	5	6	2	6	0	2	663	
Moncton	147	17	1	1	5	1	1	4	2	0	2	0	1	130	
Saint John	128	16	7	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	112	
Rest of New Brunswick	451	30	5	5	4	5	2	1	3	2	2	0	1	421	
Quebec	10,183	2,515	253	179	782	77	294	94	645	77	18	11	85	7,668	
Saguenay	133	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	129	
Québec	832	64	4	3	21	1	13	3	16	1	0	0	2	768	
Sherbrooke	230	24	1	2	9	0	5	0	5	1	0	0	0	206	
Trois-Rivières	149	10	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	139	
Montréal	5,810	2,232	230	169	676	73	246	86	582	70	15	9	75	3,578	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	455	105	9	2	45	2	12	2	25	3	1	1	3	350	
Rest of Quebec	2,573	76	7	2	25	2	15	3	14	2	1	0	4	2,498	
Ontario	18,410	7,982	1,242	2,490	1,218	845	396	251	536	392	159	51	402	10,427	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,322	527	67	86	147	38	23	24	93	20	5	3	21	795	
Kingston	192	22	3	6	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	170	
Peterborough	135	8	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	
Oshawa	533	134	12	33	45	11	4	3	9	5	2	1	8	399	
Toronto	9,257	6,164	1,040	2,110	820	680	274	164	301	312	120	36	309	3,093	
Hamilton	964	273	23	62	52	32	20	15	28	15	7	2	16	691	
St. Catharines - Niagara	430	67	7	9	17	10	6	3	5	3	2	1	4	363	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	679	232	27	68	34	16	17	12	25	15	6	2	12	446	
Brantford	161	15	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	146	
Guelph	194	54	8	17	6	7	3	5	3	2	1	0	3	140	
London	590	144	15	21	18	11	24	7	24	8	7	1	8	446	
Windsor	409	147	13	33	32	12	6	6	29	6	1	1	7	263	
Barrie	323	46	4	9	11	7	4	2	4	1	2	1	3	277	
Greater Sudbury	148	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	140	
Thunder Bay	117	9	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	108	
Rest of Ontario	2,956	134	19	24	28	16	11	7	10	3	4	2	10	2,823	
Manitoba	1,841	657	58	134	95	259	28	19	22	6	12	4	22	1,184	
Winnipeg	1,203	581	45	121	83	243	18	17	17	5	10	4	20	622	
Rest of Manitoba	638	76	13	13	12	16	11	2	6	0	2	0	2	562	
Saskatchewan	1,494	392	37	104	40	145	13	16	11	7	7	2	12	1,102	
Regina	352	141	12	52	15	42	4	8	2	1	3	0	3	210	
Saskatoon	437	164	19	44	15	50	6	6	9	6	2	1	6	273	
Rest of Saskatchewan	706	87	6	8	10	53	3	2	1	0	2	1	3	619	
Alberta	6,722	2,586	308	659	363	599	136	102	162	69	57	27	104	4,136	
Calgary	2,566	1,312	187	359	152	272	70	57	78	38	33	14	54	1,254	
Edmonton	2,202	980	106	250	167	216	44	36	72	26	19	7	36	1,222	
Rest of Alberta	1,954	294	16	50	44	111	21	9	13	5	6	7	14	1,660	
British Columbia	6,282	2,716	832	684	91	416	104	93	65	119	138	64	110	3,565	
Kelowna	268	37	5	10	4	6	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	231	
Vancouver	3,696	2,346	785	548	62	365	84	78	50	111	121	49	93	1,350	
Victoria	443	88	20	16	6	16	6	4	4	3	4	4	5	355	
Abbotsford - Mission	238	105	4	75	4	4	2	2	2	2	5	1	3	133	
Rest of British Columbia	1,637	141	18	34	15	25	9	7	8	2	7	8	8	1,496	
Territories	157	20	2	2	3	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	137	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.10
Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2006 to 2011)

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino ¹	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese			
	thousands														
Canada	43,825	15,072	2,452	3,794	2,349	2,051	865	532	1,284	595	343	142	666	28,753	
Newfoundland and Labrador	506	23	5	5	6	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	484	
St-John's	230	17	4	4	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	213	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	277	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	
Prince Edward Island	167	24	12	3	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	143	
Nova Scotia	927	101	11	11	35	9	4	2	17	4	3	1	4	826	
Halifax	432	81	9	10	24	7	3	2	15	3	2	1	4	351	
Rest of Nova Scotia	495	20	2	1	11	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	475	
New Brunswick	705	53	11	6	10	6	2	5	5	2	5	0	2	652	
Moncton	139	14	1	1	4	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	125	
Saint John	134	15	6	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	119	
Rest of New Brunswick	432	24	4	4	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	408	
Quebec	9,628	2,252	225	162	699	69	264	89	572	69	16	10	77	7,376	
Saguenay	139	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	136	
Québec	839	65	4	3	21	1	14	3	16	1	0	0	2	773	
Sherbrooke	212	20	1	1	8	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	192	
Trois-Rivières	148	9	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	139	
Montréal	5,273	1,979	203	153	598	65	218	80	511	62	14	8	67	3,294	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	442	100	9	2	42	2	12	3	24	3	1	1	3	343	
Rest of Quebec	2,574	74	7	2	26	2	14	3	15	2	1	0	4	2,500	
Ontario	16,711	6,987	1,088	2,189	1,076	730	344	223	456	339	136	45	360	9,724	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,212	473	61	78	130	33	20	22	83	18	4	3	19	740	
Kingston	178	18	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	161	
Peterborough	125	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	
Oshawa	460	111	10	27	37	9	3	3	8	4	2	1	7	349	
Toronto	8,353	5,449	917	1,869	736	593	241	147	259	272	104	32	279	2,904	
Hamilton	865	226	18	51	44	27	17	13	22	12	6	2	14	638	
St. Catharines - Niagara	395	54	6	7	14	8	5	2	4	3	1	1	3	342	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	591	195	22	58	28	13	15	10	20	13	5	1	10	396	
Brantford	154	14	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	140	
Guelph	170	44	6	14	5	5	2	4	2	2	1	0	2	126	
London	538	120	12	17	16	9	20	7	20	6	6	1	7	418	
Windsor	330	111	9	24	25	10	4	5	23	4	1	1	6	220	
Barrie	244	32	3	6	7	5	3	1	3	0	1	1	2	212	
Greater Sudbury	148	7	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	141	
Thunder Bay	129	9	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	120	
Rest of Ontario	2,818	116	17	21	25	13	9	6	9	2	4	2	8	2,702	
Manitoba	1,717	568	50	114	81	224	25	17	19	5	10	4	19	1,149	
Winnipeg	1,090	500	39	102	70	211	16	15	14	4	8	3	17	590	
Rest of Manitoba	627	68	11	11	11	13	9	2	5	0	2	0	2	560	
Saskatchewan	1,569	380	36	103	41	131	13	16	11	7	7	2	12	1,189	
Regina	372	142	13	54	15	39	4	8	2	1	3	0	4	230	
Saskatoon	438	157	18	42	16	46	7	6	9	6	2	1	6	281	
Rest of Saskatchewan	759	81	5	7	10	46	3	2	1	0	2	1	3	678	
Alberta	5,885	2,278	279	586	316	512	120	92	146	63	51	24	90	3,607	
Calgary	2,130	1,125	164	309	127	230	61	49	67	34	28	12	45	1,004	
Edmonton	1,991	899	100	232	150	191	41	34	68	25	18	6	33	1,093	
Rest of Alberta	1,764	254	15	46	39	91	18	8	11	5	5	6	12	1,510	
British Columbia	5,851	2,387	733	613	81	358	90	85	55	104	115	56	98	3,464	
Kelowna	247	32	5	9	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	216	
Vancouver	3,345	2,061	691	491	55	314	73	71	43	97	102	42	82	1,284	
Victoria	423	78	18	15	6	14	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	345	
Abbotsford - Mission	211	89	3	65	4	3	2	1	1	1	4	1	3	122	
Rest of British Columbia	1,624	127	16	31	14	21	8	7	7	2	6	8	7	1,497	
Territories	159	20	2	2	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	139	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.11
Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2001 to 2006)

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino ¹	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese				
	Total														
	thousands														
Canada	43,823	15,070	2,452	3,794	2,349	2,049	865	531	1,284	594	343	142	667	28,753	
Newfoundland and Labrador	461	22	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	439	
St-John's	219	18	4	4	5	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	201	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	242	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	
Prince Edward Island	171	30	16	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	142	
Nova Scotia	908	102	12	12	34	9	4	2	17	4	3	1	4	806	
Halifax	435	81	9	10	24	7	3	2	15	3	2	1	4	354	
Rest of Nova Scotia	473	21	2	1	10	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	452	
New Brunswick	673	54	11	6	10	6	2	5	5	2	5	0	2	619	
Moncton	142	16	1	1	5	1	1	3	2	0	2	0	1	126	
Saint John	113	13	5	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	100	
Rest of New Brunswick	418	26	4	5	4	4	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	392	
Quebec	9,664	2,266	227	164	704	69	265	90	574	69	16	10	77	7,399	
Saguenay	125	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	121	
Québec	837	62	4	3	20	1	13	3	15	1	0	0	2	776	
Sherbrooke	231	23	1	2	8	0	5	0	5	1	0	0	0	208	
Trois-Rivières	148	10	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	138	
Montréal	5,344	1,993	205	155	604	65	219	81	513	62	14	8	67	3,351	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	455	100	9	3	42	2	12	3	24	3	1	1	3	355	
Rest of Quebec	2,524	74	7	2	25	2	14	3	14	2	1	0	4	2,451	
Ontario	16,820	7,050	1,096	2,210	1,078	738	349	226	462	343	140	45	361	9,770	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,139	435	55	71	122	31	18	21	76	16	4	3	18	704	
Kingston	182	20	3	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	162	
Peterborough	139	8	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	
Oshawa	530	137	12	34	45	11	4	3	10	5	2	1	8	393	
Toronto	8,166	5,421	917	1,862	723	590	241	147	258	272	105	31	275	2,745	
Hamilton	853	237	19	54	45	28	18	13	24	13	6	2	14	616	
St. Catharines - Niagara	399	61	6	8	15	9	6	3	4	3	2	1	4	338	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	643	216	25	64	31	15	16	11	22	14	5	2	11	427	
Brantford	160	15	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	145	
Guelph	181	49	7	16	5	6	2	5	3	2	1	0	2	132	
London	562	131	13	20	17	10	22	7	21	7	7	1	7	431	
Windsor	375	129	11	30	28	11	5	6	26	5	1	1	6	246	
Barrie	316	46	4	10	10	6	4	2	4	1	2	1	3	269	
Greater Sudbury	158	7	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	151	
Thunder Bay	120	10	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	110	
Rest of Ontario	2,898	128	19	23	27	15	10	6	9	3	4	2	9	2,770	
Manitoba	1,673	573	50	116	82	226	25	17	19	5	10	4	19	1,099	
Winnipeg	1,094	510	39	106	72	213	16	15	14	5	9	3	18	585	
Rest of Manitoba	578	63	11	10	10	13	9	2	5	0	2	0	2	515	
Saskatchewan	1,286	317	29	84	32	119	10	14	8	5	5	1	9	969	
Regina	312	121	10	45	12	36	3	8	1	0	2	0	3	190	
Saskatoon	369	127	15	33	12	40	5	5	7	5	1	0	5	241	
Rest of Saskatchewan	606	68	4	6	8	43	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	538	
Alberta	6,275	2,270	279	583	320	511	118	92	141	60	49	25	93	4,004	
Calgary	2,354	1,158	170	318	133	235	62	51	67	34	28	13	48	1,196	
Edmonton	2,077	864	96	222	149	185	39	33	63	22	16	6	33	1,213	
Rest of Alberta	1,844	249	14	43	39	91	17	8	11	4	5	6	12	1,595	
British Columbia	5,739	2,368	725	609	80	358	90	83	54	103	114	55	97	3,371	
Kelowna	266	35	5	10	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	232	
Vancouver	3,254	2,030	682	483	53	313	72	69	42	95	100	41	81	1,224	
Victoria	417	78	17	15	6	14	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	339	
Abbotsford - Mission	216	95	4	68	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	121	
Rest of British Columbia	1,586	130	17	32	14	22	8	7	7	3	6	8	7	1,456	
Territories	152	17	2	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	135	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.12
Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (1996 to 2001)

Region	Visible minority groups													Other visible minorities	Rest of the population
	Total	Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino ¹	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese			
	thousands														
Canada	43,784	15,057	2,449	3,792	2,348	2,048	864	531	1,282	594	342	142	665	28,727	
Newfoundland and Labrador	375	16	3	4	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	359	
St-John's	173	13	3	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	160	
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	203	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	
Prince Edward Island	168	28	15	3	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	140	
Nova Scotia	929	99	11	11	34	9	4	2	17	4	3	1	4	830	
Halifax	466	79	9	10	24	7	3	2	15	3	2	1	4	386	
Rest of Nova Scotia	464	19	2	1	10	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	444	
New Brunswick	692	52	11	6	9	6	2	5	5	2	5	0	2	640	
Moncton	142	13	1	1	4	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	128	
Saint John	119	14	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	105	
Rest of New Brunswick	432	25	4	4	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	406	
Quebec	9,229	2,112	209	150	656	66	246	84	540	64	15	9	72	7,117	
Saguenay	117	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	114	
Québec	704	40	2	2	13	0	8	2	10	1	0	0	1	665	
Sherbrooke	207	17	1	1	6	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	190	
Trois-Rivières	130	7	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	123	
Montréal	5,405	1,913	194	144	581	63	211	78	496	60	13	8	65	3,492	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	392	78	7	1	34	1	9	2	18	2	1	0	2	314	
Rest of Quebec	2,274	54	5	2	17	1	12	2	10	1	0	0	3	2,220	
Ontario	17,337	7,274	1,123	2,261	1,129	752	368	235	494	351	145	47	370	10,063	
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,309	488	63	80	134	34	22	23	87	19	4	3	20	821	
Kingston	181	19	3	5	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	162	
Peterborough	121	7	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	
Oshawa	516	120	10	29	41	10	4	3	8	4	2	1	7	396	
Toronto	8,583	5,586	939	1,906	758	602	253	153	274	278	109	32	283	2,997	
Hamilton	960	264	22	61	51	30	20	15	27	14	7	2	15	696	
St. Catharines - Niagara	419	64	7	8	16	9	6	3	5	3	2	1	4	355	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	649	204	23	60	31	14	16	11	21	13	5	2	11	445	
Brantford	144	12	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	132	
Guelph	194	50	7	16	5	6	2	5	3	2	1	0	2	144	
London	545	128	13	19	16	10	22	7	21	7	7	1	7	417	
Windsor	439	158	14	38	34	13	7	6	30	6	1	1	7	281	
Barrie	369	50	4	11	11	7	4	2	5	1	2	1	3	319	
Greater Sudbury	125	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	119	
Thunder Bay	96	7	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	89	
Rest of Ontario	2,688	111	16	20	23	13	9	6	9	2	4	2	8	2,576	
Manitoba	1,671	564	48	113	81	224	24	17	19	5	10	4	19	1,107	
Winnipeg	1,098	499	38	103	71	211	16	15	14	4	8	3	17	598	
Rest of Manitoba	573	64	11	11	10	13	9	2	5	0	2	0	2	509	
Saskatchewan	1,287	306	27	77	31	119	10	13	9	5	5	1	9	981	
Regina	285	102	8	35	10	33	3	7	1	0	2	0	2	184	
Saskatoon	382	133	15	35	12	41	5	5	7	5	2	0	5	249	
Rest of Saskatchewan	621	72	5	6	8	44	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	549	
Alberta	6,409	2,209	270	558	318	502	114	89	139	56	45	25	92	4,200	
Calgary	2,557	1,173	171	318	141	236	62	52	70	33	28	13	49	1,384	
Edmonton	1,988	790	85	200	140	174	34	30	58	19	13	6	31	1,198	
Rest of Alberta	1,864	246	13	41	38	92	17	7	11	4	4	6	12	1,618	
British Columbia	5,551	2,382	730	608	81	362	93	83	56	104	115	54	96	3,170	
Kelowna	241	31	4	9	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	210	
Vancouver	3,310	2,070	691	491	56	320	76	70	44	97	102	42	81	1,239	
Victoria	388	73	16	14	5	14	5	4	3	2	3	3	4	315	
Abbotsford - Mission	225	95	4	68	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	130	
Rest of British Columbia	1,388	112	14	27	12	19	8	6	7	2	5	7	6	1,276	
Territories	135	15	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	120	

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Appendix 3

Table A3.1

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036 2011 - Base population (estimated)

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions	
thousands												
Canada	34,273	13,312	7,510	573	1,644	1,093	344	382	518	474	208	8,214
Newfoundland and Labrador	525	188	297	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	33
Prince Edward Island	144	61	54	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	21
Nova Scotia	944	310	383	4	21	9	2	2	2	0	3	207
New Brunswick	755	376	239	1	17	3	1	1	1	0	2	115
Quebec	7,993	5,971	341	134	132	249	89	54	34	10	15	964
Montréal	3,875	2,458	212	126	90	226	87	49	33	9	9	577
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,267	608	213	22	44	69	12	13	13	4	7	264
Ontario	13,237	4,150	3,429	310	652	605	205	171	382	187	74	3,072
Toronto	5,751	1,747	949	213	347	442	175	129	339	167	26	1,217
Manitoba	1,231	323	397	15	107	13	12	7	8	11	12	326
Saskatchewan	1,064	313	374	13	66	10	1	4	4	2	16	260
Alberta	3,778	916	1,014	54	295	119	12	47	39	55	34	1,194
Calgary	1,259	304	281	19	96	61	6	24	19	32	8	409
Edmonton	1,202	315	286	25	83	48	4	19	16	21	8	375
British Columbia	4,491	672	945	41	341	82	24	94	48	209	48	1,987
Vancouver	2,367	391	384	33	176	76	19	81	42	162	19	984
Territories	113	31	37	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	35

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.2

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036 2036 - Projected according to the reference scenario

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
thousands												
Canada	43,816	12,883	5,446	748	3,650	2,775	375	589	1,211	1,128	250	14,760
Newfoundland and Labrador	443	134	181	1	17	3	0	1	2	0	1	103
Prince Edward Island	168	52	39	1	9	5	0	3	2	0	0	56
Nova Scotia	921	250	249	6	49	23	4	4	5	1	4	327
New Brunswick	688	277	145	3	35	11	2	3	2	1	2	206
Quebec	9,526	5,183	415	187	390	726	79	77	77	26	21	2,345
Montréal	5,356	2,341	293	168	282	649	76	69	72	26	13	1,368
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,646	569	184	27	117	149	13	19	31	13	7	518
Ontario	16,944	4,125	2,376	357	1,453	1,329	225	265	792	474	90	5,457
Toronto	8,368	1,853	809	219	783	955	179	200	673	409	38	2,250
Manitoba	1,690	399	277	22	221	50	14	12	34	55	15	593
Saskatchewan	1,378	327	237	20	151	38	3	11	32	21	23	514
Alberta	6,201	1,296	876	90	730	376	18	83	161	187	48	2,337
Calgary	2,348	499	284	41	263	188	10	46	82	104	13	818
Edmonton	2,022	429	268	31	233	153	6	28	66	71	12	724
British Columbia	5,709	809	621	61	580	213	29	129	103	362	43	2,757
Vancouver	3,301	508	287	43	324	178	20	113	85	285	20	1,438
Territories	147	32	29	1	15	2	0	1	1	1	2	64

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.3
Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-immigration scenario

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
	thousands											
Canada	41,057	12,257	5,202	657	3,385	2,297	352	520	1,007	952	238	14,190
Newfoundland and Labrador	438	133	180	1	17	3	0	1	1	0	1	102
Prince Edward Island	159	51	39	1	9	3	0	2	1	0	0	52
Nova Scotia	898	246	246	5	47	19	3	3	4	1	3	322
New Brunswick	670	274	144	2	33	9	1	2	2	1	2	201
Quebec	9,085	5,083	377	163	357	599	75	70	68	23	19	2,251
Montréal	4,973	2,259	261	146	253	536	72	62	63	22	12	1,287
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,549	549	173	23	108	124	13	17	26	11	7	499
Ontario	15,788	3,894	2,284	319	1,340	1,107	214	234	668	405	85	5,237
Toronto	7,491	1,683	748	193	700	794	168	175	566	347	34	2,081
Manitoba	1,543	349	260	18	203	39	12	10	25	40	15	571
Saskatchewan	1,282	297	227	16	143	29	3	8	23	15	23	498
Alberta	5,734	1,165	828	77	676	309	17	72	128	154	46	2,262
Calgary	2,118	437	263	34	238	154	9	40	66	86	12	779
Edmonton	1,854	384	252	27	214	126	5	25	52	58	12	699
British Columbia	5,318	734	590	53	547	179	27	115	87	313	41	2,631
Vancouver	2,975	445	264	36	296	148	19	100	72	247	18	1,330
Territories	143	31	29	1	14	1	0	1	0	0	2	63

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.4
Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-immigration scenario

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
	thousands											
Canada	45,292	13,219	5,575	797	3,792	3,036	387	625	1,318	1,219	257	15,065
Newfoundland and Labrador	446	134	182	1	18	4	0	1	2	0	1	103
Prince Edward Island	173	52	39	1	10	6	0	4	2	0	1	59
Nova Scotia	933	252	251	6	50	25	4	4	5	1	4	329
New Brunswick	697	279	146	3	36	12	2	3	2	1	2	209
Quebec	9,794	5,245	437	201	410	804	82	81	83	28	22	2,401
Montréal	5,588	2,391	312	181	300	718	79	72	77	28	14	1,416
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,699	580	190	28	122	163	13	19	33	13	7	528
Ontario	17,546	4,246	2,424	376	1,512	1,444	231	281	857	510	93	5,573
Toronto	8,826	1,943	840	233	827	1,039	184	213	728	440	41	2,339
Manitoba	1,766	424	286	23	230	55	15	13	39	62	15	604
Saskatchewan	1,429	342	242	23	156	43	3	12	37	24	24	522
Alberta	6,446	1,364	900	97	758	412	19	88	179	204	49	2,377
Calgary	2,467	532	295	44	276	205	10	49	91	113	13	839
Edmonton	2,112	453	277	33	243	168	6	30	74	79	13	738
British Columbia	5,912	847	637	65	598	230	30	137	111	388	45	2,822
Vancouver	3,469	540	299	46	338	194	21	120	92	305	21	1,492
Territories	150	33	30	1	15	2	0	1	1	1	2	65

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.5

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
	thousands											
Canada	43,787	12,816	5,424	749	3,636	2,820	378	591	1,210	1,121	252	14,791
Newfoundland and Labrador	440	133	180	1	17	3	0	1	1	0	1	102
Prince Edward Island	163	51	39	1	9	4	0	3	1	0	0	54
Nova Scotia	919	250	249	6	49	23	4	4	5	1	4	327
New Brunswick	678	275	145	3	34	10	2	3	2	1	2	203
Quebec	9,642	5,210	424	193	399	760	80	79	80	27	21	2,369
Montréal	5,456	2,363	301	174	289	679	77	70	74	26	14	1,389
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,674	576	187	28	120	157	13	19	32	13	7	523
Ontario	17,297	4,196	2,403	368	1,488	1,399	229	274	830	493	92	5,524
Toronto	8,646	1,908	827	227	811	1,008	182	207	706	426	40	2,303
Manitoba	1,603	369	266	19	210	44	13	11	29	46	15	580
Saskatchewan	1,248	284	223	15	139	27	2	8	20	14	23	493
Alberta	5,829	1,186	837	80	686	325	17	75	135	160	47	2,280
Calgary	2,165	447	267	35	244	162	9	41	70	89	12	789
Edmonton	1,890	392	256	28	218	132	5	26	55	61	12	705
British Columbia	5,824	829	629	63	590	223	30	134	107	379	44	2,796
Vancouver	3,401	525	294	45	333	188	21	117	89	299	20	1,471
Territories	143	31	29	1	14	2	0	1	1	0	2	64

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.6

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2000/2001 to 2004/2005)

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
	thousands											
Canada	43,773	12,770	5,410	749	3,632	2,855	379	591	1,245	1,116	253	14,772
Newfoundland and Labrador	439	133	180	1	17	3	0	1	1	0	1	102
Prince Edward Island	149	49	38	1	9	2	0	1	1	0	0	47
Nova Scotia	904	248	247	5	47	20	3	3	4	1	3	323
New Brunswick	663	272	143	2	32	8	1	2	2	1	2	199
Quebec	9,526	5,184	415	187	390	726	79	77	78	26	21	2,344
Montréal	5,354	2,341	293	168	282	649	76	68	72	26	13	1,367
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,708	583	192	28	123	166	13	20	34	13	8	529
Ontario	17,900	4,319	2,450	388	1,548	1,520	236	289	896	528	95	5,632
Toronto	9,117	2,002	859	242	857	1,098	188	220	764	458	42	2,388
Manitoba	1,480	327	252	16	196	36	11	10	22	34	15	562
Saskatchewan	1,193	266	217	12	134	22	2	7	15	10	23	484
Alberta	5,634	1,129	816	75	664	301	17	70	122	146	46	2,248
Calgary	2,070	420	258	33	233	150	9	39	63	81	12	772
Edmonton	1,820	372	249	27	210	122	5	24	49	55	12	695
British Columbia	5,744	813	623	62	583	216	30	131	104	369	44	2,770
Vancouver	3,335	512	289	44	326	182	20	114	87	291	20	1,449
Territories	141	30	28	1	14	2	0	1	1	0	2	63

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.7

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative composition of immigration by country of birth scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
	thousands											
Canada	43,777	12,740	5,448	796	3,642	2,710	379	622	1,184	1,107	248	14,900
Newfoundland and Labrador	444	134	181	1	17	4	0	1	1	0	1	104
Prince Edward Island	168	52	40	1	10	3	0	3	1	0	1	58
Nova Scotia	921	248	250	6	49	25	4	4	4	1	4	328
New Brunswick	687	277	147	3	35	10	1	2	2	1	2	206
Quebec	9,521	5,182	394	208	382	731	79	80	79	29	21	2,336
Montréal	5,350	2,340	274	188	275	654	76	71	73	29	13	1,358
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,632	565	181	28	116	142	13	19	30	12	7	518
Ontario	16,928	4,084	2,371	370	1,444	1,287	226	279	805	484	90	5,488
Toronto	8,355	1,816	803	228	775	930	180	210	685	418	38	2,273
Manitoba	1,690	388	286	23	226	47	16	12	27	42	15	607
Saskatchewan	1,380	331	247	24	156	30	4	11	17	12	24	524
Alberta	6,184	1,232	880	95	727	375	19	90	150	178	48	2,391
Calgary	2,348	473	285	43	262	189	10	50	76	99	13	847
Edmonton	2,005	403	269	33	231	151	6	31	61	68	12	741
British Columbia	5,706	779	624	64	582	196	29	139	98	360	42	2,793
Vancouver	3,297	481	289	45	326	163	20	121	81	283	19	1,469
Territories	147	32	29	1	14	2	0	1	1	1	2	65

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.8

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative religious mobility scenario (1991 to 2001)

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions	
	thousands											
Canada	43,919	14,432	6,015	837	3,179	3,180	409	776	1,290	1,101	308	12,390
Newfoundland and Labrador	444	148	199	1	14	3	0	1	2	0	1	73
Prince Edward Island	169	58	43	1	9	5	0	4	2	0	1	46
Nova Scotia	925	280	284	6	41	25	4	5	5	1	4	270
New Brunswick	690	307	165	3	29	12	2	4	2	1	3	161
Quebec	9,552	5,686	425	199	300	837	93	94	77	25	26	1,790
Montréal	5,373	2,574	298	179	222	748	90	85	71	25	16	1,065
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,651	640	202	31	96	173	14	23	32	12	9	420
Ontario	16,983	4,656	2,561	415	1,248	1,542	238	346	843	454	108	4,573
Toronto	8,388	2,068	817	252	683	1,108	188	265	716	390	44	1,857
Manitoba	1,694	453	322	23	197	55	16	17	37	54	19	501
Saskatchewan	1,381	380	284	21	129	42	4	13	34	21	27	426
Alberta	6,217	1,493	1,002	95	653	419	21	106	172	182	60	2,013
Calgary	2,354	569	319	44	235	210	11	60	88	101	16	701
Edmonton	2,027	493	304	32	207	170	7	36	70	69	16	623
British Columbia	5,719	931	695	73	548	237	31	184	115	363	57	2,486
Vancouver	3,306	573	311	50	305	198	21	164	95	284	25	1,280
Territories	147	39	37	1	12	2	0	1	1	1	2	52

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.9
Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-growth scenario

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
	thousands											
Canada	39,778	11,915	5,039	639	3,273	2,218	339	505	977	923	231	13,720
Newfoundland and Labrador	427	130	176	1	16	2	0	1	1	0	1	99
Prince Edward Island	155	50	38	1	9	3	0	2	1	0	0	51
Nova Scotia	876	240	239	5	45	18	3	3	4	1	3	314
New Brunswick	655	267	140	2	32	8	1	2	2	1	2	197
Quebec	8,856	4,961	367	159	347	581	72	69	66	22	19	2,191
Montréal	4,849	2,206	255	143	247	519	70	61	62	22	12	1,254
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,500	533	167	23	104	119	12	16	25	10	7	483
Ontario	15,249	3,767	2,207	310	1,293	1,066	205	228	648	392	82	5,051
Toronto	7,237	1,629	723	187	676	765	162	170	549	337	33	2,005
Manitoba	1,499	340	252	18	198	38	12	10	25	39	14	554
Saskatchewan	1,246	289	221	16	139	28	2	8	22	15	22	483
Alberta	5,581	1,136	805	75	658	299	16	71	124	150	45	2,201
Calgary	2,065	426	255	33	233	150	9	39	64	84	12	760
Edmonton	1,806	375	246	27	209	122	5	24	50	57	12	681
British Columbia	5,096	706	567	51	523	171	26	110	84	301	39	2,518
Vancouver	2,848	428	253	35	283	142	18	95	69	237	17	1,270
Territories	138	30	28	1	14	1	0	1	1	0	2	61

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.10
Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-growth scenario

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
	thousands											
Canada	47,432	13,804	5,853	829	3,977	3,190	409	654	1,375	1,270	268	15,802
Newfoundland and Labrador	464	139	189	1	18	4	0	1	2	0	1	108
Prince Edward Island	180	54	41	1	10	6	0	4	2	0	1	61
Nova Scotia	973	264	262	6	52	27	4	4	6	1	4	342
New Brunswick	726	290	153	4	37	14	2	4	3	1	2	217
Quebec	10,183	5,446	458	208	426	840	86	83	87	30	23	2,498
Montréal	5,810	2,481	327	187	311	750	82	75	80	29	14	1,473
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,777	605	200	29	128	173	14	20	35	14	8	552
Ontario	18,410	4,452	2,548	393	1,589	1,518	245	293	895	530	98	5,850
Toronto	9,257	2,038	883	243	870	1,089	195	222	759	458	42	2,459
Manitoba	1,841	439	299	24	240	58	16	13	40	63	16	632
Saskatchewan	1,494	357	254	23	163	45	4	12	39	25	25	548
Alberta	6,722	1,428	940	100	791	430	20	91	185	211	51	2,474
Calgary	2,566	555	307	46	288	215	11	51	94	117	14	871
Edmonton	2,202	474	289	35	253	175	6	31	76	81	13	769
British Columbia	6,282	900	678	68	635	247	33	147	116	407	47	3,004
Vancouver	3,696	575	319	49	361	207	23	128	97	321	22	1,596
Territories	157	35	31	1	15	2	0	1	1	1	2	69

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.11
Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2006 to 2011)

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
	thousands											
Canada	43,825	12,889	5,447	748	3,650	2,776	374	589	1,212	1,129	250	14,761
Newfoundland and Labrador	506	151	202	1	21	4	0	1	2	0	1	124
Prince Edward Island	167	52	39	1	10	5	0	3	2	0	1	55
Nova Scotia	927	252	249	6	50	23	4	4	5	1	3	330
New Brunswick	705	283	149	3	36	11	2	3	2	1	2	213
Quebec	9,628	5,224	423	190	396	735	80	78	79	26	21	2,376
Montréal	5,273	2,278	294	169	281	650	76	69	73	26	13	1,344
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,655	567	185	27	119	154	13	19	32	13	7	519
Ontario	16,711	4,067	2,349	350	1,433	1,307	224	261	783	466	89	5,383
Toronto	8,353	1,854	811	217	783	949	179	198	670	404	38	2,250
Manitoba	1,717	401	282	22	224	50	14	12	34	54	15	608
Saskatchewan	1,569	364	265	23	173	46	4	12	38	26	25	594
Alberta	5,885	1,240	819	90	695	381	17	83	164	189	45	2,162
Calgary	2,130	461	251	40	239	183	9	45	81	101	11	709
Edmonton	1,991	423	258	33	230	162	6	30	70	75	12	693
British Columbia	5,851	822	639	62	596	213	30	131	103	365	44	2,845
Vancouver	3,345	510	292	44	329	179	21	114	85	288	20	1,465
Territories	159	35	31	1	16	2	0	1	1	1	2	70

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.12
Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2001 to 2006)

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
	thousands											
Canada	43,823	12,887	5,445	748	3,651	2,775	375	589	1,211	1,129	250	14,763
Newfoundland and Labrador	461	138	187	1	18	4	0	1	2	1	1	108
Prince Edward Island	171	52	39	1	10	6	0	4	2	0	0	58
Nova Scotia	908	246	246	6	49	23	3	4	5	1	3	322
New Brunswick	673	272	142	3	34	12	2	3	2	1	2	200
Quebec	9,664	5,236	426	191	399	738	80	78	80	27	21	2,388
Montréal	5,344	2,312	299	170	285	653	76	69	73	26	13	1,367
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,594	559	178	25	113	143	13	18	29	12	7	498
Ontario	16,820	4,089	2,362	354	1,443	1,319	224	264	790	473	90	5,411
Toronto	8,166	1,800	782	215	766	945	176	198	667	406	37	2,173
Manitoba	1,673	395	274	22	219	50	14	12	35	55	15	583
Saskatchewan	1,286	309	222	19	140	36	3	10	31	20	22	474
Alberta	6,275	1,307	889	90	739	374	18	83	161	188	48	2,376
Calgary	2,354	499	285	41	265	187	10	46	82	105	13	822
Edmonton	2,077	438	277	31	240	153	6	28	66	72	13	752
British Columbia	5,739	812	629	61	584	212	29	129	103	361	44	2,775
Vancouver	3,254	500	284	42	319	175	20	112	84	283	19	1,416
Territories	152	33	30	1	15	2	0	1	1	1	2	68

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.13
Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (1996 to 2001)

Region	Christian religions					Religions other than Christian						No religious affiliation
	Total	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions ¹	
	thousands											
Canada	43,784	12,871	5,445	748	3,648	2,773	374	589	1,210	1,128	250	14,748
Newfoundland and Labrador	375	115	159	1	14	3	0	1	1	0	1	82
Prince Edward Island	168	51	39	1	9	5	0	4	2	0	1	56
Nova Scotia	929	254	252	6	49	23	3	4	5	1	4	329
New Brunswick	692	279	146	3	35	11	2	3	2	1	2	207
Quebec	9,229	5,064	393	178	371	696	77	74	74	25	20	2,258
Montréal	5,405	2,417	284	164	276	634	75	67	69	24	13	1,382
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.)	1,701	589	190	27	122	152	14	19	32	13	7	536
Ontario	17,337	4,236	2,417	368	1,485	1,371	227	272	806	487	92	5,576
Toronto	8,583	1,907	832	225	802	976	180	204	681	417	39	2,318
Manitoba	1,671	396	274	21	218	49	14	12	34	54	15	584
Saskatchewan	1,287	310	224	19	140	34	3	10	29	19	23	478
Alberta	6,409	1,338	916	88	752	364	19	80	154	180	49	2,468
Calgary	2,557	538	315	42	287	191	11	46	82	105	14	926
Edmonton	1,988	425	269	29	227	140	5	26	60	65	12	730
British Columbia	5,551	798	598	62	561	215	28	130	104	361	42	2,651
Vancouver	3,310	516	287	44	325	182	20	114	87	286	20	1,430
Territories	135	30	28	1	13	1	0	1	1	1	2	58

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Appendix 4

Table A4.1

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2011 - Base population (estimated)

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
			years	percent		
Total - Canada	39.9	39.3	16.4	13.4	55.8	14.4
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	47.3	47.2	5.3	8.5	65.5	20.6
Americas	45.4	44.6	7.3	8.6	68.7	15.4
Europe	59.7	56.8	2.4	4.4	55.0	38.2
Africa	39.8	39.7	8.7	11.2	71.1	9.0
Asia	42.7	42.5	6.2	11.0	70.8	11.9
Oceania and others	46.7	46.7	4.7 ⁴	5.7 ⁴	71.3	18.3
Second generation	32.1	35.0	25.3	15.3	44.9	14.5
Third generation or more	38.7	38.1	17.7	14.3	55.6	12.4
Non-permanent residents	29.0	30.3	10.5	23.0	64.0	2.5
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	33.3	33.8	20.8	15.4	55.9	7.9
South Asian	32.7	33.4	22.4	14.3	54.9	8.4
Chinese	38.3	37.8	15.3	15.7	58.1	11.0
Black	29.7	31.0	26.1	16.7	50.1	7.1
Filipino ²	34.6	33.9	20.0	13.5	60.4	6.1
Latin American	33.4	33.4	17.2	15.7	62.1	4.9
Arab	30.3	30.3	25.1	15.3	54.8	4.9
Southeast Asian	34.0	34.3	18.6	15.9	59.0	6.6
West Asian	32.7	33.5	18.0	16.4	59.8	5.7
Korean	33.5	34.2	16.8	19.5	56.6	7.2
Japanese	36.9	37.8	19.3	12.4	53.6	14.7
Other visible minorities	27.9	30.1	28.3	17.3	48.0	6.4
Rest of the population	41.9	40.6	15.4	12.9	55.8	15.9
Religion						
Christian religions	44.1	42.0	14.7	12.3	55.4	17.7
Catholic	42.8	41.0	15.0	12.8	56.3	16.0
Protestant	49.1	45.8	12.6	10.7	53.5	23.2
Christian Orthodox	41.0	40.4	15.8	10.8	57.6	15.9
Other Christian	32.1	33.2	21.4	15.7	55.9	7.0
Religions other than Christian	33.7	34.3	21.2	14.4	55.4	8.9
Buddhist	42.1	40.7	11.7	12.9	63.5	12.0
Hindu	34.0	34.1	20.5	13.9	57.8	7.9
Jewish	42.8	42.0	16.5	13.1	50.9	19.5
Muslim	29.1	29.6	26.9	15.9	52.8	4.4
Sikh	32.7	34.1	22.0	13.8	54.0	10.2
Other religions ³	36.0	36.4	17.1	14.5	59.1	9.2
No religious affiliation	32.5	33.7	19.5	16.1	57.4	7.0

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.2

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the reference scenario

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
			years	percent		
Total - Canada	43.8	43.3	15.8	11.2	49.2	23.8
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	49.8	49.9	4.2	7.1	62.6	26.1
Americas	51.3	50.7	4.4	6.8	60.8	28.0
Europe	60.8	58.5	2.9	4.2	48.9	44.1
Africa	45.3	45.2	5.3	8.4	70.4	15.9
Asia	48.2	48.2	4.3	7.8	65.2	22.7
Oceania and others	52.3	51.9	4.0 ⁴	4.8 ⁴	62.1	29.0
Second generation	27.5	32.7	31.0	15.7	38.7	14.6
Third generation or more	45.1	44.2	16.4	11.4	45.4	26.8
Non-permanent residents	28.8	30.2	10.5	23.4	63.4	2.6
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	38.0	38.2	18.3	12.8	54.4	14.5
South Asian	37.8	38.2	18.1	12.3	55.2	14.4
Chinese	42.4	42.4	14.9	11.9	51.4	21.8
Black	34.7	35.3	21.6	14.2	52.9	11.3
Filipino ²	38.9	38.2	16.8	12.4	58.6	12.2
Latin American	41.1	40.3	13.9	11.3	60.8	14.0
Arab	33.6	34.3	22.6	14.6	53.1	9.8
Southeast Asian	42.1	41.8	14.8	10.7	55.2	19.3
West Asian	40.4	40.0	14.8	11.6	58.5	15.1
Korean	38.5	38.9	16.1	15.2	53.2	15.5
Japanese	38.7	39.7	18.2	11.7	52.1	17.9
Other visible minorities	28.8	32.1	29.2	15.6	43.8	11.4
Rest of the population	47.4	46.0	14.4	10.4	46.5	28.7
Religion						
Christian religions	48.3	47.0	13.9	9.8	46.0	30.4
Catholic	49.2	47.4	13.5	9.6	46.0	30.9
Protestant	55.7	51.8	12.1	8.3	39.7	39.9
Christian Orthodox	45.2	44.3	14.9	10.1	50.7	24.3
Other Christian	39.1	39.0	17.6	12.5	54.3	15.6
Religions other than Christian	37.6	38.1	19.3	12.6	53.0	15.1
Buddhist	48.3	47.6	9.3	8.6	55.1	27.0
Hindu	38.9	38.9	17.2	11.7	56.4	14.7
Jewish	42.5	42.8	18.9	12.3	43.2	25.5
Muslim	32.7	33.9	23.9	14.6	51.1	10.4
Sikh	38.7	39.2	17.1	11.2	56.2	15.5
Other religions ³	47.2	45.5	12.5	9.7	53.4	24.5
No religious affiliation	40.2	39.9	17.2	12.9	52.5	17.5

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.3

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-immigration scenario

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
			years	percent		
Total - Canada	44.9	44.1	15.2	11.2	48.5	25.1
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	53.5	52.8	3.0	5.6	60.7	30.8
Americas	54.8	53.5	3.1	5.3	59.1	32.5
Europe	64.5	61.3	1.9	3.1	45.7	49.3
Africa	48.4	47.8	3.9	7.0	69.8	19.3
Asia	51.6	51.0	3.1	6.2	63.8	26.9
Oceania and others	56.3	55.0	2.7 ⁴	3.9 ⁴	59.3	34.2
Second generation	30.1	34.5	26.7	16.4	41.3	15.6
Third generation or more	44.9	44.0	16.7	11.4	45.2	26.6
Non-permanent residents	28.8	30.2	10.5	23.4	63.4	2.6
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	39.2	39.3	17.5	12.9	53.5	16.2
South Asian	39.1	39.4	17.1	12.4	54.5	16.0
Chinese	44.0	43.6	14.1	12.1	50.0	23.8
Black	35.4	36.2	20.8	14.3	52.3	12.6
Filipino ²	39.8	39.4	16.1	12.0	57.6	14.3
Latin American	42.7	41.6	13.1	11.1	60.0	15.8
Arab	34.4	35.4	21.3	15.0	52.6	11.1
Southeast Asian	43.8	43.1	14.0	10.5	54.5	21.1
West Asian	42.1	41.3	13.8	11.6	57.7	16.9
Korean	39.3	39.8	15.8	14.6	52.2	17.5
Japanese	39.3	40.5	17.3	12.6	50.8	19.3
Other visible minorities	28.8	32.5	28.9	15.9	43.0	12.2
Rest of the population	47.8	46.3	14.2	10.4	46.2	29.1
Religion						
Christian religions	49.7	47.8	13.4	9.6	45.1	31.9
Catholic	50.5	48.2	13.1	9.4	45.2	32.3
Protestant	57.4	52.7	11.6	8.1	38.8	41.5
Christian Orthodox	47.7	45.7	13.8	10.1	49.4	26.7
Other Christian	39.7	39.5	17.2	12.4	53.8	16.6
Religions other than Christian	39.0	39.3	18.2	12.8	52.2	16.9
Buddhist	50.4	49.1	8.5	8.2	53.6	29.7
Hindu	40.4	40.2	16.1	11.9	55.4	16.6
Jewish	43.6	43.6	18.2	12.2	42.9	26.6
Muslim	33.4	35.0	22.6	15.1	50.4	11.9
Sikh	40.2	40.3	16.2	11.4	55.7	16.7
Other religions ³	48.0	46.0	12.3	9.7	52.6	25.4
No religious affiliation	40.6	40.2	16.9	13.0	52.2	18.0

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.4

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-immigration scenario

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
			years	percent		
Total - Canada	43.3	43.0	16.0	11.2	49.5	23.2
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	48.4	48.7	4.7	7.7	63.3	24.2
Americas	49.8	49.5	5.0	7.4	61.5	26.1
Europe	58.9	57.2	3.3	4.6	50.2	41.8
Africa	44.1	44.1	5.9	9.0	70.7	14.5
Asia	46.9	47.2	4.8	8.4	65.7	21.1
Oceania and others	50.6	50.6	4.5 ⁴	5.1	63.4	26.9
Second generation	26.4	31.9	32.8	15.4	37.6	14.2
Third generation or more	45.1	44.2	16.3	11.4	45.5	26.8
Non-permanent residents	28.8	30.2	10.5	23.4	63.4	2.6
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	37.5	37.7	18.7	12.8	54.8	13.8
South Asian	37.3	37.7	18.5	12.3	55.4	13.8
Chinese	41.8	41.9	15.3	11.8	52.0	20.9
Black	34.4	34.9	22.0	14.2	53.2	10.7
Filipino ²	38.5	37.7	17.1	12.5	59.0	11.3
Latin American	40.4	39.8	14.2	11.4	61.2	13.2
Arab	33.4	33.9	23.2	14.3	53.4	9.2
Southeast Asian	41.5	41.3	15.2	10.7	55.5	18.5
West Asian	39.7	39.4	15.2	11.7	58.8	14.3
Korean	38.1	38.5	16.2	15.5	53.6	14.7
Japanese	38.4	39.3	18.7	11.4	52.6	17.2
Other visible minorities	28.8	31.9	29.3	15.4	44.2	11.0
Rest of the population	47.2	45.9	14.5	10.4	46.6	28.5
Religion						
Christian religions	47.7	46.6	14.1	9.9	46.4	29.6
Catholic	48.5	47.1	13.7	9.7	46.4	30.2
Protestant	54.9	51.4	12.3	8.4	40.2	39.0
Christian Orthodox	44.3	43.6	15.3	10.0	51.4	23.3
Other Christian	38.8	38.7	17.7	12.5	54.6	15.2
Religions other than Christian	37.0	37.5	19.8	12.5	53.4	14.4
Buddhist	47.4	46.9	9.6	8.7	55.8	25.8
Hindu	38.3	38.4	17.6	11.6	56.9	13.9
Jewish	42.0	42.4	19.3	12.3	43.4	25.0
Muslim	32.4	33.5	24.4	14.4	51.4	9.8
Sikh	38.1	38.8	17.4	11.2	56.4	15.0
Other religions ³	46.8	45.3	12.5	9.7	53.8	24.0
No religious affiliation	40.0	39.8	17.3	12.8	52.6	17.3

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.5

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)

Component	Age group distribution					
	Median age	Average age	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
	years	years	percent	percent	percent	percent
Total - Canada	43.8	43.4	15.7	11.2	49.2	23.9
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	50.0	50.0	4.1	7.0	62.5	26.3
Americas	51.1	50.5	4.5	6.9	61.0	27.7
Europe	60.9	58.5	2.9	4.1	48.8	44.2
Africa	45.4	45.3	5.2	8.3	70.6	15.9
Asia	48.4	48.4	4.2	7.7	65.1	23.1
Oceania and others	52.5	51.8	4.3 ⁴	4.9 ⁴	61.7	29.1
Second generation	27.5	32.7	30.9	15.7	38.7	14.6
Third generation or more	45.1	44.2	16.4	11.4	45.4	26.8
Non-permanent residents	28.8	30.2	10.5	23.4	63.4	2.6
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	38.0	38.3	18.2	12.8	54.3	14.6
South Asian	37.8	38.3	18.1	12.3	55.1	14.6
Chinese	42.4	42.4	14.9	11.9	51.4	21.7
Black	34.8	35.4	21.5	14.2	53.0	11.3
Filipino ²	39.2	38.6	16.5	12.2	58.5	12.8
Latin American	41.1	40.3	13.9	11.3	60.9	13.9
Arab	33.6	34.3	22.7	14.5	53.2	9.6
Southeast Asian	42.3	41.9	14.8	10.7	55.1	19.5
West Asian	40.2	39.8	14.8	11.7	58.6	14.9
Korean	38.4	38.9	16.1	15.2	53.1	15.7
Japanese	38.7	39.6	18.3	11.8	52.0	17.9
Other visible minorities	28.9	32.2	29.1	15.6	43.9	11.4
Rest of the population	47.4	46.0	14.4	10.4	46.5	28.7
Religion						
Christian religions	48.5	47.1	13.8	9.7	45.9	30.5
Catholic	49.3	47.5	13.5	9.6	45.9	31.1
Protestant	55.9	51.9	12.0	8.3	39.7	40.0
Christian Orthodox	45.4	44.3	14.9	10.0	50.6	24.5
Other Christian	39.1	39.0	17.5	12.5	54.3	15.7
Religions other than Christian	37.6	38.1	19.3	12.5	53.0	15.2
Buddhist	48.3	47.6	9.3	8.6	55.1	27.1
Hindu	38.9	39.0	17.2	11.7	56.3	14.9
Jewish	42.4	42.7	19.0	12.2	43.3	25.4
Muslim	32.7	33.9	23.9	14.6	51.2	10.4
Sikh	38.8	39.4	17.0	11.2	56.1	15.7
Other religions ³	47.1	45.5	12.5	9.7	53.5	24.4
No religious affiliation	40.2	39.9	17.1	12.9	52.5	17.5

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.6**Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2000/2001 to 2004/2005)**

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
			years	percent	percent	percent
Total - Canada	43.9	43.4	15.7	11.2	49.1	24.0
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	50.1	50.1	4.1	7.0	62.4	26.5
Americas	50.9	50.4	4.5	7.0	61.0	27.5
Europe	61.3	58.8	2.8	4.0	48.5	44.7
Africa	45.8	45.6	5.0	8.2	70.4	16.3
Asia	48.5	48.5	4.1	7.6	65.0	23.2
Oceania and others	52.8	51.9	4.4 ⁴	5.2 ⁴	60.9	29.5
Second generation	27.5	32.7	30.9	15.8	38.7	14.6
Third generation or more	45.1	44.2	16.4	11.4	45.4	26.8
Non-permanent residents	28.8	30.2	10.5	23.4	63.4	2.6
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	38.1	38.3	18.2	12.8	54.3	14.8
South Asian	37.7	38.2	18.2	12.3	55.0	14.5
Chinese	42.5	42.5	14.9	11.8	51.3	22.0
Black	34.8	35.4	21.4	14.3	53.0	11.4
Filipino ²	39.4	38.9	16.2	12.0	58.5	13.3
Latin American	41.1	40.4	13.8	11.3	60.9	14.0
Arab	33.6	34.3	22.6	14.6	53.1	9.7
Southeast Asian	42.4	42.0	14.8	10.6	55.0	19.6
West Asian	40.0	39.7	14.9	11.8	58.5	14.7
Korean	38.5	39.0	16.1	15.1	52.9	16.0
Japanese	38.8	39.7	18.2	11.8	52.0	18.0
Other visible minorities	29.0	32.2	28.9	15.6	44.0	11.5
Rest of the population	47.4	46.1	14.4	10.4	46.4	28.8
Religion						
Christian religions	48.6	47.2	13.8	9.7	45.9	30.6
Catholic	49.4	47.6	13.4	9.5	45.9	31.2
Protestant	56.0	52.0	12.0	8.3	39.6	40.1
Christian Orthodox	45.5	44.4	14.8	10.0	50.4	24.8
Other Christian	39.1	39.1	17.4	12.5	54.3	15.8
Religions other than Christian	37.5	38.1	19.3	12.6	53.0	15.2
Buddhist	48.4	47.6	9.3	8.5	55.0	27.2
Hindu	38.7	38.8	17.3	11.7	56.3	14.7
Jewish	42.4	42.7	19.1	12.2	43.3	25.4
Muslim	32.7	33.9	23.9	14.6	51.1	10.4
Sikh	38.8	39.4	16.9	11.2	56.0	15.9
Other religions ³	47.1	45.5	12.5	9.6	53.6	24.3
No religious affiliation	40.2	40.0	17.1	12.9	52.4	17.6

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.7**Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative composition of immigration by country of birth scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)**

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total - Canada	43.8	43.3	15.8	11.2	49.1	23.9
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	49.9	49.9	4.3	7.2	62.3	26.2
Americas	50.8	50.2	4.9	7.2	60.5	27.4
Europe	57.4	56.2	3.7	5.4	51.0	39.9
Africa	46.0	45.7	5.2	8.1	70.0	16.7
Asia	48.6	48.6	4.1	7.5	64.9	23.4
Oceania and others	48.4	48.5	6.6	6.5	62.6	24.3
Second generation	27.6	32.7	30.9	15.8	38.8	14.6
Third generation or more	45.1	44.2	16.4	11.4	45.4	26.8
Non-permanent residents	28.8	30.2	10.5	23.4	63.4	2.6
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	38.0	38.3	18.2	12.8	54.1	14.8
South Asian	38.0	38.5	18.1	12.2	54.8	15.0
Chinese	41.9	41.9	15.1	12.0	51.9	20.9
Black	34.7	35.6	21.4	14.5	52.1	12.0
Filipino ²	39.2	38.8	16.5	12.3	57.7	13.5
Latin American	40.5	39.8	14.2	11.5	61.2	13.1
Arab	33.7	34.4	22.6	14.6	53.0	9.8
Southeast Asian	41.1	41.0	15.7	10.7	55.4	18.3
West Asian	40.7	40.3	14.6	11.6	58.0	15.8
Korean	37.8	38.2	16.1	15.9	54.2	13.8
Japanese	38.8	39.4	18.6	11.3	52.8	17.3
Other visible minorities	28.6	32.0	29.3	15.7	43.4	11.5
Rest of the population	47.2	45.9	14.5	10.4	46.6	28.5
Religion						
Christian religions	48.4	47.1	13.9	9.8	45.8	30.5
Catholic	49.4	47.6	13.5	9.6	45.8	31.2
Protestant	55.8	51.8	12.1	8.4	39.6	39.9
Christian Orthodox	44.1	43.5	15.3	10.2	51.5	23.1
Other Christian	39.0	38.9	17.6	12.7	54.1	15.6
Religions other than Christian	37.7	38.3	19.2	12.5	52.9	15.5
Buddhist	47.4	46.9	9.7	8.6	55.9	25.7
Hindu	39.0	39.2	17.1	11.6	55.9	15.3
Jewish	42.4	42.7	19.0	12.2	43.5	25.3
Muslim	32.7	34.0	23.9	14.6	50.9	10.6
Sikh	39.1	39.7	16.8	11.0	55.9	16.3
Other religions ³	47.3	45.6	12.4	9.6	53.4	24.6
No religious affiliation	40.1	39.8	17.2	12.9	52.6	17.3

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.8
Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-growth scenario

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
			years	percent		
Total - Canada	45.3	44.5	14.4	11.0	49.4	25.2
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	53.4	52.7	3.0	5.6	60.8	30.6
Americas	54.7	53.4	3.1	5.3	59.3	32.3
Europe	64.3	61.1	1.9	3.2	46.1	48.9
Africa	48.4	47.8	3.9	7.0	70.0	19.1
Asia	51.6	51.0	3.1	6.2	63.9	26.8
Oceania and others	56.2	54.8	2.7 ⁴	3.9 ⁴	59.5	33.9
Second generation	31.1	35.1	25.3	16.3	42.7	15.8
Third generation or more	45.3	44.4	15.8	11.2	46.3	26.7
Non-permanent residents	28.8	30.2	10.5	23.5	63.4	2.6
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	39.7	39.7	16.5	12.7	54.3	16.4
South Asian	39.6	39.8	16.2	12.3	55.4	16.1
Chinese	44.5	44.0	13.4	11.9	50.6	24.1
Black	36.1	36.7	19.7	14.2	53.4	12.8
Filipino ²	40.2	39.8	15.2	12.0	58.4	14.4
Latin American	43.1	41.9	12.5	11.0	60.7	15.9
Arab	35.1	35.9	20.2	14.9	53.6	11.3
Southeast Asian	44.3	43.5	13.1	10.3	55.3	21.3
West Asian	42.4	41.6	13.0	11.6	58.4	17.0
Korean	39.8	40.2	15.1	14.5	52.6	17.8
Japanese	39.8	40.9	16.5	12.4	51.5	19.6
Other visible minorities	29.8	33.1	27.5	15.8	44.3	12.4
Rest of the population	48.1	46.6	13.4	10.2	47.2	29.2
Religion						
Christian religions	50.1	48.1	12.7	9.4	46.0	31.9
Catholic	50.7	48.5	12.4	9.3	46.1	32.3
Protestant	57.6	52.9	10.9	8.0	39.6	41.5
Christian Orthodox	48.0	46.0	13.1	9.9	50.2	26.8
Other Christian	40.2	40.0	16.2	12.2	54.8	16.7
Religions other than Christian	39.6	39.8	17.2	12.6	53.1	17.1
Buddhist	50.7	49.3	8.1	8.0	54.1	29.8
Hindu	40.8	40.6	15.4	11.7	56.2	16.7
Jewish	44.3	44.0	17.2	12.1	43.9	26.8
Muslim	34.1	35.5	21.5	15.0	51.4	12.0
Sikh	40.6	40.7	15.5	11.3	56.5	16.8
Other religions ³	48.3	46.4	11.4	9.5	53.6	25.4
No religious affiliation	41.2	40.7	15.9	12.7	53.2	18.1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.9

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the high-growth scenario

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
			years	percent		
Total - Canada	42.6	42.5	17.2	11.5	48.2	23.2
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	48.5	48.9	4.7	7.6	63.0	24.7
Americas	50.0	49.7	5.0	7.3	61.1	26.6
Europe	59.5	57.6	3.2	4.6	49.6	42.6
Africa	44.1	44.2	5.9	8.9	70.5	14.8
Asia	47.0	47.3	4.7	8.3	65.6	21.4
Oceania and others	50.8	50.8	4.5 ⁴	5.1	63.1	27.3
Second generation	24.5	31.0	35.2	15.5	35.5	13.8
Third generation or more	44.5	43.8	17.6	11.7	43.9	26.9
Non-permanent residents	28.8	30.2	10.5	23.4	63.6	2.6
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	36.7	37.1	20.0	13.0	53.5	13.6
South Asian	36.6	37.2	19.7	12.4	54.2	13.7
Chinese	41.0	41.2	16.4	12.2	50.9	20.5
Black	33.4	34.2	23.6	14.3	51.6	10.5
Filipino ²	37.7	37.1	18.5	12.5	57.9	11.1
Latin American	39.7	39.2	15.4	11.6	60.0	13.0
Arab	32.4	33.2	24.6	14.5	51.9	9.0
Southeast Asian	40.8	40.7	16.5	11.0	54.2	18.3
West Asian	39.1	38.9	16.3	11.8	57.7	14.2
Korean	36.7	37.6	17.6	15.8	52.5	14.1
Japanese	37.2	38.3	20.2	11.7	51.5	16.5
Other visible minorities	27.3	31.1	31.4	15.5	42.4	10.7
Rest of the population	46.7	45.5	15.7	10.6	45.2	28.6
Religion						
Christian religions	47.2	46.2	15.2	10.0	45.1	29.7
Catholic	48.1	46.7	14.8	9.9	45.1	30.3
Protestant	54.6	51.1	13.2	8.6	39.0	39.1
Christian Orthodox	43.8	43.3	16.3	10.2	50.2	23.3
Other Christian	38.0	38.1	19.2	12.7	53.1	15.0
Religions other than Christian	36.2	37.0	21.1	12.7	52.0	14.2
Buddhist	47.0	46.5	10.5	9.0	54.9	25.6
Hindu	37.7	37.9	18.7	11.8	55.7	13.8
Jewish	41.0	41.8	20.8	12.5	41.9	24.8
Muslim	31.4	32.8	25.9	14.6	49.9	9.6
Sikh	37.6	38.4	18.5	11.4	55.2	14.9
Other religions ³	46.3	44.8	13.7	9.9	52.4	24.0
No religious affiliation	39.1	39.1	18.7	13.1	51.1	17.1

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.10
Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2006 to 2011)

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total - Canada	43.8	43.3	15.8	11.2	49.2	23.8
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	49.8	49.9	4.2	7.1	62.6	26.1
Americas	51.3	50.7	4.4	6.8	60.8	28.0
Europe	60.8	58.5	2.9	4.2	48.9	44.1
Africa	45.3	45.2	5.3	8.4	70.4	15.9
Asia	48.2	48.2	4.3	7.8	65.2	22.7
Oceania and others	52.4	51.9	4.0 ⁴	4.8 ⁴	62.1	29.1
Second generation	27.5	32.7	31.0	15.7	38.7	14.6
Third generation or more	45.0	44.2	16.4	11.4	45.4	26.7
Non-permanent residents	28.8	30.2	10.5	23.4	63.4	2.6
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	38.0	38.2	18.3	12.8	54.4	14.5
South Asian	37.8	38.2	18.1	12.3	55.2	14.4
Chinese	42.4	42.4	14.9	11.9	51.4	21.8
Black	34.7	35.3	21.6	14.2	52.9	11.3
Filipino ²	38.8	38.2	16.8	12.4	58.6	12.2
Latin American	41.1	40.3	13.9	11.3	60.8	14.0
Arab	33.7	34.4	22.5	14.6	53.1	9.8
Southeast Asian	42.1	41.8	14.8	10.7	55.1	19.3
West Asian	40.4	39.9	14.8	11.7	58.4	15.1
Korean	38.4	38.9	16.1	15.2	53.1	15.5
Japanese	38.7	39.7	18.1	11.8	52.2	17.9
Other visible minorities	28.8	32.1	29.3	15.6	43.8	11.4
Rest of the population	47.4	46.0	14.4	10.4	46.4	28.7
Religion						
Christian religions	48.3	47.0	13.9	9.8	46.0	30.4
Catholic	49.1	47.4	13.5	9.6	46.0	30.9
Protestant	55.7	51.8	12.1	8.3	39.8	39.8
Christian Orthodox	45.2	44.3	14.9	10.1	50.7	24.4
Other Christian	39.1	39.0	17.6	12.5	54.3	15.6
Religions other than Christian	37.6	38.1	19.3	12.6	53.0	15.1
Buddhist	48.3	47.6	9.3	8.5	55.1	27.0
Hindu	38.9	38.9	17.2	11.7	56.5	14.7
Jewish	42.5	42.8	18.8	12.3	43.3	25.6
Muslim	32.7	33.9	23.9	14.6	51.1	10.4
Sikh	38.7	39.2	17.1	11.3	56.2	15.5
Other religions ³	47.2	45.6	12.4	9.6	53.4	24.5
No religious affiliation	40.2	39.9	17.2	12.9	52.5	17.5

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.11
Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2001 to 2006)

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total - Canada	43.8	43.3	15.8	11.2	49.2	23.8
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	49.8	49.9	4.2	7.1	62.6	26.1
Americas	51.3	50.7	4.4	6.8	60.8	28.0
Europe	60.8	58.5	2.9	4.2	48.8	44.1
Africa	45.3	45.2	5.3	8.4	70.4	15.9
Asia	48.2	48.2	4.3	7.8	65.2	22.7
Oceania and others	52.3	51.9	4.0 ⁴	4.8 ⁴	62.2	29.0
Second generation	27.5	32.7	31.0	15.7	38.7	14.6
Third generation or more	45.0	44.2	16.4	11.4	45.4	26.7
Non-permanent residents	28.8	30.2	10.5	23.4	63.4	2.6
Visible minority groups						
Visible minorities	38.0	38.2	18.3	12.8	54.4	14.5
South Asian	37.8	38.2	18.1	12.3	55.2	14.4
Chinese	42.4	42.4	14.9	11.9	51.4	21.8
Black	34.7	35.3	21.6	14.2	52.9	11.3
Filipino ²	38.9	38.2	16.8	12.4	58.7	12.2
Latin American	41.1	40.3	13.9	11.3	60.8	13.9
Arab	33.6	34.4	22.5	14.6	53.1	9.8
Southeast Asian	42.2	41.8	14.8	10.7	55.2	19.3
West Asian	40.4	40.0	14.8	11.6	58.5	15.1
Korean	38.4	38.9	16.1	15.3	53.1	15.5
Japanese	38.7	39.7	18.2	11.7	52.1	17.9
Other visible minorities	28.8	32.1	29.2	15.6	43.8	11.4
Rest of the population	47.4	46.0	14.4	10.4	46.5	28.7
Religion						
Christian religions	48.3	47.0	13.9	9.8	46.0	30.4
Catholic	49.2	47.4	13.5	9.6	46.0	30.9
Protestant	55.7	51.8	12.1	8.3	39.8	39.9
Christian Orthodox	45.2	44.3	14.8	10.1	50.7	24.3
Other Christian	39.1	39.0	17.6	12.5	54.3	15.6
Religions other than Christian	37.6	38.1	19.3	12.6	53.0	15.1
Buddhist	48.3	47.6	9.3	8.5	55.1	27.0
Hindu	38.9	38.9	17.2	11.7	56.4	14.7
Jewish	42.5	42.8	18.9	12.4	43.2	25.5
Muslim	32.7	33.9	23.9	14.6	51.1	10.4
Sikh	38.7	39.2	17.1	11.2	56.2	15.5
Other religions ³	47.2	45.6	12.4	9.7	53.5	24.5
No religious affiliation	40.2	39.9	17.2	12.9	52.5	17.5

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.12

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (1996 to 2001)**

Component	Median age	Average age	Age group distribution			
			0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total - Canada	43.8	43.4	15.7	11.2	49.2	23.9
Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants						
Immigrants	49.8	49.9	4.2	7.1	62.6	26.1
Americas	51.3	50.7	4.4	6.8	60.8	28.0
Europe	60.8	58.5	2.9	4.2	48.8	44.1
Africa	45.3	45.2	5.3	8.4	70.4	15.9
Asia	48.2	48.2	4.3	7.8	65.2	22.7
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Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

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Glossary⁵³

Aboriginal people

Person who reported belonging to at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) and/or reported being a Treaty or Registered Indian, as defined by the *Canadian Indian Act*, and/or reported belonging to an Indian band and/or a First Nation in the census.

Age pyramid

Histogram (column diagram) that shows population distribution by age and sex.

Base population

The population used as the starting point for population projections.

Canadian citizenship

A person's legal status as a Canadian citizen, whether by birth or by naturalization.

Canadian population

Population whose usual place of residence is Canada. It includes Canadian citizens by birth, naturalized and non-naturalized immigrants and non-permanent residents.

Census metropolitan area

Area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a population core. It has a population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

Cohort

Represents a group of people who experienced a specific demographic event during a given period that may be one year in length. For example, the married cohort of 1966 consists of the people who married in 1966. In the case of births, people born within a specified year are referred to as a generation.

Cohort-component method

Method used for population estimates or projections that is based on the components of demographic change and a base population as input. The phrase "cohort-component method" is usually restricted to methods projecting the future evolution of cohorts by age and sex, as opposed to other methods, such as microsimulation, that also use components of population growth but that project the demographic destiny of individuals.

Components of population growth

Any class of event that generates population changes. For example, births, deaths and migration are components that modify either the size of the total population or its composition by age and sex.

Emigrant

Canadian citizen or immigrant who left Canada to establish permanent residence in another country.

Ethnocultural diversity

In this document, the notion of ethnocultural diversity refers to diversity as it relates to visible minority groups, generation status, religion, birthplace and mother tongue. Clearly, this operational definition does not cover all forms of ethnocultural diversity, which could therefore be defined through other variables.

53. Since a number of concepts used in the Demosim projections are based directly on the Census and the 2011 NHS, their definitions are the same as (or are adapted from) the definitions found in the 2011 NHS Dictionary (Statistics Canada 2013c) and the 2011 Census Dictionary (Statistics Canada 2012b). Readers interested in learning more are invited to refer to these two publications.

Fertility

A demographic phenomenon related to live births that can be considered from the point of view of women, the couple and, very occasionally, men.

First official language spoken

Refer to a variable specified within the framework of the *Official Languages Act* used to identify the first official language spoken by a person (i.e., English or French). This information is derived from three linguistic questions from the census (in order): knowledge of the official languages, the language first learned at home and still understood, and the language spoken most often at home.

Generation status based on immigration status

The respondent's generation rank since the settlement of his/her family (meaning direct ascendants) in Canada. In the context of Demosim, immigrants are the first generation; the second generation refers to non-immigrants born in Canada to at least one foreign-born parent; the generations that follow (third or more) comprise non-immigrants born in Canada to two Canadian-born parents. A more detailed version of this variable split the first and second generations into two distinct groups: generations 1 and 1.5; and generations 2 and 2.5. According to this version of the variable, generation 1 refers to immigrants admitted at age 15 or more, while generation 1.5 refers to immigrants admitted at age 14 or less. Generation 2 refers to non-immigrants born in Canada to two foreign-born parents, while generation 2.5 refers to non-immigrants born in Canada to one foreign-born parent and to one parent born in Canada. This definition of generation status differs slightly from the one used in the census, which is based only on the place of birth (without regard to immigrant status).

Highest level of education

A person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree.

Immigrant

A person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Immigrant category of admission

An administrative category under which a person is admitted to Canada as a permanent resident under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. At the aggregate level, classes are composed of economic immigrants, immigrants admitted as members of a family, immigrants admitted as protected people (refugees) and other immigrants.

Immigration

The sum of all immigrants from other countries landing in Canada, involving a change in usual place of residence.

Immigration rate

The number of immigrants divided by the size of the population during a given period.

Internal migration

The sum of all population movements between the geographic units within Canada's geographical boundaries, involving a change in usual place of residence.

International migration

The sum of all movements between Canada and other countries, involving a change in usual place of residence.

Interregional migration

The sum of all movements among the 50 main geographic entities defined in Demosim, namely the 35 regions derived from the census metropolitan areas and the 15 regions derived from elsewhere in the provinces and territories.

Intraregional migration

The sum of all movements within one of the 50 main geographic entities defined in Demosim, namely one of the 35 regions derived from the census metropolitan areas or one of the 15 regions derived from elsewhere in the provinces and territories.

Language most often spoken at home

The language spoken most often by the respondent at home.

Language substitution

See “language transfer”.

Language transfer

Refer to the phenomenon that occurs when a person adopts a language other than his or her mother tongue as the language spoken most often at home.

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 “x”, calculated on the basis of the mortality rates estimated in a given year.

Linguistic mobility

A generic term that, in the context of Demosim, refers to both the transmission of languages from parents to children (intergenerational linguistic mobility) and the changes that can occur over an individual’s lifetime with respect to the languages spoken at home or the languages known (intragenerational linguistic mobility).

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”.

Microsimulation

Unlike population estimates and projections produced using the cohort-component method, microsimulation simulates the demographic destiny of each individual. The method is based on multiple random drawing at the individual level rather than on aggregated data applied at the population group level.

Migratory increase

The 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.

Mother tongue

The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood.

Natural increase

The 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 non-permanent residents

Variation in the number of non-permanent residents between two dates.

Net temporary emigration

Variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates.

Net undercoverage

Difference between the number of people who were targeted by the census but who were not enumerated (undercoverage), and the number of people who were enumerated when they should not have been, or who were enumerated more than once (overcoverage).

Non-Christian religions

In the context of this study, people with a non-Christian religion include people who have a religion (excluding people with no religious affiliation) other than Catholic, Protestant, Christian orthodox, or Christian not included elsewhere. The non-Christian religion groups projected are Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism and other non-Christian religions.

Non-permanent resident

People who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and the family members living in Canada with them.

Person-years

The total number of years lived in a given state by the people who make up the population from January 1 to December 31 of a given year. In this study, projected population figures are presented in person-years, while the figures for the base population are as of May 10, 2011 (Census and NHS Day).

Population increase or total increase

The change in the size of a population between two dates.

Population projection

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

Projection scenario

A set of assumptions relating to the components, demographic or otherwise, used to make a population projection.

Religion

Self-reported affiliation with a religious denomination, group, body, sect, cult or other religiously defined community or system of belief. This concept differs from the concepts of religious practice (e.g., prayer or participation in religious ceremonies) and religiosity (devotion, importance of religion in daily life, etc.).

Religious mobility

A change in religious affiliation, whether between parents and their children (intergenerational religious mobility) or over an individual's lifetime (intragenerational religious mobility).

Returning emigrant

Canadian citizen or immigrant who previously emigrated from Canada and subsequently returned to the country.

Temporary emigrant

Canadian citizen or immigrant who left Canada to establish temporary residence in a foreign country.

Total emigration

The number of emigrants minus the number of returning emigrants plus net temporary emigration.

Total fertility rate

The sum of age-specific fertility rates during a given year. It indicates the average number of children that a generation of women would have if, over the course of their reproductive life, they experienced the age-specific fertility rates observed during the year considered.

Visible minority groups

The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.”