

Catalogue no. 91-214-X
ISSN 1920-8154

Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas

2015

by Demography Division

Release date: February 10, 2016



 Statistics
Canada Statistique
Canada

Canada 

How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website, www.statcan.gc.ca.

You can also contact us by

email at STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca

telephone, from Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following toll-free numbers:

- Statistical Information Service 1-800-263-1136
- National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired 1-800-363-7629
- Fax line 1-877-287-4369

Depository Services Program

- Inquiries line 1-800-635-7943
- Fax line 1-800-565-7757

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, Statistics Canada has developed standards of service that its employees observe. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.gc.ca under “Contact us” > “Standards of service to the public.”

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued co-operation and goodwill.

Standard table symbols

The following symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . 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 ($p < 0.05$)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2016

All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the Statistics Canada [Open Licence Agreement](#).

An HTML version is also available.

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français.

Notice to readers

Estimates released in this publication are based on the 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which is added the estimated demographic growth for the period going from May 10, 2011 to the date of the last estimate.

These estimates are not to be mistaken with the 2011 Census counts.

The analysis in this publication is based on preliminary data. These data will be revised over the coming years, and it is possible that some trends described in this publication will change as a result of these revisions. Therefore, this publication should be interpreted with caution.

Most of the components, used to produce preliminary population estimates, are estimated using demographic models or based on data sources less complete or reliable, albeit more timely, than those used for updated or final estimates.

Acknowledgements

The analysis of this publication was prepared by Patrick Charbonneau and François Sergerie from the Demographic Estimates Section of Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The authors would like to thank the following persons for their valuable comments: André Lebel, Hubert Denis and Marc Lachance. Finally, without the support and expertise of the following persons, the achievement of this publication would not have been possible: Stéphane Mongeau, Catherine Ayotte and Daphné Allard-Gervais.

Table of Contents

Notice to readers	1
Acknowledgements	2
Highlights	4
Section 1: Census metropolitan areas	5
CMA growth unequal from east to west	5
Western CMAs continue to post the strongest population growth in the country.....	7
Population decreases in some CMAs and in non-CMAs in several central and eastern Canadian provinces	8
The pace of population growth in Canada’s three largest CMAs close to the rate for all CMAs	10
Population of CMAs younger than in the rest of Canada	11
The CMAs with the youngest populations are in Western Canada	11
Trois-Rivières CMA has the oldest population.....	13
Fastest aging CMAs in Quebec and Ontario	14
Section 2: Economic regions and regional portraits	16
Regional portrait: Atlantic provinces.....	16
Regional portrait: Quebec.....	22
Regional portrait: Ontario.....	28
Regional portrait: Prairies.....	34
Regional portrait: British Columbia.....	40
Regional portrait: Territories.....	45
Summary table.....	50
Section 3: Census divisions	52
Census divisions (CDs) with the highest growth rates in the past year	52
Census divisions with the highest rates of decline in the past year	53
The youngest census divisions	54
The oldest census divisions	55
Section 4: Maps	63
Quality of demographic data	68
Methodology	76
Appendix A: Glossary	85
Appendix B: Explanatory notes for the tables	90
Appendix C: Sources and remarks	92
Related products	93

Highlights

Census metropolitan areas

- On July 1, 2015, 25,164,100 people, or 7 Canadians out of 10 (70.2%), were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA).
- Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, the seven CMAs with the highest population growth rates were all located in provinces west of Ontario.
- The population growth rate was 20 per thousand or higher in four CMAs, Kelowna (31.3 per thousand), Calgary (23.7 per thousand), Edmonton (23.5 per thousand) and Saskatoon (20.0 per thousand). They were followed by the CMAs of Regina (18.5 per thousand), Abbotsford–Mission (14.0 per thousand) and Winnipeg (13.8 per thousand).
- The population decreased in the CMAs of Saint John (-4.3 per thousand), Greater Sudbury (-2.6 per thousand), Saguenay (-2.5 per thousand), Peterborough (-2.1 per thousand) and Thunder Bay (-1.6 per thousand).
- During the last year, the population of the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA broke the 1 million threshold, reaching 1,001,200, while the population of the Vancouver CMA passed the 2.5 million mark (2,504,300).

Economic regions

- With a population growth rate of 22.9 per thousand, the economic region (ER) of Nunavut was the fastest growing ER in 2014/2015. The strongest population decrease was recorded in the Cariboo ER (-17.1 per thousand) in British Columbia.
- On July 1, 2015, Quebec's Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER had the oldest median age, at 51.3 years.

Census divisions

- The fastest growing census division (CD) was Mirabel in Quebec with a population growth rate of 41.3 per thousand between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015. The CD with the largest population decrease was Guysborough, Nova Scotia, with a growth rate of -32.8 per thousand.
- On July 1, 2015, Ontario's Haliburton CD had the oldest median age, at 55.8 years, and the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older, at 31.3%. Nunavut's Keewatin CD had the highest proportion of people aged under 15 years (34.3%) and the lowest median age (23.7 years).

Section 1: Census metropolitan areas

On July 1, 2015, 25,164,100 people were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA). The proportion of the population living in a CMA continued to increase to 70.2%, or 7 in 10 Canadians. Canada's three largest CMAs alone—Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver—were home to more than one in three Canadians (35.4%).

Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 (the 2014/2015 period), population growth was much higher in CMAs (11.8 per thousand) than in non-CMAs (1.2 per thousand). For the fifth consecutive year, CMAs in Alberta and Saskatchewan posted four of the five highest population growth rates.

During the last year, the population of the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA broke the 1 million threshold (1,001,200), while the population of the Vancouver CMA passed the 2.5 million mark (2,504,300).

Preliminary estimates indicate that, of all the CMAs in Canada, the highest population growth in 2014/2015 was in Kelowna (31.3 per thousand). The Saint John CMA posted the largest decrease (-4.3 per thousand). Overall, the growth in CMAs was slightly lower during the 2014/2015 period (11.8 per thousand) than during the 2013/2014 period (14.5 per thousand)—a trend similar to that observed for Canada as a whole.

For the rest of this analysis, a rate higher than -1 per thousand and lower than 1 per thousand is considered to be nil or low. Rates are based on the ratio of the number of events during the period ($t, t+x$) to the average of the populations at the beginning and end of the period. Five-year rates are annualized. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect trend analysis.

CMA growth unequal from east to west

In the Atlantic provinces, Moncton (12.8 per thousand) was the only CMA with a population growth higher than that of all the CMAs (11.8 per thousand). The population growth rate in the Halifax CMA (10.3 per thousand) and St. John's CMA (9.5 per thousand) were similar to the national average (8.6 per thousand). However, the largest population decrease in a CMA occurred in Saint John, New Brunswick, which had a population growth rate of -4.3 per thousand, or a decrease of approximately 500 people.

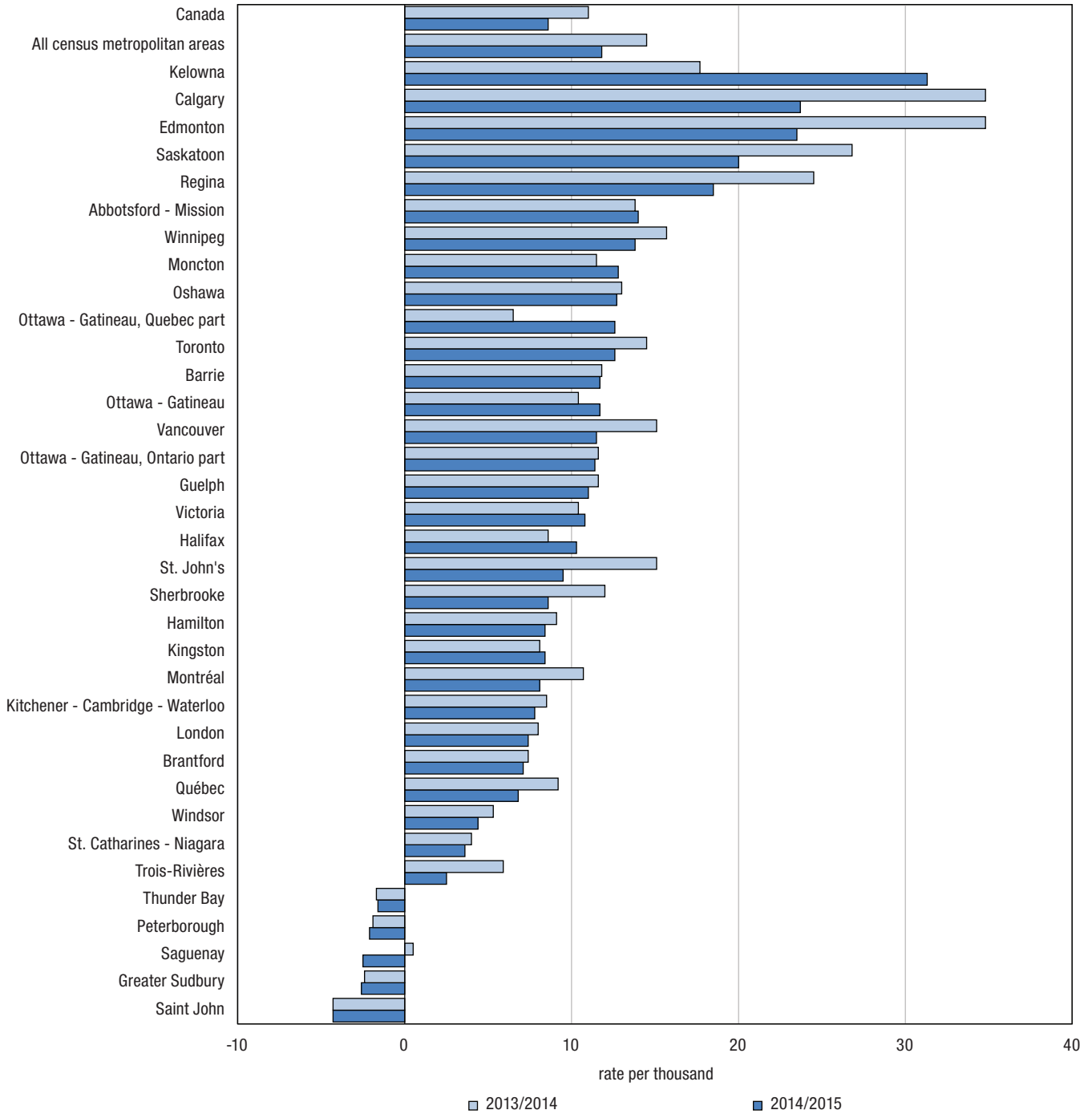
In Quebec, the highest population growth rate was in the Quebec portion of Ottawa–Gatineau (12.6 per thousand). Population growth in the five other Quebec CMAs was lower than that of all CMAs in Canada. As well, the population of Saguenay decreased slightly (-2.5 per thousand) during the last annual period.

In Ontario, Oshawa (12.7 per thousand) and Toronto (12.6 per thousand) were the only two of the 15 CMAs in the province whose population growth was higher than that of all the country's CMAs. In three Ontario CMAs, the population decreased in 2014/2015: Thunder Bay (-1.6 per thousand), Peterborough (-2.1 per thousand) and Greater Sudbury (-2.6 per thousand).

Similar to the demographic trends observed in the provinces, the CMAs in the Prairies stood out on account of their strong population growth. Despite a significant slowdown in their population growth over the last year compared with 2013/2014 levels, CMAs in Alberta and Saskatchewan continued to record some of the highest growth in Canada. The CMAs of Calgary (23.7 per thousand) and Edmonton (23.5 per thousand) had the second and third highest population growth, respectively, followed by the CMAs of Saskatoon (20.0 per thousand) and Regina (18.5 per thousand).

In British Columbia, the Kelowna CMA (31.3 per thousand) had the highest population growth in Canada, and the population of Abbotsford–Mission (14.0 per thousand) also increased at a faster pace than that of all the CMAs.

Chart 1.1
Population growth rates by census metropolitan area, Canada



Note: Census metropolitan areas are sorted in descending order of the 2014/2015 population growth rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 1.1
Population and demographic factors of growth by census metropolitan area, Canada

	Population 2015 (July 1)	2014/2015					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	number		
Canada	35,851,774	120,673	187,443	0	0	187,443	308,116	
All census metropolitan areas	25,164,126	107,803	175,670	223	8,908	184,801	295,230	
St. John's	214,285	407	540	-543	1,624	1,621	2,028	
Halifax	417,847	997	2,005	-161	1,452	3,296	4,293	
Moncton	147,968	297	854	-231	956	1,579	1,876	
Saint John	126,912	69	420	-918	-119	-617	-548	
Saguenay	159,958	215	51	-133	-176	-258	-397	
Québec	806,359	2,385	2,573	-752	2,207	4,028	5,480	
Sherbrooke	214,485	501	982	-382	1,158	1,758	1,837	
Trois-Rivières	156,419	-138	351	-106	648	893	386	
Montréal	4,060,692	15,224	34,666	-10,683	-3,616	20,367	32,693	
Ottawa - Gatineau	1,332,001	6,185	5,206	480	1,212	6,898	15,499	
Ottawa - Gatineau, Ontario part	1,001,197	4,609	3,795	1,788	1,159	6,742	11,350	
Ottawa - Gatineau, Quebec part	330,804	1,576	1,411	-1,308	53	156	4,149	
Kingston	169,934	132	-60	415	938	1,293	1,425	
Peterborough	122,566	-138	21	-327	186	-120	-258	
Oshawa	388,956	1,683	378	-776	3,631	3,233	4,916	
Toronto	6,129,934	35,311	66,697	-2,729	-22,751	41,217	76,529	
Hamilton	771,703	1,539	2,295	-563	3,219	4,951	6,490	
St. Catharines - Niagara	408,222	-590	354	-669	2,354	2,039	1,449	
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	511,319	2,660	1,356	-467	423	1,312	3,972	
Brantford	143,864	213	133	-171	842	804	1,017	
Guelph	152,951	592	377	-161	858	1,074	1,666	
London	506,418	1,472	1,426	-666	1,510	2,270	3,742	
Windsor	335,787	610	1,028	-285	130	873	1,483	
Barrie	202,704	723	230	-414	1,820	1,636	2,359	
Greater Sudbury	164,815	-91	91	-364	-72	-345	-436	
Thunder Bay	124,742	-202	61	-230	168	-1	-203	
Winnipeg	793,428	2,488	12,981	-5,370	764	8,375	10,863	
Regina	241,422	1,400	2,862	-974	1,139	3,027	4,427	
Saskatoon	304,975	2,011	3,285	-1,194	1,941	4,032	6,043	
Calgary	1,439,756	12,732	8,545	9,893	2,619	21,057	33,789	
Edmonton	1,363,277	10,069	4,377	11,834	5,385	21,596	31,665	
Kelowna	197,274	-69	105	1,864	1,456	3,425	6,084	
Abbotsford - Mission	183,522	957	1,052	-77	190	1,165	2,545	
Vancouver	2,504,340	8,599	20,282	2,596	-4,395	18,483	28,604	
Victoria	365,291	-440	146	2,487	1,207	3,840	3,912	

Note: With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created or based on the population estimates provided by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Western CMAs continue to post the strongest population growth in the country

The seven CMAs with the highest population growth were all located in provinces west of Ontario. However, the main factors behind their growth vary from one region to another. For example, gains in interprovincial and intraprovincial migration were the main reason for the increase of 6,100 people in the Kelowna CMA, which had a population of 197,300 on July 1, 2015.

In the two Alberta CMAs, natural increase and interprovincial migration each accounted for approximately one-third of the population growth. On July 1, 2015, Calgary's population was 1,439,800, up 33,800, and Edmonton's was 1,363,300, up 31,700. Net international migration remained positive (6.0 per thousand in Calgary and 3.2 per thousand in Edmonton), but was lower than that of all CMAs (7.0 per thousand) for the first year since 2010/2011.

In all other CMAs in Western Canada except the Victoria CMA, most of the population growth came from international migration. The growth of the Winnipeg CMA's population was almost entirely the result of this factor; furthermore, this CMA had the highest net international migration increase in Canada (+16.5 per thousand). This factor was also the main driver of population growth in the CMAs of Saskatoon and Regina, which had net international migration increases of 10.9 per thousand and 12.0 per thousand, respectively. By contrast, almost all of the population growth in the Victoria CMA came from internal migration gains.

Population decreases in some CMAs and in non-CMAs in several central and eastern Canadian provinces

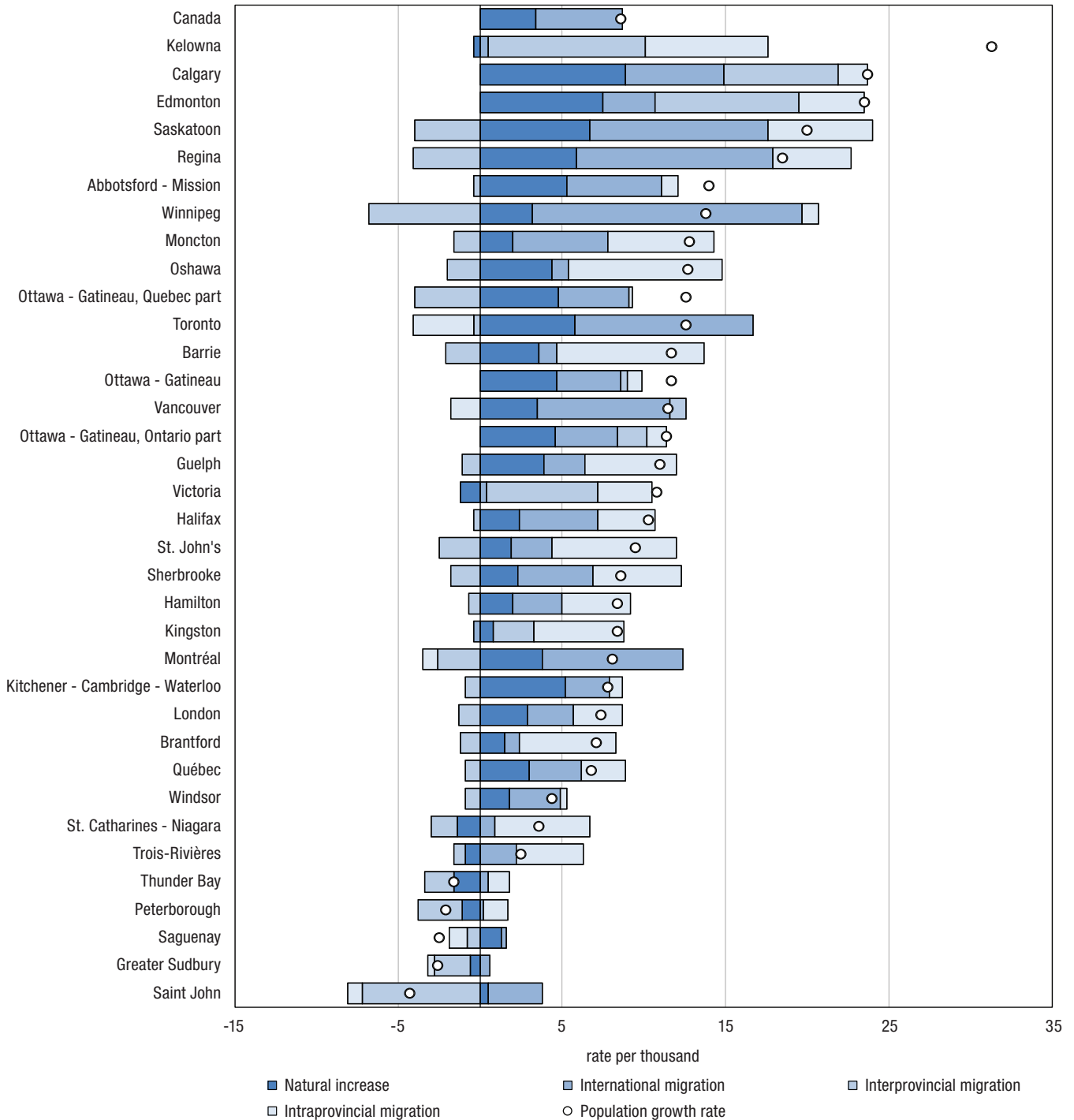
Although Canada's overall population grew, as did the populations of most CMAs, some regions nevertheless saw their populations decrease.

For the fourth consecutive year, the Saint John CMA had the lowest population growth rate in Canada, with a decrease of 500 people (-4.3 per thousand) in the last year. Gains from natural increase (+100) and net international migration (+400) were not enough to offset net population losses due to interprovincial migration (-900) and intraprovincial migration (-100).

Elsewhere in Canada, the population decrease in Saguenay (-400) was mainly due to intraprovincial migration, while decreases in the Ontarian CMAs of Greater Sudbury (-400), Peterborough (-300) and Thunder Bay (-200) were mainly due to negative net interprovincial migration and, to a lesser degree, more deaths than births also contributed to the losses.

In non-CMAs, negative population growth was recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador (-3,300 people, or -10.6 per thousand), Nova Scotia (-3,700 people, or -7.0 per thousand), and New Brunswick (-2,000 people, or -4.2 per thousand). The population decreases were the result of a combination of factors, including interprovincial migration, negative intraprovincial migration and more deaths than births.

Chart 1.2
Factors of population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2014/2015



Notes: Census metropolitan areas are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate. With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created or based on the population estimates provided by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The pace of population growth in Canada’s three largest CMAs close to the rate for all CMAs

Canada’s three largest CMAs had a total combined population of 12.7 million on July 1, 2015, or more than one in three Canadians (35.4%).

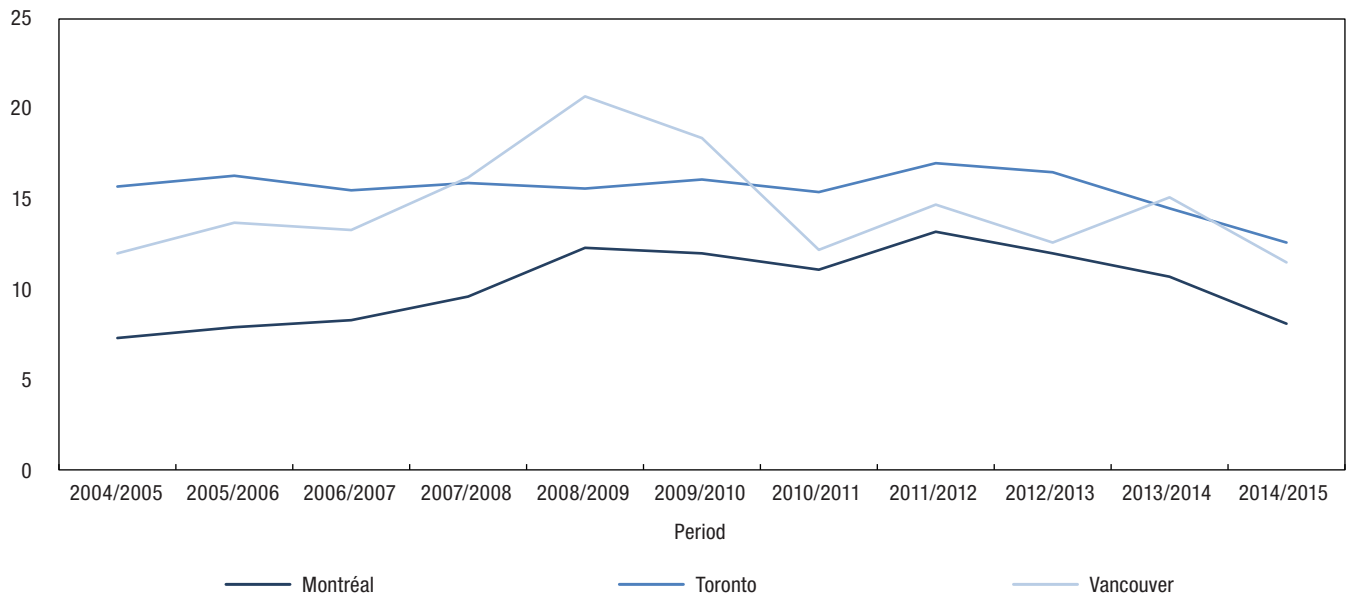
Of Canada’s three largest CMAs, Toronto posted the strongest population growth in 2014/2015. With an increase of 76,500 people (12.6 per thousand), the population of Canada’s largest CMA was 6,130,000. However, despite a growth rate above the CMA average, Toronto’s population growth in 2014/2015 was the lowest recorded since 1990/1991 (10.4 per thousand). This was mainly on account of a slowdown in growth from international migration. Although this factor remained the main driver of population growth in this CMA, the growth rate from international migration recorded in the last year (11.0 per thousand) was down slightly from 2013/2014 (13.1 per thousand). In the Montréal CMA in 2014/2015, the population grew by 32,700 people (8.1 per thousand) to 4,060,700. Lastly, the population of the Vancouver CMA was 2,504,300 on July 1, 2015, up 28,600 (11.5 per thousand) from the previous year.

In each of Canada’s three major CMAs, international migration was the main driver of population growth. However, the proportion of immigrants who settled in one of the three largest CMAs is declining. In 2014/2015, 56% of immigrants who settled in Canada (134,300) chose to live in the Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver CMA, compared with 72% in 2004/2005. This decrease primarily benefitted the five Prairie CMAs (Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton), which are receiving an increasing proportion of immigrants (23% in 2014/2015 compared with 9% in 2004/2005).

Lastly, the three largest CMAs in Canada saw migration losses within the rest of their province, specifically Toronto (-22,800), Montréal (-3,600) and Vancouver (-4,400). These migration losses primarily benefitted the surrounding non-CMA areas. The Toronto CMA also recorded significant migration losses to the benefit of the neighbouring Oshawa and Hamilton CMAs. A detailed age analysis of net intraprovincial migration shows that losses were the most pronounced among persons aged 30 to 64 years and children under 18 years of age.

Chart 1.3
Population growth rates of the three largest census metropolitan areas, Canada

rate per thousand



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

For the purposes of this article, various indicators will be used to measure the aging of a population. The distribution of the population aged 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over and the median age will be the indicators considered. The median age is an age “x” that divides the population into two equal groups, such that one contains only those individuals older than “x” and the other those younger than “x.”

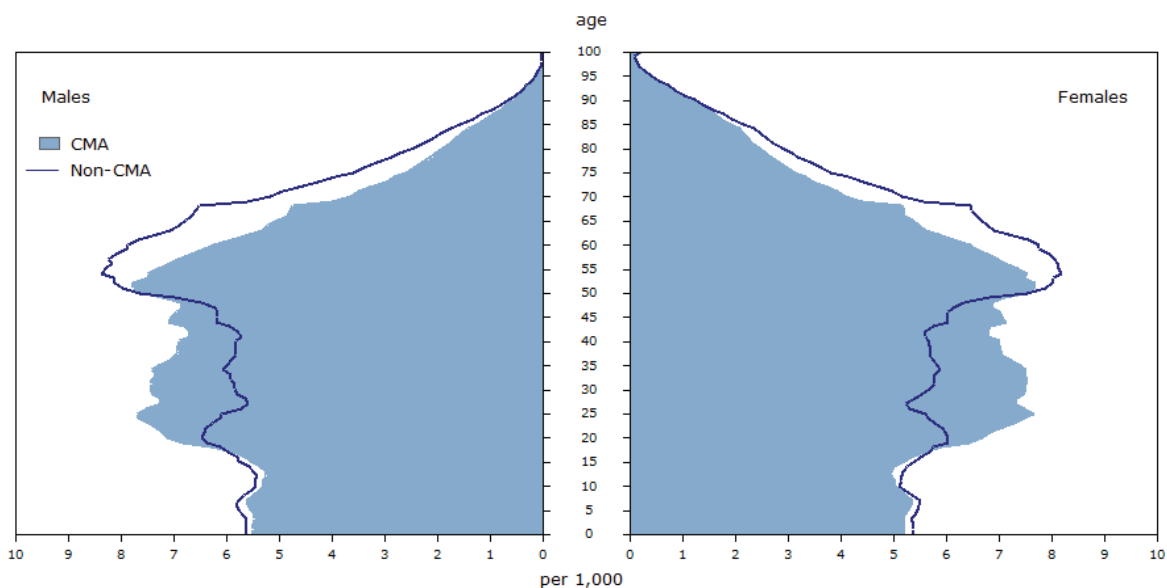
Population of CMAs younger than in the rest of Canada

As of July 1, 2015, the median age of the population residing in a CMA was 39.3 years. By comparison, the median age of the non-CMA population was higher (43.9 years).

The age structure of CMA and non-CMA populations differs mainly in terms of the demographic weight of the age groups above 15 years, as the age pyramid in Figure 1.1 shows. On one hand, the group of persons aged 65 and older accounted for 18.9% of the non-CMA population, compared with 14.9% of those in CMAs. On the other hand, Figure 1.1 shows that persons aged 20 to 49 years represented a larger portion of the population of CMAs than of non-CMAs. This is the result of young adults migrating from non-CMAs to CMAs, as well as a greater influx of immigrants into CMAs—nearly two-thirds of the immigrants who settled in a CMA were aged 20 to 49 years.

The most recent population estimates for Canada¹ indicated that persons 65 years and older outnumbered children aged 0 to 14 in 2014/2015. However, in 15 CMAs, there were more children than persons aged 65 years and older on July 1, 2015.

Figure 1.1
Age pyramid for CMA and non-CMA population for July 1, 2015



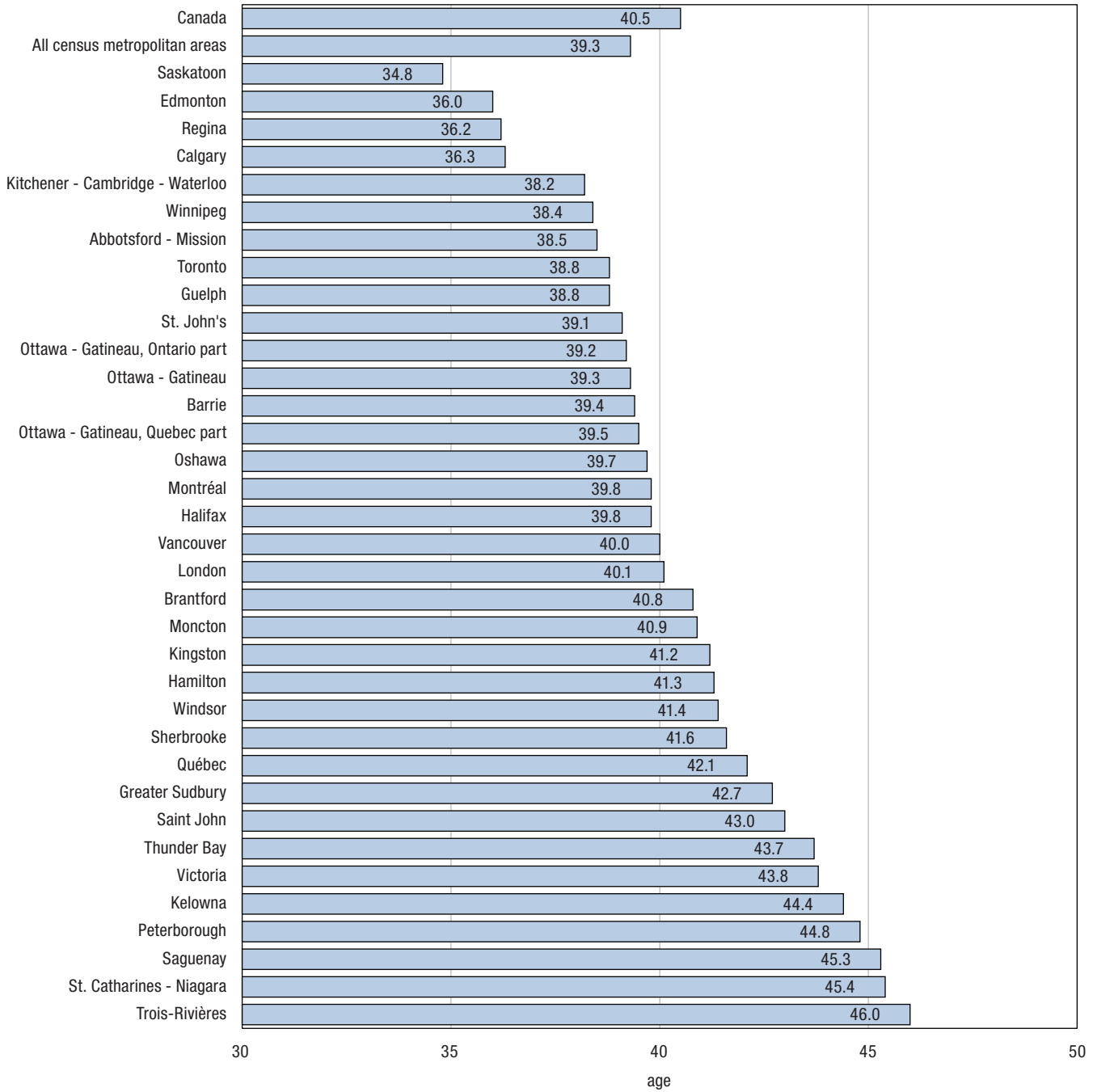
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The CMAs with the youngest populations are in Western Canada

On July 1, 2015, the four Canadian CMAs with the lowest median age were in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Saskatoon had the lowest median age, at 34.8 years. By comparison, this is almost six years less than the median age for Canada (40.5 years). The Abbotsford–Mission CMA in British Columbia also stood out for its young population, posting the largest proportion of persons under 15 years (18.1%). Lastly, the Calgary CMA was also one of the youngest CMAs in Canada. In addition to having the fourth lowest median age (36.3 years), this CMA had the lowest proportion of persons 65 years and older (10.4%), as well as the second largest proportion of persons 0 to 14 years (17.8%).

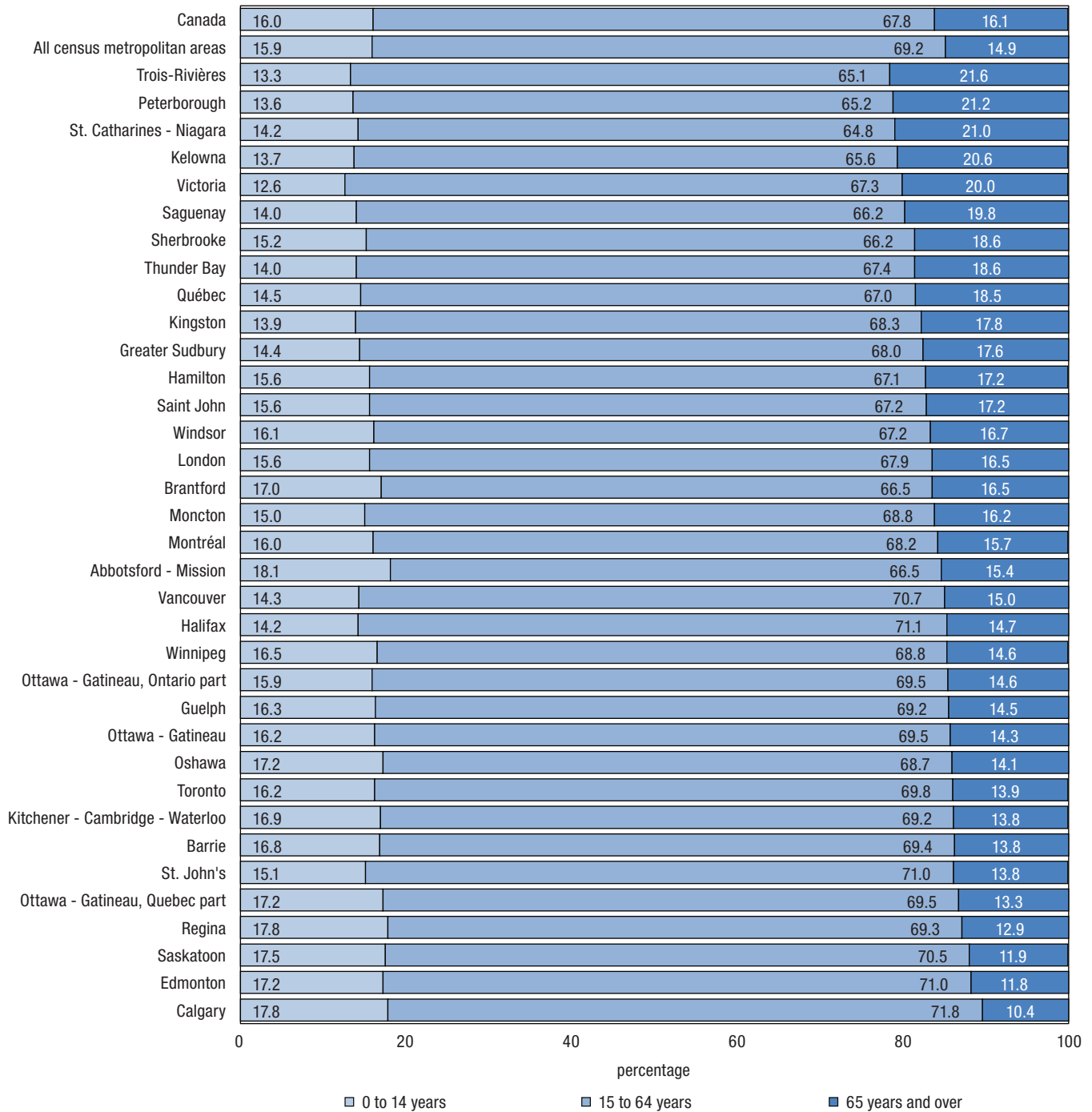
1. Statistics Canada. 2015. Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 91-215.

Chart 1.4
Median age by census metropolitan area, Canada, July 1, 2015



Note: Census metropolitan areas are sorted in ascending order of median age.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Chart 1.5
Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan area, Canada, July 1, 2015



Note: Census metropolitan areas are sorted in descending order of the 65 years and over population percentage. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

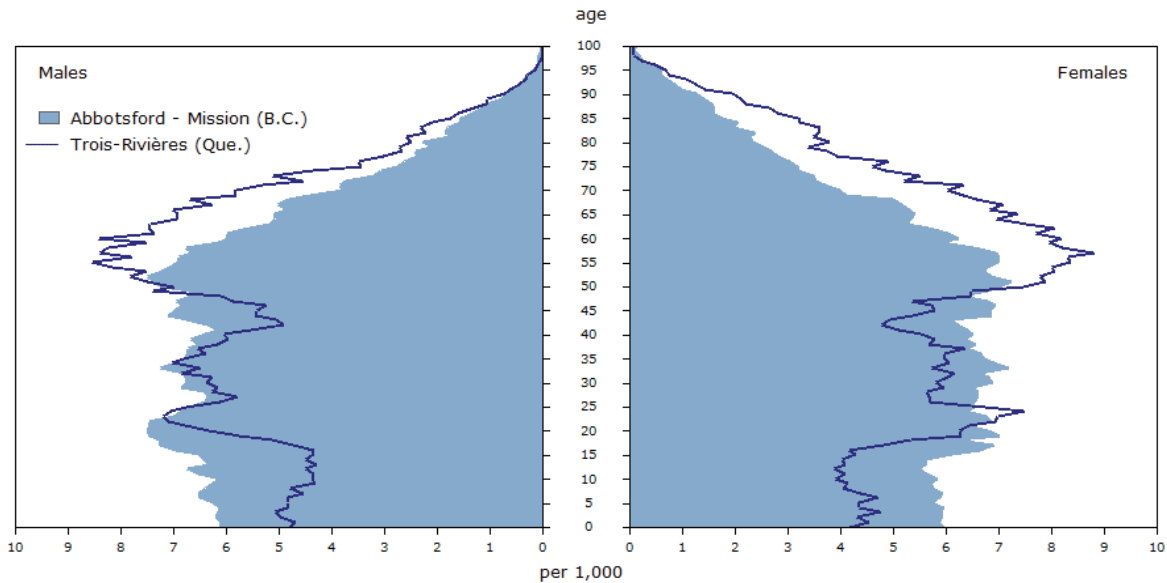
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Trois-Rivières CMA has the oldest population

With respect to median age, on July 1, 2015, the oldest population was in the Trois-Rivières CMA (46.0 years), followed by the St. Catharines–Niagara CMA (45.4 years) and the Saguenay CMA (45.3 years).

Of all the CMAs in Canada, the Trois-Rivières CMA also had the highest proportion of persons 65 years and older, at 21.6%. The Peterborough and St. Catharines–Niagara CMAs had the second and third highest proportions of persons aged 65 and older (21.2% and 21.0%, respectively).

Figure 1.2
Age pyramid for the CMAs with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Trois-Rivières, Quebec) and with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia) for July 1, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 1.2 compares the age pyramid for the Abbotsford–Mission CMA, where the proportion of youth aged 0 to 14 years is the highest, with the pyramid for Trois-Rivières, which has the largest proportion of persons 65 years and older. The top of the pyramid, which is wider for Trois-Rivières than for Abbotsford–Mission, indicates that the age structure is older in the Quebec CMA. The wider base of the Abbotsford–Mission CMA pyramid indicates that children account for a larger proportion of the population in this CMA. The relatively large size of this age group is in part due to a high birth rate—the fifth highest for a CMA—and positive net migration among children aged 0 to 14.

Fastest aging CMAs in Quebec and Ontario

Even though the populations of CMAs are younger than in the rest of Canada, these populations are also aging. The median age of the population of CMAs increased 1.6 years between July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2015. As well, the proportion of persons aged 65 and older rose from 12.2% to 14.9% during the same period, an increase of 2.7 percentage points.

An increase in the median age combined with an increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 and older was observed in almost all of Canada’s CMAs. The three biggest increases in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and older between 2005 and 2015 were recorded in Quebec CMAs, specifically Saguenay and Trois-Rivières (+5.5 percentage points each), and Québec (+4.9 percentage points). In addition, the largest increases in median age over the past decade were in the Ontario CMAs of Windsor (+4.7 years) and St. Catharines–Niagara (+4.3 years).

Lastly, the five Prairie CMAs stood out on account of their slower population aging than in the rest of Canada. In each of these CMAs, the increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 years between 2005 and 2015 did not exceed +1.4 percentage point (compared with +3.1 percentage points for Canada) and the change in median age over the same period was +1.1 years at most (compared with +1.9 years for Canada).

Table 1.2
Median age and variation of median age for census metropolitan areas on July 1, 2005 and 2015

	Median age in 2005	Median age in 2015	Variation 2005 / 2015
		years	
Canada	38.6	40.5	1.9
All census metropolitan areas	37.7	39.3	1.6
Abbotsford - Mission	35.9	38.5	2.6
Barrie	36.0	39.4	3.4
Brantford	38.2	40.8	2.6
Calgary	35.2	36.3	1.1
Edmonton	35.8	36.0	0.2
Greater Sudbury	40.2	42.7	2.6
Guelph	36.3	38.8	2.5
Halifax	37.9	39.8	1.9
Hamilton	38.9	41.3	2.4
Kelowna	42.4	44.4	2.0
Kingston	39.5	41.2	1.7
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	35.7	38.2	2.5
London	37.7	40.1	2.4
Moncton	38.6	40.9	2.3
Montréal	38.6	39.8	1.2
Oshawa	36.8	39.7	2.9
Ottawa - Gatineau	37.5	39.3	1.7
Ottawa - Gatineau, Ontario part	37.5	39.2	1.7
Ottawa - Gatineau, Quebec part	37.6	39.5	1.9
Peterborough	41.6	44.8	3.2
Québec	40.8	42.1	1.3
Regina	36.5	36.2	-0.3
Saguenay	42.3	45.3	3.0
Saint John	39.6	43.0	3.4
Saskatoon	34.9	34.8	-0.1
Sherbrooke	39.4	41.6	2.1
St. Catharines - Niagara	41.1	45.4	4.3
St. John's	37.6	39.1	1.5
Thunder Bay	40.6	43.7	3.1
Toronto	36.7	38.8	2.1
Trois-Rivières	42.8	46.0	3.1
Vancouver	38.2	40.0	1.8
Victoria	42.0	43.8	1.8
Windsor	36.7	41.4	4.7
Winnipeg	38.0	38.4	0.4

Note: As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Section 2: Economic regions and regional portraits

Regional portrait: Atlantic provinces

The Halifax economic region saw the largest population increase in the Atlantic provinces¹

Of the economic regions (ERs) in the Atlantic provinces, the Halifax ER (N.S.) posted the largest annual population growth (+10.3 per thousand) between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015. It was followed by the New Brunswick ERs of Moncton–Richibucto and Fredericton–Oromocto, with annual population increases of 8.2 per thousand and 5.7 per thousand, respectively. Of the 15 ERs in the Atlantic provinces, only two others posted population increases: Avalon Peninsula (N.L.), at 4.4 per thousand, and Prince Edward Island at 1.9 per thousand.

The Halifax ER (N.S.) also had the highest population on July 1, 2015, with 417,900 residents, ahead of the Avalon Peninsula ER (N.L.) and the Moncton–Richibucto ER (N.B.), whose populations were 277,700 and 212,300 respectively.

Table 2.1

Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 and July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2010	2014	2015	2010/2015	2014/2015
	number			per thousand	
Canada	34,005,274	35,543,658	35,851,774	10.6	8.6
Atlantic provinces	2,358,767	2,372,196	2,371,076	1.0	-0.5
Halifax, N.S.	398,250	413,568	417,868	9.6	10.3
Moncton--Richibucto, N.B.	203,415	210,591	212,331	8.6	8.2
Fredericton--Oromocto, N.B.	135,332	139,331	140,127	7.0	5.7
Avalon Peninsula, N.L.	265,442	276,487	277,701	9.0	4.4
Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.	141,678	146,162	146,447	6.6	1.9
Annapolis Valley, N.S.	126,092	125,114	124,890	-1.9	-1.8
Saint John--St. Stephen, N.B.	173,326	171,617	170,682	-3.1	-5.5
North Shore, N.S.	159,058	155,402	154,375	-6.0	-6.6
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista Bay, N.L.	110,857	109,116	108,145	-5.0	-8.9
Southern, N.S.	118,699	114,815	113,777	-8.5	-9.1
West Coast--Northern Peninsula--Labrador, N.L.	107,070	106,617	105,631	-2.7	-9.3
Edmundston--Woodstock, N.B.	80,895	78,454	77,687	-8.1	-9.8
Campbellton--Miramichi, N.B.	160,076	154,585	153,044	-9.0	-10.0
Cape Breton, N.S.	139,974	133,488	132,092	-11.6	-10.5
South Coast--Burin Peninsula, N.L.	38,603	36,849	36,279	-12.4	-15.6

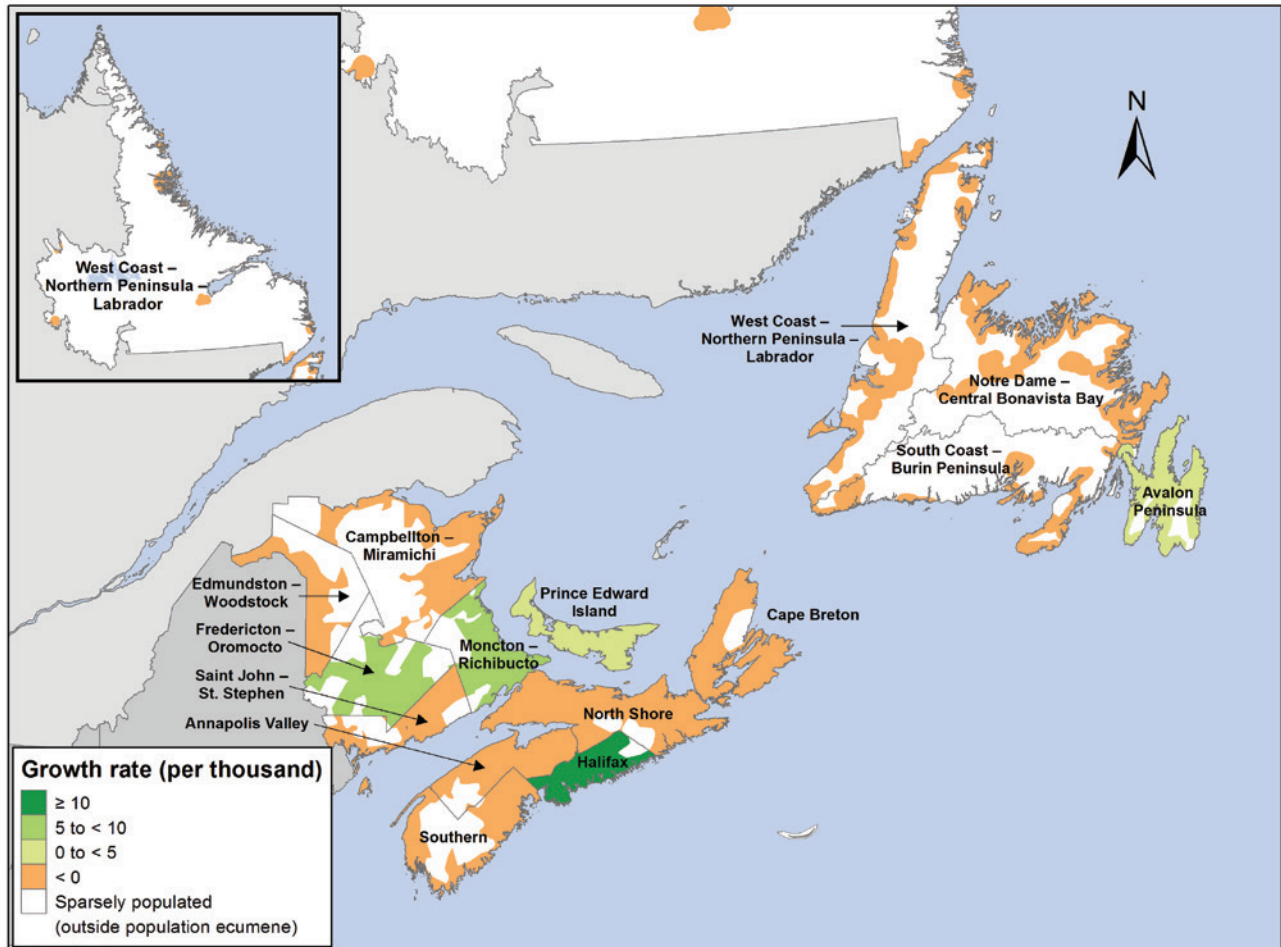
Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2014/2015 annual population growth rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

1. The Atlantic provinces include Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Map 2.1

Population growth rates between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 by economic region (ER), Atlantic provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Two-thirds of the ERs in the Atlantic provinces saw their population decline

Of the 15 ERs in the Atlantic provinces, 10 saw their population decline between July 1, 2014 and July 1, 2015. The largest population decrease in the Atlantic provinces occurred in the ER of South Coast–Burin Peninsula (N.L.), which saw its population decline by approximately 600 persons (-15.6 per thousand). Since 2010, this region's population has gone from 38,600 to 36,300. The other ERs that posted the largest decreases include Cape Breton (N.S.) and Campbellton–Miramichi (N.B.), with annual growth rates of -10.5 per thousand and -10.0 per thousand, respectively.

For the rest of this analysis, a rate higher than -1 per thousand and lower than 1 per thousand is considered to be nil or low. Rates are based on the ratio of the number of events during the period (t, t+x) to the average of the populations at the beginning and end of the period. Five-year rates are annualized. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect trend analysis.

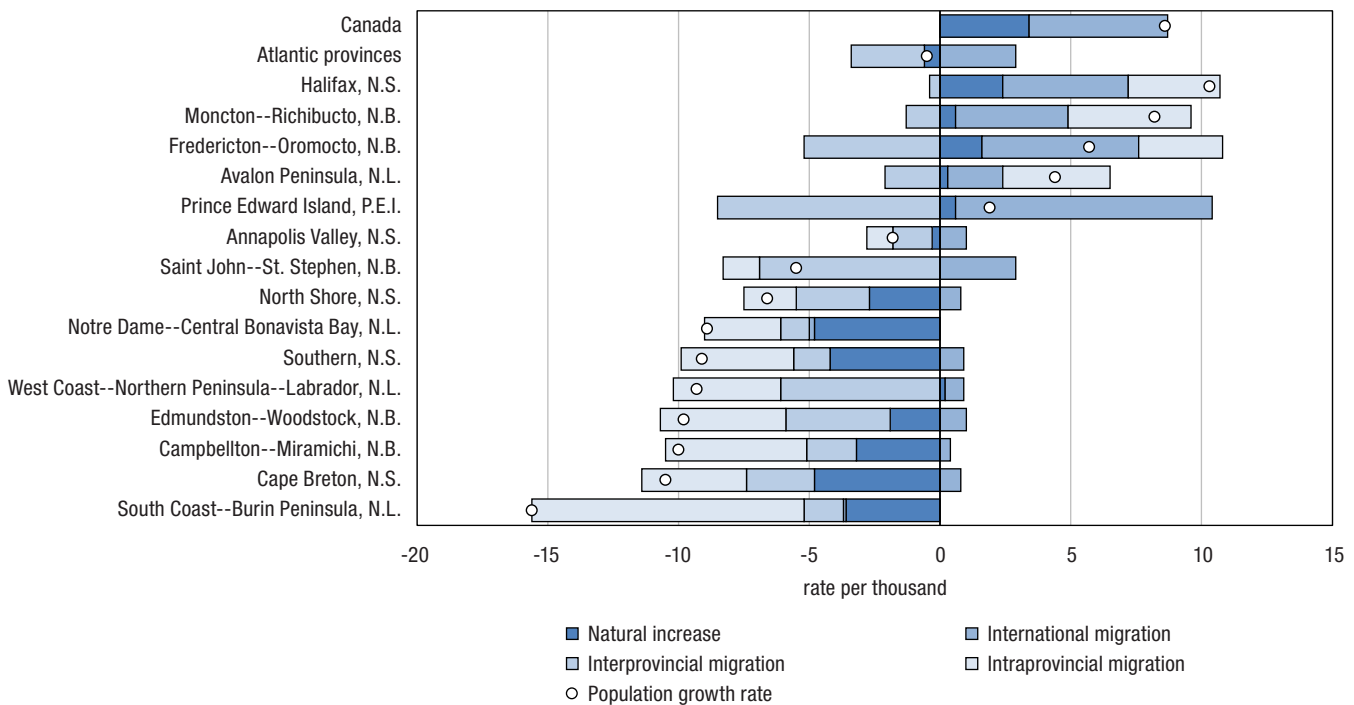
Of the 10 ERs across Canada with the largest decreases, four were in the Atlantic provinces.

The population growth rate for the most recent period (2014/2015) was below the average annual rate for the last five-year period (2010-2015) in 12 of the 15 ERs in the Atlantic provinces, which reflects an accelerating population decline.

Population losses due to natural increase and internal migration

The five ERs with positive population growth were characterized by positive or nil natural increase, net international migration and net intraprovincial migration. By contrast, in the 10 ERs with negative growth, natural increase, international migration and intraprovincial migration were almost all negative or nil. The only international migration rate greater than 1 per thousand in these 10 ERs was in the Saint John–St. Stephen ER (N.B.) (+2.9 per thousand). Lastly, net interprovincial migration was negative or nil in every ER in the Atlantic provinces.

Chart 2.1
Factors of population growth by economic region, Atlantic provinces, 2014/2015



Note: Economic regions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

With a rate of 2.4 per thousand, the Halifax ER (N.S.) had the highest natural increase of the Atlantic provinces, where the average was -0.6 per thousand. However, it was still lower than the rate for Canada (+3.4 per thousand). The Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.) was the only other ER that posted a natural increase. By contrast, a number of ERs recorded natural decreases, indicating that there were more estimated deaths than births. For example, the ERs of Cape Breton (N.S.) and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay (N.L.) posted the lowest rates of natural increase (-4.8 per thousand). These two ERs had the lowest rates for Canadian ERs since the early 2000s. In all, of the 10 ERs with the greatest natural decrease, seven were in the Atlantic provinces.

In the Atlantic provinces, the ER with the highest population growth resulting from international migration was the Prince Edward Island ER (+9.8 per thousand), exceeding even the national average (+5.3 per thousand). However, in most of the Atlantic ERs (9 of 15), international migration remains a marginal factor, with negligible growth of -1 to 1 per thousand.

In 14 of the 15 Atlantic ERs, net interprovincial migration was negative. Halifax (N.S.) was the only Atlantic ER to have posted nil interprovincial migration losses. The largest decline attributable to interprovincial migration occurred in the Prince Edward Island ER, with a rate of -8.5 per thousand, representing a net loss of 1,200 people. This was the second lowest rate in Canada, after the Northwest Territories ER (-10.3 per thousand).

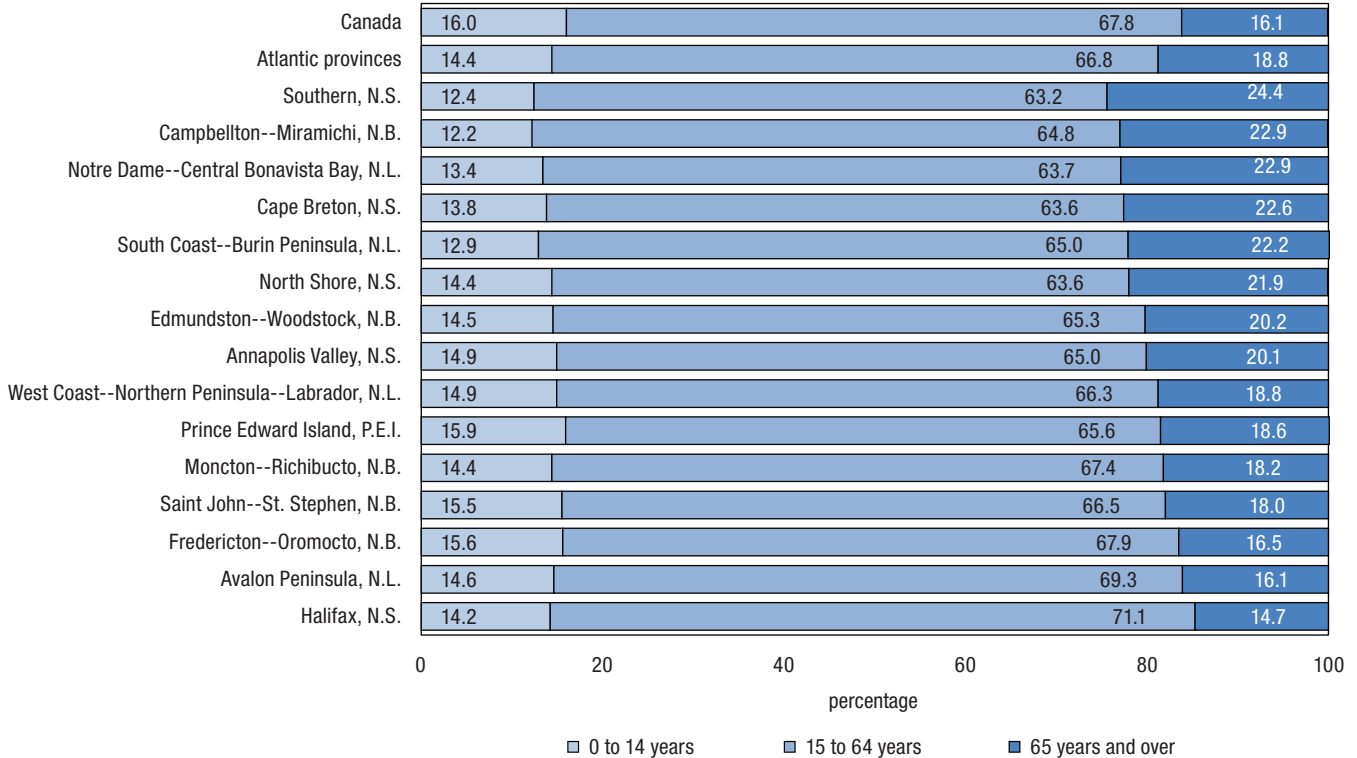
In both Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, the gains from intraprovincial migration were concentrated in a single ER. These ERs were Halifax (N.S.) and Avalon Peninsula (N.L.) which had increases of 1,500 and 1,100 persons, respectively. In New Brunswick, two ERs posted positive net intraprovincial migration. They were the Moncton–Richibucto ER (N.B.) (+1,000 persons) and the Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.) (+500 persons).

Older age structure of the population in all ERs in the Atlantic provinces than in the rest of Canada

On July 1, 2015, none of the Atlantic ERs had a proportion of 0- to 14-year-olds above the national average (16.0%). Furthermore, the proportion of persons aged 65 and older in each Atlantic ER was higher than in Canada as a whole (16.1%), except in the Halifax ER (N.S.) (14.7%) and the Avalon Peninsula ER (N.L.) (16.1%).

Chart 2.2

Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2015



Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and over. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

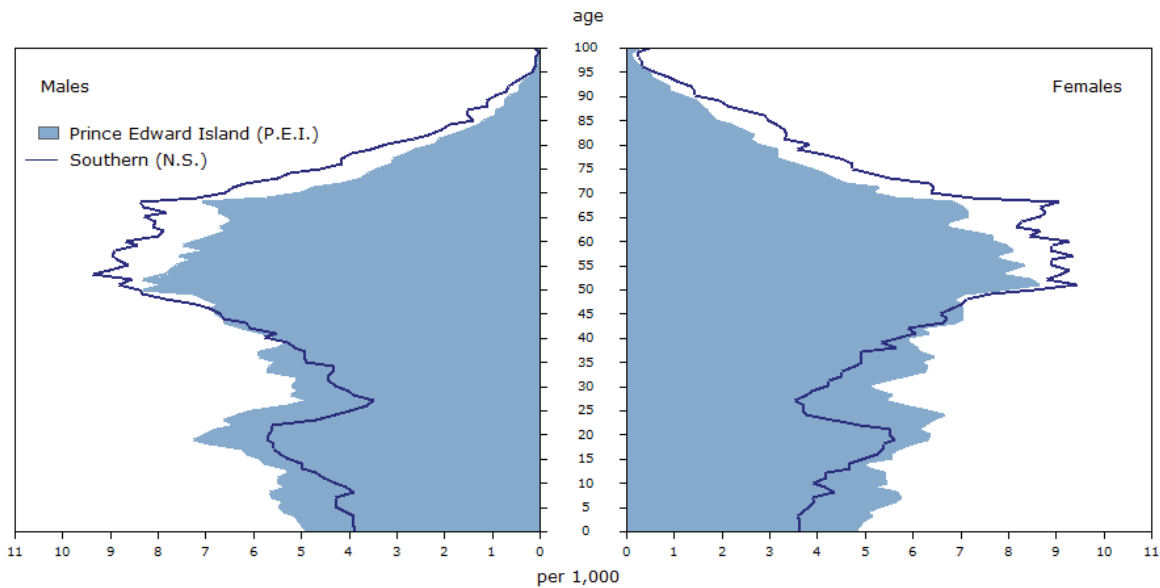
Of all ERs in Canada, the Southern ER (N.S.) had the largest proportion of persons 65 years and older (24.4%) on July 1, 2015. In the Atlantic provinces, the Halifax ER (N.S.) had the smallest proportion of persons in this age group (14.7%).

For the purposes of this article, various indicators will be used to measure the aging of a population. The distribution of the population aged 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over and the median age will be the indicators considered. The median age is an age “x” that divides the population into two equal groups, such that one contains only those individuals older than “x” and the other those younger than “x.”

The 0-14 age group accounted for 15.9% of the population of the Prince Edward Island ER, the highest proportion in the Atlantic provinces. Conversely, the lowest proportion of children aged 0 to 14 was in the Campbellton–Miramichi ER (N.B.) (12.2%). On July 1, 2015, the number of persons aged 65 and older was greater than the number aged 0 to 14 in every Atlantic ER. However, three regions had a proportion of working-age persons (15 to 64 years) above the national average (67.8%)—the Halifax ER (N.S.), the Avalon Peninsula ER (N.L.) and the Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.)—while the Southern ER (N.S.) had the lowest proportion (63.2%) among the Atlantic regions.

The relatively old age structure of several ERs in the Atlantic provinces can be attributed to lower fertility than in the rest of Canada. In that regard, the total fertility rates² of Newfoundland and Labrador (1.45), Nova Scotia (1.47) and New Brunswick (1.54) are below the national average (1.61), while that of Prince Edward Island is similar (1.62). In addition, persistent negative net internal migration, especially among persons aged 20 to 29 years, contributes to the aging of the population in Atlantic ERs. The decrease in the interprovincial migration rates for this age group in 2014/2015 was very high in Newfoundland and Labrador (-20.6 per thousand), Prince Edward Island (-43.8 per thousand), Nova Scotia (-8.9 per thousand) and New Brunswick (-20.7 per thousand).

Figure 2.1
Age pyramid for the ER with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Southern, N.S.) and the ER with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.), Atlantic provinces, for July 1, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 2.1 compares the Atlantic ER with the youngest population (Prince Edward Island) and the one with the oldest population (Southern, N.S.). The main finding is that even the youngest ER has an aging age structure, as shown by the predominance of persons aged 50 to 69 years in the Prince Edward Island ER. However, the older age structure of Southern (N.S.) is discernible from the top of the pyramid, which is wider for the Southern ER (N.S.) than for the Prince Edward Island ER. In addition, the working-age population is younger in Prince Edward Island than in Southern (N.S.). Although the proportion of persons aged 15 to 64 years is similar in both ERs, Prince Edward Island has a larger proportion of persons aged 15 to 39 years, while Southern (N.S.) has more persons aged 40 to 64 years. Lastly, the proportion of young people 14 years and younger is higher in the Prince Edward Island ER than in the Southern ER (N.S.).

2. Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada (91-209-X).

Table 2.2**Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2005 and 2015**

	Median age in 2005	Median age in 2015	Variation 2005 / 2015
		years	
Canada	38.6	40.5	1.9
Atlantic provinces	40.5	44.6	4.1
South Coast--Burin Peninsula, N.L.	42.6	50.1	7.5
Campbellton--Miramichi, N.B.	42.6	50.0	7.4
Southern, N.S.	43.5	50.4	6.9
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista Bay, N.L.	43.2	49.6	6.5
Edmundston--Woodstock, N.B.	40.9	47.2	6.3
Cape Breton, N.S.	43.1	48.6	5.5
North Shore, N.S.	42.2	47.5	5.3
West Coast--Northern Peninsula--Labrador, N.L.	40.6	45.8	5.2
Annapolis Valley, N.S.	41.2	46.2	5.0
Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.	39.7	43.7	4.0
Saint John--St. Stephen, N.B.	39.8	43.9	4.0
Moncton--Richibucto, N.B.	40.2	43.3	3.0
Avalon Peninsula, N.L.	39.2	41.8	2.6
Fredericton--Oromocto, N.B.	38.2	40.7	2.5
Halifax, N.S.	37.9	39.8	1.9

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2005/2015 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

South Coast--Burin Peninsula is the ER where the median age increased the most during the last 10 years in all of Canada

Between July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2015, the change in median age in each of the 15 ERs was above the national average (+1.9 years), except for Halifax (N.S.). This reflects faster aging of all ERs in the Atlantic provinces compared with the rest of Canada. Nevertheless, on July 1, 2015, the median age in the Halifax ER (N.S.) (39.8 years) remained below that of Canada (40.5 years).

Population aging was faster in the ER of South Coast--Burin Peninsula (N.L.) than in any other ER in the Atlantic provinces or Canada. Its median age went from 42.6 years to 50.1 years between 2005 and 2015, an increase of 7.5 years. Two other ERs had a median age of 50 years or older, namely Southern (N.S.), at 50.4 years, and Campbellton--Miramichi (N.B.) at 50.0 years. The Halifax ER (N.S.) posted the most modest increase in median age among the Atlantic provinces, up 1.9 years over 10 years.

Regional portrait: Quebec

Montréal and its surrounding areas posted the strongest population growth in Quebec

Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, the strongest population growth was recorded in the Laurentides ER (+11.1 per thousand). Only one other region posted an increase greater than that of Canada as a whole (+8.6 per thousand), namely the Nord-du-Québec ER (+10.2 per thousand). It was followed by the other regions surrounding Montréal (+7.2 per thousand), namely the Laval ER (+8.2 per thousand), the Montérégie ER (+7.5 per thousand) and the Lanaudière ER (+7.5 per thousand). The Montréal ER had 1,999,800 residents on July 1, 2015, or 24.2% of the province's population.

Table 2.3

Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Quebec, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 and July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

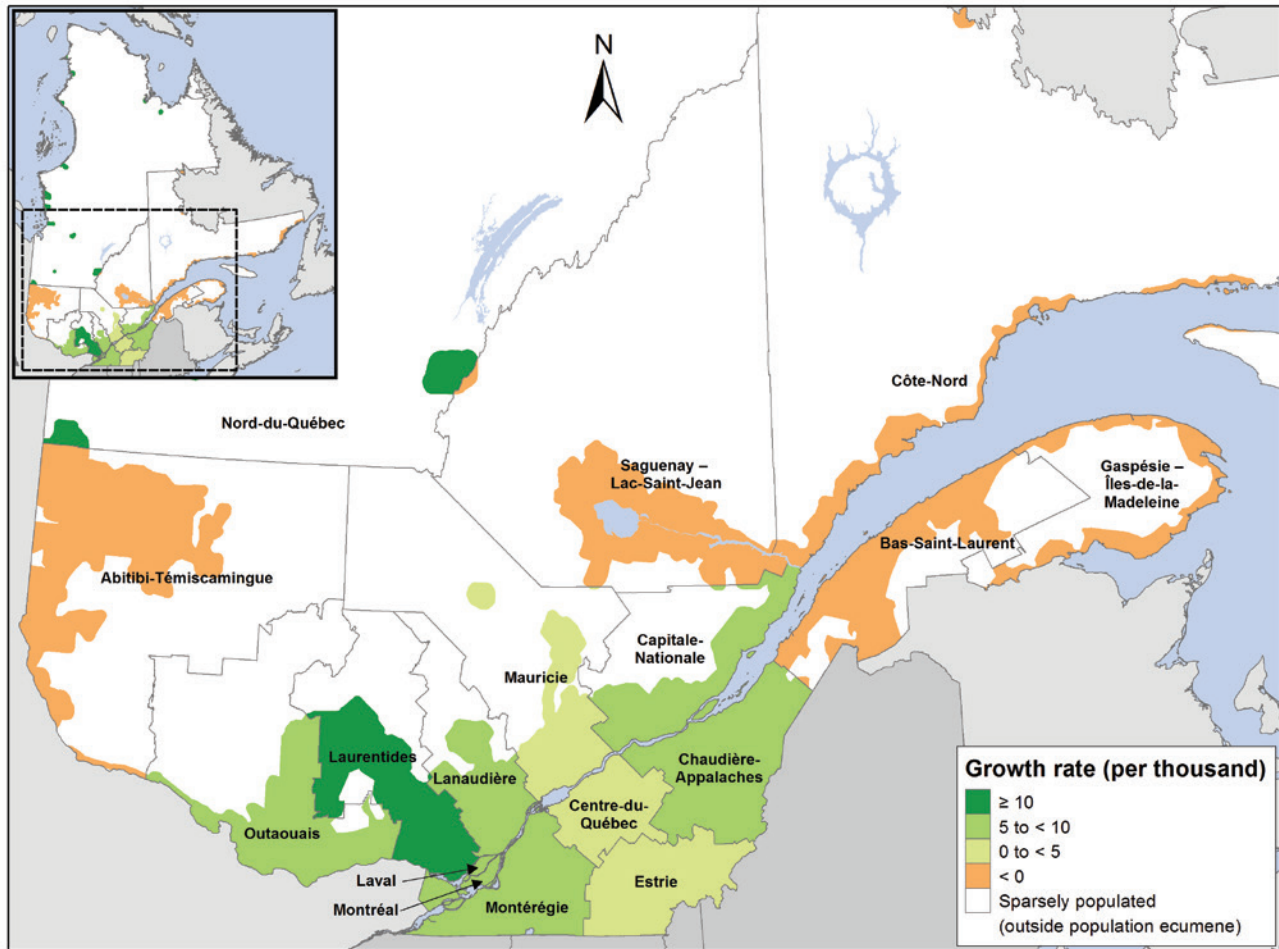
	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2010	2014	2015	2010/2015	2014/2015
	number			per thousand	
Canada	34,005,274	35,543,658	35,851,774	10.6	8.6
Quebec	7,929,365	8,214,885	8,263,600	8.3	5.9
Laurentides, Que.	558,311	586,163	592,683	11.9	11.1
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	42,535	44,314	44,769	10.2	10.2
Laval, Que.	399,559	421,733	425,225	12.4	8.2
Montérégie, Que.	1,453,178	1,508,811	1,520,094	9.0	7.5
Lanaudière, Que.	469,846	492,360	496,086	10.9	7.5
Montréal, Que.	1,902,049	1,985,456	1,999,795	10.0	7.2
Capitale-Nationale, Que.	701,803	732,777	737,455	9.9	6.4
Outaouais, Que.	367,864	383,336	385,579	9.4	5.8
Chaudière-Appalaches, Que.	410,700	419,743	421,832	5.3	5.0
Estrie, Que.	310,581	320,631	322,099	7.3	4.6
Centre-du-Québec, Que.	234,109	239,768	240,872	5.7	4.6
Mauricie, Que.	264,873	266,583	266,907	1.5	1.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Que.	146,204	147,912	147,700	2.0	-1.4
Saguenay--Lac-Saint-Jean, Que.	276,248	277,641	277,209	0.7	-1.6
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Que.	201,322	200,166	199,577	-1.7	-2.9
Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	94,670	92,336	91,786	-6.2	-6.0
Côte-Nord, Que.	95,513	95,155	93,932	-3.3	-12.9

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2014/2015 annual population growth rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 2.2

Population growth rates between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 by economic region (ER), Quebec



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

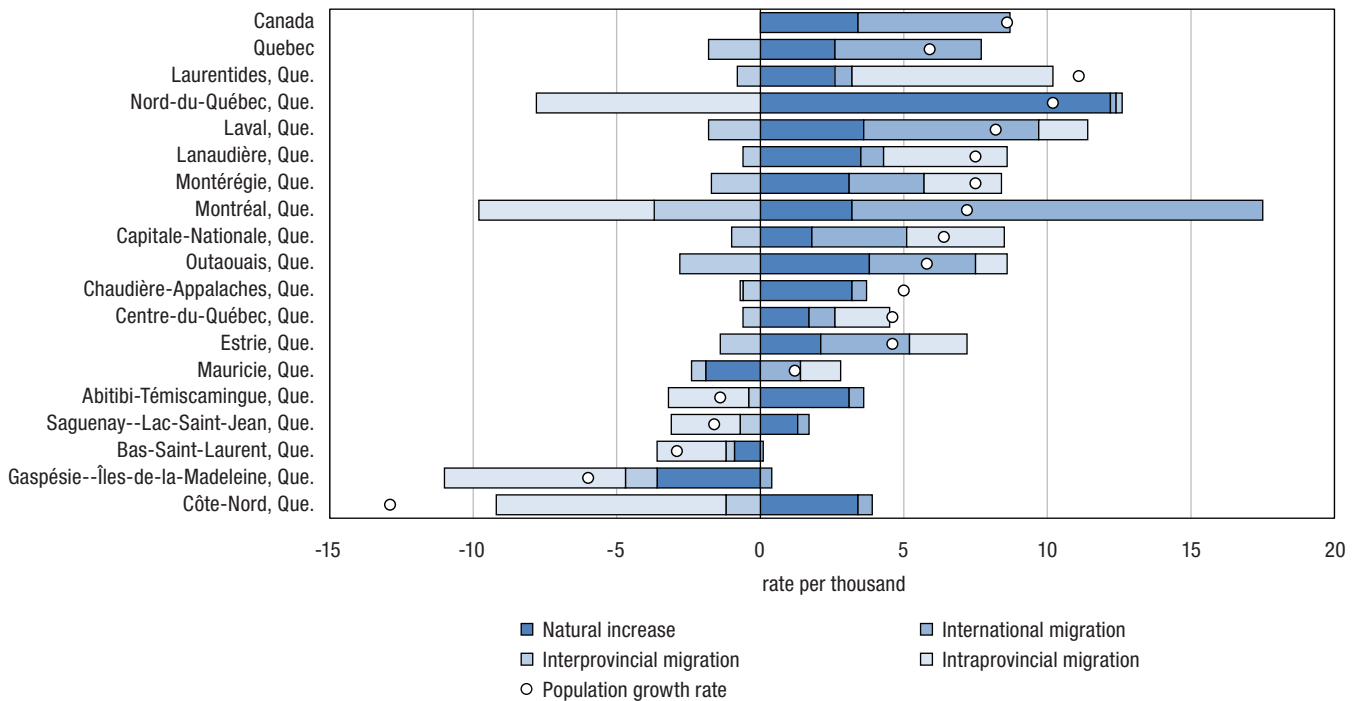
Eastern Quebec ERs saw their populations shrink during the last year

In 2014/2015, the four Quebec ERs with the greatest population decreases were in eastern Quebec. Province-wide, the population that decreased the most was that of Côte-Nord. This ER had 93,900 residents on July 1, 2015, down 1,200 people (-12.9 per thousand) compared with the previous year. The Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER, which had seen the largest population decreases in 2013/2014, was in second place in 2014/2015, with a decrease of 600 persons (-6.0 per thousand). Three other regions had significant decreases, namely the Bas-Saint-Laurent ER (-2.9 per thousand), the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean ER (-1.6 per thousand) and the Abitibi-Témiscamingue ER (-1.4 per thousand).

Drivers of population growth in Quebec vary from one ER to another

For Montréal and its surrounding regions—which all posted strong population growth—the main drivers of growth varied. In the ERs of Laval and Montréal, population growth was essentially fed by international migration, while population growth in the Laurentides and Lanaudière ERs was mainly attributable to intraprovincial migration. Growth in the Montérégie ER was mainly a result of natural increase. The population decreases in regions with negative growth were primarily the result of negative net intraprovincial migration.

Chart 2.3
Factors of population growth by economic region, Quebec, 2014/2015



Note: Economic regions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate. With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created or based on the population estimates provided by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The Nord-du-Québec ER stood out sharply from the 16 other Quebec ERs because of its natural increase. With a significantly larger number of births than deaths, it posted the strongest natural increase (+12.2 per thousand) in the province, far ahead of the Outaouais ER (+3.8 per thousand). It was also the strongest rate among ERs in Eastern and Central Canada. Elsewhere in Quebec, the number of births exceeded the number of deaths in most ERs, except Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Mauricie. These two ERs posted natural increase rates of -3.6 per thousand and -1.9 per thousand.

The Montréal ER differed from other ERs in Quebec because of the significance of international migration as the main factor in population growth. With an international migration growth rate of 14.3 per thousand, Montréal had the second highest rate in Canada for an ER, second to that of Winnipeg (Man.), which had a rate of 18.1 per thousand. The net international migration for the Montréal ER was +28,500 in 2014/2015, representing 68% of the net migration in the province. In Quebec, the second highest increase from international migration was recorded in the Laval ER (+6.1 per thousand, for net international migration of 2,600).

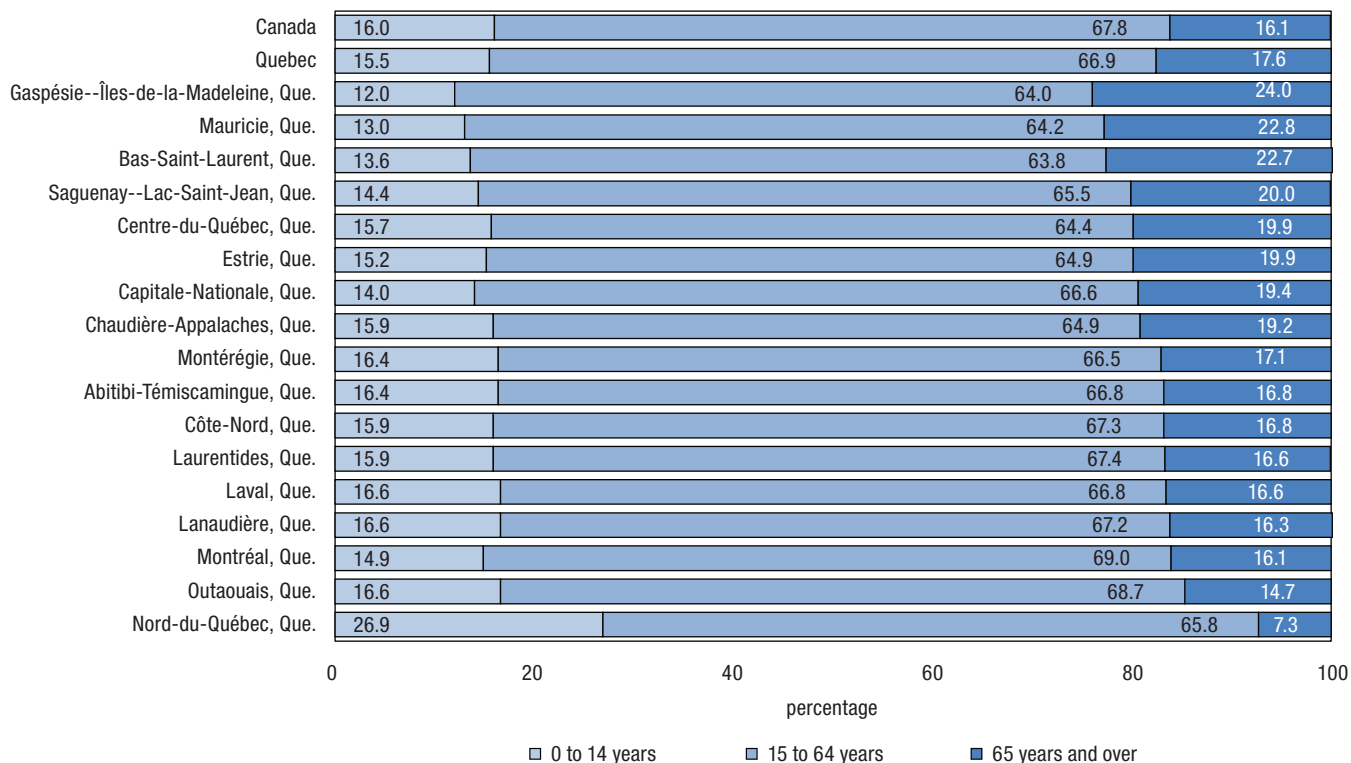
Net interprovincial migration was negative or nil in every ER in Quebec. However, the impact of this factor remained generally marginal, with more than half (10 of 17) of Quebec ERs posting low or neutral interprovincial migration rates, and interprovincial migration not being the main factor of growth or decline in the other ERs. In Quebec, the Montréal ER posted the lowest net interprovincial migration (-3.7 per thousand, for a net balance of -7,400 persons).

As for intraprovincial migration, the main migratory trend involves movements from the Montréal region to surrounding regions. The Montréal ER posted a net balance of -12,200 persons, for a rate of -6.1 per thousand, while the Montérégie, Laurentides and Lanaudière ERs posted strong positive net balances (+4,200, +4,100 and +2,100 persons, respectively). The highest rate in Quebec was in Laurentides (+7.0 per thousand), while the lowest was in Côte-Nord (-8.0 per thousand).

Most Quebec ERs among the oldest in Canada. . . with some exceptions

In Quebec, the age structure of the population of most ERs was older compared with the country as a whole. The Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER stood out because of its proportion of persons aged 65 years and older (24.0%), which was the highest in Quebec on July 1, 2015, and the second highest in Canada, after Southern, N.S. The Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER also had the lowest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (12.0%) in Canada. The Mauricie and Bas-Saint-Laurent ERs were also among the 10 oldest regions in Canada, in terms of both the proportion of persons 65 years and older and the proportion of persons under 15 years.

Chart 2.4
Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Quebec, July 1, 2015

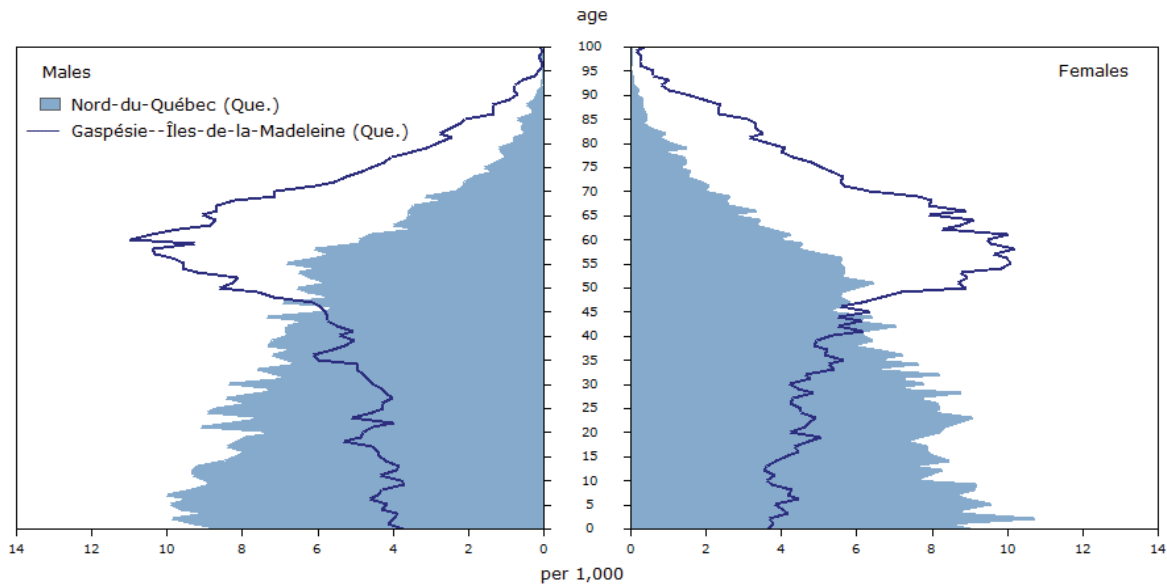


Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and over. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

However, the Nord-du-Québec and Outaouais ERs had indicators showing the relative youthfulness of their populations compared with the national average, with a proportion of persons aged 65 and older that was below the national average and a proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years that was above. In addition, the proportion of persons under 15 years was nearly twice as high in Nord-du-Québec than in Quebec as a whole (26.9% and 15.5%, respectively) and the proportion of persons 65 years and older was half the provincial proportion (7.3% versus 17.6%).

Figure 2.2
Age pyramids for the ER with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Que.) and the ER with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Nord-du-Québec, Que.), Quebec, for July 1, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 2.2 draws a parallel between the age pyramids of the two Quebec ERs with the oldest population (Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine) and the youngest population (Nord-du-Québec). The wide base of the age pyramid for the Nord-du-Québec ER reflects a young population. The 0-9 age group carries the most weight in this ER, in strong contrast to the situation in Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, where people in their fifties and sixties represented the largest proportion of the population. The older age structure of the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER is mainly attributable to continued natural decrease and to the especially large migration losses in the 18-24 age group. The Nord-du-Québec ER still has a relatively young age structure because of higher birth and death rates.

Table 2.4
Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Quebec, July 1, 2005 and 2015

	Median age in 2005	Median age in 2015	Variation 2005 / 2015
		years	
Canada	38.6	40.5	1.9
Quebec	40.1	41.9	1.8
Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	44.8	51.3	6.5
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Que.	43.8	49.0	5.2
Mauricie, Que.	44.2	48.5	4.4
Côte-Nord, Que.	39.9	43.8	3.9
Saguenay--Lac-Saint-Jean, Que.	42.2	46.0	3.8
Centre-du-Québec, Que.	40.9	44.2	3.3
Chaudière-Appalaches, Que.	40.8	44.0	3.2
Estrie, Que.	40.7	43.8	3.1
Laurentides, Que.	39.9	43.0	3.1
Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Que.	40.1	42.7	2.6
Montréal, Que.	39.9	42.1	2.2
Outaouais, Que.	38.7	40.9	2.1
Lanaudière, Que.	40.0	42.1	2.0
Laval, Que.	39.7	41.3	1.7
Capitale-Nationale, Que.	41.7	43.0	1.3
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	28.0	29.3	1.3
Montréal, Que.	38.5	38.8	0.3

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2005/2015 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Median age in Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine is the highest in Canada

Besides having the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older in Quebec, Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine is the ER where the population aged most rapidly. Between July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2015, the median age of its population went from 44.8 years to 51.3 years, an increase of 6.5 years, compared with an increase of 1.9 years in Canada as a whole. This ER also has the highest median age in Canada.

Montréal, Nord-du-Québec, Capitale-Nationale and Laval were the only four ERs in Quebec that had smaller increases in median age than that of Canada (1.9 years). The Montréal ER posted the lowest increase in median age in Quebec (+0.3 years between 2005 and 2015). A very large amount of international migration involving mostly persons under the age of 35 (72.3% during the 2005-2015 period) may be a factor to explain this situation.

Regional portrait: Ontario

The most highly populated ERs are also the fastest growing ERs

Among all of Ontario’s economic regions, the Toronto ER registered the highest population increase (+11.7 per thousand) for the period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. The only other ER above the national average (+8.6 per thousand) was Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie (+10.7 per thousand). Ottawa (8.0 per thousand) and Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula (7.5 per thousand) were in third and fourth place.

With an increase of 75,100 persons during the last year, the Toronto ER was home to 6,429,700 people on July 1, 2015, accounting for just under half of Ontario’s population (47%). It was also the most highly populated ER in Canada. The ERs of Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula, Ottawa and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie had populations of 1,457,300 (11%), 1,330,400 (10%) and 1,313,500 (10%), respectively.

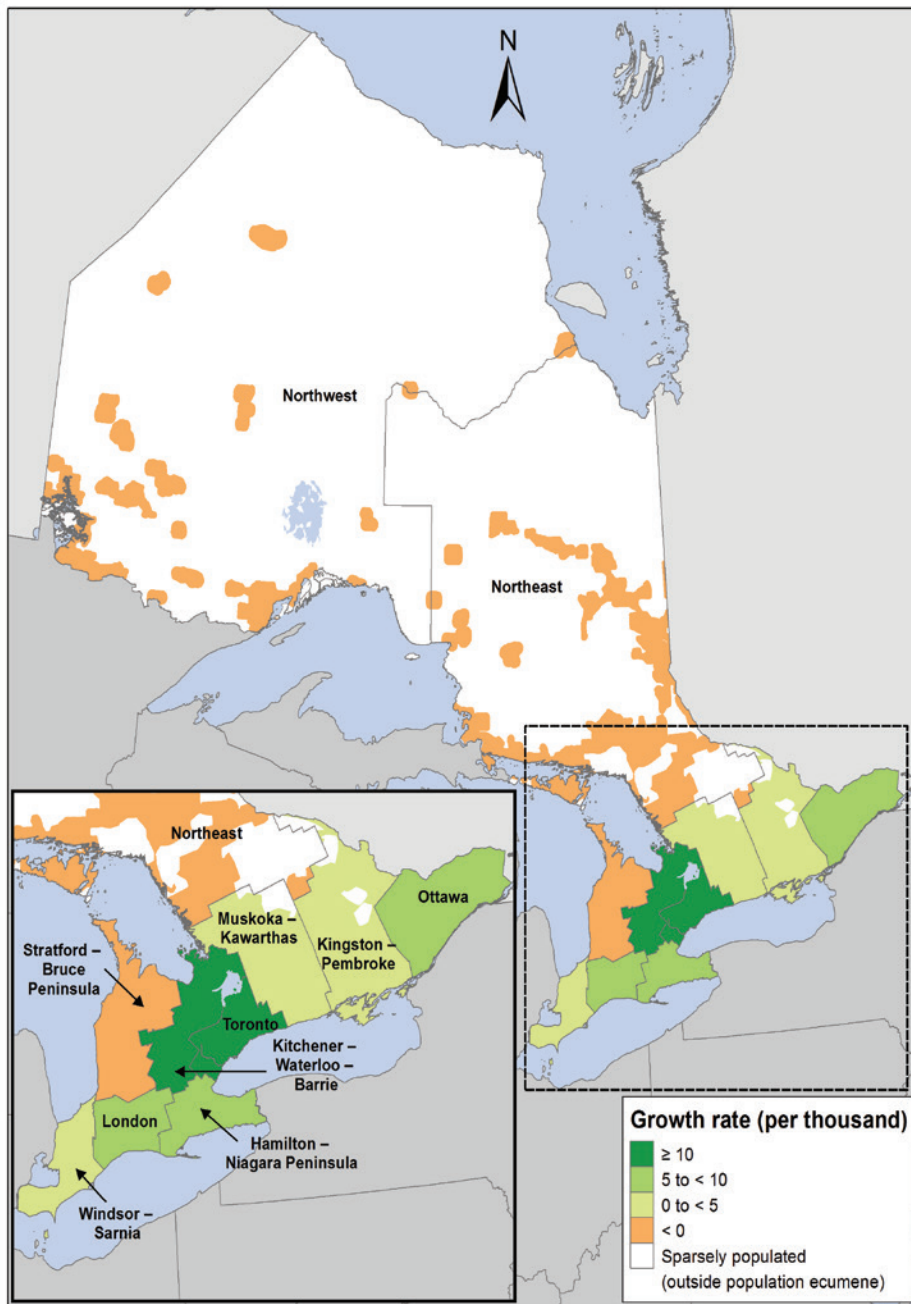
Table 2.5
Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Ontario, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 and July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2010	2014	2015	2010/2015	2014/2015
	number			per thousand	
Canada	34,005,274	35,543,658	35,851,774	10.6	8.6
Ontario	13,135,063	13,677,687	13,792,052	9.8	8.3
Toronto, Ont.	5,986,109	6,354,632	6,429,736	14.3	11.7
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie, Ont.	1,243,030	1,299,461	1,313,473	11.0	10.7
Ottawa, Ont.	1,270,091	1,319,799	1,330,414	9.3	8.0
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula, Ont.	1,402,017	1,446,512	1,457,325	7.7	7.4
London, Ont.	647,346	667,250	671,910	7.4	7.0
Muskoka--Kawartha, Ont.	375,250	381,364	382,685	3.9	3.5
Kingston--Pembroke, Ont.	463,330	468,723	469,876	2.8	2.5
Windsor--Sarnia, Ont.	639,160	638,665	638,816	-0.1	0.2
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula, Ont.	300,339	300,135	299,965	-0.2	-0.6
Northwest, Ont.	240,233	239,582	239,087	-1.0	-2.1
Northeast, Ont.	568,158	561,564	558,765	-3.3	-5.0

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2014/2015 annual population growth rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 2.3
Population growth rates between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 by economic region (ER), Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The population of the two Northern Ontario ERs decreased over the last year

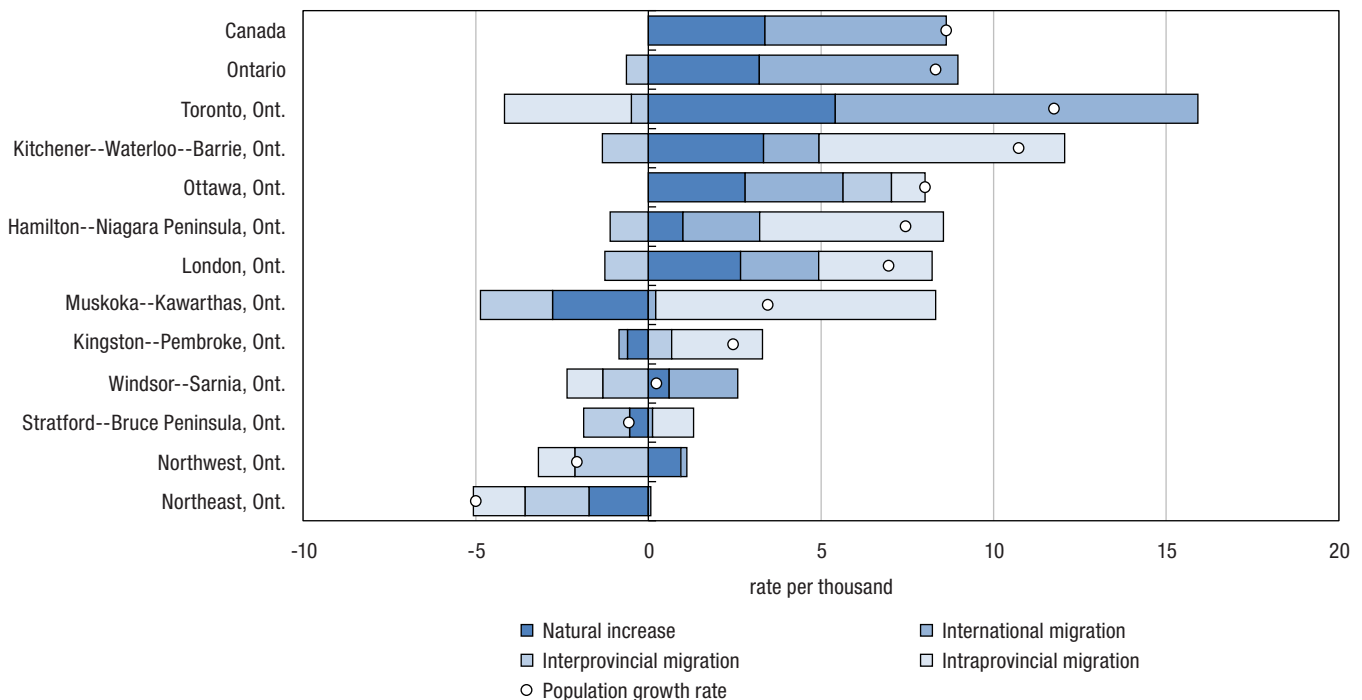
The biggest population decrease among Ontario ERs was in the Northeast ER, which posted a loss of approximately 2,800 inhabitants (-5.0 per thousand) between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015. The Northwest ER also recorded a population decrease, with a population growth rate of -2.1 per thousand (-500 inhabitants).

Compared to the annual growth rates of 2013/2014 and the annualized rates of the 2010-2015 period, the pace of population growth in 2014/2015 slowed down slightly or at best remained stable in each Ontario ER.

Migration was the determining factor in the growth of most Ontario ERs

In Ontario, among the ERs that registered population growth between 2014 and 2015, international migration or intraprovincial migration was the main growth driver. The Toronto and Ottawa ERs owed the largest portion of their population growth to international migration. In the five other ERs in Ontario in which the population increased during the last period, intraprovincial migration exchanges were behind most of the growth. As for the four ERs that posted a decline or slowdown during the last year, net interprovincial migration losses were generally the reason.

Chart 2.5
Factors of population growth by economic region, Ontario, 2014/2015



Note: Economic regions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In this province, the Toronto ER recorded the highest natural increase rate, at 5.4 per thousand, representing an increase of 34,600 people (70,200 births and 35,600 deaths). By contrast, the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER recorded the lowest natural increase in Ontario (-2.8 per thousand), representing a net loss of 1,100 people (3,100 births and 4,100 deaths).

The Toronto ER was also notable in terms of international migration. As Toronto’s main growth driver, international migration in this ER (+10.5 per thousand) was the highest of all ERs in Ontario and the third highest in Canada. Net international migration was 67,100, accounting for 85% of the province’s growth due to international migration. However, it was the region’s lowest net balance since 1998/1999, when it was 63,500 people. Also, international migration was a small source of growth in five of Ontario’s 11 ERs (Kingston–Pembroke, Northeast, Stratford–Bruce Peninsula, Northwest and Muskoka–Kawarthas), with rates between -0.3 and 0.3 per thousand.

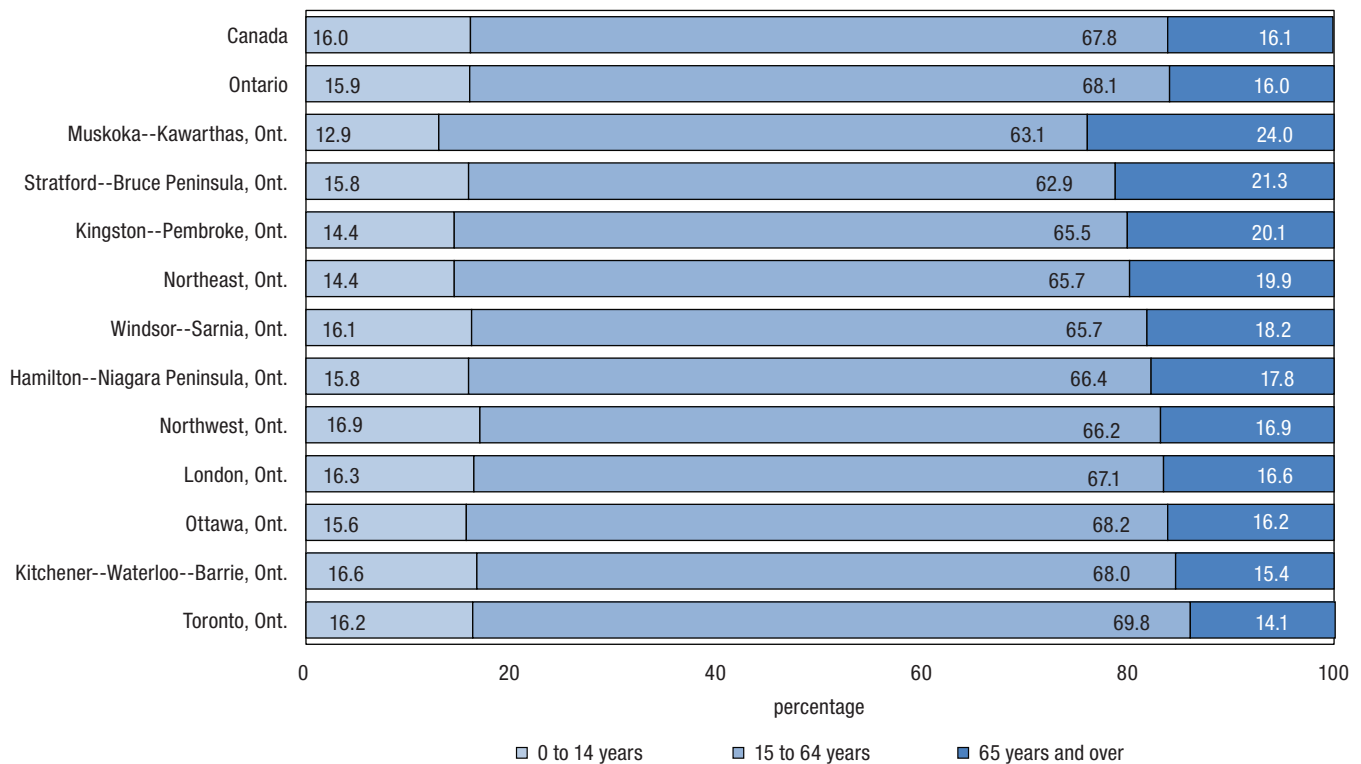
Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, net interprovincial migration was negative or nil in 10 of the 11 Ontario ERs, with Ottawa being the only ER posting growth. The most significant decreases from this factor occurred in the Northwest and Muskoka–Kawarthas ERs (-2.1 per thousand each).

Intraprovincial migration trends in Ontario revolved around Toronto. This ER posted a negative rate of -3.7 per thousand, or a net loss of 23,400 people, which mainly benefited the surrounding ERs, namely Muskoka–Kawarthas (+8.1 per thousand), Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie (+7.1 per thousand) and Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula (+5.3 per thousand). Muskoka–Kawarthas was in first place in Canada for net intraprovincial migration.

Younger age structures for the Toronto and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie ERs than for Canada

Although the age structure in Ontario on July 1, 2015 was similar to the national average, not all ERs had the same profile. The Toronto and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie ERs were the only ones in which the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years was higher than for Canada and the proportion of persons aged 65 and older was lower. Moreover, they were two of only three ERs in Ontario with a median age lower than that in Canada (40.5 years), at 39.0 years for Toronto and 40.1 years for Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie. London was third, with a median age of 40.2 years.

Chart 2.6
Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Ontario, July 1, 2015

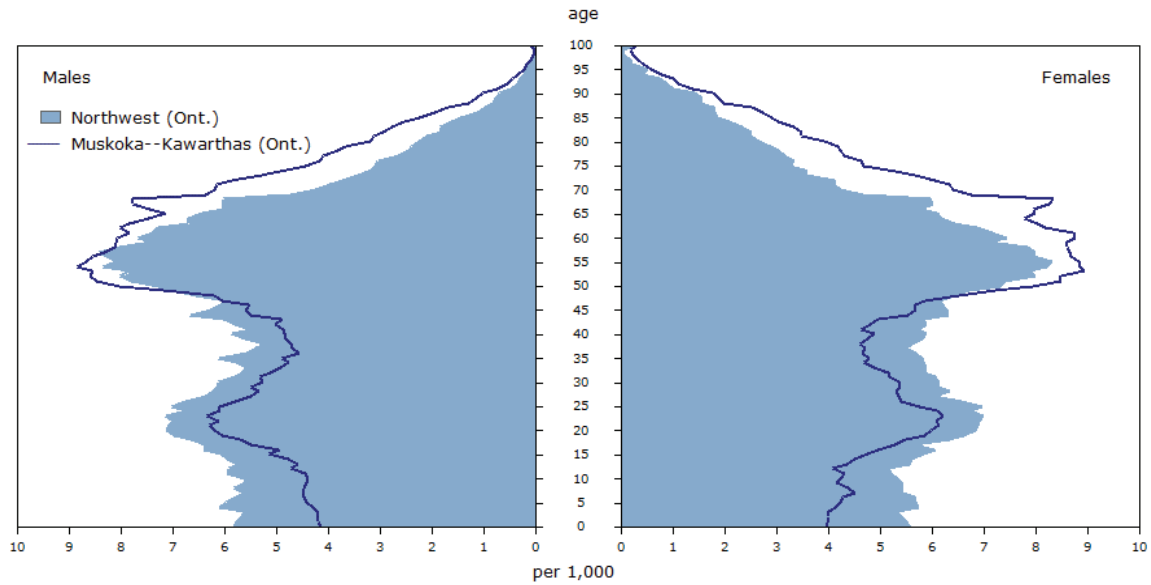


Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and over. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

On July 1, 2015, the Toronto ER had the smallest proportion of persons aged 65 and older in Ontario (14.1%), while the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER had the largest proportion of persons in this age group (24.0%). Muskoka–Kawarthas was also the ER with the smallest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (12.9%) among the Ontario ERs. The largest proportion of people under 15 was found in the Northwest ER (16.9%).

Figure 2.3
Age pyramid for the ER with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Muskoka-Kawarthas, Ont.) and the ER with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Northwest, Ont.), Ontario, for July 1, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 2.3 compares the ER with the youngest population (Northwest) with the ER with the oldest population (Muskoka-Kawarthas) in Ontario on July 1, 2015. Although the differences between the age pyramids of the two ERs are small, persons aged 65 and older account for a larger proportion of the population in Muskoka-Kawarthas than in Northwest, with the top of the pyramid for Muskoka-Kawarthas being wider, especially from 60 years and over. In addition, the size of the working-age population is proportionally larger in Northwest, as is the size of the youth population, as shown by the narrower base of the pyramid for Muskoka-Kawarthas. In Muskoka-Kawarthas, population aging is fed by natural decrease year after year and by internal migration losses among persons aged 18 to 24 years, combined with migration gains among persons 45 to 64 years.

Table 2.6
Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Ontario, July 1, 2005 and 2015

	Median age in 2005	Median age in 2015	Variation 2005 / 2015
		years	
Canada	38.6	40.5	1.9
Ontario	38.1	40.6	2.5
Muskoka--Kawarthas, Ont.	43.6	49.4	5.8
Windsor--Sarnia, Ont.	38.3	42.8	4.5
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula, Ont.	41.7	45.9	4.1
Northeast, Ont.	41.8	45.4	3.7
Kingston--Pembroke, Ont.	41.0	44.7	3.6
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie, Ont.	37.1	40.1	3.0
Northwest, Ont.	38.8	41.7	2.9
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula, Ont.	39.4	42.2	2.7
London, Ont.	37.8	40.2	2.4
Ottawa, Ont.	38.8	41.1	2.3
Toronto, Ont.	36.8	39.0	2.2

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2005/2015 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Population aging faster in Ontario's ERs than in the rest of the country

Over the last decade (2005-2015), the highest increase in median age occurred in the Muskoka–Kawarths ER (+5.8 years). While the median age for this population was 43.6 years on July 1, 2005, it rose to 49.4 years on July 1, 2015, the highest in Ontario. The pace of population aging was at least twice as fast as the national average (+1.9 years) in two other Ontario ERs: Windsor–Sarnia (+4.5 years) and Stratford–Bruce Peninsula (+4.1 years).

The Toronto, Ottawa and London ERs had the slowest aging rates in Ontario, their median ages increasing 2.2 years, 2.3 years and 2.4 years, respectively. These increases, although modest at the provincial level, remain slightly higher than the increases observed for Canada as a whole.

Regional portrait: Prairies

Prairie ERs post the strongest population increases in Canada

In the Prairie provinces³ between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, the strongest population increase occurred in the Calgary ER (Alta.) (+22.6 per thousand). The second and third highest population increases in the Prairies also occurred in Alberta, namely in Edmonton (+22.0 per thousand) and Red Deer (+17.1 per thousand). In the ranking of the strongest annual population growth rates among the 76 ERs in Canada, these three regions were surpassed only by Nunavut (+22.9 per thousand).

The ERs in the Prairies differed greatly from those in the rest of Canada because of the vitality of their population growth. Eight of Canada's 10 fastest-growing ERs in the past year were Prairie ERs. Of these, three were Alberta and Saskatchewan, and two were in Manitoba.

Table 2.7
Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Prairies, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 and July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

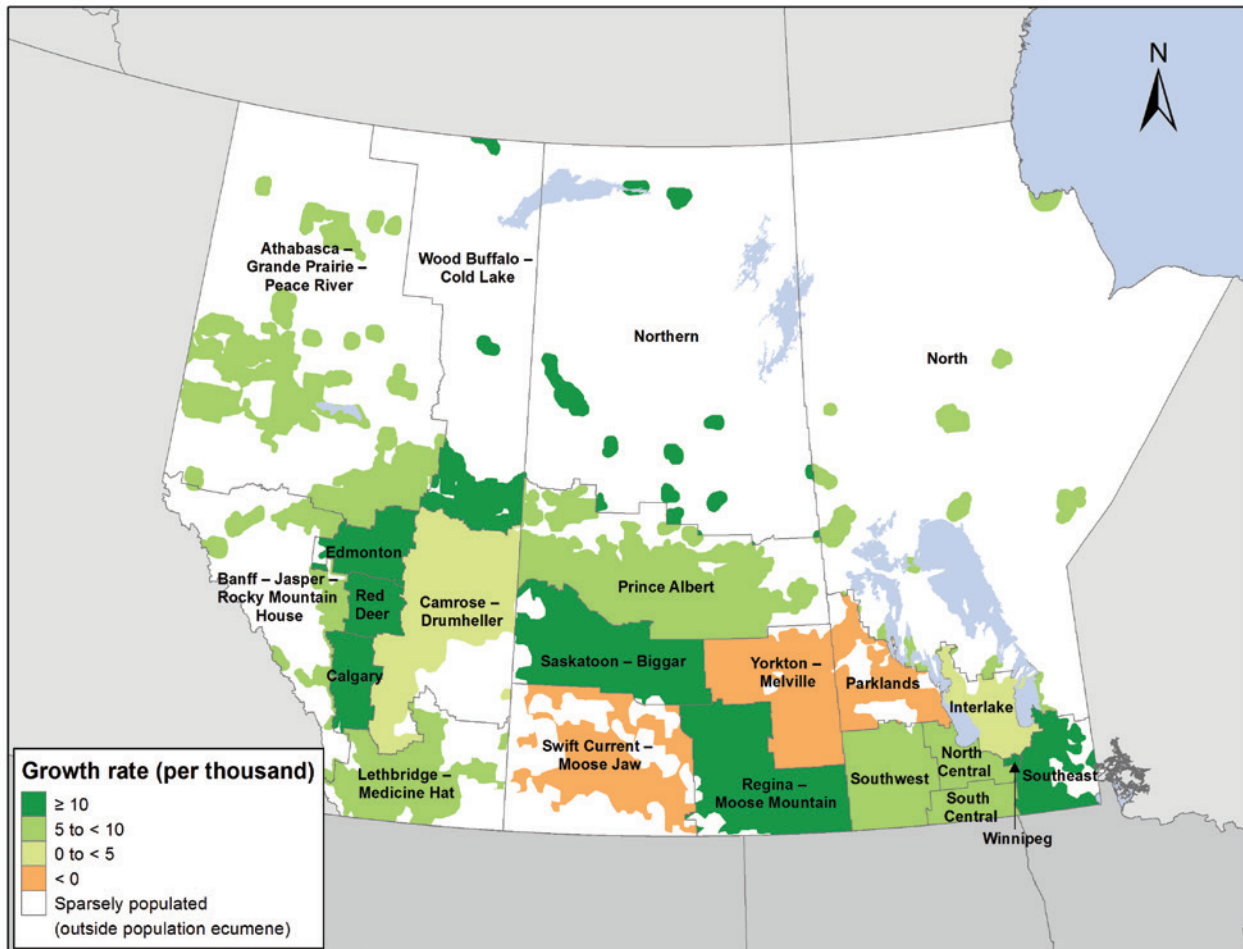
	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2010	2014	2015	2010/2015	2014/2015
	number			per thousand	
Canada	34,005,274	35,543,658	35,851,774	10.6	8.6
Prairies	6,004,928	6,523,422	6,623,472	19.6	15.2
Calgary, Alta.	1,338,030	1,510,462	1,544,936	28.7	22.6
Edmonton, Alta.	1,227,761	1,373,898	1,404,432	26.8	22.0
Red Deer, Alta.	194,215	211,691	215,332	20.6	17.1
Saskatoon--Biggar, Sask.	321,213	356,914	362,943	24.4	16.8
Southeast, Man.	104,780	112,582	114,438	17.6	16.4
Regina--Moose Mountain, Sask.	295,562	322,312	326,892	20.1	14.1
Northern, Sask.	37,751	39,694	40,225	12.7	13.3
Winnipeg, Man.	672,641	712,589	721,819	14.1	12.9
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake, Alta.	137,412	152,913	154,500	23.4	10.3
South Central, Man.	60,979	64,624	65,223	13.5	9.2
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat, Alta.	281,522	296,090	298,708	11.8	8.8
North Central, Man.	48,950	49,987	50,340	5.6	7.0
North, Man.	90,834	93,105	93,705	6.2	6.4
Southwest, Man.	109,538	113,434	114,127	8.2	6.1
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace River, Alta.	261,949	274,863	276,445	10.8	5.7
Prince Albert, Sask.	207,610	214,311	215,514	7.5	5.6
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	89,339	92,782	93,244	8.6	5.0
Interlake, Man.	90,331	92,649	93,022	5.9	4.0
Camrose--Drumheller, Alta.	202,345	208,198	208,860	6.3	3.2
Swift Current--Moose Jaw, Sask.	102,672	103,226	103,060	0.8	-1.6
Yorkton--Melville, Sask.	86,617	85,826	85,003	-3.8	-9.6
Parklands, Man.	42,877	41,272	40,704	-10.4	-13.9

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2014/2015 annual population growth rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

3. The Prairies include the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan Alberta.

Map 2.4
Population growth rates between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 by economic region (ER), Prairies



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Growth slows down in all Prairie ERs

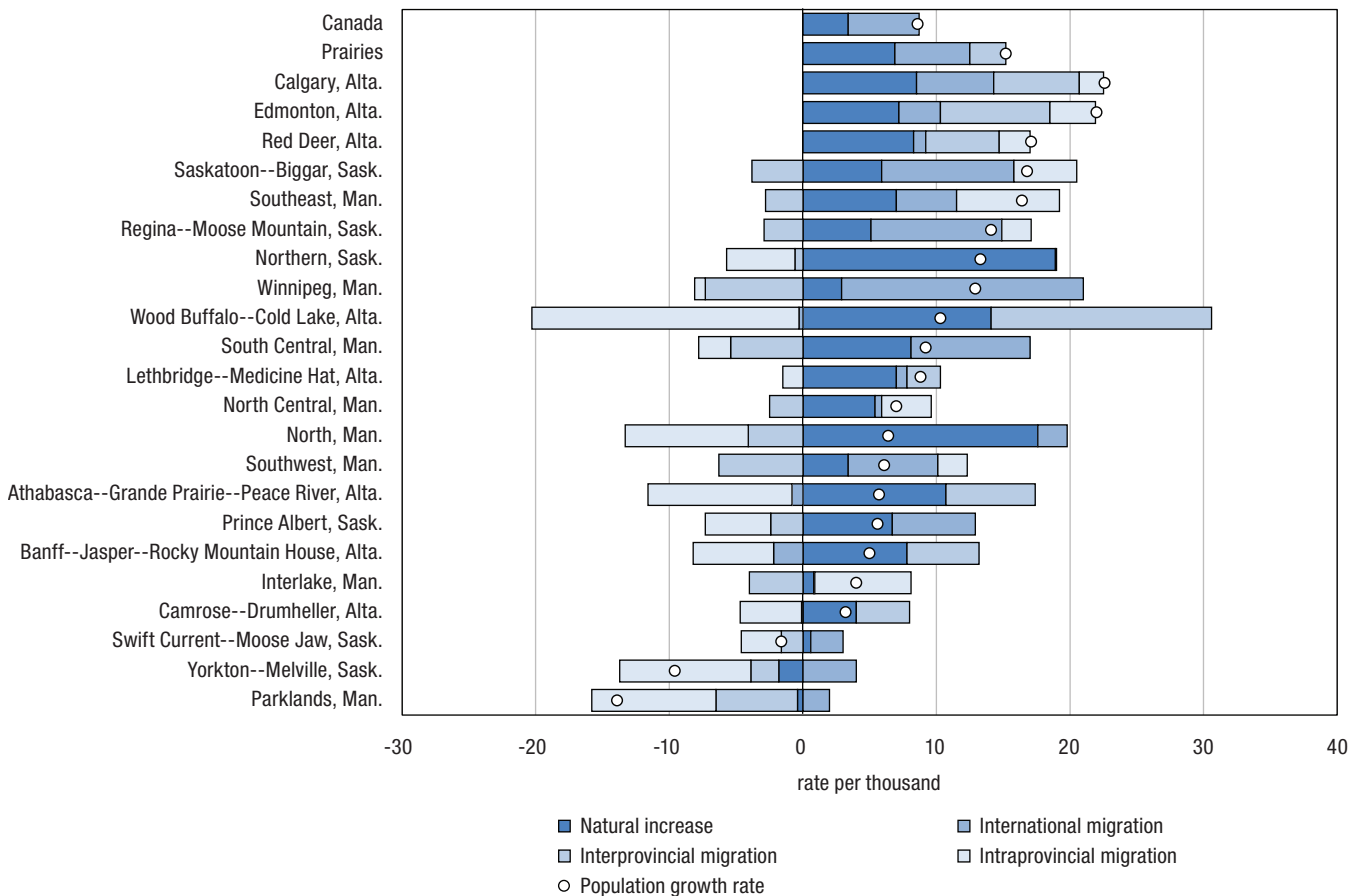
The slowdown in growth in the Prairie ERs should be noted, since, in each of the 22 ERs, growth in 2014/2015 was lower than that in 2013/2014. For example, the growth rate of the Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake ER fell from 22.4 per thousand to 10.3 per thousand. Major slowdowns in growth also occurred in Edmonton (from +33.0 per thousand to +22.0 per thousand) and Calgary (from +33.3 per thousand to +22.6 per thousand). Across Canada, only three British Columbia ERs experienced more significant growth rate declines.

Also, three Prairie ERs posted negative growth, specifically Parklands (Man.) (-13.9 per thousand), Yorkton–Melville (Sask.) (-9.6 per thousand) and Swift Current–Moose Jaw (Sask.) (-1.6 per thousand).

Migration slows down in the Prairies

In recent years, some Prairie ERs have posted some of the strongest growth in Canada. These regions benefited largely from international and interprovincial migration to increase their populations. Yet, in 2014/2015, these components slowed down or remained stable in every Prairie ER.

Chart 2.7
Factors of population growth by economic region, Prairies, 2014/2015



Note: Economic regions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In 16 of the 22 Prairie ERs, the natural increase was above the national average (+3.4 per thousand). With 1,000 births and 200 deaths, the Northern ER (Sask.) had the highest natural increase in the Prairies (+18.9 per thousand) and the second highest rate in Canada, behind Nunavut (+19.4 per thousand). In fact, of the 10 ERs with the greatest natural increase, six are in the Prairies. Conversely, Yorkton–Melville (Sask.) is the only Prairie ER in which the natural increase (-1.8 per thousand) resulted in a population decrease.

Of all the Prairie ERs, international migration had the greatest impact on the growth rate of Winnipeg (Man.) (+18.1 per thousand). This was the highest rate among the 76 ERs in Canada. The Prairie ER with the second highest rate was Saskatoon–Biggar (Sask.) (+9.9 per thousand). This contrasts with the 2013/2014 period, during which five ERs had international migration rates greater than 10 per thousand. The most significant decreases in the rate occurred in Alberta ERs, specifically Edmonton (from 12.3 per thousand to 3.1 per thousand), Calgary (from 14.7 per thousand to 5.8 per thousand), and Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (from 8.3 per thousand to -0.3 per thousand). Also, Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House was the only ER in Canada in which net international migration was significantly negative (-2.2 per thousand).

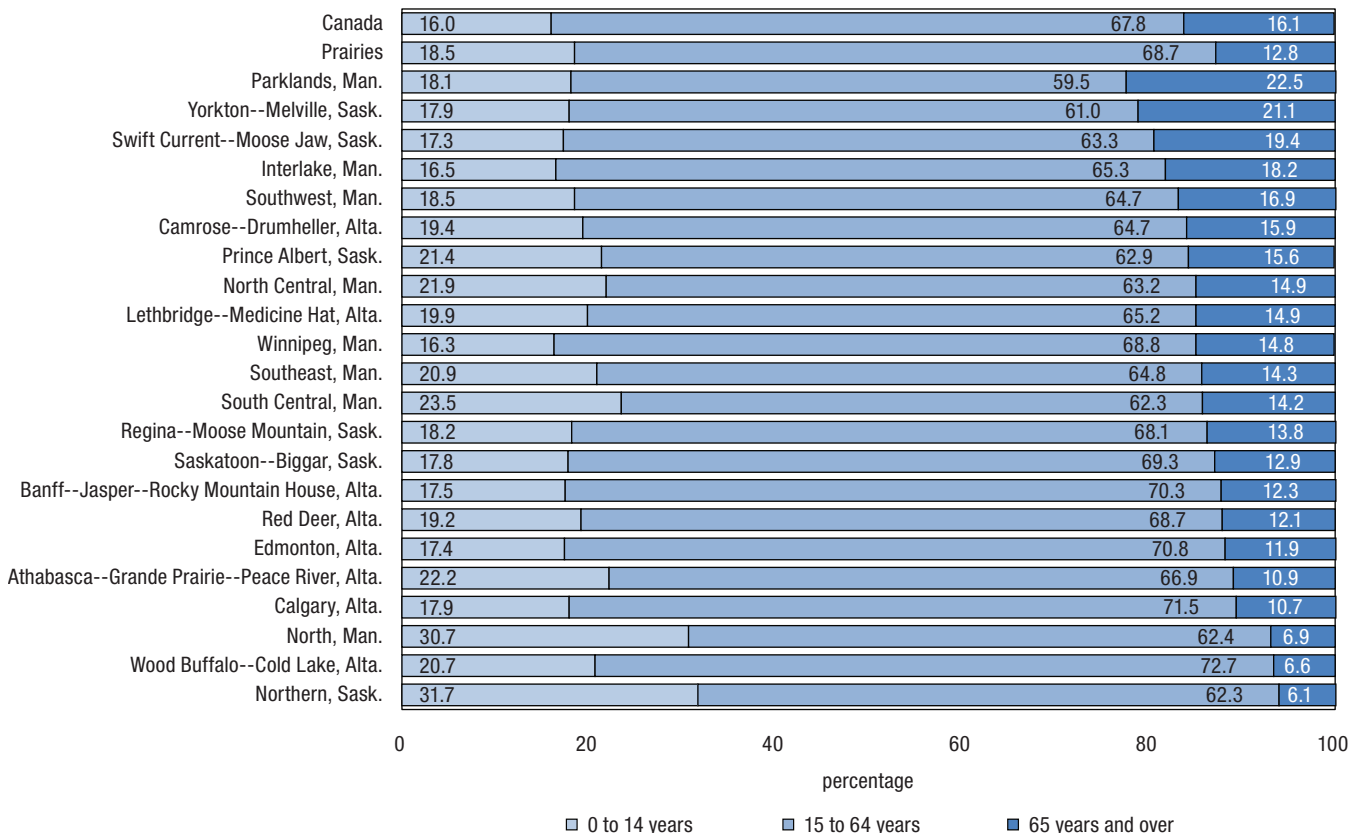
Interprovincial migration played a leading role in the growth of a number of Prairie ERs, especially in Alberta. During 2014/2015, Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (Alta.) had the highest net interprovincial migration rate (+16.5 per thousand) in Canada. Since the early 2000s, this ER has had the highest growth rates from interprovincial migration. Moreover, during 2014/2015, seven of the 10 ERs in Canada with the strongest growth from interprovincial migration were in Alberta. Despite that, all the Prairie ERs had rates less than or equal to those in 2013/2014. In addition, unlike Alberta, four Manitoba ERs were among the 10 ERs with the strongest decrease from interprovincial migration.

The intraprovincial migration rate in the Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake ER (Alta.) is the lowest in Canada (-20.0 per thousand). Conversely, Southeast (Man.) and Interlake (Man.) had the highest intraprovincial migration rates in the Prairies, at 7.7 per thousand and 7.2 per thousand, respectively.

Young people account for a significant proportion of the population in all Prairie ERs

On July 1, 2015, the Prairie ERs had a relatively younger age structure than the rest of Canada. First, the proportion of young persons aged 0 to 14 was above the national average in all 22 Prairie ERs. In addition, the proportion of persons aged 65 and older was below the Canadian average in most of the ERs (17 of 22). Finally, only four ERs in this part of Canada had more persons aged 65 and older than persons 0 to 14 years (Parklands, Man.; Yorkton–Melville, Sask.; Swift Current–Moose Jaw, Sask.; and Interlake, Man.).

Chart 2.8
Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Prairies, July 1, 2015



Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and over. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

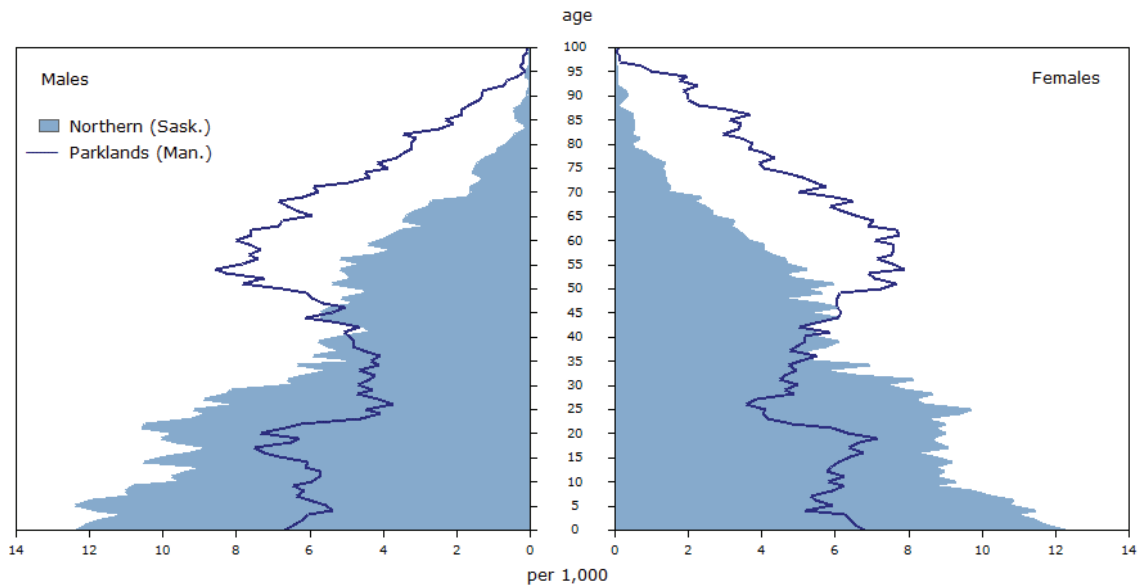
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In the Prairies, the Northern ER (Sask.) stood out because of its large proportion of children between 0 and 14 years (31.7%), the largest proportion among all ERs in Canada. This ER also had the smallest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (6.1%) among the 10 provinces. The smallest proportion of young people aged 0 to 14 years among Prairie ERs was in Winnipeg (Man.), at 16.3%, which was still above the national average (16.0%).

The age structures of the ERs of Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (Alta.) and Calgary (Alta.) stood out for the relatively smaller proportion of the 65-and-older age group and for the sizable proportion of the working-age population (15 to 64 years). With 72.7% of the population between 15 and 64 years in Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (Alta.) and 71.5% in Calgary (Alta.), these proportions were the highest in the Prairies (68.7%) and among the highest in Canada (67.8%).

Figure 2.4

Age pyramid for the ER with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Parklands, Man.) and the ER with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Northern, Sask.), Prairies, for July 1, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 2.4 compares the Prairie ERs with the youngest population (Northern, Sask.) and the oldest population (Parklands, Man.). The very wide base of the pyramid for the Northern ER shows the large number of young people in its population. Conversely, the pyramid for the Parklands ER shows the predominance of older age groups compared with other age groups, especially those 50 years and older. This ER also stands out for the relatively low proportion of individuals aged 20 to 40 years.

Table 2.8
Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Prairies, July 1, 2005 and 2015

	Median age in 2005	Median age in 2015	Variation 2005 / 2015
		years	
Canada	38.6	40.5	1.9
Prairies	36.2	36.5	0.4
Interlake, Man.	41.3	44.6	3.3
Parklands, Man.	42.9	45.6	2.7
Northern, Sask.	22.8	25.0	2.1
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	35.6	37.5	1.9
Red Deer, Alta.	34.7	35.9	1.2
Swift Current--Moose Jaw, Sask.	42.2	43.3	1.1
Calgary, Alta.	35.4	36.5	1.1
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace River, Alta.	33.1	34.2	1.0
Camrose--Drumheller, Alta.	38.7	39.4	0.7
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat, Alta.	35.9	36.5	0.6
North Central, Man.	36.9	37.5	0.5
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake, Alta.	32.4	32.9	0.5
Southeast, Man.	37.2	37.6	0.4
Winnipeg, Man.	37.9	38.2	0.3
Yorkton--Melville, Sask.	44.1	44.4	0.3
Edmonton, Alta.	35.9	36.0	0.2
North, Man.	26.4	26.4	0.0
Prince Albert, Sask.	37.2	37.1	-0.1
Saskatoon--Biggar, Sask.	36.1	35.6	-0.4
South Central, Man.	34.8	34.4	-0.5
Regina--Moose Mountain, Sask.	37.7	36.9	-0.8
Southwest, Man.	39.9	38.4	-1.4

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2005/2015 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Populations in Prairie ERs are aging at a slower pace than in the rest of Canada

Between July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2015, the increase in the median age of the population was lower in 19 of the 22 Prairie ERs than in Canada as a whole (+1.9 years). Five Prairie ERs even had a slight decline in median age during this 10-year period, with Southwest (Man.) posting the largest decrease (-1.4 years).

Only four of the 22 ERs had a median age greater than that in Canada on July 1, 2015. The highest median age among these regions was 45.6 years, in Parklands (Man.). By contrast, the Northern (Sask.) and Northern (Man.) ERs recorded the lowest median ages in the 10 Canadian provinces, namely 25.0 years and 26.4 years, respectively.

Regional portrait: British Columbia

Strong population growth in southern British Columbia

Of British Columbia’s eight ERs, three recorded a population increase and four recorded a decrease between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015. The ERs of Thompson–Okanagan (+14.5 per thousand), Lower Mainland–Southwest (+12.0 per thousand) and Vancouver Island and Coast (+9.2 per thousand) recorded significant population increases, considering that the growth for all three was greater than that of Canada as a whole (+8.6 per thousand).

For Thompson–Okanagan and Vancouver Island and Coast, the growth had accelerated significantly in comparison with the growth rate in the last five-year period, which was 6.5 per thousand and 5.8 per thousand, respectively. In addition, with 2,876,800 inhabitants (61.4% of the province’s population), Lower Mainland–Southwest was the second most populous ER in Canada, behind Toronto.

Table 2.9
Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, British Columbia, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 and July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

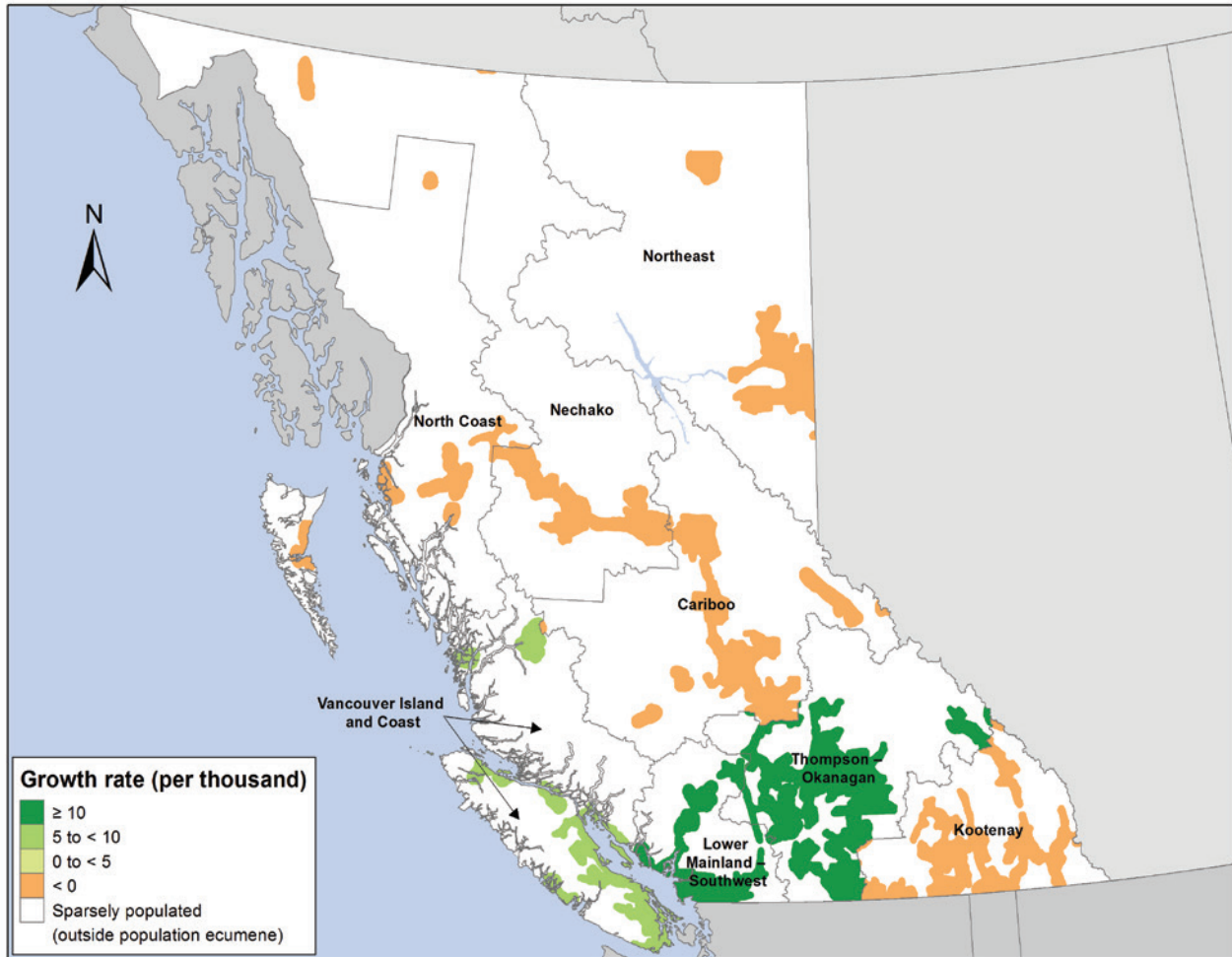
	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2010	2014	2015	2010/2015	2014/2015
	number			per thousand	
Canada	34,005,274	35,543,658	35,851,774	10.6	8.6
British Columbia	4,465,924	4,638,415	4,683,139	9.5	9.6
Thompson--Okanagan, B.C.	528,106	537,664	545,503	6.5	14.5
Lower Mainland--Southwest, B.C.	2,693,771	2,842,423	2,876,777	13.1	12.0
Vancouver Island and Coast, B.C.	771,206	786,539	793,823	5.8	9.2
Kootenay, B.C.	148,997	148,474	148,354	-0.9	-0.8
Nechako, B.C.	40,642	40,072	39,906	-3.7	-4.2
Northeast, B.C.	67,338	69,455	68,595	3.7	-12.5
North Coast, B.C.	58,050	57,316	56,356	-5.9	-16.9
Cariboo, B.C.	157,814	156,472	153,825	-5.1	-17.1

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2014/2015 annual population growth rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 2.5

Population growth rates between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 by economic region (ER), British Columbia



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

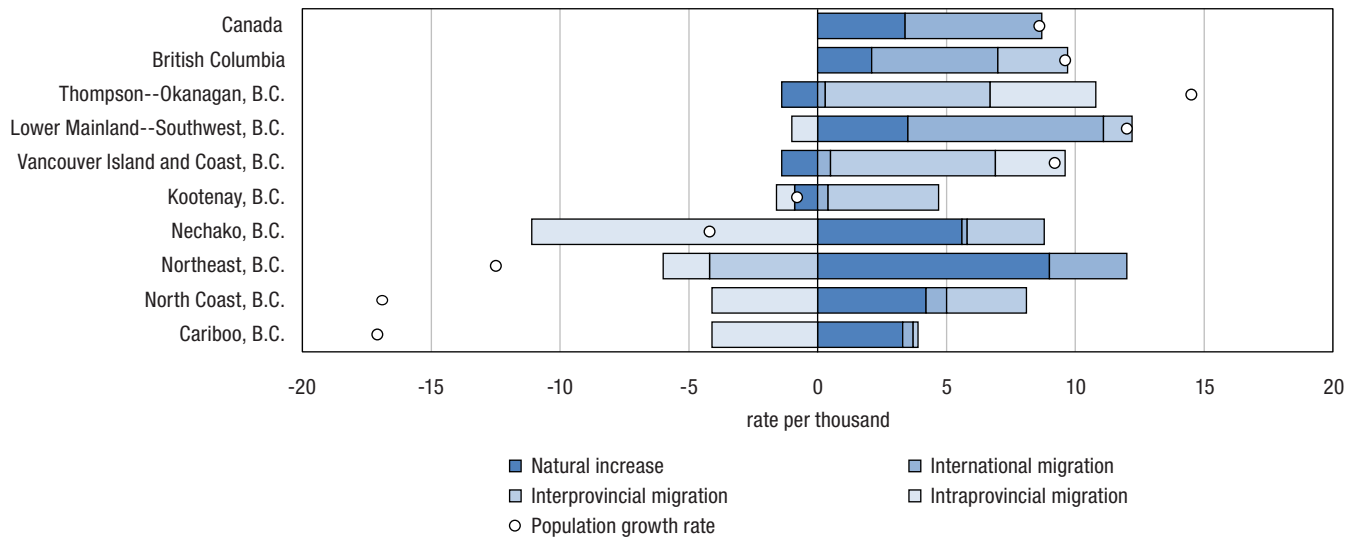
Several ERs post population losses

The five other ERs in the province had negative or neutral growth in 2014/2015. For three of the ERs, there was a major slowdown in growth. In fact, no ER in Canada had a greater growth rate decrease between 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 than the North Coast ER (from +4.2 to -16.9 per thousand), Northeast ER (from +6.4 to -12.5 per thousand) and Cariboo ER (from +0.1 to -17.1 per thousand). The growth rates of Cariboo and North Coast in 2014/2015 were the two lowest of the 76 ERs in Canada.

Different types of migration affect growth in British Columbia

Of the three ERs whose populations increased, two were mainly boosted by interprovincial migration (Thompson–Okanagan, and Vancouver Island and Coast), while the main driver of growth in Lower Mainland–Southwest was international migration. Intraprovincial migration was the main reason for population decreases in declining ERs, except for Northwest, where interprovincial migration was the main factor.

Chart 2.9
Factors of population growth by economic region, British Columbia, 2014/2015



Note: Economic regions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate. With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created or based on the population estimates provided by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The Northeast ER posted the strongest natural increase in the province (+9.0 per thousand). Conversely, natural increase rate was -1.4 per thousand in the Vancouver Island and Coast ER and Thompson--Okanagan ER.

Among the ERs in British Columbia, international migration was at its highest in Lower Mainland--Southwest (+7.6 per thousand). This ER's net international migration of 22,700 accounted for 96.0% of the provincial total. In the remaining seven ERs, the international migration growth rate remained below the national average (+5.3 per thousand). The only other region with significant net international migration was Northeast (+3.0 per thousand).

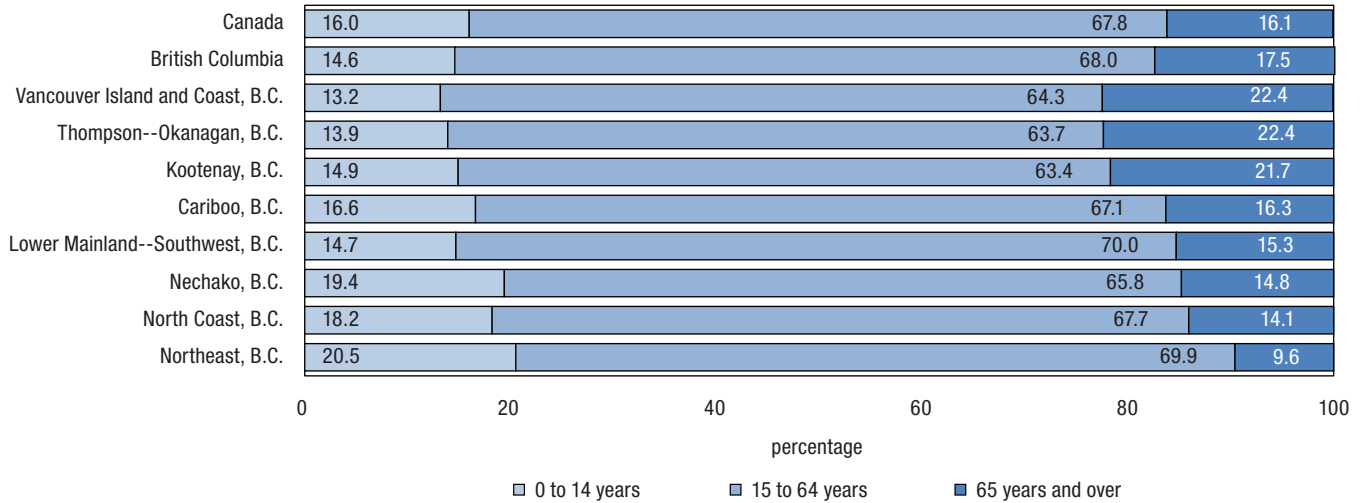
Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, net interprovincial migration was positive in six of the eight ERs in British Columbia. The highest interprovincial migration growth rates were in the Vancouver Island and Coast ER and Thompson--Okanagan ER (+6.4 per thousand each). These two ERs and the Kootenay ER were among the 10 ERs with the strongest growth from interprovincial migration in Canada, along with seven Alberta ERs.

Net intraprovincial migration was negative or stable in six of the eight ERs. The most significant losses were in ERs in the northwestern part of the province, namely Nechako (-11.1 per thousand) and Cariboo and North Coast (-4.1 per thousand). The only ER in Canada with a greater decrease than Nechako's was Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake (Alta.). The British Columbia ERs that benefited from internal migration were Thompson--Okanagan (+4.1 per thousand) and Vancouver Island and Coast (+2.7 per thousand).

ERs in northern B.C. are younger than ERs in southern B.C.

The ERs in the northern part of the province stood out sharply from those in the southern part with respect to the population's age structure. On July 1, 2015, the three northernmost ERs in British Columbia (North Coast, Nechako and Northeast) were the only ones in the province where the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years was above the Canadian average and the proportion of persons aged 65 and older was below the Canadian average. The ERs in southern British Columbia were generally older, with more people aged 65 and older than people aged 0 to 14 years, except for Lower Mainland-Southwest, where they accounted for roughly the same proportions.

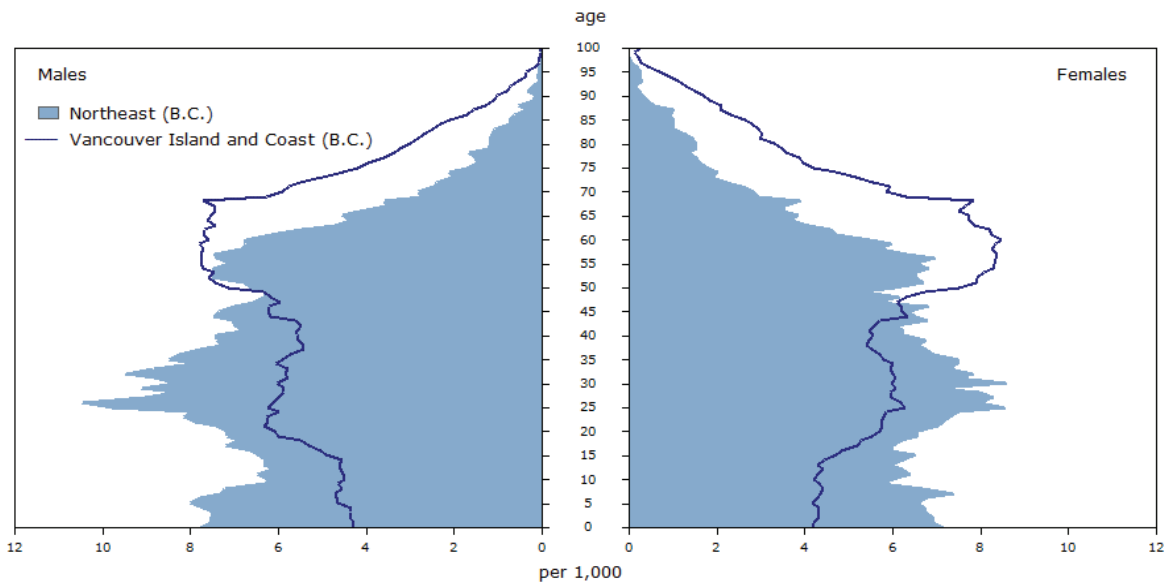
Chart 2.10
Distribution of population by age group and economic region, British Columbia, July 1, 2015



Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and over. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The Vancouver Island and Coast ER and Thompson–Okanagan ER had the largest proportions of persons 65 years and older in the province (22.4%). By contrast, this age group accounted for only 9.6% of the population of the Northeast ER, which stood out also because it had a large proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (20.5%). In British Columbia, the lowest proportion of young people aged 0 to 14 was in Vancouver Island and Coast (13.2%).

Figure 2.5
Age pyramid for the ER with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Vancouver Island and Coast, B.C.) and the ER with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Northeast, B.C.), British Columbia, for July 1, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 2.5 compares the age pyramids of the British Columbia ERs with the oldest population (Vancouver Island and Coast) and the youngest population (Northeast). In Northeast, the age group representing the largest proportion of the population was 25 to 29 years, compared with 55 to 59 years for Vancouver Island and Coast. Accordingly, the top of the age pyramid for Vancouver Island and Coast is wider than that of Northeast, while the base of the pyramid for Northeast is wider, indicating greater aging in Vancouver Island and Coast. The main reason for this is the natural decrease that prevails in Vancouver Island and Coast and the high birth rate in Northeast.

Table 2.10
Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, British Columbia, July 1, 2005 and 2015

	Median age in 2005	Median age in 2015	Variation 2005 / 2015
	years		
Canada	38.6	40.5	1.9
British Columbia	39.7	42.0	2.3
Nechako, B.C.	36.2	40.5	4.3
Vancouver Island and Coast, B.C.	43.1	46.8	3.7
Cariboo, B.C.	38.4	42.1	3.7
Kootenay, B.C.	43.6	47.3	3.6
Thompson--Okanagan, B.C.	43.4	46.8	3.4
North Coast, B.C.	37.1	40.0	2.9
Lower Mainland--Southwest, B.C.	38.1	40.1	2.0
Northeast, B.C.	33.4	34.2	0.8

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2005/2015 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Most ERs aging faster than in all of Canada

Between July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2015, the median age increased 0.8 year in the Northeast ER, the lowest median age in British Columbia (34.2 years). In every other British Columbia ERs, the median age of the population increased faster than in all of Canada (+1.9 year). Population aging was fastest in the Nechako ER, with a median age increase of +4.3 years.

Regional portrait: Territories

Because all three territories are made up of a single economic region, the regional portrait of territories will consider census divisions (CDs) in this analysis.

Steady population growth for the three Nunavut census divisions

In Canada's three territories, the highest population growth in 2014/2015 was mainly in the census divisions (CDs) of Nunavut. The Keewatin CD (Nvt.) recorded the strongest population growth of the 10 CDs in the Canadian territories (+25.0 per thousand). It was followed by the CDs of Baffin (Nvt.), Region 4 (Fort Simpson, N.W.T.) and Kitikmeot (Nvt.), with annual population increases of 24.7 per thousand, 14.5 per thousand and 14.3 per thousand, respectively.

Table 2.11

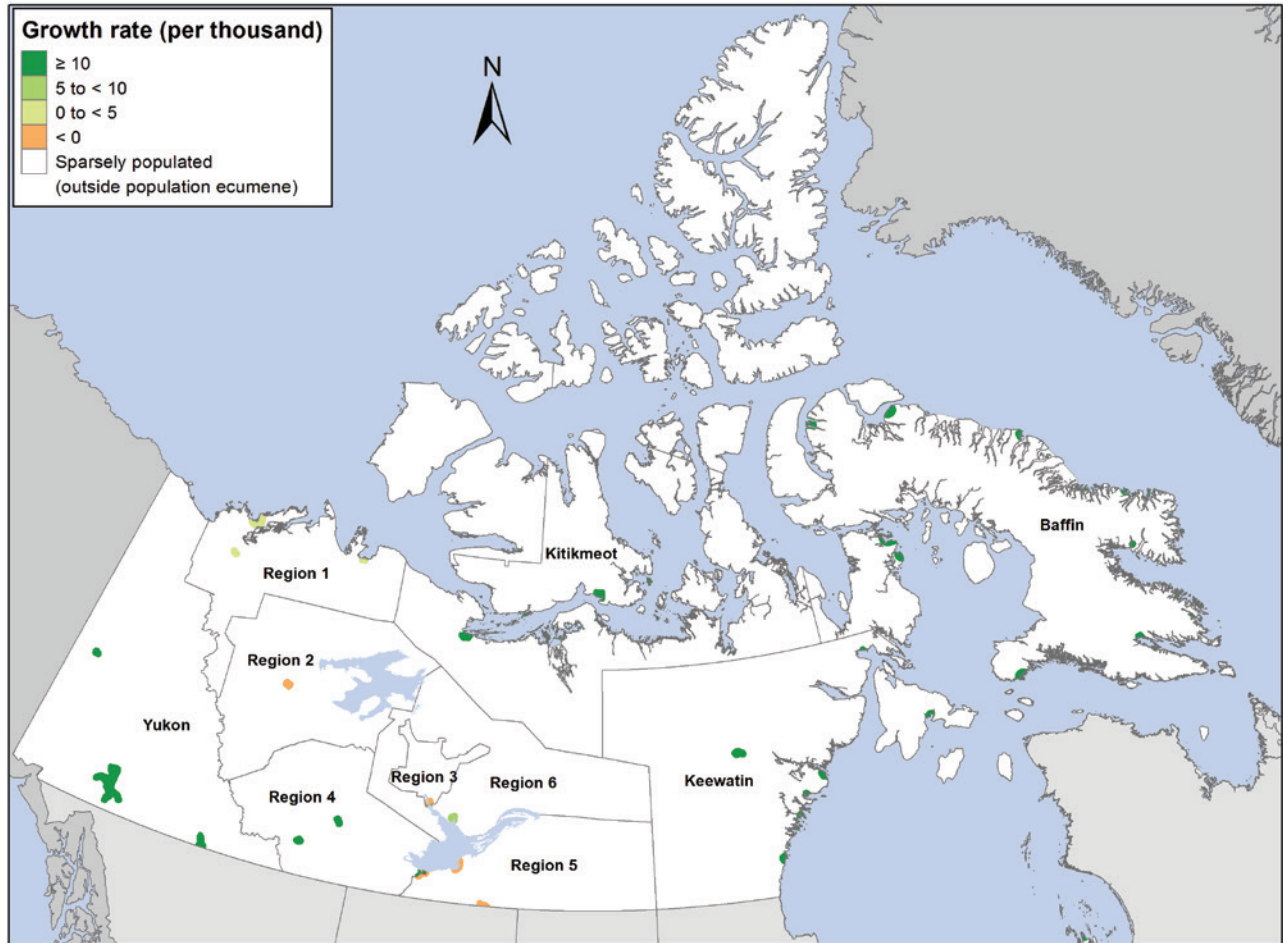
Population estimates and growth rates of census divisions, territories, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 and July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2010	2014	2015	2010/2015	2014/2015
	number			per thousand	
Canada	34,005,274	35,543,658	35,851,774	10.6	8.6
Territories	111,227	117,053	118,435	12.6	11.7
Keewatin, Nvt.	9,434	10,481	10,746	26.0	25.0
Baffin, Nvt.	17,767	19,053	19,530	18.9	24.7
Region 4, N.W.T.	3,373	3,434	3,484	6.5	14.5
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	6,152	6,549	6,643	15.3	14.3
Yukon, Y.T.	34,596	36,990	37,428	15.7	11.8
Region 6, N.W.T.	20,315	21,049	21,180	8.3	6.2
Region 1, N.W.T.	7,010	6,914	6,946	-1.8	4.6
Region 5, N.W.T.	7,244	7,261	7,214	-0.8	-6.5
Region 3, N.W.T.	2,844	2,862	2,836	-0.6	-9.1
Region 2, N.W.T.	2,492	2,460	2,428	-5.2	-13.1

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 2014/2015 annual population growth rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 2.6
Population growth rates between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 by census division (CD), territories



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

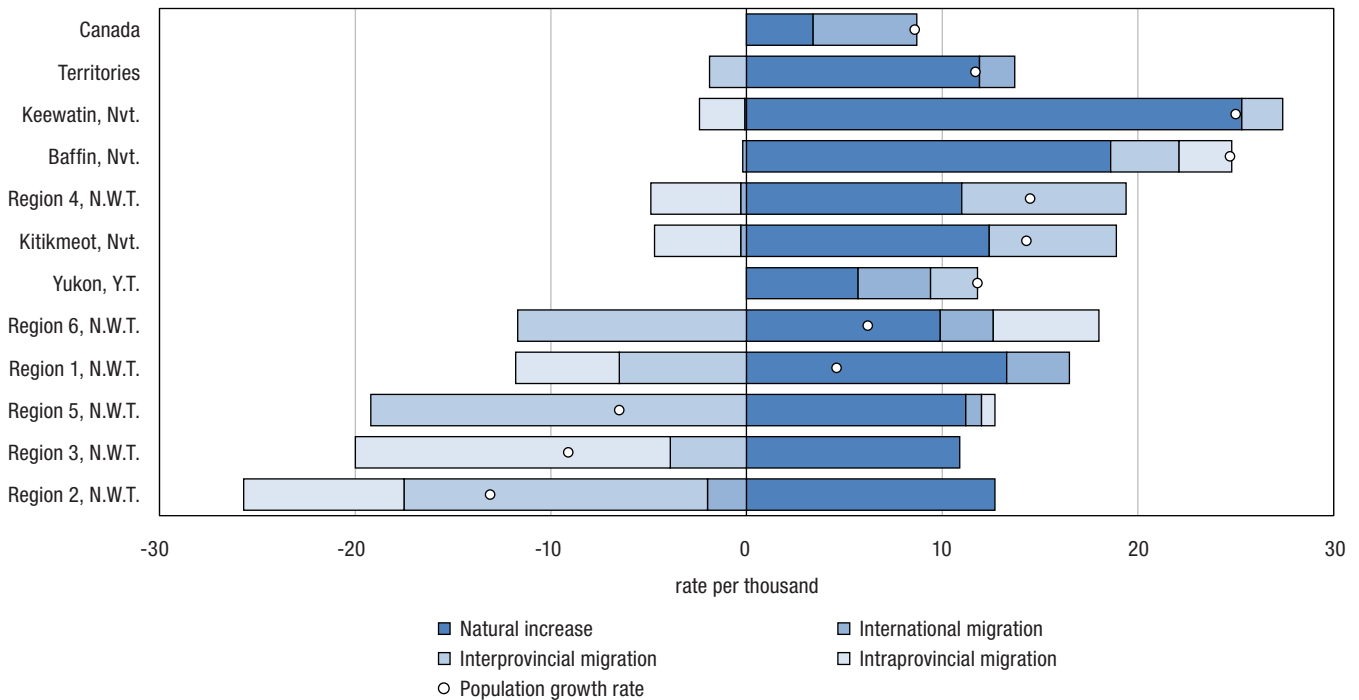
Three CDs in the Northwest Territories have experienced population losses

In the territories, three out of 10 CDs recorded significant population decreases. All these CDs were in the Northwest Territories. Region 2 (Norman Wells, N.W.T.), with a population growth rate of -13.1 per thousand, had the largest population decrease. Region 3 (Behchokò, N.W.T.) and Region 5 (Hay River, N.W.T.) were the two other CDs in Canada’s territories that posted a population decrease, with growth rates of -9.1 per thousand and -6.5 per thousand, respectively.

Many more births than deaths is the main reason for population growth in CDs in the territories

Natural increase was the main driver of growth in each CD in Canada’s territories between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015. Population decreases in CDs in the territories during this period were mainly attributable to negative net interprovincial migration (Region 2 and Region 5) or to negative net intraprovincial migration (Region 3).

Chart 2.11
Factors of population growth by census division, territories, 2014/2015



Note: Census divisions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

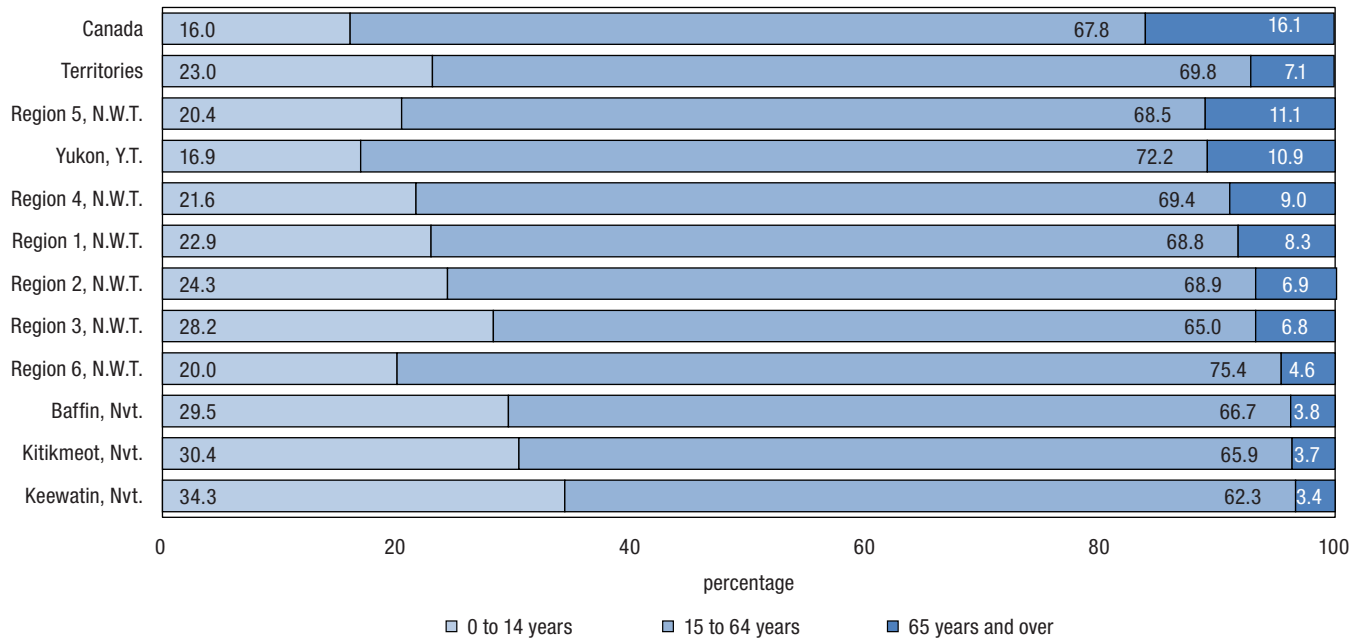
The number of births largely exceeded the number of deaths in each CD in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and Yukon. In fact, the natural increase of all the CDs in the territories was above the national average (+3.4 per thousand). The Keewatin CD (Nvt.) recorded the highest natural increase (+25.3 per thousand) of all the CDs in Canada. The lowest natural increase in the territories was in Yukon (+5.7 per thousand), but it was still significantly higher than the national average.

Interprovincial migration varied greatly among the CDs in the territories. All the Nunavut CDs recorded gains in their population exchanges with other provinces and territories and Region 4 (N.W.T.) was the CD with the greatest net interprovincial migration (+8.4 per thousand) in all the territories. Conversely, all the other CDs in the Northwest Territories posted negative interprovincial migration. The greatest decrease from interprovincial migration was in Region 5 (N.W.T.), with a rate of -19.2 per thousand.

A much younger age structure in CDs in the territories than in the rest of Canada

On July 1, 2015, the proportion of persons aged 65 and older did not surpass 10% in eight of the 10 CDs in the territories and always remained below the national average of 16.1%. Moreover, the number of persons under the age of 15 was twice that of persons aged 65 and older in all the CDs in the territories, except for Yukon and Region 5 (N.W.T.), which nevertheless had more young people than seniors.

Chart 2.12
Distribution of population by age group and census division, territories, July 1, 2015

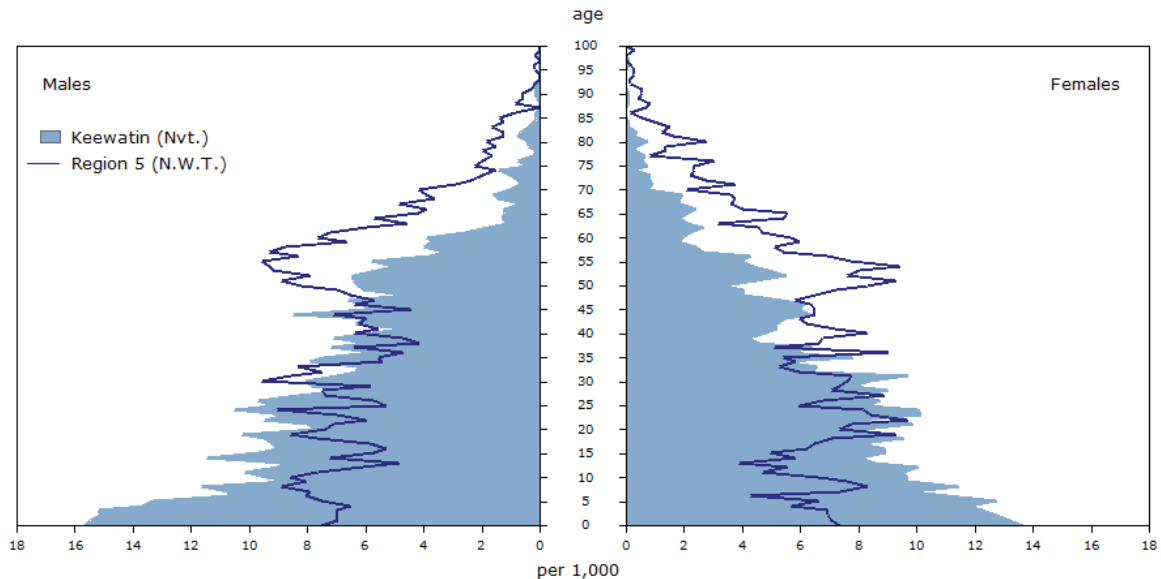


Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and over. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

More than one-third of the population of the Keewatin CD (Nvt.), was less than 15 years of age on July 1, 2014, the largest proportion (34.3%) of all CDs in Canada. This CD also had the second lowest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (3.4%) in the country. In other words, the Keewatin CD (Nvt.) had 10 times more young people aged 0 to 14 than persons aged 65 and older. Young people aged 0 to 14 represented more than 30% of the population of another CD, Kitikmeot (Nvt.), with a proportion of 30.4%.

Figure 2.6

Age pyramid for the CD with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Region 5, N.W.T.) and the CD with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Keewatin, Nvt.), territories, for July 1, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 2.6 compares the CDs with the youngest population (Keewatin, Nvt.) and the oldest population (Region 5, N.W.T.) in the territories. The proportion of children in Keewatin (Nvt.) is considerably larger than in Region 5 (N.W.T.), as demonstrated by the thickness of the base of the population pyramid of Keewatin. This is primarily due to higher levels of fertility and mortality in that CD. Also, for Region 5 (N.W.T.), the top of the pyramid, which is larger than that of Keewatin, indicates an older age structure.

Table 2.12

Median age and variation of median age for census divisions, territories, July 1, 2005 and 2015

	Median age in 2005	Median age in 2015	Variation 2005 / 2015
		years	
Canada	38.6	40.5	1.9
Territories	30.4	32.4	2.0
Region 5, N.W.T.	31.7	36.0	4.4
Region 1, N.W.T.	28.4	31.5	3.1
Region 4, N.W.T.	31.8	34.6	2.8
Baffin, Nvt.	24.5	27.2	2.7
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	22.7	25.4	2.6
Keewatin, Nvt.	21.4	23.7	2.3
Region 6, N.W.T.	31.6	33.8	2.2
Yukon, Y.T.	37.4	39.2	1.8
Region 2, N.W.T.	28.5	30.0	1.5
Region 3, N.W.T.	31.5	27.2	-4.4

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 2005/2015 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The population in most CDs in the territories is aging at a similar rate than in Canada

Although the median age of the population in each CD in the territories is lower than in the rest of Canada, population aging between 2005 and 2015 is taking place at a similar pace to that of the whole country, except for Region 3 (N.W.T.), where the median age went from 31.5 years to 27.2 years (-4.4 years).

Also, the three CDs in the territories in which the population was aging the fastest were in the Northwest Territories. The greatest increase in median age between July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2015, occurred in Region 5 (N.W.T.), which increased from 31.7 years to 36.0 years (+4.4 years).

Summary table

Table 2.13
Population and demographic factors of growth by economic region, provinces and territories

	2014/2015						
	Population 2015 (July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
Newfoundland and Labrador	527,756	-551	636	-1,398	0	-762	-1,313
Avalon Peninsula	277,701	82	585	-578	1,125	1,132	1,214
South Coast--Burin Peninsula	36,279	-132	-5	-54	-379	-438	-570
West Coast--Northern Peninsula--Labrador	105,631	21	77	-651	-433	-1,007	-986
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista Bay	108,145	-522	-21	-115	-313	-449	-971
Prince Edward Island	146,447	90	1,438	-1,243	0	195	285
Nova Scotia	943,002	-562	2,463	-1,286	0	1,177	615
Cape Breton	132,092	-631	105	-340	-530	-765	-1,396
North Shore	154,375	-411	127	-434	-309	-616	-1,027
Annapolis Valley	124,890	-32	119	-188	-123	-192	-224
Southern	113,777	-485	107	-163	-497	-553	-1,038
Halifax	417,868	997	2,005	-161	1,459	3,303	4,300
New Brunswick	753,871	-287	2,380	-2,800	0	-420	-707
Campbellton--Miramichi	153,044	-485	65	-297	-824	-1,056	-1,541
Moncton--Richibucto	212,331	121	902	-280	997	1,619	1,740
Saint John--St. Stephen	170,682	1	496	-1,184	-248	-936	-935
Fredericton--Oromocto	140,127	227	839	-723	453	569	796
Edmundston--Woodstock	77,687	-151	78	-316	-378	-616	-767
Quebec	8,263,600	21,600	41,771	-14,656	0	27,115	48,715
Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine	91,786	-333	34	-103	-576	-645	-550
Bas-Saint-Laurent	199,577	-187	10	-53	-485	-528	-589
Capitale-Nationale	737,455	1,317	2,457	-701	2,487	4,243	4,678
Chaudière-Appalaches	421,832	1,344	230	-232	-63	-65	2,089
Estrie	322,099	663	993	-447	637	1,183	1,468
Centre-du-Québec	240,872	403	209	-143	446	512	1,104
Montérégie	1,520,094	4,668	3,983	-2,513	4,162	5,632	11,283
Montréal	1,999,795	6,298	28,463	-7,352	-12,189	8,922	14,339
Laval	425,225	1,505	2,583	-777	710	2,516	3,492
Lanaudière	496,086	1,731	384	-313	2,135	2,206	3,726
Laurentides	592,683	1,558	383	-459	4,124	4,048	6,520
Outaouais	385,579	1,447	1,438	-1,084	410	764	2,243
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	147,700	454	73	-57	-407	-391	-212
Mauricie	266,907	-507	364	-130	380	614	324
Saguenay--Lac-Saint-Jean	277,209	369	111	-184	-669	-742	-432
Côte-Nord	93,932	325	47	-118	-756	-827	-1,223
Nord-du-Québec	44,769	545	9	10	-346	-327	455
Ontario	13,792,052	44,068	79,060	-8,763	0	70,297	114,365
Ottawa	1,330,414	3,712	3,759	1,867	1,278	6,904	10,615
Kingston--Pembroke	469,876	-283	-115	317	1,234	1,436	1,153
Muskoka--Kawartha	382,685	-1,061	82	-798	3,098	2,382	1,321
Toronto	6,429,736	34,611	67,106	-3,178	-23,436	40,492	75,104
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie	1,313,473	4,362	2,100	-1,735	9,285	9,650	14,012
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula	1,457,325	1,459	3,225	-1,603	7,732	9,354	10,813
London	671,910	1,786	1,515	-841	2,200	2,874	4,660
Windsor--Sarnia	638,816	385	1,270	-845	-659	-234	151
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula	299,965	-164	37	-399	356	-6	-170
Northeast	558,765	-963	38	-1,039	-835	-1,836	-2,799
Northwest	239,087	224	43	-509	-253	-719	-495
Manitoba	1,293,378	5,764	15,131	-7,759	0	7,372	13,136
Southeast	114,438	794	513	-320	869	1,062	1,856
South Central	65,223	527	579	-348	-159	72	599
Southwest	114,127	387	768	-715	253	306	693
North Central	50,340	270	25	-126	184	83	353

Table 2.13

Population and demographic factors of growth by economic region, provinces and territories (continued)

	2014/2015						Total net migration	Total growth
	Population 2015 (July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	number		
Winnipeg	721,819	2,085	12,957	-5,242	-570	7,145	9,230	
Interlake	93,022	75	6	-375	667	298	373	
Parklands	40,704	-17	80	-248	-383	-551	-568	
North	93,705	1,643	203	-385	-861	-1,043	600	
Saskatchewan	1,133,637	5,878	8,676	-3,200	0	5,476	11,354	
Regina--Moose Mountain	326,892	1,651	3,186	-956	699	2,929	4,580	
Swift Current--Moose Jaw	103,060	66	244	-165	-311	-232	-166	
Saskatoon--Biggar	362,943	2,114	3,572	-1,360	1,703	3,915	6,029	
Yorkton--Melville	85,003	-151	345	-182	-835	-672	-823	
Prince Albert	215,514	1,442	1,326	-514	-1,051	-239	1,203	
Northern	40,225	756	3	-23	-205	-225	531	
Alberta	4,196,457	33,581	13,058	28,921	0	41,979	75,560	
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat	298,708	2,087	231	757	-457	531	2,618	
Camrose--Drumheller	208,860	827	-27	824	-962	-165	662	
Calgary	1,544,936	13,008	8,815	9,826	2,825	21,466	34,474	
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House	93,244	729	-208	501	-560	-267	462	
Red Deer	215,332	1,782	193	1,165	501	1,859	3,641	
Edmonton	1,404,432	10,039	4,331	11,455	4,709	20,495	30,534	
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace River	276,445	2,938	-229	1,856	-2,983	-1,356	1,582	
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake	154,500	2,171	-48	2,537	-3,073	-584	1,587	
British Columbia	4,683,139	9,690	22,621	12,413	0	35,034	44,724	
Vancouver Island and Coast	793,823	-1,115	368	5,095	2,166	7,629	7,284	
Lower Mainland--Southwest	2,876,777	10,098	21,718	3,183	-2,845	22,056	34,354	
Thompson--Okanagan	545,503	-747	162	3,470	2,216	5,848	7,839	
Kootenay	148,354	-133	57	634	-107	584	-120	
Cariboo	153,825	505	62	27	-630	-541	-2,647	
North Coast	56,356	239	43	174	-232	-15	-960	
Nechako	39,906	224	7	119	-442	-316	-166	
Northeast	68,595	619	204	-289	-126	-211	-860	
Yukon	37,428	211	137	90	0	227	438	
Northwest Territories	44,088	482	78	-452	0	-374	108	
Nunavut	36,919	709	-6	133	0	127	836	

Note: With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created or based on the population estimates provided by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Section 3: Census divisions

Census divisions (CDs) with the highest growth rates in the past year

Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 (2014/2015), 52% of CDs posted a positive population growth rate. Specifically, the population increased in 151 of the 293 CDs in Canada, remained stable in 18 CDs and decreased in 124 CDs. The CDs with population increases generally had larger populations than those with population decreases, their average populations in 2014/2015 being 202,400 and 35,100, respectively. The territories formed the region with the largest proportion of growing CDs (70.0%), followed by the Prairies (61.7%) and Ontario (61.2%).

For the rest of this analysis, a rate higher than -1 per thousand and lower than 1 per thousand is considered to be nil or low. Rates are based on the ratio of the number of events during the period (t, t+x) to the average of the populations at the beginning and end of the period. Five-year rates are annualized. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect trend analysis.

Table 3.1

Population estimates and growth rates for the ten census divisions with the highest growth, Canada, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 and July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2010	2014	2015	2010/2015	2014/2015
	number			per thousand	
Mirabel, Que.	41,065	46,974	48,954	35.1	41.3
Central Okanagan, B.C.	181,388	191,190	197,287	16.8	31.4
La Jacques-Cartier, Que.	35,962	40,358	41,494	28.6	27.8
Keewatin, Nvt.	9,434	10,481	10,746	26.0	25.0
Baffin, Nvt.	17,767	19,053	19,530	18.9	24.7
Division No. 10, Man.	10,686	11,625	11,902	21.5	23.5
Division No. 2, Man.	65,252	72,217	73,891	24.8	22.9
Division No. 6, Alta.	1,338,030	1,510,462	1,544,936	28.7	22.6
Division No. 11, Alta.	1,227,761	1,373,898	1,404,432	26.8	22.0
Fraser Valley, B.C.	281,412	294,655	301,097	13.5	21.6

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 2014/2015 annual population growth rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

For a second consecutive annual period, the Mirabel CD (Que.) was in the top spot in Canada in terms of growth. Its population rose from 47,000 to 49,000 between 2014 and 2015, for an annual growth rate of 41.3 per thousand. Its intraprovincial migration rate of 24.0 per thousand, the highest of all the CDs in Canada, is the reason behind the strong growth in Mirabel. Quebec also had the third CD with the strongest growth rate, La Jacques–Cartier, at 27.8 per thousand. These CDs are located on the outskirts of Quebec’s two most populous CDs, Montréal and Québec respectively.

There was a certain slowdown in population growth in CDs in the Prairies, which had 7 of the 10 CDs with the strongest total growth in 2013/2014, but only four in 2014/2015. Moreover, the rates of the two Alberta CDs that remained among the top 10 were lower than they had been in the five last years. The growth rate of 22.6 per thousand in Division No. 6 (Calgary) in 2014/2015 was indeed lower than its annualized rate for the 2010-2015 period, which was 28.7 per thousand. The same was true in Division No. 11 (Edmonton), whose rate of 22.0 per thousand in 2014/2015 was down compared to the rate for the 2010-2015 period, which was 26.8 per thousand annually. In Manitoba, Division No. 10 (MacDonald) was ranked sixth (+23.5 per thousand) and Division No.2 (Hanover–Steinbach) was ranked seventh (+22.9 per thousand).

Two British Columbia CDs were among the 10 CDs with the strongest growth: Central Okanagan (+31.4 per thousand) ranked second, and Fraser Valley (+21.6 per thousand) ranked tenth. Lastly, Nunavut also had two CDs that posted the strongest growth, namely Keewatin, which ranked fourth (+25.0 per thousand) and Baffin, which ranked fifth (+24.7 per thousand). Keewatin was the CD with the highest level of natural increase in Canada (+25.3 per thousand).

Census divisions with the highest rates of decline in the past year

In 2014/2015, the Atlantic provinces had the largest proportion of CDs that recorded population decreases (83.0%). British Columbia also had a significant proportion (48.3%). Consequently, these regions had the most CDs among the 10 CDs with the greatest total decreases. The Atlantic, which had five CDs in this ranking in 2013/2014, still had three in 2014/2015. Notably, Guysborough (N.S.), with a rate of -32.8 per thousand, or a net loss of 245 persons, was first in Canada in terms of decline. This CD was also the one with the lowest natural increase in Canada (-12.6 per thousand). Two Newfoundland CDs also posted very low rates, namely Division No. 9 (Glenburnie–Birchy Head–Shoal Brook) and Division No. 3 (Channel–Port aux Basques), with respective rates of -25.4 per thousand and -19.0 per thousand.

Table 3.2

Population estimates and growth rates for the ten census divisions with the highest decrease, Canada, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 and July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2010	2014	2015	2010/2015	2014/2015
	number			per thousand	
Guysborough, N.S.	8,382	7,599	7,354	-26.1	-32.8
Skeena-Queen Charlotte, B.C.	19,449	18,850	18,304	-12.1	-29.4
Stikine, B.C.	644	561	546	-32.9	-27.1
Division No. 9, N.L.	17,271	16,175	15,769	-18.2	-25.4
Division No. 10, Sask.	18,009	16,907	16,506	-17.4	-24.0
Kootenay Boundary, B.C.	31,695	31,038	30,324	-8.8	-23.3
Fraser-Fort George, B.C.	93,979	94,374	92,339	-3.5	-21.8
Division No. 3, N.L.	16,689	15,822	15,524	-14.5	-19.0
Division No. 20, Man.	10,187	9,626	9,446	-15.1	-18.9
Alberni-Clayoquot, B.C.	31,767	31,030	30,502	-8.1	-17.2

Note: Census divisions are ranked in ascending order of the 2014/2015 annual population growth rate.

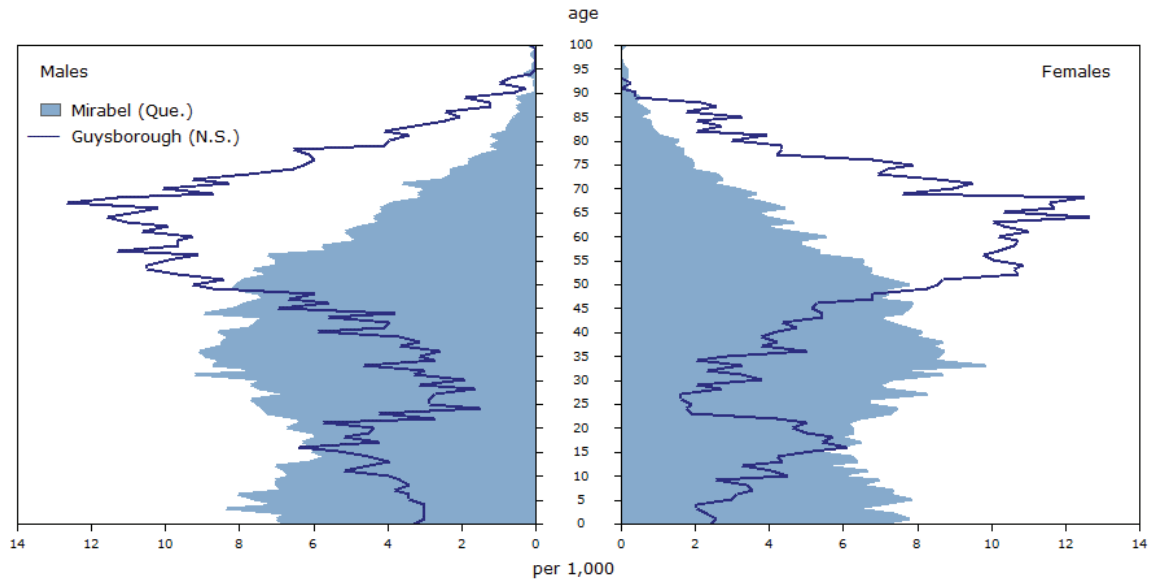
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In 2014/2015, five British Columbia CDs were among the 10 CDs with the largest total population decrease in Canada. Stikine, ranked first in 2013/2014, was ranked third in 2014/2015, with a rate of -27.1 per thousand. A sharp decline in total migration (-46.1 per thousand, the lowest in Canada) was the reason behind this population decline. However, the small size of this CD makes it more sensitive to population changes. The four other CDs were not among the top 10 in this ranking in 2013/2014 and had a more pronounced decrease than what was recorded during the 2010-2015 period. The CDs are Skeena–Queen Charlotte (-29.4 per thousand), Kootenay Boundary (-23.3 per thousand), Fraser–Fort George (-21.8 per thousand) and Alberni–Clayoquot (-17.2 per thousand). Fraser–Fort George is by far the most populous of the 10 CDs in the ranking, its population falling from 94,400 to 92,300, for a net loss of 2,000 people.

Two Prairie CDs round out the ranking, namely Division No. 10 (Wynyard, Sask.) and Division No. 20 (Swan River, Man.), with respective rates of -24.0 per thousand and -18.9 per thousand. In both CDs, most of the decrease resulted from especially low net intraprovincial migration (-20.9 per thousand and -15.9 per thousand, respectively).

Lastly, a comparison of the age pyramids of the two CDs whose growth goes in opposite directions (Mirabel and Guysborough) shows strong contrasts in terms of age structure. Mirabel, whose growth is very strong, presents a large numbers of persons aged 0 to 10 years and 25 to 55 years, as indicated by wider sections at the bottom and centre of the pyramid. This composition suggests the presence of many young families. Conversely, the pyramid for Guysborough is narrower where young children and young adults would be, while most of its population is in the age groups from 50 to 74 years, as shown by the wide upper part of the pyramid.

Figure 3.1
Age pyramid for the CD experiencing the highest growth (Mirabel, Que.) and the CD experiencing the highest decrease (Guysborough, N.S.) for July 1, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The youngest census divisions

On July 1, 2015, 88 of Canada’s 293 CDs (30%) had a median age below that of Canada (40.5 years). In 81 of these 88 CDs (92%), the proportion of the population aged under 15 years of age was greater than the proportion of persons aged 65 and older. All of the 10 youngest CDs were in northern Canada, whether in the three territories or in the northernmost areas of the provinces. Specifically, three of the CDs were in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan, one in Alberta, three in Nunavut and one in the Northwest Territories. The only CD with one of the lowest median ages that was not in western Canada was Nord-du-Québec (Que.).

For the purposes of this article, various indicators will be used to measure the aging of a population. The distribution of the population under 15 years and 65 years and over and the median age will be the indicators considered. The median age is an age “x” that divides the population into two equal groups, such that one contains only those individuals older than “x” and the other those younger than “x.”

In the table of the 10 youngest CDs, the CDs are presented in decreasing order based on their proportion of people under 15 years. In the table showing the 10 oldest CDs, the CDs are ranked in decreasing order based on their proportion of people aged 65 years and over. Although median age is not used to rank the CDs, this indicator will be discussed in the rest of the text.

Table 3.3**Median age, population under 15 years of age, population aged 65 years and over for the ten youngest (under 15 years of age percentage) census divisions, Canada, July 1, 2015**

	Median age	Under 15 years	65 years and over
	years	percentage	
Keewatin, Nvt.	23.7	34.3	3.4
Division No. 23, Man.	24.0	33.5	5.4
Division No. 19, Man.	24.8	32.5	6.6
Division No. 22, Man.	24.8	32.4	5.1
Division No. 18, Sask.	25.0	31.7	6.1
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	25.4	30.4	3.7
Baffin, Nvt.	27.2	29.5	3.8
Region 3, N.W.T.	27.2	28.2	6.8
Division No. 17, Alta.	29.5	27.6	8.7
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	29.3	26.9	7.3

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the under 15 years percentage.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

All of the 10 youngest CDs in Canada on July 1, 2015 were also on the list in the previous year. The ranking remained the same for every region, with a minor change in Division No. 19 (Peguis 1B) and Division No. 22 (Thompson) in Manitoba, which changed places. Accordingly, Keewatin (Nvt.) remained the youngest CD, with a median age of 23.7 years and a proportion of persons 14 years and under of 34.3%. It was followed by three Manitoba CDs, namely Division No. 23 (Pukatawagan 198), Division No. 19 (Peguis 1B) and Division No. 22 (Thompson), with median ages of 24.0, 24.8 and 24.8 years, respectively.

The oldest census divisions

On July 1, 2015, 205 of Canada's 293 CDs (70%) had a median age greater than or equal to that of Canada (40.5 years). In 185 of these 205 CDs (90%), the proportion of the population aged 65 and older was greater than the proportion of persons under the age of 15. British Columbia had three of the oldest CDs in Canada, while Quebec and Ontario each had two. The three other CDs were in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Table 3.4**Median age, population under 15 years of age, population aged 65 years and over for the ten oldest (65 years and over percentage) census divisions, Canada, July 1, 2015**

	Median age	Under 15 years	65 years and over
	years	percentage	
Haliburton, Ont.	55.8	9.9	31.3
Guysborough, N.S.	55.4	10.2	30.0
Okanagan-Similkameen, B.C.	53.4	11.9	29.9
Les Basques, Que.	54.7	11.6	29.7
Mékinac, Que.	54.8	11.2	28.7
Queens, N.B.	53.8	11.3	28.7
Sunshine Coast, B.C.	53.9	11.8	28.7
Prince Edward, Ont.	53.4	11.5	28.6
Stikine, B.C.	54.4	6.6	28.0
Division No. 1, Man.	53.7	12.7	28.0

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 65 years and over percentage.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

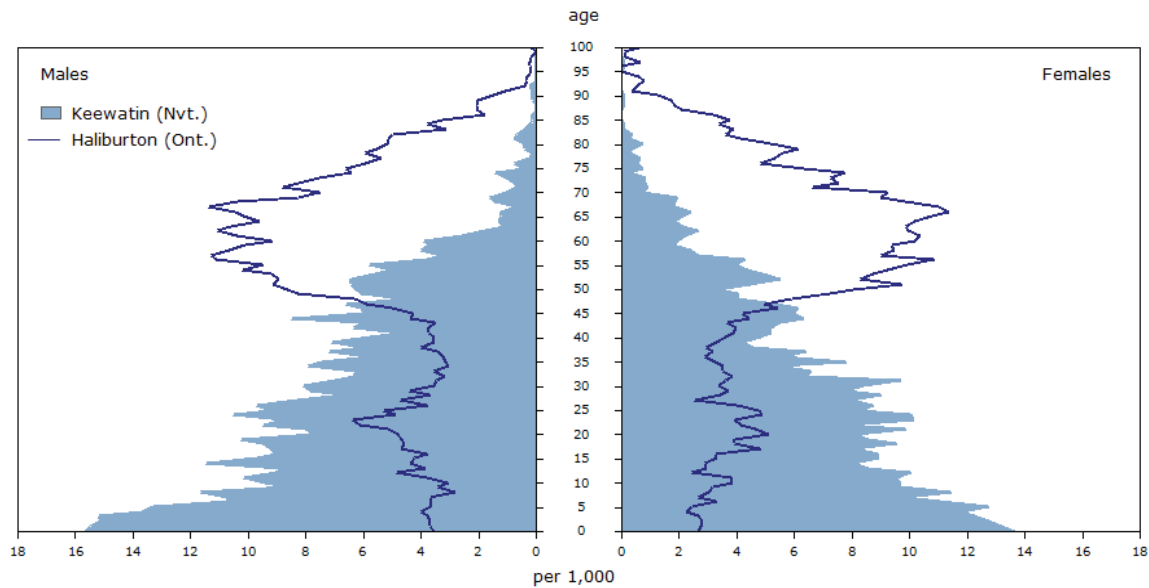
As with the youngest CDs, all of the oldest CDs in Canada on July 1, 2015 were also on the list in the previous year, except for Stikine (B.C.), which took the place of Charlevoix (Que.). The median age was highest in Haliburton (Ont.), at 55.8 years, making it the oldest CD in Canada for a second consecutive year. In second place was Guysborough (N.S.), with a median age of 55.4 years. Aging has been rapid in this CD, since its median age was 54.5 years in the previous year. These two CDs are also the only ones in Canada with a proportion of persons aged 65 and older that is greater than 30%.

The number of CDs in which the median age was at least 50 years has increased since July 1, 2014, from 44 to 57. Nearly half (27) of all these CDs are in Quebec.

Population aging can also be reflected by the distribution of the population by age. On July 1, 2015, the proportion of persons 65 years and older was greater than the proportion of people under the age of 15 in 192 of the 293 CDs (66%). Most of these CDs were in provinces in Central and Eastern Canada.

As in previous years, Atlantic Canada continued to have the largest proportion of CDs in which persons aged 65 outnumbered persons 14 years and under (44 of 47, or 94%). The senior population exceeded the youth population in 76 of 98 CDs (78%) in Quebec and in 37 of 49 CDs in Ontario (76%). Conversely, in the Prairie provinces, the senior population exceeded the youth population in only one-quarter of the CDs (16 of 60, or 27%). In this regard, Alberta stood out clearly from the rest of Canada with its 0-to-14 population exceeding the population 65 years and older in all of the province’s 19 CDs. The trend in the territories was similar to that of Alberta. All the CDs in the three territories had a higher proportion of young people under 15 than persons aged 65 and older (10 out of 10). Finally, the proportion of persons aged 65 and older was higher than the proportion of the population under 15 years in 66% of the CDs (19 of 29) in British Columbia.

Figure 3.2
Age pyramid for the CD with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Haliburton, Ont.) and the CD with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Keewatin, Nvt.) for July 1, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.5
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories

	2014/2015						
	Population 2015 (July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
Newfoundland and Labrador	527,756	-551	636	-1,398	0	-762	-1,313
Division No. 1	277,701	82	585	-578	1,125	1,132	1,214
Division No. 2	20,755	-56	0	-17	-199	-216	-272
Division No. 3	15,524	-76	-5	-37	-180	-222	-298
Division No. 4	20,358	-87	9	-173	-65	-229	-316
Division No. 5	41,695	-43	-8	-150	28	-130	-173
Division No. 6	38,256	-111	-8	-60	79	11	-100
Division No. 7	34,053	-204	-7	-41	-140	-188	-392
Division No. 8	35,836	-207	-6	-14	-252	-272	-479
Division No. 9	15,769	-68	7	-123	-222	-338	-406
Division No. 10	25,113	199	69	-204	-143	-278	-79
Division No. 11	2,696	20	0	-1	-31	-32	-12
Prince Edward Island	146,447	90	1,438	-1,243	0	195	285
Kings	17,523	-11	52	-85	-153	-186	-197
Queens	84,678	125	1,269	-828	326	767	892
Prince	44,246	-24	117	-330	-173	-386	-410
Nova Scotia	943,002	-562	2,463	-1,286	0	1,177	615
Shelburne	14,039	-60	11	-24	-52	-65	-125
Yarmouth	24,357	-90	-1	-41	-252	-294	-384
Digby	17,489	-112	11	-25	5	-9	-121
Queens	10,670	-39	23	-4	-114	-95	-134
Annapolis	21,123	-134	53	124	35	212	78
Lunenburg	47,222	-184	63	-69	-84	-90	-274
Kings	60,817	-8	52	-164	-55	-167	-175
Hants	42,950	110	14	-148	-103	-237	-127
Halifax	417,868	997	2,005	-161	1,459	3,303	4,300
Colchester	51,337	-102	61	-201	75	-65	-167
Cumberland	30,778	-156	25	64	-125	-36	-192
Pictou	45,248	-106	5	-179	-99	-273	-379
Guysborough	7,354	-94	5	-36	-120	-151	-245
Antigonish	19,658	47	31	-82	-40	-91	-44
Inverness	17,170	-59	15	-41	-121	-147	-206
Richmond	8,956	-73	5	-19	-52	-66	-139
Cape Breton	99,096	-483	92	-291	-317	-516	-999
Victoria	6,870	-16	-7	11	-40	-36	-52
New Brunswick	753,871	-287	2,380	-2,800	0	-420	-707
Saint John	75,796	-62	413	-545	-232	-364	-426
Charlotte	25,642	-43	47	-174	-122	-249	-292
Sunbury	27,797	192	24	-80	-75	-131	61
Queens	10,415	-91	-1	-47	-37	-85	-176
Kings	69,244	106	36	-465	106	-323	-217
Albert	29,324	11	69	-96	107	80	91
Westmorland	152,796	182	815	-182	962	1,595	1,777
Kent	30,211	-72	18	-2	-72	-56	-128
Northumberland	46,694	-127	0	-87	-301	-388	-515
York	101,915	126	816	-596	565	785	911
Carleton	26,145	-26	33	-200	-130	-297	-323
Victoria	18,816	-59	10	-101	-109	-200	-259
Madawaska	32,726	-66	35	-15	-139	-119	-185
Restigouche	31,307	-127	17	12	-190	-161	-288
Gloucester	75,043	-231	48	-222	-333	-507	-738
Quebec	8,263,600	21,600	41,771	-14,656	0	27,115	48,715
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	12,344	-43	2	-16	-97	-111	-121
Le Rocher-Percé	17,224	-108	4	-7	-133	-136	-177
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,676	-40	11	-5	-152	-146	-116
La Haute-Gaspésie	11,665	-86	-2	-7	-42	-51	-113
Bonaventure	17,727	-35	10	-10	-106	-106	-47

Table 3.5
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories (continued)

	2014/2015						Total growth
	Population 2015 (July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
Avignon	15,150	-21	9	-58	-46	-95	24
La Matapédia	18,013	-24	-3	1	-179	-181	-145
Matane	21,423	-43	11	-17	-55	-61	-277
La Mitis	18,452	-33	5	-14	-134	-143	-71
Rimouski-Neigette	57,191	51	-3	-21	262	238	276
Les Basques	8,799	-49	0	-2	-41	-43	-99
Rivière-du-Loup	34,523	19	4	-5	-78	-79	-2
Témiscouata	20,184	-72	5	18	-136	-113	-104
Kamouraska	20,992	-36	-9	-13	-124	-146	-167
Charlevoix-Est	15,987	-35	5	-9	-102	-106	-166
Charlevoix	13,315	-55	6	3	15	24	41
L'Islet	18,326	2	-3	2	-91	-92	-85
Montmagny	22,715	-97	-1	11	19	29	4
Bellechasse	36,741	43	23	-12	169	180	257
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,544	11	10	-18	-50	-58	-22
La Côte-de-Beaupré	27,246	86	11	-15	47	43	278
La Jacques-Cartier	41,494	581	29	-89	453	393	1,136
Québec	580,639	638	2,364	-522	1,838	3,680	2,859
Lévis	144,040	772	152	-123	-35	-6	1,021
La Nouvelle-Beauce	36,929	276	-14	-29	121	78	230
Robert-Cliche	19,493	43	7	-1	-28	-22	28
Les Etchemins	16,761	-2	11	-3	-185	-177	-88
Beauce-Sartigan	52,850	249	37	-16	21	42	393
Le Granit	22,174	48	4	-16	-156	-168	-36
Les Appalaches	42,856	-103	11	-30	-40	-59	-66
L'Érable	23,486	28	5	-25	-60	-80	75
Lotbinière	31,121	161	7	-31	-14	-38	395
Portneuf	52,230	91	32	-51	286	267	552
Mékinac	12,589	-40	4	2	-71	-65	-88
Shawinigan	49,042	-302	4	-12	-119	-127	-266
Francheville	153,691	-176	342	-96	633	879	699
Bécancour	20,346	11	11	-8	-156	-153	45
Arthabaska	71,354	178	73	-21	207	259	185
Les Sources	14,402	-37	7	-11	-48	-52	-113
Le Haut-Saint-François	22,161	102	6	-32	-114	-140	-8
Le Val-Saint-François	29,841	75	-14	-12	-266	-292	133
Sherbrooke	164,666	443	932	-291	1,093	1,734	954
Coaticook	18,839	37	12	-6	-142	-136	53
Memphrémagog	50,016	-5	46	-79	270	237	485
Brome-Missisquoi	57,419	-43	2	-106	376	272	460
La Haute-Yamaska	88,069	195	143	-112	249	280	501
Acton	15,443	36	-5	-6	-125	-136	71
Drummond	102,797	215	121	-82	449	488	811
Nicolet-Yamaska	22,889	-29	-1	-7	6	-2	-12
Maskinongé	36,486	-8	14	-21	-5	-12	55
D'Autray	41,866	49	34	-13	-164	-143	169
Pierre-De Saurel	51,088	-151	20	-31	289	278	-35
Les Maskoutains	86,201	84	219	-73	-90	56	86
Rouville	36,857	126	24	16	20	60	108
Le Haut-Richelieu	117,639	325	38	-104	318	252	405
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	122,912	721	38	-91	162	109	1,318
Longueuil	421,342	1,043	3,200	-1,030	425	2,595	3,647
Lajemmerais	77,440	526	-18	-58	233	157	502
L'Assomption	124,248	343	85	-19	349	415	476
Joliette	66,724	-62	120	-139	587	568	171
Matawinie	51,676	-69	11	-45	309	275	493
Montcalm	52,474	218	5	-9	473	469	1,121
Les Moulins	159,098	1,252	129	-88	581	622	1,296
Laval	425,225	1,505	2,583	-777	710	2,516	3,492

Table 3.5
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories (continued)

	2014/2015						Total growth
	Population 2015 (July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
Montréal	1,999,795	6,298	28,463	-7,352	-12,189	8,922	14,339
Roussillon	182,051	856	227	-284	1,082	1,025	1,784
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	26,891	96	12	-42	-145	-175	335
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,495	-13	19	-23	-11	-15	15
Beauharnois-Salaberry	63,926	-60	2	4	290	296	487
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	148,321	927	62	-573	1,089	578	1,599
Deux-Montagnes	101,043	449	56	-97	126	85	743
Thérèse-De Blainville	159,210	678	49	-83	185	151	496
Mirabel	48,954	349	25	-1	1,152	1,176	1,980
La Rivière-du-Nord	127,225	344	135	-62	1,968	2,041	2,483
Argenteuil	32,803	-48	-8	-65	200	127	169
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	42,351	-73	56	-29	403	430	429
Les Laurentides	46,112	-8	59	-109	252	202	222
Antoine-Labelle	34,985	-133	11	-13	-162	-164	-2
Papineau	22,828	-63	-1	5	-26	-22	131
Gatineau	278,780	1,271	1,397	-887	283	793	1,960
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	49,321	305	13	-124	273	162	405
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,662	-26	13	22	-77	-42	-137
Pontiac	13,988	-40	16	-100	-43	-127	-116
Témiscamingue	16,302	38	5	-22	-12	-29	-82
Rouyn-Noranda	41,927	142	21	-28	7	0	27
Abitibi-Ouest	20,841	24	15	11	-210	-184	-87
Abitibi	24,855	91	26	-4	-32	-10	16
La Vallée-de-l'Or	43,775	159	6	-14	-160	-168	-86
La Tuque	15,099	19	0	-3	-58	-61	-76
Le Domaine-du-Roy	31,811	46	29	-9	-108	-88	-67
Maria-Chapdelaine	24,955	35	-1	-2	-171	-174	-103
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	52,936	23	30	-30	-173	-173	24
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	167,507	265	53	-143	-217	-307	-286
La Haute-Côte-Nord	11,187	-4	2	-7	-120	-125	-98
Manicouagan	31,611	55	9	-21	-256	-268	-410
Sept-Rivières--Caniapiscau	39,639	246	28	-63	-230	-265	-619
Minganie--Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent	11,495	28	8	-27	-150	-169	-96
Nord-du-Québec	44,769	545	9	10	-346	-327	455
Ontario	13,792,052	44,068	79,060	-8,763	0	70,297	114,365
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	114,805	-198	64	303	-381	-14	-213
Prescott and Russell	89,674	196	5	129	86	220	416
Ottawa	956,710	4,107	3,759	1,491	1,009	6,259	10,366
Leeds and Grenville	101,164	-316	-38	14	109	85	-231
Lanark	68,061	-77	-31	-70	455	354	277
Frontenac	158,052	33	-60	328	747	1,015	1,048
Lennox and Addington	43,900	-81	4	-1	224	227	146
Hastings	138,305	-79	-22	-111	202	69	-10
Prince Edward	25,237	-142	-5	19	-39	-25	-167
Northumberland	86,188	-333	33	-182	972	823	490
Peterborough	139,886	-233	26	-354	821	493	260
Kawartha Lakes	75,845	-242	10	-155	477	332	90
Durham	661,190	2,722	1,016	-1,134	5,366	5,248	7,970
York	1,140,024	6,422	10,769	-474	218	10,513	16,935
Toronto	2,826,498	13,265	32,553	820	-24,745	8,628	21,894
Peel	1,438,770	10,480	21,151	-2,248	-7,218	11,685	22,165
Dufferin	62,024	159	-16	-112	1,264	1,136	1,295
Wellington	222,850	814	444	-261	925	1,108	1,922
Halton	559,213	2,656	2,477	-227	4,538	6,788	9,444
Hamilton	556,359	1,058	1,879	-455	2,218	3,642	4,700
Niagara	449,098	-693	337	-773	2,847	2,411	1,718
Haldimand-Norfolk	111,667		15	-112	209	112	111
Brant	144,242	161	134	-178	863	819	980
Waterloo	542,511	2,792	1,371	-522	397	1,246	4,038

Table 3.5
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories (continued)

	2014/2015						
	Population 2015 (July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
Perth	78,175	104	66	-99	100	67	171
Oxford	111,924	193	9	-108	782	683	876
Elgin	90,690	296	83	-131	-92	-140	156
Chatham-Kent	105,732	-53	114	-24	-179	-89	-142
Essex	403,625	652	1,101	-605	-329	167	819
Lambton	129,459	-214	55	-216	-151	-312	-526
Middlesex	469,296	1,297	1,423	-602	1,510	2,331	3,628
Huron	58,551	-68	-36	-56	-197	-289	-357
Bruce	68,129	-12	-10	-97	195	88	76
Grey	95,110	-188	17	-147	258	128	-60
Simcoe	486,088	597	301	-840	6,699	6,160	6,757
Muskoka	62,737	-156	27	-103	612	536	380
Haliburton	18,029	-97	-14	-4	216	198	101
Renfrew	104,382	-14	-32	82	100	150	136
Nipissing	87,555	-124	0	-69	227	158	34
Parry Sound	42,591	-210	-29	-117	164	18	-192
Manitoulin	13,358	-36	-5	18	-41	-28	-64
Sudbury	20,448	-48	4	-49	-248	-293	-341
Greater Sudbury	164,370	-142	92	-366	-34	-308	-450
Timiskaming	32,946	-109	10	-71	-121	-182	-291
Cochrane	81,433	91	23	-174	-513	-664	-573
Algoma	116,064	-385	-57	-211	-269	-537	-922
Thunder Bay	148,729	-251	80	-311	4	-227	-478
Rainy River	20,047	-3	-6	-106	-34	-146	-149
Kenora	70,311	478	-31	-92	-223	-346	132
Manitoba	1,293,378	5,764	15,131	-7,759	0	7,372	13,136
Division No. 1	17,060	-28	18	-75	4	-53	-81
Division No. 2	73,891	738	489	-213	660	936	1,674
Division No. 3	55,735	546	556	-323	-160	73	619
Division No. 4	9,488	-19	23	-25	1		-20
Division No. 5	13,447	42	54	-34	-22	-2	40
Division No. 6	10,495	68	33	-59	-6	-32	36
Division No. 7	68,648	311	530	-502	383	411	722
Division No. 8	14,670	91	-11	-49	21	-39	52
Division No. 9	23,768	78	5	-62	3	-54	24
Division No. 10	11,902	101	31	-15	160	176	277
Division No. 11	721,819	2,085	12,957	-5,242	-570	7,145	9,230
Division No. 12	23,487	84	6	-32	205	179	263
Division No. 13	50,107	10	22	-152	448	318	328
Division No. 14	19,614	67	-27	-86	301	188	255
Division No. 15	21,537	-34	151	-120	-102	-71	-105
Division No. 16	9,886	37	35	-104	-25	-94	-57
Division No. 17	21,372	-53	36	-108	-206	-278	-331
Division No. 18	23,301	-2	11	-137	-82	-208	-210
Division No. 19	18,390	362	5	8	-184	-171	191
Division No. 20	9,446		9	-36	-152	-179	-180
Division No. 21	21,680	182	45	-153	-222	-330	-148
Division No. 22	44,127	878	144	-193	-345	-394	484
Division No. 23	9,508	221	9	-47	-110	-148	73
Saskatchewan	1,133,637	5,878	8,676	-3,200	0	5,476	11,354
Division No. 1	33,513	143	207	8	-262	-47	96
Division No. 2	23,884	26	89	38	-37	90	116
Division No. 3	12,626	-46	4	43	-63	-16	-62
Division No. 4	11,116	10	30	-93	-16	-79	-69
Division No. 5	31,988	-55	120	-97	-290	-267	-322
Division No. 6	269,495	1,482	2,890	-1,002	998	2,886	4,368
Division No. 7	48,535	60	150	-40	-134	-24	36
Division No. 8	30,783	42	60	-75	-98	-113	-71

Table 3.5
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories (continued)

	2014/2015						
	Population 2015 (July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
Division No. 9	36,509	-45	182	-42	-195	-55	-100
Division No. 10	16,506	-51	43	-43	-350	-350	-401
Division No. 11	314,894	1,915	3,327	-1,261	1,920	3,986	5,901
Division No. 12	24,460	120	160	-51	3	112	232
Division No. 13	23,589	79	85	-48	-220	-183	-104
Division No. 14	37,622	31	206	-81	-206	-81	-50
Division No. 15	88,225	497	460	-131	-436	-107	390
Division No. 16	39,356	222	195	-68	-337	-210	12
Division No. 17	50,311	692	465	-234	-72	159	851
Division No. 18	40,225	756	3	-23	-205	-225	531
Alberta	4,196,457	33,581	13,058	28,921	0	41,979	75,560
Division No. 1	84,184	398	-180	229	-309	-260	138
Division No. 2	173,463	1,384	557	495	-246	806	2,190
Division No. 3	41,061	305	-146	33	98	-15	290
Division No. 4	9,864	23	-4	23	-158	-139	-116
Division No. 5	57,296	248	-149	61	173	85	333
Division No. 6	1,544,936	13,008	8,815	9,826	2,825	21,466	34,474
Division No. 7	41,244	126	-6	153	-561	-414	-288
Division No. 8	215,332	1,782	193	1,165	501	1,859	3,641
Division No. 9	22,348	218	-13	-11	20	-4	214
Division No. 10	100,456	430	132	587	-416	303	733
Division No. 11	1,404,432	10,039	4,331	11,455	4,709	20,495	30,534
Division No. 12	74,410	820	-90	471	-297	84	904
Division No. 13	70,132	296	-90	168	-992	-914	-618
Division No. 14	30,237	236	-119	165	-304	-258	-22
Division No. 15	40,659	275	-76	347	-276	-5	270
Division No. 16	80,090	1,351	42	2,066	-2,776	-668	683
Division No. 17	66,077	1,045	-59	225	-778	-612	433
Division No. 18	15,356	165	-7	49	-310	-268	-103
Division No. 19	124,880	1,432	-73	1,414	-903	438	1,870
British Columbia	4,683,139	9,690	22,621	12,413	0	35,034	44,724
East Kootenay	58,811	85	31	412	16	459	118
Central Kootenay	59,219	-77	0	218	-80	138	476
Kootenay Boundary	30,324	-141	26	4	-43	-13	-714
Okanagan-Similkameen	80,893	-534	63	666	281	1,010	278
Fraser Valley	301,097	1,206	1,269	157	1,127	2,553	6,442
Greater Vancouver	2,504,363	8,599	20,282	2,596	-4,388	18,490	28,617
Capital	381,231	-532	248	2,614	1,244	4,106	3,919
Cowichan Valley	82,605	-120	26	388	358	772	550
Nanaimo	155,092	-402	120	1,289	721	2,130	2,585
Alberni-Clayoquot	30,502	7	-8	91	-66	17	-528
Strathcona	44,805	-14	8	234	-63	179	818
Comox Valley	65,558	-31	-40	350	256	566	392
Powell River	19,534	-82	-5	82	-50	27	-335
Sunshine Coast	28,657	-80	31	141	157	329	-281
Squamish-Lillooet	42,660	373	136	289	259	684	-424
Thompson-Nicola	131,697	32	54	130	355	539	-157
Central Okanagan	197,287	-69	105	1,864	1,457	3,426	6,097
North Okanagan	84,798	-117	-58	561	303	806	1,580
Columbia-Shuswap	50,828	-59	-2	249	-180	67	41
Cariboo	61,486	56	-7	54	-296	-249	-612
Mount Waddington	11,266	35	18	47	-147	-82	-127
Central Coast	3,230	24	1	0	-87	-86	10
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	18,304	60	15	-21	-164	-170	-546
Kitimat-Stikine	38,052	179	28	195	-68	155	-414
Bulkley-Nechako	39,360	218	7	129	-429	-293	-151
Fraser-Fort George	92,339	449	69	-27	-334	-292	-2,035
Peace River	62,786	536	180	-167	-25	-12	-872

Table 3.5
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories (concluded)

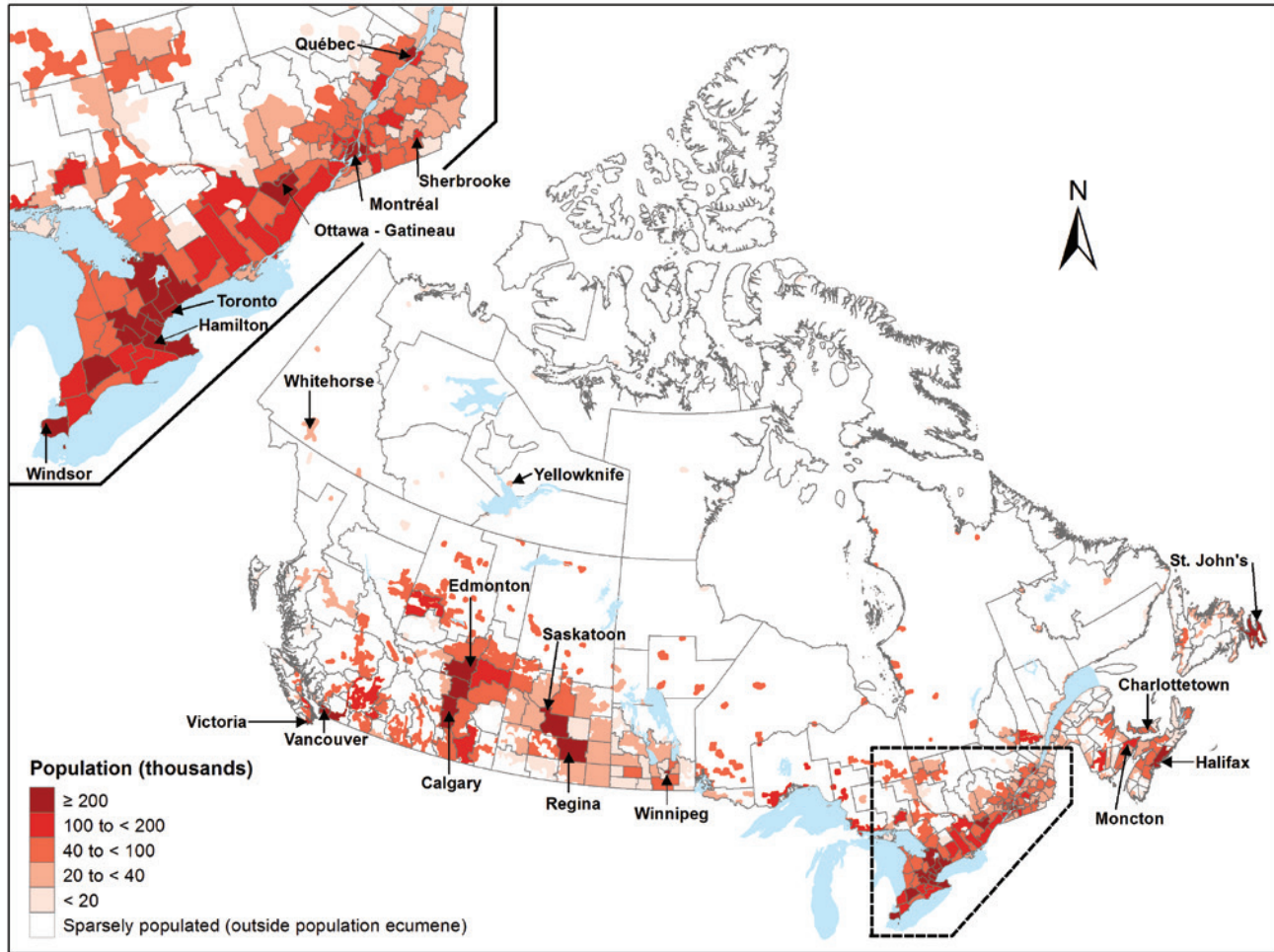
	2014/2015						Total growth
	Population 2015 (July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
				number			
Stikine	546	6	0	-10	-13	-23	-15
Northern Rockies	5,809	83	24	-122	-101	-199	12
Yukon	37,428	211	137	90	0	227	438
Yukon	37,428	211	137	90	0	227	438
Northwest Territories	44,088	482	78	-452	0	-374	108
Region 1	6,946	92	22	-45	-37	-60	32
Region 2	2,428	31	-5	-38	-20	-63	-32
Region 3	2,836	31	0	-11	-46	-57	-26
Region 4	3,484	38	-1	29	-16	12	50
Region 5	7,214	81	6	-139	5	-128	-47
Region 6	21,180	209	56	-248	114	-78	131
Nunavut	36,919	709	-6	133	0	127	836
Baffin	19,530	359	-3	68	53	118	477
Keewatin	10,746	268	-1	22	-24	-3	265
Kitikmeot	6,643	82	-2	43	-29	12	94

Note: With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created or based on the population estimates provided by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

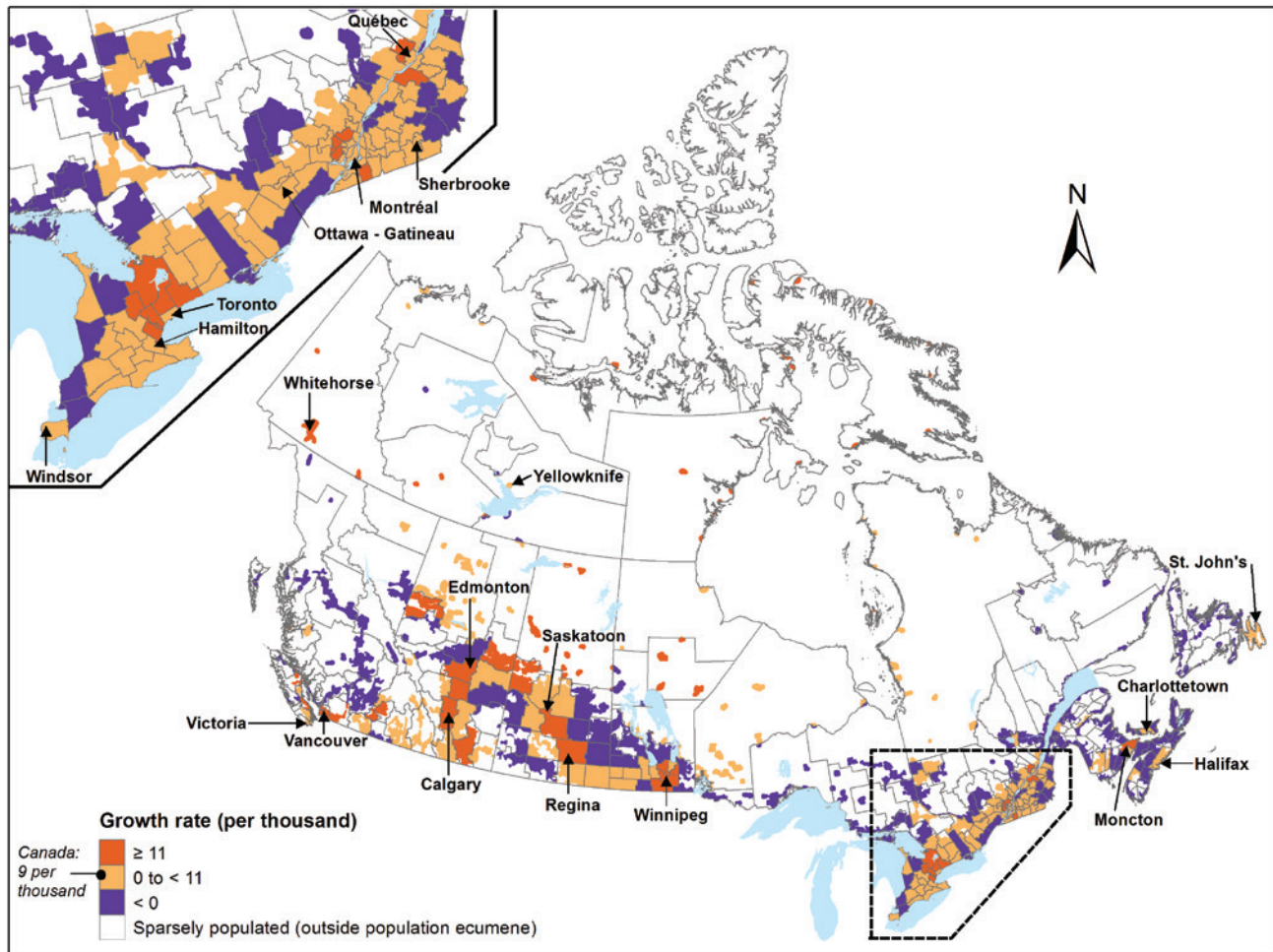
Section 4: Maps

Map 4.1
Population distribution as of July 1, 2015 by census division (CD), Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

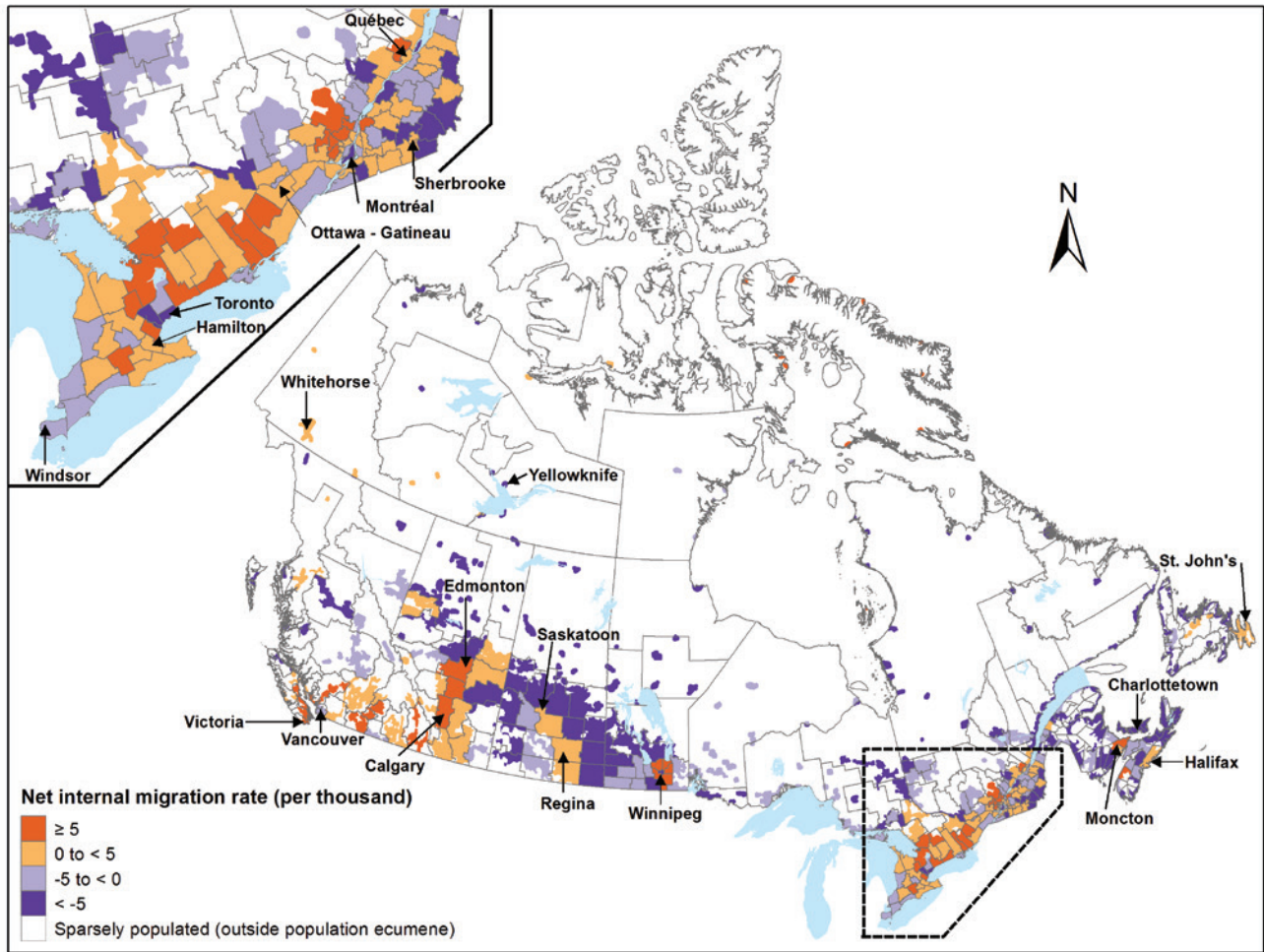
Map 4.2
Population growth rates between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 by census division (CD), Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

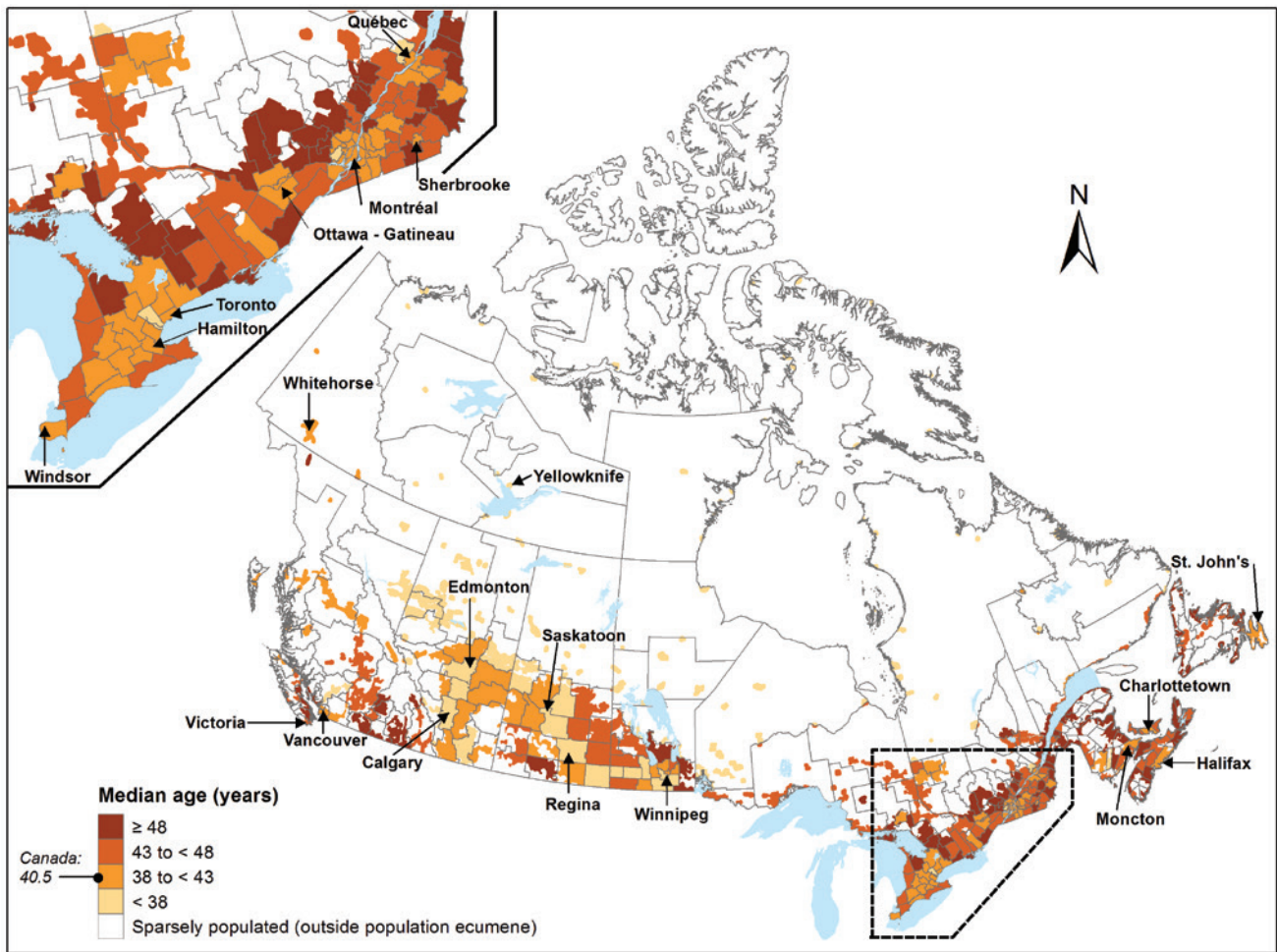
Map 4.3

Net internal migration rates between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 by census division (CD), Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

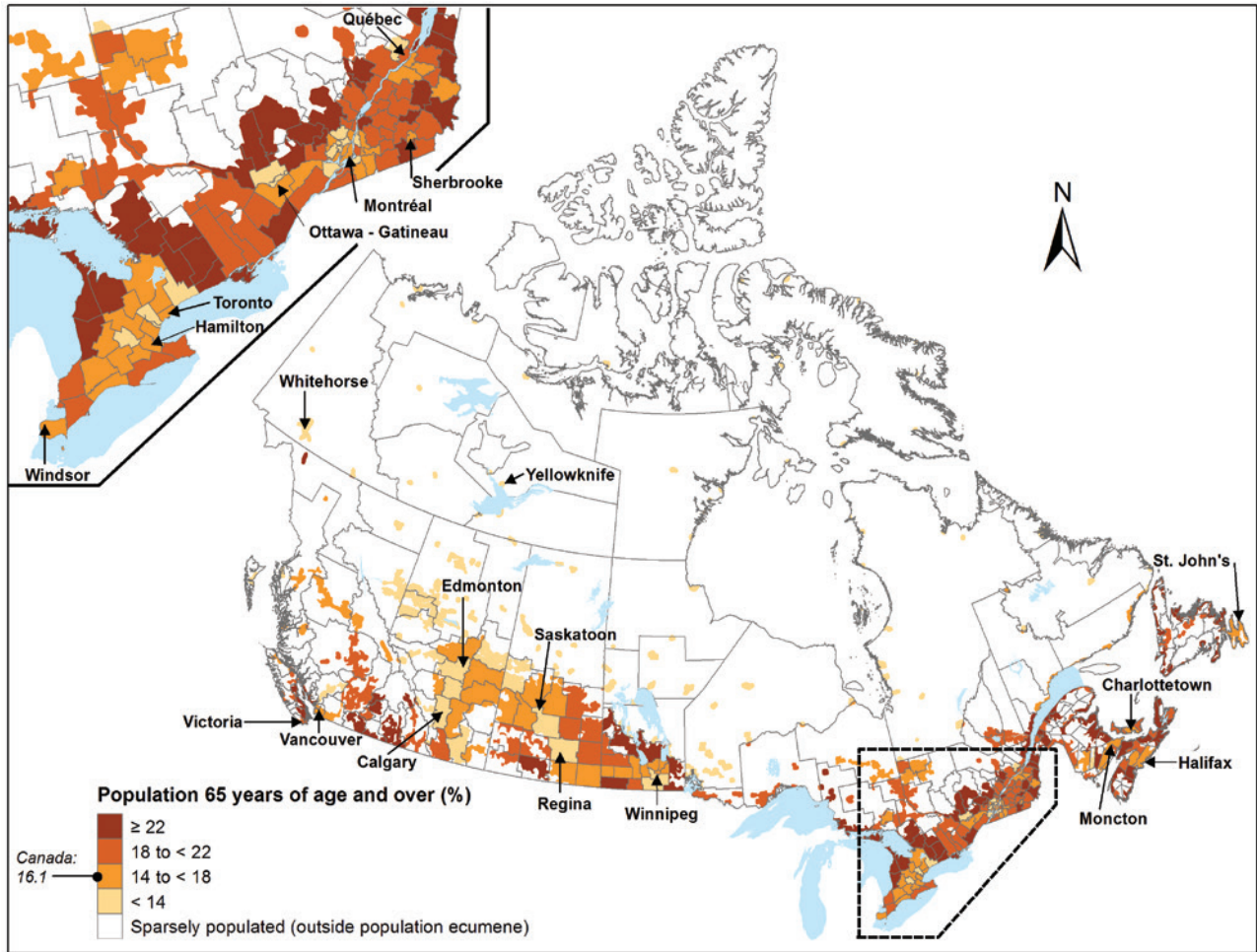
Map 4.4
Median age as of July 1, 2015 by census division (CD), Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 4.5

Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2015, by census division (CD), Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Quality of demographic data

Notes related to the quality of demographic estimates

In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage (CNU) also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

Unless otherwise noted, the term preliminary include both preliminary and updated estimates.

The estimates contain certain inaccuracies stemming from two types of errors:

- errors in the Census data;
- imperfections in other data sources and the method used to estimate the components.

Census Data

Coverage, response and imputation errors

The errors attributable to census data can be divided into two groups: Response and processing errors, and coverage errors. The first group implies non-response error, misinterpretation by respondents, incorrect coding and non-response imputation. Errors in the second group primarily result from census undercoverage and, to a lesser extent, overcoverage. It should be noted that both types of errors are intrinsic to any survey data.

The coverage errors occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included (except for the 2006 and the 2011 Censuses, where peoples incorrectly included where not considered in the *Census Overcoverage Study*) or counted more than once. Following each census, Statistics Canada undertakes coverage studies to measure these errors. The main studies are the *Reverse Record Check Survey* (RRC) and the *Census Overcoverage Study* (COS). Based on these studies, estimates of undercoverage and overcoverage are produced for each province and territory. Demography Division adjusts the population enumerated in the census by province and territory using these estimates. At the subprovincial level these rates are applied to all geographic regions in the province or territory by age and sex.

Table 1
Estimated census net undercoverage, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001, 2006 and 2011 censuses

	Census population	Census net undercoverage	Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves	Adjusted population	Rate
	A	B	C	D=A+B+C	(B+C)/D*100
		number			percent
2011					
Canada	33,476,688	759,125	37,392	34,273,205	2.32
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,536	10,192	0	524,728	1.94
Prince Edward Island	140,204	3,386	0	143,590	2.36
Nova Scotia	921,727	21,911	0	943,638	2.32
New Brunswick	751,171	3,930	0	755,101	0.52
Quebec	7,903,001	73,240	16,882	7,993,123	1.13
Ontario	12,851,821	369,874	14,926	13,236,621	2.91
Manitoba	1,208,268	21,698	608	1,230,574	1.81
Saskatchewan	1,033,381	29,580	768	1,063,729	2.85
Alberta	3,645,257	128,584	4,094	3,777,935	3.51
British Columbia	4,400,057	91,280	114	4,491,451	2.03
Yukon	33,897	1,356	0	35,253	3.85
Northwest Territories	41,462	1,977	0	43,439	4.55
Nunavut	31,906	2,117	0	34,023	6.22
2006					
Canada	31,612,897	868,658	40,115	32,521,670	2.79
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	5,046	0	510,515	0.99
Prince Edward Island	135,851	1,903	0	137,754	1.38
Nova Scotia	913,462	24,558	0	938,020	2.62
New Brunswick	729,997	16,059	0	746,056	2.15
Quebec	7,546,131	60,751	16,600	7,623,482	1.01
Ontario	12,160,282	465,824	15,391	12,641,497	3.81
Manitoba	1,148,401	34,330	0	1,182,731	2.90
Saskatchewan	968,157	22,594	739	991,490	2.35
Alberta	3,290,350	111,353	7,272	3,408,975	3.48
British Columbia	4,113,487	121,551	113	4,235,151	2.87
Yukon	30,372	1,805	0	32,177	5.61
Northwest Territories	41,464	1,620	0	43,084	3.76
Nunavut	29,474	1,264	0	30,738	4.11
2001					
Canada	30,007,094	924,430	34,539	30,966,063	3.10
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	9,401	0	522,331	1.80
Prince Edward Island	135,294	1,325	0	136,619	0.97
Nova Scotia	908,007	24,521	0	932,528	2.63
New Brunswick	729,498	20,095	0	749,593	2.68
Quebec	7,237,479	140,232	12,648	7,390,359	2.07
Ontario	11,410,046	436,349	15,960	11,862,355	3.81
Manitoba	1,119,583	30,903	110	1,150,596	2.70
Saskatchewan	978,933	21,231	581	1,000,745	2.18
Alberta	2,974,807	69,857	4,977	3,049,641	2.45
British Columbia	3,907,738	164,542	263	4,072,543	4.05
Yukon	28,674	1,423	0	30,097	4.73
Northwest Territories	37,360	3,295	0	40,655	8.10
Nunavut	26,745	1,256	0	28,001	4.49

Note: The levels and rates are based on the Reverse Record Check (RRC) and the Overcoverage Study and include non-permanent residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

When creating base populations, the Estimates Program corrects the census populations only for coverage errors. This correction, which is based on the findings of coverage studies, is primarily subject to sampling errors, and to a lesser extent, processing errors. Statistical tests indicate that coverage adjustments improve the quality of census data. The Estimates Program uses the estimates from coverage studies for the provinces and territories. However, given the size of the samples in these studies, estimates by age and sex are modeled. Furthermore, it is assumed that the coverage rates estimated for a province or territory apply to the regions within that geographic area. With respect to the coverage studies, statistical analysis concluded that the adjustment, although not without errors itself, improved the quality of census data (Royce, 1993). They were deemed to be consistent over time and across

geographical areas, and to provide logical results. Users should also be aware that when calculating census net undercoverage (CNU) rates for small areas, it is likely that the underlying assumptions may be violated. If this is true, the resulting CNU rate would be misleading. Errors associated with these assumptions are, however, very difficult to quantify.

The corrections to the census data due to CNU improved, in general, the quality of the estimates by compensating for the differential undercoverage by age, sex and by province/territory across censuses.

The adjustment also incorporates the results of a study on the estimates of the number of people living on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to complete the corrections for coverage errors in the census. The results of the coverage studies contain mainly sampling errors.

These adjustments have a direct impact on:

- The error of closure and its distribution by age and sex within a province or a territory as well as by province/territory as the CNU and its distribution vary from one census to another;
- within-cohort consistency of population estimates. If for example, the male cohort in age group 0 to 4 in 1981 was tracked up to the 2001 Census (unadjusted for CNU) the age group 20 to 24 would be noticeably smaller in 2001 than the age group 15 to 19 in 1996. Since Canada receives many immigrants within these age groups, the opposite would be expected. However, only after adjustment for CNU, the cohort size increases from 1996 to 2001.

For further information regarding the main coverage studies, please see the following document on Statistics Canada's web site: 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011 Census Technical Report on Coverage.

Components

Errors due to estimation methodologies and data sources other than the census can also be significant.

A. Births and deaths

Since the law requires the recording of vital statistics, the final estimates for births and deaths data meet very high quality standards. Nevertheless, since preliminary estimates are derived, they can be slightly different from final estimates.

B. Immigration and non-permanent residents

With respect to immigrants and non-permanent residents (NPRs), *Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada* (IRCC) administers special data files on both of these components. Since immigration is controlled by law, data on immigrants and NPRs are compiled upon arrival in Canada. These data represent only "legal" immigration and exclude illegal immigrants. Thus, for the "legal" part of international movement into Canada, the data are considered to be of high quality. However, some biases such as the difference between the stated province of intended residence at the time of arrival and the actual province of residence, may persist. Finally, since information provided by the *Visitor Data System* (VDS) from IRCC is not complete (age and sex of dependents, province of residence for certain groups of permit holders), estimates of NPRs are more prone to error than data on immigrants.

C. Emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration

Of all the demographic components that are used in the population estimates program, emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration are the most difficult to estimate with precision. Canada does not have a complete border registration system. While immigration and non permanent residents (NPRs) are well documented by the federal government, Statistics Canada has always used indirect techniques for the estimation of the number of persons leaving the country. For this reason, available statistics regarding these three components have historically been of a lower quality than other components.

Estimates of the number of emigrants and returning emigrants are both derived using *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) data provided by *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA). Data are adjusted to take into account the incomplete coverage of the program and to derive the emigration and returning emigration of adults.

These adjustments and the delay in obtaining the data are the two main sources of errors.

As current information on the number of persons living temporarily abroad does not exist, estimates are based on the *Reverse Record Check* (RRC) and the census. Estimates for the intercensal period, distributed equally among

the five years, are maintained constant for the postcensal period. Moreover, assumptions were made to allow for the distribution of provincial/territorial data by subprovincial regions. Any geographical or quarterly variation may introduce error in the estimation of these components.

D. Interprovincial migration and intraprovincial migration

Since July 1993, preliminary interprovincial migration estimates have been based on Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) files. Under this program, only 76% of children aged 0-17 at the Canada level were entitled to benefits on July 1, 2001. Consequently, preliminary CCTB based estimates are subject to larger error than final estimates derived from *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) tax files.

Moreover, as no preliminary data is available for intraprovincial migration, we assume the same level of migration as the previous year. The last two years are therefore identical for this component. Nevertheless, it is possible for data of the last two years to be different, because of some adjustments that are performed to correct negative populations.

E. Level of detail of components

As a more detailed breakdown of the data introduces a greater risk of inaccuracy into the estimates, the possibility of error in the components is augmented by the method used to distribute the estimates by age and sex. It seems that, in general, the initial errors should be minimal where the distribution of annual estimates of births, deaths and immigrants is concerned, and more significant with regard to the distribution of other components (non-permanent residents, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and interprovincial and intraprovincial migrants). Finally, the size of error due to the age and sex distribution may vary by period and errors in some components may have a greater impact on a given age group or sex.

Geographical changes

Subprovincial geographical boundaries may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate chronological studies, population estimates for CDs, CMAs and ERs were produced for the 2001 to 2013 period according to the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011.

In order to clarify the demographic significance of geographical boundary changes, the 2006 population Census counts are converted in SGC 2011. Afterward, we compare the converted counts with the population counts of the 2006 Census in SGC 2006. Data presented here apply to population enumerated in the 2006 Census without adjustment for census net undercoverage.

Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

Among the 34 CMAs as defined in the SGC 2006, 7 have undergone geographical boundary changes in the SGC 2011. Had the latter been applied in 2006, population in all 34 CMAs would have reached 21,509,000 instead of 21,534,000 representing a slight increase of 25,000 persons or 0.1%.

In most CMAs, the demographic repercussion of boundary changes was relatively small, that is under 5% for Saguenay, Québec, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, Montréal and Ottawa-Gatineau. The CMA of Guelph has the highest proportion with 5.3%.

Economic Regions (ERs)

Four ERs out of the 76 have undergone geographical boundary changes between the 2006 and the 2011 Census. As ERs cover the entire country and because their number did not change, changes are rather simple. In New Brunswick, there were boundary changes for Campbellton-Miramichi and Fredericton-Oromocto. In British Columbia, the ER of North Coast received part of the Nechako ER. The differences are around 1%.

Census divisions (CDs)

Boundary changes affected 22 of the 293 CDs in Canada and population in six CDs was only slightly affected with relative gains/losses not exceeding 0.1%.

In the Northwest Territories, CDs have been restructured and their number went from two to six. Therefore, the population of the former Fort Smith CD, now called Region 6, decreased by 40.5%. In British Columbia, a new CD was created from Comox-Strathcona. The two CDs are now called Strathcona and Comox Valley. Stikine CD, which lost 43.0% of its population to the Kitimat-Stikine CD, was the only other CD experiencing a major boundary change.

Quality assessment

In order to assess the quality of our estimates, two evaluation measures are used: precocity errors and errors of closure.

A. Precocity errors

The quality of preliminary estimates of components is evaluated using precocity errors. Precocity error is defined as the difference between preliminary and final estimate of a particular component in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for both population and component estimates. The precocity error measures the impact of the trade-off of accuracy in favour of timeliness on the estimated population. The precocity error is calculated as:

The precocity error of a component gives us information on the size of the error between the preliminary and the final population estimate. Analysis of precocity errors allows for useful comparisons between components, as well as between geographical areas of different population size. Precocity error can either be positive or negative. A positive precocity error denotes that the preliminary estimate is larger than the final estimate while a negative precocity error indicates the opposite. Note that when compared to the total population for an area, the differences between preliminary and final estimates of the components are quite small. However, this type of error has a different impact on each component and geographical area.

Generally speaking for subprovincial estimates, net interprovincial and intraprovincial migration yields the greatest precocity errors. This is likely the result of the use of different data sources for preliminary and final estimates. In most years and for most provinces/territories, births, deaths and immigration estimates yielded the smallest precocity errors. For immigration estimates, this reflects the completeness of the data source and the availability of data for the more timely preliminary estimates. In the case of births and deaths, small precocity errors can be explained by the use of short-term projections for preliminary estimates.

According to the analysis of the most recent precocity errors and assuming that the quality of the basic data remains constant, the present postcensal estimates should have an acceptable degree of reliability.

B. Errors of closure

The error of closure measures the exactness of the final postcensal estimates. It is defined as the difference between the final postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the enumerated population of the most recent census adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU). A positive error of closure means that the postcensal population estimates have overestimated the population.

The error of closure comes from two sources: errors primarily due to sampling when measuring census coverage and errors related to the components of population growth over the intercensal period. For each five-year intercensal period, the error of closure can only be calculated following the release of census data and estimates of CNU. The error of closure can be calculated for the total population of each province and territory as well as by age and sex.

By dividing the error of closure by the census population adjusted for CNU the differences are relatively small at the national level (0.2 % for 2001, 0.1 % for 2006 and 0.5 % for 2011). At the provincial and territorial level, as at the subprovincial level differences are understandably larger, since the estimates are also affected by errors in estimating interprovincial and intraprovincial migration. Nevertheless, the provincial/territorial final postcensal estimates generally fall within 1% of the adjusted census population, except for the territories and a few other exceptions.

For census metropolitan areas (CMAs), population estimates overestimated the total CMA population (0.9%) and the population of 24 out of 34 CMAs. The difference between population estimates and adjusted census counts was higher than 2% for 4 CMAs: Winnipeg (3.0%), Victoria (2.4%), St. John's (-2.1%) and Halifax (2.0%).

Population estimates overestimated the population of 33 out of 76 economic regions (ERs). The difference between population estimates and adjusted census counts was higher than 3% for 4 ERs: Nechako, B.C. (-4.4%), Yorkton – Melville, Sask. (-3.3%), Northern, Sask. (-3.2%) and Montréal, Que. (3.1%).

Population estimates overestimated the population of 124 out of 293 census divisions (CDs). For 99 of the CDs, the difference between population estimates and adjusted census counts was less than 1%. The error of closure of 267 CDs, that is 91% of all CDs, was comprised between -3% and 3%. The most important errors of closure were observed in Division No. 11 of Newfoundland and Labrador (8.8%), in Region 4 of Northwest Territories (6.4%) and in Division No. 19 of Manitoba (6.0%). The population was less than 4,000 people in the first two CDs.

Table 2
Error of closure of the estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001		2006		2011	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	49,948	0.2	44,127	0.1	171,115	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,381	2.2	-1,634	-0.3	-10,983	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	1,483	1.1	-6	0.0	2,155	1.5
Nova Scotia	9,005	1.0	-4,193	-0.5	5,059	0.5
New Brunswick	4,587	0.6	2,729	0.4	1,529	0.2
Quebec	-222	0.0	22,806	0.3	-20,451	-0.3
Ontario	11,288	0.1	22,684	0.2	123,478	0.9
Manitoba	-1,035	-0.1	-5,812	-0.5	22,088	1.8
Saskatchewan	16,017	1.6	-3,755	-0.4	-7,741	-0.7
Alberta	1,604	0.1	-50,407	-1.5	-1,259	0.0
British Columbia	-4,347	-0.1	64,074	1.5	56,932	1.3
Yukon	-360	-1.2	-1,026	-3.2	111	0.3
Northwest Territories	497	1.2	-919	-2.1	674	1.6
Nunavut	50	0.2	-414	-1.4	-477	-1.4

Note: The error of closure is equal to the postcensal estimate (at the census date) minus the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves). The percentage is: error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves, multiplied by 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3
Error of closure of estimates of population by census metropolitan area, Canada, May 10, 2011

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
All census metropolitan areas	221,543	0.9
Abbotsford-Mission	2,295	1.3
Barrie	1,515	0.8
Brantford	638	0.5
Calgary	9,257	0.7
Edmonton	-5,711	-0.5
Greater Sudbury	-1,012	-0.6
Guelph	2,411	1.7
Halifax	8,060	2.0
Hamilton	8,211	1.1
Kelowna	-563	-0.3
Kingston	-195	-0.1
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	6,882	1.4
London	7,741	1.6
Moncton	725	0.5
Montréal	38,096	1.0
Oshawa	3,480	1.0
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	-4,156	-0.4
Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	-4,931	-1.6
Peterborough	436	0.4
Québec	-10,847	-1.4
Regina	1,900	0.9
Saguenay	-2,586	-1.6
Saint John	206	0.2
Saskatoon	2,895	1.1
Sherbrooke	692	0.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,494	0.9
St. John's	-4,172	-2.1
Thunder Bay	2,252	1.8
Toronto	82,158	1.4
Trois-Rivières	-2,389	-1.6
Vancouver	38,755	1.6
Victoria	8,341	2.4
Windsor	5,028	1.5
Winnipeg	22,637	3.0

Note: The error of closure is equal to the postcensal estimate (at the census date) minus the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves). The percentage is: error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves, multiplied by 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 4
Error of closure of the estimates of population by economic region (ER), May 10, 2011

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
All economic regions	171,115	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador		
Avalon Peninsula	-5,167	-1.9
South Coast–Burin Peninsula	-708	-1.9
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador	-2,275	-2.1
Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay	-2,833	-2.6
Prince Edward Island		
Prince Edward Island	2,155	1.5
Nova Scotia		
Cape Breton	693	0.5
North Shore	-874	-0.5
Annapolis Valley	-1,523	-1.2
Southern	-1,197	-1.0
Halifax	7,960	2.0
New Brunswick		
Campbellton–Miramichi	-869	-0.5
Moncton–Richibucto	1,910	0.9
Saint John–St. Stephen	523	0.3
Fredericton–Oromocto	676	0.5
Edmundston–Woodstock	-711	-0.9
Quebec		
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-1,973	-2.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-1,632	-0.8
Capitale-Nationale	-8,924	-1.3
Chaudière-Appalaches	-9,108	-2.2
Estrie	-691	-0.2
Centre-du-Québec	-3,213	-1.4
Montréal	-15,940	-1.1
Montréal	59,452	3.1
Laval	-1,718	-0.4
Lanaudière	-8,101	-1.7
Laurentides	-12,469	-2.2
Outaouais	-5,412	-1.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	-906	-0.6
Mauricie	-3,480	-1.3
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	-5,183	-1.9
Côte-Nord	-419	-0.4
Nord-du-Québec	-734	-1.7
Ontario		
Ottawa	-4,503	-0.4
Kingston–Pembroke	-3,572	-0.8
Muskoka–Kawartha	3,984	1.1
Toronto	84,316	1.4
Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie	18,056	1.4
Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula	8,815	0.6
London	9,085	1.4
Windsor–Sarnia	7,110	1.1
Stratford–Bruce Peninsula	1,885	0.6
Northeast	-2,261	-0.4
Northwest	563	0.2
Manitoba		
Southeast	-259	-0.2
South Central	918	1.5
Southwest	-1,696	-1.5
North Central	1,425	2.9
Winnipeg	18,818	2.8
Interlake	1,502	1.7
Parklands	-443	-1.0
North	1,823	2.0

Table 4
Error of closure of the estimates of population by economic region (ER), May 10, 2011 (continued)

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
Saskatchewan		
Regina–Moose Mountain	-582	-0.2
Swift Current–Moose Jaw	-1,044	-1.0
Saskatoon–Biggar	729	0.2
Yorkton–Melville	-2,825	-3.3
Prince Albert	-2,812	-1.3
Northern	-1,207	-3.2
Alberta		
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat	355	0.1
Camrose–Drumheller	148	0.1
Calgary	5,651	0.4
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House	1,616	1.8
Red Deer	3,070	1.6
Edmonton	-8,696	-0.7
Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River	-2,895	-1.1
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake	-508	-0.4
British Columbia		
Vancouver Island and Coast	10,959	1.4
Lower Mainland–Southwest	45,262	1.7
Thompson–Okanagan	-778	-0.1
Kootenay	1,126	0.8
Cariboo	-319	-0.2
North Coast	1,321	2.3
Nechako	-1,796	-4.4
Northeast	1,157	1.7
Yukon		
	111	0.3
Northwest Territories		
	674	1.6
Nunavut		
	-477	-1.4

Note: The error of closure is equal to the postcensal estimate (at the census date) minus the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves). The percentage is: error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves, multiplied by 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 5
Distribution of census divisions (CDs) by error of closure, Canada, provinces and territories, May 10, 2011

	Error of closure					Total of census divisions	Average absolute error percent	Census divisions with positive error number
	Less than 1.0%	1.0 to 1.9%	2.0 to 2.9%	3.0% to 3.9%	4% and over			
	number							
Canada	99	85	62	21	26	293	1.8	124
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	5	2	2	1	11	2.7	0
Prince Edward Island	0	2	0	1	0	3	2.3	1
Nova Scotia	9	4	3	1	1	18	1.4	10
New Brunswick	9	5	1	0	0	15	1.0	10
Quebec	23	28	30	8	9	98	2.0	15
Ontario	21	17	9	1	1	49	1.2	28
Manitoba	9	4	5	1	4	23	2.1	18
Saskatchewan	6	2	3	3	4	18	2.5	5
Alberta	9	7	2	0	1	19	1.3	11
British Columbia	10	9	5	3	2	29	1.8	19
Yukon	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	1
Northwest Territories	0	1	2	1	2	6	3.5	5
Nunavut	1	1	0	0	1	3	2.3	1

Note: The error of closure is equal to the postcensal estimate on census day minus the census count adjusted or net undercount. The percentage is error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted or net undercount, multiplied by 100. The absolute values of these percentages are used for the distribution in this table.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Methodology

Related methodology notes

The two-way raking method is also referred to as the “Deming method”, the “method of iterative proportions”, and calibration (see Shryock, Siegel et al., 1976: 547-549).

Unless otherwise noted, the term preliminary includes both preliminary and updated estimates.

The T1 family file (T1FF) is derived from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) T1 file by Income Statistics Division of Statistics Canada.

This document describes the concepts, data the sources and the methodology used to produce the population estimates. Population estimates are produced to measure the population counts according to various characteristics and geographies between two censuses. The demographic estimates are the official population estimates at the national, provincial, territorial and subprovincial levels.

Postcensal estimates are based on the 2011 Census.

Population Estimates

Types of estimates

Population estimates can either be intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates are produced using counts from two consecutive censuses adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU)¹ (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves (IEIR)) and postcensal estimates. The production of intercensal estimates consists of updating the postcensal estimates using the counts from a new census adjusted for CNU¹.

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU¹ and the components of population growth. In terms of timeliness, postcensal estimates are more up-to-date than data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU¹, but as they get farther from the date of that census, they become less reliable.

Levels of estimates

Updating population estimates between censuses requires the use of data from administrative files or surveys. The quality of population estimates therefore depends on the availability of a number of administrative data files that are provided to Statistics Canada by Canadian and foreign government departments. Since some components are not available until several months after the reference date, three kinds of postcensal estimates are produced: preliminary postcensal (PP), updated postcensal (PR) and final postcensal (PD). The time lag between the reference date and the release date is three months for preliminary estimates and two to three years for final estimates. Though it requires more vigilance on the part of users, the production of three successive series of postcensal estimates is the strategy that best satisfies the need for both timeliness and accuracy of the estimates.

Calculation of postcensal population estimates

Population estimates – preliminary, updated and final – are produced using the component method. This method consists in taking the population figures from the most recent census, adjusted for CNU¹ (undercoverage minus overcoverage), and adding or subtracting the number of births, deaths, and components of international and internal migration.

1. In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

A. Subprovincial estimates

Population estimates for census metropolitan areas and census divisions

The component method is used to produce estimates for census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census divisions (CDs) by age and sex. The method is applied to each age-sex cohort in the base population.

The component method formulas for estimating the population of CMAs and CDs by age and sex are as follows:

For age 0:

$$P_{(t+1)}^0 = B_{(t,t+1)} - D_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + I_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} - [E_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+1)}^{-1}] + RE_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + NPR_{(t+1)}^0 + \Delta Ninter_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + \Delta Ninfra_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + Resid_{(t,t+1)}^{-1}$$

For ages 1 to 89:

$$P_{(t+1)}^{a+1} = P_{(t)}^a - D_{(t,t+1)}^a + I_{(t,t+1)}^a - [E_{(t,t+1)}^a + \Delta TE_{(t,t+1)}^a] + RE_{(t,t+1)}^a - NPR_{(t)}^a + NPR_{(t+1)}^{a+1} + \Delta Ninter_{(t,t+1)}^a + \Delta Ninfra_{(t,t+1)}^a + Resid_{(t,t+1)}^a$$

For age group 90 and over:

$$P_{(t+1)}^{90+} = P_{(t)}^{89+} - D_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} + I_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} - [E_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+1)}^{89+}] + RE_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} - NPR_{(t)}^{89+} + NPR_{(t+1)}^{90+} + \Delta Ninter_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} + \Delta Ninfra_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} + Resid_{(t,t+1)}^{89+}$$

where, for each subprovincial region

$(t,t+1)$	=	interval between time t and t+1;
$P_{(t+1)}$	=	population estimates at time t+1;
$P_{(t)}$	=	base population at time t (census counts adjusted for net census undercoverage or the most recent estimate);
B	=	number of births;
D	=	number of deaths;
I	=	number of immigrants;
E	=	number of emigrants;
ΔTE	=	net temporary emigrants;
RE	=	number of returning emigrants;
NPR	=	number of non-permanent residents;
$\Delta Ninter$	=	net interprovincial migration;
$\Delta Ninfra$	=	net intraprovincial migration;
Resid	=	residual deviation (for intercensal estimates).

To ensure concordance between the subprovincial estimates and the provincial and territorial estimates by age and sex, two-way raking is used.

Population estimates for economic regions

A different method is used to produce population estimates for economic regions (ERs). In this case the census division's (CD) aggregate method is used. First, the ERs are defined in terms of CDs using the most recent Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) specifications. When the geographic delineation of the CDs and ERs are the same, no adjustment is required; the population estimates for the CDs that make up the ER are simply added together.

However, when the geographic delineation of the CD does not match that of the ER, i.e., when a CD is in more than one ER, distribution of the CD's demographic components are allocated on the basis of its demographic weight in each ER in question. The proportions are referred to as conversion factors. They are calculated using the most recent census counts.

Thus, demographic components (births, deaths and migration) initially measured at the CD level can be allocated to each ER. Using the census division's aggregate method by the ERs' geographic delineation, the population and demographic components of ERs can be estimated.

However, the census division's aggregate method cannot be used to estimate the number of intraprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants, since it overestimates those figures. In-migrants to a given CD from another CD in the same ER should not be counted since the migration occurred within the ER's boundaries. These are false in-migrants. The same is true for out-migrants from one CD to another CD in the same ER: they are false out-migrants. However, the net intraprovincial migration calculated with the CD aggregate method is correct because the false in-migrants and out-migrants cancel each other out. As a result, only the net intraprovincial migration of ERs can be estimated accurately using the CD aggregate method. This is why the estimates for intraprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants are not available at the ER level.

Special treatment for preliminary postcensal estimates for Quebec and British Columbia

A different method is used to calculate preliminary postcensal population estimates for census divisions (CDs) and census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in Quebec. The total population estimates produced by the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ) are used. These population estimates are based on data from the *Fichier d'inscription des personnes assurées* (FIPA), the insured persons register, from the *Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec* (RAMQ).

For British Columbia, preliminary postcensal estimates at the CMA and CD levels are calculated by applying the total population growth rates provided by BC Stats, British Columbia's statistical agency, to the previous year's estimates produced by the Demography Division. The total preliminary postcensal estimates are then distributed by age and sex using the Demography Division's component method. The British Columbia population estimates used to calculate the rates are produced using a regression model based on data from residential Hydro services and Ministry of Health Client Registry data as symptomatic indicators.

To ensure concordance between the subprovincial estimates and the provincial totals by age and sex, two-way raking is used.

B. Levels of estimates

For subprovincial regions in Quebec and British Columbia, the specific methods described in the previous section are used only for preliminary postcensal estimates. For updated and final postcensal estimates, the component method is used.

For the subprovincial regions in other provinces and territories, the difference between preliminary and final postcensal population estimates lies in the timeliness of the components. When all the components are preliminary, the population estimate is deemed preliminary postcensal (PP). When all the components are final, the population estimate is deemed final postcensal (PD). Any other combination of levels is considered updated postcensal (PR).

C. Base population and components of population growth

Base population

The base populations are derived from the quinquennial censuses between 2001 and 2011. The population universe of the 2011 Census includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry or Canadian government vessels;
- Non-permanent residents:
 - persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and the family members living with them;

- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold study permits and the family members living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold work permits and the family members living with them.

The population universe of the 2011 Census does not include foreign residents but, since 1991, non-permanent residents are included in the population universe.

Foreign residents have not been enumerated since the 1991 Census. Foreign residents are persons who belong to the following groups:

- government representatives of another country attached to the embassy, high commission or other diplomatic body of that country in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada, and family members living with them;
- residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily (for example, a foreign visitor on vacation or on business, with or without a visitor's permit).

These base populations are adjusted as follows:

- adjustment of the population for census net undercoverage (CNU);
- addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves;
- at the provincial level, the first postcensal population estimate is July 1 of the census year. This is obtained by addition or subtraction of the components of growth between Census Day and June 30. At the subprovincial level, the estimate of the July 1 population estimate is obtained by applying to the annual components of growth, a fraction of the year that corresponds to the period between Census Day and June 30. These are adjusted to the appropriate provincial and territorial components.

Adjustment for census net undercoverage (CNU)

The adjustment for CNU is important. The CNU is the difference between the number of persons who should have been enumerated but were missed (undercoverage) and the number of persons who were enumerated but should not have been or who were counted more than once (overcoverage).

To estimate census net undercoverage (CNU) at the subprovincial level, provincial and territorial CNU rates by age and sex are applied to census subdivisions (CSDs), which are aggregated to create the base population of higher subprovincial levels (census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census divisions (CDs) in the province).

D. Births and deaths

The numbers of births and deaths at the census division (CD) and for the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) levels are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division. Although Statistics Canada manages the National system of vital statistics, the central vital statistics registries of the provinces and territories are responsible for collecting and processing the information from those administrative files. Under provincial / territorial vital statistics statutes (or similar legislation), all live births and all deaths must be registered, and all provinces and territories provide the information to Statistics Canada.

The vital statistics universe closely parallels the census universe. Both universes include births and deaths of all Canadians, immigrants and non-permanent residents (NPR) and exclude foreign residents.

Vital statistics by province or territory of residence are used to produce our final estimates of births and deaths.

When there are no vital statistics, the number of births is estimated using fertility rates by mother's age. The number of deaths is estimated using mortality rates by age and sex. These methods are used to calculate preliminary estimates at the provincial and territorial levels.

Levels of estimates

Births and deaths estimates are categorized as final when they are directly taken from the Health Statistics Division's vital statistics. They are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking to ensure their concordance.

When no births or deaths data are available, preliminary provincial or territorial estimates are broken down, using the most recent known subprovincial distribution derived from Health Statistics Division's vital statistics, to produce estimates by region. In that case, the births and deaths estimates are categorized as preliminary. They are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

Special treatment for preliminary postcensal estimates for Quebec and British Columbia

A special case is relevant to the provincial totals on which subprovincial estimates are prorated. Quebec and British Columbia provide their most recent estimates of births and deaths at the provincial level. These estimates are used for the preliminary estimates. However, the final estimates of births and deaths for these provinces are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division.

E. Immigration

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, immigration is regulated by the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the Immigration Act, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada* (IRCC) collects and processes administrative files of immigrants. IRCC then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate at provincial and territorial level the number and characteristics of people granted permanent resident status by the federal government on a given date. For Demography Division, the terms immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent.

An immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities. The number of immigrants does not include persons born abroad to Canadian parents who are only temporarily outside the country.

Immigrants are usually counted on or after the date on which they are granted permanent resident status or the right to live in Canada.

Since we do not use subprovincial immigration data from *Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada* (IRCC), the most recent known subprovincial distribution derived from the T1FF is used to produce immigrant estimates by subprovincial region. Because the data are available only by broad age groups (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+), they are broken down by age and sex based on the distribution from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011). The distribution stems from the NHS mobility question on place of residence one year ago. Since 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modelled to minimize the impact of outliers found in some subprovincial regions, mostly for smaller geographies. To ensure their consistency, subprovincial estimates are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. Since the subprovincial estimates of immigrants are adjusted to provincial and territorial estimates, the level of subprovincial estimates will be the same. Immigration estimates are preliminary the first year and final the following year.

F. Net non-permanent residents

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, the non-permanent residents (NPR) are regulated by the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada* (IRCC) collects and processes the administrative files of NPRs in Canada. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted NPR status by the federal government.

NPRs are persons who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit, along with members of their family living with them. Non-permanent residents include foreign workers, foreign students, the humanitarian population and other temporary residents. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents who are allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds and are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. For Demography Division, the terms non-permanent resident and temporary resident are equivalent.

NPR estimates are based on the number of NPRs, not on the net. At the provincial and territorial levels, the number of people in IRCC's administrative system is estimated for specific dates in each period of observation. First, the end-of-period number of NPR is estimated, and then the start-of-period number of NPR is subtracted from that estimate. That yields the net number of NPRs.

Anyone who received non-permanent resident status prior to the observation date is counted. For the refugee claimants we use the date of their demand. Permit holders and refugee claimants can be excluded for different reasons and those criteria are different for each category. Permit holders and refugee claimants are excluded from the population if their permit has expired, if they receive permanent resident status, or if they are deported. In addition, refugee claimants are excluded if their file has been inactive for two years.

At the subprovincial level, there are no reliable administrative data available to directly estimate net number of NPRs. To compensate for this lack of data, the provincial and territorial NPR estimates by age and sex are broken down by subprovincial region based on the distribution from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011). Since 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modelled to minimize the impact of outliers found in some subprovincial regions, mostly for smaller geographies. To ensure their consistency, subprovincial estimates are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking.

For the 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 years, the net NPRs are calculated using two different distributions —the 2001 and 2006 censuses for the year 2005/2006, and the 2006 Census as well as the 2011 NHS for the year 2010/2011. This approach assumes that the two distributions are similar. If the two distributions vary by the regional breakdown of NPRs, the net NPRs for 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 will absorb all the changes attributable to the difference between the two distributions that were used. For this reason, the net NPRs for 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 should not be compared with the rest of the historical series.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the subprovincial estimates of the net number of NPRs are adjusted to provincial and territorial estimates, the level of the subprovincial estimates will be the same. NPR estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year, when all other components are also final.

G. Emigration

The number of emigrants at provincial or territorial level is estimated using data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security data collected by the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) program*, and data from the *T1 Family File (T1FF)*. The first source is used to estimate emigration to the United States. CCTB data are used to estimate emigration to other countries. The estimates of the number of child emigrants have to be adjusted because the CCTB is not universal and does not provide direct information on the number of adult emigrants. As a result, four adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- the incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children eligible for the CCTB. Since it takes four years after the reference period for CCTB administrative files to become complete, the adjustment is made if the estimates are finalized after two years. The factor is derived from the two-year ratios of emigrant children based on two versions of the CCTB files;
- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not eligible. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;

- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are eligible for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-eligible children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FF;
- the differential propensity to emigrate between adults and children. This factor generates the emigration rate for the population aged 18 and over. It is obtained by (1) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on T1FF data, (2) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, and (3) taking the average of the two rates. This factor is calculated for Canada only.

The adult emigration rate is applied to the adult population. Adult emigration is distributed by province and territory using data from the T1FF file. We calculate a ratio of the number of emigrant adults to the number of emigrant children from the T1FF file. We then apply this ratio to the number of emigrant children from the CCTB by province, which yields the number of adult emigrants whose provincial distribution will differ from that of the children.

The number of adult emigrants combined with the number of child emigrants (once adjusted for the coverage and differential emigration factors) generate the number of emigrants for the entire population.

Emigration is disaggregated by province and territory based on the number of child emigrants adjusted for coverage and differential emigration.

As with immigrants, the number of emigrants at the subprovincial level is derived from the T1FF. Because the estimates are available only by broad age groups (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+), they are broken down by age and sex based on the provincial or territorial distribution. They are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. Since the subprovincial estimates of emigrants are adjusted to provincial and territorial estimates, the level of the subprovincial estimates will be the same.

H. Net temporary emigration

Some people leave Canada to live temporarily in another country; others who were temporarily outside Canada return. The net result of those departures and returns is the component known as “net temporary emigration”. Estimates of the number of departures are derived from the *Reverse Record Check* (RRC), the most important census coverage study. The RRC provides an estimate of the number of people who left Canada temporarily during an intercensal period and are still out of the country at the end of the period. Estimates of the number of returns are based on two sources: the Census and Demography Division’s estimates of returning emigrants. The census provides the number of people who were outside Canada at the time of the previous census and returned during the intercensal period. That number includes all returning emigrants. Then Demography Division’s estimate of the returning emigrants’ component is subtracted to produce the number of returning temporary emigrants. The estimated numbers of departures (RRC) and returns (Census and Demography Division) yield an estimate of net temporary emigration.

This estimate is for the whole intercensal period; it is disaggregated into estimates for each of the five years in the period and then into monthly estimates using a seasonal adjustment that is an average between zero seasonality and the seasonality of emigration.

Net temporary emigration is calculated first for the national level. It is then disaggregated by province or by groups of provinces based on the RRC estimates of temporary emigration. For the Atlantic provinces and the territories, the estimate for the group is disaggregated on the basis of each province / territory’s proportion of the group’s total population.

Net temporary emigration can be estimated only for the intercensal period preceding the most recent census. Net temporary emigration in the current period is assumed to be the same as in the previous period for each province and territory.

At the subprovincial level, provincial and territorial net temporary emigration estimates by age and sex are broken down based on the subprovincial distribution of emigrants. They are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the net temporary emigration estimates.

I. Returning emigrants

A returning emigrant is a person who returns to Canada after having been classified as an emigrant. In a manner similar to the procedure used to calculate the number of emigrants, data from the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) file of *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) and from the T1FF are used to estimate the number of returning emigrants at provincial or territorial level. Adjustment factors are applied to compensate for the fact that the CCTB program is not universal, and an adult/child ratio is used to estimate the number of adult returning emigrants. As a result, four adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- the incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children eligible for the CCTB. Since it seems to take four years after the reference period for CCTB administrative files to become complete, the adjustment is made if the estimates are finalized after two years. The factor is derived from the two-year ratios of returning emigrant children based on two versions of the CCTB files;
- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or who are not eligible. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are eligible for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-eligible children with the rates for all children (aged 0 to 17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FFs;
- the adult/child ratio, which is based on the census by age and sex.

As with immigrants and emigrants, the number of returning emigrants at the subprovincial level is derived from the T1FF. Because the estimates are available only by broad age groups (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+), they are broken down by age and sex based on the provincial or territorial distribution. They are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. Since the subprovincial estimates of returning emigrants are adjusted to provincial and territorial estimates, the level of the subprovincial estimates will be the same.

J. Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movement between provinces or territories involving a change in the usual place of residence. As with emigration, there is no provision for recording interprovincial migration in Canada. Interprovincial migration by broad age groups and sex for subprovincial regions is derived from the T1FF for each subprovincial region. The estimates by broad age groups and sex are broken down by age based on distributions stemming from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011) mobility question on place of residence one year ago. Since 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modelled to minimize the impact of outliers found in some subprovincial regions, mostly for smaller geographies. Subprovincial estimates are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

Data from the T1FF are used to produce the final estimates.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. Since the subprovincial estimates of interprovincial migrants are adjusted to provincial and territorial estimates, the level of the subprovincial estimates will be the same.

K. Intraprovincial migration

As with interprovincial migration, the components of intraprovincial migration by broad age groups and sex are derived from the T1FF for each subprovincial region. The estimates by broad age groups and sex are broken down by age based on distributions stemming from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011) mobility question on place of residence one year ago. Since 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modelled to minimize the impact of outliers found in some subprovincial regions, mostly for smaller geographies.

These sources are used for both preliminary and final estimates.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the T1FF data used to estimate this component.

Since there are no reliable data sources for preliminary intraprovincial migration estimates, the data for the most recent year, for which final estimates are available, are used. The assumption that intraprovincial migratory behaviours for the current year are similar to those for the previous year for which final estimates are available is adopted.

L. Intercensal population estimates

Intercensal estimates – population estimates for reference dates between two censuses – are produced following each census. They reconcile previous postcensal estimates with the new census counts.

There are three main steps in the production of intercensal estimates:

- the correspondence of the geographic boundaries between the two censuses
- calculation of the error of closure
- linear distribution of the error of closure (residual deviation).

To ensure geographical concordance, the base populations and components of population growth must be adjusted according to geographical boundaries at the time of the most recent census. For areas whose geographical boundaries changed between the two censuses (as measured by the SGC), historical conversion factors are used based on population transfers at the census subdivision level during the most recent intercensal period. In general, corrections to CDs, CMAs and ERs are minor (see the “Quality of demographic data” section).

Error of closure is defined as the difference between the postcensal population estimates on census day and the population enumerated in that census adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU²). The error of closure is spread evenly over the intercensal period, based on the number of days in each month. Intercensal estimates by age and sex are adjusted the same way (i.e., by distributing the error of closure evenly across the age and sex cohorts). As with postcensal estimates, the intercensal subprovincial estimates by age and sex are adjusted to provincial and territorial estimates using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

2. In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

Appendix A: Glossary

Age

Age as of July 1.

Ageing (of a population)

An increase in the number of old persons as a percentage of the total population.

Average absolute error of closure

Defined as the mean of the absolute differences between the **postcensal estimates** on Census Day and the results of the **Census adjusted for the census net undercoverage**.

Average age

The average age of a population is the average age of all its members.

Census coverage

Census net undercoverage: Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

Overcoverage: Number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once.

Undercoverage: Number of persons who were intended to be enumerated in a census but were not.

Census division (CD)

Census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county, municipalité régionale de comté and regional district) or their equivalents. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province level and the municipality (census subdivision).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, provincial or territorial law does not provide for these administrative geographic areas. Therefore, Statistics Canada, in cooperation with these provinces and territories, has created equivalent areas called census divisions for the purpose of disseminating statistical data. In Yukon, the census division is equivalent to the entire territory.

Cohort

Represents a group of persons who have experienced a specific demographic event during a given year. In the case of births, persons born within a specified year are referred to as a generation.

Census metropolitan area (CMA)

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if its total population declines below 100,000 or the population of its core falls below 50,000. Small population centres with a population count of less than 10,000 are called fringe. All areas inside the CMA that are not population centres are rural areas.

All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts.

The CMA of Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario-Quebec) crosses provincial boundaries. When the geographic level selected is all of Canada, the totals include the CMA on both sides of the provincial border. If a province has been selected, only the part of the CMA in the province chosen is included in the totals.

Components of demographic growth

Any of the classes of events generating population movement variations. Births, deaths and migrations are the components responsible for the variations since they alter either the total population or the age and sex distribution of the population.

Demographic dependency ratio

The ratio of the combined population aged between 0 to 19 years old and the population aged 65 years and over to the population aged between 20 and 64 years old.

Economic region (ER)

An economic region is a grouping of complete **census divisions** (with one exception in Ontario) created as a standard geographic unit for analysis of regional economic activity.

Within the province of Quebec, economic regions (“régions administratives”) are designated by law. In all other provinces or territories, economic regions are created by agreement between Statistics Canada and the provinces or territories concerned. Prince Edward Island and the three territories each consist of one economic region. In Ontario, there is one exception where the economic region boundary does not respect census division boundaries: the census division of Halton is split between the ER of Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula and the ER of Toronto.

Emigrant

Canadian citizen or **immigrant** who has left Canada to establish a residence in another country, involving a change in usual place of residence. Emigration may be either temporary or permanent. Where the term is used alone, it references to a person’s permanent emigration which involves severing residential ties with Canada and acquiring permanent residency in another country.

Error of closure

Difference between the **postcensal estimate** at the census date and the results of the census adjusted for **census net undercoverage** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves).

Generation

Unless otherwise specified, refers here to a group of persons born within a given period. The 2006 generation represents people born during the year 2006.

Immigrant

Within the framework of this publication, the terms immigrant, landed immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent. An immigrant refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant (permanent resident) and who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants are either Canadian citizens by naturalization (the citizenship process) or permanent residents under Canadian legislation. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. Also, children born in other countries to parents who are Canadian citizens that reside temporarily in another country are not included in the category as they become Canadian citizens at birth.

Internal migration

Internal migration represents all movements of persons within Canada’s geographical boundaries, involving a change in usual place of residence. Internal migration denotes movement from one province or territory to another (i.e., **interprovincial migration**) and movements from some other smaller defined geographical unit to another (i.e., **intraprovincial migration**).

International migration

International migration represents movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change of the usual place of residence. A distinction is made with regard to **immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigration and net non-permanent residents**.

Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents all movement from one province or territory to another involving a change in the usual place residence. A person who takes up residence in another province or territory is an **out-migrant** with reference to the province or territory of origin and an **in-migrant** with reference to the province or territory of destination.

Intraprovincial migration or subprovincial migration

Intraprovincial migration or subprovincial migration represents all movement from one region to another within the same province or territory involving a change of the usual place residence. A person who takes up residence in another region is an **out-migrant** with reference to the region of origin and an **in-migrant** with reference to the region of destination.

Median age

The median age is an age “x”, such that exactly one half of the population is older than “x” and the other half is younger than “x”.

Natural increase

Variation of the **population** size over a given period as a result of the difference between the numbers of births and deaths.

Net internal migration

Sum of **net intraprovincial** and **net interprovincial migration**.

Net international migration

Net international migration is obtained according to the following formula: **Immigrants + returning emigrants + net non-permanent residents – (emigrants + net temporary emigrants)**.

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration represents the difference between **in-migrants** and **out-migrants** for a given province or territory.

Net intraprovincial migration

Net intraprovincial migration represents the difference between **in-migrants** and **out-migrants** in a given region. A region can be defined as a **census division**, an **economic region** or a **census metropolitan area**.

Net non-permanent residents

Net non-permanent residents represent the variation in the number of **non-permanent residents** between two dates.

Non-permanent residents

A non-permanent resident is a person who is lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a valid document (work permit, study permit, Minister’s permit or refugee) issued for that person along with members of his family living with them. This group also includes individuals who seek refugee status upon or after their arrival in

Canada and remain in the country pending the outcome of processes relative to their claim. Note that *Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada* (IRCC) uses the term temporary resident rather than non-permanent resident.

Net temporary emigration

Net temporary emigration represents the variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates. Temporary emigration includes Canadian citizens and **immigrants** living temporarily abroad who have not maintained a usual place of residence in Canada.

Population

Estimated population and population according to the census are both defined as being the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is within that area, regardless of where they happened to be on census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered **non-permanent residents**.

Population estimate

Postcensal: Population estimate produced by using data from the most recent available census adjusted for **census net undercoverage** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and estimate of the **components of demographic growth** since that last census. This estimate can be preliminary, updated or final.

Intercensal: Population estimate derived by using **postcensal estimates** and data adjusted for **census net undercoverage** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) of censuses preceding and following the year in question.

Population growth or total growth

Variation of population size between two dates. It can also be obtained by summing the **natural increase, total net migration** and if possible, subtract **residual deviation**. It can be positive or negative.

Precocity error

Difference between preliminary and final estimate in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for either population estimates or components of population growth.

Rate

Refers to the ratio of the number of events estimated in a year ($t, t+1$) to the average populations at the beginning and the end of the period. In this regard, births, deaths, immigration rates, etc are calculated. Generally, the rates are expressed in per 1,000.

Demographic growth or population growth: Ratio of population growth between the year t and $t+1$, to the average **population** of both these years. The rate is generally expressed in per 1,000.

Census net undercoverage of population: Difference between **undercoverage rate** and **overcoverage rate**.

Overcoverage of population: The ratio of the number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once to the total number of persons that should have been enumerated in the census. Generally, the rate is expressed in percentage.

Undercoverage of population: The ratio of the estimated number of persons not enumerated in the census (who were intended to have been enumerated) to the total number of persons that should have been enumerated in the census. Generally, the rate is expressed in percentage.

Residual deviation

Difference between demographic **population growths** calculated using **intercensal estimates** of population between two dates and that obtained by the sum of the components for the same period. This deviation results from the distribution of the **error of closure** (by using the number of days) over the five-year period concerned.

Returning emigrant

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

Sex ratio

The ratio of the number of men to the number of women. This is not to be confused with the sex ratio at birth, which is the ratio of the number of live-born boys to the number of live-born girls. This ratio is usually expressed as an index, with the number of females taken to be a base of 100.

Sprague coefficients

Series of factors which, when multiplied to a population distributed by multiples age groups, give a distribution of the same population by single years of age.

Total net migration

Sum of **net international** and **net internal migration**.

Vital statistics

Vital Statistics includes all the demographic events (that is to say births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there are a legal requirement to inform the Provincial or Territorial Registrar's Office.

Year

Unless otherwise specified, the term "year" refers to the period beginning July 1 of a given year and ending June 30 of the following year.

Appendix B: Explanatory notes for the tables

Annual population estimates, July 1, subprovincial perspective

Population

Population estimates for July 1 are final intercensal for 2006 to 2010, final postcensal for 2011, updated postcensal for 2012, 2013 and 2014 and preliminary postcensal for 2015.

Annual estimates of demographic components

Births

The numbers of births are final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Deaths

The numbers of deaths are final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Immigrants

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Emigrants

The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Returning emigrants

The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Net temporary emigrants

The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Net non-permanent residents

The numbers of net non-permanent residents are final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Interprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Interprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Intraprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Intraprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Annual population estimates and factors of growth

Natural increase

Natural increase is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Net international migration

Net international migration numbers are final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Net intraprovincial migration

Net intraprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Total net migration

Total net migration numbers are final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015.

Total growth

Numbers for total growth are final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015

Table 1
Summary of levels

	2010 and before	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population	ID	PD	PR	PR	PR	PP

^D Final

^R Updated

^P Preliminary

ID Final Intercensal

PD Final Postcensal

PR Updated Postcensal

PP Preliminary Postcensal

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 2
Summary of levels

	2010/2011 and before	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Births	D	R	R	R	P
Deaths	D	R	R	R	P
Immigrants	D	D	D	D	P
Emigrants	D	R	R	R	P
Returning emigrants	D	R	R	R	P
Net temporary emigrants	D	R	R	R	P
Net non-permanent residents	D	R	R	R	P
Interprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D	D	P
Interprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D	D	P
Intraprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D	D	P
Intraprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D	D	P

^D Final

^R Updated

^P Preliminary

ID Final Intercensal

PD Final Postcensal

PR Updated Postcensal

PP Preliminary Postcensal

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Appendix C: Sources and remarks

Base population

May 10, 2011 Census of Population adjusted to July 1 and corrected for census net undercoverage (including incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and population reviews).

2011 Census: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2011, Catalogue no. [98-310-X2011001](#).

Census net undercoverage: See [The Daily](#), September 26, 2013.

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves: See [The Daily](#), September. 26, 2013

Births and deaths

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Migration

For the intraprovincial areas, the components (immigration, emigration, returning emigrants, interprovincial and intraprovincial migration) are extracted from tax files by broad age groups and sex. Depending on the component, the data is then distributed by single year of age and sex, based either on the mobility information extracted from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), or on the provincial and territorial distribution. To ensure their consistency, the estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial and territorial totals (except for the case of the intraprovincial migration).

Net temporary emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the Reverses Record Check (RRC) for the 2011 Census, and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). Data were distributed by region, single year of age and sex according to the emigrant distribution.

Non-permanent residents

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data provided by Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada (IRCC). Data were distributed by region, single year of age and sex according to the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

91-002-X	Quarterly Demographic Estimates
91-003-X	Canadian Demographics at a Glance
91-209-X	Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
91-215-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-520-X	Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-528-X	Population and Family Estimation Methods at Statistics Canada

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

Tables 051-0056 to 051-0065 contain data referring to this publication.

051-0056	Estimates of population by census metropolitan area, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011
051-0057	Components of population growth by census metropolitan area, sex and age group for the period from July 1 to June 30, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011
051-0059	Estimates of population by economic region, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011
051-0060	Components of population growth by economic region, sex and age group for the period from July 1 to June 30, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011
051-0062	Estimates of population by census division, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011
051-0063	Components of population growth by census division, sex and age group for the period from July 1 to June 30, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011
051-0065	Interprovincial and intraprovincial migrants, by census metropolitan area of origin and destination for the period from July 1 to June 30
051-0001	Estimates of population, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0002	Estimates of deaths, by sex and age group, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0004	Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0005	Estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0006	Immigrants to Canada, by country of last permanent residence, quarterly
051-0011	International migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, and territories, annual
051-0012	Interprovincial migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0013	Estimates of births, by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0017	Interprovincial migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0018	Interprovincial in-, out- and net-migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0019	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, annual
051-0020	Number of non-permanent residents, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0037	International migration components, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly

051-0041	Number of non-permanent residents, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0042	Estimates of population, by marital status or legal marital status, age and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
053-0001	Estimates of births, deaths and marriages, Canada, provinces and territories
102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0503	Deaths, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0504	Deaths and mortality rates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4503	Live births, by age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4505	Crude birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates (live births), Canada, provinces and territories, annual
109-5335	Estimates of population (2011 Census and administrative data), by age group and sex for July 1st, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2013 boundaries) and peer groups
109-5336	Dependency ratio (2011 Census and administrative data), by age group for July 1st, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2013 boundaries) and peer groups

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3231	Vital Statistics - Birth Database
3233	Vital Statistics - Death Database
3601	Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories
3604	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories
3605	Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Legal Marital Status, Age and sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories
3608	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Census Divisions, Census Metropolitan Areas and Economic Regions (Component Method)

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- Births and total fertility rate, by province and territory
- Births, estimates, by province and territory
- Deaths, estimates, by province and territory
- Components of population growth, by province and territory
- Population by year, by province and territory
- Population by sex and age group
- Population by sex and age group, by province and territory
- Population of census metropolitan areas
- Population by marital status and sex, by province and territory
- Population by marital status and sex