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# Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas

**2014**

by Demography Division

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

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## **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**

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## Highlights

### Census metropolitan areas

- On July 1, 2014, 24,858,600 people, or about 7 Canadians out of 10 (69.9%), were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA).
- Over the last year, the population of the Toronto CMA passed the 6-million mark (reaching 6,055,700) while the population of the Montréal CMA passed the 4-million mark (reaching 4,027,100).
- Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, among Canada's CMAs, Calgary recorded the strongest population growth (35.5 per thousand).
- In 2013/2014, for the third consecutive year, Alberta and Saskatchewan CMAs recorded the largest population growth rates. Following Calgary, the next highest population growth rates were observed in the CMAs of Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina with annual population increases of 32.5 per thousand, 32.3 per thousand and 27.6 per thousand respectively.
- Saint John (N.B.) was the only CMA to experience a significant population decrease (-5.3 per thousand) between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014.

### Economic regions

- With a population growth rate of 34.3 per thousand, the economic region (ER) of Calgary in Alberta was the fastest growing ER in 2013/2014. The strongest population decrease was recorded in the South Coast-Burin Peninsula ER (-16.0 per thousand) in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- On July 1, 2014, Quebec's Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER had the oldest median age, at 50.8 years.

### Census divisions

- The fastest growing census division (CD) was Division No. 16 (Wood Buffalo) in Alberta with a population growth rate of 40.2 per thousand between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014. The CD with the largest population decrease was Guysborough, Nova Scotia, with a growth rate of -29.8 per thousand.
- On July 1, 2014, Ontario's Haliburton CD had the oldest median age, at 55.5 years, and the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older, at 30.8%. Nunavut's Keewatin CD had the highest proportion of people aged under 15 years (34.0%) and the lowest median age (23.5 years).

## Section 1: Census metropolitan areas

On July 1, 2014, 24,858,600 people, or almost 7 in 10 Canadians (69.9%), were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA). Canada's three largest CMAs alone—Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver—were home to more than 1 in 3 Canadians (35.3%).

Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 (2013/2014 period), the total population of the Toronto and Montréal CMAs reached important milestones. The 6 million threshold was broken in the Toronto CMA, while the Montréal CMA passed the 4 million mark. On July 1, 2014, the Toronto CMA had a population of 6,055,700 and the Montréal CMA 4,027,100.

The population growth rate was far higher in CMAs (14.1 per thousand) than in non-CMAs (3.6 per thousand) in 2013/2014. For a third consecutive year, the four fastest growing CMAs were in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Among Canada's CMAs, Calgary recorded the strongest population growth (35.5 per thousand) between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014. Saint John was the only CMA that saw a decline in its population (-5.3 per thousand). Overall, the growth of CMAs was slightly lower during the 2013/2014 period (14.1 per thousand) than during the 2012/2013 period (15.1 per thousand), a trend similar to that observed for the country 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, the highest population growth during the 2013/2014 period was recorded in the St. John's CMA (11.9 per thousand). The population growth rates in the CMAs of Moncton (11.5 per thousand) and Halifax (10.7 per thousand) were similar to the national average (10.9 per thousand). In contrast, the only CMA in the country to see a significant decline in its population was in the Atlantic provinces, namely Saint John, New Brunswick, with a negative population growth rate of -5.3 per thousand, representing a decrease of 700 persons.

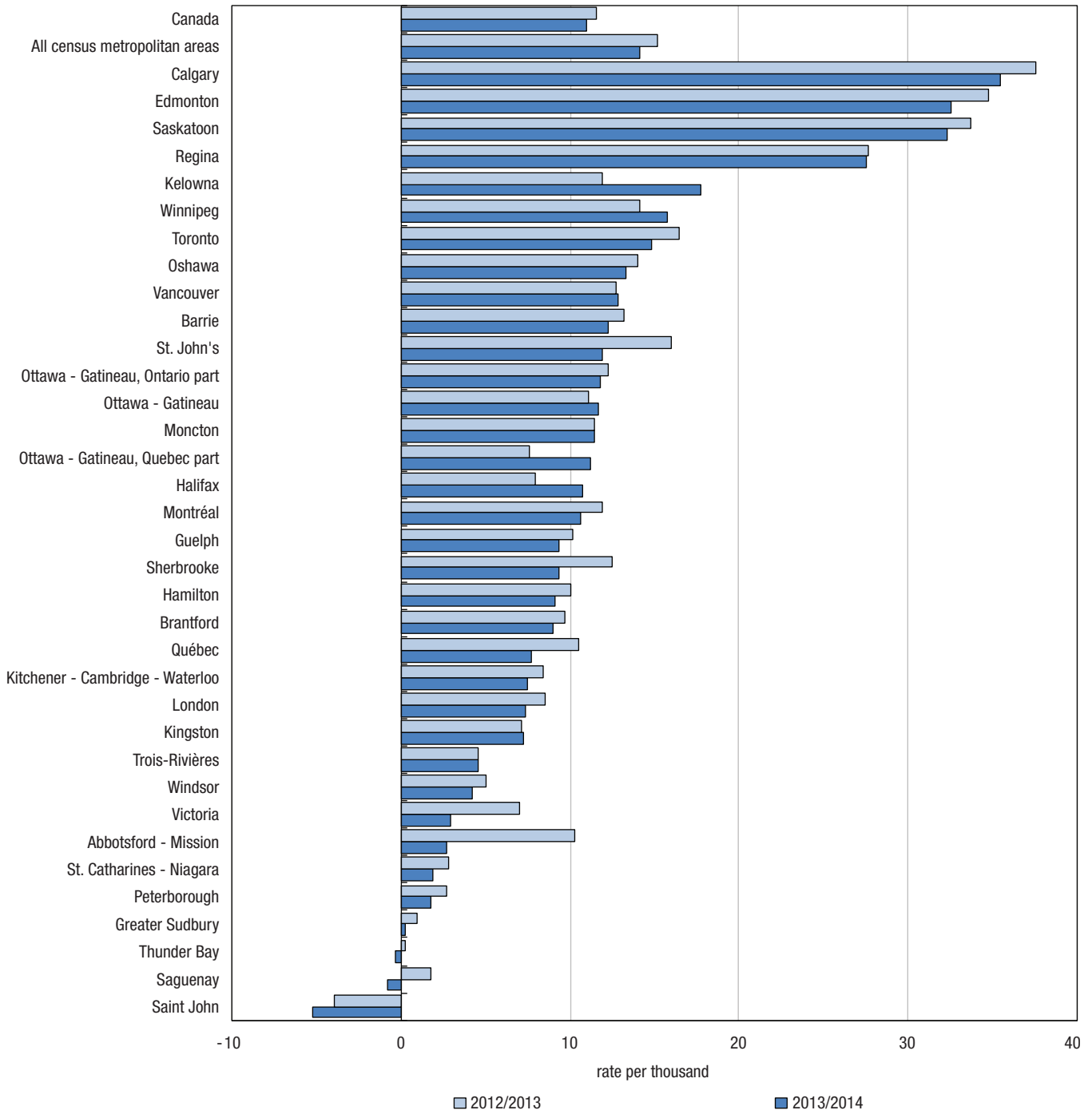
In Quebec, the CMAs of the Quebec portion of Ottawa–Gatineau (11.1 per thousand) and Montréal (10.6 per thousand) posted population growth rates similar to the Canadian average, while the growth rates for the Sherbrooke CMA (9.3 per thousand), Québec CMA (7.7 per thousand) and Trois-Rivières CMA (4.5 per thousand) were lower than the national average. The population of the Saguenay CMA remained relatively stable (-0.8 per thousand) during the last period.

In Ontario, the population of four of 15 CMAs grew at a rate above the national rate. The Toronto CMA (14.9 per thousand) posted the strongest population growth in the province. However, it was the lowest population growth rate in that CMA since the early 1990s. The CMAs of Oshawa (13.3 per thousand) and Barrie (12.2 per thousand) and the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA (11.8 per thousand) also saw their populations grow at a rate above the national average.

In keeping with the population trends observed at the provincial level, the Prairie region stood out for its strong population growth. The five CMAs in the Prairie provinces all posted higher population growth rates than that of Canada. In addition, during the same period, the population growth rates of the CMAs of Calgary (35.5 per thousand), Edmonton (32.5 per thousand) and Saskatoon (32.3 per thousand) were three times higher than the Canadian average.

In British Columbia, the populations of the Kelowna and Vancouver CMAs grew at a steadier rate than that of Canada, posting growth rates of 17.8 per thousand and 12.8 per thousand respectively. The Victoria and Abbotsford–Mission CMAs had low population growth rates (3.0 per thousand and 2.7 per thousand, respectively), down when compared to the average of the past five years.

**Chart 1.1**  
**Population growth rates by census metropolitan area, Canada**



**Note:** Census metropolitan areas are sorted in descending order of the 2013/2014 population growth rate.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division.



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

	Population 2014 (July 1)	2013/2014				Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration		
		number					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>35,540,419</b>	<b>129,216</b>	<b>256,924</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>256,924</b>	<b>386,140</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>24,858,634</b>	<b>112,962</b>	<b>235,014</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>240,915</b>	<b>348,246</b>
St. John's	211,724	457	1,013	-602	1,644	2,055	2,512
Halifax	414,398	1,092	1,810	102	1,420	3,332	4,424
Moncton	146,073	349	741	-356	933	1,318	1,667
Saint John	127,314	113	528	-1,323	5	-790	-677
Saguenay	160,138	329	69	-44	-84	-59	-129
Québec	799,632	2,922	2,870	-911	2,884	4,843	6,113
Sherbrooke	212,061	649	1,100	-415	1,065	1,750	1,968
Trois-Rivières	155,813	-10	271	-138	533	666	706
Montréal	4,027,121	17,924	39,103	-9,996	-7,057	22,050	42,659
Ottawa - Gatineau	1,318,122	6,453	6,256	85	823	7,164	15,217
Ottawa - Gatineau, Ontario part	989,978	4,675	4,710	1,237	958	6,905	11,580
Ottawa - Gatineau, Quebec part	328,144	1,778	1,546	-1,152	-135	259	3,637
Kingston	168,353	162	105	392	545	1,042	1,204
Peterborough	123,270	-109	68	-376	629	321	212
Oshawa	384,143	1,709	315	-637	3,694	3,372	5,081
Toronto	6,055,724	35,514	79,528	-4,562	-21,095	53,871	89,385
Hamilton	765,228	1,640	3,118	-938	3,117	5,297	6,937
St. Catharines - Niagara	405,906	-494	623	-975	1,584	1,232	738
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	506,858	2,692	1,751	-633	-19	1,099	3,791
Brantford	143,074	238	179	-70	940	1,049	1,287
Guelp	150,946	601	510	-149	441	802	1,403
London	502,360	1,533	2,073	-1,213	1,288	2,148	3,681
Windsor	333,937	645	895	-342	190	743	1,388
Barrie	200,416	739	310	-662	2,044	1,692	2,431
Greater Sudbury	165,690	-53	158	-315	248	91	38
Thunder Bay	125,112	-171	114	-265	277	126	-45
Winnipeg	782,640	2,458	13,079	-3,148	-142	9,789	12,247
Regina	237,758	1,353	4,412	52	646	5,110	6,463
Saskatoon	300,634	1,954	5,355	139	2,114	7,608	9,562
Calgary	1,406,721	12,582	19,740	13,926	2,855	36,521	49,103
Edmonton	1,328,290	9,988	15,025	13,547	3,935	32,507	42,495
Kelowna	191,237	-7	341	849	1,464	2,654	3,372
Abbotsford - Mission	178,967	983	1,264	-376	157	1,045	478
Vancouver	2,470,289	9,047	31,464	-1,098	-3,455	26,911	31,478
Victoria	358,685	-320	826	1,488	1,242	3,556	1,057

**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

## Prairie CMAs continue to post the strongest population growth in the country

For a third consecutive year, the four Alberta and Saskatchewan CMAs topped the list for population gains. With an increase of 49,100 people, the Calgary CMA posted the largest population growth in the country, with a population of 1,406,700 on July 1, 2014. Second-place Edmonton CMA had a total of 1,328,290 residents on the same date, up 42,500 people from the previous year. The population of the Saskatoon CMA broke the 300,000 mark during the 2013/2014 period, reaching 300,600 on July 1, 2014, an increase of 9,600 people from the previous year. In the Regina CMA, an additional 6,500 inhabitants during the same period brought the CMA's total population up to 237,800.

In Saskatchewan's two CMAs, strong population growth was mainly the result of international migration. The populations of Alberta's two CMAs also grew as a result of this, but also benefitted from substantial gains in interprovincial migration exchanges. These exchanges resulted in net increases of 13,900 people for the Calgary CMA and 13,500 people for the Edmonton CMA.

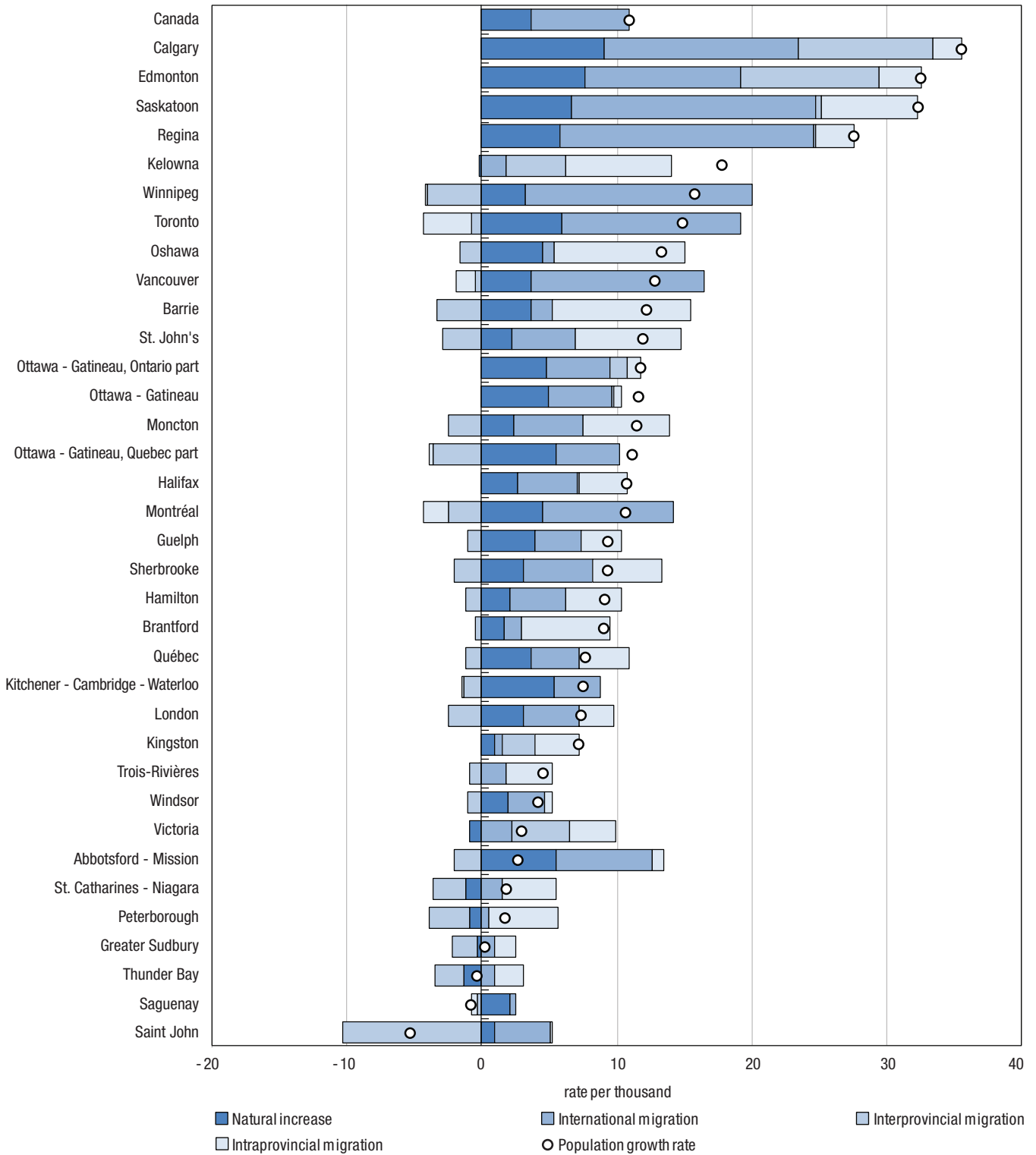
## **Population declines in the non-CMAs of several provinces and in Saint John**

Although Canada's overall population increased, as did the populations of almost all CMAs, some regions of the country did see their populations shrink.

For a second consecutive year, the population of the Saint John CMA fell, losing 700 people (-5.3 per thousand) between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014. Gains from natural increase (+100) and net international migration (+500) were not enough to offset net population losses due to interprovincial migration (-1,300).

In non-CMAs, population decreases were recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador (-3,700, or -11.8 per thousand), Nova Scotia (-4,700 people, or -8.8 per thousand), New Brunswick (-2,700 people, or -5.6 per thousand) and the Northwest Territories (-200 people, or -5.0 per thousand). These population losses were mainly due to negative interprovincial migration. For the three provinces, negative intraprovincial migration and more deaths than births also contributed to the losses.

**Chart 1.2**  
**Factors of population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2013/2014**



**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.

## Toronto CMA now has more than 6 million inhabitants and the Montréal CMA more than 4 million

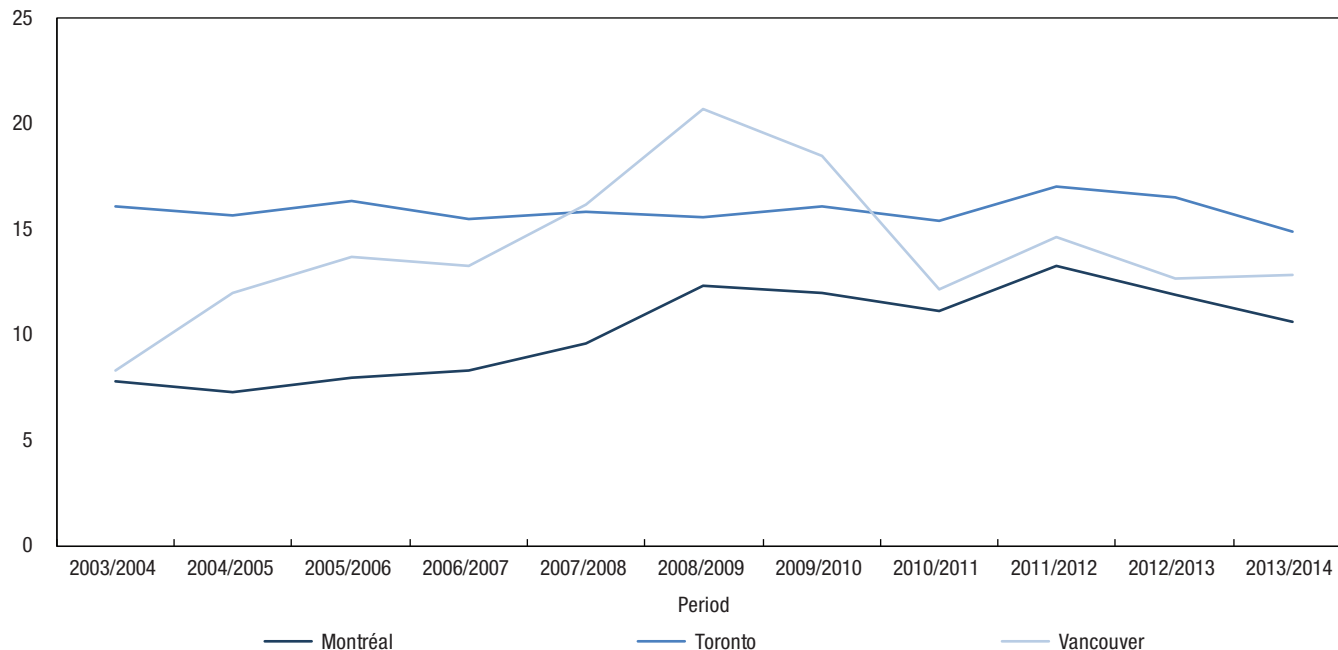
Of Canada’s three largest CMAs, Toronto posted the strongest population growth during the 2013/2014 period. A population growth rate of 14.9 per thousand enabled the CMA to pass the 6 million mark for a total of 6,055,700 residents on July 1, 2014. During the same period, the Montréal CMA grew by 42,700 inhabitants (10.6 per thousand), bringing its total to 4,027,100. Lastly, the population of the Vancouver CMA reached 2,470,300 on July 1, 2014, up 31,500 (12.8 per thousand) from the previous year. The combined population growth of the three largest CMAs (13.1 per thousand) was lower than that recorded by all CMAs (14.1 per thousand), but higher than that of Canada as a whole (10.9 per thousand). The Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver CMAs accounted for 44%, 49% and 53%, respectively, of the total population of their respective provinces. Canada’s three largest CMAs had a total combined population of 12.6 million on July 1, 2014, or more than 1 in 3 Canadians (35.3%).

In each of the three largest Canadian CMAs, international migration was the main engine of population growth, generating gains of 79,500 in the Toronto CMA, 39,100 in Montréal and 31,500 in Vancouver. However, the proportion of immigrants who settled in one of these three CMAs is on the decline. During the 2013/2014 period, 58% of immigrants settling in Canada did so in the Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver CMA, compared with 72% in 2003/2004. This decline has mainly benefitted the five Prairie CMAs, where a growing proportion of immigrants are settling (21% in 2013/2014 compared with 9% in 2003/2004).

Lastly, the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver CMAs were notable for their negative net intraprovincial migration. For a third consecutive year, they were the only three CMAs in Canada to have registered significant population losses attributable to migration exchanges with the rest of their province. Net losses on account of this factor were -21,100 for the Toronto CMA, -7,100 for the Montréal CMA and -3,500 for the Vancouver CMA.

**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.”

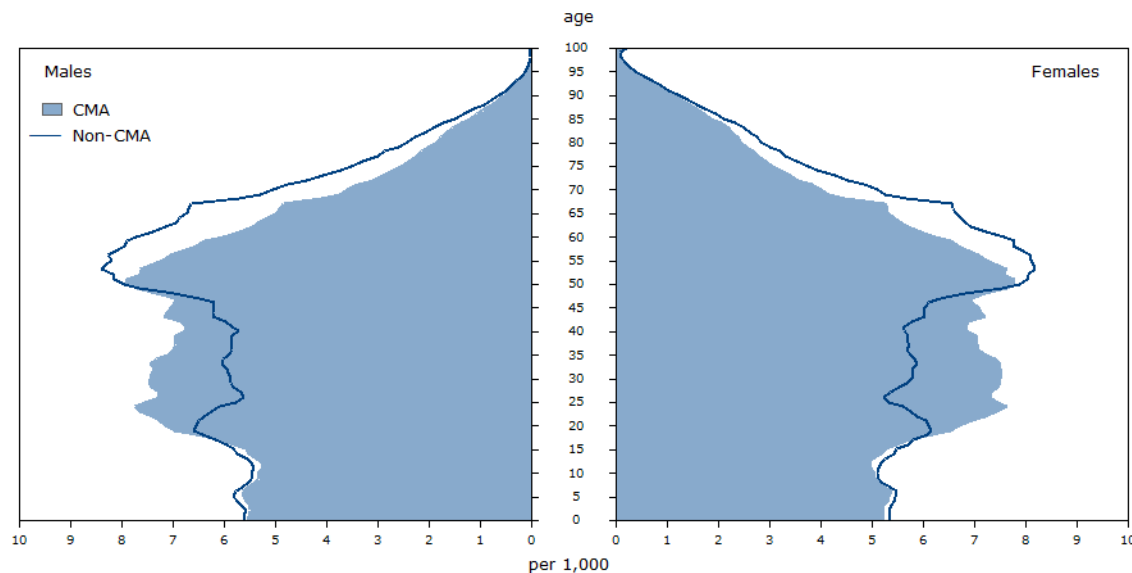
## Population of CMAs younger than the rest of Canada

On July 1, 2014, the median age of the population residing in a CMA was 39.2 years. By comparison, the median age of the non-CMA population was higher at 43.6 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 the one hand, the group of persons aged 65 and over accounted for 18.4% of the non-CMA population, compared with 14.5% of those in CMAs. On the other hand, Figure 1.1 shows that persons aged 20 to 49 represented a larger portion of the population of CMAs than of non-CMAs. This situation is the result of young adults migrating from non-CMA regions to CMAs, as well as a greater influx of immigrants into CMAs.

In addition, the number of persons aged 65 and over exceeded the number of persons aged 0 to 14 in half of Canada’s 34 CMAs on July 1, 2014.

**Figure 1.1**  
**Age pyramid for CMA and non-CMA population, July 1, 2014**

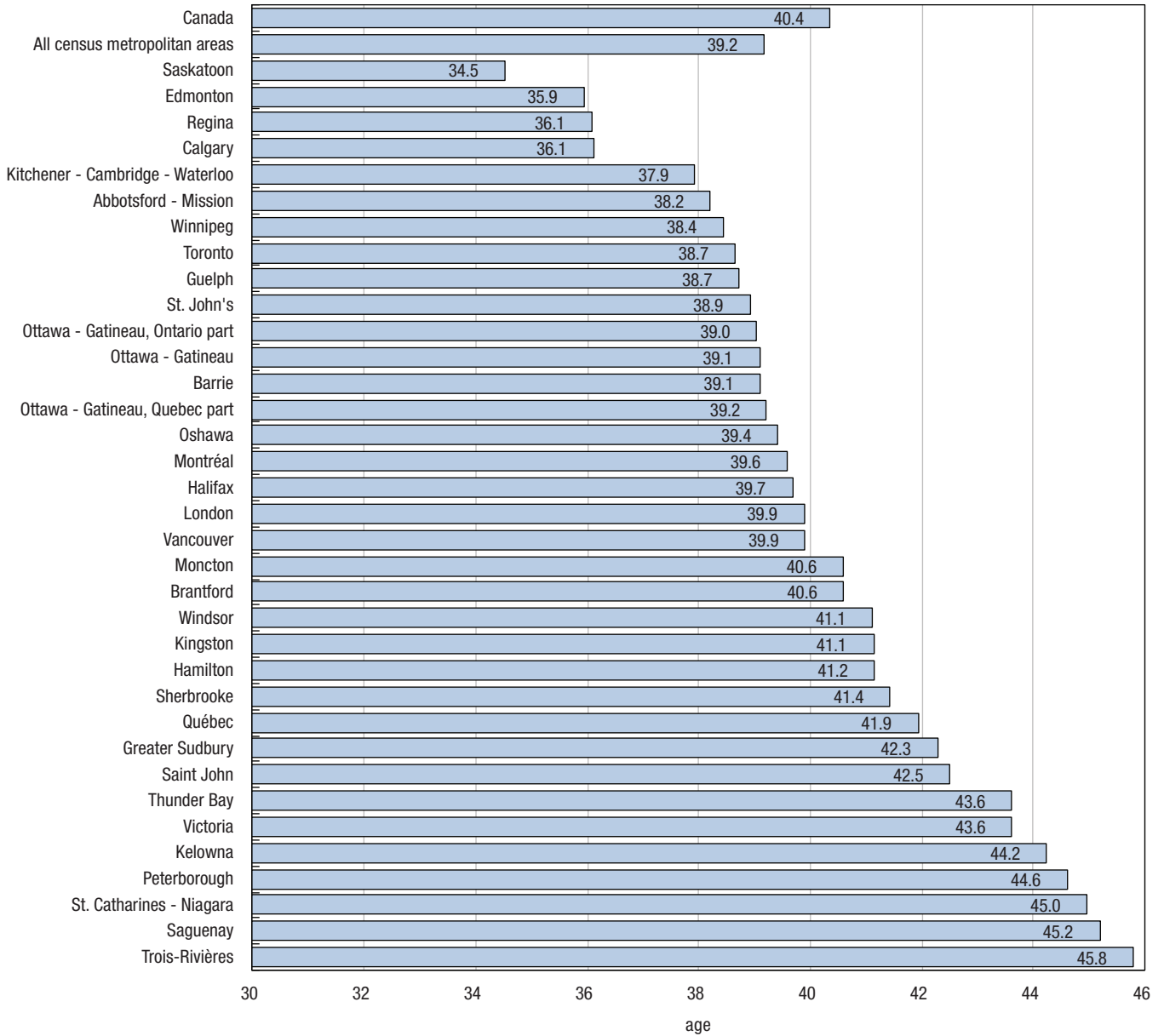


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

## The CMAs with the youngest populations are in Western Canada

On July 1, 2014, Canada’s four CMAs with the lowest median age were in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Saskatoon had the lowest median age at 34.5 years. For comparison, this is almost six years less than the median age for Canada (40.4 years). The Abbotsford–Mission CMA in British Columbia was also notable for its young population, posting the largest proportion of persons under age 15 at 18.2%. The Calgary CMA was also one of the youngest CMAs in Canada. In addition to having the third lowest median age (36.1 years), this CMA had the lowest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (10.1%) as well as second largest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (17.7%).

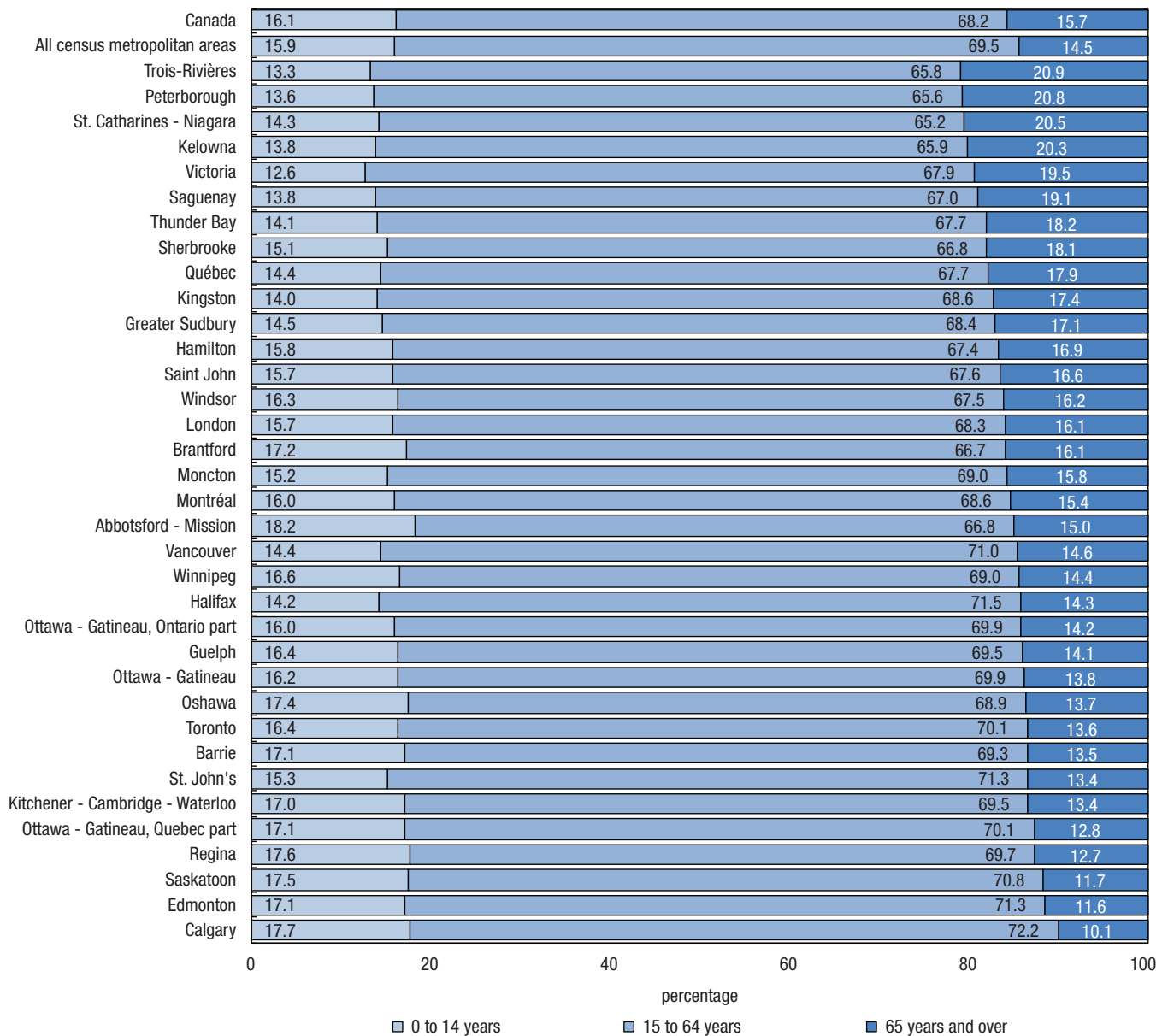
**Chart 1.4**  
**Median age by census metropolitan area, Canada, July 1, 2014**



**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, 2014**



**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.

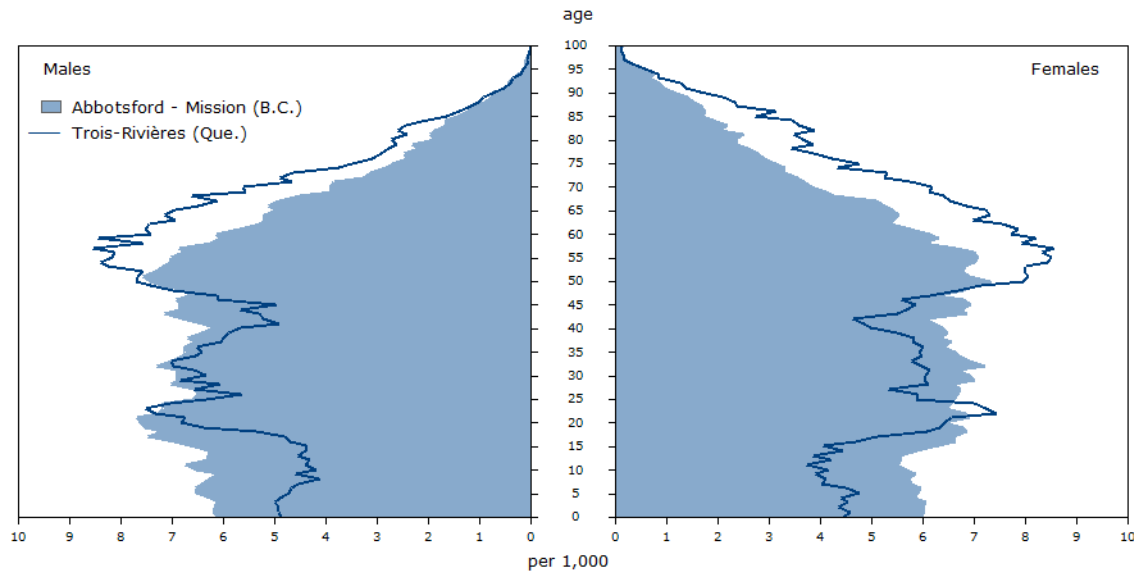
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division

### Trois-Rivières CMA has the oldest population

With respect to median age, on July 1, 2014, the oldest population was in the Trois-Rivières CMA (45.8 years), followed by the Saguenay CMA (45.2 years) and the St. Catharines–Niagara CMA (45.0 years).

Among Canada's 34 CMAs, the Trois-Rivières CMA also had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over at 20.9%. The Peterborough and St. Catharines–Niagara CMAs had the second and third highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over at 20.8% and 20.5% 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), July 1, 2014**



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 1.2 compares the age pyramid for the Abbotsford–Mission CMA, where the proportion of young persons aged 0 to 14 years is the highest, with the pyramid for Trois-Rivières, which has the largest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over. The top of the pyramid, which is narrower for Abbotsford–Mission than for Trois-Rivières, indicates a population with a much older age structure in the latter CMA. The wider base of the pyramid for the Abbotsford–Mission CMA indicates that children account for a much larger proportion of the population in this CMA.

### 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 rose by 1.7 years between July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2014. Also, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over went from 12.2% to 14.5% during the same period, an increase of 2.3 percentage points.

An increase in the median age, combined with an increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over, was observed in almost all of Canada’s CMAs. The three most significant increases in the proportion of persons aged 65 and over between 2004 and 2014 were recorded in the Quebec CMAs of Saguenay (+5.3 percentage points), Trois-Rivières (+5.1 percentage points) and Québec (+4.6 percentage points). Over the past decade, the median age increased the most 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 population aging more slowly than in the rest of Canada. In each of these CMAs, the increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 years between 2004 and 2014 was no more than 1.1 percentage points, compared with +2.8 percentage points for Canada, and the rise in the median age over the same period was 1.0 years at most, compared with +2.0 years nationally.



**Table 1.2**  
**Median age and variation of median age for census metropolitan areas on July 1, 2004 and 2014**

	<u>Median age in 2004</u>	<u>Median age in 2014</u>	<u>Variation 2004 / 2014</u>
		<u>years</u>	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Abbotsford - Mission	35.6	38.2	2.6
Barrie	35.7	39.1	3.4
Brantford	38.0	40.6	2.6
Calgary	35.1	36.1	1.0
Edmonton	35.7	35.9	0.2
Greater Sudbury	39.8	42.3	2.5
Guelph	36.1	38.7	2.6
Halifax	37.5	39.7	2.2
Hamilton	38.5	41.2	2.6
Kelowna	42.1	44.2	2.2
Kingston	39.1	41.1	2.1
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	35.5	37.9	2.4
London	37.4	39.9	2.5
Moncton	38.3	40.6	2.3
Montréal	38.4	39.6	1.2
Oshawa	36.5	39.4	2.9
Ottawa - Gatineau	37.2	39.1	1.9
Ottawa - Gatineau, Ontario part	37.2	39.0	1.8
Ottawa - Gatineau, Quebec part	37.3	39.2	1.9
Peterborough	41.2	44.6	3.4
Québec	40.4	41.9	1.5
Regina	36.2	36.1	-0.1
Saguenay	41.7	45.2	3.5
Saint John	39.0	42.5	3.5
Saskatoon	34.6	34.5	-0.1
Sherbrooke	39.2	41.4	2.2
St. Catharines - Niagara	40.7	45.0	4.3
St. John's	37.2	38.9	1.7
Thunder Bay	40.1	43.6	3.5
Toronto	36.4	38.7	2.2
Trois-Rivières	42.4	45.8	3.4
Vancouver	38.0	39.9	1.9
Victoria	41.6	43.6	2.0
Windsor	36.4	41.1	4.7
Winnipeg	37.8	38.4	0.7

**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

#### Halifax economic region posts largest population increase in the Atlantic provinces<sup>1</sup>

Of the Atlantic provinces' economic regions (ER), the Halifax (N.S.) ER posted the largest annual population growth (10.7 per thousand) between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014. The next strongest growth rates belonged to the ERs of Fredericton–Oromocto (N.B.) and the Avalon Peninsula (N.L.) with annual population increases of 7.1 per thousand and 5.6 per thousand, respectively. Of these three ERs with the largest increases, the Halifax and Avalon Peninsula ERs were the two most populous in the Atlantic provinces. On July 1, 2014, 414,400 people resided in the Halifax (N.S) ER, 275,600 in the Avalon Peninsula (N.L.) ER, and 139,700 in the Fredericton–Oromocto (N.B.) ER.

In addition to these three ERs, which had growth rates below the national average, two other ERs out of the 15 in Atlantic Canada saw population increases, namely the Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) ER and the Moncton–Richibucto (N.B.) ER, each with an annual growth rate of 5.3 per thousand.

**Table 2.1**

**Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014 and July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014**

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2009	2013	2014	2009/2014	2013/2014
	number			per thousand	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>33,628,571</b>	<b>35,154,279</b>	<b>35,540,419</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>Atlantic provinces</b>	<b>2,344,786</b>	<b>2,372,264</b>	<b>2,369,842</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Halifax, N.S.	393,671	409,974	414,374	10.2	10.7
Fredericton--Oromocto, N.B.	133,727	138,722	139,707	8.7	7.1
Avalon Peninsula, N.L.	260,680	274,104	275,636	11.2	5.6
Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.	139,909	145,505	146,283	8.9	5.3
Moncton--Richibucto, N.B.	201,103	209,045	210,158	8.8	5.3
Annapolis Valley, N.S.	125,495	125,487	125,074	-0.7	-3.3
Saint John--St. Stephen, N.B.	172,808	172,525	171,364	-1.7	-6.8
North Shore, N.S.	159,171	156,556	155,316	-4.9	-8.0
West Coast--Northern Peninsula--Labrador, N.L.	106,738	107,076	106,214	-1.0	-8.1
Southern, N.S.	119,052	115,919	114,696	-7.5	-10.6
Campbellton--Miramichi, N.B.	161,025	156,135	154,482	-8.3	-10.6
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista Bay, N.L.	110,499	109,703	108,409	-3.8	-11.9
Edmundston--Woodstock, N.B.	81,291	79,208	78,203	-7.7	-12.8
Cape Breton, N.S.	140,805	134,994	133,208	-11.1	-13.3
South Coast--Burin Peninsula, N.L.	38,812	37,311	36,718	-11.1	-16.0

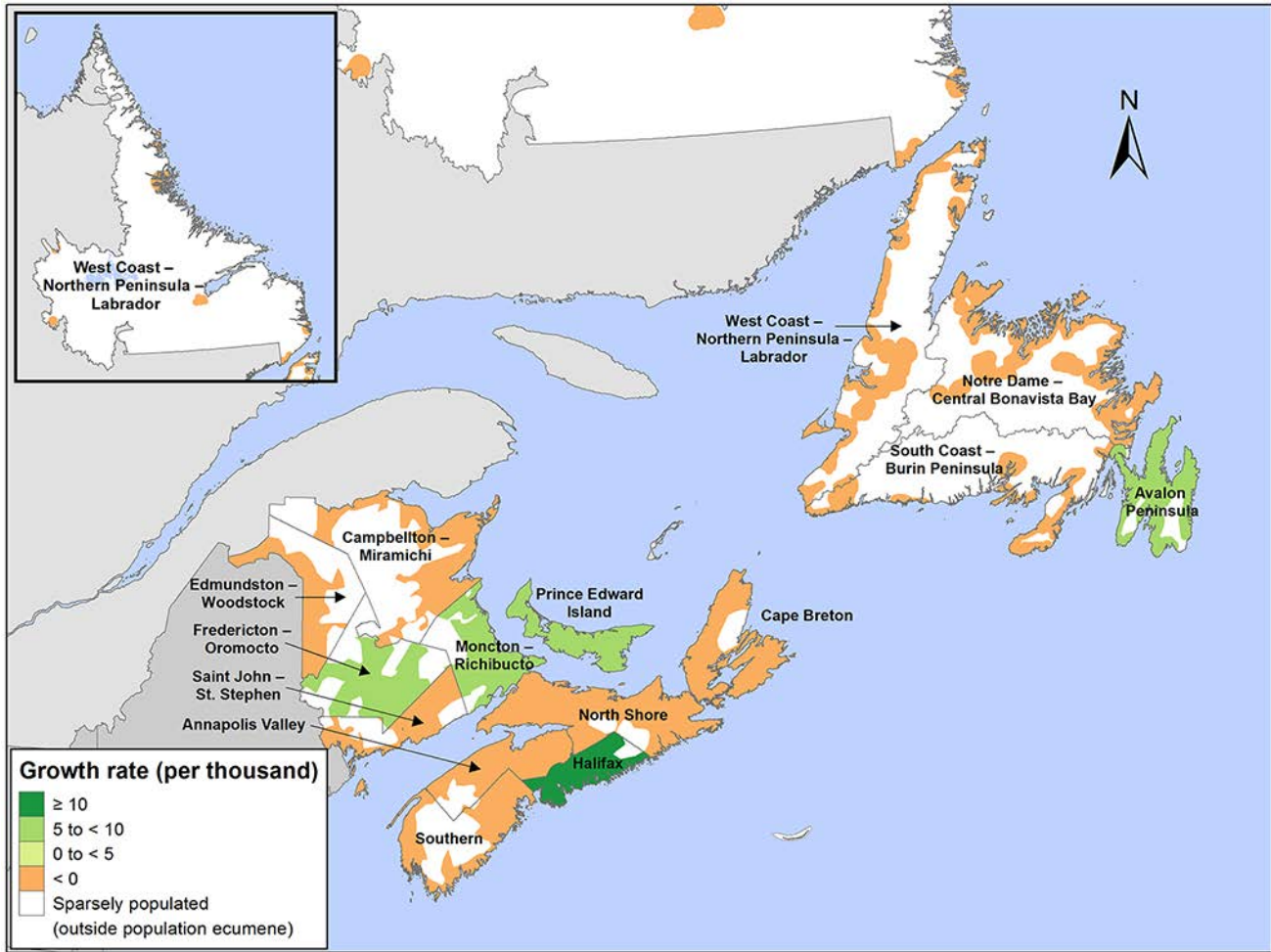
**Note:** Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2013/2014 annual population growth rate.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division

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

Map 2.1

## Population growth rates between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 by economic region, Atlantic provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

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

The largest population decrease in the Atlantic provinces occurred in the South Coast–Burin Peninsula (N.L.) ER, which saw its population decline by approximately 600 persons (-16.0 per thousand). The other ERs that had the largest decreases include Cape Breton (N.S.) and Edmundston–Woodstock (N.B.), with annual growth rates of -13.3 per thousand and -12.8 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.

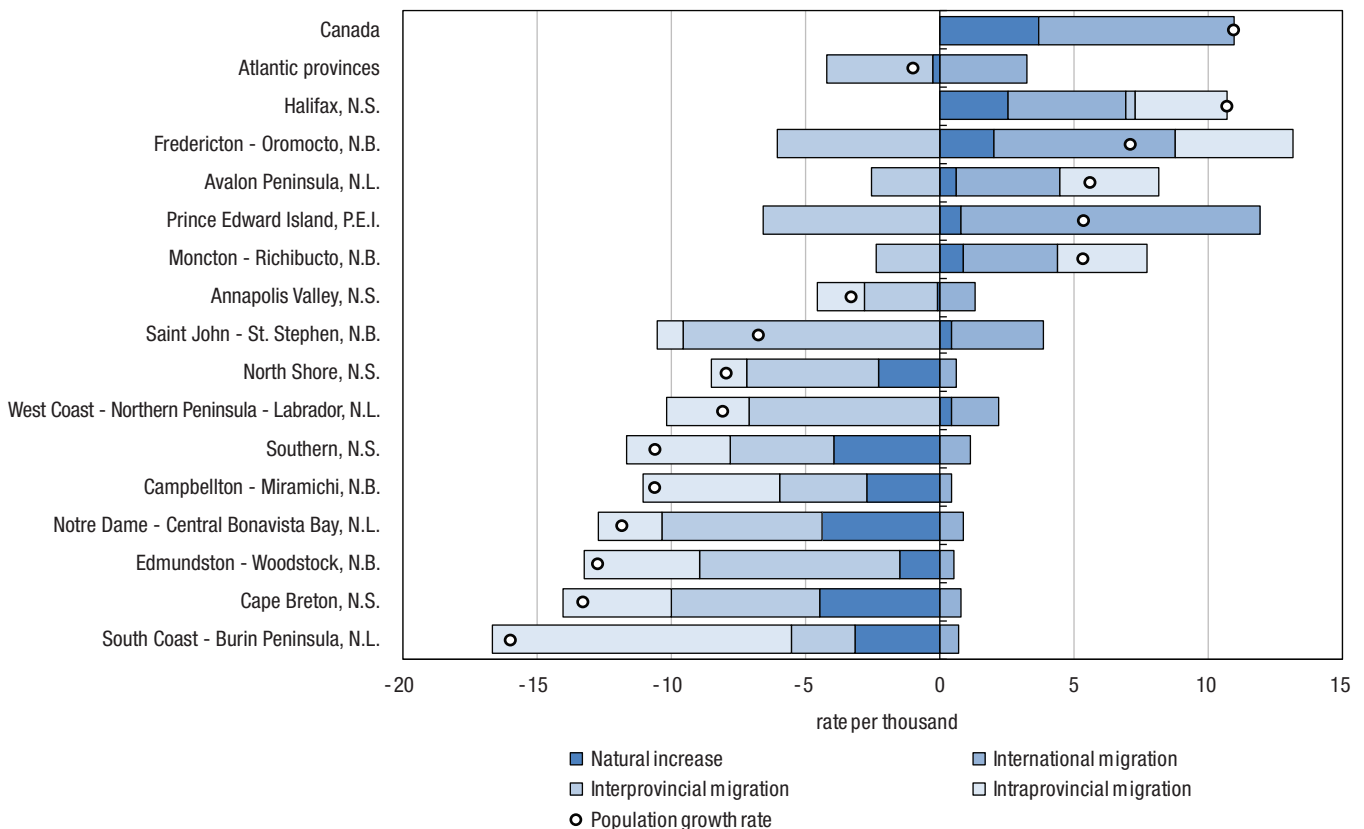
In Canada, the six ERs that saw population decreases lower than -10.0 per thousand—the biggest in the country—were all located in the Atlantic provinces.

The population growth rate for the most recent period (2013/2014) was lower than the average annual rate for the last five-year period (2009/2014) in all Atlantic ERs except Halifax.

### Population increases from international migration often insufficient to offset losses from internal migration

In the Atlantic ERs experiencing population growth, international migration, and to a lesser extent, intraprovincial migration were the main drivers of growth. The decline in population that occurred in some ERS in the past year was primarily due to net losses in internal migration exchanges. Moreover, the aging population in these ERs means that the number of births was not enough to offset the number of deaths, often resulting in negative natural increases.

**Chart 2.1**  
**Factors of population growth by economic region, Atlantic provinces, 2013/2014**



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

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The Halifax (N.S.) ER experienced the strongest natural increase in the Atlantic provinces with a rate of 2.5 per thousand. This rate was lower than the rate for Canada (3.7 per thousand) and higher than that for the Atlantic provinces (-0.3 per thousand). In contrast, several ERs registered negative natural increases, indicating that there were more estimated deaths than births. In this regard, the Cape Breton (N.S.) ER posted the lowest natural increase (-4.5 per thousand) of any ER in Canada since the early 2000s, followed closely by the Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay (N.L.) ER with a rate of -4.4 per thousand.

In the Atlantic provinces, the ER with the highest population growth resulting from international migration was the Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) ER with 11.1 per thousand, exceeding even the national average (7.3 per thousand). In the majority of the Atlantic ERs (8 of 15), international migration remains a marginal growth factor with slight increases of 0 to 1 per thousand.

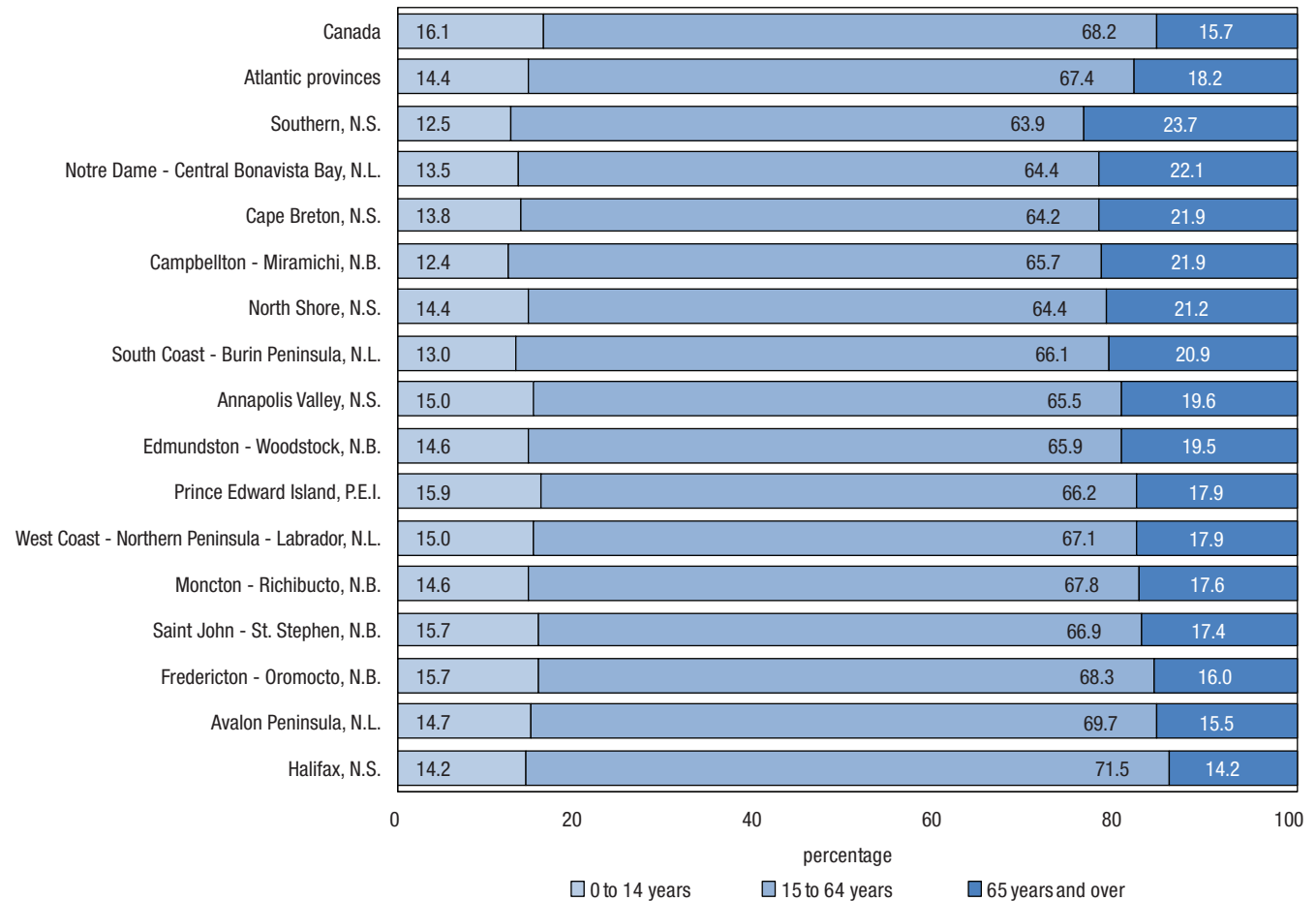
In 14 of the 15 Atlantic ERs, net interprovincial migration was negative. Halifax (N.S.) was the only Atlantic ER not to post negative interprovincial migration. St. John–St. Stephen (N.B.) was the ER that saw the largest decline on account of interprovincial migration with a rate of -9.6 per thousand, representing a net loss of 1,600 people.

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 the Avalon Peninsula (N.L.), which had respective increases of 1,400 and 1,000 persons. In New Brunswick, two ERs posted positive net intraprovincial migration: Moncton–Richibucto (+700 people) and Fredericton–Oromocto (+600 people).

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

On July 1, 2014, there were no Atlantic ERs with a proportion of 0-to-14-year-olds above the national average (16.1%). Furthermore, the proportion of persons aged 65 and over was higher in all of the Atlantic ERs than in Canada (15.7%), with the exception of the Halifax (14.2%) and the Avalon Peninsula (15.5%) ERs.

**Chart 2.2**  
**Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2014**



**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.

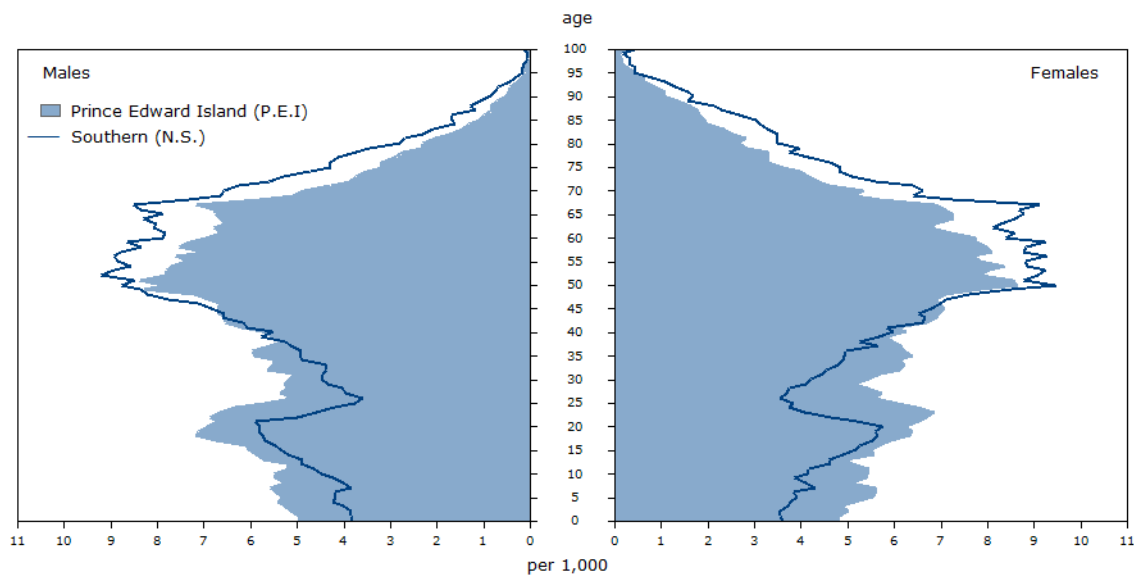
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Of all ERs in Canada, the Southern (N.S.) ER had the largest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (23.7%) on July 1, 2014. A year ago, the Muskoka–Kawarthas (Ont.) ER ranked first in this category. In the Atlantic provinces, the Halifax (N.S.) ER was home to the smallest proportion of this age group (14.2%).

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 (P.E.I.) ER, the highest proportion in the Atlantic provinces. Conversely, the lowest proportion of individuals aged 0-14 years was recorded in the Campbellton–Miramichi (N.B.) ER (12.4%). On July 1, 2014, the number of persons aged 65 years and over was higher than the number aged 0-14 years in all Atlantic ERs except Halifax, where the numbers in these two groups were the same. The relatively old age structure of several ERs in the Atlantic provinces can be attributed to a lower birth rate than in the rest of Canada. Furthermore, persistent negative net internal migration, especially among persons aged 20 to 29 years, contributes to aging of the population in most of the Atlantic ERs.

**Figure 2.1**  
**Age pyramids for the ERs with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Southern, N.S.) and the highest proportion of people aged 0 to 14 (Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.), Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2014**



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 2.1 compares the ERs in the Atlantic provinces with the youngest population (Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.) and the oldest population (Southern, N.S.). The older age structure of the Southern (N.S.) ER is easily discernible from the top of the age pyramid, which is wider for this ER (N.S.) than for the Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) ER. Also, the structure of the working-age population is younger in the Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) ER than in the Southern (N.S.) ER. There is a greater imbalance between people between 15 and 39 years and between 40 and 64 in the Southern (N.S.) ER. Lastly, the Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) ER has a higher proportion of young people aged 14 and under than the Southern (N.S.) ER.

**Table 2.2**  
**Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2004 and 2014**

	<u>Median age in 2004</u>	<u>Median age in 2014</u> years	<u>Variation 2004 / 2014</u>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Atlantic provinces</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>
South Coast--Burin Peninsula, N.L.	41.8	49.4	7.6
Campbellton--Miramichi, N.B.	41.9	49.4	7.5
Southern, N.S.	42.9	49.8	6.9
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista Bay, N.L.	42.3	49.1	6.8
Edmundston--Woodstock, N.B.	40.3	46.7	6.3
Cape Breton, N.S.	42.4	48.2	5.9
North Shore, N.S.	41.6	47.1	5.5
Annapolis Valley, N.S.	40.6	45.9	5.3
West Coast--Northern Peninsula--Labrador, N.L.	40.0	45.2	5.2
Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.	39.2	43.3	4.2
Saint John--St. Stephen, N.B.	39.3	43.4	4.1
Moncton--Richibucto, N.B.	39.8	42.9	3.2
Avalon Peninsula, N.L.	38.7	41.6	3.0
Fredericton--Oromocto, N.B.	37.8	40.4	2.6
Halifax, N.S.	37.5	39.7	2.2

**Note:** Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2004/2014 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 the Atlantic provinces**

Between July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2014, the change in median age in each of the 15 ERs was above the national average (+2.0 years). This reflects faster aging of all ERs in the Atlantic provinces compared with the rest of Canada. Nevertheless, on July 1, 2014, the median age of the Halifax ER (39.7 years) remained below that of Canada (40.4 years).

Population aging was faster in the ER of South Coast–Burin Peninsula (N.L.) than in all the other Atlantic provinces and in Canada. Its median age rose from 41.8 to 49.4 between 2004 and 2014, representing an increase of 7.6 years. The Halifax (N.S.) ER posted the most modest increase in median age in the Atlantic provinces, up 2.2 years over the past 10 years, which came close to the national level.

## Regional portrait: Quebec

### ERs in the Greater Montréal area posted the strongest population increases in Quebec

Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, the strongest population increases occurred in the ERs of Montréal (11.9 per thousand), Laurentides (10.2 per thousand), Laval (9.2 per thousand) and Lanaudière (8.5 per thousand). Other than the Montréal ER, which covers the Island of Montréal and had a population of 1,988,200 on July 1, 2014 (24.2% of Quebec's population), no other Quebec ER experienced growth above the Canadian rate (10.9 per thousand). The populations of the other ERs are as follows: Laurentides (586,100), Laval (420,900) and Lanaudière (492,200).

**Table 2.3**  
**Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Quebec, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014 and July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014**

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2009	2013	2014	2009/2014	2013/2014
	number			per thousand	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>33,628,571</b>	<b>35,154,279</b>	<b>35,540,419</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>7,843,475</b>	<b>8,153,971</b>	<b>8,214,672</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Montréal, Que.	1,887,598	1,964,662	1,988,243	10.4	11.9
Laurentides, Que.	548,333	580,097	586,051	13.3	10.2
Laval, Que.	392,607	417,017	420,870	13.9	9.2
Lanaudière, Que.	461,909	488,055	492,234	12.7	8.5
Capitale-Nationale, Que.	692,448	726,257	731,838	11.1	7.7
Montérégie, Que.	1,434,404	1,496,737	1,508,127	10.0	7.6
Outaouais, Que.	361,549	380,683	383,182	11.6	6.5
Centre-du-Québec, Que.	231,973	238,622	239,990	6.8	5.7
Estrie, Que.	307,752	318,407	320,008	7.8	5.0
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	41,900	44,064	44,256	10.9	4.3
Chaudière-Appalaches, Que.	406,774	418,127	419,755	6.3	3.9
Mauricie, Que.	263,522	266,195	266,794	2.5	2.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Que.	145,715	147,732	147,868	2.9	0.9
Saguenay--Lac-Saint-Jean, Que.	275,464	277,789	277,786	1.7	0.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Que.	201,378	200,696	200,292	-1.1	-2.0
Côte-Nord, Que.	95,490	95,591	94,906	-1.2	-7.2
Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	94,659	93,240	92,472	-4.7	-8.3

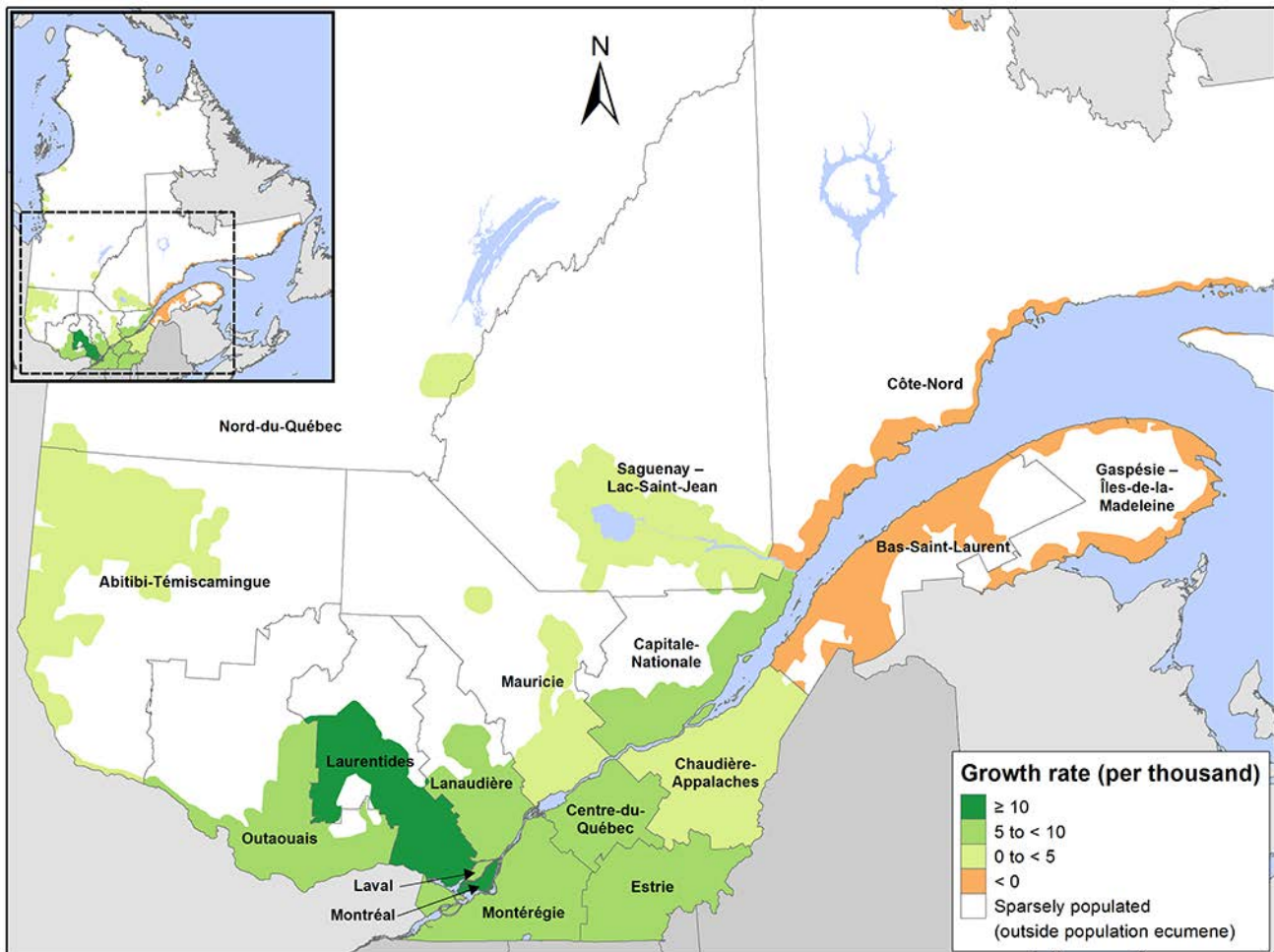
**Note:** Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2013/2014 annual population growth rate.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division



Map 2.2

## Population growth rates between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 by economic region, Quebec



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

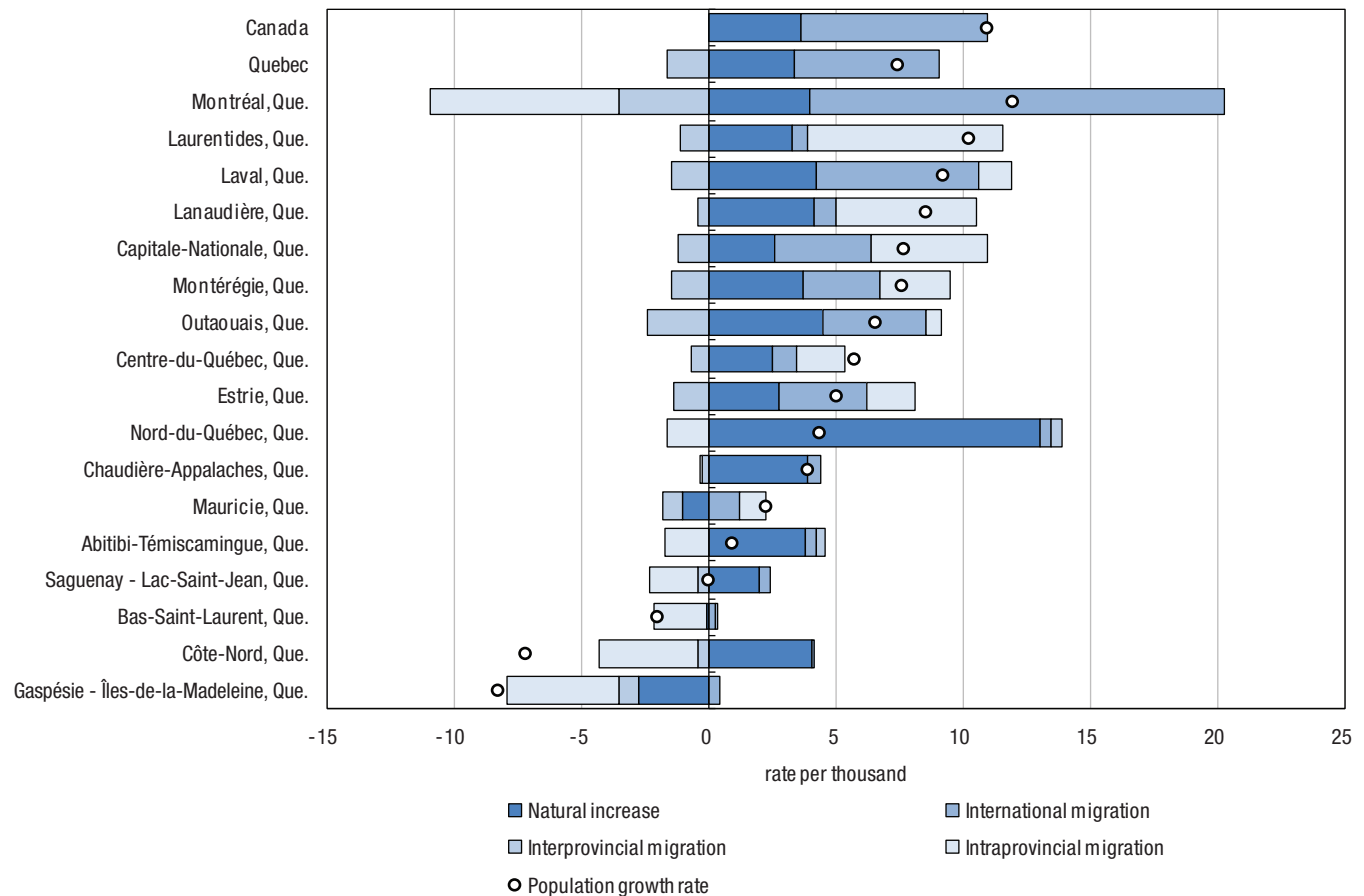
### Eastern Quebec ERs saw their populations shrink during the last year

In 2013/2014, the Quebec ERs that reported decreases in their populations were all located in Eastern Quebec. Provincially, the population with the strongest decline was that of the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER, whose total population was 92,500 on July 1, 2014, down 800 (-8.3 per thousand) than in the previous year. The two other ERs that experienced shrinking populations, namely Côte-Nord and Bas-Saint-Laurent, lost 700 and 400 individuals respectively. Their population growth rates during the 2013/2014 period were -7.2 per thousand (Côte-Nord) and -2.0 per thousand (Bas-Saint-Laurent). The population growth of the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (0.0 per thousand) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (0.9 per thousand) ERs were nil or low.

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

The main drivers of growth varied among the five Quebec ERs that recorded the strongest population increases. In the ERs of Laval and Montréal, population growth was essentially fed by international migration, while the increases in the populations of the Laurentides and Lanaudière ERs were mainly attributable to intraprovincial migration. The population decreases posted by the three Eastern Quebec ERs were primarily due to negative net intraprovincial migration.

**Chart 2.3**  
**Factors of population growth by economic region, Quebec, 2013/2014**



**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. A significantly higher number of births than deaths enabled this ER to post the strongest natural increase rate (13.1 per thousand) in Quebec and the highest rate in Eastern and Central Canada. Elsewhere in Quebec, the number of births exceeded that of deaths in most other ERs, except Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Mauricie. These two ERs registered natural increase rates of -2.8 per thousand and -1.0 per thousand respectively.

The Montréal ER differed from other Quebec ERs because of the importance of international migration as the main factor in population growth. With an international migration growth rate of 16.3 per thousand, Montréal had the second highest rate in Canada for an ER, second to that of Winnipeg (Man.), with a rate of 18.4 per thousand. Net international migration for the Montréal ER was +32,200 in 2013/2014, representing 69% of this growth provincially. In Quebec, the second highest increase from international migration was registered in the Laval ER (6.3 per thousand, for net international migration of 2,700).

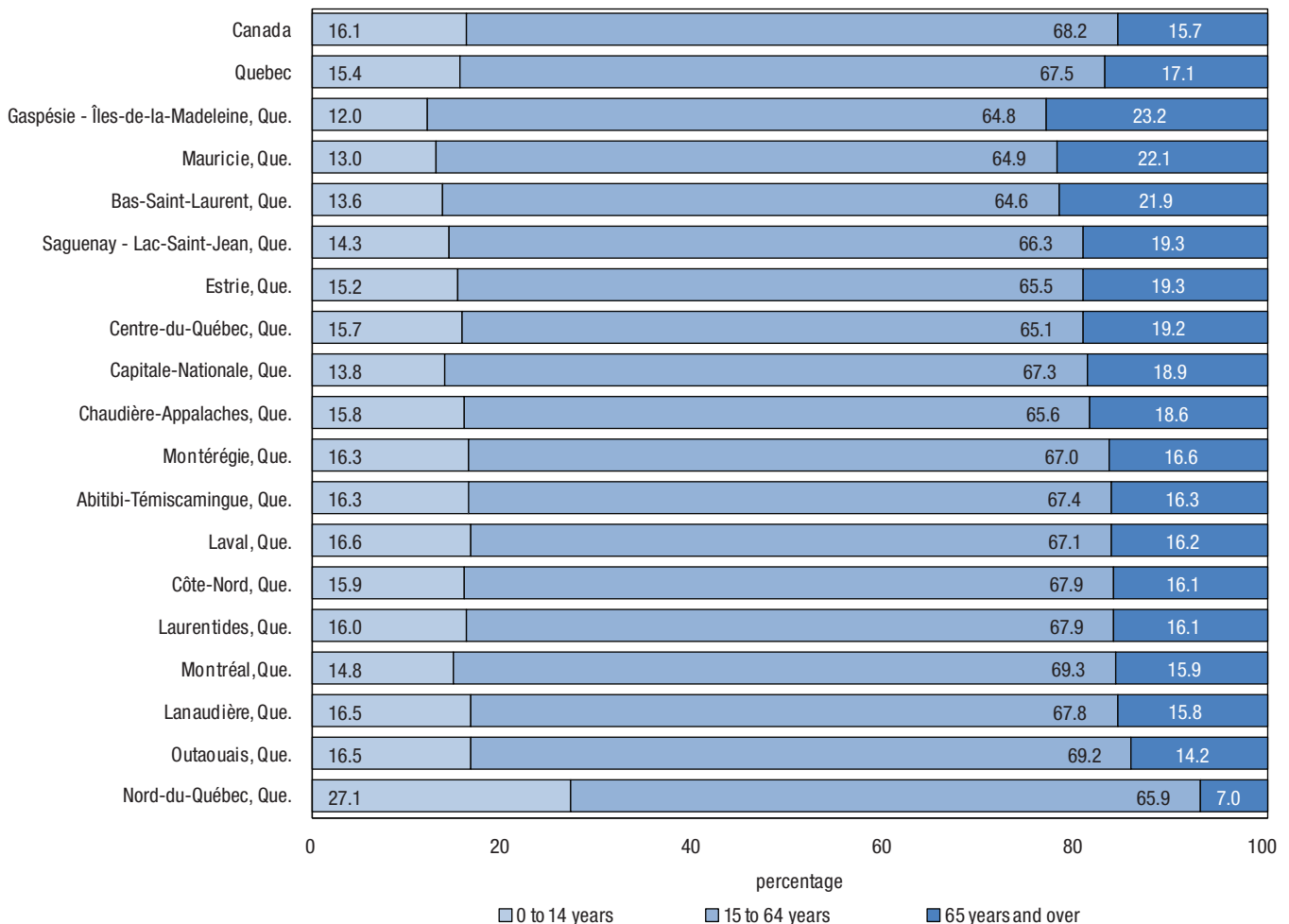
The majority of the ERs in Quebec recorded negative or no net interprovincial migration. However, the impact of this factor remained generally marginal, with more than half (10 of 17) of Quebec ERs posting low or neutral interprovincial migration rates, and interprovincial migration not being a main factor in growth or declines in the other ERs. In Quebec, the Montréal ER posted the lowest net interprovincial migration (-3.5 per thousand, for a net balance of -7,000 persons).

The Laurentides ER experienced the strongest growth due to intraprovincial migration in Quebec (+4,400 for a rate of 7.6 per thousand) during the last period. These gains in intraprovincial exchanges occurred mainly at the expense of the Montréal and Laval ERs. Conversely, the Montréal ER recorded the largest population decline due to intraprovincial migration in Quebec, losing 14,700 people for a rate of -7.4 per thousand.

### Most Quebec ERs were 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 Nord-du-Québec and Outaouais ERs had indicators showing the relative youthfulness of their populations compared with the national average, with the proportion of persons aged 65 and older below the national average and the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years – above. Moreover, the proportion of persons under 15 years of age was almost twice as high in the Nord-du-Québec ER than in the entire province (27.1% and 15.4% respectively). Lanaudière, Laval, Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Montérégie were other ERs where the proportion of the population aged 14 years and under was relatively higher compared with Canada.

**Chart 2.4**  
**Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Quebec, July 1, 2014**

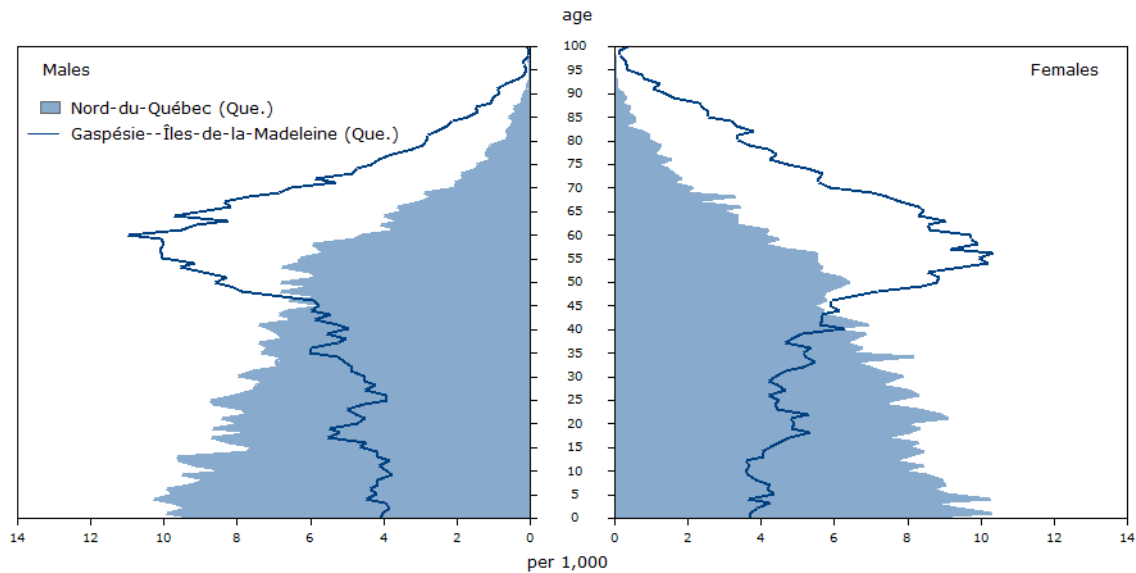


**Note:** Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and over. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER stood out for having the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and over (23.2%) in Quebec on July 1, 2014. This ER also had the lowest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 (12.0%). In contrast, the Nord-du-Québec ER was noteworthy with a low proportion of seniors (7.0% of the population is 65 years and older).

**Figure 2.2**  
**Age pyramids for the ERs with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine) and the highest proportion of people between 0 and 14 years (Nord-du-Québec), Quebec, July 1, 2014**



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 0-4 age group carries the most weight in this ER, in strong contrast to the situation in the Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER 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 attributable mainly to continued negative natural increase and to the especially large migration losses among the 18-to-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, 2004 and 2014**

	<u>Median age in 2004</u>	<u>Median age in 2014</u> <u>years</u>	<u>Variation 2004 / 2014</u>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	44.1	50.8	6.6
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Que.	43.1	48.6	5.5
Mauricie, Que.	43.6	48.2	4.6
Saguenay--Lac-Saint-Jean, Que.	41.5	45.8	4.3
Côte-Nord, Que.	39.4	43.3	4.0
Centre-du-Québec, Que.	40.4	44.0	3.6
Chaudière-Appalaches, Que.	40.2	43.8	3.5
Estrie, Que.	40.3	43.6	3.3
Laurentides, Que.	39.4	42.7	3.3
Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Que.	39.6	42.5	3.0
Montérégie, Que.	39.5	41.9	2.4
Lanaudière, Que.	39.6	41.8	2.2
Outaouais, Que.	38.4	40.6	2.2
Capitale-Nationale, Que.	41.3	43.0	1.7
Laval, Que.	39.4	41.1	1.7
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	27.9	29.2	1.3
Montréal, Que.	38.3	38.7	0.4

**Note:** Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2004/2014 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

### **Fast population aging in Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine drives median age up to 50 years**

Besides having the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over in Quebec, Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine is also the ER where population aging was the most rapid. Between July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2014, the median age rose from 44.1 years to 50.8 years, an increase of 6.7 years. This is the only ER in Canada for which the median age was above the 50-year mark on July 1, 2014.

Only four ERs in Quebec had smaller increases in median age than in Canada as a whole. They are the Capitale-Nationale, Laval, Nord-du-Québec and Montréal ERs. The Montréal ER posted the lowest increase in median age in Quebec (+0.4 years between 2004 and 2014).

## Regional portrait: Ontario

### Ontario ERs with the highest increases included large urban centres

Among all of Ontario’s economic regions, the Toronto ER registered the highest population increase (14.1 per thousand) and was the only ER above the national average (10.9 per thousand) for the period from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014. It was followed by the ERs of Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie (9.9 per thousand) and Ottawa (8.5 per thousand).

With an increase of 88,900 persons during the last year, the Toronto ER was home to 6,357,700 people on July 1, 2014, accounting for just under half of Ontario’s population (46%). The Ottawa ER had 1,320,300 inhabitants, while the Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie ER had 1,297,900, an increase of 12,800 from July 1, 2013.

**Table 2.5**  
**Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Ontario, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014 and July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014**

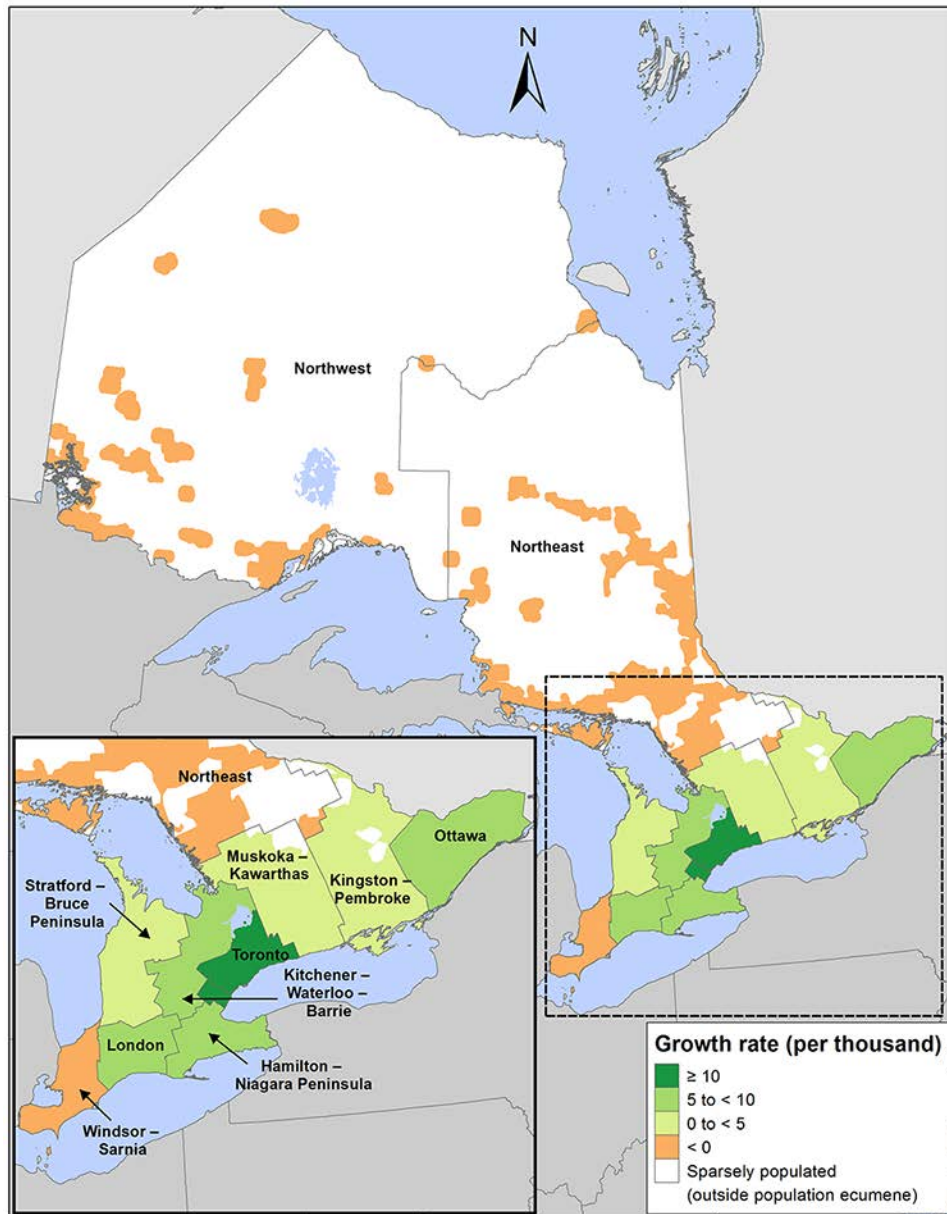
	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2009	2013 number	2014	2009/2014	2013/2014 per thousand
<b>Canada</b>	<b>33,628,571</b>	<b>35,154,279</b>	<b>35,540,419</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>12,997,687</b>	<b>13,550,929</b>	<b>13,678,740</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Toronto, Ont.	5,893,725	6,268,840	6,357,712	15.1	14.1
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie, Ont.	5,893,725	1,285,065	1,297,892	10.6	9.9
Ottawa, Ont.	1,252,377	1,309,111	1,320,293	10.6	8.5
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula, Ont.	1,391,653	1,434,973	1,445,888	7.6	7.6
London, Ont.	643,109	662,300	666,365	7.1	6.1
Muskoka--Kawartha, Ont.	374,150	379,992	381,546	3.9	4.1
Kingston--Pembroke, Ont.	460,926	467,715	468,747	3.4	2.2
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula, Ont.	300,287	300,258	300,514	0.2	0.9
Windsor--Sarnia, Ont.	641,190	638,223	637,412	-1.2	-1.3
Northwest, Ont.	240,520	240,139	239,771	-0.6	-1.5
Northeast, Ont.	569,023	564,313	562,600	-2.3	-3.0

**Note:** Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2013/2014 annual population growth rate.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Map 2.3

## Population growth rates between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 by economic region, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

### The population of the two Northern Ontario ERs and of Windsor-Sarnia decreased over the last period

The biggest population decrease among Ontario ERs was in the Northeast ER, which posted a loss of about 1,700 inhabitants (-3.0 per thousand) between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014. Northwest and Windsor-Sarnia are the two other ERs in Ontario that have witnessed a significant decrease in population, with negative annual growth rates of -1.5 per thousand (-800 inhabitants) and -1.3 per thousand (-400 inhabitants) respectively.

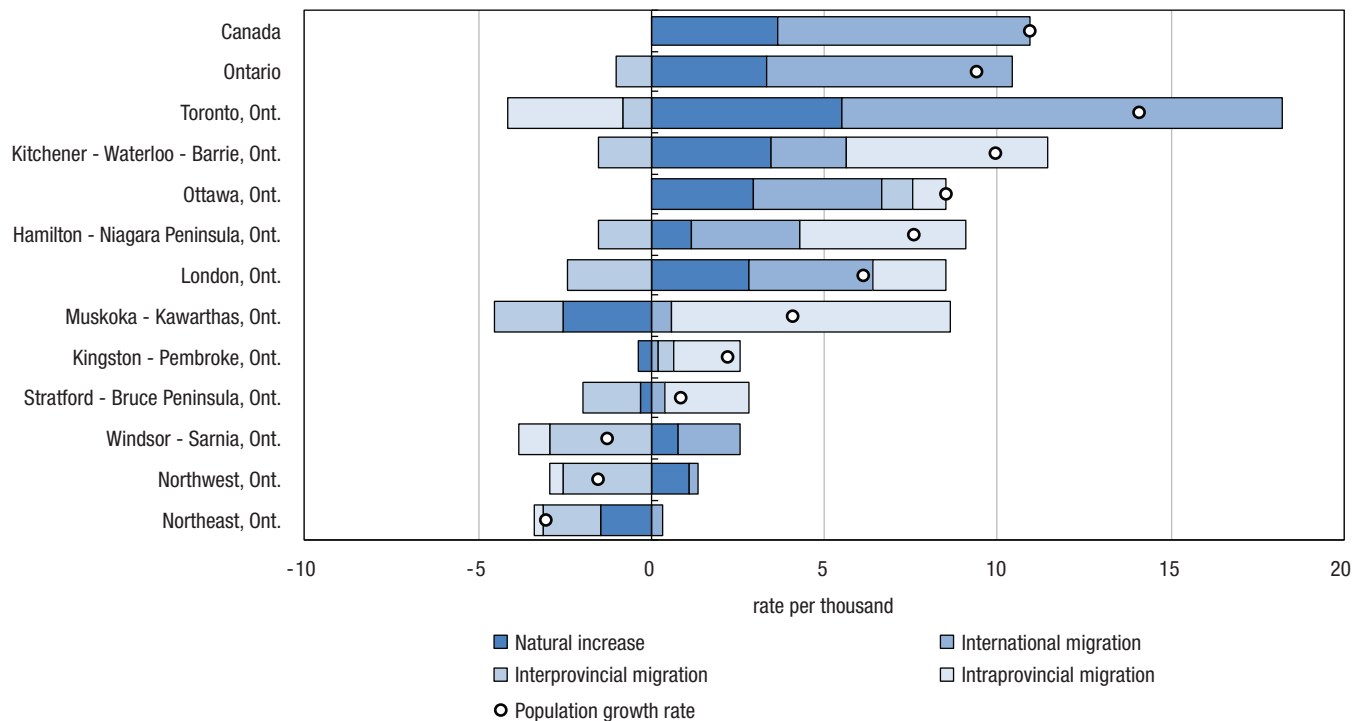
Over the last five years, the pace of population growth has slowed in most of Ontario's ERs (8 out of 11). However, it has remained stable in the Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula ER and has risen slightly in the ERs of Muskoka-Kawarthas and Stratford-Bruce Peninsula.



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

In Ontario, among the ERs that registered population growth between 2013 and 2014, international and intraprovincial migration were the main drivers of this growth. The ERs of Toronto, London and Ottawa owed the largest portion of their population growth to international migration. In the other ERs in Ontario where the population increased during the last period, intraprovincial migration exchanges fed the majority of the growth. As for the three ERs that posted population decreases in the past year, they were due mainly to net losses in interprovincial migration.

**Chart 2.5**  
**Factors of population growth by economic region, Ontario, 2013/2014**



**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 level of natural increase at 5.5 per thousand, corresponding to an increase of 34,900 people (69,300 births and 34,300 deaths). In contrast, the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER posted the lowest level of natural increase in Ontario at -2.5 per thousand.

The Toronto ER was also notable in terms of international migration. As Toronto’s main growth driver, international migration in this ER (12.7 per thousand) was the highest of all Ontario’s ERs. Net international migration totalled 80,000, representing 83 % of the province’s growth due to international migration. Conversely, international migration was a negligible source of growth in five of Ontario’s 11 ERs (Kingston–Pembroke, Muskoka–Kawarthas, Stratford–Bruce Peninsula, Northeast and Northwest), with rates between 0.2 and 0.6 per thousand.

Between July 1, 2013 and July 1, 2014, net interprovincial migration values were negative in 8 of 11 Ontario ERs. In the other three ERs (Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston–Pembroke), the interprovincial migration growth rate was considered to be nil or low. The most significant negative growth due to this factor occurred in the Windsor–Sarnia ER (-2.9 per thousand) and resulted in a loss of almost 1,900 people.

Migratory exchanges within the province contributed significantly to the growth of the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER and the Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie ER, which posted the highest intraprovincial migration rates in Ontario at

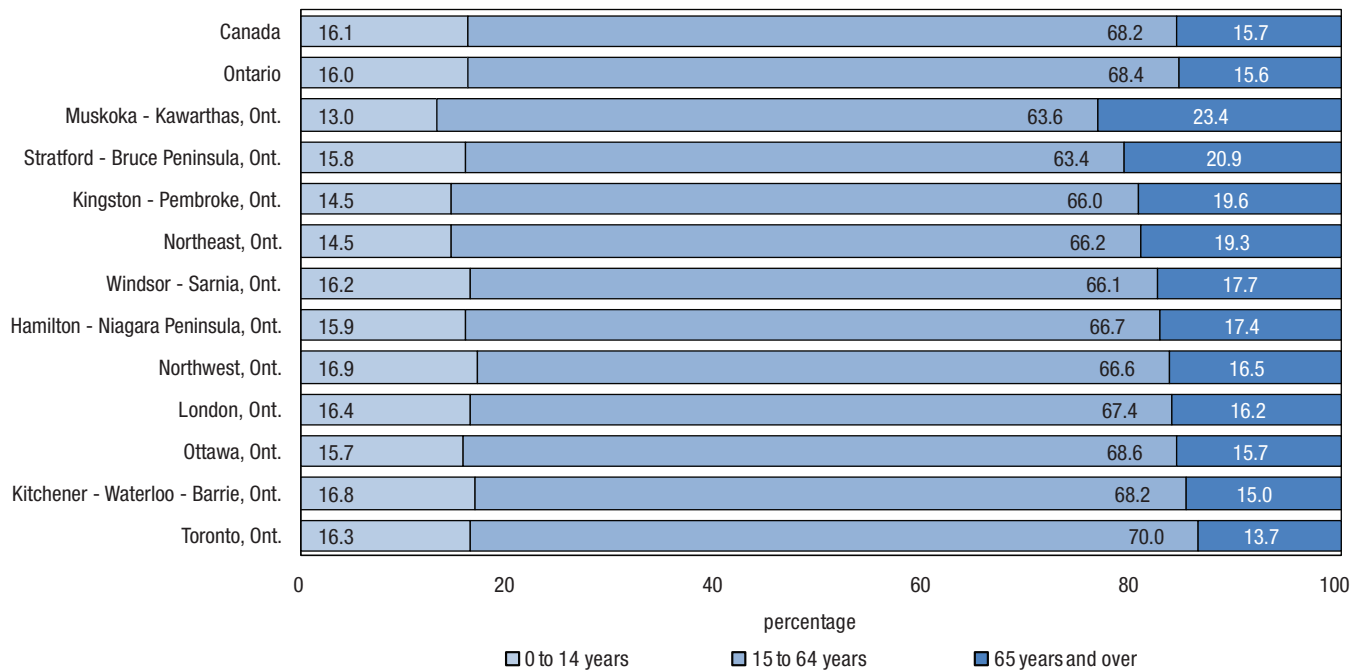


8.0 per thousand and 5.8 per thousand respectively. In contrast, the Toronto ER showed the highest intraprovincial migration loss for Ontario (-3.3 per thousand), a net drop of 21,000 persons.

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

Although on July 1, 2014, the age structure in Ontario was very similar to the national average, not all ERs had the same profile. The Toronto and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie ERs were the only ones where the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years was higher than for Canada and the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over was lower. Moreover, they were two of only three ERs in Ontario with a median age lower than that for Canada (40.4 years), at 38.8 years for Toronto and 39.9 years for Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie (London was the third ER and had a median age of 40.1 years).

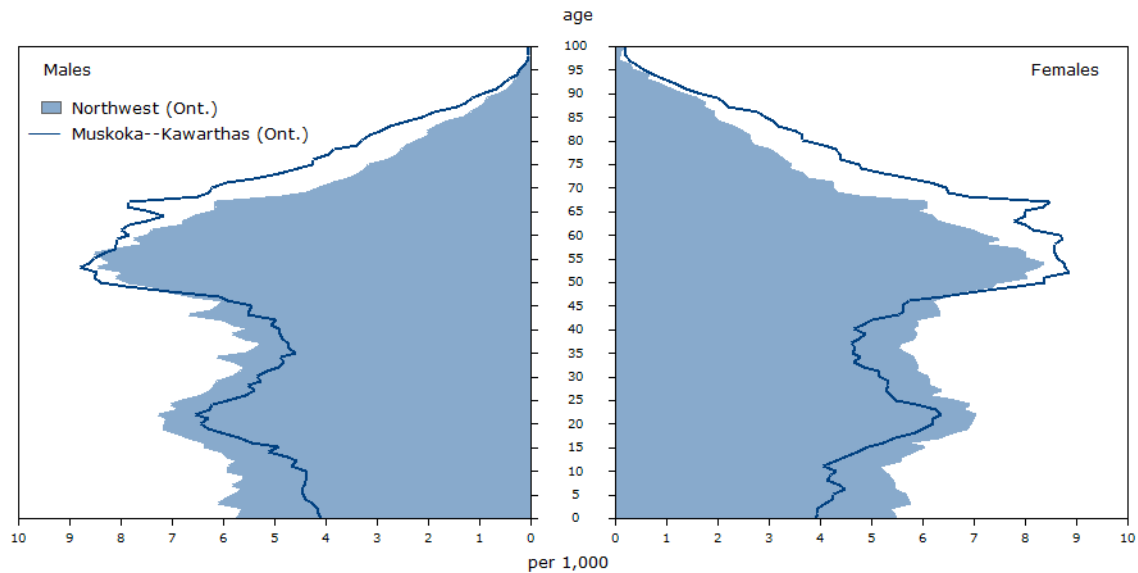
**Chart 2.6**  
**Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Ontario, July 1, 2014**



**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, 2014, the Toronto ER had the smallest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over in Ontario (13.7%). In contrast, the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER had the highest proportion of persons in this age group (23.4%). This ER also had the lowest relative importance of persons aged 0 to 14 years (13.0%) of all the Ontario ERs. Finally, the highest proportion of persons aged less than 15 years old was found in the Northwest ER (16.9%).

**Figure 2.3**  
**Age pyramids for the ERs with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Muskoka–Kawarthas) and the highest proportion of people between 0 and 14 years (Northwest), Ontario, July 1, 2014**



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 2.3 compares the ER with the youngest population (Northwest) and the ER with the oldest population (Muskoka–Kawarthas) in Ontario on July 1, 2014. Although the differences in the age pyramids of these two ERs are not significant, persons aged 65 years and over account for a larger part of the population in the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER than in the Northwest ER. In fact, the top of the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER’s pyramid is wider, especially from 60 years and over. Also, the size of the working-age population is proportionally larger in the Northwest ER, as is the size of the youth population, as shown by the narrower base of the pyramid for the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER. In this same ER, the aging of the population is fuelled by internal migration losses among persons aged 18 to 24 years, combined with gains in persons aged 45 years.

**Table 2.6**  
**Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Ontario, July 1, 2004 and 2014**

	Median age in 2004	Median age in 2014	Variation 2004 / 2014
	years		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Muskoka--Kawarthas, Ont.	43.0	48.9	6.0
Windsor--Sarnia, Ont.	38.0	42.6	4.6
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula, Ont.	41.2	45.7	4.5
Northeast, Ont.	41.2	45.2	4.0
Kingston--Pembroke, Ont.	40.5	44.4	3.9
Northwest, Ont.	38.3	41.6	3.3
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie, Ont.	36.8	39.9	3.0
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula, Ont.	39.1	42.0	2.9
London, Ont.	37.5	40.1	2.6
Ottawa, Ont.	38.3	40.9	2.5
Toronto, Ont.	36.5	38.8	2.3

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2004/2014 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 (2004/2014), the highest increase in median age occurred in the Muskoka–Kawarths ER (+6.0 years). While the median age for this population was 43.0 years on July 1, 2004, it rose to 48.9 years on July 1, 2014, the highest in Ontario. The pace of aging of the population was at least twice as fast as the national average (+2.0 years) in three other Ontario ERs: Windsor–Sarnia (+4.6 years), Stratford–Bruce Peninsula (+4.5 years) and Northeast (+4.0 years).

The Toronto, Ottawa, London and Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula ERs experienced the slowest aging rate in Ontario. The increases in media age were 2.3 years for Toronto, 2.5 years for Ottawa, 2.6 years for London and 2.9 years for Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula. These increases, although modest at the provincial level, remain slightly higher than the increases observed for Canada as a whole.

## Regional portrait: Prairies

### Alberta ERs post the strongest population increases in the country

In the Prairie provinces<sup>2</sup>, between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, the strongest population increase occurred in the Calgary (Alta.) ER (34.3 per thousand). This was also the strongest annual population growth rate of all 76 Canadian ERs. During the same period, the second and third largest population increases in the Prairie provinces occurred in the ERs of Edmonton (Alta.) (31.3 per thousand) and Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (Alta.) (28.7 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 located in the Prairie provinces. Of these, four were in Alberta and two were in each Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

**Table 2.7**  
**Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Prairies, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014 and July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014**

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2009	2013 number	2014	2009/2014	2013/2014
				per thousand	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>33,628,571</b>	<b>35,154,279</b>	<b>35,540,419</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>Prairies</b>	<b>5,922,463</b>	<b>6,378,851</b>	<b>6,529,145</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>
Calgary, Alta.	1,313,919	1,460,812	1,511,755	28.0	34.3
Edmonton, Alta.	1,206,474	1,329,027	1,371,317	25.6	31.3
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake, Alta.	134,067	149,507	153,856	27.5	28.7
Saskatoon--Biggar, Sask.	313,876	348,848	358,123	26.3	26.2
Red Deer, Alta.	192,776	206,923	212,329	19.3	25.8
Regina--Moose Mountain, Sask.	290,142	316,178	323,510	21.8	22.9
Southeast, Man.	102,735	110,641	112,840	18.7	19.7
South Central, Man.	60,213	63,975	65,130	15.7	17.9
Winnipeg, Man.	666,059	702,061	712,670	13.5	15.0
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace River, Alta.	261,039	271,739	275,768	11.0	14.7
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat, Alta.	279,180	291,266	295,396	11.3	14.1
Northern, Sask.	36,974	39,147	39,662	14.0	13.1
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	89,521	91,412	92,604	6.8	13.0
North Central, Man.	48,728	49,615	50,138	5.7	10.5
Camrose--Drumheller, Alta.	202,116	206,513	208,667	6.4	10.4
Interlake, Man.	89,770	92,236	93,106	7.3	9.4
Southwest, Man.	108,272	112,597	113,540	9.5	8.3
Prince Albert, Sask.	205,250	212,532	214,142	8.5	7.5
North, Man.	89,814	92,475	93,148	7.3	7.3
Swift Current--Moose Jaw, Sask.	102,317	103,138	103,477	2.3	3.3
Yorkton--Melville, Sask.	86,223	86,404	86,496	0.6	1.1
Parklands, Man.	42,998	41,805	41,471	-7.2	-8.0

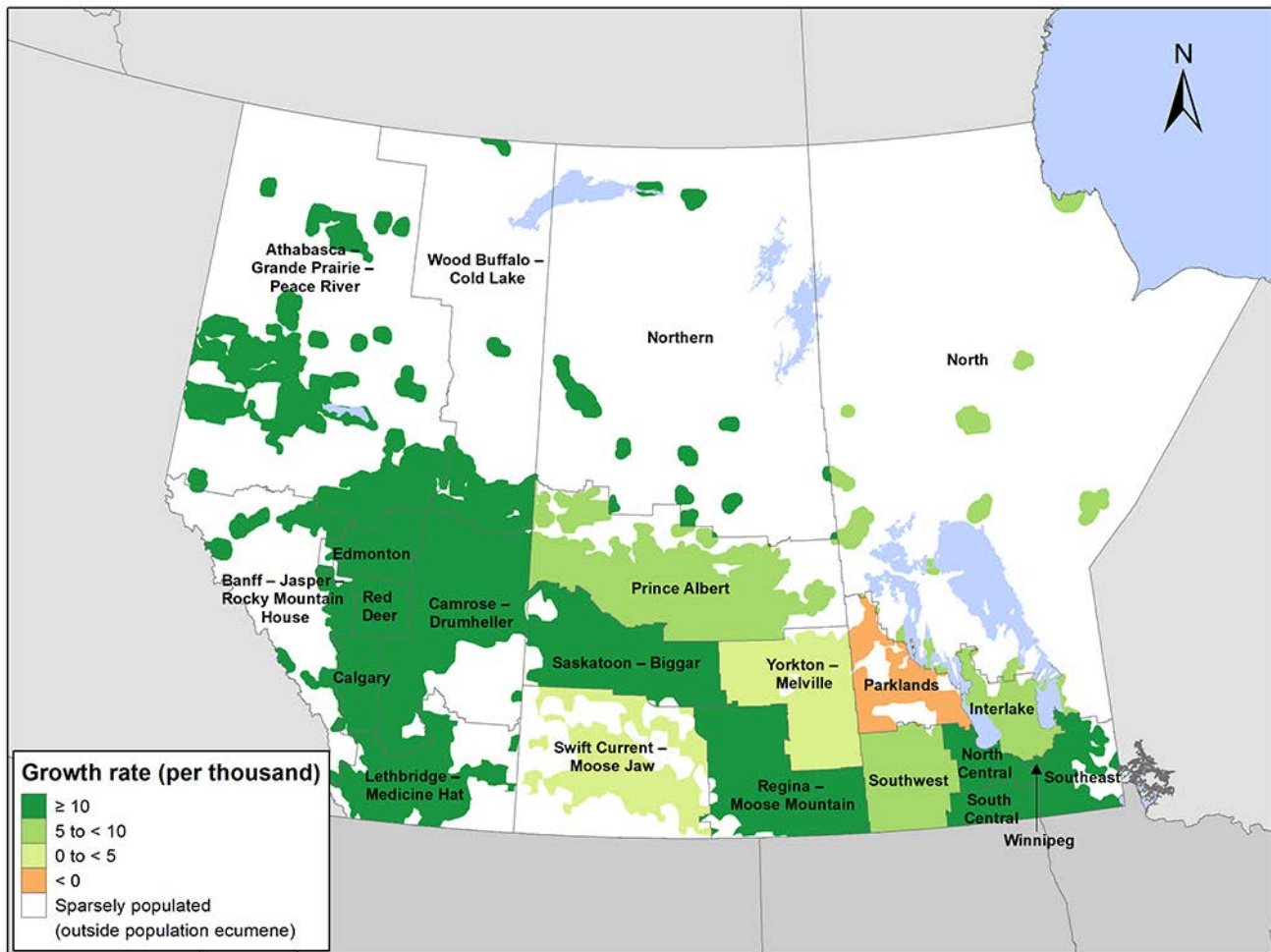
**Note:** Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2013/2014 annual population growth rate.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division

2. The Prairies comprise the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Map 2.4

## Population growth rates between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 by economic region, Prairies



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

### Only one Prairie ER saw its population decline

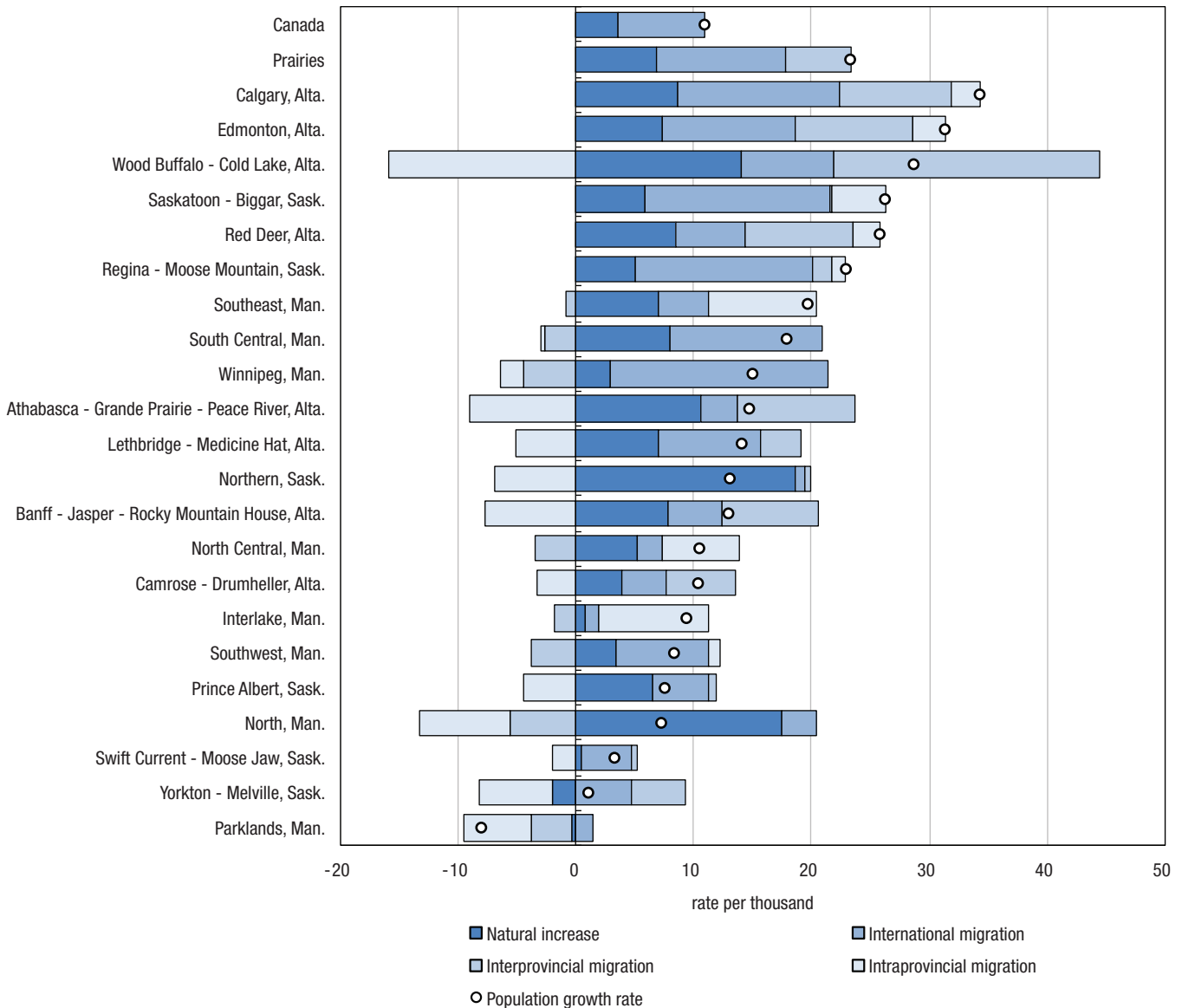
Although most of the strongest growing Canadian ERs are located in the Prairies, population growth varied widely from one ER to another. For example, the Parklands (Man.) ER recorded a decrease of almost 400 inhabitants (-8.0 per thousand).

The pace of recent population growth (2013/2014 period) for the eight Alberta ERs was more rapid than the previous five-year period's annual average. Nevertheless, population growth in all of Alberta's ERs slowed slightly in 2013/2014 compared with the previous annual period (2012/2013).

### International and interprovincial migration crucial to the growth of the Prairie ERs

In the Prairie provinces, the ERs with the strongest growth benefit largely from international and interprovincial migration to increase their populations. The ERs that post the weakest growth stand out because of negative net internal migration.

**Chart 2.7**  
**Factors of population growth by economic region, Prairies, 2013/2014**



**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 rate of natural increase was above the national average (3.7 per thousand). With 1,000 births and 200 deaths, the Northern (Sask.) ER had the highest rate of natural increase (18.7 per thousand) in the Prairies. In contrast, Yorkton–Melville (Sask.) is the only Prairie ER where the rate of natural increase (-1.9 per thousand) led to a decrease in the population.

Of all the Prairie ERs, international migration had the greatest impact on the growth rate of the Winnipeg (Man.) ER (18.4 per thousand). Other than Winnipeg, the rate of net international migration exceeded 10 per thousand in five other Prairie ERs, where this factor was also the main driver of population growth. International migration growth rates reached 15.8 per thousand in Saskatoon–Biggar (Sask.), 15.2 per thousand in Regina–Moose Mountain (Sask.), 13.7 per thousand in Calgary (Alta.), 12.9 per thousand in South Central (Man.), and 11.2 per thousand in Edmonton (Alta.). These rates of international migration are among the highest across Canada, all ranking in the top 10.

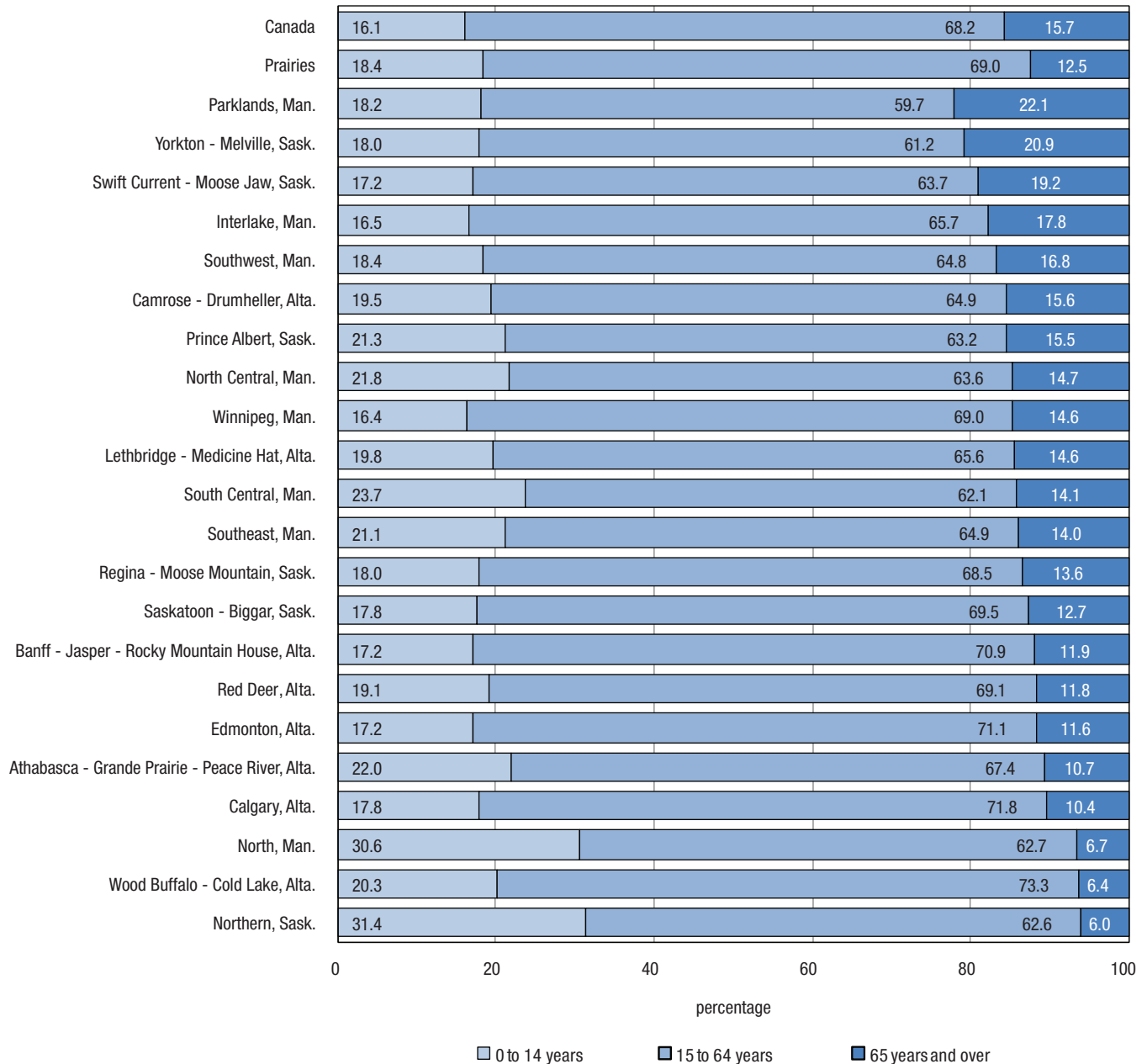
Interprovincial migration played a leading role in the growth of a number of Prairie ERs, especially in Alberta. During the 2013/2014 period, the Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (Alta) ER had the highest rate of net interprovincial migration (22.5 per thousand) in the Prairies and in Canada. Since the early 2000s, this ER has had the highest growth rates from interprovincial migration. The impact of interprovincial migration is quite different in Manitoba, where none of the ERs recorded increases that can be attributed to interprovincial migration exchanges.

Although the population of the Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (Alta) ER is growing rapidly (28.7 per thousand), its rate of intraprovincial migration (-15.8 per thousand) was the lowest in the Prairies and in Canada as a whole. Conversely, the ERs of Interlake (Man.) and Southeast (Man.) posted the highest levels of intraprovincial migration in the Prairies and in Canada, with rates of 9.3 per thousand and 9.1 per thousand respectively. These gains from intraprovincial exchanges occurred mainly at the expense of the Winnipeg ER.

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

On July 1, 2014, the Prairie ERs had a relatively younger age structure than the rest of Canada. First, the proportion of young persons aged 0 to 14 years was above the national average in all 22 Prairie ERs. In addition, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over was below the Canadian average in the majority of the ERs (17 of 22). Finally, only four ERs in that part of Canada had more persons aged 65 years and over than persons aged 0 to 14 years (Interlake, Man.; Parklands, Man.; Swift Current–Moose Jaw, Sask.; and Yorkton–Melville, Sask.).

**Chart 2.8**  
**Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Prairies, July 1, 2014**



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

In the Prairies, the Northern (Sask.) ER stood out on account of its large proportion of 0-to-14-year-olds (31.4%), the highest proportion for an ER in Canada’s 10 provinces. It also had the lowest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (6.0%). Although still higher than the Canadian average, the smallest proportion of young people aged 0 to 14 years was in the Winnipeg (Man.) ER at 16.4%.

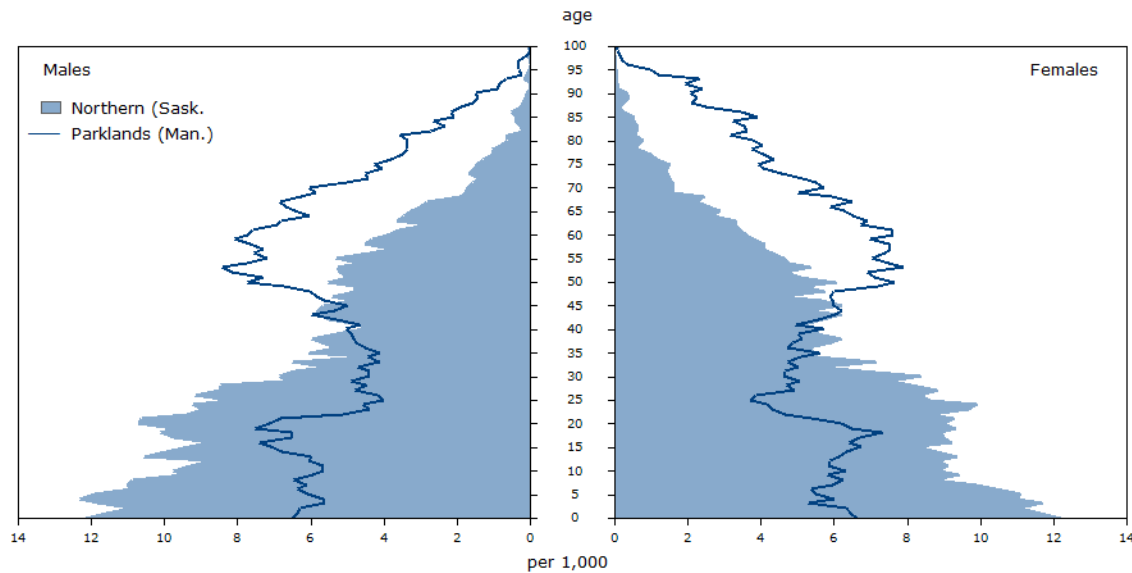
The age structures of the Alberta ERs of Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake and Calgary were notable for their relatively smaller proportions of the 65-and-over age group, and also for the sizable portion of their working-age population



(15 to 64 years). With 73.3% of the population between the ages of 15 and 64 in the Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake ER and 71.8% in the Calgary ER, these proportions were the highest in the Prairies (69.0%) and among the highest in Canada (68.2%).

**Figure 2.4**

**Age pyramids for the ERs with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Parklands, Man.) and the highest proportion of people aged 0 to 14 years (Northern, Sask.), Prairies, July 1, 2014**



**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 (Sask.) ER shows the large number of young people within its population. Conversely, the pyramid for the Parklands (Man.) ER shows the predominance of older age groups compared with other age groups, especially those 50 years and over. This ER also stands out for the relatively low proportion of individuals aged 20 to 40.

**Table 2.8**  
**Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Prairies, July 1, 2004 and 2014**

	<u>Median age in 2004</u>	<u>Median age in 2014</u> years	<u>Variation 2004 / 2014</u>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Prairies</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Interlake, Man.	40.8	44.3	3.5
Parklands, Man.	42.5	45.2	2.7
Northern, Sask.	22.7	24.9	2.2
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	35.2	37.2	2.0
Swift Current--Moose Jaw, Sask.	41.6	43.4	1.8
North Central, Man.	36.4	37.6	1.2
Calgary, Alta.	35.3	36.4	1.1
Red Deer, Alta.	34.7	35.8	1.1
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace River, Alta.	33.0	34.0	1.0
Camrose--Drumheller, Alta.	38.5	39.3	0.8
Yorkton--Melville, Sask.	43.6	44.3	0.7
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat, Alta.	35.8	36.5	0.7
Winnipeg, Man.	37.7	38.3	0.6
Southeast, Man.	37.0	37.5	0.5
Prince Albert, Sask.	36.8	37.3	0.5
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake, Alta.	32.2	32.7	0.5
North, Man.	26.3	26.5	0.2
Edmonton, Alta.	35.8	36.0	0.2
Saskatoon--Biggar, Sask.	35.7	35.5	-0.2
Regina--Moose Mountain, Sask.	37.4	36.8	-0.6
South Central, Man.	34.8	34.1	-0.7
Southwest, Man.	39.6	38.6	-1.0

**Note:** Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2004/2014 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 ER populations in the Prairies are aging at a slower pace than in the rest of Canada

Between July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2014, the increase in the median age of the population was lower in 86% of the Prairie ERs (19 in 22) than in all of Canada (+2.0 years). Moreover, four Prairie ERs posted a slight decline in median age during this 10-year period, with the Southwest (Man.) ER posting the largest decrease (-1.0 years).

Between 2004 and 2014, the Interlake (Man.) ER saw the largest increase in median age (+3.5 years) in the Prairies. With regard to population aging, the ERs of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are not homogeneous. The Prairies had the three ERs with the largest 10-year increases in median age (Interlake (Man.), +3.5 years; Parklands (Man.), +2.7 years; Northern (Sask.), +2.2 years) as well as the four ERs with the largest decreases in median age (Southwest (Man.), -1.0 years; South Central (Man.), -0.7 years; Regina--Moose Mountain (Sask.), -0.6 years; Saskatoon--Biggar (Sask.), -0.2 years).

## Regional portrait: British Columbia

### The Northeast ER registers the highest population growth in British Columbia

In British Columbia, the Northeast ER posted the highest population growth rate (25.5 per thousand) between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014. The next strongest growth rates belonged to the ERs of Thompson-Okanagan and Lower Mainland-Southwest, with annual population increases of 13.5 per thousand and 12.2 per thousand respectively. These three ERs were the only ones in British Columbia that registered stronger population growth rates than Canada as whole (10.9 per thousand).

Compared to the population growth rates of the past five years, last year showed an increase in growth for most ERs in British Columbia. In fact, during the 2013/2014 period, population growth rates in each ER exceeded those of the 2009/2014 period, except for the Lower Mainland-Southwest ER.

**Table 2.9**

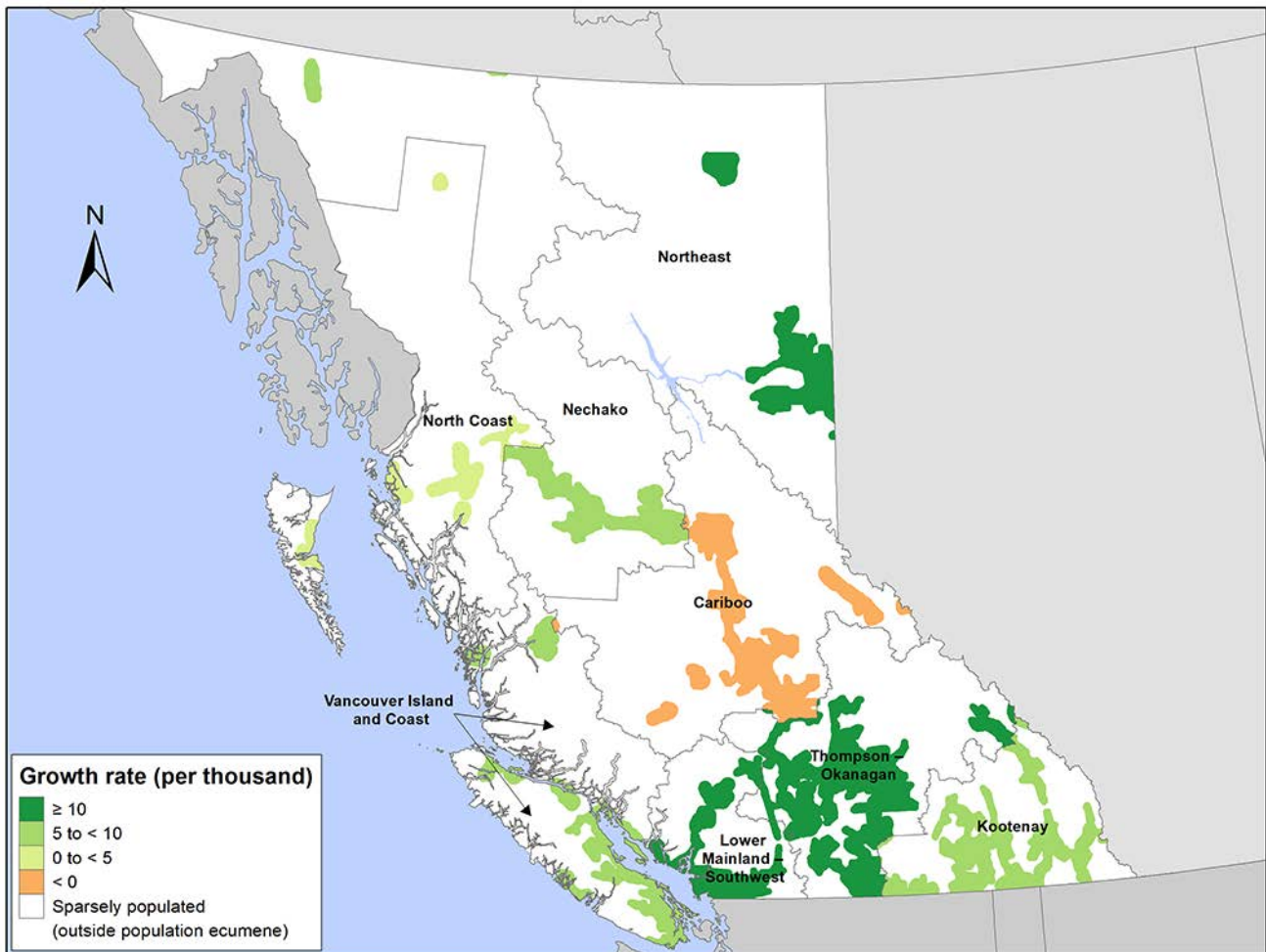
#### Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, British Columbia, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014 and July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2009	2013	2014	2009/2014	2013/2014
	number			per thousand	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>33,628,571</b>	<b>35,154,279</b>	<b>35,540,419</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>4,410,679</b>	<b>4,582,625</b>	<b>4,631,302</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Northeast, B.C.	67,472	69,012	70,796	9.6	25.5
Thompson--Okanagan, B.C.	524,653	532,513	539,747	5.7	13.5
Lower Mainland--Southwest, B.C.	2,646,673	2,799,831	2,834,194	13.7	12.2
Nechako, B.C.	40,385	40,171	40,476	0.5	7.6
Vancouver Island and Coast, B.C.	765,385	779,572	784,006	4.8	5.7
Kootenay, B.C.	148,835	147,988	148,770	-0.1	5.3
North Coast, B.C.	58,741	57,076	57,173	-5.4	1.7
Cariboo, B.C.	158,535	156,462	156,140	-3.0	-2.1

**Note:** Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2013/2014 annual population growth rate.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division

**Map 2.5**  
**Population growth rates between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 by economic region, British Columbia**



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

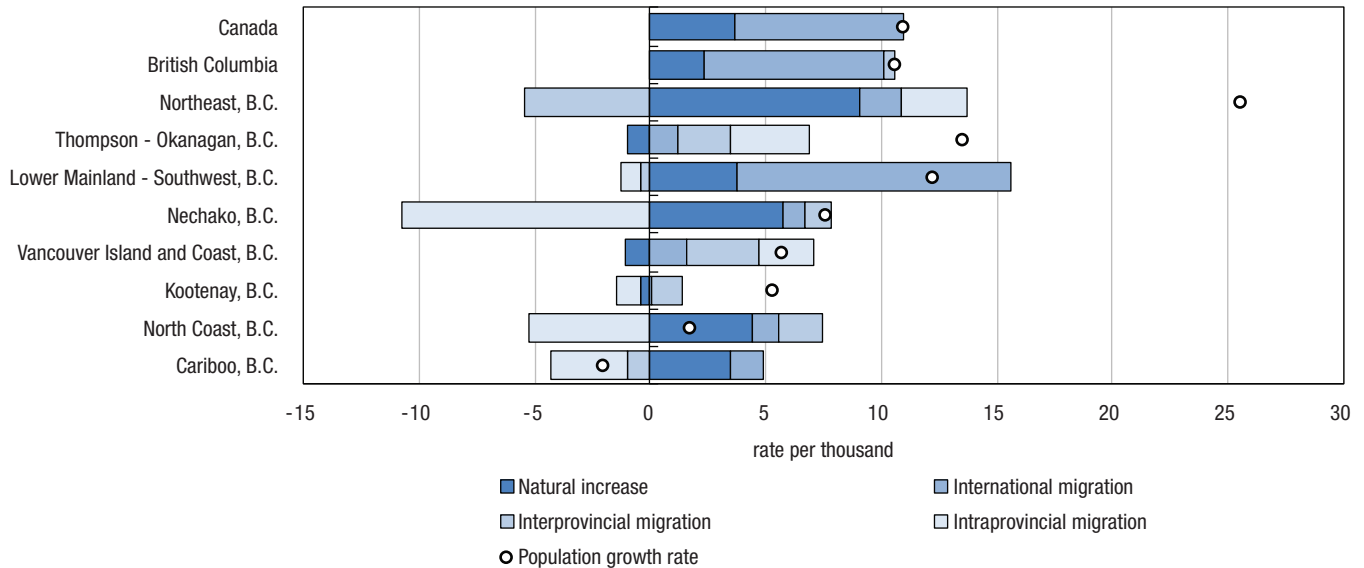
**A population decrease occurred in the ER of Cariboo**

During the 2013/2014 period, Cariboo was the only ER in British Columbia to record a population decrease, with a slight drop of 300 persons (-2.1 per thousand).

**Drivers of population growth vary from one ER to another in British Columbia**

In British Columbia, the growth factors are fairly diversified depending on the ER. For example, a high rate of natural increase was largely responsible for the population growth in the three northernmost ERs (Nechako, North Coast and Northeast). On the other hand, in the ER of Lower Mainland-Southwest, international migration was the main engine of population growth. Finally, the ERs of Kootenay and Vancouver Island and Coast can attribute a large portion of their population increase to interprovincial migration, while intraprovincial migration was the main driver of the population growth in the Thompson-Okanagan ER.

**Chart 2.9**  
**Factors of population growth by economic region, British Columbia, 2013/2014**



**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 registered the strongest rate of natural increase in this province, reaching 9.0 per thousand. Conversely, natural increase was negative in the ERs of Vancouver Island and Coast (-1.1 per thousand) and Thompson-Okanagan (-1.0 per thousand).

In British Columbia, the international migration rate was at its highest in the ER of Lower Mainland-Southwest (11.8 per thousand). For the remaining seven ERs, the international migration growth rate registered under the Canadian average (7.3 per thousand), varying from 0.1 per thousand (Kootenay) to 1.8 per thousand (Northeast).

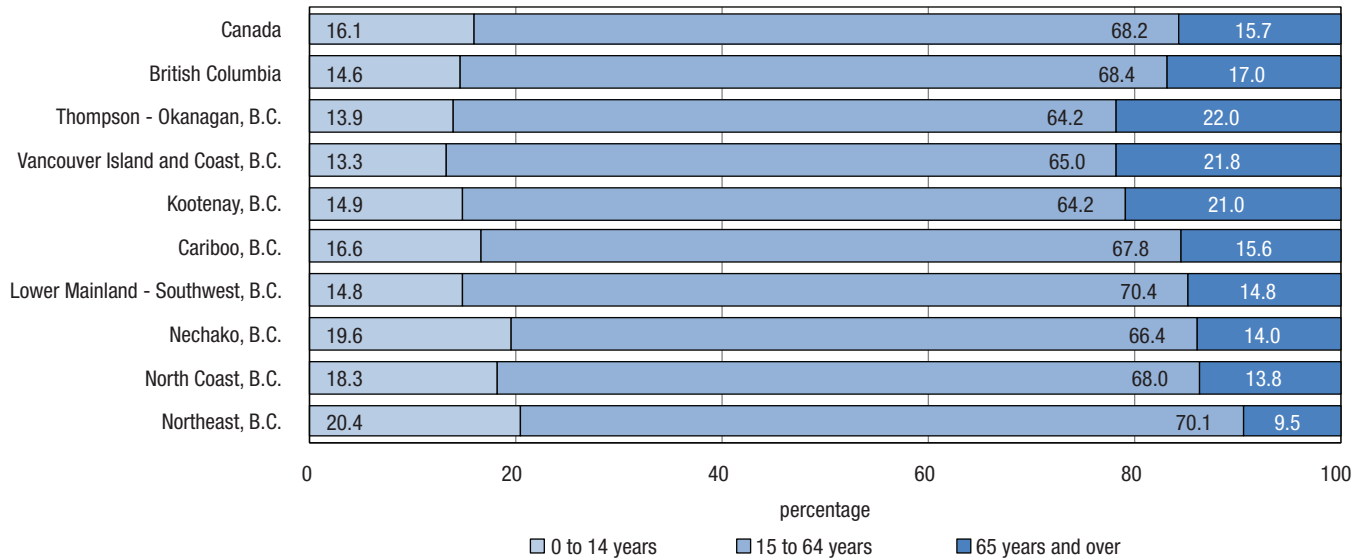
Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, net interprovincial migration was more often positive than negative in British Columbia ERs (5 out of 8). The net interprovincial migration rate was at its highest in the ER of Vancouver Island and Coast (3.1 per thousand) and lowest in the Northeast ER (-5.5 per thousand).

Net intraprovincial migration was negative in most British Columbia ERs. The lowest net intraprovincial migration rates were recorded in the ERs of Nechako (-10.7 per thousand) and North Coast (-5.3 per thousand). Conversely, the ER of Thompson-Okanagan experienced the strongest intraprovincial migration level in this province, reaching 3.5 per thousand and generating an increase of approximately 1,900 persons.

### ERs in the Northern part of British Columbia are younger than those in the Southern part

The ERs in the Northern part of the province stood out sharply from those in the South due to the age distribution of the population. On July 1, 2014, the four ERs in Northern British Columbia (Cariboo, North Coast, Nechako and Northeast) were the only ones where the proportion of persons aged 0-14 years was higher than the Canadian average and where the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over was lower than the Canadian average. The four ERs located in Southern British Columbia were generally older, with more persons aged 65 years and over than persons aged 0 to 14 years, except for the ER of Lower Mainland-Southwest, where they accounted for roughly the same numbers.

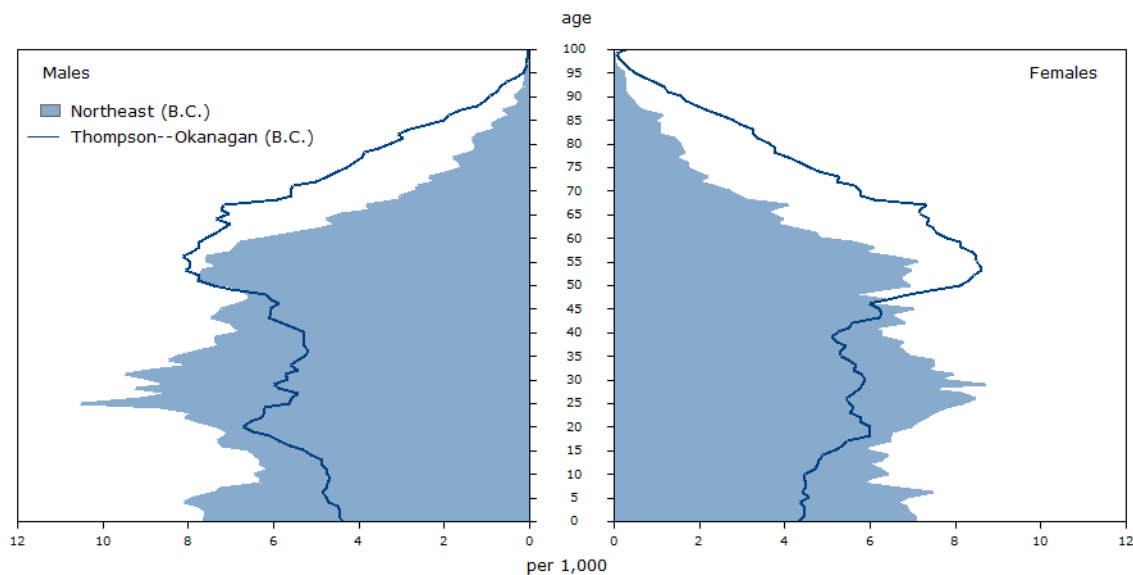
**Chart 2.10**  
**Distribution of population by age group and economic region, British Columbia, July 1, 2014**



**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 British Columbia, the Thompson-Okanagan ER hosted the largest proportion of population aged 65 years and over (22.0%). By contrast, the proportion of the 65 years and over age group accounted for only 9.5% of the population in the Northeast ER, which is home to a large proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (20.4%). In British Columbia, the lowest proportion of individuals aged 0-14 years was recorded in the Vancouver Island and Coast ER (13.3%).

**Figure 2.5**  
**Population pyramids for the ER with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Thompson-Okanagan) and the ER with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Northeast), British Columbia, for July 1, 2014**



**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 2.5 compares the ER with the oldest population (Thompson-Okanagan) to the ER with the youngest population (Northeast), in British Columbia. In the Northeast ER, persons aged 25 to 29 years accounted for the largest five-year age group, compared to persons aged 55 to 59 years accounting for the largest group in the ER of Thompson-Okanagan. The older age structure of the Thompson-Okanagan ER is demonstrated by the thickness of the top of its age pyramid, which is wider than that of the Northeast ER. This older age structure is due, among other things, to a negative net internal migration for persons aged 18 to 24 years and a highly positive net internal migration for persons aged 45 to 64 years in the ER of Thompson-Okanagan.

**Table 2.10**  
**Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, British Columbia, July 1, 2004 and 2014**

	<u>Median age in 2004</u>	<u>Median age in 2014</u> years	<u>Variation 2004 / 2014</u>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Nechako, B.C.	35.4	40.0	4.6
Kootenay, B.C.	43.0	47.1	4.2
Vancouver Island and Coast, B.C.	42.5	46.6	4.1
Cariboo, B.C.	37.9	41.9	4.1
North Coast, B.C.	36.4	40.2	3.8
Thompson--Okanagan, B.C.	42.9	46.6	3.7
Lower Mainland--Southwest, B.C.	37.9	40.0	2.1
Northeast, B.C.	33.2	34.1	0.9

**Note:** Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2004/2014 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

### **Northeast ER experienced a slower population aging than Canada during the last 10 years**

Between July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2014, the median age increased by 0.9 years in the Northeast ER to reach 34.1 years, the lowest value in the province. In all other British Columbia ERs, median age increases over the past 10 years exceeded that of Canada as a whole (+2.0 years). Population aging was most rapid in Nechako, registering the largest increase in median age (+4.6 years) in British Columbia.

## 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 CDs in Nunavut

Within the three Canadian territories, the highest population growths were observed in the three CDs of Nunavut for the 2013/2014 period. The Baffin CD (Nvt.) registered the strongest population growth (35.4 per thousand) of all 10 Canadian territories' CDs. The next strongest population growth rates belonged to Keewatin (Nvt.) (31.8 per thousand) and Kitikmeot (Nvt.) (22.2 per thousand).

**Table 2.11**

**Population estimates and growth rates of census divisions, territories, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014 and July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014**

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2009	2013	2014	2009/2014	2013/2014
	number			per thousand	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>33,628,571</b>	<b>35,154,279</b>	<b>35,540,419</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>Territories</b>	<b>109,481</b>	<b>115,639</b>	<b>116,718</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Baffin, Nvt.	17,353	18,691	19,365	21.9	35.4
Keewatin, Nvt.	9,215	10,253	10,584	27.7	31.8
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	6,032	6,490	6,636	19.1	22.2
Yukon, Y.T.	33,732	36,364	36,510	15.8	4.0
Region 2, N.W.T.	2,511	2,487	2,492	-1.5	2.0
Region 6, N.W.T.	20,177	20,898	20,824	6.3	-3.5
Region 5, N.W.T.	7,236	7,300	7,251	0.4	-6.7
Region 1, N.W.T.	6,999	6,886	6,834	-4.8	-7.6
Region 3, N.W.T.	2,826	2,883	2,861	2.5	-7.7
Region 4, N.W.T.	3,400	3,387	3,361	-2.3	-7.7

**Note:** Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 2013/2014 annual population growth rate.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division



Map 2.6

## Population growth rates between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 by census division, territories



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

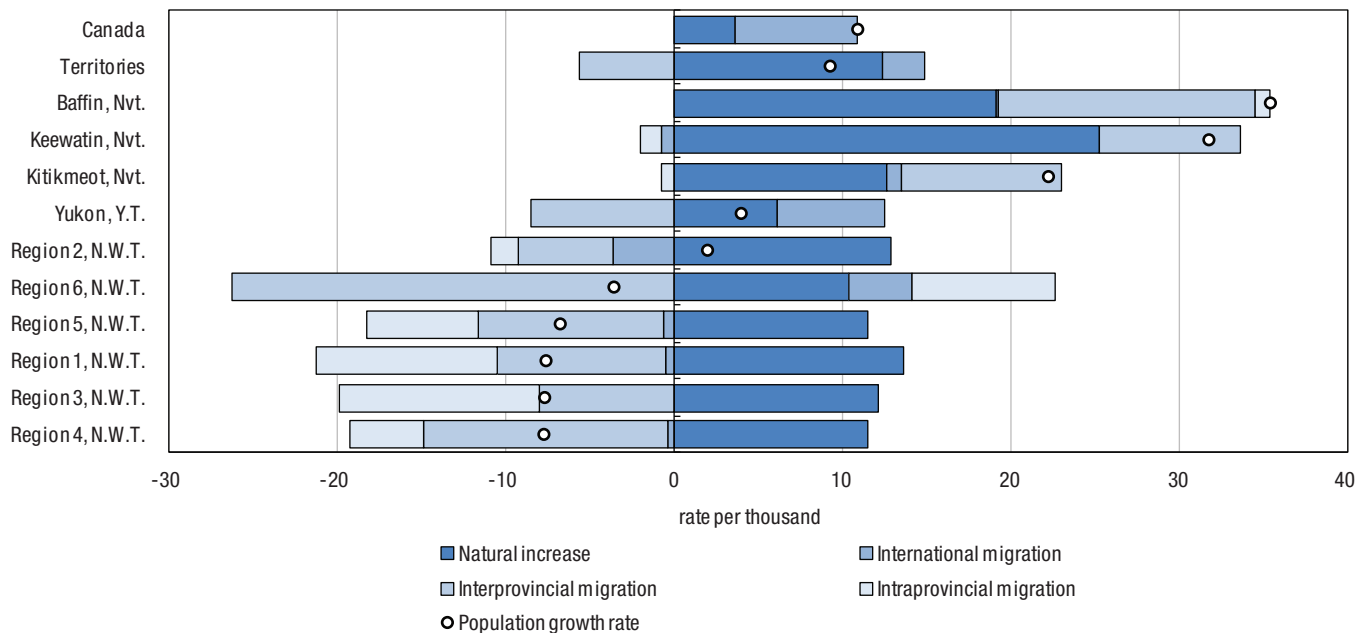
### Most CD's from the Northwest Territories have experienced population losses

Within the territories, five CD's registered significant decreases in their population; all of them were part of the Northwest Territories. The largest population decreases occurred in the CD's of Region 3 (N.W.T.) and Region 4 (N.W.T.), both experiencing a population growth rate of -7.7 per thousand. Region 1 (N.W.T.), Region 5 (N.W.T.) and Region 6 (N.W.T.) were the three other CD's in the Canadian territories to register population losses, with population growth rates of -7.6 per thousand, -6.7 per thousand and -3.5 per thousand respectively.

### A larger number of births than deaths mainly explains why the population grows in territories' CD's

Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, natural increase has been the main driver of growth in each of the 10 territories' CD's. If some CD's in the territories experienced population decreases during this period, it was mainly due to negative net interprovincial migration, except for Region 3 (N.W.T.), where intraprovincial migration was the main factor of population decrease.

**Chart 2.11**  
**Factors of population growth by census division, territories, 2013/2014**



**Note:** Census divisions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

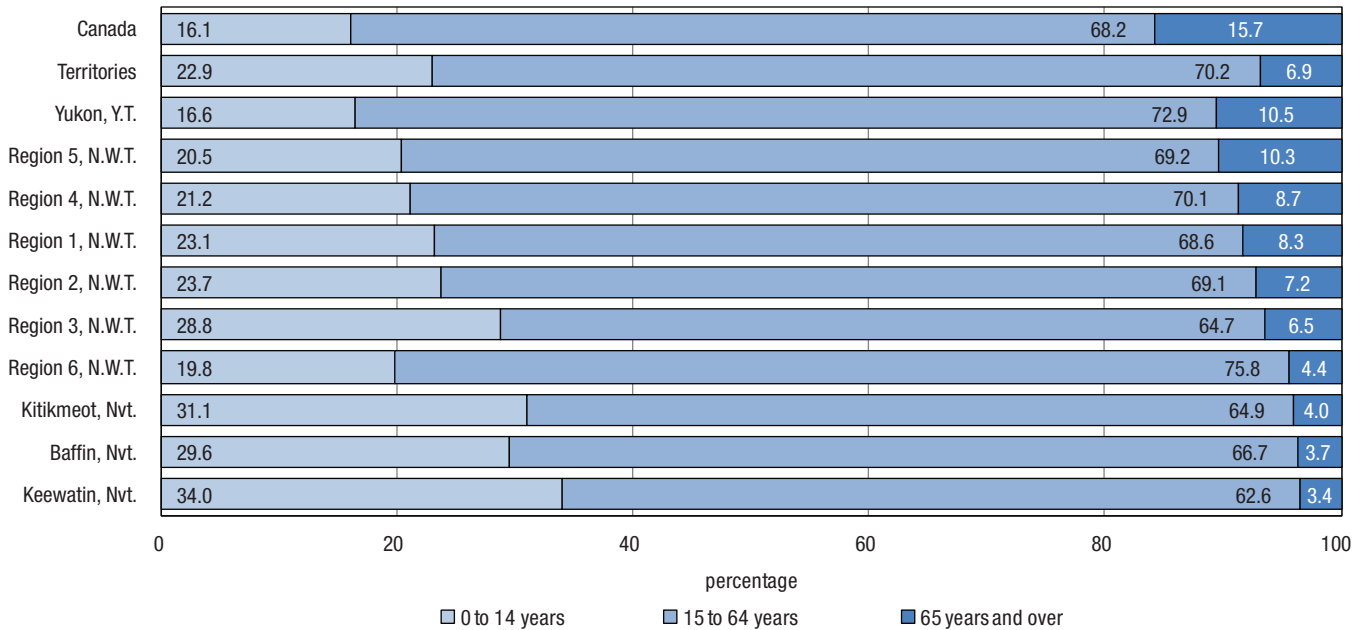
The number of births largely surpasses the number of deaths in all Nunavut, Northwest Territories and Yukon CDs. In fact, the natural increase rate for each of the CDs in the territories is higher than the Canadian average (3.7 per thousand). The Keetawin CD (Nvt.) registered the highest natural increase in Canada (25.2 per thousand). The lowest rate of natural increase within the territories occurred in Yukon (6.2 per thousand), a rate almost twice as high as the national average.

All CDs in Nunavut posted positive net interprovincial migration levels. The Baffin CD (Nvt.) registered the highest net interprovincial migration rate in the territories (15.2 per thousand). Conversely, all CDs from the Northwest Territories experienced population losses attributable to interprovincial migration. Region 6 (N.W.T.) recorded the lowest net interprovincial migration rate (-26.2 per thousand) in the territories.

**A substantially younger age structure in territories' CDs**

On July 1, 2014, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over did not surpass 10% in 8 of the 10 territories' CDs, all of them having lower proportions of this older age group compared to the national average of 15.7%. Moreover, the number of young persons less than 15 years of age exceeded twice that of persons aged 65 years and over in territories CDs, with the exception of the Yukon and Region 5 (N.W.T.) CDs, where there was still more young persons than seniors.

**Chart 2.12**  
**Distribution of population by age group and census division, territories, July 1, 2014**

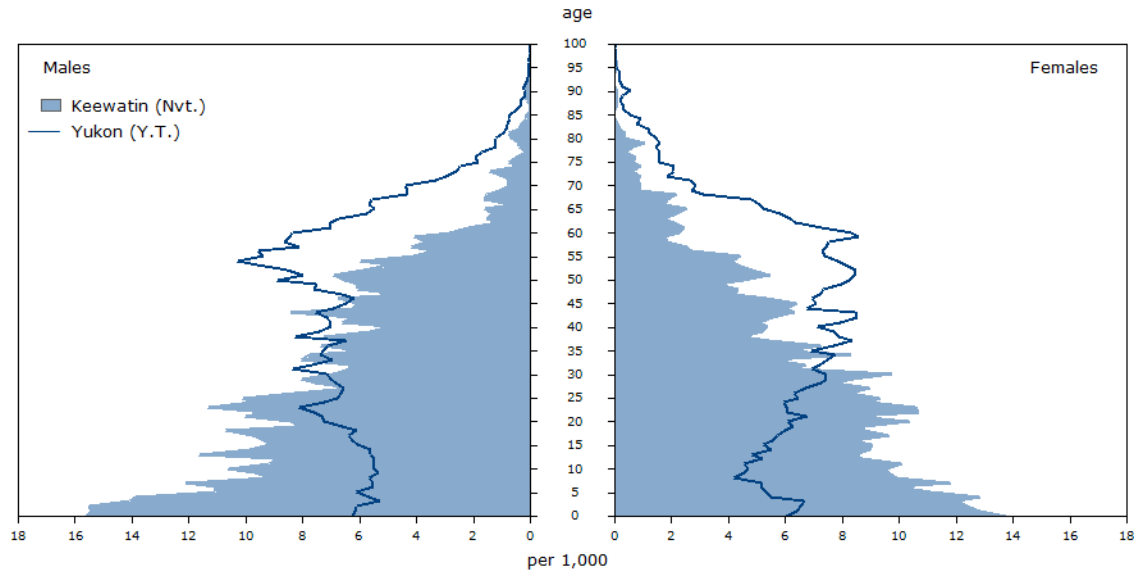


**Note:** Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and over. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

More than one third of Keewatin's (Nvt.) population was under 15 years of age as of July 1, 2014, the largest proportion (34.0%) of all Canada CDs. Moreover, this CD also had the second lowest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (3.4%) in Canada. In other words, in Keewatin CD (Nvt.), the number of persons aged 0 to 14 years was ten times larger than the number of persons aged 65 years and over. The 0-14 age group accounted for more than 30% of the population in one other CD, namely Kitikmeot (Nvt.) with a proportion of 31.1%.

**Figure 2.6**  
**Population pyramids for the CD with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Yukon, Y.T.) and the CD with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Keewatin, Nvt.), territories, for July 1, 2014**



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 2.6 compares the CD with the youngest population (Keewatin, Nvt.) to the CD with the oldest population (Yukon, Y.T.) in the territories. The proportion of children in Keewatin CD (Nvt.) is considerably larger than in the CD of Yukon (Y.T.), as demonstrated by the thickness of the base of Keewatin’s (Nvt.) population pyramid. Among other things, this can be explained by Keewatin’s higher levels of fertility and mortality. In the Yukon (Y.T.) CD, the top of the pyramid, larger than that of Keewatin’s pyramid, demonstrates a markedly older age structure. Moreover, the working-age population (15 to 64 years of age) is mainly constituted of persons aged 40 to 64 years in the Yukon (Y.T.) CD, whereas persons aged 15 to 39 years were accounting for the largest part in Keewatin CD.

**Table 2.12**  
**Median age and variation of median age for census divisions, territories, July 1, 2004 and 2014**

	Median age in 2004	Median age in 2014	Variation 2004 / 2014
		years	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Territories</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Region 5, N.W.T.	31.4	35.6	4.3
Region 4, N.W.T.	31.5	35.6	4.1
Region 1, N.W.T.	28.5	31.2	2.8
Baffin, Nvt.	24.3	27.0	2.7
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	22.6	25.0	2.4
Keewatin, Nvt.	21.2	23.5	2.3
Yukon, Y.T.	37.0	39.2	2.2
Region 6, N.W.T.	31.3	33.5	2.2
Region 2, N.W.T.	28.5	30.2	1.7
Region 3, N.W.T.	31.4	26.5	-4.9

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 2004/2014 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 living in territories' CDs is aging at a similar rate than in Canada**

Although the median age of the population in territories' CD is considerably lower than in the rest of Canada, population aging is taking place at a similar pace to that of the whole country.

Also, the Northwest Territories was home to the two fastest aging CDs among the three territories. With a median age rising from 31.4 years on July 1, 2004 to 35.6 years on July 1, 2014, the CD of Region 5 (N.W.T.) recorded the largest increase (+4.3 years) in the territories.

## Summary table

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

	Population 2014 (July 1)	2013/2014				Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration		
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>526,977</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>-2,205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-817</b>	<b>-1,217</b>
Avalon Peninsula	275,636	154	1,083	-712	1,007	1,378	1,532
South Coast--Burin Peninsula	36,718	-119	25	-86	-413	-474	-593
West Coast--Northern Peninsula--Labrador	106,214	45	183	-756	-334	-907	-862
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista Bay	108,409	-480	97	-651	-260	-814	-1,294
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>-957</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>778</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>942,668</b>	<b>-383</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>-2,172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-262</b>
Cape Breton	133,208	-605	99	-735	-545	-1,181	-1,786
North Shore	155,316	-363	95	-767	-205	-877	-1,240
Annapolis Valley	125,074	-9	165	-348	-221	-404	-413
Southern	114,696	-456	126	-447	-446	-767	-1,223
Halifax	414,374	1,050	1,808	125	1,417	3,350	4,400
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>753,914</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>-4,077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,712</b>	<b>-1,721</b>
Campbellton--Miramichi	154,482	-422	67	-504	-794	-1,231	-1,653
Moncton--Richibucto	210,158	186	730	-493	690	927	1,113
Saint John--St. Stephen	171,364	68	587	-1,647	-169	-1,229	-1,161
Fredericton--Oromocto	139,707	279	942	-850	614	706	985
Edmundston--Woodstock	78,203	-120	39	-583	-341	-885	-1,005
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>8,214,672</b>	<b>27,450</b>	<b>46,590</b>	<b>-13,339</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,251</b>	<b>60,701</b>
Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine	92,472	-257	40	-70	-407	-437	-768
Bas-Saint-Laurent	200,292	-5	48	18	-421	-355	-404
Capitale-Nationale	731,838	1,888	2,757	-862	3,334	5,229	5,581
Chaudière-Appalaches	419,755	1,639	194	-94	-57	43	1,628
Etrie	320,008	880	1,099	-442	622	1,279	1,601
Centre-du-Québec	239,990	594	246	-153	434	527	1,368
Montréal	1,508,127	5,650	4,415	-2,164	4,201	6,452	11,390
Montréal	1,988,243	7,804	32,227	-6,952	-14,677	10,598	23,581
Laval	420,870	1,790	2,659	-598	557	2,618	3,853
Lanaudière	492,234	2,033	445	-201	2,669	2,913	4,179
Laurentides	586,051	1,914	380	-636	4,438	4,182	5,954
Outaouais	383,182	1,710	1,541	-915	247	873	2,499
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	147,868	558	63	61	-254	-130	136
Mauricie	266,794	-275	336	-193	278	421	599
Saguenay--Lac-Saint-Jean	277,786	566	110	-117	-525	-532	-3
Côte-Nord	94,906	384	12	-39	-367	-394	-685
Nord-du-Québec	44,256	577	18	18	-72	-36	192
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>13,678,740</b>	<b>45,583</b>	<b>96,208</b>	<b>-13,980</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82,228</b>	<b>127,811</b>
Ottawa	1,320,293	3,902	4,807	1,221	1,252	7,280	11,182
Kingston--Pembroke	468,747	-179	97	196	918	1,211	1,032
Muskoka--Kawartha	381,546	-965	219	-759	3,059	2,519	1,554
Toronto	6,357,712	34,923	80,005	-5,007	-21,049	53,949	88,872
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie	1,297,892	4,487	2,771	-1,976	7,545	8,340	12,827
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula	1,445,888	1,703	4,432	-2,170	6,950	9,212	10,915
London	666,365	1,878	2,355	-1,597	1,429	2,187	4,065
Windsor--Sarnia	637,412	487	1,147	-1,851	-594	-1,298	-811
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula	300,514	-93	116	-500	733	349	256
Northeast	562,600	-828	197	-925	-157	-885	-1,713
Northwest	239,771	268	62	-612	-86	-636	-368
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1,282,043</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>15,782</b>	<b>-4,827</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,955</b>	<b>16,638</b>
Southeast	112,840	786	480	-89	1,022	1,413	2,199
South Central	65,130	515	830	-172	-18	640	1,155
Southwest	113,540	386	879	-434	112	557	943
North Central	50,138	263	104	-170	326	260	523

**Table 2.13 (concluded)**  
**Population and demographic factors of growth by economic region, provinces and territories**

	Population 2014 (July 1)	2013/2014				Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration		
Winnipeg	712,670	2,064	13,035	-3,134	-1,356	8,545	10,609
Interlake	93,106	70	108	-174	866	800	870
Parklands	41,471	-16	58	-141	-235	-318	-334
North	93,148	1,615	288	-513	-717	-942	673
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,125 410</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>12,271</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,493</b>	<b>19,163</b>
Regina--Moose Mountain	323,510	1,597	4,848	499	388	5,735	7,332
Swift Current--Moose Jaw	103,477	56	426	64	-207	283	339
Saskatoon--Biggar	358,123	2,050	5,571	88	1,566	7,225	9,275
Yorkton--Melville	86,496	-168	402	401	-543	260	92
Prince Albert	214,142	1,398	998	148	-934	212	1,610
Northern	39,662	737	26	22	-270	-222	515
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>4,121,692</b>	<b>33,298</b>	<b>42,478</b>	<b>38,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,195</b>	<b>114,493</b>
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat	295 396	2,056	2,530	1,025	-1,481	2,074	4,130
Camrose--Drumheller	208,667	824	752	1,244	-666	1,330	2,154
Calgary	1,511,755	12,896	20,426	14,046	3,575	38,047	50,943
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House	92,604	720	420	755	-703	472	1,192
Red Deer	212,329	1,772	1,235	1,932	467	3,634	5,406
Edmonton	1,371,317	9,992	15,078	13,539	3,681	32,298	42,290
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace River	275,768	2,903	846	2,756	-2,476	1,126	4,029
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake	153,856	2,135	1,191	3,420	-2,397	2,214	4,349
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>4,631,302</b>	<b>10,771</b>	<b>35,639</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,906</b>	<b>48,677</b>
Vancouver Island and Coast	784,006	-835	1,258	2,398	1,861	5,517	4,434
Lower Mainland--Southwest	2,834,194	10,564	33,264	-1,143	-2,523	29,598	34,363
Thompson--Okanagan	539,747	-548	655	1,200	1,858	3,713	7,234
Kootenay	148,770	-65	8	195	-145	58	782
Cariboo	156,140	541	220	-156	-517	-453	-322
North Coast	57,173	251	68	108	-300	-124	97
Nechako	40,476	231	39	47	-432	-346	305
Northeast	70,796	632	127	-382	198	-57	1,784
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>36,510</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>-308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>43,623</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-781</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-719</b>	<b>-218</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>36,585</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1,151</b>

**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, 2013 and June 30, 2014 (2013/2014), 55% of the CDs posted positive population growth rates. More specifically, the population increased in 162 of 293 CDs in Canada, remained stable in 22 CDs and decreased in 109 CDs.

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, 2009 to June 30, 2014 and July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014**

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2009	2013 number	2014	2009/2014	2013/2014
				per thousand	
Division No. 16, Alta.	65,249	77,329	80,502	41.9	40.2
Mirabel, Que.	39,585	45,429	47,209	35.1	38.4
Baffin, Nvt.	17,353	18,691	19,365	21.9	35.4
Division No. 6, Alta.	1,313,916	1,460,824	1,511,767	28.0	34.3
Division No. 10, Man.	10,567	11,344	11,715	20.6	32.2
Keewatin, Nvt.	9,215	10,253	10,584	27.7	31.8
Division No. 11, Alta.	1,206,476	1,329,017	1,371,307	25.6	31.3
Division No. 11, Sask.	266,953	301,196	310,441	30.1	30.2
Peace River, B.C.	61,478	63,105	64,908	10.9	28.2
La Jacques-Cartier, Que.	34,415	39,363	40,445	32.2	27.1

**Note:** Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 2013/2014 annual population growth rate.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Half of the 10 CDs with the strongest growth rates in 2013/2014 were in the Prairies, with most of them located in Alberta (3). During the most recent period, and as has been the case since 2010/2011, the fastest-growing CD in Canada was Division No. 16 (Wood Buffalo) with a growth rate of 40.2 per thousand. The population growth in this CD was almost four times higher than the rate for the entire country (10.9 per thousand) and was attributable to a significant increase in interprovincial migration (38.5 per thousand), which was also the highest in the country. In Alberta, two other CDs stood out for their strong population growth: Division No. 6 (Calgary), ranking fourth (34.3 per thousand), and Division No. 11 (Edmonton), ranking seventh (31.3 per thousand). With a growth rate of 32.2 per thousand, Division No. 10 (Macdonald) in Manitoba was in fifth place and Division No. 11 (Saskatoon) in Saskatchewan ranked eighth with a rate of 30.2 per thousand.

Quebec was home to two CDs with some of the highest growth rates, specifically, Mirabel, ranking second (38.4 per thousand), and La Jacques-Cartier, ranking tenth (27.1 per thousand). These CDs are located on the outskirts of Quebec's two largest cities, Montréal and Québec respectively.

Two of the top 10 CDs with the fastest growth rates were located in Nunavut: Baffin, ranking third (35.4 per thousand) and Keewatin, in sixth place (31.8 per thousand). Keewatin was also the CD with the highest natural increase in Canada (25.2 per thousand). Lastly, the Peace River CD in British Columbia ranked ninth with a growth rate of 28.2 per thousand. This was the highest average annual growth rate posted by this CD in the past decade. The proportion of the Aboriginal identity population in these three CDs is higher than elsewhere in Canada.



Excluding La Jacques-Cartier (Qc) CD and Division No. 16 (Alta), 7 of the 10 CDs with the strongest population growth in 2013/2014 registered average annual growth rates higher than those of the five-year period from 2009 to 2014. Finally, Division No. 11 (Sask.) had growth comparable to the five-year average.

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

During the 2013/2014 period, the Atlantic provinces were home to the largest number of CDs that saw decreases in their population (40 CDs). In Quebec, 36 CDs experienced negative population growth rates. Nevertheless, 8 of the 10 CDs with the biggest rates of decline were located in the Atlantic provinces and the other two in British Columbia. The Nova Scotia CD of Guysborough had the largest rate of decline at -29.8 per thousand and the largest rate of decline attributable to natural increase (-13.2 per thousand). Two other CDs in that province also saw their populations drop significantly, namely Inverness, ranking sixth (-19.5 per thousand) and Shelbourne, ranking tenth (-17.6 per thousand).

**Table 3.2**

**Population estimates and growth rates for the ten census divisions with the highest decrease, Canada, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014 and July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014**

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2009	2013	2014	2009/2014	2013/2014
	number			per thousand	
Guysborough, N.S.	8,576	7,858	7,627	-23.4	-29.8
Victoria, N.B.	20,146	19,330	18,868	-13.1	-24.2
Division No. 9, N.L.	17,361	16,501	16,146	-14.5	-21.7
Stikine, B.C.	636	585	573	-20.8	-20.7
Skeena-Queen Charlotte, B.C.	19,681	18,947	18,568	-11.6	-20.2
Inverness, N.S.	18,423	17,598	17,259	-13.0	-19.5
Queens, N.B.	11,249	10,767	10,560	-12.6	-19.4
Division No. 3, N.L.	16,833	16,070	15,780	-12.9	-18.2
Division No. 8, N.L.	38,113	36,673	36,031	-11.2	-17.7
Shelburne, N.S.	15,036	14,296	14,046	-13.6	-17.6

**Note:** Census divisions are ranked in ascending order of the 2013/2014 annual population growth rate.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division

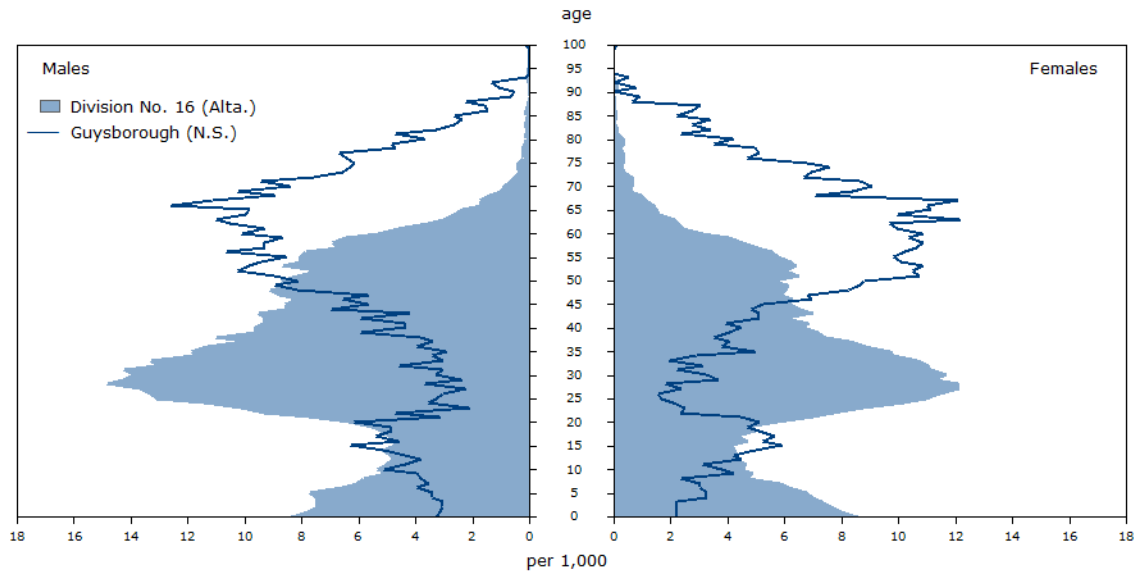
New Brunswick's Victoria CD made it onto the list for a second year in a row, posting a rate of decline of -24.2 per thousand in 2013/2014 and moving from third to second place. Division No. 9 (St. Anthony) in Newfoundland and Labrador was also on the list for the second consecutive year, holding third spot with an average annual rate of -21.7 per thousand. Three other CDs in the Atlantic provinces also stood out for their strong rates of population decline: Queens in New Brunswick, in seventh place (-19.4 per thousand) and Divisions No. 3 (Channel-Port aux Basques) and No. 8 (Lewisport) in Newfoundland and Labrador, in eighth and ninth places (-18.2 per thousand and -17.7 per thousand) respectively.

In Western Canada, the CD that saw the largest decline (with the exception of Stikine, where the small population makes it more sensitive to population variations and which had a rate of decline of -20.7 per thousand) was British Columbia's Skeena-Queen Charlotte (-20.2 per thousand), ranking in fifth place.

Overall, eight of the 10 CDs that saw the biggest population decreases had net losses in natural increase and in interprovincial migration, and all of these CDs registered negative net intraprovincial migration. Of the CDs in this category, the two CDs in British Columbia and two of the CDs in Newfoundland and Labrador (Division No. 3 and No. 9) saw declines primarily attributable to intraprovincial migration. The decreases in two other Atlantic CDs were mainly the result of negative net interprovincial migration (Division No. 8 in Newfoundland and Labrador and Inverness in Nova Scotia). For the four remaining CDs, two of the components played a more or less equal role in the decline of their populations. The CDs of Guysborough (Nova Scotia) and Queens (New Brunswick) can attribute most of their population decreases to negative natural increase and negative net intraprovincial migration. Finally, for Nova Scotia's Shelbourne CD and New Brunswick's Victoria CD, most of the decline in their populations was due to higher interprovincial and intraprovincial migration.

The annual population growth rates of the 10 CDs with the highest declines in population in 2013/2014 were even more negative than the five-year annual rates, with the exception of British Columbia's Stikine CD.

**Figure 3.1**  
**Age pyramids for the CDs with the strongest growth (Division No. 16, Alta) and the largest decrease (Guysborough, N.S.), July 1, 2014**



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

### The youngest census divisions

On July 1, 2014, 89 of Canada’s 293 CDs had median ages below the national average (40.4 years). In 82 of these 89 CDs (92%), the proportion of the population under 15 years was larger than the proportion aged 65 and over. Nine of the 10 youngest CDs were located in the provinces and territories west of Ontario. Three of these CDs were in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan, one in Alberta, three in Nunavut and one in the Northwest Territories. The only CD not located in western Canada and with one of the youngest median ages was the Nord-du-Québec (Qc) CD.

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, 2014**

	<u>Median age</u> <u>years</u>	<u>Under</u> <u>15 years</u> <u>percentage</u>	<u>65 years</u> <u>and over</u>
Keewatin, Nvt.	23.5	34.0	3.4
Division No. 23, Man.	24.0	33.4	5.1
Division No. 22, Man.	24.8	32.4	5.0
Division No. 19, Man.	25.1	32.4	6.3
Division No. 18, Sask.	24.9	31.4	6.0
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	25.0	31.1	4.0
Baffin, Nvt.	27.0	29.6	3.7
Region 3, N.W.T.	26.5	28.8	6.5
Division No. 17, Alta.	29.5	27.5	8.4
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	29.2	27.1	7.0

**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, 2014 were the same as in the previous year. The ranking remained the same for all regions with a minor change for the CDs of Baffin in Nunavut and Region 3 (Behchokò) in the Northwest Territories, which swapped rankings, as did Division No. 18 (La Ronge) in Saskatchewan and the Kitikmeot CD in Nunavut. The Keewatin CD in Nunavut remained the youngest with a median age of 23.5 years and 34.0% of its population aged 14 and under. It was followed by three Manitoba divisions, namely Division No. 23 (Pukatawagan 198), Division No. 22 (Thompson) and Division No. 19 (Peguis 1B) with median ages of 24.0, 24.8 and 25.1 years respectively.

### The oldest census divisions

On July 1, 2014, 204 of Canada's 293 CDs (70%) had median ages that were greater than or equal to the Canadian average (40.4 years). Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia each had two of the oldest CDs in Canada. The remaining two CDs were located in 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, 2014**

	<u>Median age</u> <u>years</u>	<u>Under</u> <u>15 years</u> <u>percentage</u>	<u>65 years</u> <u>and over</u>
Haliburton, Ont.	55.5	9.8	30.8
Okanagan-Similkameen, B.C.	53.1	11.8	29.4
Guysborough, N.S.	54.5	10.6	28.9
Les Basques, Que.	54.2	11.8	28.8
Queens, N.B.	53.4	10.7	28.0
Prince Edward, Ont.	52.8	11.6	27.7
Mékinac, Que.	54.1	11.3	27.7
Sunshine Coast, B.C.	53.5	11.9	27.6
Division No. 1, Man.	53.0	13.0	26.8
Queens, N.S.	51.6	11.8	26.4

**Note:** Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 65 years and over percentage.**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division

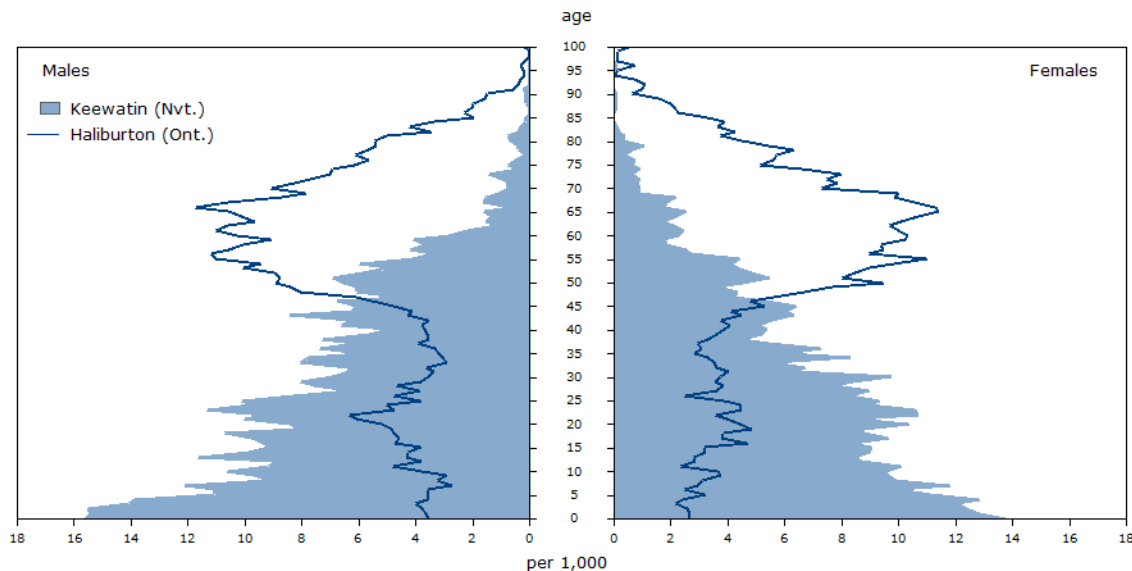
As was the case for the youngest CDs, all of the oldest CDs in Canada on July 1, 2014 were on the list the previous year, with the exception of the Queens CD in Nova Scotia, which replaces the Charlevoix (Quebec) CD in 10th place. The median age reached its highest level at 55.5 years in the Haliburton CD in Ontario, making it the oldest CD in Canada for a second consecutive year. In second place was British Columbia's Okanagan-Similkameen CD, with a median age of 53.1 years. Following these two CDs, Guysborough, Nova Scotia (54.5 years) and Les Basques, Quebec (54.2 years) had the third and fourth highest proportions of people aged 65 years and over.

The number of CDs in which the median age was at least 50 years has increased since July 1, 2013, from 30 to 44. More than half (24) of these CDs are found in Quebec.

Population aging can also be reflected by the distribution of the population by age. Thus, on July 1, 2014, the proportion of people 65 years and over was higher than the proportion of people under 15 years of age in 186 of the 293 CDs (63%). The majority of these CDS were located in provinces in Eastern and Central Canada.

As in previous years, Atlantic Canada continued to have the largest proportion of CDs where the 65-and-over population outnumbered the 14-and-under population (42 of 47, or 89%). The senior population exceeded the youth population in 74 of 98 CDs (76%) in Quebec and in 35 of 49 CDs in Ontario (71%). In contrast, in the Prairie provinces, seniors exceeded the youth population in just over 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 over in all of the province’s 19 CDs. The trend in the territories was similar to that of Alberta. All of the CDs in the three territories had a higher proportion of young people under 15 years than persons aged 65 years and over (10 of 10). Finally, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and older was higher than the proportion of the population under 15 years of age in 66% of the CDs (19 of 29) in British Columbia.

**Figure 3.2**  
**Age pyramids for the CDs with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Haliburton, Ont.) and the highest proportion of young people between 0 and 14 years (Keewatin, Nt.), July 1, 2014**



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

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

	Population 2014 (July 1)	2013/2014					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration			
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>13,526,977</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>-2,205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-817</b>	<b>-1,217</b>	
Division No. 1	275,636	154	1,083	-712	1,007	1,378	1,532	
Division No. 2	20,938	-48	16	-64	-207	-255	-303	
Division No. 3	15,780	-71	9	-22	-206	-219	-290	
Division No. 4	20,567	-82	5	-200	-27	-222	-304	
Division No. 5	41,771	-37	15	-225	136	-74	-111	
Division No. 6	38,050	-95	68	-321	94	-159	-254	
Division No. 7	34,328	-189	19	-83	-145	-209	-398	
Division No. 8	36,031	-196	10	-247	-209	-446	-642	
Division No. 9	16,146	-63	10	-98	-204	-292	-355	
Division No. 10	25,018	204	153	-222	-230	-299	-95	
Division No. 11	2,712	23	0	-11	-9	-20	3	
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>-957</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>778</b>	
Kings	17,745	-5	46	-79	-116	-149	-154	
Queens	83,765	140	1,431	-716	286	1,001	1,141	
Prince	44,773	-18	141	-162	-170	-191	-209	
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>942,668</b>	<b>-383</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>-2,172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-262</b>	
Shelburne	14,046	-55	4	-103	-96	-195	-250	
Yarmouth	24,789	-86	9	-237	-46	-274	-360	
Digby	17,517	-108	5	-21	-99	-115	-223	
Queens	10,750	-34	11	-86	-78	-153	-187	
Annapolis	20,969	-127	52	53	-4	101	-26	
Lunenburg	47,594	-173	97	0	-127	-30	-203	
Kings	60,983	2	85	-227	-137	-279	-277	
Hants	43,125	116	28	-174	-80	-226	-110	
Halifax	414,370	1,050	1,808	125	1,417	3350	4,400	
Colchester	51,550	-88	35	-217	115	-67	-155	
Cumberland	30,835	-141	23	-194	-46	-217	-358	
Pictou	45,705	-83	23	-136	-129	-242	-325	
Guysborough	7,627	-102	3	-26	-106	-129	-231	
Antigonish	19,599	51	11	-194	-39	-222	-171	
Inverness	17,259	-55	3	-168	-119	-284	-339	
Richmond	9,112	-77	6	-31	-34	-59	-136	
Cape Breton	99,943	-460	99	-513	-353	-767	-1,227	
Victoria	6,895	-13	-9	-23	-39	-71	-84	
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>753,914</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>-4077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,712</b>	<b>-1,721</b>	
Saint John	76,169	-21	456	-837	-58	-439	-460	
Charlotte	25,898	-37	43	-185	-139	-281	-318	
Sunbury	27,662	199	11	-196	-104	-289	-90	
Queens	10,560	-85	4	-33	-93	-122	-207	
Kings	69,296	126	88	-625	28	-509	-383	
Albert	29,169	21	62	-69	-9	-16	5	
Westmorland	150,864	229	637	-406	975	1,206	1,435	
Kent	30,132	-64	31	-18	-276	-263	-327	
Northumberland	47,242	-101	2	-159	-222	-379	-480	
York	101,481	165	927	-621	811	1,117	1,282	
Carleton	26,542	-14	38	-207	-53	-222	-236	
Victoria	18,868	-50	-6	-212	-194	-412	-462	
Madawaska	32,793	-56	7	-164	-94	-251	-307	
Restigouche	31,530	-118	5	-82	-160	-237	-355	
Gloucester	75,708	-203	60	-263	-412	-615	-818	
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>8,214,672</b>	<b>27,450</b>	<b>46,590</b>	<b>-13,339</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,251</b>	<b>60,701</b>	
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	12,484	-36	2	-27	-75	-100	-129	
Le Rocher-Percé	17,494	-93	2	22	-111	-87	-137	
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,770	-22	0	-4	-63	-67	-193	
La Haute-Gaspésie	11,762	-74	7	0	-40	-33	-141	

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

	Population 2014 (July 1)	2013/2014				Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration		
Bonaventure	17,789	-24	13	-52	-127	-166	-113
Avignon	15,173	-8	16	-9	9	16	-55
La Matapédia	18,107	-8	3	11	-148	-134	-242
Matane	21,594	-19	-12	-4	-71	-87	-184
La Mitis	18,548	-12	6	3	-259	-250	-130
Rimouski-Neigette	57,169	94	11	7	292	310	590
Les Basques	8,939	-40	0	3	-75	-72	-42
Rivière-du-Loup	34,475	46	17	-1	8	24	-83
Témiscouata	20,247	-51	-4	4	-136	-136	-205
Kamouraska	21,213	-15	27	-5	-32	-10	-107
Charlevoix-Est	16,161	-21	6	-4	-25	-23	-118
Charlevoix	13,301	-44	-1	-1	-13	-15	8
L'Islet	18,363	15	0	-3	-84	-87	-125
Montmagny	22,701	-76	-4	2	-74	-76	-55
Bellechasse	36,587	71	6	-4	256	258	356
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,680	11	6	10	-112	-96	68
La Côte-de-Beaupré	27,164	109	2	-7	126	121	353
La Jacques-Cartier	40,445	596	4	-174	482	312	1,082
Québec	576,176	1,110	2,716	-691	2,373	4,398	3,562
Lévis	142,887	853	144	-90	16	70	744
La Nouvelle-Beauce	36,692	299	20	-27	176	169	370
Robert-Cliche	19,412	58	8	21	-94	-65	-17
Les Etchemins	16,850	10	-14	9	-171	-176	-164
Beauce-Sartigan	52,418	288	-10	11	-17	-16	295
Le Granit	22,120	65	13	7	-97	-77	-194
Les Appalaches	42,962	-61	21	31	-73	-21	-79
L'Érable	23,418	50	-7	-6	-100	-113	-21
Lotbinière	30,883	182	23	-44	8	-13	304
Portneuf	51,911	127	24	5	503	532	629
Mékinac	12,673	-29	10	3	-101	-88	-99
Shawinigan	49,428	-247	51	-45	34	40	-254
Francheville	153,093	-52	265	-151	490	604	974
Bécancour	20,313	29	6	-4	72	74	-109
Arthabaska	71,311	228	49	-6	143	186	642
Les Sources	14,448	-24	-7	-8	-10	-25	-141
Le Haut-Saint-François	22,258	117	2	-29	10	-17	67
Le Val-Saint-François	30,022	97	6	-18	-108	-120	120
Sherbrooke	162,638	546	1,025	-375	605	1,255	1,348
Coaticook	18,873	50	7	13	-126	-106	3
Memphrémagog	49,649	29	53	-32	348	369	397
Brome-Missisquoi	57,129	-7	-9	-21	432	402	446
La Haute-Yamaska	87,495	253	163	-118	96	141	487
Acton	15,435	48	-2	-11	-67	-80	-24
Drummond	102,028	296	184	-113	347	418	849
Nicolet-Yamaska	22,920	-9	14	-24	-28	-38	8
Maskinongé	36,491	20	-2	-3	-85	-90	71
D'Autray	41,767	81	2	-9	-153	-160	10
Pierre-De Saurel	51,037	-111	35	-9	-8	18	85
Les Maskoutains	86,148	154	263	-65	-100	98	275
Rouville	36,772	154	19	-27	36	28	239
Le Haut-Richelieu	117,008	401	92	-150	416	358	444
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	121,759	790	54	-64	472	462	1,083
Longueuil	416,522	1,326	3,630	-812	421	3,239	3,288
Lajemmerais	76,996	569	-19	-56	-79	-154	795
L'Assomption	123,455	417	111	-37	476	550	531
Joliette	66,813	-6	142	-62	748	828	842
Matawinie	51,141	-28	5	-30	180	155	208
Montcalm	51,543	250	8	-2	576	582	909
Les Moulins	157,515	1,319	177	-61	842	958	1,678

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

	Population 2014 (July 1)	2013/2014				Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration		
Laval	420,870	1,790	2,659	-598	557	2,618	3,850
Montréal	1,988,243	7,804	32,227	-6,952	-14,677	10,598	23,578
Roussillon	179,785	950	179	-223	1,073	1,029	1,545
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	27,044	116	15	-17	-78	-80	430
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,539	7	2	-22	-19	-39	52
Beauharnois-Salaberry	63,679	-6	13	-24	279	268	531
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	146,779	1,006	-20	-545	1,327	762	1,715
Deux-Montagnes	100,199	507	73	-99	38	12	509
Thérèse-De Blainville	158,419	759	196	-106	146	236	651
Mirabel	47,209	366	23	-26	1,083	1,080	1,780
La Rivière-du-Nord	124,730	422	112	-131	2,312	2,293	2,475
Argenteuil	32,456	-18	0	-76	156	80	-68
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	41,962	-44	-33	-64	549	452	437
Les Laurentides	45,917	25	-2	-116	173	55	267
Antoine-Labelle	35,159	-103	11	-18	-19	-26	-95
Papineau	22,916	-42	6	-7	77	76	153
Gatineau	276,338	1,458	1,552	-765	-26	761	1,944
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	49,065	329	-18	-59	263	186	645
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,689	-10	7	7	-38	-24	-164
Pontiac	14,174	-25	-6	-91	-29	-126	-79
Témiscamingue	16,271	47	-4	52	-41	7	-97
Rouyn-Noranda	41,926	171	15	-8	-92	-85	203
Abitibi-Ouest	20,957	41	8	4	-51	-39	-114
Abitibi	24,895	108	-9	3	-34	-40	156
La Vallée-de-l'Or	43,819	191	53	10	-36	27	-13
La Tuque	15,109	33	12	3	-60	-45	-94
Le Domaine-du-Roy	31,924	71	2	-15	-132	-145	33
Maria-Chapdelaine	25,061	55	5	-11	-170	-176	-117
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	53,093	64	34	-22	-106	-94	76
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	167,708	376	69	-69	-117	-117	6
La Haute-Côte-Nord	11,249	3	5	1	-62	-56	-158
Manicouagan	31,984	75	8	10	-168	-150	-229
Sept-Rivières--Caniapiscau	40,027	272	-3	-15	-108	-126	-217
Minganie--Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent	11,646	34	2	-35	-29	-62	-81
Nord-du-Québec	44,256	577	18	18	-72	-36	192
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>13,678,740</b>	<b>45,583</b>	<b>96,208</b>	<b>-13,980</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82,228</b>	<b>127,811</b>
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	115,011	-166	44	193	-321	-84	-250
Prescott and Russell	89,248	207	19	152	-36	135	342
Ottawa	947,031	4,211	4,679	947	1,387	7,013	11,224
Leeds and Grenville	101,355	-287	0	-46	66	20	-267
Lanark	67,645	-63	65	-25	156	196	133
Frontenac	157,056	66	98	339	546	983	1,049
Lennox and Addington	43,589	-71	22	17	11	50	-21
Hastings	138,340	-48	-15	-194	245	36	-12
Prince Edward	25,532	-132	20	-35	110	95	-37
Northumberland	85,730	-310	70	-136	911	845	535
Peterborough	139,721	-199	75	-397	903	581	382
Kawartha Lakes	75,804	-224	9	-156	514	367	143
Durham	653,567	2,778	1,006	-1,211	5,943	5,738	8,516
York	1,121,631	6,447	10,477	-769	1,077	10,785	17,232
Toronto	2,808,503	13,496	41,116	35	-23,352	17,799	31,295
Peel	1,416,075	10,480	25,081	-2,910	-8,015	14,156	24,636
Dufferin	60,073	164	-2	-141	616	473	637
Wellington	220,477	827	535	-214	406	727	1,554
Halton	551,027	2,663	3,566	-228	5,069	8,407	11,070
Hamilton	551,751	1,136	2,371	-743	2,387	4,015	5,151
Niagara	446,192	-584	560	-1,081	1,806	1,285	701
Haldimand-Norfolk	111,351	22	81	-207	23	-103	-81



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

	Population 2014 (July 1)	2013/2014				Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration		
Brant	143,506	188	179	-63	963	1,079	1,267
Waterloo	538,302	2,825	1,738	-691	294	1,341	4,166
Perth	78,025	119	94	-114	114	94	213
Oxford	110,512	213	93	-207	258	144	357
Elgin	90,506	310	166	-261	-77	-172	138
Chatham-Kent	105,672	-27	113	-179	-236	-302	-329
Essex	401,824	694	969	-1,221	-350	-602	92
Lambton	129,917	-180	65	-451	-8	-394	-574
Middlesex	465,347	1,355	2,096	-1,129	1,248	2,215	3,570
Huron	58,975	-51	-11	-51	-172	-234	-285
Bruce	68,036	8	-9	-134	214	71	79
Grey	95,478	-169	42	-201	577	418	249
Simcoe	479,040	671	500	-930	6,229	5,799	6,470
Muskoka	62,382	-141	53	-69	569	553	412
Haliburton	17,907	-91	12		162	173	82
Renfrew	104,231	6	-28	69	6	47	53
Nipissing	87,427	-104	-31	-158	225	36	-68
Parry Sound	42,740	-195	9	-109	74	-26	-221
Manitoulin	13,524	-35	-1	-3	76	72	37
Sudbury	20,887	-43	12	-23	-193	-204	-247
Greater Sudbury	165,279	-107	158	-312	303	149	42
Timiskaming	33,308	-98	4	-20	-104	-120	-218
Cochrane	82,303	104	47	-71	-363	-387	-283
Algoma	117,133	-350	-1	-229	-175	-405	-755
Thunder Bay	149,365	-214	80	-362	168	-114	-328
Rainy River	20,138	1	-19	-98	-99	-216	-215
Kenora	70,267	481	1	-152	-155	-306	175
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1,282,043</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>15,782</b>	<b>-4,827</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,955</b>	<b>16,638</b>
Division No. 1	17,209	-26	31	-9	5	27	1
Division No. 2	72,319	725	430	-88	768	1,110	1,835
Division No. 3	55,555	532	780	-183	-26	571	1,103
Division No. 4	9,574	-17	50	11	8	69	52
Division No. 5	13,403	47	51	12	-55	8	55
Division No. 6	10,526	64	31	-22	35	44	108
Division No. 7	67,798	308	623	-434	190	379	687
Division No. 8	14,703	88	38	-24	39	53	141
Division No. 9	23,720	76	43	-112	4	-65	11
Division No. 10	11,715	99	23	-34	283	272	371
Division No. 11	712,671	2,064	13,035	-3,134	-1,356	8,545	10,609
Division No. 12	23,316	87	19	8	249	276	363
Division No. 13	50,040	12	18	-121	699	596	608
Division No. 14	19,289	64		26	105	130	194
Division No. 15	21,809	-33	174	10	-58	126	93
Division No. 16	9,926	37	-3	-50	-46	-99	-62
Division No. 17	21,844	-52	40	-64	-96	-120	-172
Division No. 18	23,777	-6	91	-79	62	74	68
Division No. 19	18,092	355	1	-2	-275	-276	79
Division No. 20	9,701		21	-27	-93	-99	-100
Division No. 21	21,922	180	47	-255	-7	-215	-35
Division No. 22	43,647	863	230	-238	-351	-359	504
Division No. 23	9,487	217	10	-18	-84	-92	125
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,125,410</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>12,271</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,493</b>	<b>19,163</b>
Division No. 1	33,633	135	190	283	-144	329	464
Division No. 2	23,831	26	193	110	-49	254	280
Division No. 3	12,704	-47	61	68	-115	14	-33
Division No. 4	11,244	7	39	-36	7	10	17
Division No. 5	32,720	-65	187	262	-206	243	178
Division No. 6	266,040	1,435	4,465	106	581	5,152	6,587



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

	Population 2014 (July 1)	2013/2014					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration	Net Total		
Division No. 7	48,478	57	125	34	-63	96	153	
Division No. 8	31,052	39	201	-2	-36	163	202	
Division No. 9	36,675	-49	173	171	-200	144	95	
Division No. 10	17,100	-54	42	-32	-137	-127	-181	
Division No. 11	310,441	1,866	5,440	40	1,899	7,379	9,245	
Division No. 12	23,936	117	47	18	-155	-90	27	
Division No. 13	23,752	68	84	30	-178	-64	4	
Division No. 14	37,521	23	142	0	-309	-167	-144	
Division No. 15	87,750	487	310	62	-354	18	505	
Division No. 16	39,367	212	243	-15	-285	-57	155	
Division No. 17	49,504	676	303	101	14	418	1,094	
Division No. 18	39,662	737	26	22	-270	-222	515	
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>4,121,692</b>	<b>33,298</b>	<b>42,478</b>	<b>38,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,195</b>	<b>114,493</b>	
Division No. 1	84,216	391	396	503	-402	497	888	
Division No. 2	170,736	1,369	2,077	517	-918	1,676	3,045	
Division No. 3	40,444	296	57	5	-161	-99	197	
Division No. 4	10,047	19	4	17	-68	-47	-28	
Division No. 5	57,098	245	133	217	180	530	775	
Division No. 6	1,511,767	12,896	20,426	14,046	3,575	38,047	50,943	
Division No. 7	41,687	128	133	324	-546	-89	39	
Division No. 8	212,326	1,772	1,235	1932	467	3634	5,406	
Division No. 9	22,247	216	33	167	-49	151	367	
Division No. 10	99,837	432	482	686	-232	936	1,368	
Division No. 11	1,371,307	9,992	15,078	13,539	3,681	32,298	42,290	
Division No. 12	73,356	808	166	384	-182	368	1,176	
Division No. 13	71,235	299	135	304	-577	-138	161	
Division No. 14	30,070	234	76	119	-386	-191	43	
Division No. 15	40,286	270	311	469	-268	512	782	
Division No. 16	80,502	1,327	1,025	3,036	-2,215	1,846	3,173	
Division No. 17	65,656	1,030	303	257	-793	-233	797	
Division No. 18	15,644	163	28	130	-119	39	202	
Division No. 19	123,231	1,411	380	2,065	-987	1458	2,869	
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>4,631,302</b>	<b>10,771</b>	<b>35,639</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,906</b>	<b>48,677</b>	
East Kootenay	58,572	106	114	51	63	228	422	
Central Kootenay	59,288	-45	-49	106	-62	-5	621	
Kootenay Boundary	30,910	-126	-57	38	-146	-165	-261	
Okanagan-Similkameen	80,907	-487	37	265	-58	244	779	
Fraser Valley	292,187	1,261	1,586	-450	934	2,070	1,727	
Greater Vancouver	2,470,277	8,996	31,498	-1,097	-3,455	26,946	31,506	
Capital	374,568	-411	960	1,544	1,388	3,892	1,210	
Cowichan Valley	82,130	-87	42	129	31	202	747	
Nanaimo	152,437	-341	212	600	767	1,579	1,713	
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,009	20	-6	-51	-212	-269	13	
Strathcona	44,449	-2	22	11	8	41	621	
Comox Valley	64,864	-6	-2	113	-4	107	213	
Powell River	19,928	-72	-6	29	4	27	11	
Sunshine Coast	29,148	-68	-13	64	-107	-56	479	
Squamish-Lillooet	42,582	375	193	340	105	638	646	
Thompson-Nicola	132,738	74	193	-197	502	498	1,536	
Central Okanagan	191,226	-11	333	845	1,464	2,642	3,382	
North Okanagan	83,306	-83	45	117	3	165	758	
Columbia-Shuswap	51,570	-41	47	170	-53	164	779	
Cariboo	62,514	73	16	-79	-376	-439	225	
Mount Waddington	11,363	38	35	12	-114	-67	-66	
Central Coast	3,258	26	1	11	-7	5	-23	
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	18,568	64	38	8	-166	-120	-379	
Kitimat-Stikine	38,605	187	30	100	-134	-4	476	
Bulkley-Nechako	39,903	225	36	34	-399	-329	318	

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

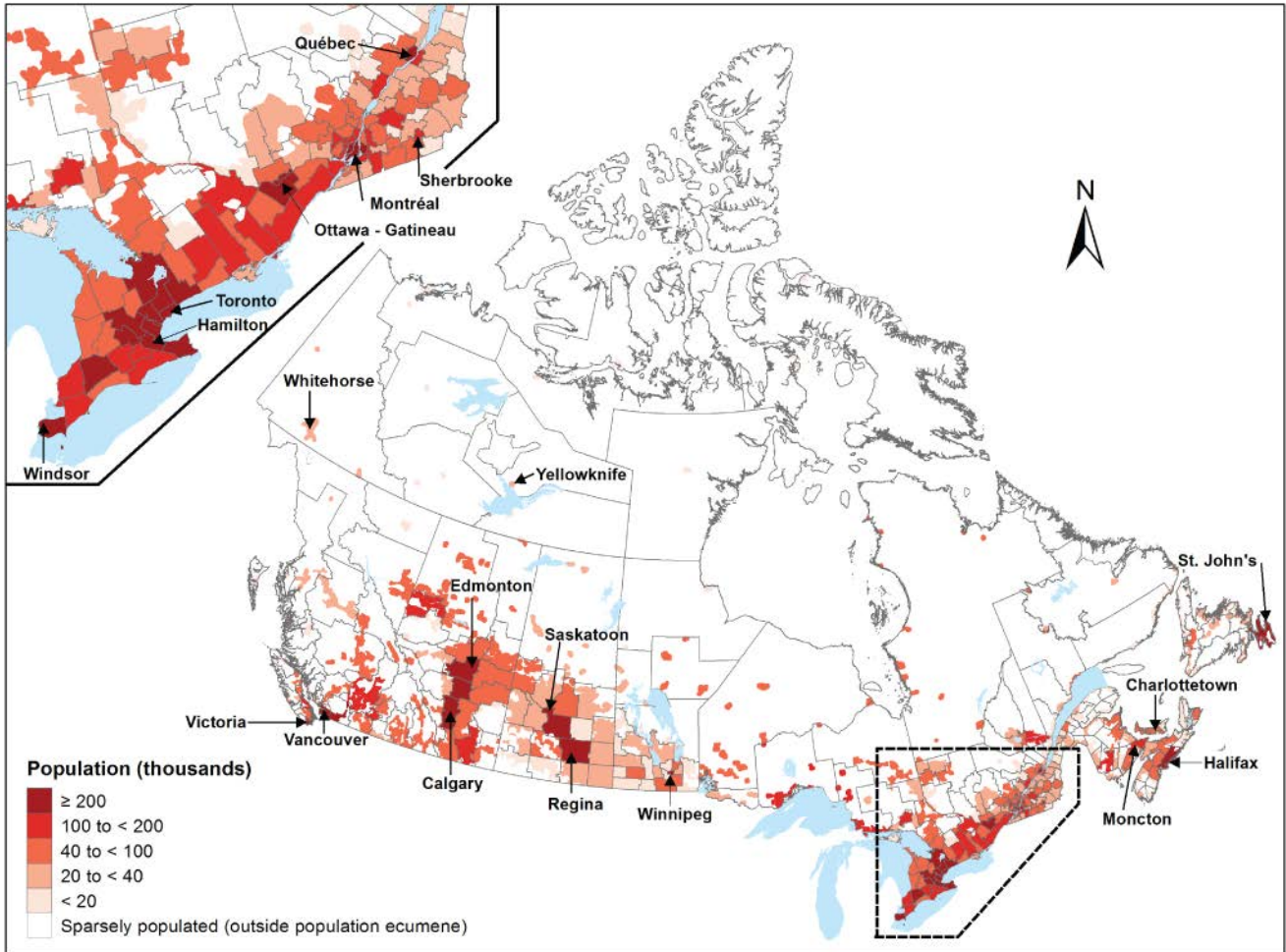
	Population 2014 (July 1)	2013/2014					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration number	Net intraprovincial migration			
Fraser-Fort George	93,626	468	204	-77	-141	-14	-547	
Peace River	64,908	544	108	-262	272	118	1,803	
Stikine	573	6	3	13	-33	-17	-12	
Northern Rockies	5,888	88	19	-120	-74	-175	-20	
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>36,510</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>-308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>146</b>	
Yukon	36,510	225	229	-308	0	-79	146	
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>43,623</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-781</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-719</b>	<b>-218</b>	
Region 1	6,834	94	-3	-69	-74	-146	-52	
Region 2	2,492	32	-9	-14	-4	-27	5	
Region 3	2,861	35	0	-23	-34	-57	-22	
Region 4	3,361	39	-1	-49	-15	-65	-26	
Region 5	7,251	84	-4	-80	-49	-133	-49	
Region 6	20,824	217	79	-546	176	-291	-74	
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>36,585</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1,151</b>	
Baffin	19,365	364	3	290	17	310	674	
Keewatin	10,584	263	-8	88	-12	68	331	
Kitikmeot	6,636	83	6	62	-5	63	146	

**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

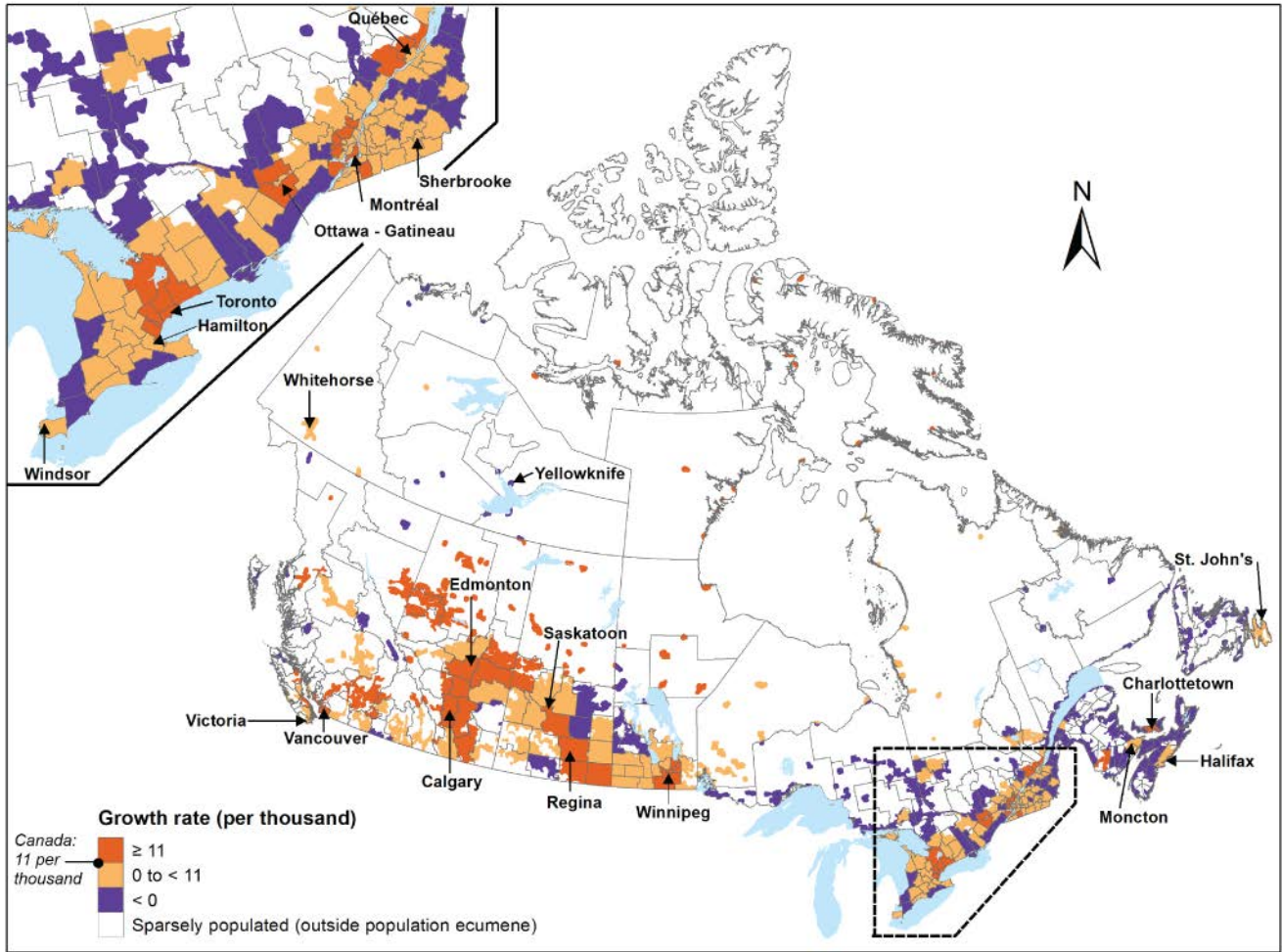
## Section 4: Maps

Map 4.1  
Population distribution as of July 1, 2014 by census division (CD), Canada



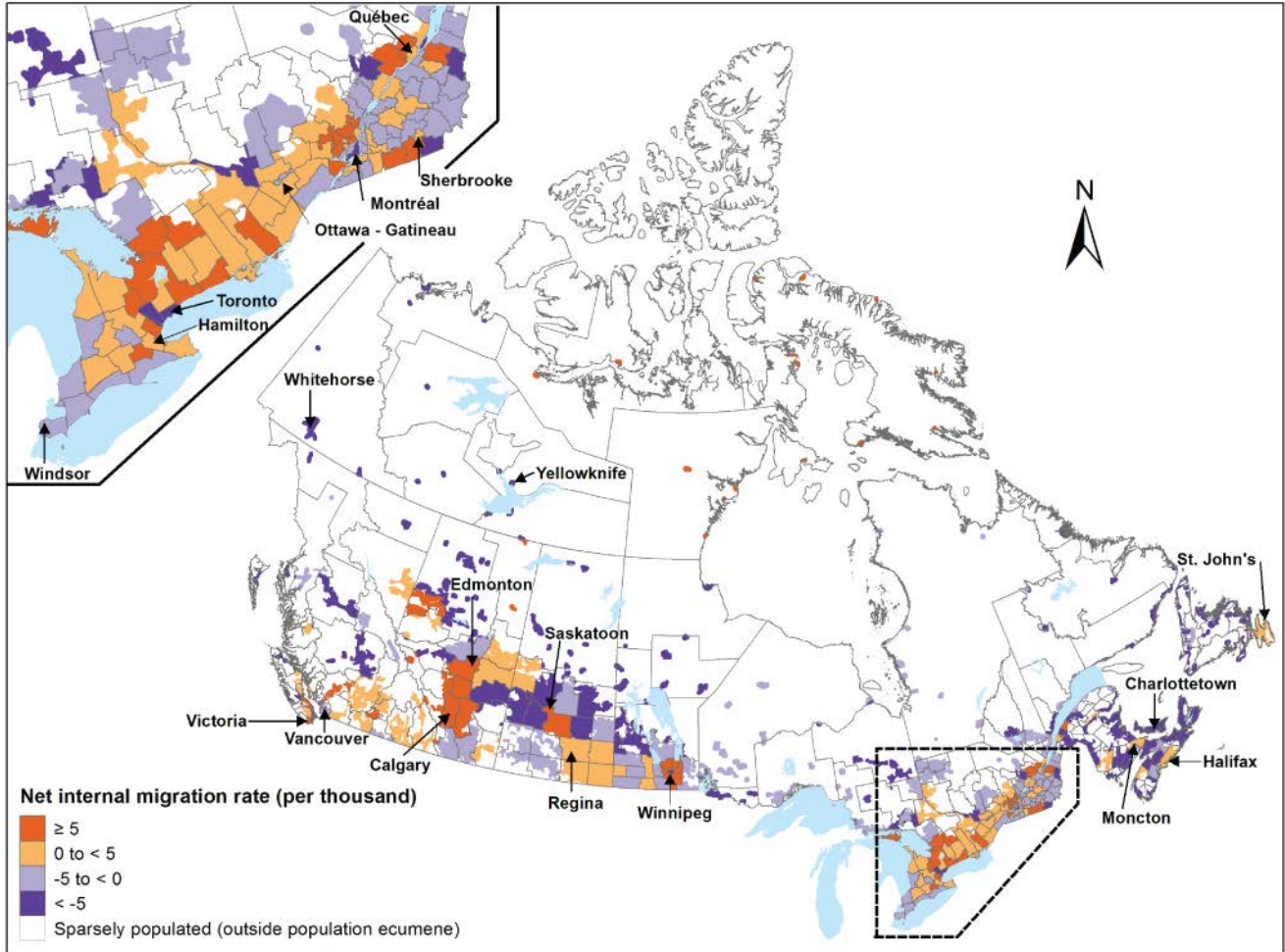
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

**Map 4.2**  
**Population growth rates between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 by census division (CD), Canada**



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

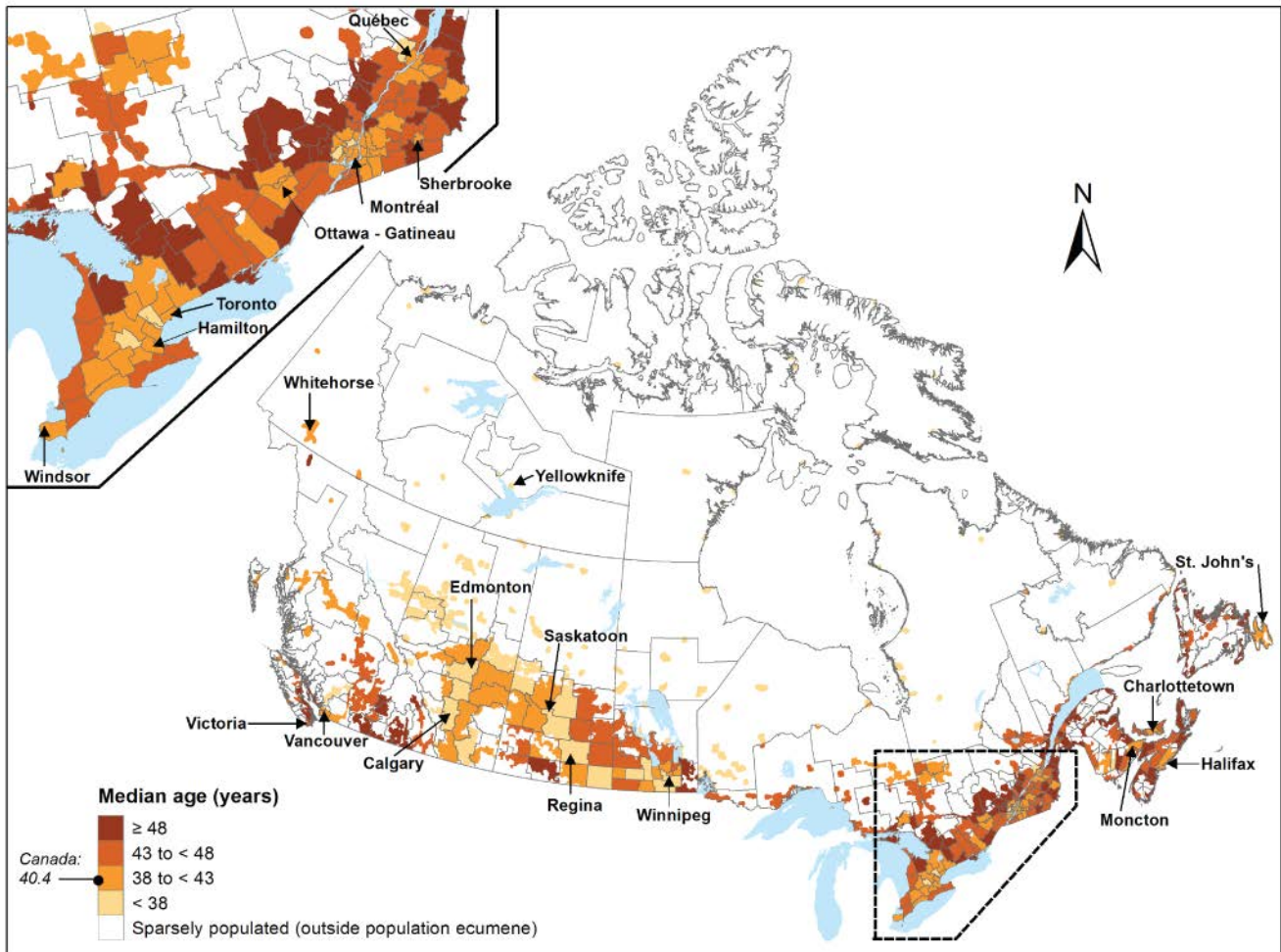
**Map 4.3**  
**Net internal migration rates between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 by census division (CD), Canada**



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

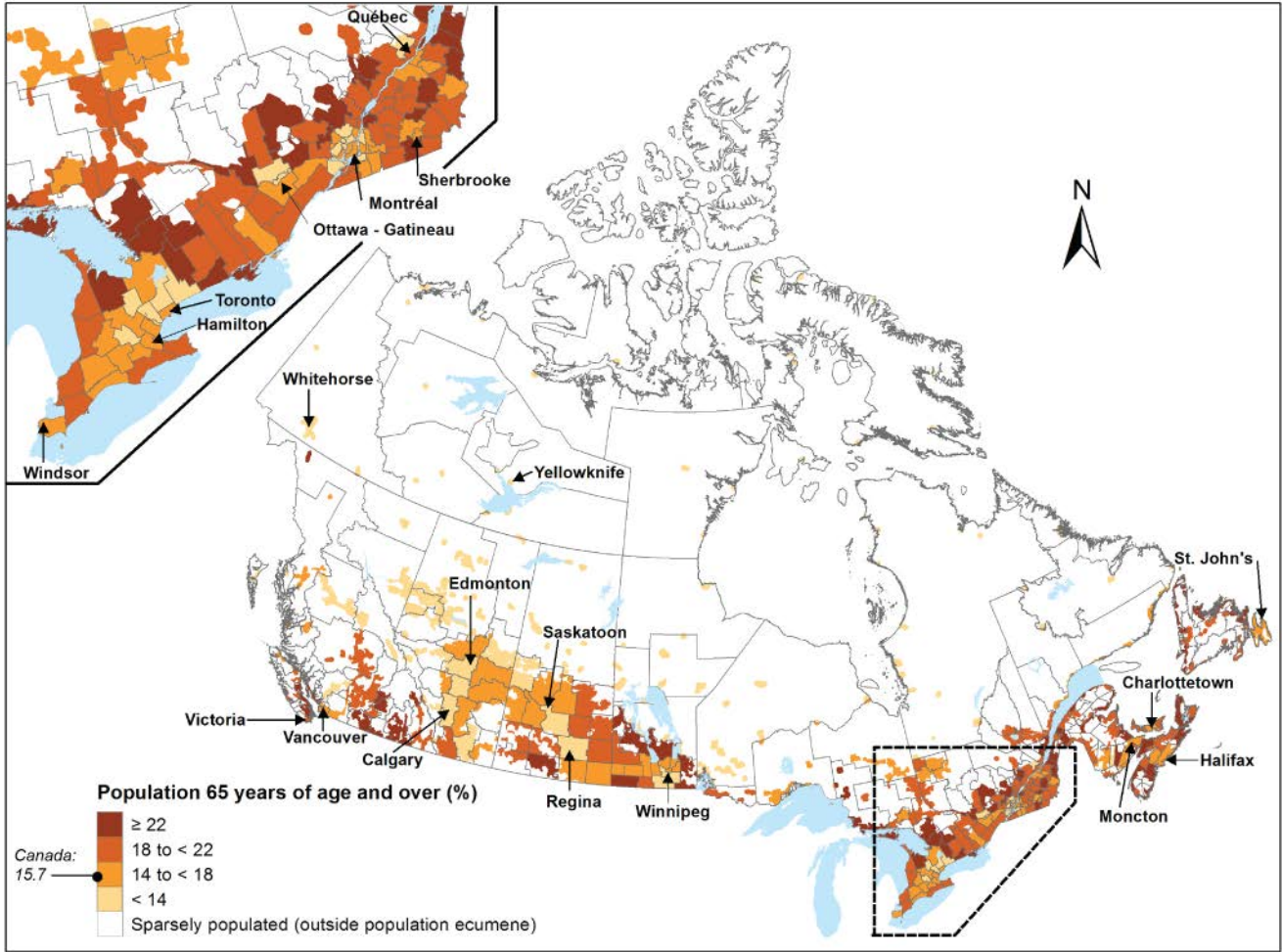


**Map 4.4**  
**Median age as of July 1, 2014 by census division (CD), Canada**



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

**Map 4.5**  
**Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2014, 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
<b>2011</b>					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>33,476,688</b>	<b>759,125</b>	<b>37,392</b>	<b>34,273,205</b>	<b>2.32</b>
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
<b>2006</b>					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31,612,897</b>	<b>868,658</b>	<b>40,115</b>	<b>32,521,670</b>	<b>2.79</b>
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
<b>2001</b>					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>30,007,094</b>	<b>924,430</b>	<b>34,539</b>	<b>30,966,063</b>	<b>3.10</b>
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), Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) 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 CIC 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 SCG 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
<b>Canada</b>	<b>49,948</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>44,127</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>171,115</b>	<b>0.5</b>
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	-1035	-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
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>221,543</b>	<b>0.9</b>
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
<b>All economic regions</b>	<b>171,115</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>		
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
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>		
Prince Edward Island	2,155	1.5
<b>Nova Scotia</b>		
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
<b>New Brunswick</b>		
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
<b>Quebec</b>		
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
Montérégie	-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
<b>Ontario</b>		
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

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

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
Northeast	-2,261	-0.4
Northwest	563	0.2
<b>Manitoba</b>		
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
<b>Saskatchewan</b>		
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
<b>Alberta</b>		
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
<b>British Columbia</b>		
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
<b>Yukon</b>		
	111	0.3
<b>Northwest Territories</b>		
	674	1.6
<b>Nunavut</b>		
	-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			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>124</b>
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)<sup>1</sup> (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 CNU<sup>1</sup>.

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU<sup>1</sup> 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 CNU<sup>1</sup>, 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 CNU<sup>1</sup> (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. This is applied to each age and sex cohort of the base population.

The component-method formulas for estimating the total populations of CMAs and CDs are as follows:

For age 0:

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

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 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:**

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

In order to ensure the concordance between the subprovincial and provincial and territorial population estimate by age and sex, we use the prorating technique.

### Population estimates for economic regions

A different method is used to produce population estimates for economic regions (ERs) called the census division (CD) aggregation method. First, the ERs are defined in terms of CDs using Standard Geographical Classification (2011 SGC) specifications. When the geographic delineation of the CDs matches that of the ER, 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 – allocation of the CD's demographic components is prorated on the basis of its proportion of each ER's population. 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. In other words, the population and demographic components of ERs can be estimated by aggregating the CD data based on the ERs geographic delineation.

However, using CD aggregation to estimate the components of intraprovincial migration for ERs does not produce the right numbers of in-migrants and out-migrants. 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 ERs boundaries. These are false in-migrants. The same is true for out-migrants from one CD to another CD in the same ER. These are false out-migrants. However, combining the in-migration and out-migration figures produced by the CD aggregation method produces a consistent result since the false in-migrants and false out-migrants cancel out. Hence, only the net intraprovincial migration of ERs can be estimated accurately by the CD aggregation method. This is why the estimates of intraprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants are not available for ERs.

### ***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. Those estimates are based on data from the insured persons "Fichier d'inscription des personnes assurées (FIPA)" of the "Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec (RAMQ)".

In the case of British Columbia, preliminary postcensal estimates at the CMA and CD level are obtained by applying the total population growth rate to Demography Division's estimates of total population for the previous year. These growth rates are provided by *British Columbia's Statistical Agency* ("BC STATS"). Afterward, the preliminary postcensal estimates are split by age and sex using the age and sex distribution obtained using the component method of Demography Division. The British Columbia population estimates used to calculate the rates are produced using a regression model based on residential electrical (Hydro) connections and Ministry of Health Client Registry data as symptomatic indicators.

In order to ensure the concordance between the subprovincial and provincial population estimates by age and sex, a prorating technique is used. This method ensures the coherence between subprovincial and provincial population estimates for each age and sex combination.

## **B. Levels of estimates**

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

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 described as preliminary postcensal (PP). When they are all final, the estimate is referred to as final postcensal (PD). Any other combination of levels is referred to as 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;

- 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.

For census purposes, the last three groups are referred to as non-permanent residents (NPR). They have been included in the census universe since 1991 but foreign residents are not included. 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 CNU;
- addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 2001, 2006 and 2011;
- at the provincial level, the estimate of the July 1 base population 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 base population 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 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 CNU at the subprovincial level, provincial and territorial CNU rates by age and sex were applied to all geographic regions (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.

### **Levels of estimates**

Estimates of births and deaths are categorized as final when they are directly taken from Health Statistics Division's vital statistics. To ensure their consistency, the estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial totals using two-way raking.

When no data are available for births and deaths, subprovincial estimates are produced by distributing the preliminary provincial or territorial estimates on the basis of the most recent subprovincial distribution derived from Health Statistics Division's vital statistics. In such cases, the estimates of births and deaths are categorized as preliminary. To ensure their consistency, the estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial totals using two-way raking.

### ***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. Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) collects and processes administrative files of immigrants. CIC 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 Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC's) subprovincial immigration data are not used, subprovincial estimates are produced by disaggregating the preliminary and final provincial or territorial estimates on the basis of the most recent subprovincial distribution derived from the T1FF. The data are available only by broad age groups (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+) and must be disaggregated by sex and single year of age based on the distribution coming from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011). The distribution is made with the one-year mobility question. Starting in 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modeled to minimize the impact of outlier values found in some subprovincial areas, mostly for smaller size geographies. To ensure their consistency, subprovincial estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial 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 estimates of the number of immigrants are derived from provincial / territorial estimates, the level of the 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. Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) 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 CIC'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 the lack of data, the provincial / territorial NPR estimates by age and sex are disaggregated by subprovincial area, age and sex on the basis of the distribution coming from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011). Starting in 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modeled to minimize the impact of outlier values found in some subprovincial areas, mostly for smaller size geographies. To ensure their consistency, subprovincial estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial totals using two-way raking.

For the 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 years, the net NPRs are calculated using two different distributions, that is 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 of NPRs by subprovincial area vary, the net NPRs for years 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 will absorb all of the changes attributable to the difference between the two distributions that were used. For this reason, the net NPRs for years 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 FOSS files are continually being updated, the figures are recalculated each year to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs. Non-permanent resident (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.

Since the estimates of the net number of NPRs are derived from provincial/territorial estimates, the level of the subprovincial estimates will be the same.

## **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 in the case of immigrants, the number of emigrants at the subprovincial level is derived from the T1FF. The estimates are available only by broad age groups (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+) and must be disaggregated by sex and single year of age based on the provincial distribution. To ensure their consistency, they are subsequently controlled to the provincial 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 estimates of the number of emigrants are derived from provincial/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 / territorial net temporary emigration is disaggregated on the basis of the region, age and sex distribution of subprovincial emigrants. To ensure their consistency, the estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial totals using two-way raking.

### Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the emigration estimate used to calculate the seasonal adjustment for the net temporary emigration. The same estimation method is used.

## 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.

To estimate the numbers of returning emigrants at the subprovincial level, provincial numbers of returning emigrants are disaggregated on the basis of the age and sex distribution of subprovincial returning emigrants (T1FF). To ensure their consistency, they are subsequently controlled to the provincial 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 estimates of the number of returning emigrants are derived from provincial / territorial estimates, the level of the subprovincial estimates will be the same.

## J. Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movements from one province or territory to another, involving a change in usual place of residence. As is the case for emigration, there is no provision for recording interprovincial migration in Canada. Interprovincial migration by broad age group and sex for subprovincial areas is derived from the T1FF for each subprovincial area. The estimates by broad age group and sex are disaggregated into single years of age using distributions from the question on the place of residence one year ago from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011). Starting in 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modeled to minimize the impact of outlier values found in some subprovincial areas, mostly for smaller size geographies. To ensure their consistency, subprovincial estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial totals using two-way raking.

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 estimates of the number of migrants are derived from provincial / territorial estimates, the level of the subprovincial estimates will be the same.

## K. Intraprovincial migration

As in the case of interprovincial migration, the components of intraprovincial migration by broad age group and sex are derived from the T1FF for each subprovincial area. The estimates by broad age group and sex are disaggregated into single years of age using distributions from the question on the place of residence one year ago from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011). Starting in 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modeled to minimize the impact of outlier values found in some subprovincial areas, mostly for smaller size 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.

Given the fact there are no reliable data for preliminary intraprovincial migration estimates, the data of the most recent year, for which final estimates are available, is used. We adopt the hypothesis that intraprovincial migratory behaviors of the current year are similar to those of the last year for which final estimates are available.

## 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 boundaries between both censuses;
- calculation of the error of closure;
- linear distribution of the error of closure (residual deviation).

To ensure the correspondence of the boundaries for the 2001 to 2011 period, the base populations and components of population growth from 2001 to 2011 had to be adjusted for the 2011 Census boundaries. For areas whose boundaries changed between the two censuses (2006 and 2011 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)), conversion factors based on 2011 census subdivisions were used. In general, the corrections to census divisions (CDs), census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and economic regions (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 (CNU).<sup>1</sup>

The error of closure is spread uniformly over the intercensal period of days within each month.

Intercensal estimates by age and sex are adjusted in the same way, i.e., by distributing the error of closure uniformly across the age and sex cohorts.

Like the postcensal estimates, the subprovincial intercensal estimates by age and sex are adjusted to ensure consistency with the provincial estimates using two-way raking.

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1. 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. Thus, the marriage cohort of 2006 consists of the number of persons who got married in 2006. 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 or CA 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 migration are components that alter the total 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)

Refers to a group 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 permanent residence 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 term immigrant refers to **landed immigrant**. An immigrant is a person who is not Canadian citizen at birth but was granted the right by the immigration authorities to live in Canada on a permanent basis.

## 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 movement between provinces or territories 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

Intraprovincial migration represents 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 belongs to one of the five following groups:

- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold a study permit;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold a work permit;

- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold a minister's permit (including extensions);
- All non-Canadian born dependants of persons claiming refugee status, or of persons holding study permits, work permits or minister's permits and living in Canada.

## 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 applicable, 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** between years within the quinquennial period. This distribution is calculated by taking into account the number of days within each month.

### **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 events**

Includes all the demographic events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there exists 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 and 2013 and preliminary postcensal for 2014.

### **Annual estimates of demographic components**

#### **Births**

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

#### **Deaths**

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

#### **Immigrants**

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2012/2013 and preliminary for 2013/2014.

#### **Emigrants**

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

#### **Returning emigrants**

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

#### **Net temporary emigrants**

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

#### **Net non-permanent residents**

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

#### **Interprovincial in-migrants**

The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2012/2013 and preliminary for 2013/2014.

#### **Interprovincial out-migrants**

The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2012/2013 and preliminary for 2013/2014.

#### **Intraprovincial in-migrants**

The numbers of intraprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2012/2013 and preliminary for 2013/2014.



### **Intraprovincial out-migrants**

The numbers of intraprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2012/2013 and preliminary for 2013/2014.

## **Annual population estimates and factors of growth**

### **Natural increase**

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

### **Net international migration**

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

### **Net interprovincial migration**

Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2012/2013 and preliminary for 2013/2014.

### **Net intraprovincial migration**

Net intraprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2012/2013 and preliminary for 2013/2014.

### **Total net migration**

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

### **Total growth**

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

**Table 1**  
**Summary of levels**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population	ID	ID	PD	PR	PR	PP

<sup>D</sup> Final

<sup>R</sup> Updated

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary

ID Final Intercensal

PD Final Postcensal

PR Updated Postcensal

PP Preliminary Postcensal

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demography Division

**Table 2**  
**Summary of levels**

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Births	D	D	R	R	P
Deaths	D	D	R	R	P
Immigrants	D	D	D	D	P
Emigrants	D	D	R	R	P
Returning emigrants	D	D	R	R	P
Net temporary emigrants	D	D	R	R	P
Net non-permanent residents	D	D	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

<sup>D</sup> Final

<sup>R</sup> Updated

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary

ID Final Intercensal

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 Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 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
051-0058	Births by census metropolitan area and sex 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
051-0061	Births by economic region and sex 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
051-0064	Births by census division and sex 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