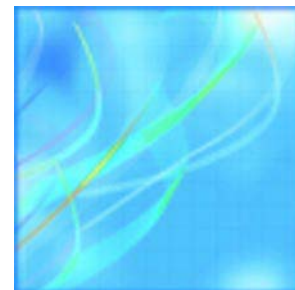


Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas



2006 to 2013



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Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas

2006 to 2013

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

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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 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.

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Highlights

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS

- On July 1, 2013, 24,517,700 people, or slightly more than two-thirds (69.7%) of the Canadian population, were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA).
- Between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013, Calgary recorded a growth rate of 42.6 per thousand - the highest population increase recorded by a CMA since 1996/1997.
- Alberta and Saskatchewan CMAs recorded the largest population growth rates in Canada during the 2012/2013 period. Following Calgary, the next highest population growth rates were observed in the CMAs of Saskatoon, Edmonton and Regina with annual population increases of 38.7 per thousand, 37.8 per thousand and 30.9 per thousand respectively.
- Saint John (N.B.) was the only CMA to register a population decrease (-5.0 per thousand) between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013.

ECONOMIC REGIONS

- With a population growth rate of 45.5 per thousand, the economic region (ER) of Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake in Alberta was the fastest growing ER in 2012/2013. The strongest population decrease was recorded in the Cape Breton ER (-17.0 per thousand) in Nova Scotia.
- On July 1, 2013, the ER of Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine in Quebec had a median age of 50.1 years. For the first time, the median age of an ER has exceeded the symbolical threshold of 50 years.

CENSUS DIVISIONS

- The fastest growing CD was Division No. 16 (Wood Buffalo) in Alberta with a population growth rate of 65.6 per thousand between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013. The CD with the largest population decrease was Victoria, Nova Scotia, with a growth rate of -29.3 per thousand.
- On July 1, 2013, Ontario's Haliburton CD had the oldest median age, at 54.7 years, and the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older, at 29.6%. Nunavut's Keewatin CD had the highest proportion of people aged under 15 years (33.8%), the smallest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older (3.3%) and the lowest median age (23.3 years).

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

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

051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
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
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
109-5325	Estimates of population (2006 Census and administrative data), by age group and sex for July 1st, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2011 boundaries) and peer groups, annual
109-5326	Dependency ratio (2006 Census and administrative data), by age group for July 1st, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2011 boundaries) and peer groups, annual

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*

1 Census metropolitan areas

On July 1, 2013, 24,517,700 people, or slightly more than two-thirds (69.7%) of the Canadian population, were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA). Canada's three largest CMAs alone—Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver—were home to more than one in three Canadians (35.2%).

Between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013 (2012-2013 period), the population growth rate was far higher in CMAs (15.3 per thousand) than in non-CMAs (2.9 per thousand). For Canada, the population growth rate was 11.6 per thousand during this period. For a second consecutive year, the four fastest growing CMAs were in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Among Canada's CMAs, Calgary recorded the strongest population growth (42.6 per thousand) during the 2012-2013 period. This was the highest population growth rate recorded by a CMA since 1996-1997. Between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013, Saint John was the only CMA to have lost population (-5.0 per thousand). Overall, the growth of CMAs was slightly lower during the 2012-2013 period (15.3 per thousand) than during the 2011-2012 period (16.1 per thousand).

For the rest of this analysis, a rate higher than -1 per thousand and lower than 1 per thousand is considered to be neutral or low. Rates are based on the average population during the period examined. 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 2012-2013 period was recorded in the Moncton CMA (14.9 per thousand). The population of the St. John's (N.L.) and Halifax CMAs also increased, with growth rates of 12.0 per thousand and 4.4 per thousand respectively. On the other hand, the only CMA that saw its population decline was located in the Atlantic provinces (Saint John, New Brunswick, with a decrease of 600).

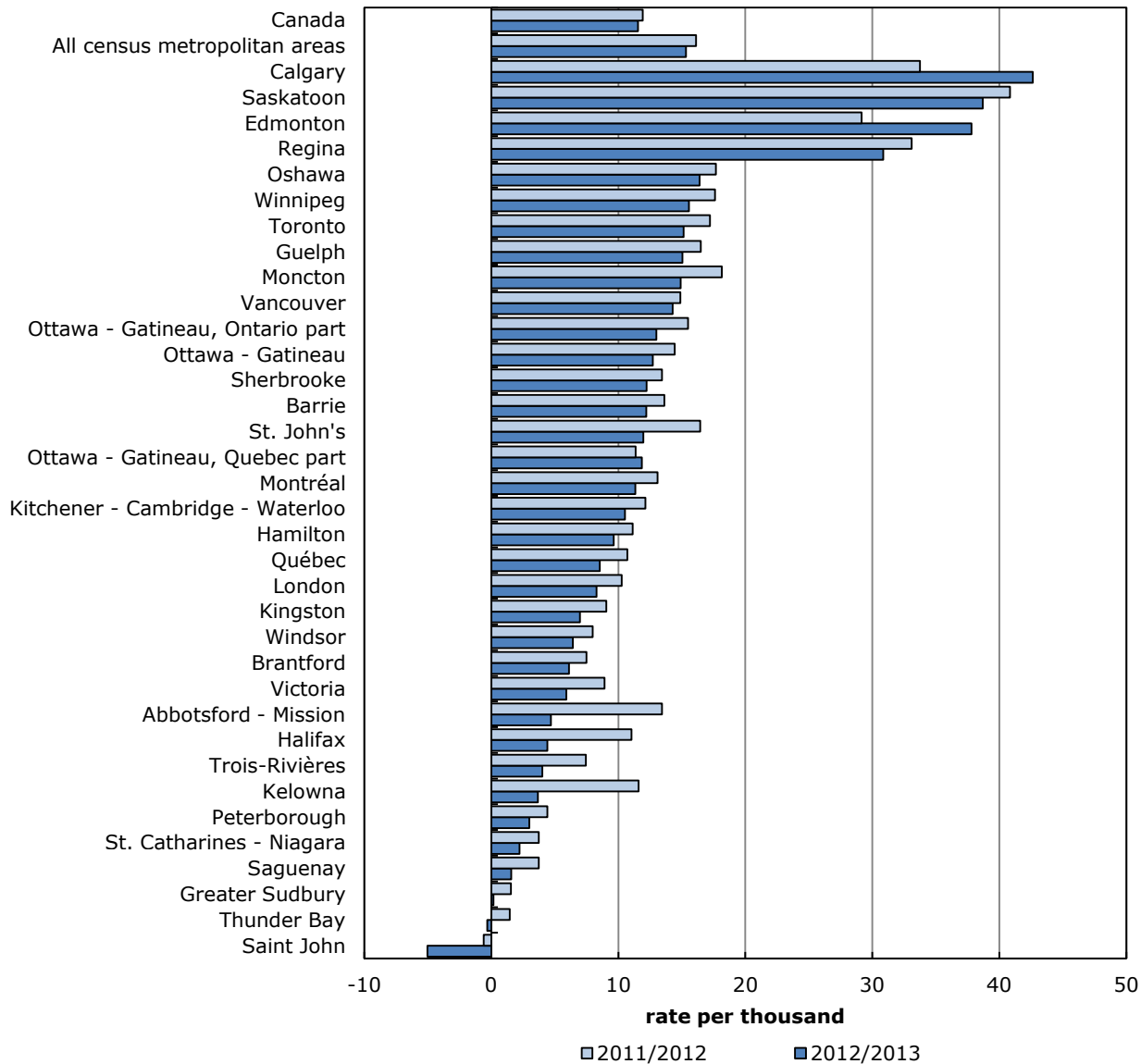
In Quebec, the CMAs of Sherbrooke (12.2 per thousand) and the Quebec portion of Ottawa-Gatineau (11.9 per thousand) posted population growth rates that were slightly above the national average, while the rates for the CMAs of Montréal (11.3 per thousand) and Québec (8.6 per thousand) were slightly lower. The CMAs of Trois-Rivières (4.0 per thousand) and Saguenay (1.6 per thousand) had the most moderate increases in the province.

In Ontario, the population of five of the 15 CMAs grew at a rate exceeding the national average. The Oshawa CMA (16.4 per thousand) registered the strongest population growth in the province. The CMAs of Toronto (15.1 per thousand), Guelph (15.0 per thousand), the Ontario portion of Ottawa-Gatineau (13.0 per thousand) and Barrie (12.2 per thousand) also saw their populations grow at a rate above the national average.

The five CMAs in the Prairies posted population growth rates exceeding that of Canada. During the same period, the CMAs of Calgary (42.6 per thousand), Saskatoon (38.7 per thousand) and Edmonton (37.8 per thousand) posted population growth rates more than triple the Canadian average.

In British Columbia, the population of three of the province's four CMAs grew at a slower rate than the Canadian average. The Vancouver CMA posted the province's strongest population increase, with a rate of 14.3 per thousand.

Chart 1.1
Population growth rates by census metropolitan area, Canada



Record increases in Alberta CMAs and sustained population growth in Saskatchewan CMAs

The Calgary and Edmonton CMAs both saw the largest increase in their population since 1996-1997. During the 2012-2013 period, Calgary was the top-ranking CMA for population growth and Edmonton ranked third. With an increase of 57,000, the population of the Calgary CMA on July 1, 2013 was 1,364,800. The population of the Edmonton CMA totaled 1,289,600 on the same date, up 47,800 from the previous year.

After reaching record levels during the 2011-2012 period, the population growth rates of the Saskatoon and Regina CMAs remained high between 2012 and 2013. The two Saskatchewan CMAs posted the second and fourth highest population growth rates respectively among Canada's CMAs. Up by 11,100 since July 1, 2012, the population of the Saskatoon CMA reached 292,600 on July 1, 2013. In the Regina CMA, an increase of 7,100 during the same period brought the CMA's total population to 232,100.

In every Alberta and Saskatchewan CMA, a sizable share of the population increase was attributable to international migration. Moreover, the CMAs of these two provinces were among the rare places where the net interprovincial migration rate exceeded 1.0 per thousand; the Victoria CMA was the only other CMA in Canada to exceed this threshold. In particular, the Calgary and Edmonton CMAs benefited from substantial gains in net interprovincial migration, with increases of 17,800 and 15,600 respectively.

Population declined in the non-CMAs of several provinces as well as in Saint John

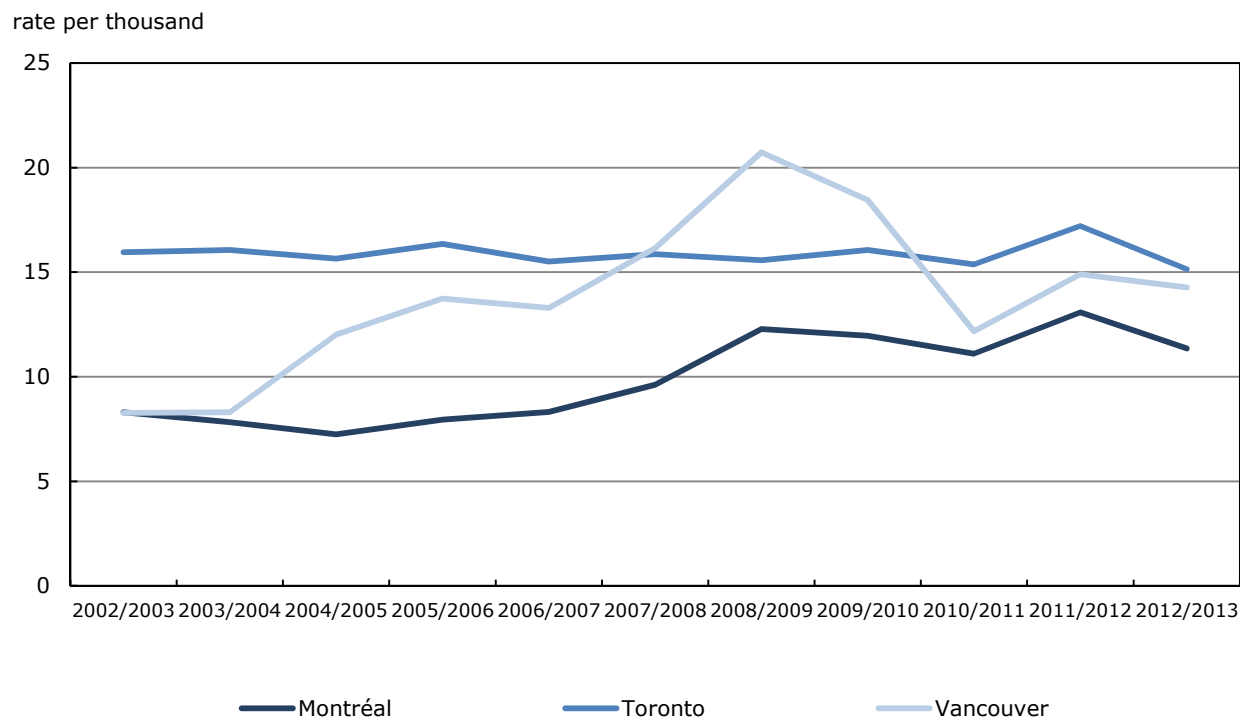
Overall, Canada saw its population increase, as did almost all the CMAs. However, some regions of the country saw their population shrink.

Between 2012 and 2013, the population of the Saint John CMA declined by 600 (-5.0 per thousand) to 127,900 as of July 1, 2013. Gains due to natural increase (+200) and net international migration (+400) were not enough to offset net population losses due to interprovincial migration (-1,200).

In non-CMAs, population decreases were recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador (-2,600, or -8.2 per thousand), Nova Scotia (-6,100, or -11.3 per thousand), New Brunswick (-2,400, or -5.0 per thousand), Ontario (-9,100, or -3.4 per thousand) and the Northwest Territories (-100, or -1.9 per thousand). These population decreases were mainly due to negative net interprovincial migration except in Newfoundland and Labrador, where intraprovincial migration was the main factor in the decrease.

Chart 1.2

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



Population growth rate in Canada's three largest CMAs was close to the Canadian average

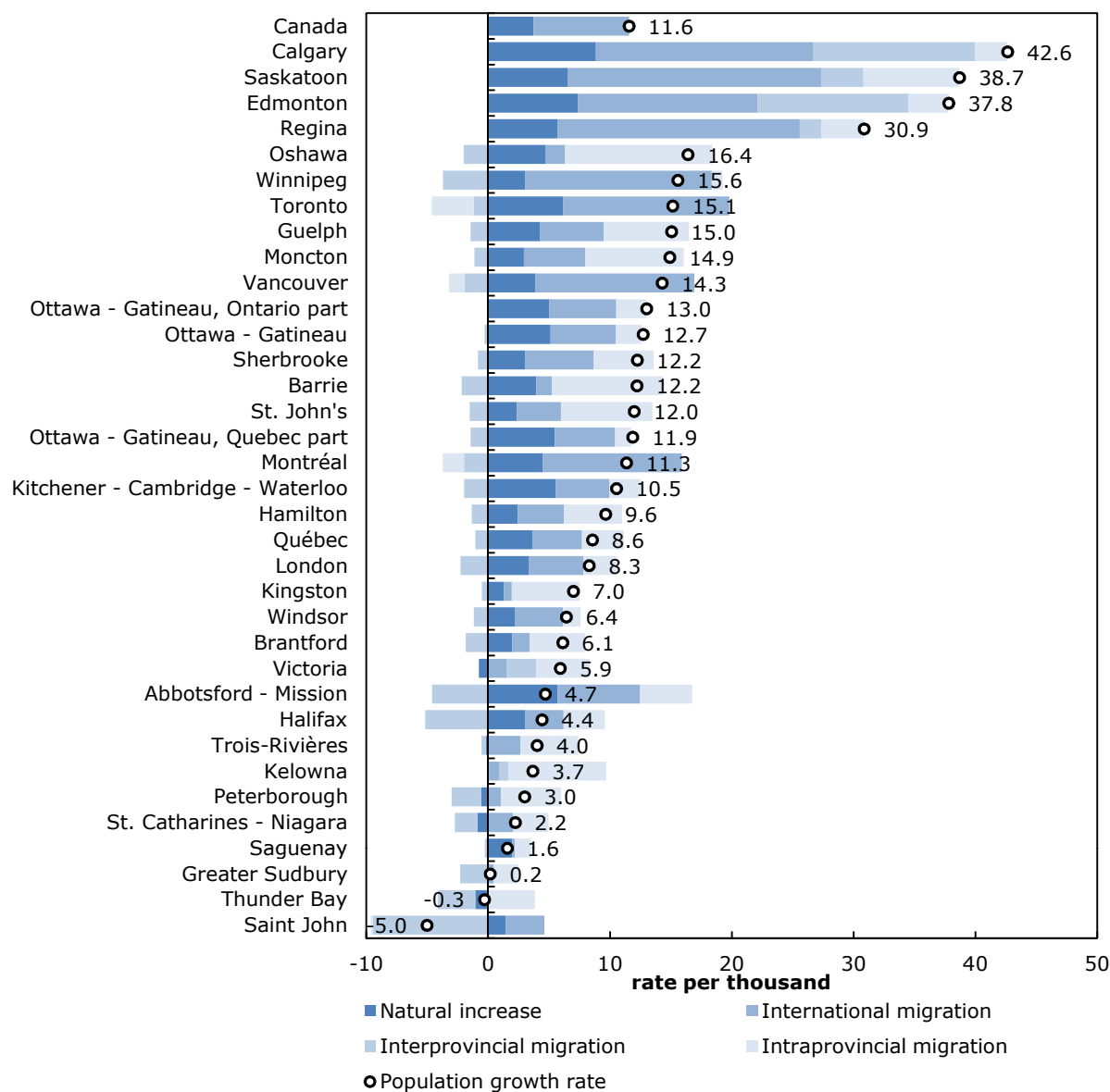
Of Canada's three largest CMAs, Toronto posted the strongest population growth. In the past year, the population of the Toronto CMA grew by 89,600, reaching 5,959,500 on July 1, 2013. In the Montréal CMA during the same period, the population grew by 44,900, bringing the total to 3,981,800. Finally, the population of the Vancouver CMA totaled 2,443,300 on July 1, 2013, an increase of 34,600 compared with the previous year. The population growth rate for Canada's three largest CMAs is very close to the rate for Canada as a whole. The CMAs of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver grew by rates of 15.1 per thousand, 11.3 per thousand and 14.3 per thousand respectively.

Canada's three largest CMAs had a combined population of 12.4 million on July 1, 2013. Slightly more than half of the Canadian population living in a CMA lived in one of these three.

In each of the three largest Canadian CMAs, international migration was the main engine of population growth. Net international migration generated gains of 80,500 in the Toronto CMA, 45,200 in Montréal and 31,700 in Vancouver. On the other hand, the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver CMAs were notable for their negative net intraprovincial migration. These are the only three CMAs in Canada to have registered population losses owing to migration exchanges with the rest of their province. The net losses attributable to this factor were -20,400 for Toronto, -7,000 for Montréal and -3,100 for Vancouver.

Chart 1.3

Factors of the population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2012/2013



Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

CMAs have a younger population than the rest of Canada

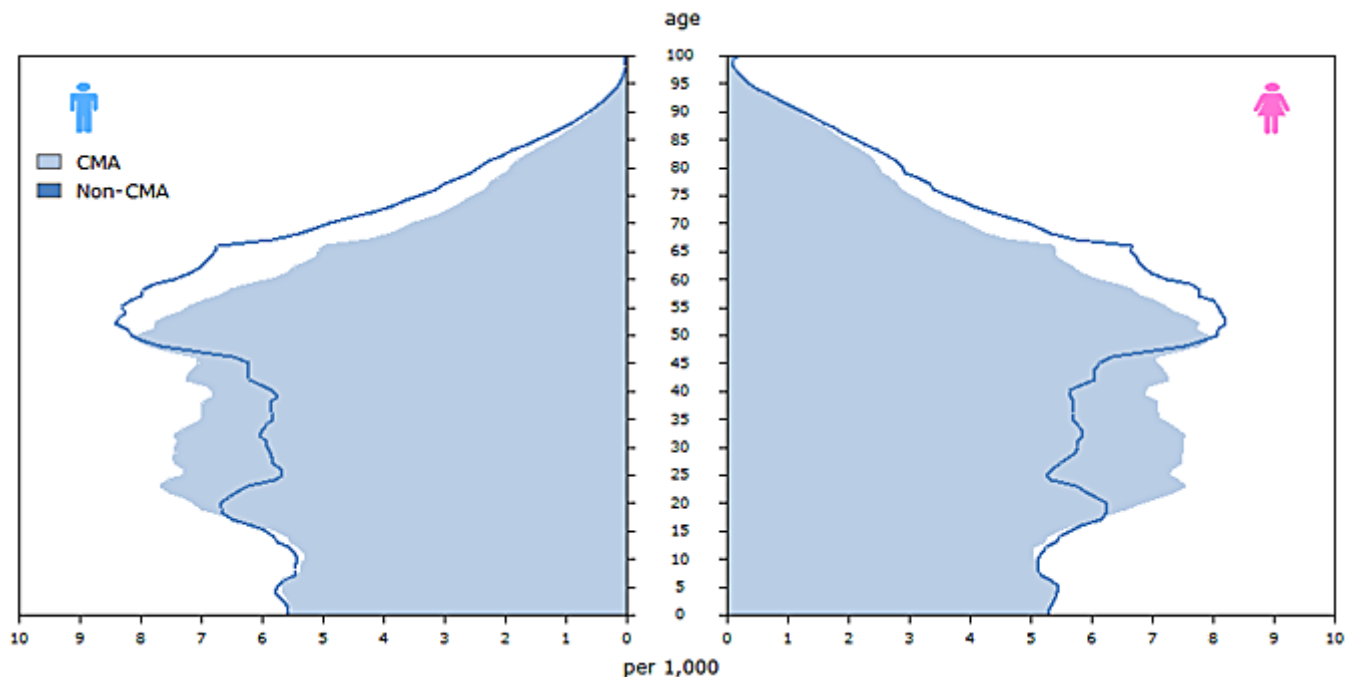
On July 1, 2013, the median age of the population residing in a CMA was 39.0 years. By comparison, the median age of the non-CMA population was slightly higher at 43.4 years.

With regard to the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over, the non-CMA population was also older. The 65-and-over age group accounted for 17.9% of the non-CMA population, compared with 14.2% in CMAs. On July 1, 2013, the proportion under 15 years of age (16.0%) living in CMAs exceeded the proportion aged 65 years and over (14.2%). By contrast, since July 1, 2011, persons aged 65 years and over have outnumbered young persons under age 15 in Canada's non-CMA population.

The age pyramid for CMAs is wider than that for non-CMAs between the ages of 20 and 49. This is due to young adults migrating from non-CMAs, as well as to a greater influx of immigrants. By the same token, there are proportionally more persons over 50 years of age in non-CMAs, for both men and women.

Figure 1.1

Population pyramid for CMA and non-CMA population for July 1, 2013



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

The CMAs with the youngest populations are in Western Canada

On July 1, 2013, Canada's four CMAs with the lowest median age were in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Saskatoon had the lowest figure, at 34.5 years. For purposes of comparison, this is 5.7 years less than the median age for Canada as a whole (40.2 years). The Abbotsford-Mission CMA in British Columbia also stood out for the youth of its population, which had the largest proportion of persons under age 15, at 18.4%. The Calgary CMA was also one of the youngest CMAs in Canada. In addition to having the third lowest median age (36.0 years), it was also the CMA with the lowest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (9.9%) as well as a large proportion of young persons aged 0 to 14 years (17.7%).

Chart 1.4
Median age by census metropolitan area, Canada, July 1, 2013

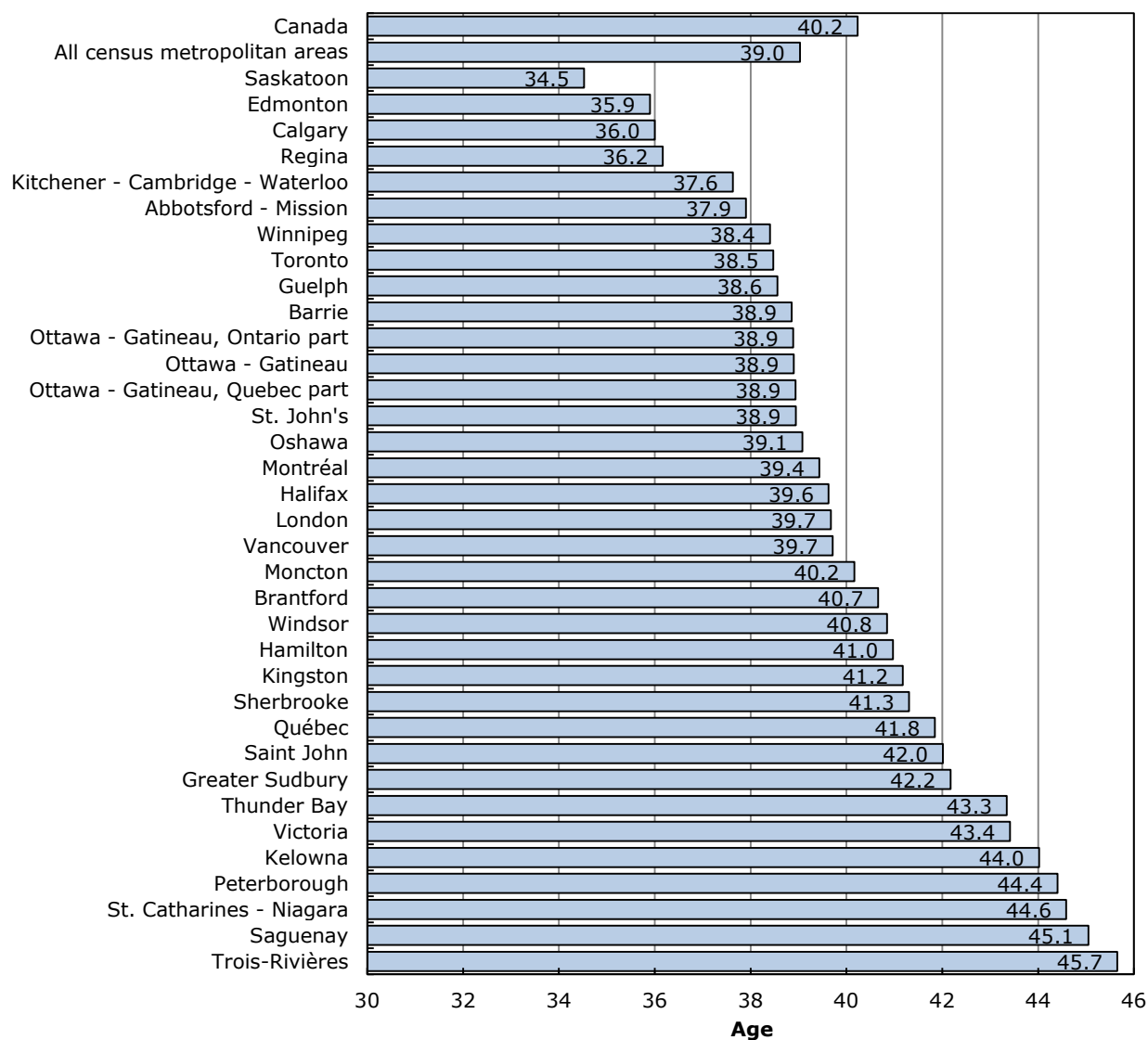
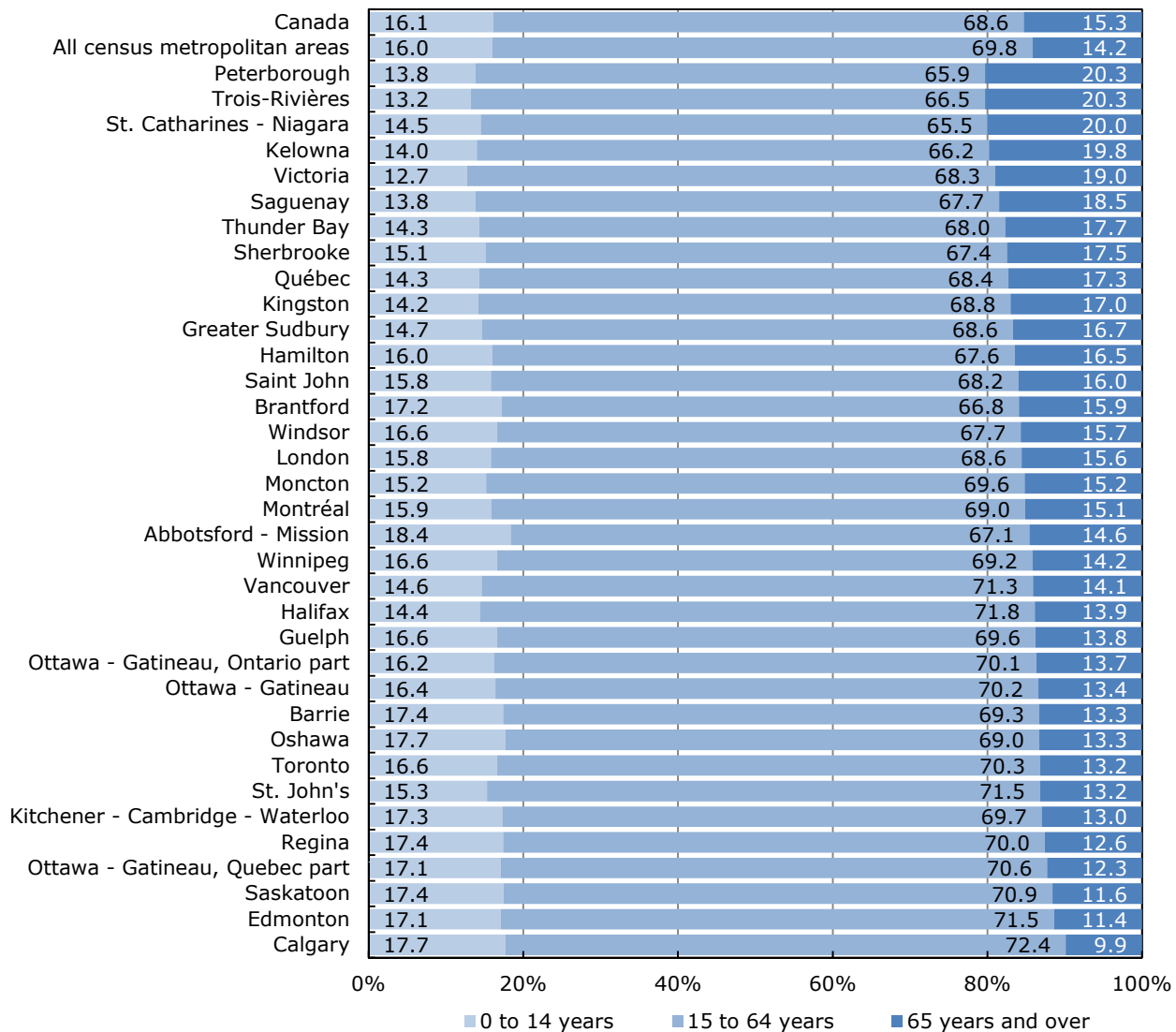


Chart 1.5

Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan area, Canada, July 1, 2013

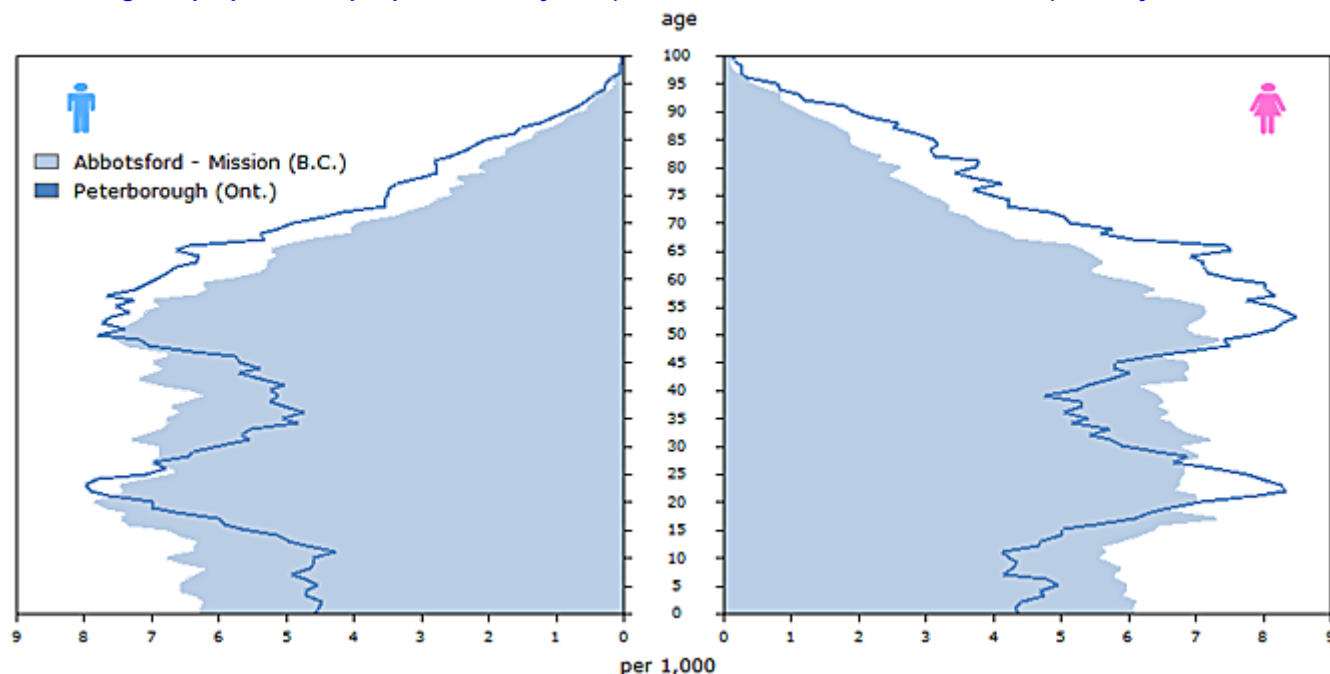


The CMAs with the oldest populations are in Quebec and Ontario

With respect to median age, the oldest population was in the Trois-Rivières CMA (45.7 years). Of Canada's 34 CMAs, Trois-Rivières also had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over, at 20.3%. The Peterborough CMA had the same proportion of persons aged 65 years and over as Trois-Rivières. The Saguenay and St. Catharines–Niagara CMAs were also among the oldest in Canada. The median age of their populations was respectively 45.1 and 44.6, and the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over was among the highest in Canada (18.5% and 20.0%).

Figure 1.2

Population pyramid for the CMAs with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Peterborough, Ontario) and with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia) for July 1, 2013



The figure opposite shows the age pyramid for the Abbotsford-Mission CMA, where the proportion of young persons aged 0 to 14 years is the highest, along with the pyramid for Peterborough, 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 Peterborough, indicates how much more the aging of the population has advanced in the latter CMA. In addition to showing the size of the 0-to-14 age group for the Abbotsford-Mission CMA, a comparison of the two pyramids shows the relatively larger share of persons aged 30 to 45 in the same CMA. Contributing to the relative size of this age group are the recent arrival of immigrants and the gains owing to intraprovincial migration.

Persons 65 years and over outnumber those aged 0 to 14 years in more than one-third of CMAs

The aging of the population of CMAs can be seen in a number of ways. First, the median age of the population of CMAs rose by 1.8 years between July 1, 2003 and July 1, 2013. Also, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over went from 12.1% to 14.2% during the same period, an increase of 2.1 percentage points. Additionally, the number of persons aged 65 years and over exceeded the number of persons aged 0 to 14 years in 13 of Canada's 34 CMAs on July 1, 2013. In the past year, two new CMAs, Hamilton and Saint John, each saw their proportion of persons aged 65 years and over exceed the proportion of young persons.

An increase in the median age, combined with an increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over, was seen in almost all of Canada's CMAs. Saskatoon and Regina are the only CMAs where these two indicators remained stable between 2003 and 2013. During this period, the population aged nearly twice as fast in the CMAs of Windsor (+4.7 years), St. Catharines–Niagara (+4.3 years) and Saguenay (+4.1 years) than in Canada (+2.2 years) and in CMAs overall (+1.8 years).

Table 1.1

Median age and variation of median age for census metropolitan areas at July 1, 2003 and 2013

	Median age in 2003	Median age in 2013	Variation 2003 / 2013
	year		
Canada	38.0	40.2	2.2
All census metropolitan areas	37.2	39.0	1.8
Abbotsford - Mission	35.4	37.9	2.5
Barrie	35.3	38.9	3.5
Brantford	37.7	40.7	3.0
Calgary	34.9	36.0	1.1
Edmonton	35.5	35.9	0.4
Greater Sudbury	39.3	42.2	2.9
Guelph	35.9	38.6	2.7
Halifax	37.1	39.6	2.5
Hamilton	38.2	41.0	2.8
Kelowna	41.6	44.0	2.4
Kingston	38.5	41.2	2.7
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	35.3	37.6	2.3
London	37.1	39.7	2.6
Moncton	38.1	40.2	2.1
Montréal	38.1	39.4	1.3
Oshawa	36.2	39.1	2.9
Ottawa - Gatineau	36.9	38.9	2.0
Ottawa - Gatineau, Ontario part	36.9	38.9	2.0
Ottawa - Gatineau, Quebec part	37.0	38.9	1.9
Peterborough	40.7	44.4	3.7
Québec	40.0	41.8	1.8
Regina	36.2	36.2	-0.1
Saguenay	41.0	45.1	4.1
Saint John	38.6	42.0	3.4
Saskatoon	34.7	34.5	-0.2
Sherbrooke	39.0	41.3	2.3
St. Catharines - Niagara	40.3	44.6	4.3
St. John's	36.9	38.9	2.1
Thunder Bay	39.5	43.3	3.8
Toronto	36.2	38.5	2.3
Trois-Rivières	42.0	45.7	3.7
Vancouver	37.7	39.7	2.0
Victoria	41.1	43.4	2.3
Windsor	36.1	40.8	4.7
Winnipeg	37.3	38.0	0.8

Table 1.1-1
Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Canada	32,570,505	32,887,928	33,245,773	33,628,571	34,005,274	34,342,780	34,754,312	35,158,304
All metropolitan areas	22,232,874	22,498,720	22,796,041	23,130,302	23,452,222	23,758,882	24,144,756	24,517,683
St. John's	183,777	186,067	189,771	193,867	198,436	202,533	205,891	208,372
Halifax	384,585	386,498	390,005	393,692	398,259	402,433	406,903	408,702
Moncton	129,707	131,123	132,752	135,293	137,655	140,228	142,797	144,941
Saint John	124,951	125,550	126,315	127,432	128,020	128,605	128,528	127,883
Saguenay	157,264	157,213	157,698	158,064	158,651	159,383	159,978	160,229
Québec	728,221	736,993	746,711	756,499	766,563	776,821	785,191	791,934
Sherbrooke	193,283	195,028	196,724	199,113	201,657	204,709	207,477	210,031
Trois-Rivières	145,664	147,023	148,731	150,245	151,895	153,247	154,391	155,011
Montréal	3,684,084	3,714,846	3,750,744	3,797,117	3,842,786	3,885,709	3,936,875	3,981,802
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,172,106	1,188,073	1,207,376	1,228,635	1,250,553	1,270,232	1,288,720	1,305,210
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	882,022	892,734	906,470	921,500	937,689	951,840	966,687	979,336
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	290,084	295,339	300,906	307,135	312,864	318,392	322,033	325,874
Kingston	158,117	158,664	159,838	161,375	162,913	164,492	165,987	167,151
Peterborough	120,610	120,560	120,895	120,988	121,865	122,197	122,738	123,105
Oshawa	344,262	348,280	352,630	357,061	362,255	367,266	373,818	379,995
Toronto	5,334,812	5,418,207	5,504,836	5,591,195	5,681,721	5,769,759	5,869,950	5,959,505
Hamilton	719,434	722,102	725,297	729,247	736,141	742,498	750,802	758,073
St. Catharines-Niagara	403,959	402,581	401,456	401,337	401,957	402,563	404,073	404,971
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	470,597	474,219	478,759	482,586	487,186	492,961	498,978	504,258
Brantford	135,417	136,330	136,972	137,741	138,465	139,388	140,435	141,296
Guelph	139,329	140,035	141,399	142,587	144,204	145,637	148,060	150,305
London	475,903	478,492	481,249	483,045	486,129	489,461	494,511	498,623
Windsor	336,009	333,507	330,475	328,335	328,173	328,321	330,954	333,082
Barrie	184,411	186,064	187,831	189,307	190,813	192,777	195,421	197,821
Greater Sudbury	164,214	164,808	165,515	165,684	165,200	165,253	165,508	165,534
Thunder Bay	127,066	126,024	125,463	125,087	125,098	124,952	125,132	125,093
Winnipeg	715,928	719,065	723,251	729,333	736,368	746,059	759,311	771,221
Regina	200,142	202,481	205,240	209,590	213,482	217,710	225,038	232,090
Saskatoon	240,548	244,193	249,745	256,355	262,929	270,226	281,493	292,597
Calgary	1,124,388	1,153,769	1,185,812	1,219,194	1,240,158	1,264,460	1,307,854	1,364,827
Edmonton	1,074,111	1,104,557	1,131,156	1,161,950	1,183,047	1,206,040	1,241,723	1,289,564
Kelowna	167,110	170,987	175,041	178,220	181,366	183,524	185,665	186,345
Abbotsford-Mission	164,310	165,676	168,000	170,566	172,720	174,321	176,679	177,508
Vancouver	2,188,844	2,218,134	2,254,269	2,301,492	2,344,347	2,373,045	2,408,653	2,443,277
Victoria	339,711	341,571	344,085	348,070	351,210	352,072	355,222	357,327

Table 1.1-2

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Canada	9.7	10.8	11.4	11.1	9.9	11.9	11.6
All metropolitan areas	11.9	13.1	14.6	13.8	13.0	16.1	15.3
St. John's	12.4	19.7	21.4	23.3	20.4	16.4	12.0
Halifax	5.0	9.0	9.4	11.5	10.4	11.0	4.4
Moncton	10.9	12.3	19.0	17.3	18.5	18.2	14.9
Saint John	4.8	6.1	8.8	4.6	4.6	-0.6	-5.0
Saguenay	-0.3	3.1	2.3	3.7	4.6	3.7	1.6
Québec	12.0	13.1	13.0	13.2	13.3	10.7	8.6
Sherbrooke	9.0	8.7	12.1	12.7	15.0	13.4	12.2
Trois-Rivières	9.3	11.6	10.1	10.9	8.9	7.4	4.0
Montréal	8.3	9.6	12.3	12.0	11.1	13.1	11.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	13.5	16.1	17.5	17.7	15.6	14.4	12.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	12.1	15.3	16.4	17.4	15.0	15.5	13.0
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	18.0	18.7	20.5	18.5	17.5	11.4	11.9
Kingston	3.5	7.4	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.0	7.0
Peterborough	-0.4	2.8	0.8	7.2	2.7	4.4	3.0
Oshawa	11.6	12.4	12.5	14.4	13.7	17.7	16.4
Toronto	15.5	15.9	15.6	16.1	15.4	17.2	15.1
Hamilton	3.7	4.4	5.4	9.4	8.6	11.1	9.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	-3.4	-2.8	-0.3	1.5	1.5	3.7	2.2
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	7.7	9.5	8.0	9.5	11.8	12.1	10.5
Brantford	6.7	4.7	5.6	5.2	6.6	7.5	6.1
Guelph	5.1	9.7	8.4	11.3	9.9	16.5	15.0
London	5.4	5.7	3.7	6.4	6.8	10.3	8.3
Windsor	-7.5	-9.1	-6.5	-0.5	0.5	8.0	6.4
Barrie	8.9	9.5	7.8	7.9	10.2	13.6	12.2
Greater Sudbury	3.6	4.3	1.0	-2.9	0.3	1.5	0.2
Thunder Bay	-8.2	-4.5	-3.0	0.1	-1.2	1.4	-0.3
Winnipeg	4.4	5.8	8.4	9.6	13.1	17.6	15.6
Regina	11.6	13.5	21.0	18.4	19.6	33.1	30.9
Saskatoon	15.0	22.5	26.1	25.3	27.4	40.8	38.7
Calgary	25.8	27.4	27.8	17.0	19.4	33.7	42.6
Edmonton	27.9	23.8	26.9	18.0	19.2	29.2	37.8
Kelowna	22.9	23.4	18.0	17.5	11.8	11.6	3.7
Abbotsford-Mission	8.3	13.9	15.2	12.5	9.2	13.4	4.7
Vancouver	13.3	16.2	20.7	18.4	12.2	14.9	14.3
Victoria	5.5	7.3	11.5	9.0	2.5	8.9	5.9

Table 1.1-3

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group at July 1, 2013

	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	number						
Canada	35,158,304	6,927,037	3,372,790	9,543,010	9,935,845	3,003,424	2,376,198
All metropolitan areas	24,517,683	4,800,550	2,450,061	7,066,351	6,726,492	1,912,936	1,561,293
St. John's	208,372	38,368	20,555	63,609	58,346	16,790	10,704
Halifax	408,702	71,946	43,251	120,121	116,732	33,317	23,335
Moncton	144,941	26,579	13,400	42,807	40,146	12,418	9,591
Saint John	127,883	24,914	12,118	32,103	38,255	11,655	8,838
Saguenay	160,229	27,074	14,387	38,563	50,637	16,902	12,666
Québec	791,934	136,413	75,360	214,534	228,455	78,485	58,687
Sherbrooke	210,031	38,681	21,760	53,651	59,112	20,926	15,901
Trois-Rivières	155,011	25,089	14,713	36,545	47,251	17,251	14,162
Montréal	3,981,802	767,354	385,663	1,147,357	1,081,966	328,650	270,812
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,305,210	260,876	134,920	368,852	365,987	99,498	75,077
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	979,336	193,906	103,422	276,306	271,227	75,171	59,304
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	325,874	66,970	31,498	92,546	94,760	24,327	15,773
Kingston	167,151	29,296	18,206	44,136	47,023	15,670	12,820
Peterborough	123,105	21,190	12,853	28,328	35,778	12,974	11,982
Oshawa	379,995	82,862	38,381	100,988	107,289	28,141	22,334
Toronto	5,959,505	1,210,613	593,734	1,752,552	1,618,634	429,251	354,721
Hamilton	758,073	148,728	75,514	196,226	212,741	65,601	59,263
St. Catharines-Niagara	404,971	73,024	38,370	93,185	119,272	43,032	38,088
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	504,258	106,263	53,154	145,302	134,171	36,066	29,302
Brantford	141,296	29,791	13,407	35,332	40,259	12,354	10,153
Guelph	150,305	30,411	15,623	42,941	40,523	11,392	9,415
London	498,623	97,139	53,059	132,942	137,804	42,162	35,517
Windsor	333,082	68,592	34,178	83,352	94,829	28,807	23,324
Barrie	197,821	42,922	20,931	52,743	54,998	14,367	11,860
Greater Sudbury	165,534	30,378	16,217	42,403	48,928	15,299	12,309
Thunder Bay	125,093	22,216	12,221	30,759	37,755	11,710	10,432
Winnipeg	771,221	157,294	79,349	217,103	208,069	58,502	50,904
Regina	232,090	48,426	24,476	70,229	59,634	15,260	14,065
Saskatoon	292,597	61,176	33,984	91,890	71,466	17,515	16,566
Calgary	1,364,827	287,871	128,647	460,650	352,616	76,682	58,361
Edmonton	1,289,564	264,342	133,850	412,465	332,047	81,809	65,051
Kelowna	186,345	32,268	17,355	45,865	53,910	19,295	17,652
Abbotsford-Mission	177,508	40,006	17,635	47,755	46,245	14,021	11,846
Vancouver	2,443,277	442,433	248,940	724,887	682,254	191,411	153,352
Victoria	357,327	56,015	33,850	96,176	103,360	35,723	32,203

Table 1.1-4

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group at July 1 2013

	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	percentage					
Canada	19.7	9.6	27.1	28.3	8.5	6.8
All metropolitan areas	19.6	10.0	28.8	27.4	7.8	6.4
St. John's	18.4	9.9	30.5	28.0	8.1	5.1
Halifax	17.6	10.6	29.4	28.6	8.2	5.7
Moncton	18.3	9.2	29.5	27.7	8.6	6.6
Saint John	19.5	9.5	25.1	29.9	9.1	6.9
Saguenay	16.9	9.0	24.1	31.6	10.5	7.9
Québec	17.2	9.5	27.1	28.8	9.9	7.4
Sherbrooke	18.4	10.4	25.5	28.1	10.0	7.6
Trois-Rivières	16.2	9.5	23.6	30.5	11.1	9.1
Montréal	19.3	9.7	28.8	27.2	8.3	6.8
Ottawa-Gatineau	20.0	10.3	28.3	28.0	7.6	5.8
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	19.8	10.6	28.2	27.7	7.7	6.1
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	20.6	9.7	28.4	29.1	7.5	4.8
Kingston	17.5	10.9	26.4	28.1	9.4	7.7
Peterborough	17.2	10.4	23.0	29.1	10.5	9.7
Oshawa	21.8	10.1	26.6	28.2	7.4	5.9
Toronto	20.3	10.0	29.4	27.2	7.2	6.0
Hamilton	19.6	10.0	25.9	28.1	8.7	7.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	18.0	9.5	23.0	29.5	10.6	9.4
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	21.1	10.5	28.8	26.6	7.2	5.8
Brantford	21.1	9.5	25.0	28.5	8.7	7.2
Guelph	20.2	10.4	28.6	27.0	7.6	6.3
London	19.5	10.6	26.7	27.6	8.5	7.1
Windsor	20.6	10.3	25.0	28.5	8.6	7.0
Barrie	21.7	10.6	26.7	27.8	7.3	6.0
Greater Sudbury	18.4	9.8	25.6	29.6	9.2	7.4
Thunder Bay	17.8	9.8	24.6	30.2	9.4	8.3
Winnipeg	20.4	10.3	28.2	27.0	7.6	6.6
Regina	20.9	10.5	30.3	25.7	6.6	6.1
Saskatoon	20.9	11.6	31.4	24.4	6.0	5.7
Calgary	21.1	9.4	33.8	25.8	5.6	4.3
Edmonton	20.5	10.4	32.0	25.7	6.3	5.0
Kelowna	17.3	9.3	24.6	28.9	10.4	9.5
Abbotsford-Mission	22.5	9.9	26.9	26.1	7.9	6.7
Vancouver	18.1	10.2	29.7	27.9	7.8	6.3
Victoria	15.7	9.5	26.9	28.9	10.0	9.0

Table 1.2-1

Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Natural increase

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	number						
Canada	127,091	137,170	141,582	142,235	131,983	134,117	130,581
All metropolitan areas	105,387	112,868	116,611	117,007	113,935	115,706	113,841
St. John's	318	575	827	783	699	540	487
Halifax	1,251	1,604	1,484	1,548	1,318	1,331	1,248
Moncton	390	493	594	484	472	464	421
Saint John	268	274	339	256	229	222	182
Saguenay	193	315	222	234	349	371	315
Québec	2,188	2,500	2,836	2,922	3,025	3,110	2,881
Sherbrooke	559	597	701	801	677	701	635
Trois-Rivières	53	131	215	146	6	36	-29
Montréal	17,185	18,930	19,576	18,943	18,376	18,789	17,704
Ottawa-Gatineau	5,717	6,325	6,702	6,842	6,628	6,775	6,633
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	3,867	4,390	4,556	4,718	4,812	4,927	4,862
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,850	1,935	2,146	2,124	1,816	1,848	1,771
Kingston	124	147	254	166	217	237	212
Peterborough	-183	-43	-145	-71	-57	-45	-70
Oshawa	1,640	1,767	1,650	1,764	1,767	1,811	1,783
Toronto	35,029	36,674	36,398	36,245	36,036	36,759	36,508
Hamilton	1,825	1,809	1,785	1,791	1,846	1,927	1,833
St. Catharines-Niagara	-173	-434	-256	-382	-318	-276	-363
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,713	2,794	2,664	2,659	2,759	2,823	2,790
Brantford	304	287	299	323	287	304	281
Guelph	679	832	813	737	629	649	638
London	1,498	1,784	1,615	1,531	1,652	1,710	1,652
Windsor	1,252	959	1,061	934	731	766	722
Barrie	602	962	762	897	773	796	778
Greater Sudbury	89	106	227	262	8	26	-7
Thunder Bay	-37	-105	-57	-19	-113	-100	-128
Winnipeg	2,238	2,121	2,415	2,597	2,290	2,323	2,338
Regina	785	975	1,054	1,152	1,207	1,223	1,296
Saskatoon	1,307	1,485	1,636	1,732	1,785	1,804	1,885
Calgary	10,021	10,864	11,359	11,438	11,209	11,398	11,805
Edmonton	7,891	8,313	8,413	9,048	8,860	9,013	9,330
Kelowna	62	44	138	230	63	35	18
Abbotsford-Mission	859	910	1,068	963	1,039	1,015	1,011
Vancouver	9,095	9,240	10,216	10,058	9,671	9,407	9,327
Victoria	-355	-367	-254	-7	-185	-238	-275

Table 1.2-2

Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Net international migration

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	number						
Canada	224,650	255,087	275,532	268,784	234,952	277,415	273,411
All metropolitan areas	210,140	233,365	251,061	249,490	228,859	254,941	250,537
St. John's	349	521	429	783	1,062	1,033	749
Halifax	1,809	2,117	2,434	2,494	2,802	2,397	1,272
Moncton	315	377	626	692	501	892	725
Saint John	707	462	798	429	199	610	408
Saguenay	120	17	67	48	120	40	37
Québec	1,751	2,217	2,525	2,950	2,702	3,169	3,195
Sherbrooke	1,232	1,254	1,618	1,415	779	1,167	1,177
Trois-Rivières	382	397	337	399	715	415	410
Montréal	36,700	40,278	45,651	46,044	44,514	45,243	45,241
Ottawa-Gatineau	4,657	5,077	6,128	7,686	12,228	7,918	6,951
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	3,333	3,952	4,689	6,180	10,241	6,340	5,348
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,324	1,125	1,439	1,506	1,987	1,578	1,603
Kingston	131	121	269	304	246	227	109
Peterborough	106	49	106	220	-101	175	127
Oshawa	598	401	528	695	590	685	595
Toronto	84,534	87,510	84,433	91,797	93,894	87,070	80,483
Hamilton	2,632	2,813	3,255	4,069	2,525	3,327	2,848
St. Catharines-Niagara	410	667	1,099	907	-1,235	1,050	821
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,420	2,954	2,989	2,847	1,478	2,508	2,209
Brantford	151	247	152	103	791	274	201
Guelph	304	468	583	651	326	836	775
London	1,691	2,141	2,137	2,804	1,984	2,652	2,233
Windsor	21	181	793	1,586	-800	1,562	1,315
Barrie	140	249	275	340	-591	291	247
Greater Sudbury	-30	70	140	101	412	137	75
Thunder Bay	-57	111	94	116	4	19	-9
Winnipeg	8,641	8,587	9,340	10,611	12,323	13,022	11,715
Regina	871	1,351	2,282	2,587	2,787	4,887	4,550
Saskatoon	1,341	2,776	3,550	2,962	2,346	6,275	5,960
Calgary	15,332	18,563	19,153	12,845	6,494	19,072	23,817
Edmonton	9,943	11,489	12,999	8,818	11,185	14,247	18,673
Kelowna	308	588	648	510	132	159	158
Abbotsford-Mission	1,058	1,658	1,881	1,682	716	1,204	1,196
Vancouver	30,166	36,581	42,107	38,714	29,241	31,820	31,719
Victoria	1,407	1,073	1,635	1,281	-1,510	558	555

Note(s): The net international migration for 2010/2011 should be used with caution. The following note explains why. The net non permanent residents (NPRs) are obtained by subtracting the stocks of NPRs as of July 1st of two consecutive years. As there are no reliable administrative data available to directly estimate net number of NPRs at the subprovincial level, the provincial/territorial 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 from the National Household Survey (NHS) in 2011). For the 2010/2011 year, the net NPRs are calculated using two different distributions, which are the 2006 Census and the 2011 NHS. This approach assumes that the two distributions are similar. If the two distributions of NPRs by subprovincial area vary, the net NPRs for year 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 year 2010/2011 should not be compared with the rest of the historical series. This warning is also relevant for the net international migration for year 2010/2011, since it is derived using the net NPR estimates.

Table 1.2-3

Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Net interprovincial migration

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	number						
All metropolitan areas	-2,739	-3,670	-302	-66	1,027	613	281
St. John's	-715	23	497	730	319	225	-314
Halifax	-871	-103	-94	930	631	-641	-2,104
Moncton	-118	47	338	423	277	52	-163
Saint John	-449	-95	-97	-93	-365	-889	-1,215
Saguenay	-179	-114	-49	-21	-30	-26	-45
Québec	-967	-683	-321	-188	-277	-617	-832
Sherbrooke	-483	-359	-264	-145	-86	-126	-174
Trois-Rivières	-140	-109	-65	-59	-86	-40	-56
Montréal	-9,347	-9,303	-6,589	-3,702	-4,613	-5,901	-7,830
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,444	2,784	2,787	3,270	1,773	1,012	-383
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,423	2,508	2,456	2,902	1,519	1,226	83
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	21	276	331	368	254	-214	-466
Kingston	117	336	227	263	327	100	-88
Peterborough	-346	-262	-295	-66	-164	-197	-298
Oshawa	-584	-639	-703	-527	-423	-499	-756
Toronto	-7,338	-6,513	-6,300	-870	470	-3,197	-6,994
Hamilton	-1,099	-942	-963	-409	-444	-564	-1,024
St. Catharines-Niagara	-878	-772	-580	-359	-224	-446	-742
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	-975	-655	-792	-319	-53	-584	-989
Brantford	-211	-183	-234	-42	-180	-169	-259
Guelph	-424	-362	-410	-128	-103	-109	-215
London	-815	-765	-1,031	-432	-379	-673	-1,134
Windsor	-1,553	-1,553	-1,487	-554	-109	-175	-389
Barrie	-407	-271	-286	-242	-314	-246	-428
Greater Sudbury	-67	-19	-253	-375	-159	-238	-372
Thunder Bay	-922	-544	-277	-200	-121	-219	-382
Winnipeg	-3,745	-2,955	-2,435	-2,049	-2,429	-2,782	-2,832
Regina	-21	263	513	229	-69	410	398
Saskatoon	463	928	891	1,118	499	930	1,001
Calgary	10,001	6,644	4,956	-2,029	1,282	9,359	17,786
Edmonton	9,714	3,922	4,475	-1,196	2,642	8,228	15,643
Kelowna	2,204	2,201	1,212	1,239	877	452	131
Abbotsford-Mission	-14	-2	92	-103	-162	-621	-818
Vancouver	3,956	3,823	4,613	3,547	1,101	-2,470	-4,696
Victoria	2,030	2,562	2,622	2,293	1,619	1,274	854

Table 1.2-4

Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Net intraprovincial migration

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	number						
All metropolitan areas	-2,101	-719	10,955	-526	10,994	14,615	14,615
St. John's	1,582	1,777	1,509	1,409	1,530	1,560	1,560
Halifax	1,337	1,513	1,484	1,231	1,322	1,383	1,383
Moncton	1,011	874	1,132	900	1,243	1,161	1,161
Saint John	97	146	111	52	91	-20	-20
Saguenay	-712	-268	-400	-194	-87	210	210
Québec	3,678	3,550	2,594	2,177	2,764	2,708	2,708
Sherbrooke	573	341	466	610	1,159	1,026	1,026
Trois-Rivières	581	796	536	681	655	733	733
Montréal	-6,465	-6,572	-4,704	-7,781	-6,151	-6,965	-6,965
Ottawa-Gatineau	2,732	3,512	3,844	2,057	1,946	2,785	2,785
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,545	2,197	2,515	1,390	1,260	2,356	2,356
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,187	1,315	1,329	667	686	429	429
Kingston	180	557	748	750	734	931	931
Peterborough	522	717	527	841	410	608	608
Oshawa	3,128	3,566	3,661	3,924	3,499	4,555	4,555
Toronto	-13,497	-15,451	-12,219	-19,796	-15,844	-20,442	-20,442
Hamilton	1,061	1,236	1,539	3,056	2,714	3,614	3,614
St. Catharines-Niagara	-10	162	358	1,150	619	1,182	1,182
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	952	919	398	748	1,243	1,270	1,270
Brantford	875	475	694	425	583	638	638
Guelph	635	917	693	830	691	1,047	1,047
London	1,892	1,228	653	662	734	1,361	1,361
Windsor	-1,203	-1,590	-1,470	-1,096	-548	480	480
Barrie	1,671	1,155	1,044	795	1,470	1,803	1,803
Greater Sudbury	448	376	-135	-696	-192	330	330
Thunder Bay	442	446	327	556	286	480	480
Winnipeg	558	1,009	1,305	394	958	689	689
Regina	1,046	509	849	302	735	808	808
Saskatoon	1,186	986	1,121	1,295	2,074	2,258	2,258
Calgary	-3,849	-1,985	-205	403	3,085	3,565	3,565
Edmonton	1,893	1,788	3,768	3,202	3,340	4,195	4,195
Kelowna	1,186	1,094	1,043	1,048	1,084	1,495	1,495
Abbotsford-Mission	-170	165	-13	139	309	760	760
Vancouver	-5,954	-5,613	-1,946	-1,817	-2,055	-3,149	-3,149
Victoria	493	946	1,643	1,217	593	1,556	1,556

Table 1.2-5

Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Total net migration

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	number						
Canada	224,650	255,087	275,532	268,784	234,952	277,415	273,411
All metropolitan areas	205,300	228,976	261,714	248,898	240,880	270,169	265,433
St. John's	1,216	2,321	2,435	2,922	2,911	2,818	1,995
Halifax	2,275	3,527	3,824	4,655	4,755	3,139	551
Moncton	1,208	1,298	2,096	2,015	2,021	2,105	1,723
Saint John	355	513	812	388	-75	-299	-827
Saguenay	-771	-365	-382	-167	3	224	202
Québec	4,462	5,084	4,798	4,939	5,189	5,260	5,071
Sherbrooke	1,322	1,236	1,820	1,880	1,852	2,067	2,029
Trois-Rivières	823	1,084	808	1,021	1,284	1,108	1,087
Montréal	20,888	24,403	34,358	34,561	33,750	32,377	30,446
Ottawa-Gatineau	8,833	11,373	12,759	13,013	15,947	11,715	9,353
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	6,301	8,657	9,660	10,472	13,020	9,922	7,787
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	2,532	2,716	3,099	2,541	2,927	1,793	1,566
Kingston	428	1,014	1,244	1,317	1,307	1,258	952
Peterborough	282	504	338	995	145	586	437
Oshawa	3,142	3,328	3,486	4,092	3,666	4,741	4,394
Toronto	63,699	65,546	65,914	71,131	78,520	63,431	53,047
Hamilton	2,594	3,107	3,831	6,716	4,795	6,377	5,438
St. Catharines-Niagara	-478	57	877	1,698	-840	1,786	1,261
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,397	3,218	2,595	3,276	2,668	3,194	2,490
Brantford	815	539	612	486	1,194	743	580
Guelph	515	1,023	866	1,353	914	1,774	1,607
London	2,768	2,604	1,759	3,034	2,339	3,340	2,460
Windsor	-2,735	-2,962	-2,164	-64	-1,457	1,867	1,406
Barrie	1,404	1,133	1,033	893	565	1,848	1,622
Greater Sudbury	351	427	-248	-970	61	229	33
Thunder Bay	-537	13	144	472	169	280	89
Winnipeg	5,454	6,641	8,210	8,956	10,852	10,929	9,572
Regina	1,896	2,123	3,644	3,118	3,453	6,105	5,756
Saskatoon	2,990	4,690	5,562	5,375	4,919	9,463	9,219
Calgary	21,484	23,222	23,904	11,219	10,861	31,996	45,168
Edmonton	21,550	17,199	21,242	10,824	17,167	26,670	38,511
Kelowna	3,698	3,883	2,903	2,797	2,093	2,106	1,784
Abbotsford-Mission	874	1,821	1,960	1,718	863	1,343	1,138
Vancouver	28,168	34,791	44,774	40,444	28,287	26,201	23,874
Victoria	3,930	4,581	5,900	4,791	702	3,388	2,965

Note(s): The total net migration for 2010/2011 should be used with caution. The following note explains why. The net non permanent residents (NPRs) are obtained by subtracting the stocks of NPRs as of July 1st of two consecutive years. As there are no reliable administrative data available to directly estimate net number of NPRs at the subprovincial level, the provincial/territorial 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 from the National Household Survey (NHS) in 2011). For the 2010/2011 year, the net NPRs are calculated using two different distributions, which are the 2006 Census and the 2011 NHS. This approach assumes that the two distributions are similar. If the two distributions of NPRs by subprovincial area vary, the net NPRs for year 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 year 2010/2011 should not be compared with the rest of the historical series. This warning is also relevant for the total net migration for year 2010/2011, since it is derived using the net NPR estimates.

Table 1.2-6

Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Total population growth

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	number						
Canada	317,423	357,845	382,798	376,703	337,506	411,532	403,992
All metropolitan areas	265,846	297,321	334,261	321,920	306,660	385,874	372,927
St. John's	2,290	3,704	4,096	4,569	4,097	3,358	2,481
Halifax	1,913	3,507	3,687	4,567	4,174	4,470	1,799
Moncton	1,416	1,629	2,541	2,362	2,573	2,569	2,144
Saint John	599	765	1,117	588	585	-77	-645
Saguenay	-51	485	366	587	732	595	251
Québec	8,772	9,718	9,788	10,064	10,258	8,370	6,743
Sherbrooke	1,745	1,696	2,389	2,544	3,052	2,768	2,554
Trois-Rivières	1,359	1,708	1,514	1,650	1,352	1,144	620
Montréal	30,762	35,898	46,373	45,669	42,923	51,166	44,927
Ottawa-Gatineau	15,967	19,303	21,259	21,918	19,679	18,488	16,490
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	10,712	13,736	15,030	16,189	14,151	14,847	12,649
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	5,255	5,567	6,229	5,729	5,528	3,641	3,841
Kingston	547	1,174	1,537	1,538	1,579	1,495	1,164
Peterborough	-50	335	93	877	332	541	367
Oshawa	4,018	4,350	4,431	5,194	5,011	6,552	6,177
Toronto	83,395	86,629	86,359	90,526	88,038	100,191	89,555
Hamilton	2,668	3,195	3,950	6,894	6,357	8,304	7,271
St. Catharines-Niagara	-1,378	-1,125	-119	620	606	1,510	898
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	3,622	4,540	3,827	4,600	5,775	6,017	5,280
Brantford	913	642	769	724	923	1,047	861
Guelph	706	1,364	1,188	1,617	1,433	2,423	2,245
London	2,589	2,757	1,796	3,084	3,332	5,050	4,112
Windsor	-2,502	-3,032	-2,140	-162	148	2,633	2,128
Barrie	1,653	1,767	1,476	1,506	1,964	2,644	2,400
Greater Sudbury	594	707	169	-484	53	255	26
Thunder Bay	-1,042	-561	-376	11	-146	180	-39
Winnipeg	3,137	4,186	6,082	7,035	9,691	13,252	11,910
Regina	2,339	2,759	4,350	3,892	4,228	7,328	7,052
Saskatoon	3,645	5,552	6,610	6,574	7,297	11,267	11,104
Calgary	29,381	32,043	33,382	20,964	24,302	43,394	56,973
Edmonton	30,446	26,599	30,794	21,097	22,993	35,683	47,841
Kelowna	3,877	4,054	3,179	3,146	2,158	2,141	680
Abbotsford-Mission	1,366	2,324	2,566	2,154	1,601	2,358	829
Vancouver	29,290	36,135	47,223	42,855	28,698	35,608	34,624
Victoria	1,860	2,514	3,985	3,140	862	3,150	2,105

Table 1.3-1

Demographic factors of growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July 2012 to June 2013 — Population estimates and factors of growth

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Canada	35,158,304	130,581	273,411	0	0	273,411	403,992	
All metropolitan areas	24,517,683	113,841	250,537	281	14,615	265,433	372,927	
St. John's	208,372	487	749	-314	1,560	1,995	2,481	
Halifax	408,702	1,248	1,272	-2,104	1,383	551	1,799	
Moncton	144,941	421	725	-163	1,161	1,723	2,144	
Saint John	127,883	182	408	-1,215	-20	-827	-645	
Saguenay	160,229	315	37	-45	210	202	251	
Québec	791,934	2,881	3,195	-832	2,708	5,071	6,743	
Sherbrooke	210,031	635	1,177	-174	1,026	2,029	2,554	
Trois-Rivières	155,011	-29	410	-56	733	1,087	620	
Montréal	3,981,802	17,704	45,241	-7,830	-6,965	30,446	44,927	
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,305,210	6,633	6,951	-383	2,785	9,353	16,490	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	979,336	4,862	5,348	83	2,356	7,787	12,649	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	325,874	1,771	1,603	-466	429	1,566	3,841	
Kingston	167,151	212	109	-88	931	952	1,164	
Peterborough	123,105	-70	127	-298	608	437	367	
Oshawa	379,995	1,783	595	-756	4,555	4,394	6,177	
Toronto	5,959,505	36,508	80,483	-6,994	-20,442	53,047	89,555	
Hamilton	758,073	1,833	2,848	-1,024	3,614	5,438	7,271	
St. Catharines-Niagara	404,971	-363	821	-742	1,182	1,261	898	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	504,258	2,790	2,209	-989	1,270	2,490	5,280	
Brantford	141,296	281	201	-259	638	580	861	
Guelph	150,305	638	775	-215	1,047	1,607	2,245	
London	498,623	1,652	2,233	-1,134	1,361	2,460	4,112	
Windsor	333,082	722	1,315	-389	480	1,406	2,128	
Barrie	197,821	778	247	-428	1,803	1,622	2,400	
Greater Sudbury	165,534	-7	75	-372	330	33	26	
Thunder Bay	125,093	-128	-9	-382	480	89	-39	
Winnipeg	771,221	2,338	11,715	-2,832	689	9,572	11,910	
Regina	232,090	1,296	4,550	398	808	5,756	7,052	
Saskatoon	292,597	1,885	5,960	1,001	2,258	9,219	11,104	
Calgary	1,364,827	11,805	23,817	17,786	3,565	45,168	56,973	
Edmonton	1,289,564	9,330	18,673	15,643	4,195	38,511	47,841	
Kelowna	186,345	18	158	131	1,495	1,784	680	
Abbotsford-Mission	177,508	1,011	1,196	-818	760	1,138	829	
Vancouver	2,443,277	9,327	31,719	-4,696	-3,149	23,874	34,624	
Victoria	357,327	-275	555	854	1,556	2,965	2,105	

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Table 1.3-2

Demographic factors of growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July 2012 to June 2013 — Factors of growth

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Canada	3.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	7.8	11.6
All metropolitan areas	4.7	10.3	0.0	0.6	10.9	15.3
St. John's	2.4	3.6	-1.5	7.5	9.6	12.0
Halifax	3.1	3.1	-5.2	3.4	1.4	4.4
Moncton	2.9	5.0	-1.1	8.1	12.0	14.9
Saint John	1.4	3.2	-9.5	-0.2	-6.5	-5.0
Saguenay	2.0	0.2	-0.3	1.3	1.3	1.6
Québec	3.7	4.1	-1.1	3.4	6.4	8.6
Sherbrooke	3.0	5.6	-0.8	4.9	9.7	12.2
Trois-Rivières	-0.2	2.7	-0.4	4.7	7.0	4.0
Montréal	4.5	11.4	-2.0	-1.8	7.7	11.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.1	5.4	-0.3	2.1	7.2	12.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5.0	5.5	0.1	2.4	8.0	13.0
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	5.5	4.9	-1.4	1.3	4.8	11.9
Kingston	1.3	0.7	-0.5	5.6	5.7	7.0
Peterborough	-0.6	1.0	-2.4	4.9	3.6	3.0
Oshawa	4.7	1.6	-2.0	12.1	11.7	16.4
Toronto	6.2	13.6	-1.2	-3.5	9.0	15.1
Hamilton	2.4	3.8	-1.4	4.8	7.2	9.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	-0.9	2.0	-1.8	2.9	3.1	2.2
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	5.6	4.4	-2.0	2.5	5.0	10.5
Brantford	2.0	1.4	-1.8	4.5	4.1	6.1
Guelph	4.3	5.2	-1.4	7.0	10.8	15.0
London	3.3	4.5	-2.3	2.7	5.0	8.3
Windsor	2.2	4.0	-1.2	1.4	4.2	6.4
Barrie	4.0	1.3	-2.2	9.2	8.2	12.2
Greater Sudbury	0.0	0.5	-2.2	2.0	0.2	0.2
Thunder Bay	-1.0	-0.1	-3.1	3.8	0.7	-0.3
Winnipeg	3.1	15.3	-3.7	0.9	12.5	15.6
Regina	5.7	19.9	1.7	3.5	25.2	30.9
Saskatoon	6.6	20.8	3.5	7.9	32.1	38.7
Calgary	8.8	17.8	13.3	2.7	33.8	42.6
Edmonton	7.4	14.8	12.4	3.3	30.4	37.8
Kelowna	0.1	0.8	0.7	8.0	9.6	3.7
Abbotsford-Mission	5.7	6.8	-4.6	4.3	6.4	4.7
Vancouver	3.8	13.1	-1.9	-1.3	9.8	14.3
Victoria	-0.8	1.6	2.4	4.4	8.3	5.9

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

2 Economic regions and regional portraits

Regional portrait: Atlantic provinces¹

Moncton-Richibucto registers the largest population increase in the Atlantic provinces

In the Atlantic provinces, the economic region (ER) of Moncton-Richibucto (N.B.) posted the strongest population growth rate (9.0 per thousand) between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013. The next strongest growth rates belonged to the ERs of Avalon Peninsula (N.L.) and Halifax (N.S), with annual population increases of 5.8 per thousand and 4.4 per thousand respectively. These three ERs were also the most populous in the Atlantic provinces. Moreover, on July 1, 2013, the Halifax (N.S) ER had a population of 408,700, the Avalon Peninsula (N.L.) ER had a population of 273,100 and the Moncton-Richibucto (N.B.) ER, a population of 209,800.

Finally, Avalon Peninsula (N.L.) and Halifax (N.S) were the only ERs in their respective provinces to register a population increase.

Table 2.1

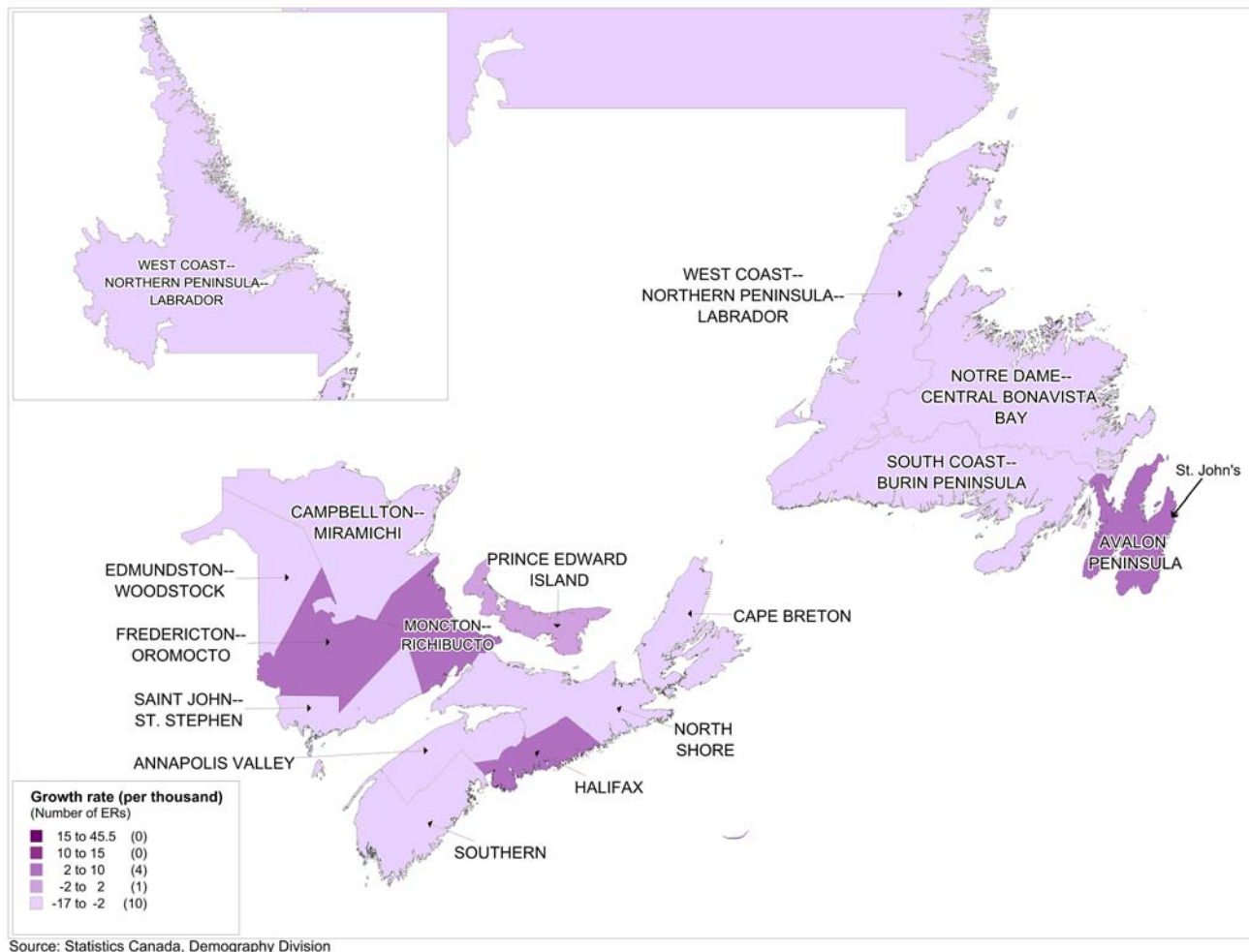
Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2013 and July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2008	2012	2013	2008/2013	2012/2013
	number			per thousand	
Canada	33,245,773	34,754,312	35,158,304	11.2	11.6
Atlantic provinces	2,333,027	2,374,064	2,368,778	3.0	-2.2
Moncton--Richibucto, N.B.	199,069	207,962	209,845	10.5	9.0
Avalon Peninsula, N.L.	256,381	271,522	273,091	12.6	5.8
Halifax, N.S.	389,978	406,911	408,718	9.4	4.4
Fredericton--Oromocto, N.B.	132,183	137,753	138,029	8.7	2.0
Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.	138,764	145,165	145,237	9.1	0.5
West Coast--Northern					
Peninsula--Labrador, N.L.	106,414	107,230	106,714	0.6	-4.8
Saint John--St. Stephen, N.B.	171,708	173,498	172,547	1.0	-5.5
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista					
Bay, N.L.	109,939	110,334	109,668	-0.5	-6.1
Annapolis Valley, N.S.	125,242	126,108	125,344	0.2	-6.1
Edmundston--Woodstock, N.B.	81,642	80,106	79,431	-5.5	-8.5
Campbellton--Miramichi, N.B.	162,253	157,678	156,198	-7.6	-9.4
North Shore, N.S.	158,910	157,947	156,333	-3.3	-10.3
Southern, N.S.	119,825	117,254	115,859	-6.7	-12.0
South Coast--Burin Peninsula, N.L.	38,809	37,755	37,229	-8.3	-14.0
Cape Breton, N.S.	141,910	136,841	134,535	-10.7	-17.0

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

Map 2.1

Population growth rates between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 by economic region (ER), Atlantic provinces



The majority of the ERs in the Atlantic provinces saw their populations decline

The largest population decrease in the Atlantic provinces occurred in the ER of Cape Breton (N.S.), which saw its population decline by approximately 2,300 persons (-17.0 per thousand). The other ERs registering large decreases included South Coast-Burin Peninsula (N.L.) and Southern (N.S.), with annual growth rates of -14.0 per thousand and -12.0 per thousand respectively.

For the rest of this analysis, a rate higher than -1 per thousand and lower than 1 per thousand is considered to be neutral or low. Rates are based on the average population during the period examined. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect trend analysis.

In Canada, the five ERs experiencing the most significant population decreases were located in the Atlantic provinces.

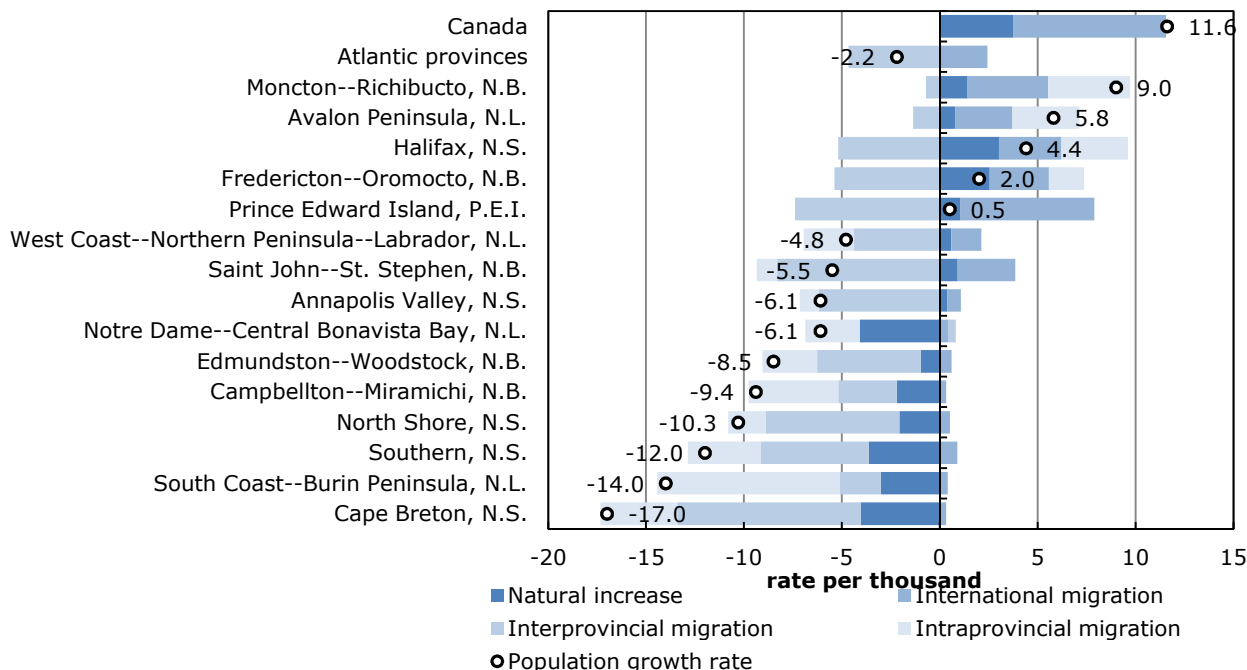
In the Atlantic provinces, the rate of population growth for all fifteen ERs was lower in the most recent period (2012/2013) than in the last five-year period (2008/2013).

Population increases resulting from international migration are often not enough to offset losses due to interprovincial migration

In the Atlantic ERs experiencing population growth, international and intraprovincial migration were the main engines of growth. On the other hand, net losses in internal migration exchange are to blame for the population declines experienced by the ERs. Moreover, the aging population in these ERs results in a higher number of deaths than births, and hence a negative natural increase.

Chart 2.1

Factors of population growth by economic region, Atlantic provinces, 2012/2013



The Halifax (N.S.) ER experienced the strongest natural increase in the Atlantic provinces, with a rate of 3.0 per thousand. Even so, this rate was lower than the rate for Canada as a whole (3.7 per thousand). At the other extreme, beginning in the early 2000s, the ER of Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay (N.L.) has recorded the lowest natural increase (-4.1 per thousand) in Canada.

In the Atlantic provinces, the ER with the highest growth resulting from international migration was Prince Edward Island (6.8 per thousand). In the majority of the Atlantic ERs (8 in 15), international migration remains a marginal growth factor, with negligible increases of 0 to 1 per thousand.

In 13 of the 15 Atlantic ERs, net interprovincial migration was negative, while two other ERs (Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay, N.L. and Moncton-Richibucto, N.B.) experienced similar levels of interprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants. Finally, Cape Breton (N.S.) is the ER that incurred the largest loss with respect to interprovincial migration, with a rate of -9.4 per thousand.

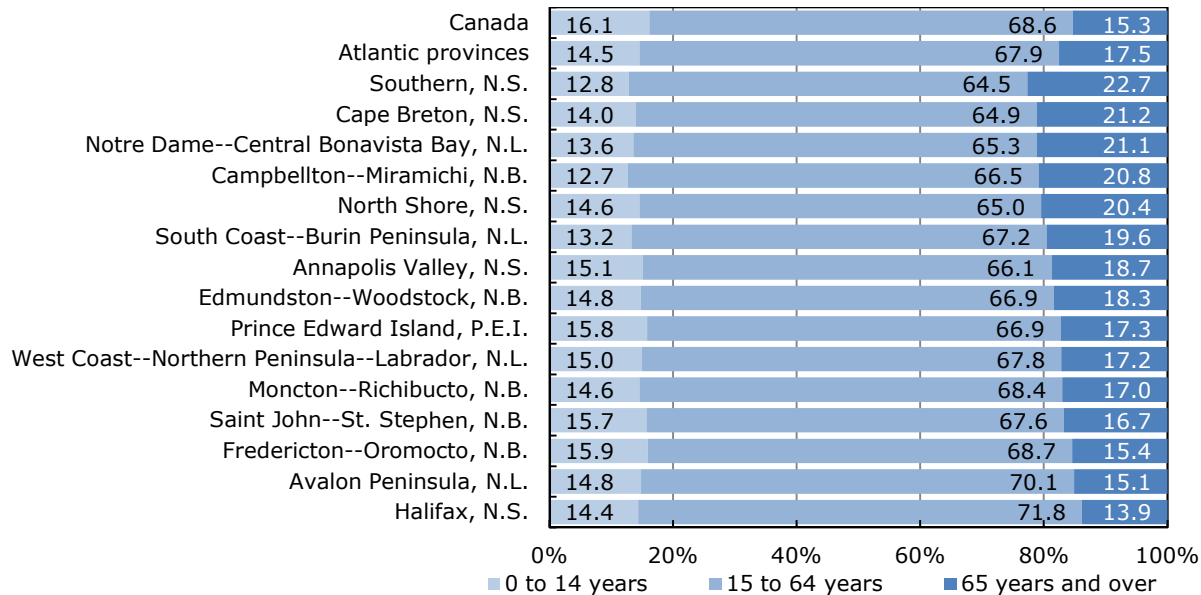
In Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, the gains from intraprovincial migration were concentrated in a single ER: Halifax (N.S.) and Avalon Peninsula (N.L.), with respective increases of 1,400 and 900 persons. In New Brunswick, two ERs posted positive net intraprovincial migrations: Moncton-Richibucto (+900) and Fredericton-Oromocto (+200).

ERs in the Atlantic provinces have an older age structure than in the rest of Canada

On July 1, 2013, 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 13 of the 15 ERs in the four Eastern provinces than in Canada as a whole (15.3%).

Chart 2.2

Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2013



In the Atlantic provinces, the Southern (N.S.) ER had the largest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (22.7%). On the other hand, the Halifax (N.S.) ER was home to the smallest proportion of this older age group (13.9%) in these parts of Canada.

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

The 0-14 age group accounted for 15.9% of the population of the Fredericton-Oromocto (N.B.) 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 (12.7%). On July 1, 2013, Halifax (N.S.) and Fredericton-Oromocto (N.B.) were the only ERs in this part of Canada where the population of the 0-14 age group exceeded that of the 65 and over age group.

Figure 2.1

Population pyramids for the ER with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Southern, N.S.) and the ER with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Fredericton-Oromocto, N.B.), Atlantic provinces, for July 1, 2013

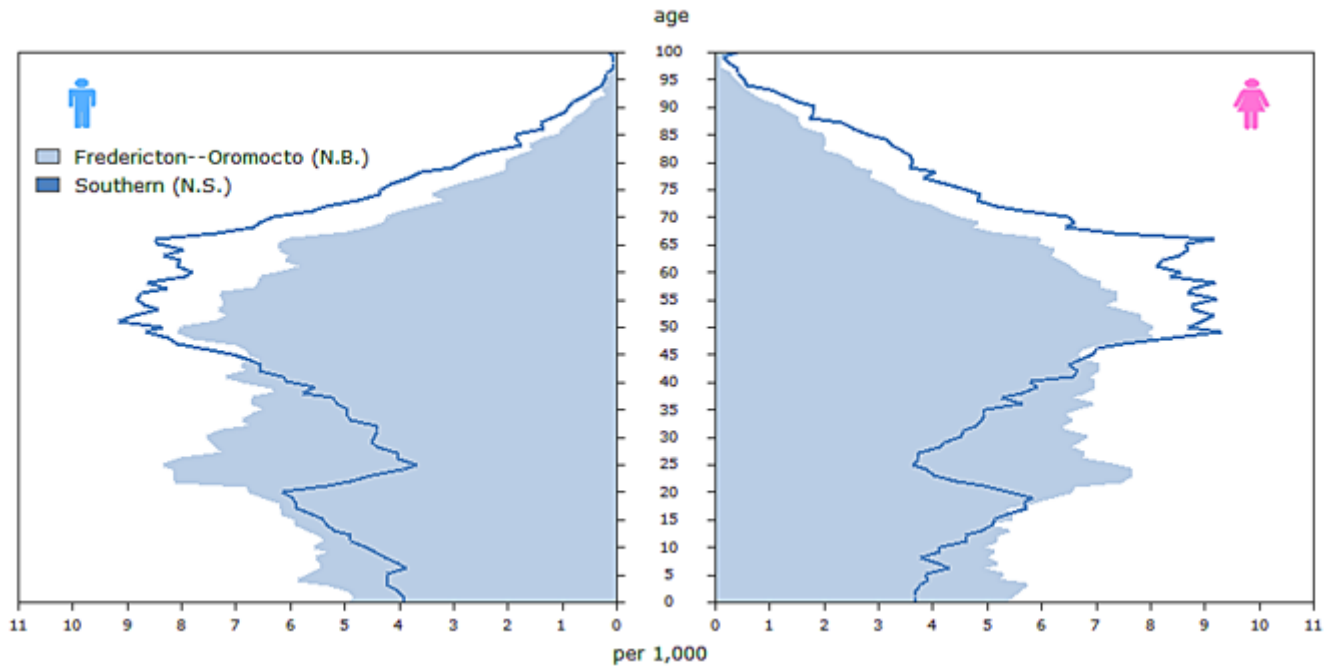


Figure 2.1 compares the ER with the youngest population (Fredericton-Oromocto, N.B.) to the ER with the oldest population (Southern, N.S.) in the Atlantic provinces. The older age structure of the Southern (N.S.) ER is demonstrated by the thickness of the top of its age pyramid, which is wider than that of the Fredericton-Oromocto (N.B.) ER. Also, persons aged 20 to 40 years account for more of the population of Fredericton-Oromocto (N.B.) than of Southern (N.S.). The proportion of young persons aged 0 to 14 years is not predominant in either of the ERs. Nevertheless, Fredericton-Oromocto (N.B.) differs from Southern (N.S.) as Fredericton-Oromocto's (N.B.) younger age group accounts for a larger proportion of its population.

Table 2.2

Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2003 and 2013

	Median age in 2003	Median age in 2013	Variation 2003 / 2013
	years		
Canada	38.0	40.2	2.2
Atlantic provinces	39.4	43.9	4.5
South Coast--Burin Peninsula, N.L.	40.9	48.5	7.6
Campbellton--Miramichi, N.B.	41.1	48.6	7.5
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista Bay, N.L.	41.6	48.4	6.9
Southern, N.S.	42.3	49.1	6.8
Edmundston--Woodstock, N.B.	39.7	45.9	6.2
Cape Breton, N.S.	41.8	47.7	5.9
North Shore, N.S.	41.0	46.6	5.6
West Coast--Northern Peninsula--Labrador, N.L.	39.2	44.7	5.4
Annapolis Valley, N.S.	40.0	45.3	5.3
Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.	38.7	43.1	4.4
Saint John--St. Stephen, N.B.	38.8	42.9	4.1
Avalon Peninsula, N.L.	38.3	41.5	3.3
Moncton--Richibucto, N.B.	39.4	42.5	3.1
Fredericton--Oromocto, N.B.	37.5	40.2	2.7
Halifax, N.S.	37.1	39.6	2.5

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, 2003 and July 1, 2013, the change in median age in each of the 15 ERs exceeded the national average (+2.2 years). This trend reflects the faster and more generalized aging of the ERs in the Atlantic provinces compared with the rest of Canada.

In the Atlantic provinces, population aging was most rapid in the ER of South Coast-Burin Peninsula (N.L.). This ER was also home to the largest age increase in Canada, with the median age raising from 40.9 to 48.5 between 2003 and 2013, a difference of 7.6 years. The ER of Halifax (N.S.) recorded the most modest increase in median age in the Atlantic provinces, with a 2.5 year increase over the past 10 years.

Regional portrait: Quebec

ERs located North of Montreal posted the strongest population increases in Quebec

Between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013, the strongest population increases occurred in the ERs of Laval (12.5 per thousand), Laurentides (12.5 per thousand) and Lanaudière (12.2 per thousand). Apart from these three ERs, the population growth rates of the remaining ERs in Quebec did not exceed the national average (11.6 per thousand). On July 1, 2013, the Laval ER had a population of 417,300, the Laurentides ER had a population of 581,000 and the Lanaudière ER, a population of 488,900.

Among Quebec's five fastest growing ERs in 2012/2013, Nord-du-Québec (10.9 per thousand) was the only ER that was not located in the surroundings of Montreal.

On July 1, 2013, the Montreal ER had a population of 1,960,000, accounting for 24% of Quebec's total population.

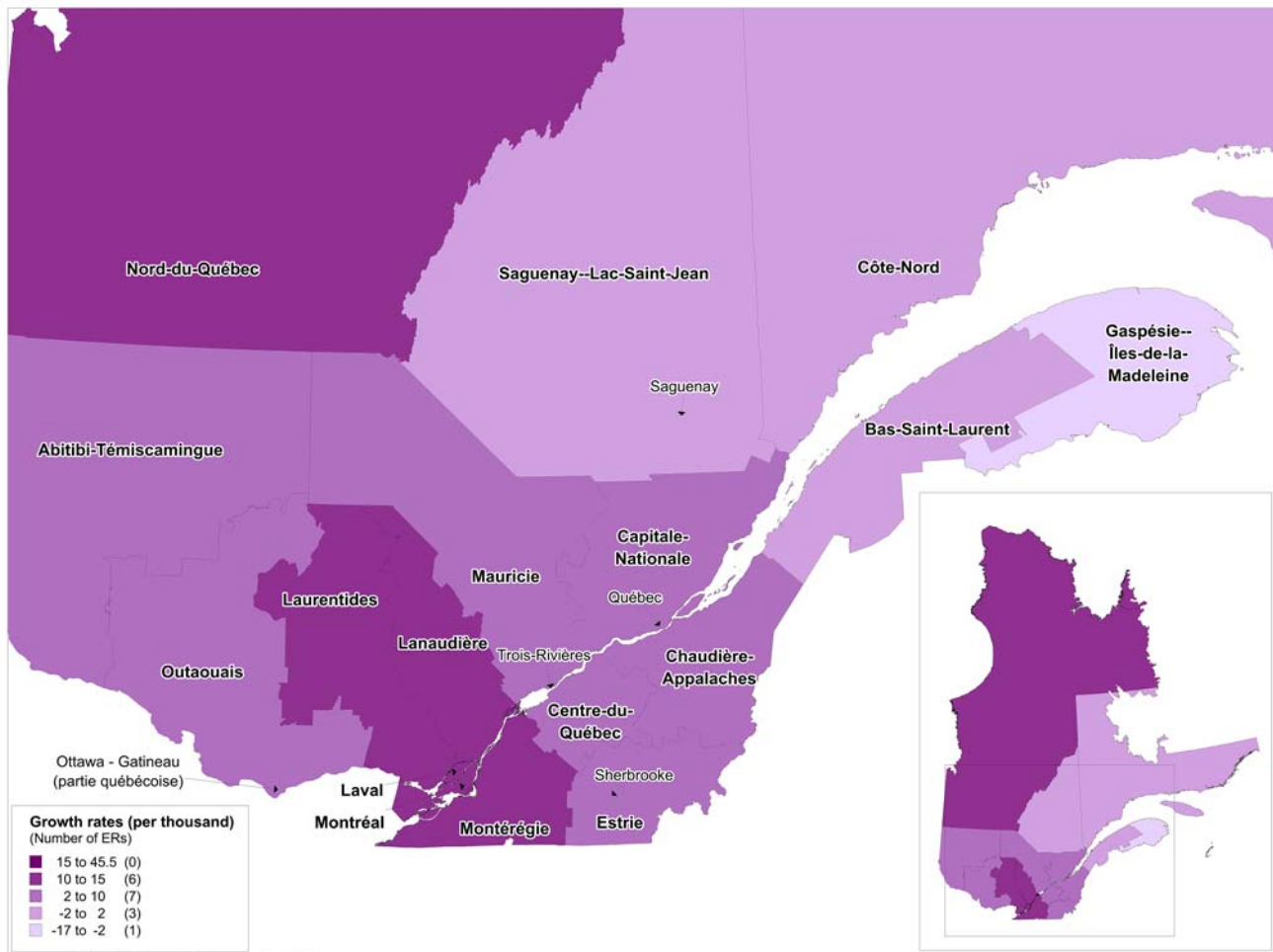
Table 2.3

Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Quebec, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2013 and July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2008	2012	2013	2008/2013	2012/2013
	number			per thousand	
Canada	33,245,773	34,754,312	35,158,304	11.2	11.6
Quebec	7,761,504	8,084,059	8,155,334	9.9	8.8
Laval, Que.	385,431	412,128	417,304	15.9	12.5
Laurentides, Que.	539,250	573,777	580,966	14.9	12.5
Lanaudière, Que.	453,407	482,989	488,927	15.1	12.2
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	41,349	43,523	43,999	12.4	10.9
Monterégie, Que.	1,417,137	1,483,578	1,499,088	11.2	10.4
Montréal, Que.	1,873,176	1,940,286	1,959,987	9.1	10.1
Outaouais, Que.	355,285	377,725	381,200	14.1	9.2
Capitale-Nationale, Que.	683,732	718,593	725,095	11.7	9.0
Centre-du-Québec, Que.	229,753	237,436	239,245	8.1	7.6
Estrie, Que.	305,217	316,010	318,350	8.4	7.4
Chaudière-Appalaches, Que.	403,369	416,396	418,704	7.5	5.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Que.	145,458	147,319	147,931	3.4	4.1
Mauricie, Que.	262,666	265,986	266,542	2.9	2.1
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Que.	274,829	277,724	278,069	2.3	1.2
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Que.	201,255	201,054	201,091	-0.2	0.2
Côte-Nord, Que.	95,469	95,597	95,552	0.2	-0.5
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	94,721	93,938	93,284	-3.1	-7.0

Map 2.2

Population growth rates between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 by economic region, Quebec



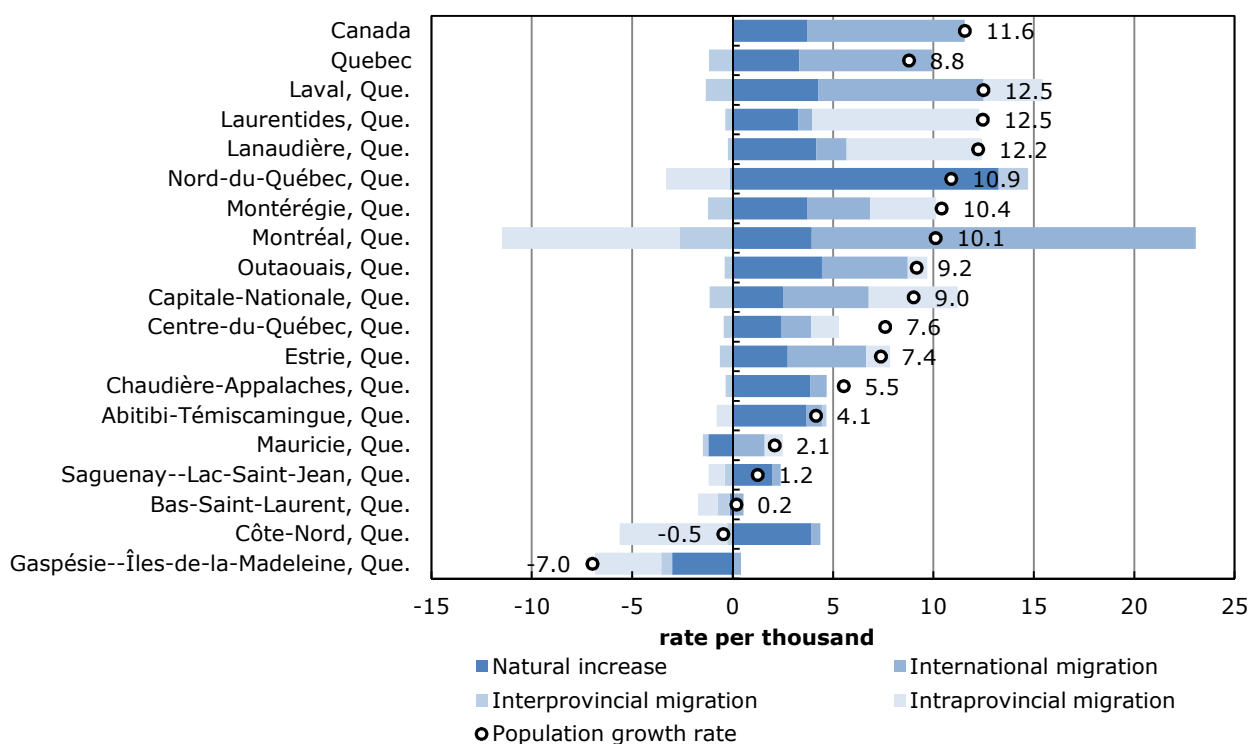
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine saw its population shrink during the last year

Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine was the only ER in Quebec to have experienced a significant population decline in 2012/2013. During the last year, this ER saw a drop of 700 persons (-7.0 per thousand) and had a population of 93,300 on July 1, 2013. Moreover, the population of two other Quebec ERs remained fairly stable during the same period, namely Côte-Nord (-0.5 per thousand) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (0.2 per thousand).

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

In Quebec, international migration was the main engine of population growth in some ERs, while net intraprovincial migration and natural increase were responsible for population increases in the remaining ERs. Interprovincial migration was a minor growth factor in all Quebec ERs.

Chart 2.3
Factors of population growth by economic region, Quebec, 2012/2013



Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

The ER of Nord-du-Québec stood out sharply from the sixteen other Quebec ERs because of its strong natural increase. Recording a higher number of births than deaths, the ER of Nord-du-Québec posted the strongest natural increase rate (13.3 per thousand) in Quebec. The number of births exceeded that of deaths in most other Quebec ERs, except Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Mauricie. These two ERs registered natural increase rates of -3.0 per thousand and -1.2 per thousand respectively.

The ER of Montreal stood out from other Quebec ERs because of its strong international migration rate (19.1 per thousand), the highest of all ERs in Canada. The Montreal ER had a net international migration of 37,300, which accounted for 69% of the total international migration growth in Quebec. In this province, the second highest increase coming from international migration was registered in the Laval ER (8.2 per thousand, for a net international migration of 3,400).

The majority of the ERs in Quebec recorded negative net interprovincial migration levels. However, the impact of this factor remained marginal, with two-thirds of Quebec ERs registering net interprovincial growth rates between -1 and 0 per thousand. In Quebec, the ER of Montreal posted the lowest net interprovincial migration (-2.6 per thousand), incurring a drop of 5,100 persons.

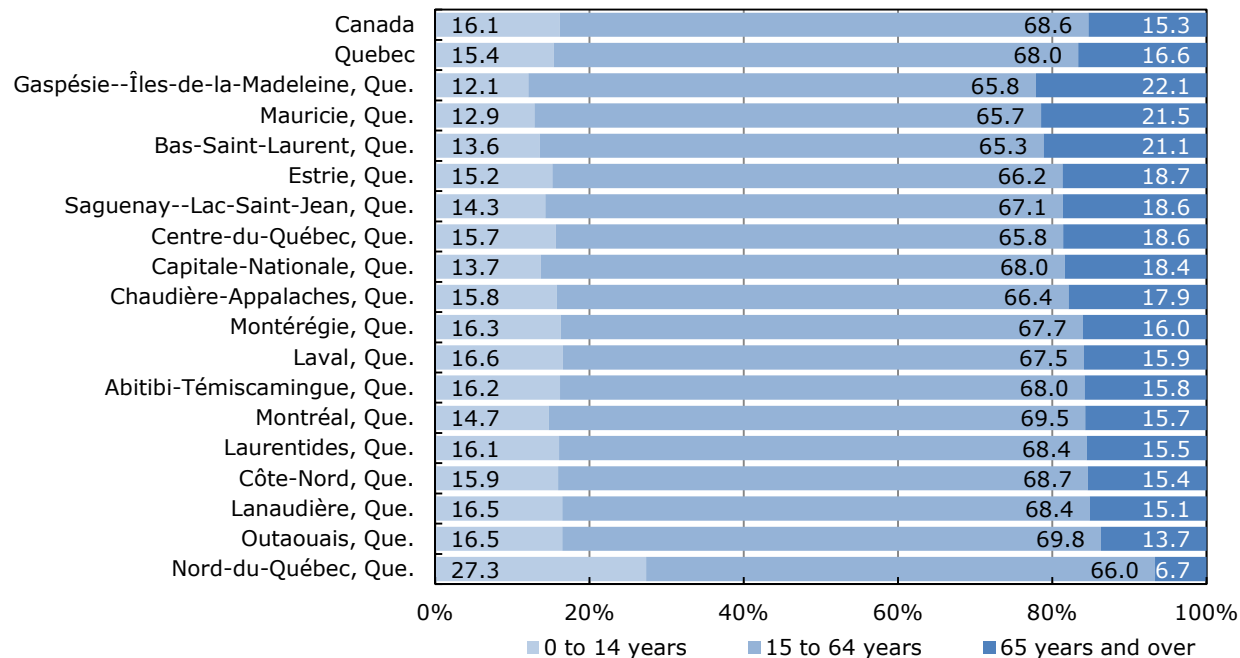
The ER of Laurentides experienced the strongest net intraprovincial migration level in Quebec, recording an increase of 4,800 persons (8.3 per thousand). Conversely, the ER of Montreal recorded the largest population decline resulting from net intraprovincial migration in Quebec, losing 17,300 persons, which accounted for a rate of -8.9 per thousand.

Quebec ERs were among the oldest in Canada... but there are some exceptions

In Quebec, the age structure of most ERs were older compared to the country as a whole. Nord-du-Québec, Outaouais and Lanaudière were the only ERs in Quebec to have younger populations than Canada. More precisely, they all had a lower proportion of persons aged 65 years and over and a higher proportion of persons aged 0-14 years than the national average.

Chart 2.4

Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Quebec, July 1, 2013



Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine stood out from the other Quebec ERs, having the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (22.1%) in the province on of July 1, 2013. Moreover, this ER had the smallest proportion of persons aged 0-14 years (12.1%). Conversely, the ER of Nord-du-Québec was home to the largest proportion of persons aged 0-14 years (27.3%) and had the lowest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (6.7%) in Quebec.

Figure 2.2

Population pyramids for the ER with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine) and the ER with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Nord-du-Québec), Quebec, for July 1, 2013

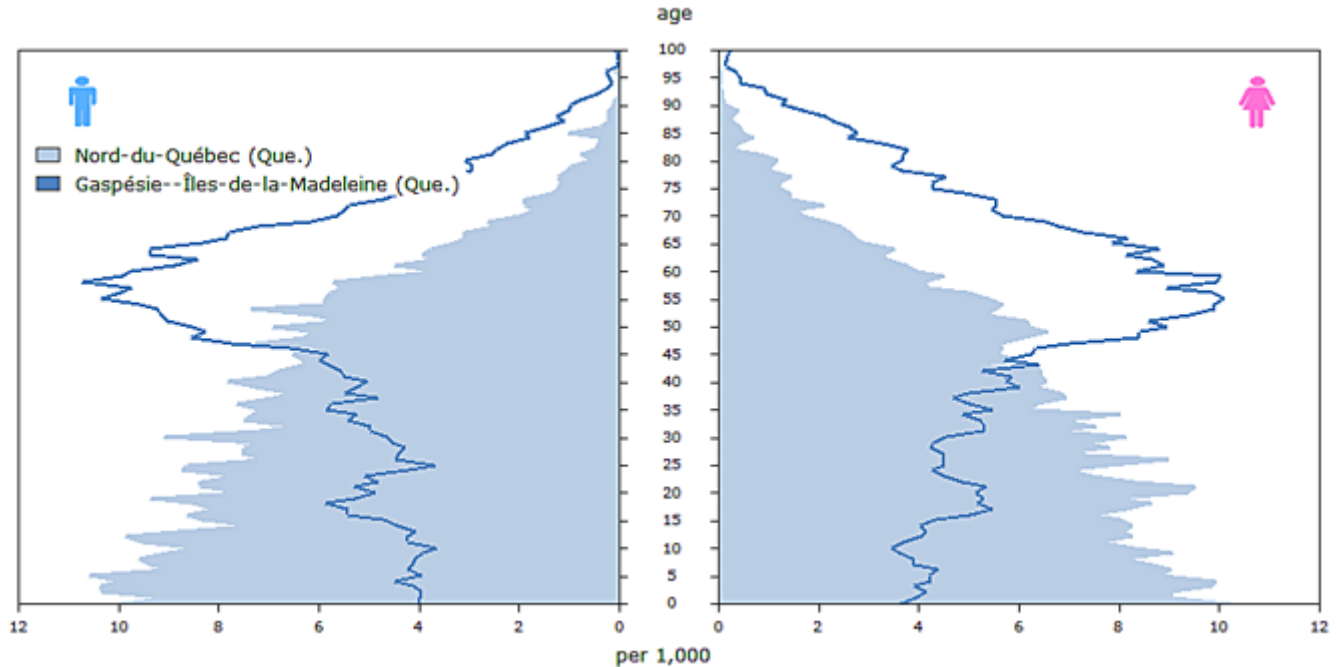


Figure 2.2 compares the ER with the oldest population (Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine) to the ER with the youngest population (Nord-du-Québec), in Quebec. The very wide base of the pyramid for the Nord-du-Québec ER shows the large number of young people within its population. In this ER, persons aged 0 to 4 years accounted for the largest five-year age group, similar to persons aged 55 to 59 years accounting for the largest group in the ER of Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

Table 2.4

Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Quebec, July 1, 2003 and 2013

	Median age in 2003	Median age in 2013	Variation 2003 / 2013
	years		
Canada	38.0	40.2	2.2
Quebec	39.3	41.6	2.3
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	43.5	50.1	6.6
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Que.	42.5	48.2	5.7
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Que.	40.8	45.6	4.9
Mauricie, Que.	43.1	47.9	4.8
Côte-Nord, Que.	38.8	43.0	4.2
Centre-du-Québec, Que.	39.9	43.7	3.9
Chaudière-Appalaches, Que.	39.7	43.5	3.8
Estrie, Que.	39.9	43.4	3.5
Laurentides, Que.	38.9	42.4	3.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Que.	38.9	42.3	3.4
Montréal, Que.	39.1	41.7	2.6
Outaouais, Que.	38.0	40.4	2.4
Lanaudière, Que.	39.2	41.6	2.3
Capitale-Nationale, Que.	40.9	42.9	2.0
Laval, Que.	39.1	40.8	1.7
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	27.8	28.9	1.2
Montréal, Que.	38.2	38.7	0.5

Fast population aging in Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine drive 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, 2003 and July 1, 2013, median age raised from 43.5 years to 50.1 years, a difference of 6.6 years. In Canada, this is the first time that the median age of an ER exceeds the symbolic threshold of 50 years.

Population aging was faster in 13 out of 17 Quebec ERs than in the rest of Canada. The only ERs with smaller increases in median age than that of Canada were Capitale-Nationale, Laval, Nord-du-Québec and Montréal. The ER of Montreal posted the lowest increase in median age in Quebec (+0.5 year between 2003 and 2013).

Regional portrait: Ontario

Ontario ERs with the highest increases include large urban centers

Among Ontario's economic regions, the ER of Toronto registered the highest population increase (14.2 per thousand) between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013. Toronto's growth rate was followed by those of the Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie (10.9 per thousand) ER and the Ottawa (8.0 per thousand) ER.

With an increase of 88,400 persons during the last year, the ER of Toronto was home to 6,261,200 inhabitants on July 1, 2013, the equivalent of 46% of Ontario's population. Further, the ERs of Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie and Ottawa included 1,285,500 inhabitants and 1,308,300 inhabitants respectively. These two ERs are the third and fourth most populated in Ontario, following Toronto and Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula (1,432,600 inhabitants).

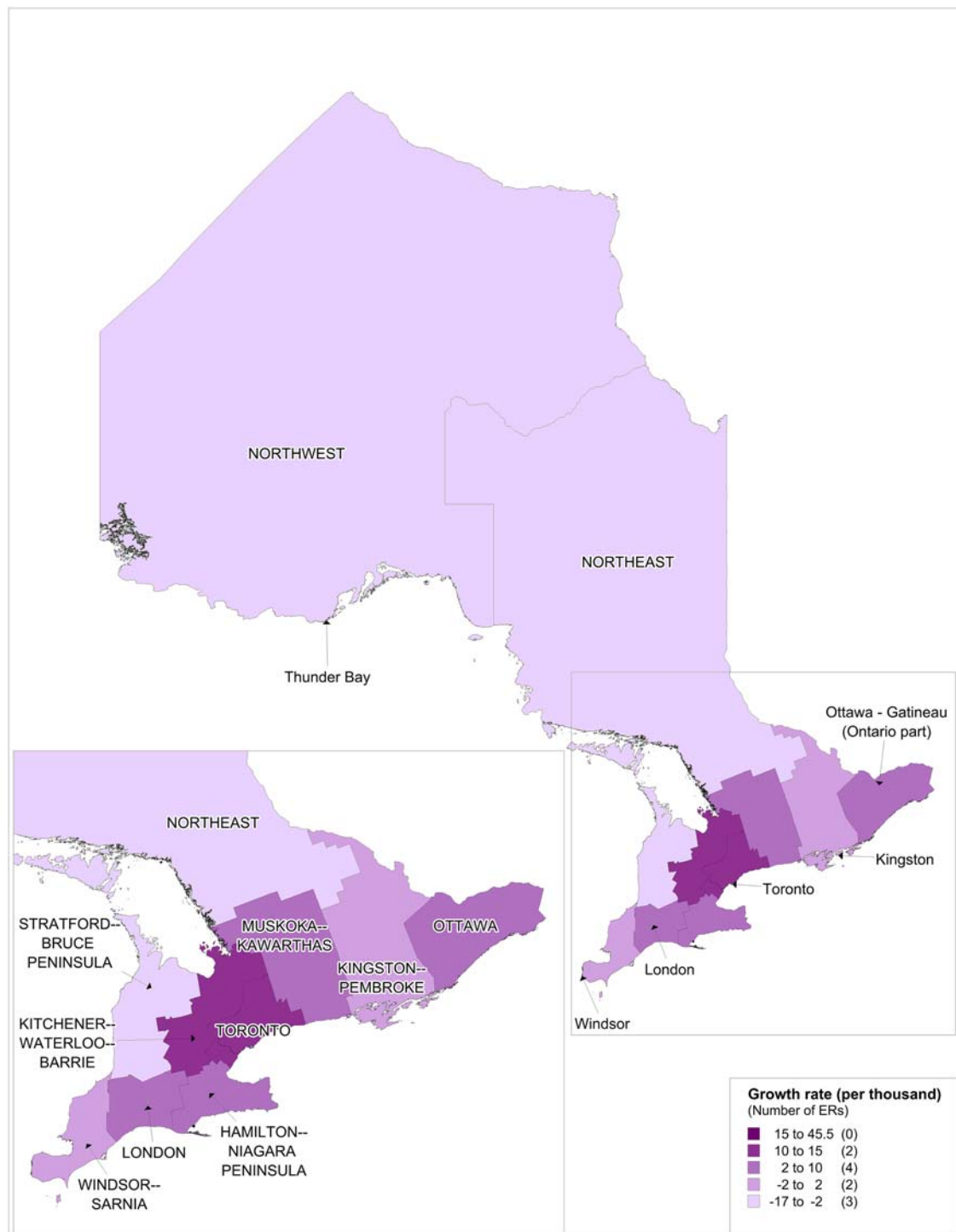
Table 2.5

Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Ontario, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2013 and July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2008	2012	2013	2008/2013	2012/2013
	number			per thousand	
Canada	33,245,773	34,754,312	35,158,304	11.2	11.6
Ontario	12,882,625	13,411,994	13,537,994	9.9	9.4
Toronto, Ont.	5,807,554	6,172,728	6,261,167	15.0	14.2
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie, Ont.	1,222,007	1,271,557	1,285,481	10.1	10.9
Ottawa, Ont.	1,237,349	1,297,788	1,308,274	11.1	8.0
London, Ont.	641,152	657,654	662,854	6.7	7.9
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula, Ont.	1,384,026	1,422,996	1,432,593	6.9	6.7
Muskoka--Kawartha, Ont.	374,289	378,194	379,926	3.0	4.6
Kingston--Pembroke, Ont.	458,845	466,671	467,083	3.6	0.9
Windsor--Sarnia, Ont.	645,103	638,471	638,078	-2.2	-0.6
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula, Ont.	300,441	299,841	299,218	-0.8	-2.1
Northwest, Ont.	241,069	240,396	239,773	-1.1	-2.6
Northeast, Ont.	570,790	565,698	563,547	-2.6	-3.8

Map 2.3

Population growth rates between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 by economic region, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

The population of the two Northern ERs in Ontario decreased over the last period

The biggest population decrease for an ER in Ontario happened in the Northeast, and registered a loss of about 2,200 inhabitants (-3.8 per thousand) between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013. Northwestern and Stratford-Bruce Peninsula are two other ERs in Ontario that have witnessed a significant decrease in population, with annual growth rates reaching -2.6 per thousand and -2.1 per thousand respectively.

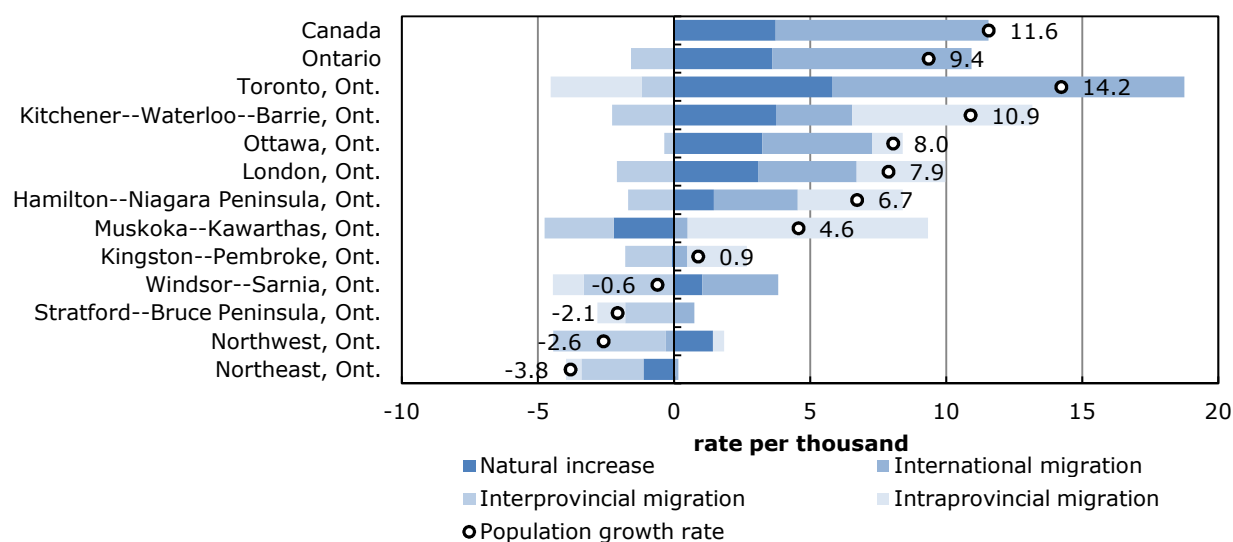
Over the last five years, the population growth rate has slowed down in most of Ontario's ERs (7 out of 11). For example, between 2012 and 2013, the Ottawa ER reached a population growth rate of 8.0 per thousand, which is much lower than the average annual growth rate observed over the last five years (11.1 per thousand). However in other Ontario ERs, like that of Muskoka-Kawarths, growth rates increased over the last five years. In fact, its population increased at a rate of 4.6 per thousand between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013, while its annual growth rate over the last five years was 3.0 per thousand.

Population mobility is an influencing factor of growth in most of Ontario's ERs

In Ontario, among the ERs having registered a population growth between 2012 and 2013, international and intraprovincial migration were the main drivers of growth. ERs having experienced population losses over the last year can largely attribute these losses to interprovincial migration.

Chart 2.5

Factors of population growth by economic region, Ontario, 2012/2013



Also, in this province, the ER of Toronto recorded the highest level of population growth resulting from natural growth. With 69,300 births versus 33,200 deaths, the natural growth rate in the ER of Toronto reached 5.8 per thousand. On the other hand, the ER of Muskoka-Kawarths registered the lowest natural growth rate in Ontario (-2.2 per thousand).

The ER of Toronto has also distinguished itself with regards to international migration. Moreover, Toronto's main growth influence, international migration, reached the highest level (13.0 per thousand) in Ontario. Toronto's net international migration reached 80,500 and represented 82 % of the province's growth due to international migration. Conversely, international migration only contributed slightly to the growth of 5 out of the 11 ERs in Ontario, with rates varying between -0.3 and 0.7 per thousand.

Between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013, none of the 11 ERs in Ontario reached positive net interprovincial migration values. Moreover, in this province, the highest population decrease due to interprovincial migration was found in the Northwestern ER (-4.1 per thousand) and resulted in a loss of about 1,000 persons. Between 2012 and 2013, Ottawa was the only ER to have a relatively balanced net interprovincial migration.

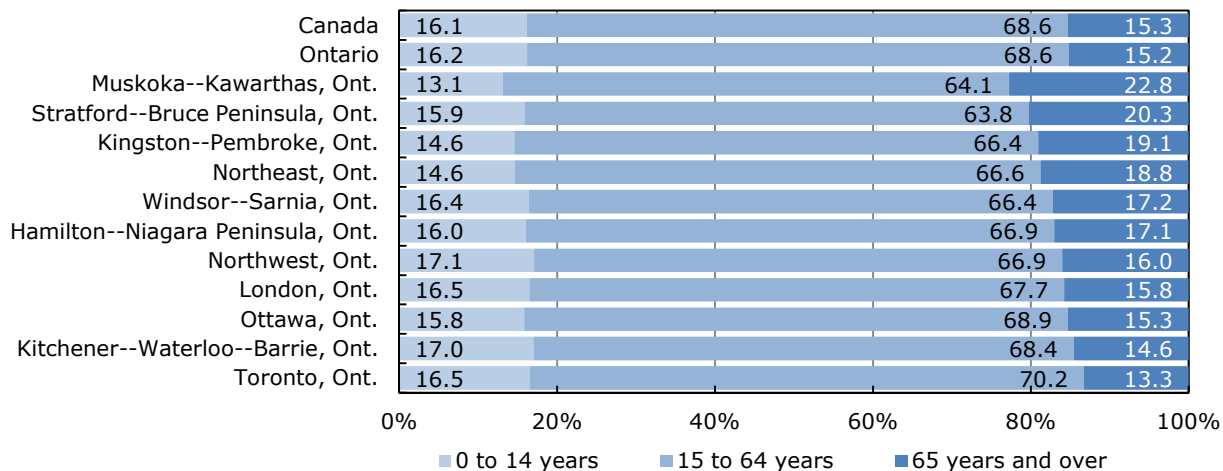
Intraprovincial migration contributed significantly to the growth of the ERs of Muskoka-Kawarthas and Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie. These two ERs showed the strongest intraprovincial migration rates in Ontario, with rates of 8.8 per thousand and 6.6 per thousand respectively. At the other end of the spectrum, with a rate of -3.3 per thousand, the ER of Toronto showed the highest intraprovincial migration loss for Ontario, a net drop of 20,700 persons.

An uneven age distribution by ERs in Ontario

Generally, the age structure in Ontario is very similar to the national average, but not all ERs present the same profile. As of July 1, 2013, the ERs of Toronto and Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie were the only ones where the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years old was higher than the Canadian average, and the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over, was lower than the Canadian average.

Chart 2.6

Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Ontario, July 1, 2013



On July 1, 2013, the ER of Toronto included the smallest portion of persons aged 65 years and over in Ontario (13.3%). On the contrary, the ER of Muskoka-Kawarthas was inhabited by the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and over (22.8%) in Ontario and in Canada. This ER also had the lowest relative proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years old (13.1%) in Ontario. Finally, the highest proportion of persons aged less than 15 years old was found in the Northwestern ER (17.1%).

Figure 2.3

Population pyramids for the ER with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Muskoka-Kawarthas) and the ER with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Northwest), Ontario, for July 1, 2013

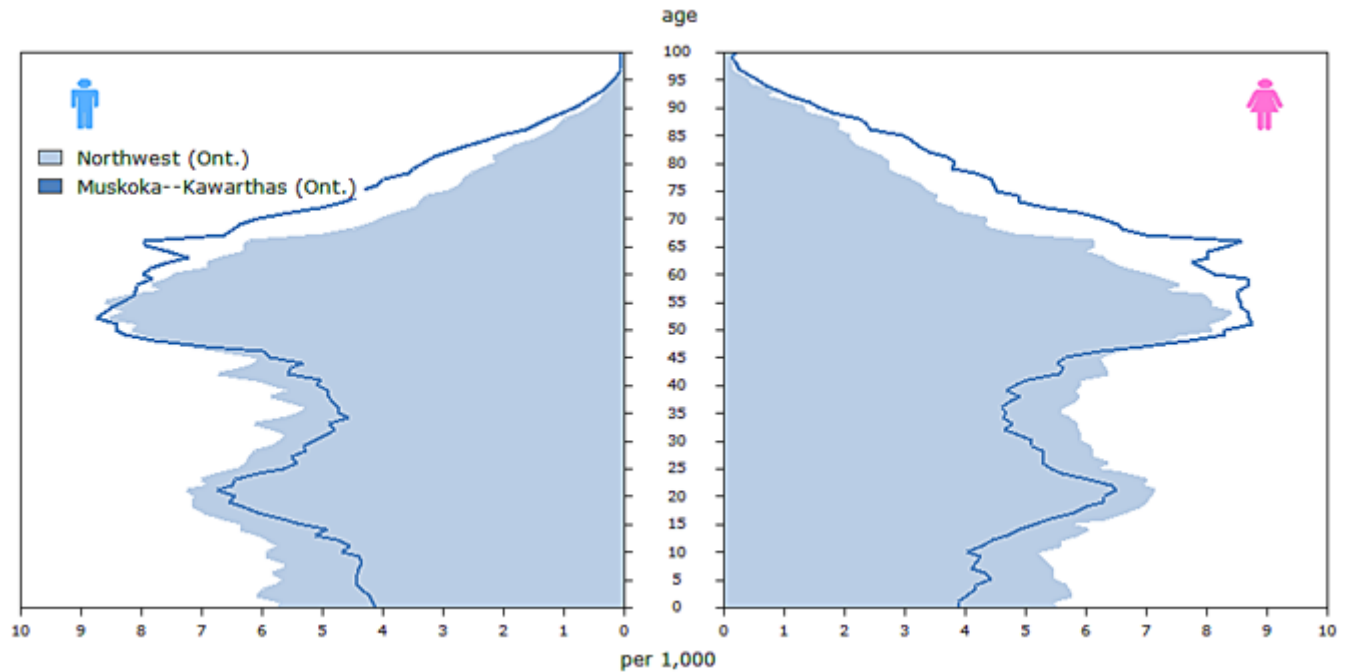


Figure 2.3 compares the ER with the youngest population (Northwestern) to the ER with the oldest population (Muskoka-Kawarthas), in Ontario. Although the differences in the age pyramids of these two ERs are minimal, it is noticeable that persons aged 65 years and over account for a much larger part of the population in the ER of Muskoka-Kawarthas than in the ER of Northwestern. In fact, the top of the Muskoka-Kawarthas' pyramid is wider, whereas the base is somewhat narrow. While a good proportion of the population of the Northwestern ER is aged 50 years and over, the younger age groups form a more substantial portion of the pyramid.

Table 2.6

Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Ontario, July 1, 2003 and 2013

	Median age in 2003	Median age in 2013	Variation 2003 / 2013
	years		
Canada	38.0	40.2	2.2
Ontario	37.4	40.3	2.8
Muskoka--Kawartha, Ont.	42.3	48.4	6.1
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula, Ont.	40.7	45.4	4.8
Windsor--Sarnia, Ont.	37.6	42.2	4.7
Northeast, Ont.	40.6	45.0	4.4
Kingston--Pembroke, Ont.	39.9	44.1	4.2
Northwest, Ont.	37.9	41.5	3.7
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula, Ont.	38.7	41.8	3.2
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie, Ont.	36.5	39.6	3.1
Ottawa, Ont.	37.9	40.7	2.8
London, Ont.	37.2	39.9	2.7
Toronto, Ont.	36.3	38.6	2.3

The population is aging faster in Ontario's ERs than in the country as a whole

The highest increase in median age over the last decade (2003-2013) occurred in the ER of Muskoka-Kawartha (+6.1 years). While the median age for this population was 42.3 years on July 1, 2003, it reached 48.4 years on July 1, 2013, the highest value in Ontario. The aging rate of the population grew twice as fast as the national average (+2.2 years) in three Ontario ERs: Stratford-Bruce Peninsula (+4.8 years), Windsor-Sarnia (+4.7 years) and Northeastern (+4.4 years).

The Toronto, London and Ottawa ERs experienced the slowest aging growth rate in Ontario, with their median ages increasing by 2.3 years, 2.7 years and 2.8 years respectively. These increases, although modest for the province, are slightly higher than the increases observed for all of Canada.

Regional portrait: Prairies²

Alberta ERs post the strongest population increases in Canada

In the Prairies, between 2012 and 2013, the strongest population increase occurred in the ER of Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake (Alta.) (45.5 per thousand). This was also the largest annual population growth rate recorded out of any of the 76 Canadian ERs since the early 2000s. Between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013, the second and third largest population increases—not only in the Prairies but also in Canada as a whole—occurred in the ERs of Calgary (Alta.) (41.4 per thousand) and Edmonton (Alta.) (35.8 per thousand).

The ERs in the Prairies stood out sharply 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 Prairies. Of these, six were in Alberta and the other two in Saskatchewan.

Table 2.7

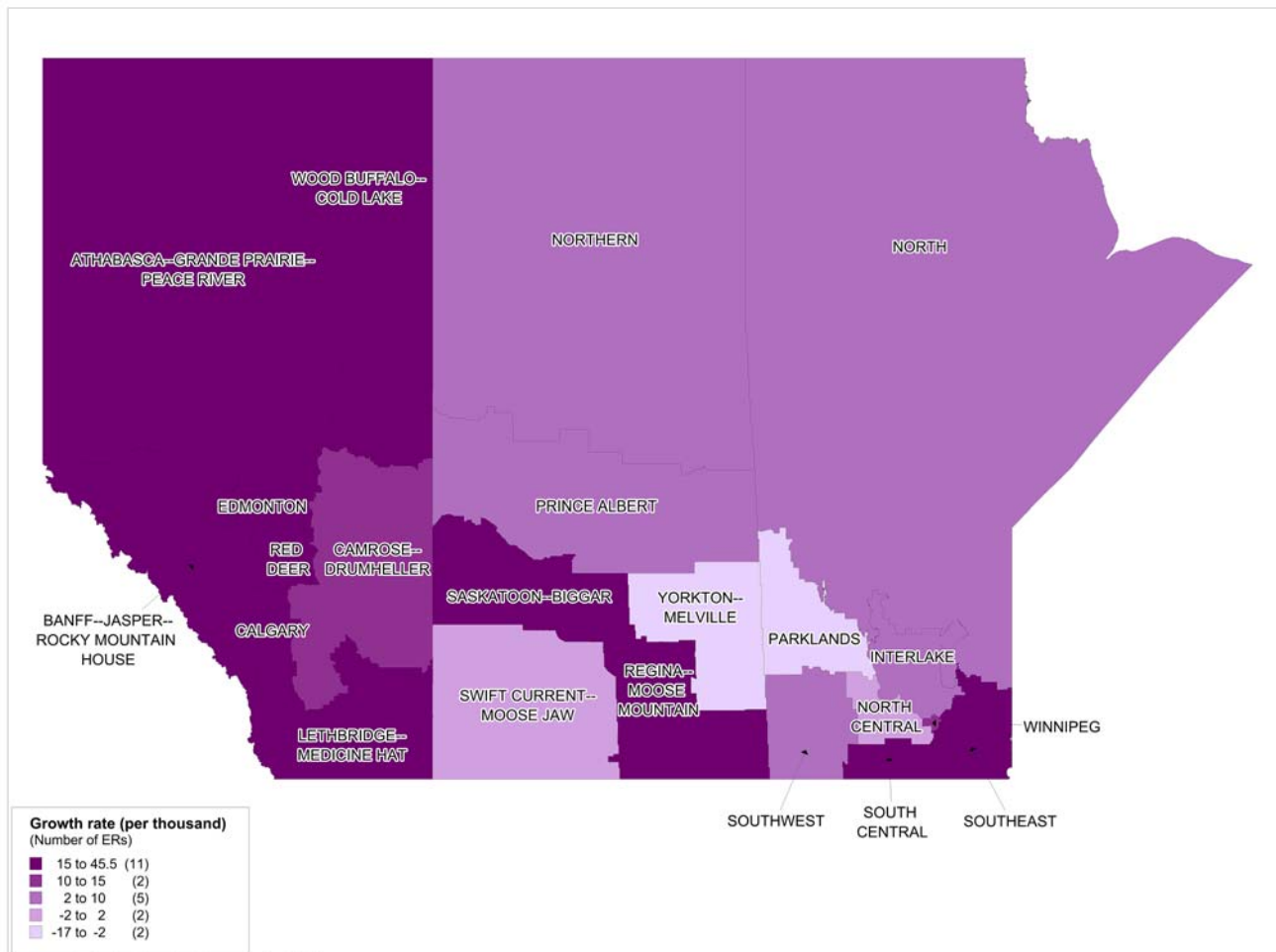
Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, Prairies, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2013 and July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2008	2012	2013	2008/2013	2012/2013
	number			per thousand	
Canada	33,245,773	34,754,312	35,158,304	11.2	11.6
Prairies	5,810,875	6,226,317	6,398,392	19.2	27.3
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake, Alta.	130,422	144,915	151,656	30.1	45.5
Calgary, Alta.	1,277,137	1,409,064	1,468,689	27.9	41.4
Edmonton, Alta.	1,175,571	1,285,093	1,331,903	24.9	35.8
Red Deer, Alta.	189,649	201,478	208,330	18.8	33.4
Saskatoon--Biggar, Sask.	306,931	339,534	350,457	26.5	31.7
Regina--Moose Mountain, Sask.	284,525	309,048	317,246	21.7	26.2
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace River, Alta.	258,482	267,477	273,742	11.5	23.2
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat, Alta.	275,422	286,640	292,226	11.8	19.3
Southeast, Man.	100,706	108,468	110,509	18.6	18.6
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	88,653	89,983	91,554	6.4	17.3
South Central, Man.	58,412	62,883	63,910	18.0	16.2
Winnipeg, Man.	660,825	692,612	702,714	12.3	14.5
Camrose--Drumheller, Alta.	200,419	204,089	206,974	6.4	14.0
Northern, Sask.	36,212	38,651	38,999	14.8	9.0
Southwest, Man.	107,243	111,646	112,530	9.6	7.9
Interlake, Man.	89,457	91,372	92,078	5.8	7.7
Prince Albert, Sask.	202,683	211,055	212,593	9.5	7.3
North, Man.	89,229	91,844	92,453	7.1	6.6
Swift Current--Moose Jaw, Sask.	101,628	102,860	102,917	2.5	0.6
North Central, Man.	48,707	49,072	49,081	1.5	0.2
Yorkton--Melville, Sask.	85,367	86,398	86,091	1.7	-3.6
Parklands, Man.	43,195	42,135	41,740	-6.9	-9.4

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

Map 2.4

Population growth rates between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 by economic region, Prairies



Only two Prairie ERs saw their population shrink

Although most of the fastest growing Canadian ERs are located in the Prairies, two of these ERs experienced population loss during the 2012/2013 period. The Parklands (Man.) ER recorded a decrease of 400 persons (-9.4 per thousand) while the Yorkton-Melville (Sask.) ER saw a drop of 300 persons (-3.6 per thousand).

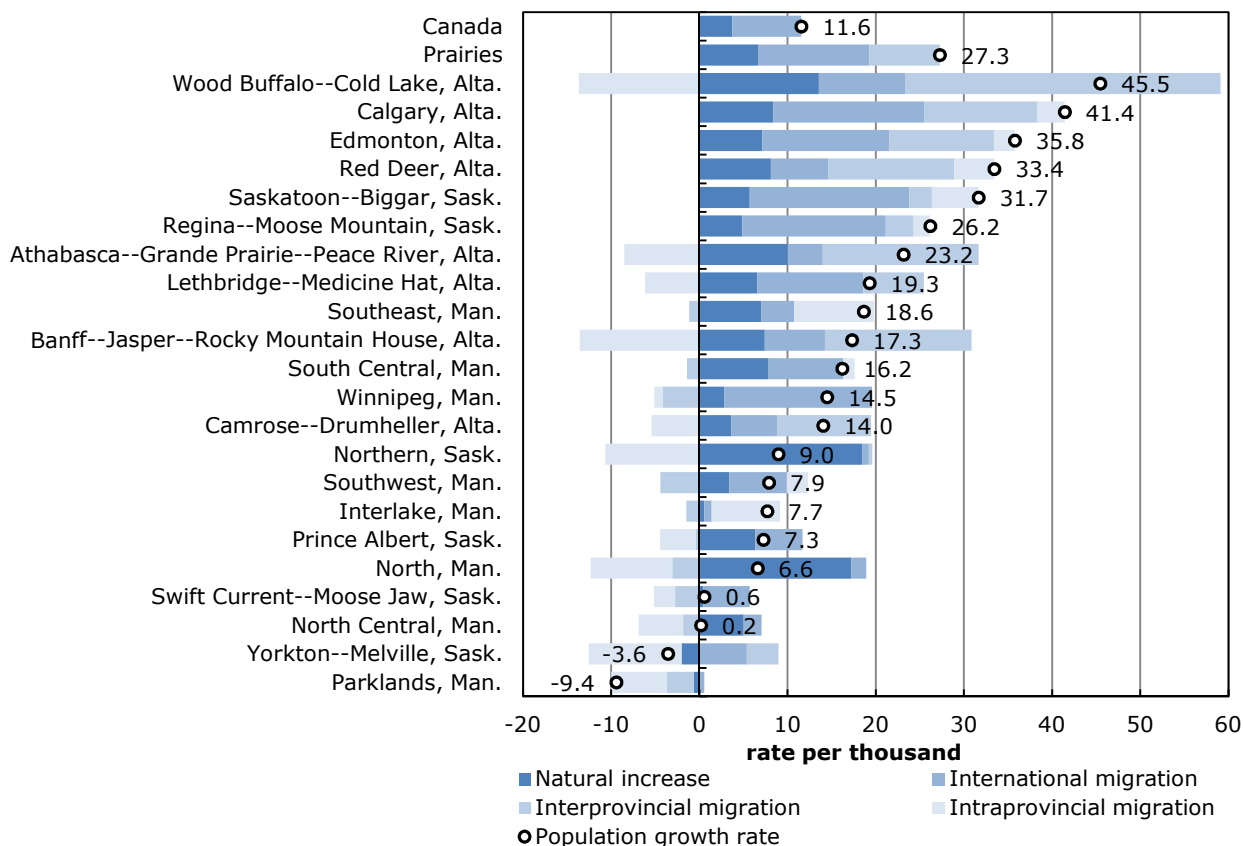
The pace of recent population growth (in the period 2012/2013) for all eight Alberta ERs was more rapid than the previous five-year period's annual average. Also, all Alberta ERs registered their strongest increase this period in comparison to the past five years. Conversely, for the Saskatchewan and Manitoba ERs not including a CMA, the recent figures indicate that growth has slowed compared with the previous five-year period's annual average.

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

In the Prairies, the ERs showing the strongest growth can attribute a large portion of their population increase to international and interprovincial migration. The ERs with negative or low growth can be distinguished by their negative net intraprovincial migration.

Chart 2.7

Factors of population growth by economic region, Prairies, 2012/2013



In 15 of the 22 ERs in the Prairies, the rate of natural increase was above the national average (3.7 per thousand). With 900 births and 200 deaths, the Northern ER (Sask.) had the highest rate of natural increase (18.5 per thousand) in the Prairies. By contrast, Yorkton-Melville (Sask.) is the only Prairie ER where the rate of natural increase (-2.0 per thousand) generated a decrease in population.

With regard to international migration, the ER of Saskatoon-Biggar (Sask.) reached the highest growth rate (18.1 per thousand) in the Prairies. Elsewhere in the Prairies, the rate of net international migration exceeded 10 per thousand in five other ERs, where net international migration was considered the main lever of population growth. Net international migration rates reached 17.1 per thousand in Calgary (Alta.), 16.8 per thousand in Winnipeg (Man.), 16.3 per thousand in Regina-Moose Mountain (Sask.), 14.4 per thousand in Edmonton (Alta.) and 12.0 per thousand in Lethbridge-Medicine Hat (Alta.).

Interprovincial migration played a leading role in the growth of a number of Prairie ERs, especially in Alberta. Between 2012 and 2013, the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake (Alta.) ER had the highest rate of net interprovincial migration (35.7 per thousand) in the Prairies and in Canada. Historically, this ER has always recorded the highest rate of net interprovincial migration, with the last period's (2012/2013) rate reaching its highest level since the early 2000s. The impact of interprovincial migration is quite different in Manitoba, where all eight ERs recorded negative net interprovincial migration levels.

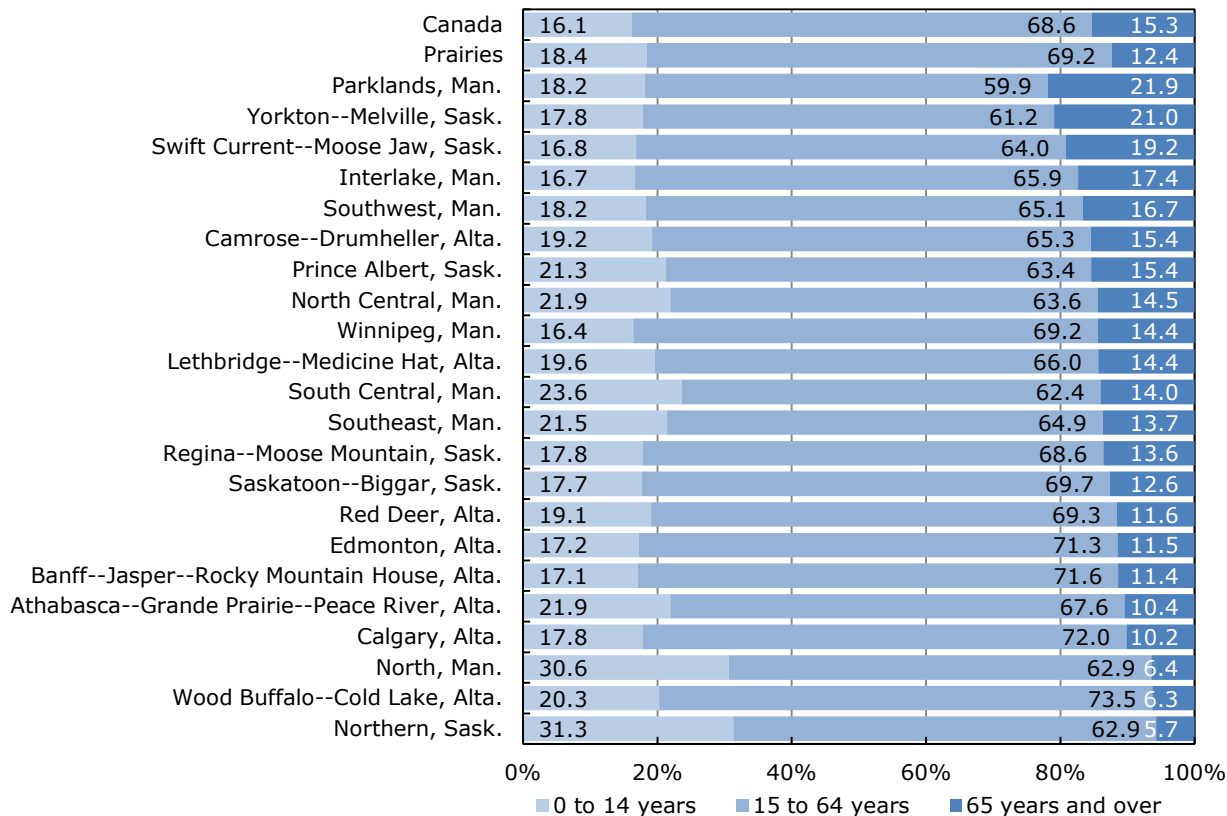
Although the population of the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake (Alta.) ER grew at a record pace, its rate of net intraprovincial migration (-13.7 per thousand) was the lowest in the Prairies and in Canada. The Southeast (Man.) and Interlake (Man.) ERs, with rates reaching 9.0 per thousand and 7.8 per thousand respectively, registered the highest levels of intraprovincial migration in the Prairies.

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

On July 1, 2013, the Prairie ERs had a 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. Next, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over was below the Canadian average in the majority of the ERs. Finally, only four ERs in this part of Canada had more persons aged 65 years and over than persons aged 0-14 years.

Chart 2.8

Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Prairies, July 1, 2013



In the Prairies, the Northern (Sask.) ER stood out because of its large proportion of 0-to-14-year-olds (31.3%), the highest proportion of young person's residing in an ER in any of Canada's 10 provinces. This ER also had the lowest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (5.7%). Although still higher than the Canadian average, the smallest proportion of young people aged 0-14 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 smaller proportions of the 65 years and over age group, and also for their sizable demographic fractions of the working-age population (15 to 64 years of age). With 73.5% of the population aged between 15 and 64 in Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake and 72.0% in Calgary, these proportions were the highest in the Prairies and among the highest in Canada.

Figure 2.4

Population pyramids for the ER with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Parklands, Man.) and the ER with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Northern, Sask.), Prairies, for July 1, 2013

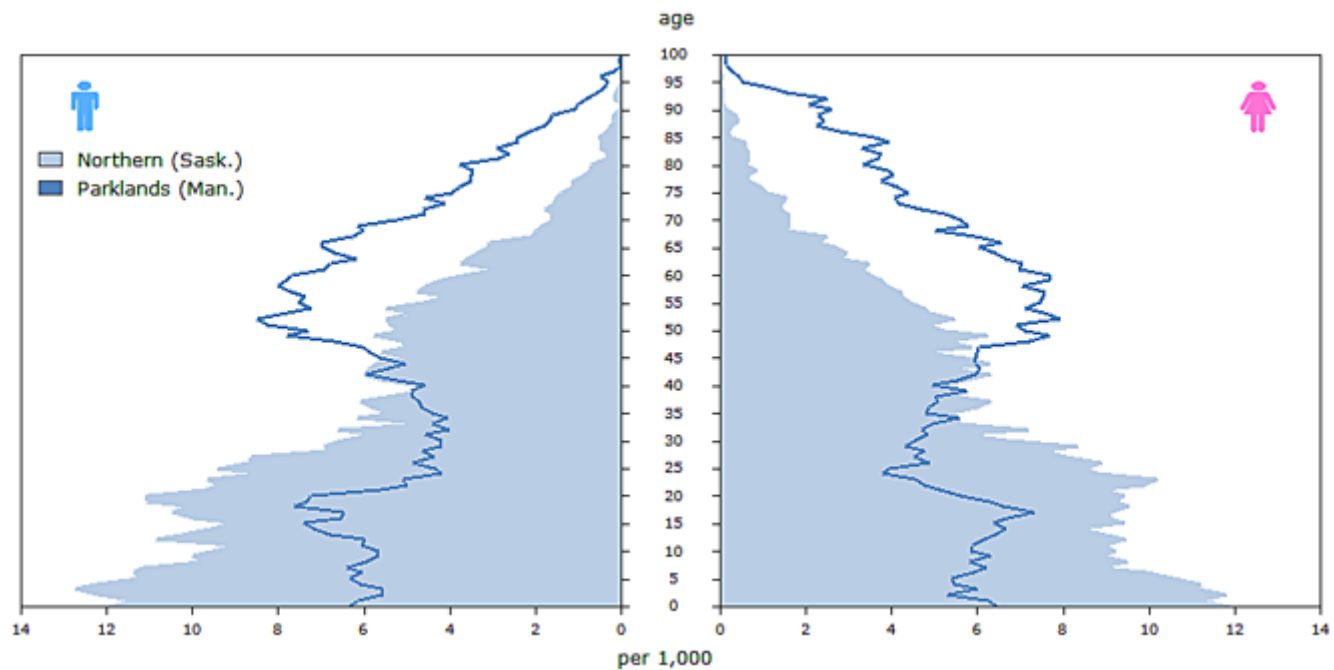


Figure 2.4 compares the ER with the youngest population (Northern, Sask.) to the ER with the oldest population (Parklands, Man.), in the Prairies. The very wide base of the pyramid for the Northern (Sask.) ER shows the large number of young people within its population. Conversely, the pyramid for the Parklands (Man.) ER shows the predominance of older age groups, especially those 50 years of age and above. This ER also stands out for the relatively low proportion of individuals aged 20 to 40 years, a situation attributable to negative intraprovincial and interprovincial migration.

Table 2.8

Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Prairies, July 1, 2003 and 2013

	Median age in 2003	Median age in 2013	Variation 2003 / 2013
	years		
Canada	38.0	40.2	2.2
Prairies	35.8	36.5	0.6
Interlake, Man.	40.4	44.2	3.8
Parklands, Man.	42.1	45.4	3.2
Swift Current--Moose Jaw, Sask.	41.1	43.8	2.7
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain			
House, Alta.	34.8	37.2	2.4
Northern, Sask.	22.6	24.7	2.1
Yorkton--Melville, Sask.	43.2	44.8	1.7
North Central, Man.	36.2	37.6	1.4
Camrose--Drumheller, Alta.	38.1	39.4	1.3
Calgary, Alta.	35.1	36.3	1.2
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace			
River, Alta.	32.7	34.0	1.2
Red Deer, Alta.	34.6	35.6	1.0
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat, Alta.	35.6	36.5	0.9
Winnipeg, Man.	37.5	38.2	0.8
Prince Albert, Sask.	36.5	37.3	0.8
Southeast, Man.	36.7	37.4	0.7
Edmonton, Alta.	35.5	36.0	0.4
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake, Alta.	32.0	32.5	0.4
North, Man.	26.2	26.5	0.3
Saskatoon--Biggar, Sask.	35.5	35.5	0.0
Regina--Moose Mountain, Sask.	37.1	36.9	-0.2
South Central, Man.	34.7	34.2	-0.6
Southwest, Man.	39.4	38.7	-0.7

The ER populations are aging at a more moderate pace in the Prairies than in the rest of Canada

Between July 1, 2003 and July 1, 2013, the increase in median age was lower in more than 80% of the Prairie ERs (18 in 22) than in Canada (+2.2 years). Moreover, three Prairie ERs recorded a slight decline in median age during this 10-year period, with the Southwestern (Man.) ER posting the largest decrease (-0.7 years).

Between 2003 and 2013, the Interlake (Man.) ER registered the largest increase in median age (+3.8 years) in the Prairies. With regards to population aging, the Manitoba ERs are not homogeneous. Among the Prairies, Manitoba had the two ERs with the largest 10-year increases in median age (Interlake, +3.8 years; Parklands, +3.2 years) as well as the two ERs with the largest decreases in median age (Southwestern, -0.7 years; South Central, -0.6 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 (19.2 per thousand) between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013. The next strongest growth rates belonged to the ERs of Lower Mainland-Southwest and Vancouver Island and Coast, with annual population increases of 13.1 per thousand and 3.8 per thousand respectively.

Recording an increase of 36,500 persons over the last year, the Lower Mainland-Southwest ER had slightly more than 2.8 million inhabitants on of July 1, 2013, accounting for 61% of British Columbia's total population.

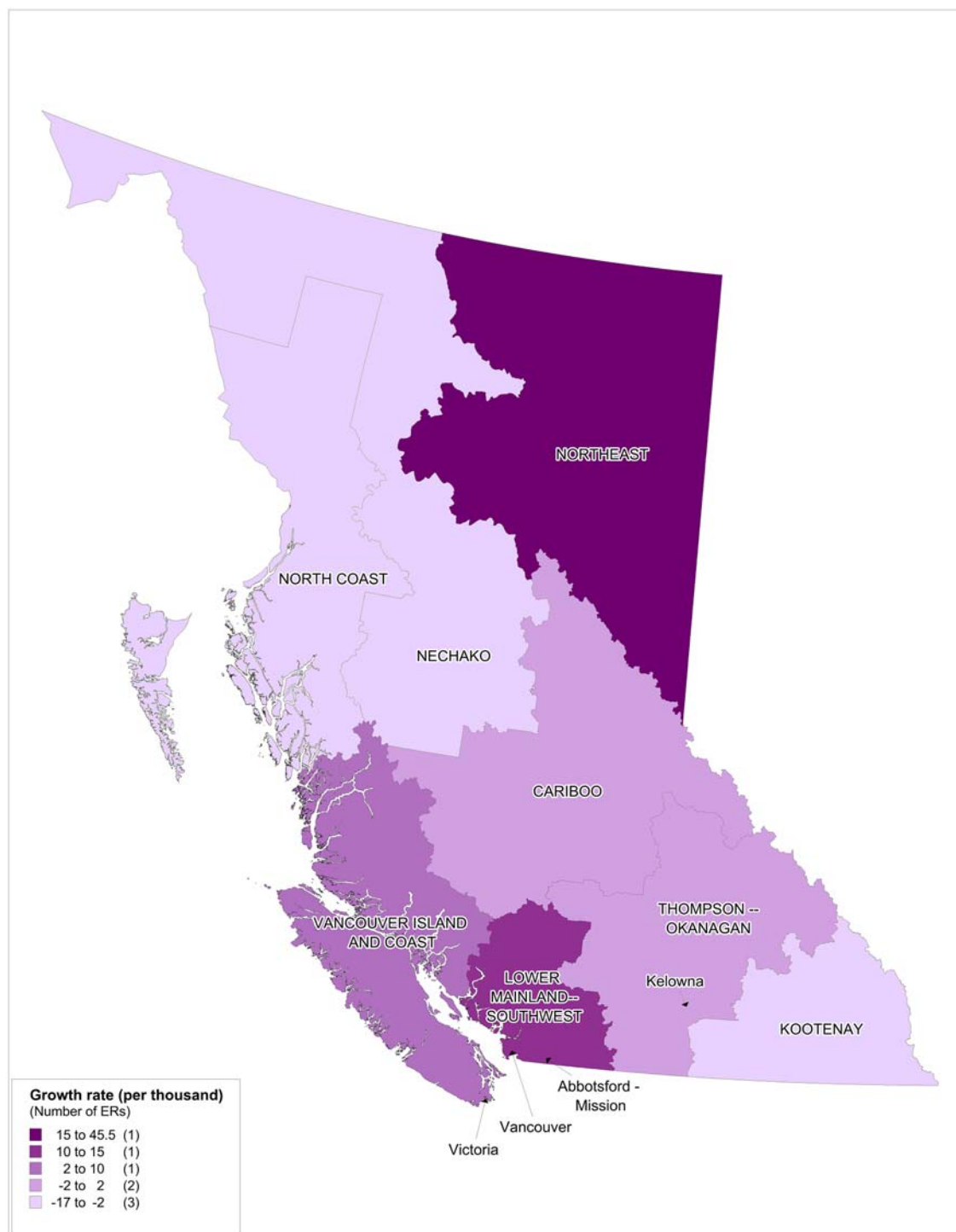
Table 2.9

Population estimates and growth rates of economic regions, British Columbia, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2013 and July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2008	2012	2013	2008/2013	2012/2013
	number			per thousand	
Canada	33,245,773	34,754,312	35,158,304	11.2	11.6
British Columbia	4,349,412	4,543,308	4,581,978	10.4	8.5
Northeast, B.C.	67,228	68,557	69,886	7.8	19.2
Lower Mainland--Southwest, B.C.	2,594,823	2,765,978	2,802,486	15.4	13.1
Vancouver Island and Coast, B.C.	759,055	776,320	779,264	5.3	3.8
Cariboo, B.C.	160,150	156,514	156,627	-4.4	0.7
Thompson--Okanagan, B.C.	520,420	530,310	529,868	3.6	-0.8
Nechako, B.C.	40,401	40,336	40,249	-0.8	-2.2
North Coast, B.C.	59,064	57,013	56,552	-8.7	-8.1
Kootenay, B.C.	148,271	148,280	147,046	-1.7	-8.4

Map 2.5

Population growth rates between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 by economic region, British Columbia



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

The highest population decrease occurred in the ER of Kootenay

During the 2012/2013 period, three of the eight British Columbia ERs recorded significant population decreases: Kootenay (-8.4 per thousand), the North Coast (-8.1 per thousand) and Nechako (-2.2 per thousand).

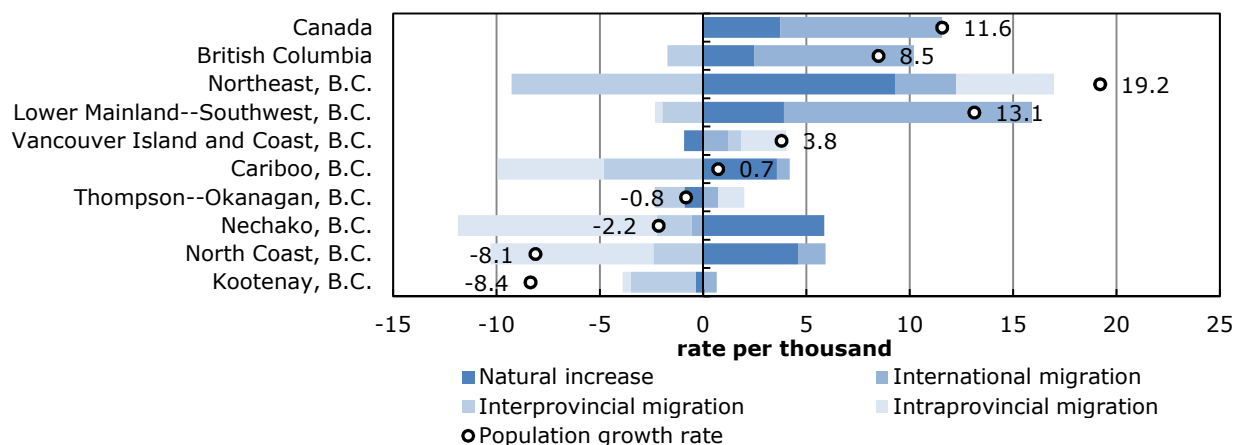
Compared to the 2008/2013 period, most recent population growth rates in ERs of British Columbia slowed down. During the 2012/2013 period, five of the eight ERs in British Columbia posted lower growth rates compared to the previous five-year period's annual average.

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 Northeast ER. On the other hand, in the ER of Lower Mainland-Southwest, international migration was the main engine of population growth. Finally, the ER of Vancouver Island and Coast can attribute a large portion of its population increase to intraprovincial migration.

Chart 2.9

Factors of population growth by economic region, British Columbia, 2012/2013



Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Natural increase was a marginal growth factor in three British Columbia ERs: Vancouver Island and Coast, Thompson-Okanagan and Kootenay. The Northeast ER registered the strongest rate of natural increase in this province, reaching 9.3 per thousand.

The international migration rate was at its highest in the ER of Lower Mainland-Southwest (12.0 per thousand). For the remaining seven ERs, the international migration growth rate registered under the Canadian mean (7.8 per thousand).

Between 2012 and 2013, seven of the eight ERs in British Columbia recorded negative net interprovincial migration levels. Vancouver Island and Coast was the only ER where this trend was different, experiencing similar levels of interprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants.

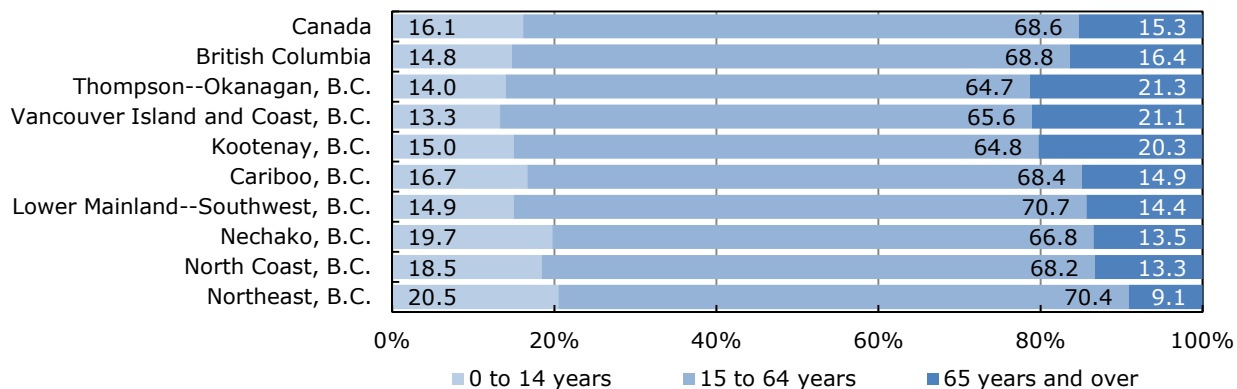
Two ERs located in the Northwest part of British Columbia posted the lowest net intraprovincial migration levels, namely Nechako and North Coast ERs with rates of -9.6 per thousand and -7.9 per thousand respectively. Conversely, the Northeast ER reached the highest level of net intraprovincial migration (4.7 per thousand) in British Columbia, with an increase of 300 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 because of the age distribution of the population. On July 1, 2013, 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 in Canada and where the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over was lower than in Canada. 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 in three of the ERs.

Chart 2.10

Distribution of population by age group and economic region, British Columbia, July 1, 2013



In British Columbia, the Thompson-Okanagan ER hosted the largest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (21.3%). By contrast, the proportion of the 65 years and over age group accounted for only 9.1% of the population in the Northeast ER, home to a large proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (20.5%). 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, 2013

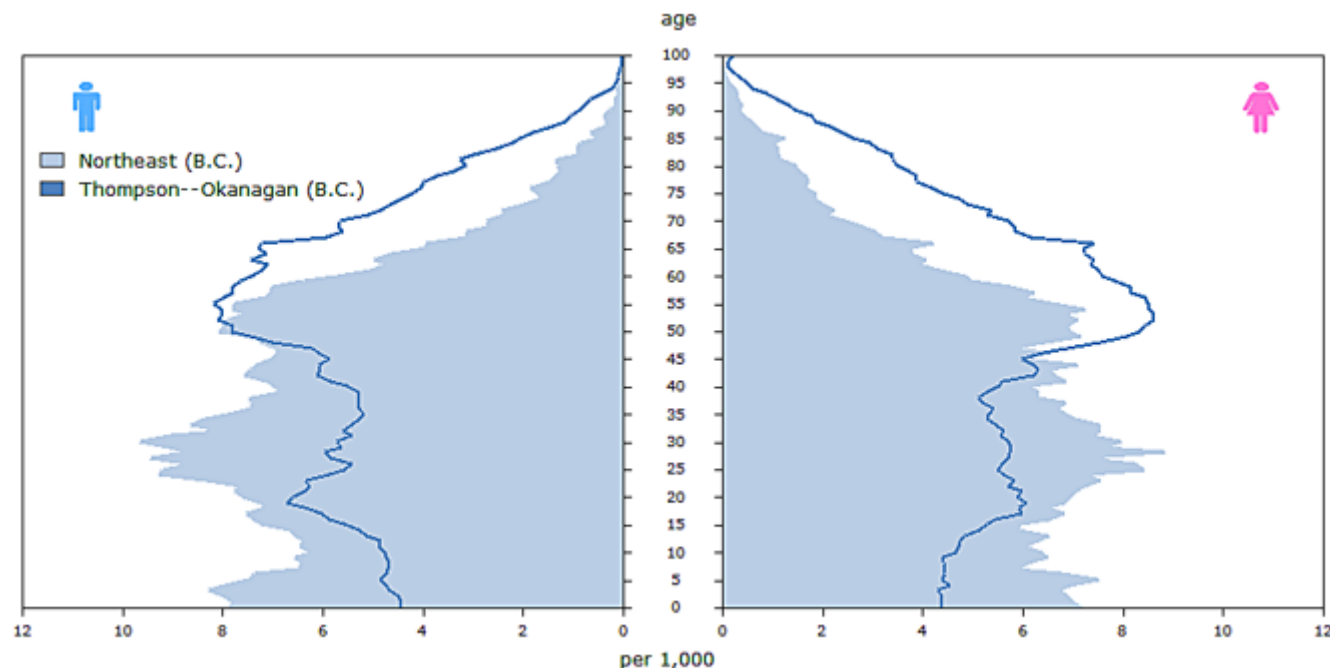


Figure 2.5 compares the ER with the oldest population (Thompson-Okanagan) to the ER with the youngest population (Northeast), in British Columbia. In the Northeast ER, persons aged 25 to 29 years accounted for the largest five-year age group, compared to persons aged 50 to 54 years accounting for the 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 largely due to a negative net internal migration for persons aged 18 to 34 years and a positive net internal migration for persons aged 45 to 64 years.

Table 2.10

Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, British Columbia, July 1, 2003 and 2013

	Median age in 2003	Median age in 2013	Variation 2003 / 2013
	years		
Canada	38.0	40.2	2.2
British Columbia	38.9	41.7	2.8
Kootenay, B.C.	42.2	46.9	4.7
Nechako, B.C.	34.9	39.6	4.7
Cariboo, B.C.	37.2	41.8	4.6
North Coast, B.C.	35.6	40.2	4.5
Vancouver Island and Coast, B.C.	42.0	46.4	4.4
Thompson--Okanagan, B.C.	42.3	46.4	4.1
Lower Mainland--Southwest, B.C.	37.6	39.8	2.1
Northeast, B.C.	32.9	33.9	1.0

Kootenay and Nechako are the two British Columbia ERs with the highest median age increase during the last 10 years

Between July 1, 2003 and July 1, 2013, the median age for six of the eight ERs increased by at least 4 years. Population aging was most rapid in Kootenay and Nechako, with both ERs registering the largest increases in median age (+4.7 years) in British Columbia.

The median age rose from 37.6 years to 39.8 years in Lower Mainland-Southwest, a difference of 2.1 years over 10 years. In comparison, the Canadian median age posted a 2.2 year increase over the past 10 years. Finally, the Northeast ER recorded the most modest increase in median age (+1.0 year) in British Columbia and was the only ER in the province where population aging was slower compared to Canada.

Regional portrait: Territories

Because all three territories are made up of a single economic region, the regional portrait of territories will consider census divisions in this analysis. The remaining tables for census divisions are presented in section 3 of this publication.

Steady population growth for the three CDs in Nunavut

Within the three Canadian territories, the highest population growths were observed in the three Census Divisions (CDs) of Nunavut for the 2012/2013 period. The Keewatin CD (Nvt.) registered the strongest population growth (30.4 per thousand) of all 10 Canadian territories' CDs. The next strongest population growth rates belonged to Baffin (Nvt.) (23.6 per thousand) and Kitikmeot (Nvt.) (22.1 per thousand).

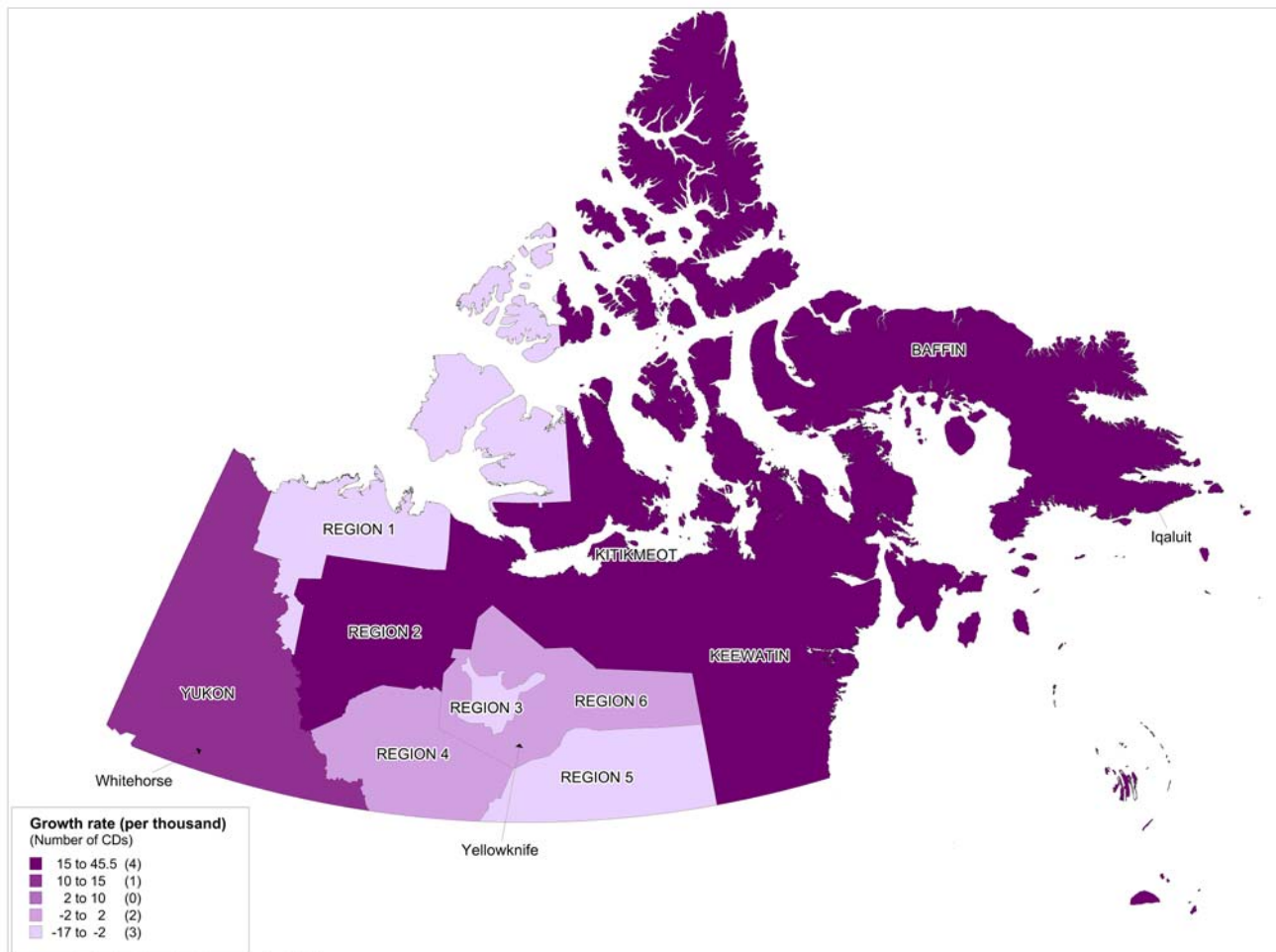
Table 2.11

Population estimates and growth rates of census divisions, territories, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2013 and July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2008	2012	2013	2008/2013	2012/2013
	number			per thousand	
Canada	33,245,773	34,754,312	35,158,304	11.2	11.6
Territories	108,330	114,570	115,828	13.4	10.9
Keewatin, Nvt.	9,050	10,011	10,320	26.2	30.4
Baffin, Nvt.	17,014	18,284	18,720	19.1	23.6
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	5,828	6,408	6,551	23.4	22.1
Region 2, N.W.T.	2,532	2,470	2,509	-1.8	15.7
Yukon, Y.T.	33,088	36,247	36,700	20.7	12.4
Region 6, N.W.T.	20,272	20,669	20,693	4.1	1.2
Region 4, N.W.T.	3,444	3,390	3,388	-3.3	-0.6
Region 5, N.W.T.	7,286	7,295	7,263	-0.6	-4.4
Region 3, N.W.T.	2,852	2,898	2,873	1.5	-8.7
Region 1, N.W.T.	6,964	6,898	6,811	-4.4	-12.7

Map 2.6

Population growth rates between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 by census division, territories



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

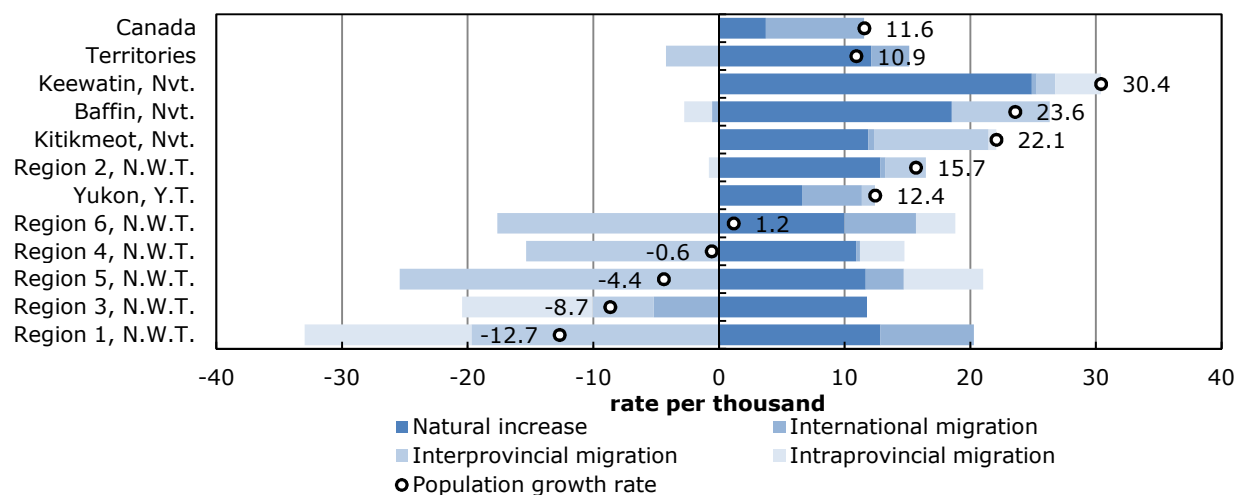
Some CDs from the Northwest Territories have experienced population losses

Within the territories, three CDs registered significant decreases in their population; all of them were part of the Northwest Territories. The largest population decrease occurred in the CD of Region 1 (N.W.T.), experiencing a population growth rate of -12.7 per thousand. Region 3 (N.W.T.) and Region 5 (N.W.T.) were the two other CDs in the Canadian territories to register significant population losses, with population growths rates of -8.7 per thousand and -4.4 per thousand respectively.

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

Between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013, natural increase has been the main driver of growth in each of the 10 territories' CDs. If the few CDs in the territories that experienced population decreases during this period, the decrease was mainly due to negative net interprovincial migration.

Chart 2.11
Factors of population growth by census division, territories, 2012/2013



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 Keewatin CD (Nvt.) registered the highest natural increase in Canada (24.9 per thousand). The lowest rate of natural increase within the territories occurred in Yukon (6.6 per thousand), a rate almost twice as high as the national average.

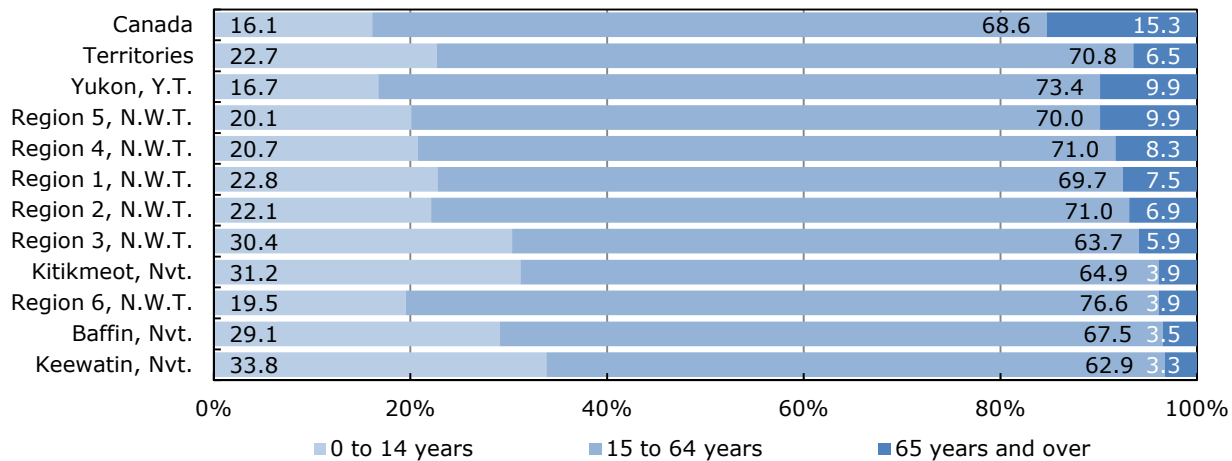
All CDs in Nunavut and the Yukon CD posted positive net interprovincial migration levels. Conversely, five of the six CDs from the Northwest Territories experienced population losses attributable to interprovincial migration. Region 5 (N.W.T.) recorded the lowest net interprovincial migration rate (-25.4 per thousand) in the territories.

A substantially younger age structure in territories' CDs

On July 1, 2013, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over did not surpass 10% in any of the 10 territories' CDs, all of them having markedly lower proportions of this older age group compared to the national average of 15.3%. Moreover, the number of young persons aged less than 15 years accounted for more than twice the number of persons aged 65 years and over in 10 territories' CDs, except for the Yukon (where there was still more young persons than seniors).

Chart 2.12

Distribution of population by age group and census division, territories, July 1, 2013



More than one third of Keewatin's (Nvt.) population was under 15 years of age as of July 1, 2013, the largest proportion (33.8%) of all Canada CDs. Moreover, this CD also had the lowest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (3.3%) 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 two other territories', namely the CDs of Kitikmeot (Nvt.) and Region 3 (N.W.T.) with proportions of 31.2% and 30.4% respectively.

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, 2013

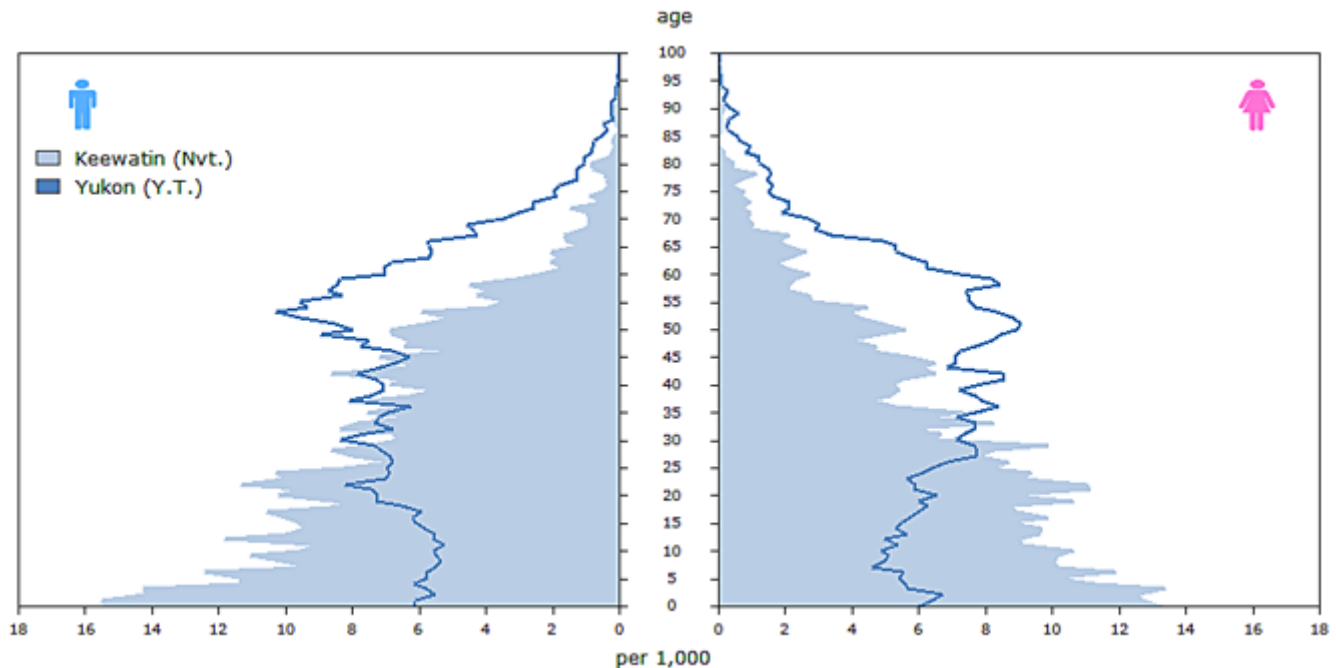


Figure 2.6 compares the CD with the youngest population (Keetawin, Nvt.) to the CD with the oldest population (Yukon, Y.T.) in the territories. The proportion of children in Keetawin CD (Nvt.) is considerably larger than in the CD of Yukon (Y.T.), as demonstrated by the thickness of the base of Keetawin's (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 Yukon (Y.T.) CD population stands out because of the large proportion of the working-age population (15 to 64 years of age).

Table 2.12

Median age and variation of median age for census divisions, territories, July 1, 2003 and 2013

	Median age in 2003	Median age in 2013	Variation 2003 / 2013
	years		
Canada	38.0	40.2	2.2
Territories	30.0	32.0	2.1
Region 5, N.W.T.	31.1	34.9	3.8
Region 4, N.W.T.	31.1	34.7	3.6
Baffin, Nvt.	23.9	27.0	3.1
Yukon, Y.T.	36.6	38.9	2.3
Keewatin, Nvt.	21.0	23.3	2.3
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	22.3	24.6	2.2
Region 1, N.W.T.	28.5	30.6	2.1
Region 2, N.W.T.	28.4	30.5	2.0
Region 6, N.W.T.	31.1	32.9	1.8
Region 3, N.W.T.	31.0	26.1	-4.9

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.

The Northwest Territories was home to the two fastest aging CDs among the three territories. With a median age rising from 31.1 years on July 1, 2003 to 34.9 years on July 1, 2013, the CD of Region 5 (N.W.T.) recorded the largest increase (+3.8 years) in the territories.

Table 2.1-1

Annual population estimates by economic region, provinces and territories — Population at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,584	509,039	511,543	516,729	521,972	525,037	526,841	526,702
Avalon Peninsula	251,663	253,097	256,381	260,680	265,439	268,890	271,522	273,091
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	40,195	39,228	38,809	38,812	38,604	38,171	37,755	37,229
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	107,350	106,608	106,414	106,738	107,074	107,309	107,230	106,714
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	111,376	110,106	109,939	110,499	110,855	110,667	110,334	109,668
Prince Edward Island	137,865	137,721	138,764	139,909	141,678	144,038	145,165	145,237
Nova Scotia	937,869	935,071	935,865	938,194	942,073	944,469	945,061	940,789
Cape Breton	145,446	143,312	141,910	140,805	139,974	138,520	136,841	134,535
North Shore	160,196	159,254	158,910	159,171	159,060	158,932	157,947	156,333
Annapolis Valley	125,789	125,353	125,242	125,495	126,087	126,326	126,108	125,344
Southern	121,852	120,662	119,825	119,052	118,700	118,246	117,254	115,859
Halifax	384,586	386,490	389,978	393,671	398,252	402,445	406,911	408,718
New Brunswick	745,609	745,407	746,855	749,954	753,044	755,530	756,997	756,050
Campbellton-Miramichi	165,371	163,735	162,253	161,025	160,073	158,857	157,678	156,198
Moncton-Richibucto	196,390	197,367	199,069	201,103	203,422	205,549	207,962	209,845
Saint John-St. Stephen	170,920	171,289	171,708	172,808	173,324	173,747	173,498	172,547
Fredericton-Oromocto	130,348	130,932	132,183	133,727	135,331	136,801	137,753	138,029
Edmundston-Woodstock	82,580	82,084	81,642	81,291	80,894	80,576	80,106	79,431
Quebec	7,631,873	7,692,736	7,761,504	7,843,475	7,929,365	8,007,656	8,084,059	8,155,334
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	95,206	94,998	94,721	94,659	94,669	94,473	93,938	93,284
Bas-Saint-Laurent	201,599	201,553	201,255	201,378	201,323	201,185	201,054	201,091
Capitale-Nationale	668,960	675,391	683,732	692,448	701,799	710,864	718,593	725,095
Chaudière-Appalaches	397,131	400,713	403,369	406,774	410,703	414,428	416,396	418,704
Estrie	301,057	302,812	305,217	307,752	310,579	313,581	316,010	318,350
Centre-du-Québec	225,970	227,913	229,753	231,973	234,109	236,185	237,436	239,245
Montréal	1,383,293	1,399,946	1,417,137	1,434,404	1,453,178	1,469,506	1,483,578	1,499,088
Montréal	1,872,128	1,869,882	1,873,176	1,887,598	1,902,046	1,915,614	1,940,286	1,959,987
Laval	372,496	378,875	385,431	392,607	399,554	406,095	412,128	417,304
Lanaudière	433,900	444,230	453,407	461,909	469,844	476,936	482,989	488,927
Laurentides	518,662	528,938	539,250	548,333	558,312	566,685	573,777	580,966
Outaouais	345,031	349,815	355,285	361,549	367,873	373,905	377,725	381,200
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	144,886	145,074	145,458	145,715	146,202	146,682	147,319	147,931
Mauricie	260,408	261,488	262,666	263,522	264,874	265,556	265,986	266,542
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	274,287	274,203	274,829	275,464	276,251	277,250	277,724	278,069
Côte-Nord	96,568	96,003	95,469	95,490	95,514	95,688	95,597	95,552
Nord-du-Québec	40,291	40,902	41,349	41,900	42,535	43,023	43,523	43,999
Ontario	12,661,566	12,764,195	12,882,625	12,997,687	13,135,063	13,263,544	13,411,994	13,537,994
Ottawa	1,213,153	1,223,209	1,237,349	1,252,377	1,270,084	1,284,614	1,297,788	1,308,274
Kingston-Pembroke	455,072	456,670	458,845	460,926	463,330	465,426	466,671	467,083
Muskoka-Kawartha	374,123	373,637	374,289	374,150	375,251	375,978	378,194	379,926
Toronto	5,635,460	5,720,468	5,807,554	5,893,725	5,986,128	6,073,365	6,172,728	6,261,167
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,201,741	1,210,804	1,222,007	1,230,727	1,243,030	1,255,905	1,271,557	1,285,481
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,374,746	1,377,877	1,384,026	1,391,653	1,402,004	1,411,402	1,422,996	1,432,593
London	635,846	637,966	641,152	643,109	647,347	651,362	657,654	662,854
Windsor-Sarnia	653,714	649,586	645,103	641,190	639,160	637,702	638,471	638,078
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	301,118	300,625	300,441	300,287	300,338	300,182	299,841	299,218
Northeast	571,614	571,069	570,790	569,023	568,158	567,075	565,698	563,547
Northwest	244,979	242,284	241,069	240,520	240,233	240,533	240,396	239,773
Manitoba	1,183,524	1,189,366	1,197,774	1,208,589	1,220,930	1,233,728	1,250,032	1,265,015
Southeast	95,974	98,591	100,706	102,735	104,786	106,442	108,468	110,509
South Central	55,941	57,089	58,412	60,213	60,979	61,799	62,883	63,910
Southwest	106,565	106,681	107,243	108,272	109,534	110,831	111,646	112,530
North Central	48,568	48,492	48,707	48,728	48,950	49,077	49,072	49,081
Winnipeg	655,791	657,634	660,825	666,059	672,638	681,113	692,612	702,714
Interlake	89,078	89,314	89,457	89,770	90,329	90,674	91,372	92,078
Parklands	43,695	43,440	43,195	42,998	42,879	42,540	42,135	41,740
North	87,912	88,125	89,229	89,814	90,835	91,252	91,844	92,453

Table 2.1-1 – continued

Annual population estimates by economic region, provinces and territories — Population at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Saskatchewan	992,302	1,002,048	1,017,346	1,034,782	1,051,425	1,066,349	1,087,546	1,108,303
Regina-Moose Mountain	277,079	280,284	284,525	290,142	295,560	300,721	309,048	317,246
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	100,903	100,950	101,628	102,317	102,672	102,701	102,860	102,917
Saskatoon-Biggar	296,865	301,065	306,931	313,876	321,216	328,442	339,534	350,457
Yorkton-Melville	84,448	84,581	85,367	86,223	86,617	86,739	86,398	86,091
Prince Albert	198,021	199,807	202,683	205,250	207,609	209,417	211,055	212,593
Northern	34,986	35,361	36,212	36,974	37,751	38,329	38,651	38,999
Alberta	3,421,361	3,514,031	3,595,755	3,679,092	3,732,573	3,790,191	3,888,739	4,025,074
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	263,521	270,420	275,422	279,180	281,522	283,020	286,640	292,226
Camrose-Drumheller	194,257	198,385	200,419	202,116	202,345	202,613	204,089	206,974
Calgary	1,208,755	1,242,198	1,277,137	1,313,919	1,338,010	1,363,595	1,409,064	1,468,689
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	85,462	87,244	88,653	89,521	89,339	89,446	89,983	91,554
Red Deer	182,007	186,626	189,649	192,776	194,222	196,243	201,478	208,330
Edmonton	1,116,745	1,147,449	1,175,571	1,206,474	1,227,774	1,250,529	1,285,093	1,331,903
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	248,959	255,073	258,482	261,039	261,948	263,754	267,477	273,742
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	121,655	126,636	130,422	134,067	137,413	140,991	144,915	151,656
British Columbia	4,241,691	4,290,988	4,349,412	4,410,679	4,465,924	4,499,139	4,543,308	4,581,978
Vancouver Island and Coast	746,883	751,828	759,055	765,385	771,211	772,917	776,320	779,264
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,519,180	2,553,113	2,594,823	2,646,673	2,693,765	2,725,368	2,765,978	2,802,486
Thompson-Okanagan	504,597	512,574	520,420	524,653	528,105	529,617	530,310	529,868
Kootenay	145,539	146,781	148,271	148,835	148,999	148,470	148,280	147,046
Cariboo	159,076	160,054	160,150	158,535	157,813	157,201	156,514	156,627
North Coast	59,628	59,110	59,064	58,741	58,050	57,201	57,013	56,552
Nechako	40,029	40,175	40,401	40,385	40,642	40,544	40,336	40,249
Northeast	66,759	67,353	67,228	67,472	67,339	67,821	68,557	69,886
Yukon	32,271	32,557	33,088	33,732	34,596	35,402	36,247	36,700
Northwest Territories	43,178	43,374	43,350	43,149	43,278	43,501	43,620	43,537
Nunavut	30,812	31,395	31,892	32,600	33,353	34,196	34,703	35,591

Table 2.1-2

Annual population estimates by economic region, provinces and territories — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Newfoundland and Labrador	-3.0	4.9	10.1	10.1	5.9	3.4	-0.3
Avalon Peninsula	5.7	12.9	16.6	18.1	12.9	9.7	5.8
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-24.4	-10.7	0.1	-5.4	-11.3	-11.0	-14.0
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	-6.9	-1.8	3.0	3.1	2.2	-0.7	-4.8
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-11.5	-1.5	5.1	3.2	-1.7	-3.0	-6.1
Prince Edward Island	-1.0	7.5	8.2	12.6	16.5	7.8	0.5
Nova Scotia	-3.0	0.8	2.5	4.1	2.5	0.6	-4.5
Cape Breton	-14.8	-9.8	-7.8	-5.9	-10.4	-12.2	-17.0
North Shore	-5.9	-2.2	1.6	-0.7	-0.8	-6.2	-10.3
Annapolis Valley	-3.5	-0.9	2.0	4.7	1.9	-1.7	-6.1
Southern	-9.8	-7.0	-6.5	-3.0	-3.8	-8.4	-12.0
Halifax	4.9	9.0	9.4	11.6	10.5	11.0	4.4
New Brunswick	-0.3	1.9	4.1	4.1	3.3	1.9	-1.3
Campbellton-Miramichi	-9.9	-9.1	-7.6	-5.9	-7.6	-7.4	-9.4
Moncton-Richibucto	5.0	8.6	10.2	11.5	10.4	11.7	9.0
Saint John-St. Stephen	2.2	2.4	6.4	3.0	2.4	-1.4	-5.5
Fredericton-Oromocto	4.5	9.5	11.6	11.9	10.8	6.9	2.0
Edmundston-Woodstock	-6.0	-5.4	-4.3	-4.9	-3.9	-5.9	-8.5
Quebec	7.9	8.9	10.5	10.9	9.8	9.5	8.8
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-2.2	-2.9	-0.7	0.1	-2.1	-5.7	-7.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-0.2	-1.5	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	0.2
Capitale-Nationale	9.6	12.3	12.7	13.4	12.8	10.8	9.0
Chaudière-Appalaches	9.0	6.6	8.4	9.6	9.0	4.7	5.5
Estrie	5.8	7.9	8.3	9.1	9.6	7.7	7.4
Centre-du-Québec	8.6	8.0	9.6	9.2	8.8	5.3	7.6
Montérégie	12.0	12.2	12.1	13.0	11.2	9.5	10.4
Montréal	-1.2	1.8	7.7	7.6	7.1	12.8	10.1
Laval	17.0	17.2	18.4	17.5	16.2	14.7	12.5
Lanaudière	23.5	20.4	18.6	17.0	15.0	12.6	12.2
Laurentides	19.6	19.3	16.7	18.0	14.9	12.4	12.5
Outaouais	13.8	15.5	17.5	17.3	16.3	10.2	9.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1.3	2.6	1.8	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.1
Mauricie	4.1	4.5	3.3	5.1	2.6	1.6	2.1
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	-0.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.6	1.7	1.2
Côte-Nord	-5.9	-5.6	0.2	0.3	1.8	-1.0	-0.5
Nord-du-Québec	15.1	10.9	13.2	15.0	11.4	11.6	10.9
Ontario	8.1	9.2	8.9	10.5	9.7	11.1	9.4
Ottawa	8.3	11.5	12.1	14.0	11.4	10.2	8.0
Kingston-Pembroke	3.5	4.8	4.5	5.2	4.5	2.7	0.9
Muskoka-Kawartha	-1.3	1.7	-0.4	2.9	1.9	5.9	4.6
Toronto	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.6	14.5	16.2	14.2
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	7.5	9.2	7.1	9.9	10.3	12.4	10.9
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	2.3	4.5	5.5	7.4	6.7	8.2	6.7
London	3.3	5.0	3.0	6.6	6.2	9.6	7.9
Windsor-Sarnia	-6.3	-6.9	-6.1	-3.2	-2.3	1.2	-0.6
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	-1.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	-0.5	-1.1	-2.1
Northeast	-1.0	-0.5	-3.1	-1.5	-1.9	-2.4	-3.8
Northwest	-11.1	-5.0	-2.3	-1.2	1.2	-0.6	-2.6
Manitoba	4.9	7.0	9.0	10.2	10.4	13.1	11.9
Southeast	26.9	21.2	19.9	19.8	15.7	18.9	18.6
South Central	20.3	22.9	30.4	12.6	13.4	17.4	16.2
Southwest	1.1	5.3	9.5	11.6	11.8	7.3	7.9
North Central	-1.6	4.4	0.4	4.5	2.6	-0.1	0.2
Winnipeg	2.8	4.8	7.9	9.8	12.5	16.7	14.5
Interlake	2.6	1.6	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.7	7.7
Parklands	-5.9	-5.7	-4.6	-2.8	-7.9	-9.6	-9.4
North	2.4	12.4	6.5	11.3	4.6	6.5	6.6

Table 2.1-2 – continued

Annual population estimates by economic region, provinces and territories — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Saskatchewan	9.8	15.2	17.0	16.0	14.1	19.7	18.9
Regina-Moose Mountain	11.5	15.0	19.5	18.5	17.3	27.3	26.2
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	0.5	6.7	6.8	3.5	0.3	1.5	0.6
Saskatoon-Biggar	14.0	19.3	22.4	23.1	22.2	33.2	31.7
Yorkton-Melville	1.6	9.2	10.0	4.6	1.4	-3.9	-3.6
Prince Albert	9.0	14.3	12.6	11.4	8.7	7.8	7.3
Northern	10.7	23.8	20.8	20.8	15.2	8.4	9.0
Alberta	26.7	23.0	22.9	14.4	15.3	25.7	34.5
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	25.8	18.3	13.6	8.4	5.3	12.7	19.3
Camrose-Drumheller	21.0	10.2	8.4	1.1	1.3	7.3	14.0
Calgary	27.3	27.7	28.4	18.2	18.9	32.8	41.4
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	20.6	16.0	9.7	-2.0	1.2	6.0	17.3
Red Deer	25.1	16.1	16.4	7.5	10.4	26.3	33.4
Edmonton	27.1	24.2	25.9	17.5	18.4	27.3	35.8
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	24.3	13.3	9.8	3.5	6.9	14.0	23.2
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	40.1	29.5	27.6	24.7	25.7	27.4	45.5
British Columbia	11.6	13.5	14.0	12.4	7.4	9.8	8.5
Vancouver Island and Coast	6.6	9.6	8.3	7.6	2.2	4.4	3.8
Lower Mainland-Southwest	13.4	16.2	19.8	17.6	11.7	14.8	13.1
Thompson-Okanagan	15.7	15.2	8.1	6.6	2.9	1.3	-0.8
Kootenay	8.5	10.1	3.8	1.1	-3.6	-1.3	-8.4
Cariboo	6.1	0.6	-10.1	-4.6	-3.9	-4.4	0.7
North Coast	-8.7	-0.8	-5.5	-11.8	-14.7	-3.3	-8.1
Nechako	3.6	5.6	-0.4	6.3	-2.4	-5.1	-2.2
Northeast	8.9	-1.9	3.6	-2.0	7.1	10.8	19.2
Yukon	8.8	16.2	19.3	25.3	23.0	23.6	12.4
Northwest Territories	4.5	-0.6	-4.6	3.0	5.1	2.7	-1.9
Nunavut	18.7	15.7	22.0	22.8	25.0	14.7	25.3

Table 2.2-1

Demographic factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013 by economic region, provinces et territoires — Population estimates and factors of growth

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	number		
Newfoundland and Labrador	526,702	-286	1,022	-875	0	147	-139	
Avalon Peninsula	273,091	215	795	-369	928	1,354	1,569	
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	37,229	-113	15	-79	-349	-413	-526	
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	106,714	62	165	-470	-273	-578	-516	
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	109,668	-450	47	43	-306	-216	-666	
Prince Edward Island	145,237	153	993	-1,074	0	-81	72	
Nova Scotia	940,789	-17	1,622	-5,877	0	-4,255	-4,272	
Cape Breton	134,535	-549	45	-1,271	-531	-1,757	-2,306	
North Shore	156,333	-323	83	-1,072	-302	-1,291	-1,614	
Annapolis Valley	125,344	48	87	-778	-121	-812	-764	
Southern	115,859	-422	104	-645	-432	-973	-1,395	
Halifax	408,718	1,229	1,303	-2,111	1,386	578	1,807	
New Brunswick	756,050	386	1,883	-3,216	0	-1,333	-947	
Campbellton-Miramichi	156,198	-345	51	-469	-717	-1,135	-1,480	
Moncton-Richibucto	209,845	298	859	-147	873	1,585	1,883	
Saint John-St. Stephen	172,547	158	508	-1,437	-180	-1,109	-951	
Fredericton-Oromocto	138,029	352	417	-741	248	-76	276	
Edmundston-Woodstock	79,431	-77	48	-422	-224	-598	-675	
Quebec	8,155,334	26,900	53,943	-9,568	0	44,375	71,275	
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	93,284	-282	39	-50	-309	-320	-654	
Bas-Saint-Laurent	201,091	-29	111	-122	-196	-207	37	
Capitale-Nationale	725,095	1,826	3,060	-827	3,204	5,437	6,502	
Chaudière-Appalaches	418,704	1,612	347	-145	2	204	2,308	
Estrie	318,350	870	1,237	-200	383	1,420	2,340	
Centre-du-Québec	239,245	574	357	-107	330	580	1,809	
Montréal	1,499,088	5,556	4,642	-1,837	4,917	7,722	15,510	
Montréal	1,959,987	7,695	37,279	-5,140	-17,263	14,876	19,701	
Laval	417,304	1,764	3,416	-556	1,228	4,088	5,176	
Lanaudière	488,927	2,019	736	-112	3,278	3,902	5,938	
Laurentides	580,966	1,885	403	-213	4,806	4,996	7,189	
Outaouais	381,200	1,689	1,620	-149	369	1,840	3,475	
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	147,931	543	115	32	-117	30	612	
Mauricie	266,542	-322	423	-71	243	595	556	
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	278,069	546	120	-110	-223	-213	345	
Côte-Nord	95,552	374	44	-25	-513	-494	-45	
Nord-du-Québec	43,999	580	-6	64	-139	-81	476	
Ontario	13,537,994	48,707	98,616	-21,323	0	77,293	126,000	
Ottawa	1,308,274	4,229	5,247	-471	1,481	6,257	10,486	
Kingston-Pembroke	467,083	-33	228	-804	1,021	445	412	
Muskoka-Kawartha	379,926	-840	190	-965	3,347	2,572	1,732	
Toronto	6,261,167	36,065	80,546	-7,448	-20,724	52,374	88,439	
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,285,481	4,783	3,583	-2,909	8,467	9,141	13,924	
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,432,593	2,094	4,403	-2,403	5,503	7,503	9,597	
London	662,854	2,037	2,394	-1,384	2,153	3,163	5,200	
Windsor-Sarnia	638,078	664	1,783	-2,119	-721	-1,057	-393	
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	299,218	-2	222	-536	-307	-621	-623	
Northeast	563,547	-634	92	-1,291	-318	-1,517	-2,151	
Northwest	239,773	344	-72	-993	98	-967	-623	
Manitoba	1,265,015	5,461	13,743	-4,221	0	9,522	14,983	
Southeast	110,509	767	409	-125	990	1,274	2,041	
South Central	63,910	499	535	-89	82	528	1,027	
Southwest	112,530	378	736	-495	265	506	884	
North Central	49,081	247	100	-91	-247	-238	9	
Winnipeg	702,714	1,961	11,702	-2,874	-687	8,141	10,102	
Interlake	92,078	51	77	-134	712	655	706	
Parklands	41,740	-27	24	-129	-263	-368	-395	
North	92,453	1,585	160	-284	-852	-976	609	

Table 2.2-1 – continued

Demographic factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013 by economic region, provinces et territories — Population estimates and factors of growth

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Saskatchewan	1,108,303	5,428	13,514	1,815	0	15,329		20,757
Regina-Moose Mountain	317,246	1,529	5,091	983	595	6,669		8,198
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	102,917	46	540	-284	-245	11		57
Saskatoon-Biggar	350,457	1,972	6,248	874	1,829	8,951		10,923
Yorkton-Melville	86,091	-174	464	311	-908	-133		-307
Prince Albert	212,593	1,338	1,142	-85	-857	200		1,538
Northern	38,999	717	29	16	-414	-369		348
Alberta	4,025,074	31,107	52,551	52,677	0	105,228		136,335
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	292,226	1,906	3,481	1,977	-1,778	3,680		5,586
Camrose-Drumheller	206,974	738	1,085	2,181	-1,119	2,147		2,885
Calgary	1,468,689	12,084	24,642	18,463	4,436	47,541		59,625
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	91,554	673	619	1,510	-1,231	898		1,571
Red Deer	208,330	1,663	1,332	2,931	926	5,189		6,852
Edmonton	1,331,903	9,317	18,867	15,531	3,095	37,493		46,810
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	273,742	2,715	1,067	4,787	-2,304	3,550		6,265
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	151,656	2,011	1,458	5,297	-2,025	4,730		6,741
British Columbia	4,581,978	11,346	35,175	-7,851	0	27,324		38,670
Vancouver Island and Coast	779,264	-720	955	467	1,709	3,131		2,944
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,802,486	10,901	33,380	-5,487	-1,009	26,884		36,508
Thompson-Okanagan	529,868	-479	390	-768	668	290		-442
Kootenay	147,046	-54	97	-465	-56	-424		-1,234
Cariboo	156,627	559	96	-752	-805	-1,461		113
North Coast	56,552	261	75	-137	-447	-509		-461
Nechako	40,249	236	-23	-67	-388	-478		-87
Northeast	69,886	642	205	-642	328	-109		1,329
Yukon	36,700	241	174	38	0	212		453
Northwest Territories	43,537	482	178	-743	0	-565		-83
Nunavut	35,591	673	-3	218	0	215		888

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Table 2.2-2

Demographic factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013 by economic region, provinces et territoires — Factors of growth

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.5	1.9	-1.7	0.0	0.3	-0.3
Avalon Peninsula	0.8	2.9	-1.4	3.4	5.0	5.8
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-3.0	0.4	-2.1	-9.3	-11.0	-14.0
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	0.6	1.5	-4.4	-2.6	-5.4	-4.8
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-4.1	0.4	0.4	-2.8	-2.0	-6.1
Prince Edward Island	1.1	6.8	-7.4	0.0	-0.6	0.5
Nova Scotia	0.0	1.7	-6.2	0.0	-4.5	-4.5
Cape Breton	-4.0	0.3	-9.4	-3.9	-12.9	-17.0
North Shore	-2.1	0.5	-6.8	-1.9	-8.2	-10.3
Annapolis Valley	0.4	0.7	-6.2	-1.0	-6.5	-6.1
Southern	-3.6	0.9	-5.5	-3.7	-8.3	-12.0
Halifax	3.0	3.2	-5.2	3.4	1.4	4.4
New Brunswick	0.5	2.5	-4.3	0.0	-1.8	-1.3
Campbellton-Miramichi	-2.2	0.3	-3.0	-4.6	-7.2	-9.4
Moncton-Richibucto	1.4	4.1	-0.7	4.2	7.6	9.0
Saint John-St. Stephen	0.9	2.9	-8.3	-1.0	-6.4	-5.5
Fredericton-Oromocto	2.6	3.0	-5.4	1.8	-0.6	2.0
Edmundston-Woodstock	-1.0	0.6	-5.3	-2.8	-7.5	-8.5
Quebec	3.3	6.6	-1.2	0.0	5.5	8.8
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-3.0	0.4	-0.5	-3.3	-3.4	-7.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-0.1	0.6	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0	0.2
Capitale-Nationale	2.5	4.2	-1.1	4.4	7.5	9.0
Chaudière-Appalaches	3.9	0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.5	5.5
Estrie	2.7	3.9	-0.6	1.2	4.5	7.4
Centre-du-Québec	2.4	1.5	-0.4	1.4	2.4	7.6
Montréal	3.7	3.1	-1.2	3.3	5.2	10.4
Montréal	3.9	19.1	-2.6	-8.9	7.6	10.1
Laval	4.3	8.2	-1.3	3.0	9.9	12.5
Lanaudière	4.2	1.5	-0.2	6.7	8.0	12.2
Laurentides	3.3	0.7	-0.4	8.3	8.7	12.5
Outaouais	4.5	4.3	-0.4	1.0	4.8	9.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3.7	0.8	0.2	-0.8	0.2	4.1
Mauricie	-1.2	1.6	-0.3	0.9	2.2	2.1
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	2.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	1.2
Côte-Nord	3.9	0.5	-0.3	-5.4	-5.2	-0.5
Nord-du-Québec	13.3	-0.1	1.5	-3.2	-1.9	10.9
Ontario	3.6	7.3	-1.6	0.0	5.7	9.4
Ottawa	3.2	4.0	-0.4	1.1	4.8	8.0
Kingston-Pembroke	-0.1	0.5	-1.7	2.2	1.0	0.9
Muskoka-Kawartha	-2.2	0.5	-2.5	8.8	6.8	4.6
Toronto	5.8	13.0	-1.2	-3.3	8.4	14.2
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	3.7	2.8	-2.3	6.6	7.1	10.9
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1.5	3.1	-1.7	3.9	5.3	6.7
London	3.1	3.6	-2.1	3.3	4.8	7.9
Windsor-Sarnia	1.0	2.8	-3.3	-1.1	-1.7	-0.6
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	0.0	0.7	-1.8	-1.0	-2.1	-2.1
Northeast	-1.1	0.2	-2.3	-0.6	-2.7	-3.8
Northwest	1.4	-0.3	-4.1	0.4	-4.0	-2.6
Manitoba	4.3	10.9	-3.4	0.0	7.6	11.9
Southeast	7.0	3.7	-1.1	9.0	11.6	18.6
South Central	7.9	8.4	-1.4	1.3	8.3	16.2
Southwest	3.4	6.6	-4.4	2.4	4.5	7.9
North Central	5.0	2.0	-1.9	-5.0	-4.8	0.2
Winnipeg	2.8	16.8	-4.1	-1.0	11.7	14.5
Interlake	0.6	0.8	-1.5	7.8	7.1	7.7
Parklands	-0.6	0.6	-3.1	-6.3	-8.8	-9.4
North	17.2	1.7	-3.1	-9.2	-10.6	6.6

Table 2.2-2 – continued

Demographic factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013 by economic region, provinces et territories — Factors of growth

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Saskatchewan	4.9	12.3	1.7	0.0	14.0	18.9
Regina-Moose Mountain	4.9	16.3	3.1	1.9	21.3	26.2
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	0.4	5.2	-2.8	-2.4	0.1	0.6
Saskatoon-Biggar	5.7	18.1	2.5	5.3	25.9	31.7
Yorkton-Melville	-2.0	5.4	3.6	-10.5	-1.5	-3.6
Prince Albert	6.3	5.4	-0.4	-4.0	0.9	7.3
Northern	18.5	0.7	0.4	-10.7	-9.5	9.0
Alberta	7.9	13.3	13.3	0.0	26.6	34.5
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	6.6	12.0	6.8	-6.1	12.7	19.3
Camrose-Drumheller	3.6	5.3	10.6	-5.4	10.4	14.0
Calgary	8.4	17.1	12.8	3.1	33.0	41.4
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	7.4	6.8	16.6	-13.6	9.9	17.3
Red Deer	8.1	6.5	14.3	4.5	25.3	33.4
Edmonton	7.1	14.4	11.9	2.4	28.7	35.8
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	10.0	3.9	17.7	-8.5	13.1	23.2
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	13.6	9.8	35.7	-13.7	31.9	45.5
British Columbia	2.5	7.7	-1.7	0.0	6.0	8.5
Vancouver Island and Coast	-0.9	1.2	0.6	2.2	4.0	3.8
Lower Mainland-Southwest	3.9	12.0	-2.0	-0.4	9.7	13.1
Thompson-Okanagan	-0.9	0.7	-1.4	1.3	0.5	-0.8
Kootenay	-0.4	0.7	-3.1	-0.4	-2.9	-8.4
Cariboo	3.6	0.6	-4.8	-5.1	-9.3	0.7
North Coast	4.6	1.3	-2.4	-7.9	-9.0	-8.1
Nechako	5.9	-0.6	-1.7	-9.6	-11.9	-2.2
Northeast	9.3	3.0	-9.3	4.7	-1.6	19.2
Yukon	6.6	4.8	1.0	0.0	5.8	12.4
Northwest Territories	11.1	4.1	-17.0	0.0	-13.0	-1.9
Nunavut	19.1	-0.1	6.2	0.0	6.1	25.3

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

3 Census divisions

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

Between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013 (2012/2013), approximately 57% of the CDs recorded an increase in their population. More specifically, 167 out of 293 CDs experienced positive demographic growth, and fifteen of the CDs remained stable.

Table 3.1

Population estimates and growth rates for the ten census divisions with the highest growth, Canada, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2013 and July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2008	2012	2013	2008/2013	2012/2013
	number			per thousand	
Division No. 16, Alta.	62,103	74,079	79,107	48.2	65.6
Mirabel, Que.	38,290	43,970	45,888	36.1	42.7
Division No. 6, Alta.	1,277,147	1,409,076	1,468,701	27.9	41.4
Division No. 19, Alta.	109,000	117,474	122,342	23.1	40.6
La Jacques-Cartier, Que.	32,856	38,400	39,905	38.8	38.4
Division No. 11, Sask.	260,252	291,930	302,703	30.2	36.2
Division No. 11, Alta.	1,175,560	1,285,083	1,331,893	24.9	35.8
Division No. 8, Alta.	189,646	201,475	208,327	18.8	33.4
Division No. 15, Alta.	37,374	38,568	39,831	12.7	32.2
Keewatin, Nvt.	9,050	10,011	10,320	26.2	30.4

Seven of the ten CDs with the highest growth rates in 2012/2013 were in the Prairies, with six of the CDs located in Alberta. As in the previous two periods, the fastest growing CD was Division No. 16 (Wood Buffalo) in Alberta with a growth rate of 65.6 per thousand, compared to the national average of 11.6 per thousand. The other five fast-growing CDs in Alberta included: Division No. 6 (Calgary), ranking third (41.4 per thousand), Division No. 19 (Grande Prairie), ranking fourth (40.6 per thousand), Division No. 11 (Edmonton), ranking seventh (35.8 per thousand), Division No. 8 (Red Deer), ranking eighth (33.4 per thousand), and Division No. 15 (Canmore), ranking ninth (32.2 per thousand). The only other Western CD that made it to the top ten for highest growth for a second year in a row was Saskatchewan's Division No. 11 (Saskatoon), ranking sixth, with a growth rate of 36.2 per thousand.

Two Quebec CDs had some of the highest growth rates including: Mirabel, ranking second (42.7 per thousand) and La Jacques-Cartier, ranking fifth (38.4 per thousand). Finally, the tenth ranked CD, Keewatin, Nunavut, had a growth rate of 30.4 per thousand.

For the rest of this analysis, a rate higher than -1 per thousand and lower than 1 per thousand is considered to be neutral or low. Rates are based on the average population during the period examined. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect trend analysis.

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

During the period 2012/2013, half of the CDs with the lowest growth rate were found in Atlantic Canada, with Victoria, Nova Scotia holding the number one spot for greatest rate of decline at -29.3 per thousand. Nova Scotia was home to three other CDs that experienced high rates of decline including: Digby, ranking fourth (-24.5 per thousand), Inverness, ranking fifth (-22.4 per thousand), and Guysborough, ranking eighth (-20.7 per thousand).

Table 3.2

Population estimates and growth rates for the ten census divisions with the highest decrease, Canada, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2013 and July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

	Population at July 1			Annual growth rate	
	2008	2012	2013	2008/2013	2012/2013
	number			per thousand	
Victoria, N.S.	7,508	7,067	6,863	-18.0	-29.3
Division No. 10, Sask.	17,970	17,457	17,009	-11.0	-26.0
Kings, P.E.I.	18,506	18,021	17,568	-10.4	-25.5
Digby, N.S.	18,770	17,981	17,545	-13.5	-24.5
Inverness, N.S.	18,610	17,943	17,546	-11.8	-22.4
Division No. 4, Alta.	10,804	10,090	9,879	-17.9	-21.1
Kootenay Boundary, B.C.	31,684	31,500	30,849	-5.3	-20.9
Guysborough, N.S.	8,712	8,102	7,936	-18.6	-20.7
Skeena-Queen Charlotte, B.C.	19,874	19,023	18,635	-12.9	-20.6
Rainy River, Ont.	21,622	20,554	20,166	-13.9	-19.1

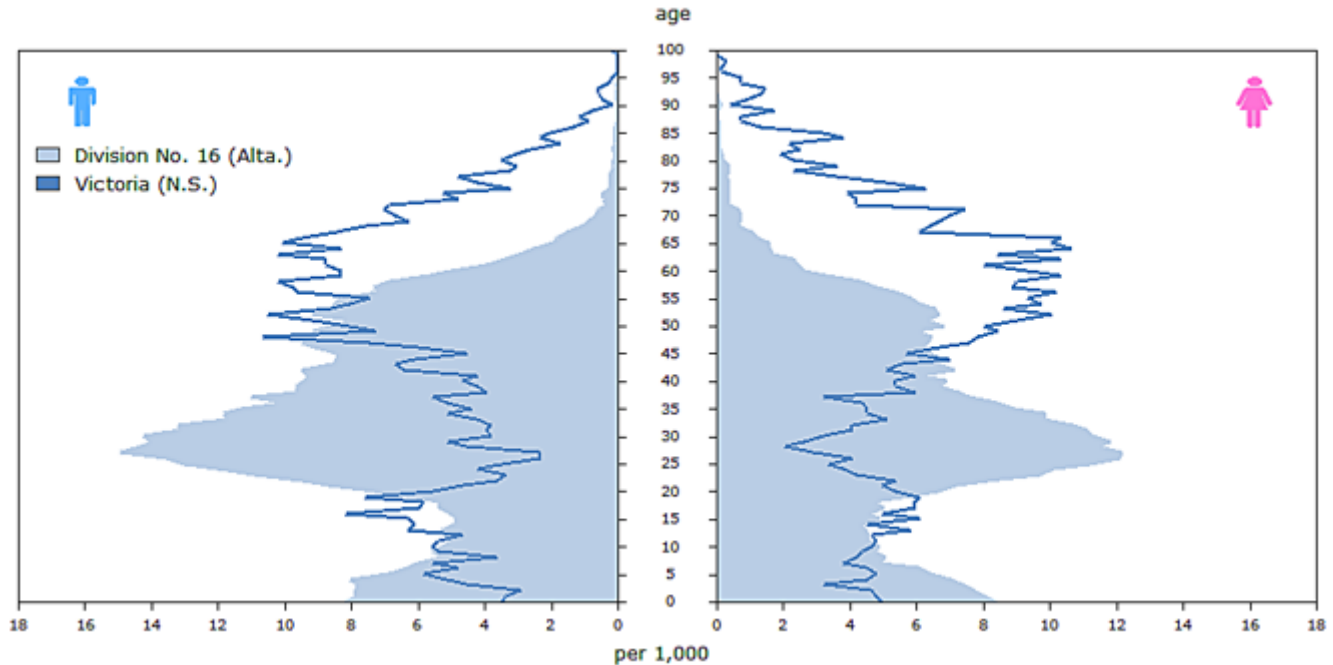
PEI's Kings CD made it to the list for a second year in a row, this time achieving a growth rate of -25.5 per thousand, moving it up from 6th to 3rd place. Rainy River, located in Western Ontario, saw a decline of -19.1 per thousand of its population, ranking it tenth.

In Western Canada, the CD with the highest decline was Saskatchewan's Division No. 10 (Wynyard), ranking second place, with a growth rate of -26.0 per thousand. Ranking sixth was Alberta's Division No.4 (-21.1 per thousand) followed by British Columbia's Kootenay Boundary (-20.9 per thousand) and Skeena-Queen Charlotte (-20.6 per thousand), ranking seventh and ninth, respectively.

Overall, eight of the ten CDs experiencing the highest population decreases tended to have net losses in either and/or both interprovincial and intraprovincial migration. For the most part, CDs in Western Canada (Saskatchewan's Division No.10, Alberta's Division No.4, and British Columbia's Skeena-Queen Charlotte) experienced much of their decrease through intraprovincial migration, Nova Scotia's Inverness saw most of its decreases through interprovincial migration, while Nova Scotia's Victoria and Digby, PEI's Kings, and Ontario's Rainy River saw decreases through a combination of both interprovincial migration and intraprovincial migration. Finally, British Columbia's Kootenay Boundary and Nova Scotia's Guysborough can attribute a large proportion of their negative growth to a natural population decrease, resulting from a greater number of deaths than births.

Figure 3.1

Population pyramids for the CD experiencing the highest growth (Division No. 16, Alta.) and the CD experiencing the highest decrease (Victoria, N.S.) for July 1, 2013



The youngest census divisions

On July 1st, 2013, 88 of Canada's 293 CDs had median ages that were below the national average (40.2 years). In all but four of those 88 CDs, the proportion of the population under 15 years was larger than the proportion aged 65 and over. Six of the ten youngest CDs were located in Nunavut and Manitoba, with three CDs found in each province/territory, while the remaining 4 CDs belong to Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, Alberta and Quebec.

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

In the table showing the 10 youngest CDs, the CDs are ranked in decreasing order with the highest proportions of people under 15 years appearing first. In the table showing the 10 oldest CDs, the CDs are ranked in decreasing order with the highest proportions of people aged 65 years and over appearing first. Although median age is not used to rank the CDs, this indicator will be discussed in the text.

Table 3.3

Median age, population under 15 years of age, population aged 65 years and over for the ten youngest (population under 15 years of age) census divisions, Canada, July 1, 2013

	Median age	Under 15 years	65 years and over
	years	percentage	
Keewatin, Nvt.	23.3	33.8	3.3
Division No. 23, Man.	24.0	32.9	5.0
Division No. 22, Man.	24.7	32.6	4.7
Division No. 19, Man.	25.0	32.4	6.3
Division No. 18, Sask.	24.7	31.3	5.7
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	24.6	31.2	3.9
Region 3, N.W.T.	26.1	30.4	5.9
Baffin, Nvt.	27.0	29.1	3.5
Division No. 17, Alta.	29.5	27.4	8.2
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	28.9	27.3	6.7

All of the youngest CDs in Canada on July 1, 2013, were also part of the youngest CDs on July 1 of the previous year with minor changes in ranking and median age. Keewatin, Nunavut maintained first rank, with a median age of 23.3 years. The next three ranks were home to Manitoba's Division No.23 (Pukatawagan 198), Division No. 22 (Thompson) and Division No.19 with median ages of 24.0, 24.7 and 25.0 years respectively.

The oldest census divisions

On July 1, 2013, 205 of Canada's 293 CDs had median ages that were greater or equal to the Canadian average (40.2 years). Seven of the oldest CDs were located in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia with three belonging to Quebec, two to Ontario and two to British Columbia. The remaining three CDs were located in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Table 3.4

Median age, population under 15 years of age, population aged 65 years and over for the ten oldest (population aged 65 years and over) census divisions, Canada, July 1, 2013

	Median age	Under 15 years	65 years and over
	years	percentage	
Haliburton, Ont.	54.7	9.8	29.6
Okanagan-Similkameen, B.C.	52.5	12.0	28.4
Les Basques, Que.	53.7	11.6	27.9
Guysborough, N.S.	53.4	11.0	27.7
Prince Edward, Ont.	52.5	11.5	27.0
Mékinac, Que.	53.5	11.3	26.8
Sunshine Coast, B.C.	52.9	11.9	26.2
Queens, N.B.	52.1	11.8	26.0
Division No. 1, Man.	52.7	13.1	26.0
Shawinigan, Que.	51.5	11.1	25.2

Haliburton, Ontario was the oldest CD in Canada on July 1, 2013, a trend continuing from the previous year, this time with a slightly higher median age of 54.7 years. The next four oldest CDs included British Columbia's Okanagan-Similkameen (52.5 years), Quebec's Les Basques (53.7 years), Nova Scotia's Guysborough (53.4 years) and Ontario's Prince Edward (52.4 years).

It can be noted that the median age reached the symbolic threshold of 50 years in 30 Canadian CDs, an additional eight CDs than what was noted last year. Half (15) of these CDs were located in Quebec.

Population aging can also be reflected by the distribution of the population among age groups. For example, the proportion of people aged 65 years and over exceeded the proportion of people under 15 years in 175 of the 293 CDs. The majority of these CDS were located in Eastern and Central Canada.

Atlantic Canada continued to have the largest proportion of CDs where the 65 years and over population outnumbered the under 15 population (40/47, or 85%). In Quebec, about three quarters of the CDs (71/98) had a population with a greater proportion of seniors compared to just under two thirds of the CDs (31/49) in Ontario. Meanwhile, in the Prairies, one quarter of the CDs (15/60) had more seniors in comparison to young persons. In fact, all of Alberta's 19 CDs consisted of a higher proportion of young people suggesting that only Manitoba and Saskatchewan had CDs with higher proportions of seniors. A similar trend was noted in the territories where all CDs held higher proportions of young persons. Finally, the population of persons 65 years and older was greater than the number of persons under 15 years of age in 62% of the CDs (18/29) in British Columbia.

Figure 3.2

Population pyramids for the CD with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over (Haliburton, Ont.) and the CD with the highest proportion of people under 15 years (Keewatin, Nvt.) for July 1, 2013

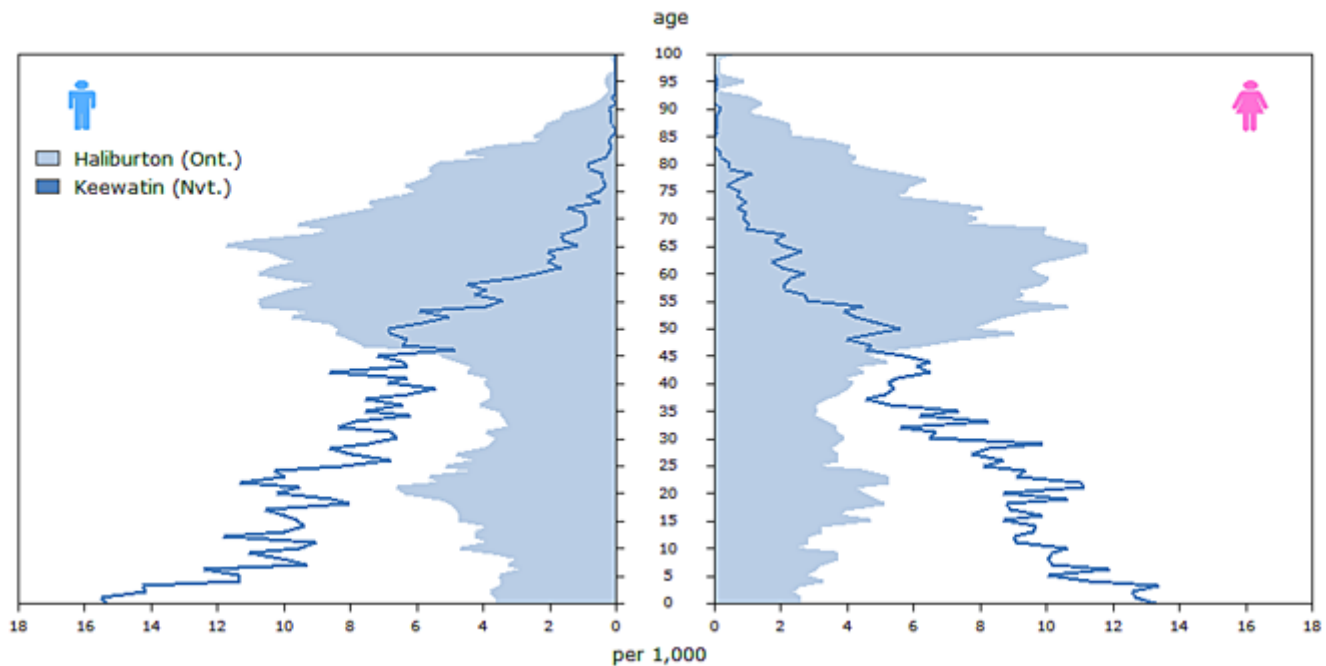


Table 3.1-1
Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,584	509,039	511,543	516,729	521,972	525,037	526,841	526,702
Division No. 1	251,663	253,094	256,381	260,682	265,442	268,890	271,522	273,091
Division No. 2	22,416	21,912	21,789	21,979	21,914	21,649	21,455	21,187
Division No. 3	17,782	17,317	17,020	16,833	16,689	16,522	16,300	16,042
Division No. 4	21,274	21,043	20,960	21,058	21,183	21,145	20,997	20,737
Division No. 5	41,167	41,062	40,966	41,219	41,472	41,731	41,740	41,601
Division No. 6	36,546	36,517	36,734	37,185	37,621	37,952	38,292	38,520
Division No. 7	35,697	35,224	35,100	35,201	35,243	35,178	34,964	34,650
Division No. 8	39,131	38,363	38,106	38,113	37,993	37,537	37,078	36,498
Division No. 9	18,169	17,768	17,527	17,361	17,271	16,983	16,756	16,467
Division No. 10	24,282	24,240	24,409	24,487	24,500	24,753	25,043	25,222
Division No. 11	2,457	2,499	2,551	2,611	2,644	2,697	2,694	2,687

Table 3.1-2
Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Newfoundland and Labrador	-3.0	4.9	10.1	10.1	5.9	3.4	-0.3
Division No. 1	5.7	12.9	16.6	18.1	12.9	9.7	5.8
Division No. 2	-22.7	-5.6	8.7	-3.0	-12.2	-9.0	-12.6
Division No. 3	-26.5	-17.3	-11.0	-8.6	-10.1	-13.5	-16.0
Division No. 4	-10.9	-4.0	4.7	5.9	-1.8	-7.0	-12.5
Division No. 5	-2.6	-2.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	0.2	-3.3
Division No. 6	-0.8	5.9	12.2	11.7	8.8	8.9	5.9
Division No. 7	-13.3	-3.5	2.9	1.2	-1.8	-6.1	-9.0
Division No. 8	-19.8	-6.7	0.2	-3.2	-12.1	-12.3	-15.8
Division No. 9	-22.3	-13.7	-9.5	-5.2	-16.8	-13.5	-17.4
Division No. 10	-1.7	6.9	3.2	0.5	10.3	11.6	7.1
Division No. 11	16.9	20.6	23.2	12.6	19.8	-1.1	-2.6

Table 3.1-3
Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
		number					
Newfoundland and Labrador	526,702	-286	1,022	-875	0	147	-139
Division No. 1	273,091	215	795	-369	928	1,354	1,569
Division No. 2	21,187	-47	12	-82	-151	-221	-268
Division No. 3	16,042	-66	3	3	-198	-192	-258
Division No. 4	20,737	-75	13	-164	-34	-185	-260
Division No. 5	41,601	-33	40	-177	31	-106	-139
Division No. 6	38,520	-81	18	60	231	309	228
Division No. 7	34,650	-184	25	22	-177	-130	-314
Division No. 8	36,498	-185	4	-39	-360	-395	-580
Division No. 9	16,467	-58	17	-74	-174	-231	-289
Division No. 10	25,222	205	94	-61	-59	-26	179
Division No. 11	2,687	23	1	6	-37	-30	-7

Table 3.1-4
Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.5	1.9	-1.7	0.0	0.3	-0.3
Division No. 1	0.8	2.9	-1.4	3.4	5.0	5.8
Division No. 2	-2.2	0.6	-3.8	-7.1	-10.4	-12.6
Division No. 3	-4.1	0.2	0.2	-12.2	-11.9	-16.0
Division No. 4	-3.6	0.6	-7.9	-1.6	-8.9	-12.5
Division No. 5	-0.8	1.0	-4.2	0.7	-2.5	-3.3
Division No. 6	-2.1	0.5	1.6	6.0	8.0	5.9
Division No. 7	-5.3	0.7	0.6	-5.1	-3.7	-9.0
Division No. 8	-5.0	0.1	-1.1	-9.8	-10.7	-15.8
Division No. 9	-3.5	1.0	-4.5	-10.5	-13.9	-17.4
Division No. 10	8.2	3.7	-2.4	-2.3	-1.0	7.1
Division No. 11	8.5	0.4	2.2	-13.8	-11.2	-2.6

Table 3.2-1
Prince Edward Island census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Prince Edward Island	137,865	137,721	138,764	139,909	141,678	144,038	145,165	145,237
Kings	18,837	18,577	18,506	18,529	18,475	18,387	18,021	17,568
Queens	73,886	73,971	74,922	76,183	77,879	80,305	81,894	82,632
Prince	45,142	45,173	45,336	45,197	45,324	45,346	45,250	45,037

Table 3.2-2
Prince Edward Island census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Prince Edward Island	-1.0	7.5	8.2	12.6	16.5	7.8	0.5
Kings	-13.9	-3.8	1.2	-2.9	-4.8	-20.1	-25.5
Queens	1.1	12.8	16.7	22.0	30.7	19.6	9.0
Prince	0.7	3.6	-3.1	2.8	0.5	-2.1	-4.7

Table 3.2-3**Prince Edward Island census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June**

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
number							
Prince Edward Island	145,237	153	993	-1,074	0	-81	72
Kings	17,568	1	49	-207	-296	-454	-453
Queens	82,632	157	899	-792	474	581	738
Prince	45,037	-5	45	-75	-178	-208	-213

Table 3.2-4**Prince Edward Island census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013**

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Prince Edward Island	1.1	6.8	-7.4	0.0	-0.6	0.5
Kings	0.1	2.8	-11.6	-16.6	-25.5	-25.5
Queens	1.9	10.9	-9.6	5.8	7.1	9.0
Prince	-0.1	1.0	-1.7	-3.9	-4.6	-4.7

Table 3.3-1**Nova Scotia census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Nova Scotia	937,869	935,071	935,865	938,194	942,073	944,469	945,061	940,789
Shelburne	15,901	15,497	15,265	15,036	14,938	14,772	14,545	14,271
Yarmouth	26,918	26,717	26,427	26,227	25,987	25,771	25,523	25,179
Digby	19,388	19,051	18,770	18,573	18,474	18,346	17,981	17,545
Queens	11,447	11,356	11,310	11,230	11,240	11,140	11,131	11,091
Annapolis	21,856	21,648	21,454	21,283	21,219	21,113	21,070	20,945
Lunenburg	48,202	48,043	48,055	47,986	48,060	48,217	48,074	47,773
Kings	61,621	61,350	61,366	61,591	61,829	61,957	61,657	61,043
Hants	42,310	42,357	42,425	42,622	43,044	43,259	43,384	43,359
Halifax	384,584	386,490	389,975	393,668	398,250	402,441	406,907	408,714
Colchester	51,253	51,344	51,556	51,915	51,955	52,103	51,921	51,550
Cumberland	32,756	32,533	32,431	32,310	32,084	31,933	31,575	31,089
Pictou	47,610	47,056	46,691	46,687	46,691	46,595	46,395	45,997
Guysborough	9,220	8,928	8,712	8,576	8,382	8,254	8,102	7,936
Antigonish	19,360	19,395	19,524	19,688	19,946	20,047	19,954	19,761
Inverness	19,427	18,892	18,610	18,423	18,427	18,260	17,943	17,546
Richmond	9,942	9,761	9,667	9,620	9,591	9,438	9,384	9,304
Cape Breton	108,317	107,023	106,119	105,353	104,621	103,586	102,448	100,823
Victoria	7,757	7,630	7,508	7,406	7,335	7,237	7,067	6,863

Table 3.3-2
Nova Scotia census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Nova Scotia	-3.0	0.8	2.5	4.1	2.5	0.6	-4.5
Shelburne	-25.7	-15.1	-15.1	-6.5	-11.2	-15.5	-19.0
Yarmouth	-7.5	-10.9	-7.6	-9.2	-8.3	-9.7	-13.6
Digby	-17.5	-14.9	-10.6	-5.3	-7.0	-20.1	-24.5
Queens	-8.0	-4.1	-7.1	0.9	-8.9	-0.8	-3.6
Annapolis	-9.6	-9.0	-8.0	-3.0	-5.0	-2.0	-6.0
Lunenburg	-3.3	0.2	-1.4	1.5	3.3	-3.0	-6.3
Kings	-4.4	0.3	3.7	3.9	2.1	-4.9	-10.0
Hants	1.1	1.6	4.6	9.9	5.0	2.9	-0.6
Halifax	4.9	9.0	9.4	11.6	10.5	11.0	4.4
Colchester	1.8	4.1	6.9	0.8	2.8	-3.5	-7.2
Cumberland	-6.8	-3.1	-3.7	-7.0	-4.7	-11.3	-15.5
Pictou	-11.7	-7.8	-0.1	0.1	-2.1	-4.3	-8.6
Guysborough	-32.2	-24.5	-15.7	-22.9	-15.4	-18.6	-20.7
Antigonish	1.8	6.6	8.4	13.0	5.1	-4.6	-9.7
Inverness	-27.9	-15.0	-10.1	0.2	-9.1	-17.5	-22.4
Richmond	-18.4	-9.7	-4.9	-3.0	-16.1	-5.7	-8.6
Cape Breton	-12.0	-8.5	-7.2	-7.0	-9.9	-11.0	-16.0
Victoria	-16.5	-16.1	-13.7	-9.6	-13.5	-23.8	-29.3

Table 3.3-3
Nova Scotia census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
Nova Scotia	940,789	-17	1,622	-5,877	0	-4,255	-4,272
Shelburne	14,271	-48	15	-116	-125	-226	-274
Yarmouth	25,179	-83	29	-250	-40	-261	-344
Digby	17,545	-102	12	-181	-165	-334	-436
Queens	11,091	-33	12	-34	15	-7	-40
Annapolis	20,945	-121	37	-51	10	-4	-125
Lunenburg	47,773	-156	36	-64	-117	-145	-301
Kings	61,043	35	2	-495	-156	-649	-614
Hants	43,359	134	48	-232	25	-159	-25
Halifax	408,714	1,229	1,303	-2,111	1,386	578	1,807
Colchester	51,550	-79	64	-351	-5	-292	-371
Cumberland	31,089	-130	1	-223	-134	-356	-486
Pictou	45,997	-64	8	-287	-55	-334	-398
Guysborough	7,936	-110	4	-4	-56	-56	-166
Antigonish	19,761	60	6	-207	-52	-253	-193
Inverness	17,546	-52	12	-239	-118	-345	-397
Richmond	9,304	-69	3	5	-19	-11	-80
Cape Breton	100,823	-416	23	-931	-301	-1,209	-1,625
Victoria	6,863	-12	7	-106	-93	-192	-204

Table 3.3-4

Nova Scotia census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Nova Scotia	0.0	1.7	-6.2	0.0	-4.5	-4.5
Shelburne	-3.3	1.0	-8.1	-8.7	-15.7	-19.0
Yarmouth	-3.3	1.1	-9.9	-1.6	-10.3	-13.6
Digby	-5.7	0.7	-10.2	-9.3	-18.8	-24.5
Queens	-3.0	1.1	-3.1	1.4	-0.6	-3.6
Annapolis	-5.8	1.8	-2.4	0.5	-0.2	-6.0
Lunenburg	-3.3	0.8	-1.3	-2.4	-3.0	-6.3
Kings	0.6	0.0	-8.1	-2.5	-10.6	-10.0
Hants	3.1	1.1	-5.3	0.6	-3.7	-0.6
Halifax	3.0	3.2	-5.2	3.4	1.4	4.4
Colchester	-1.5	1.2	-6.8	-0.1	-5.6	-7.2
Cumberland	-4.1	0.0	-7.1	-4.3	-11.4	-15.5
Pictou	-1.4	0.2	-6.2	-1.2	-7.2	-8.6
Guysborough	-13.7	0.5	-0.5	-7.0	-7.0	-20.7
Antigonish	3.0	0.3	-10.4	-2.6	-12.7	-9.7
Inverness	-2.9	0.7	-13.5	-6.6	-19.4	-22.4
Richmond	-7.4	0.3	0.5	-2.0	-1.2	-8.6
Cape Breton	-4.1	0.2	-9.2	-3.0	-11.9	-16.0
Victoria	-1.7	1.0	-15.2	-13.4	-27.6	-29.3

Table 3.4-1

New Brunswick census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
New Brunswick	745,609	745,407	746,855	749,954	753,044	755,530	756,997	756,050
Saint John	76,199	76,199	76,415	76,860	76,969	77,119	77,036	76,548
Charlotte	27,558	27,379	27,094	26,982	26,809	26,622	26,518	26,328
Sunbury	26,187	26,280	26,527	26,774	27,207	27,530	27,813	27,944
Queens	11,855	11,620	11,444	11,249	11,174	11,065	10,971	10,860
Kings	67,164	67,711	68,198	68,966	69,548	70,005	69,943	69,670
Albert	28,137	28,253	28,396	28,694	28,940	28,983	29,151	29,266
Westmorland	136,243	137,363	139,024	141,098	143,299	145,715	148,030	149,921
Kent	32,009	31,754	31,638	31,313	31,176	30,858	30,788	30,665
Northumberland	50,612	50,064	49,513	49,055	48,841	48,411	48,166	47,834
York	92,301	93,030	94,219	95,698	96,951	98,202	98,965	99,221
Carleton	27,169	27,132	27,241	27,273	27,154	27,128	26,990	26,735
Victoria	20,698	20,514	20,313	20,146	20,032	19,957	19,747	19,494
Madawaska	34,715	34,437	34,089	33,873	33,709	33,491	33,369	33,202
Restigouche	34,396	33,926	33,576	33,163	32,767	32,594	32,226	31,779
Gloucester	80,366	79,745	79,168	78,810	78,468	77,850	77,284	76,583

Table 3.4-2
New Brunswick census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
New Brunswick	-0.3	1.9	4.1	4.1	3.3	1.9	-1.3
Saint John	0.0	2.8	5.8	1.4	1.9	-1.1	-6.4
Charlotte	-6.5	-10.5	-4.1	-6.4	-7.0	-3.9	-7.2
Sunbury	3.5	9.4	9.3	16.0	11.8	10.2	4.7
Queens	-20.0	-15.3	-17.2	-6.7	-9.8	-8.5	-10.2
Kings	8.1	7.2	11.2	8.4	6.5	-0.9	-3.9
Albert	4.1	5.0	10.4	8.5	1.5	5.8	3.9
Westmorland	8.2	12.0	14.8	15.5	16.7	15.8	12.7
Kent	-8.0	-3.7	-10.3	-4.4	-10.3	-2.3	-4.0
Northumberland	-10.9	-11.1	-9.3	-4.4	-8.8	-5.1	-6.9
York	7.9	12.7	15.6	13.0	12.8	7.7	2.6
Carleton	-1.4	4.0	1.2	-4.4	-1.0	-5.1	-9.5
Victoria	-8.9	-9.8	-8.3	-5.7	-3.8	-10.6	-12.9
Madawaska	-8.0	-10.2	-6.4	-4.9	-6.5	-3.6	-5.0
Restigouche	-13.8	-10.4	-12.4	-12.0	-5.3	-11.4	-14.0
Gloucester	-7.8	-7.3	-4.5	-4.3	-7.9	-7.3	-9.1

Table 3.4-3
New Brunswick census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
New Brunswick	756,050	386	1,883	-3,216	0	-1,333	-947
Saint John	76,548	22	302	-749	-63	-510	-488
Charlotte	26,328	-31	44	-90	-113	-159	-190
Sunbury	27,944	213	9	-94	3	-82	131
Queens	10,860	-82	23	20	-72	-29	-111
Kings	69,670	167	162	-598	-4	-440	-273
Albert	29,266	34	69	-2	14	81	115
Westmorland	149,921	311	776	-154	958	1,580	1,891
Kent	30,665	-47	14	9	-99	-76	-123
Northumberland	47,834	-75	15	-81	-191	-257	-332
York	99,221	221	385	-667	317	35	256
Carleton	26,735	-1	41	-280	-15	-254	-255
Victoria	19,494	-39	-3	-105	-106	-214	-253
Madawaska	33,202	-37	10	-37	-103	-130	-167
Restigouche	31,779	-102	0	-115	-230	-345	-447
Gloucester	76,583	-168	36	-273	-296	-533	-701

Table 3.4-4
New Brunswick census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
New Brunswick	0.5	2.5	-4.3	0.0	-1.8	-1.3
Saint John	0.3	3.9	-9.8	-0.8	-6.6	-6.4
Charlotte	-1.2	1.7	-3.4	-4.3	-6.0	-7.2
Sunbury	7.6	0.3	-3.4	0.1	-2.9	4.7
Queens	-7.5	2.1	1.8	-6.6	-2.7	-10.2
Kings	2.4	2.3	-8.6	-0.1	-6.3	-3.9
Albert	1.2	2.4	-0.1	0.5	2.8	3.9
Westmorland	2.1	5.2	-1.0	6.4	10.6	12.7
Kent	-1.5	0.5	0.3	-3.2	-2.5	-4.0
Northumberland	-1.6	0.3	-1.7	-4.0	-5.4	-6.9
York	2.2	3.9	-6.7	3.2	0.4	2.6
Carleton	0.0	1.5	-10.4	-0.6	-9.5	-9.5
Victoria	-2.0	-0.2	-5.4	-5.4	-10.9	-12.9
Madawaska	-1.1	0.3	-1.1	-3.1	-3.9	-5.0
Restigouche	-3.2	0.0	-3.6	-7.2	-10.8	-14.0
Gloucester	-2.2	0.5	-3.5	-3.8	-6.9	-9.1

Table 3.5-1
Quebec census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Quebec	7,631,873	7,692,736	7,761,504	7,843,475	7,929,365	8,007,656	8,084,059	8,155,334
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13,165	13,103	13,029	12,960	12,939	12,844	12,751	12,619
Le Rocher-Percé	18,474	18,370	18,251	18,139	18,126	18,037	17,821	17,690
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,953	17,981	18,071	18,042	18,120	18,076	18,054	17,921
La Haute-Gaspésie	12,361	12,290	12,200	12,195	12,138	12,130	12,011	11,902
Bonaventure	17,997	18,012	17,917	18,006	18,067	18,068	18,081	17,932
Avignon	15,256	15,244	15,252	15,320	15,280	15,318	15,220	15,220
La Matapédia	19,257	19,172	19,002	18,880	18,746	18,653	18,496	18,371
Matane	22,344	22,253	22,212	22,118	21,979	21,891	21,883	21,791
La Mitis	19,383	19,365	19,297	19,206	19,143	19,032	18,943	18,907
Rimouski-Neigette	53,539	53,957	54,238	54,618	55,062	55,593	56,169	56,484
Les Basques	9,481	9,420	9,311	9,270	9,232	9,155	9,094	9,019
Rivière-du-Loup	33,578	33,763	33,979	34,290	34,464	34,664	34,484	34,715
Témiscouata	21,843	21,614	21,382	21,208	20,945	20,626	20,643	20,440
Kamouraska	22,175	22,008	21,833	21,787	21,751	21,570	21,341	21,364
Charlevoix-Est	16,443	16,351	16,334	16,318	16,357	16,337	16,327	16,280
Charlevoix	13,225	13,175	13,217	13,318	13,380	13,400	13,354	13,322
L'Islet	18,956	18,979	18,793	18,698	18,602	18,609	18,560	18,474
Montmagny	23,296	23,124	23,071	23,111	23,178	23,052	22,909	22,841
Bellechasse	33,700	33,900	34,135	34,515	35,108	35,627	35,903	36,373
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,869	6,920	6,849	6,844	6,770	6,743	6,699	6,649
La Côte-de-Beaupré	23,263	23,835	24,615	25,262	25,864	26,408	26,572	26,994
La Jacques-Cartier	30,254	31,440	32,856	34,415	35,962	37,494	38,400	39,905
Québec	532,102	536,524	542,210	547,953	554,333	560,659	566,618	570,379
Lévis	131,498	133,716	135,457	137,153	138,591	140,137	141,173	141,911
La Nouvelle-Beauce	31,799	32,498	33,211	33,849	34,629	35,473	35,845	36,501
Robert-Cliche	18,935	19,101	19,053	19,183	19,384	19,422	19,441	19,590
Les Etchemins	17,676	17,638	17,547	17,434	17,354	17,338	17,182	17,100
Beauce-Sartigan	50,095	50,281	50,517	50,827	51,117	51,505	51,848	52,156
Le Granit	22,481	22,419	22,458	22,449	22,398	22,305	22,328	22,294
Les Appalaches	43,527	43,473	43,202	43,244	43,330	43,342	43,131	42,846
L'Érable	23,265	23,129	23,233	23,296	23,500	23,499	23,506	23,613
Lotbinière	27,651	28,002	28,385	28,760	29,407	29,922	30,403	30,912
Portneuf	46,792	47,146	47,648	48,336	49,137	49,820	50,620	51,566
Mékinac	12,698	12,775	12,859	12,864	12,911	12,962	12,890	12,817
Shawinigan	52,050	51,630	51,385	50,955	50,634	50,263	49,884	49,752
Franchville	144,331	145,549	146,911	148,193	149,533	150,590	151,505	152,228
Bécancour	18,926	19,227	19,504	19,695	19,989	20,241	20,317	20,472
Arthabaska	66,778	67,505	67,945	68,684	69,173	69,841	70,242	70,789
Les Sources	14,499	14,518	14,607	14,627	14,796	14,822	14,636	14,639
Le Haut-Saint-François	21,724	21,814	22,105	22,098	22,184	22,194	22,085	22,113
Le Val-Saint-François	29,240	29,455	29,482	29,612	29,788	29,838	29,919	30,118
Sherbrooke	148,952	149,643	150,827	152,599	154,311	156,759	159,275	160,745
Coaticook	18,592	18,786	18,840	18,875	18,915	18,949	18,928	18,890
Memphrémagog	45,570	46,177	46,898	47,493	48,189	48,715	48,840	49,551
Brome-Missisquoi	53,099	53,612	54,154	54,554	55,381	55,985	56,289	56,934
La Haute-Yamaska	80,180	81,575	82,727	83,716	84,983	85,839	86,567	87,411
Acton	15,414	15,427	15,454	15,414	15,440	15,486	15,492	15,538
Drummond	93,885	94,967	96,110	97,333	98,467	99,674	100,415	101,316
Nicolet-Yamaska	23,117	23,085	22,960	22,964	22,980	22,929	22,955	23,055
Maskinongé	35,799	36,088	36,162	36,207	36,510	36,528	36,493	36,550
D'Autray	40,662	41,285	41,568	41,790	41,952	41,941	41,836	41,995
Pierre-De Saurel	50,165	50,436	50,758	50,985	50,958	51,244	51,044	51,077
Les Maskoutains	81,403	81,973	82,752	83,536	84,472	85,012	85,581	86,003
Rouville	31,743	32,672	33,530	34,578	35,472	36,079	36,344	36,582
Le Haut-Richelieu	109,942	111,271	112,705	113,831	114,745	115,375	115,755	116,603
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	107,981	109,602	112,010	114,036	116,237	117,877	119,385	121,043
Longueuil	388,756	391,318	392,971	395,964	399,399	403,342	408,090	412,467
Lajemmerais	70,676	71,037	71,760	72,594	74,046	75,124	75,763	76,455
L'Assomption	110,832	113,903	116,188	117,770	119,471	120,983	121,924	123,494
Joliette	58,831	59,730	60,737	61,758	63,137	64,174	65,120	66,262
Matawinie	49,911	49,703	49,765	49,860	50,058	50,210	50,795	50,917
Montcalm	43,135	44,440	45,539	46,749	47,934	48,918	49,798	50,708

Table 3.5-1 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Les Moulins	130,530	135,169	139,613	143,984	147,294	150,711	153,517	155,551
Laval	372,495	378,873	385,430	392,608	399,559	406,098	412,131	417,304
Montréal	1,872,136	1,869,896	1,873,181	1,887,599	1,902,049	1,915,617	1,940,289	1,959,987
Roussillon	161,170	163,202	165,833	168,660	171,351	173,856	176,174	178,430
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	24,421	25,151	25,645	25,988	26,254	26,496	26,571	26,964
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	25,026	24,828	24,614	24,560	24,488	24,486	24,512	24,611
Beauharnois-Salaberry	61,171	61,388	61,503	61,801	62,117	62,485	62,883	63,456
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	122,147	126,455	130,721	134,195	137,835	140,819	143,127	145,514
Deux-Montagnes	89,759	91,337	93,672	95,491	96,980	98,219	99,134	99,891
Thérèse-De Blainville	144,977	147,767	149,434	151,638	153,900	155,543	156,717	157,647
Mirabel	35,342	36,778	38,290	39,585	41,065	42,607	43,970	45,888
La Rivière-du-Nord	102,741	105,446	108,643	111,048	113,829	116,626	119,488	122,436
Argenteuil	30,210	30,686	31,056	31,492	31,934	32,353	32,447	32,650
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	36,791	37,800	38,595	39,231	40,076	40,547	41,096	41,415
Les Laurentides	43,215	43,612	44,163	44,572	45,183	45,441	45,540	45,804
Antoine-Labelle	35,629	35,512	35,397	35,276	35,344	35,347	35,383	35,235
Papineau	21,987	22,207	22,249	22,592	22,703	22,756	22,726	22,871
Gatineau	244,868	249,196	253,893	259,455	263,555	268,838	271,846	274,367
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	42,470	42,878	43,612	44,037	46,142	46,910	47,875	48,717
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,933	20,839	20,847	20,820	20,961	20,935	20,888	20,914
Pontiac	14,769	14,687	14,683	14,635	14,503	14,466	14,390	14,331
Témiscamingue	17,081	16,833	16,587	16,483	16,404	16,279	16,328	16,346
Rouyn-Noranda	40,264	40,382	40,590	40,876	41,115	41,439	41,630	41,904
Abitibi-Ouest	20,902	20,897	20,991	21,036	21,062	21,131	21,072	21,048
Abitibi	24,433	24,432	24,500	24,446	24,562	24,551	24,670	24,820
La Vallée-de-l'Or	42,207	42,532	42,792	42,877	43,061	43,283	43,620	43,813
La Tuque	15,529	15,445	15,348	15,301	15,285	15,214	15,215	15,195
Le Domaine-du-Roy	32,151	32,218	32,177	32,134	32,042	32,063	31,964	31,763
Maria-Chapdelaine	25,928	25,764	25,688	25,623	25,516	25,395	25,298	25,308
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51,512	51,690	51,949	52,284	52,574	52,939	53,040	53,223
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	164,695	164,525	165,013	165,419	166,116	166,852	167,421	167,775
La Haute-Côte-Nord	12,352	12,198	11,932	11,741	11,657	11,607	11,458	11,382
Manicouagan	33,250	32,927	32,592	32,576	32,465	32,339	32,297	32,189
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	39,008	39,049	39,217	39,460	39,564	39,926	40,092	40,209
Minganie-Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent	11,959	11,829	11,727	11,714	11,827	11,816	11,750	11,772
Nord-du-Québec	40,291	40,902	41,349	41,900	42,535	43,023	43,523	43,999

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Table 3.5-2
Quebec census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Quebec	7.9	8.9	10.5	10.9	9.8	9.5	8.8
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-4.7	-5.7	-5.3	-1.6	-7.4	-7.3	-10.4
Le Rocher-Percé	-5.6	-6.5	-6.2	-0.7	-4.9	-12.0	-7.4
La Côte-de-Gaspé	1.6	5.0	-1.6	4.3	-2.4	-1.2	-7.4
La Haute-Gaspésie	-5.8	-7.3	-0.4	-4.7	-0.7	-9.9	-9.1
Bonaventure	0.8	-5.3	5.0	3.4	0.1	0.7	-8.3
Avignon	-0.8	0.5	4.4	-2.6	2.5	-6.4	0.0
La Matapédia	-4.4	-8.9	-6.4	-7.1	-5.0	-8.5	-6.8
Matane	-4.1	-1.8	-4.2	-6.3	-4.0	-0.4	-4.2
La Mitis	-0.9	-3.5	-4.7	-3.3	-5.8	-4.7	-1.9
Rimouski-Neigette	7.8	5.2	7.0	8.1	9.6	10.3	5.6
Les Basques	-6.5	-11.6	-4.4	-4.1	-8.4	-6.7	-8.3
Rivière-du-Loup	5.5	6.4	9.1	5.1	5.8	-5.2	6.7
Témiscouata	-10.5	-10.8	-8.2	-12.5	-15.3	0.8	-9.9
Kamouraska	-7.6	-8.0	-2.1	-1.7	-8.4	-10.7	1.1
Charlevoix-Est	-5.6	-1.0	-1.0	2.4	-1.2	-0.6	-2.9
Charlevoix	-3.8	3.2	7.6	4.6	1.5	-3.4	-2.4
L'Islet	1.2	-9.8	-5.1	-5.1	0.4	-2.6	-4.6
Montmagny	-7.4	-2.3	1.7	2.9	-5.5	-6.2	-3.0
Bellechasse	5.9	6.9	11.1	17.0	14.7	7.7	13.0
L'Île-d'Orléans	7.4	-10.3	-0.7	-10.9	-4.0	-6.5	-7.5
La Côte-de-Beaupré	24.3	32.2	25.9	23.5	20.8	6.2	15.8
La Jacques-Cartier	38.4	44.0	46.3	44.0	41.7	23.9	38.4
Québec	8.3	10.5	10.5	11.6	11.3	10.6	6.6
Lévis	16.7	12.9	12.4	10.4	11.1	7.4	5.2
La Nouvelle-Beauce	21.7	21.7	19.0	22.8	24.1	10.4	18.1
Robert-Cliche	8.7	-2.5	6.8	10.4	2.0	1.0	7.6
Les Etchemins	-2.2	-5.2	-6.5	-4.6	-0.9	-9.0	-4.8
Beauce-Sartigan	3.7	4.7	6.1	5.7	7.6	6.6	5.9
Le Granit	-2.8	1.7	-0.4	-2.3	-4.2	1.0	-1.5
Les Appalaches	-1.2	-6.3	1.0	2.0	0.3	-4.9	-6.6
L'Érable	-5.9	4.5	2.7	8.7	0.0	0.3	4.5
Lotbinière	12.6	13.6	13.1	22.2	17.4	15.9	16.6
Portneuf	7.5	10.6	14.3	16.4	13.8	15.9	18.5
Mékinac	6.0	6.6	0.4	3.6	3.9	-5.6	-5.7
Shawinigan	-8.1	-4.8	-8.4	-6.3	-7.4	-7.6	-2.6
Francheville	8.4	9.3	8.7	9.0	7.0	6.1	4.8
Bécancour	15.8	14.3	9.7	14.8	12.5	3.7	7.6
Arthabaska	10.8	6.5	10.8	7.1	9.6	5.7	7.8
Les Sources	1.3	6.1	1.4	11.5	1.8	-12.6	0.2
Le Haut-Saint-François	4.1	13.3	-0.3	3.9	0.5	-4.9	1.3
Le Val-Saint-François	7.3	0.9	4.4	5.9	1.7	2.7	6.6
Sherbrooke	4.6	7.9	11.7	11.2	15.7	15.9	9.2
Coaticook	10.4	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	-1.1	-2.0
Memphrémagog	13.2	15.5	12.6	14.5	10.9	2.6	14.5
Brome-Missisquoi	9.6	10.1	7.4	15.0	10.8	5.4	11.4
La Haute-Yamaska	17.2	14.0	11.9	15.0	10.0	8.4	9.7
Acton	0.8	1.7	-2.6	1.7	3.0	0.4	3.0
Drummond	11.5	12.0	12.6	11.6	12.2	7.4	8.9
Nicolet-Yamaska	-1.4	-5.4	0.2	0.7	-2.2	1.1	4.3
Maskinongé	8.0	2.0	1.2	8.3	0.5	-1.0	1.6
D'Autray	15.2	6.8	5.3	3.9	-0.3	-2.5	3.8
Pierre-De Saurel	5.4	6.4	4.5	-0.5	5.6	-3.9	0.6
Les Maskoutains	7.0	9.5	9.4	11.1	6.4	6.7	4.9
Rouville	28.8	25.9	30.8	25.5	17.0	7.3	6.5
Le Haut-Richelieu	12.0	12.8	9.9	8.0	5.5	3.3	7.3
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	14.9	21.7	17.9	19.1	14.0	12.7	13.8
Longueuil	6.6	4.2	7.6	8.6	9.8	11.7	10.7
Lajemmerais	5.1	10.1	11.6	19.8	14.5	8.5	9.1
L'Assomption	27.3	19.9	13.5	14.3	12.6	7.7	12.8
Joliette	15.2	16.7	16.7	22.1	16.3	14.6	17.4
Matawinie	-4.2	1.2	1.9	4.0	3.0	11.6	2.4
Montcalm	29.8	24.4	26.2	25.0	20.3	17.8	18.1

Table 3.5-2 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Les Moulins	34.9	32.3	30.8	22.7	22.9	18.4	13.2
Laval	17.0	17.2	18.5	17.5	16.2	14.7	12.5
Montréal	-1.2	1.8	7.7	7.6	7.1	12.8	10.1
Roussillon	12.5	16.0	16.9	15.8	14.5	13.2	12.7
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	29.5	19.5	13.3	10.2	9.2	2.8	14.7
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	-7.9	-8.7	-2.2	-2.9	-0.1	1.1	4.0
Beauharnois-Salaberry	3.5	1.9	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.3	9.1
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	34.7	33.2	26.2	26.8	21.4	16.3	16.5
Deux-Montagnes	17.4	25.2	19.2	15.5	12.7	9.3	7.6
Thérèse-De Blainville	19.1	11.2	14.6	14.8	10.6	7.5	5.9
Mirabel	39.8	40.3	33.3	36.7	36.9	31.5	42.7
La Rivière-du-Nord	26.0	29.9	21.9	24.7	24.3	24.2	24.4
Argenteuil	15.6	12.0	13.9	13.9	13.0	2.9	6.2
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	27.1	20.8	16.3	21.3	11.7	13.4	7.7
Les Laurentides	9.1	12.6	9.2	13.6	5.7	2.2	5.8
Antoine-Labelle	-3.3	-3.2	-3.4	1.9	0.1	1.0	-4.2
Papineau	10.0	1.9	15.3	4.9	2.3	-1.3	6.4
Gatineau	17.5	18.7	21.7	15.7	19.8	11.1	9.2
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	9.6	17.0	9.7	46.7	16.5	20.4	17.4
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	-4.5	0.4	-1.3	6.7	-1.2	-2.2	1.2
Pontiac	-5.6	-0.3	-3.3	-9.1	-2.6	-5.3	-4.1
Témiscamingue	-14.6	-14.7	-6.3	-4.8	-7.6	3.0	1.1
Rouyn-Noranda	2.9	5.1	7.0	5.8	7.8	4.6	6.6
Abitibi-Ouest	-0.2	4.5	2.1	1.2	3.3	-2.8	-1.1
Abitibi	0.0	2.8	-2.2	4.7	-0.4	4.8	6.1
La Vallée-de-l'Or	7.7	6.1	2.0	4.3	5.1	7.8	4.4
La Tuque	-5.4	-6.3	-3.1	-1.0	-4.7	0.1	-1.3
Le Domaine-du-Roy	2.1	-1.3	-1.3	-2.9	0.7	-3.1	-6.3
Maria-Chapdelaine	-6.3	-3.0	-2.5	-4.2	-4.8	-3.8	0.4
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	3.4	5.0	6.4	5.5	6.9	1.9	3.4
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	-1.0	3.0	2.5	4.2	4.4	3.4	2.1
La Haute-Côte-Nord	-12.5	-22.0	-16.1	-7.2	-4.3	-12.9	-6.7
Manicouagan	-9.8	-10.2	-0.5	-3.4	-3.9	-1.3	-3.3
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	1.1	4.3	6.2	2.6	9.1	4.1	2.9
Minganie-Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent	-10.9	-8.7	-1.1	9.6	-0.9	-5.6	1.9
Nord-du-Québec	15.1	10.9	13.2	15.0	11.4	11.6	10.9

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Table 3.5-3
Quebec census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
		number					
Quebec	8,155,334	26,900	53,943	-9,568	0	44,375	71,275
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	12,619	-44	4	-21	-46	-63	-132
Le Rocher-Percé	17,690	-99	-9	20	-137	-126	-131
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,921	-27	13	-15	-5	-7	-133
La Haute-Gaspésie	11,902	-76	4	4	-57	-49	-109
Bonaventure	17,932	-25	9	10	10	29	-149
Avignon	15,220	-11	18	-48	-74	-104	0
La Matapédia	18,371	-10	7	-12	-154	-159	-125
Matane	21,791	-23	-5	0	14	9	-92
La Mitis	18,907	-18	6	10	-96	-80	-36
Rimouski-Neigette	56,484	92	53	-3	413	463	315
Les Basques	9,019	-42	4	-7	-21	-24	-75
Rivière-du-Loup	34,715	43	15	-62	-204	-251	231
Témiscouata	20,440	-55	11	-34	80	57	-203
Kamouraska	21,364	-16	20	-14	-228	-222	23
Charlevoix-Est	16,280	-26	8	6	-7	7	-47
Charlevoix	13,322	-47	6	3	-16	-7	-32
L'Islet	18,474	13	3	8	-77	-66	-86
Montmagny	22,841	-80	2	-20	-61	-79	-68
Bellechasse	36,373	66	22	-17	188	193	470
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,649	10	-7	16	-69	-60	-50
La Côte-de-Beaupré	26,994	114	6	-12	51	45	422
La Jacques-Cartier	39,905	601	27	-172	399	254	1,505
Québec	570,379	1,051	3,001	-670	2,209	4,540	3,761
Lévis	141,911	851	157	-63	51	145	738
La Nouvelle-Beauce	36,501	301	60	-31	31	60	656
Robert-Cliche	19,590	57	18	-6	-57	-45	149
Les Etchemins	17,100	10	23	-9	-186	-172	-82
Beauce-Sartigan	52,156	287	32	-11	16	37	308
Le Granit	22,294	63	16	-5	-59	-48	-34
Les Appalaches	42,846	-69	18	-1	-185	-168	-285
L'Érable	23,613	43	-8	-6	-34	-48	107
Lotbinière	30,912	176	12	5	282	299	509
Portneuf	51,566	123	19	2	637	658	946
Mékinac	12,817	-32	8	-11	-45	-48	-73
Shawinigan	49,752	-261	18	19	-188	-151	-132
Franchville	152,228	-75	384	-67	577	894	723
Bécancour	20,472	27	24	-4	18	38	155
Arthabaska	70,789	226	128	-25	48	151	547
Les Sources	14,639	-25	5	11	-181	-165	3
Le Haut-Saint-François	22,113	115	15	-9	-241	-235	28
Le Val-Saint-François	30,118	96	22	-15	-33	-26	199
Sherbrooke	160,745	549	1,090	-177	978	1,891	1,470
Coaticook	18,890	49	15	-4	-89	-78	-38
Memphrémagog	49,551	23	74	-1	8	81	711
Brome-Missisquoi	56,934	-22	14	-39	312	287	645
La Haute-Yamaska	87,411	249	260	-50	236	446	844
Acton	15,538	43	1	-8	-38	-45	46
Drummond	101,316	290	199	-57	272	414	901
Nicolet-Yamaska	23,055	-12	14	-15	26	25	100
Maskinongé	36,550	15	3	-20	-51	-68	57
D'Autray	41,995	77	24	-7	-216	-199	159
Pierre-De Saurel	51,077	-122	12	1	-115	-102	33
Les Maskoutains	86,003	146	370	-70	84	384	422
Rouville	36,582	149	7	-20	113	100	238
Le Haut-Richelieu	116,603	401	59	-90	-43	-74	848
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	121,043	790	124	-60	619	683	1,658
Longueuil	412,467	1,293	3,391	-744	556	3,203	4,377
Lajemmerais	76,455	571	38	-21	39	56	692
L'Assomption	123,494	414	163	-62	389	490	1,570
Joliette	66,262	-11	211	-12	731	930	1,142
Matawinie	50,917	-32	7	14	576	597	122
Montcalm	50,708	249	30	-1	591	620	910

Table 3.5-3 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
		number					
Les Moulins	155,551	1,322	301	-44	1,207	1,464	2,034
Laval	417,304	1,764	3,416	-556	1,228	4,088	5,173
Montréal	1,959,987	7,695	37,279	-5,140	-17,263	14,876	19,698
Roussillon	178,430	949	211	-205	1,277	1,283	2,256
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	26,964	115	14	43	-100	-43	393
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,611	4	5	-55	47	-3	99
Beauharnois-Salaberry	63,456	-16	-1	-3	387	383	573
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	145,514	1,006	137	-516	1,543	1,164	2,387
Deux-Montagnes	99,891	500	16	-73	432	375	757
Thérèse-De Blainville	157,647	758	88	-17	311	382	930
Mirabel	45,888	368	16	23	954	993	1,918
La Rivière-du-Nord	122,436	420	209	3	2,209	2,421	2,948
Argenteuil	32,650	-23	10	-88	155	77	203
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	41,415	-48	3	-24	590	569	319
Les Laurentides	45,804	19	45	-48	55	52	264
Antoine-Labelle	35,235	-109	16	11	100	127	-148
Papineau	22,871	-44	7	-34	20	-7	145
Gatineau	274,367	1,444	1,589	-208	-52	1,329	2,521
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	48,717	327	6	127	505	638	842
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,914	-10	9	4	-62	-49	26
Pontiac	14,331	-28	9	-38	-42	-71	-59
Témiscamingue	16,346	45	13	-18	-5	-10	18
Rouyn-Noranda	41,904	168	23	22	-36	9	274
Abitibi-Ouest	21,048	39	4	5	-116	-107	-24
Abitibi	24,820	109	20	11	-31	0	150
La Vallée-de-l'Or	43,813	182	55	12	71	138	193
La Tuque	15,195	31	10	8	-50	-32	-20
Le Domaine-du-Roy	31,763	67	29	-29	-184	-184	-201
Maria-Chapdelaine	25,308	52	17	-1	-176	-160	10
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	53,223	59	43	-27	-1	15	183
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	167,775	368	31	-53	138	116	354
La Haute-Côte-Nord	11,382	5	4	-5	-156	-157	-76
Manicouagan	32,189	68	17	13	-144	-114	-108
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	40,209	270	13	-2	-125	-114	117
Minganie-Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent	11,772	31	10	-31	-88	-109	22
Nord-du-Québec	43,999	580	-6	64	-139	-81	476

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Table 3.5-4
Quebec census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Quebec	3.3	6.6	-1.2	0.0	5.5	8.8
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-3.5	0.3	-1.7	-3.6	-5.0	-10.4
Le Rocher-Percé	-5.6	-0.5	1.1	-7.7	-7.1	-7.4
La Côte-de-Gaspé	-1.5	0.7	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4	-7.4
La Haute-Gaspésie	-6.4	0.3	0.3	-4.8	-4.1	-9.1
Bonaventure	-1.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.6	-8.3
Avignon	-0.7	1.2	-3.2	-4.9	-6.8	0.0
La Matapédia	-0.5	0.4	-0.7	-8.4	-8.6	-6.8
Matane	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	-4.2
La Mitis	-1.0	0.3	0.5	-5.1	-4.2	-1.9
Rimouski-Neigette	1.6	0.9	-0.1	7.3	8.2	5.6
Les Basques	-4.6	0.4	-0.8	-2.3	-2.7	-8.3
Rivière-du-Loup	1.2	0.4	-1.8	-5.9	-7.3	6.7
Témiscouata	-2.7	0.5	-1.7	3.9	2.8	-9.9
Kamouraska	-0.7	0.9	-0.7	-10.7	-10.4	1.1
Charlevoix-Est	-1.6	0.5	0.4	-0.4	0.4	-2.9
Charlevoix	-3.5	0.4	0.2	-1.2	-0.5	-2.4
L'Islet	0.7	0.2	0.4	-4.2	-3.6	-4.6
Montmagny	-3.5	0.1	-0.9	-2.7	-3.5	-3.0
Bellechasse	1.8	0.6	-0.5	5.2	5.3	13.0
L'Île-d'Orléans	1.5	-1.0	2.4	-10.3	-9.0	-7.5
La Côte-de-Beaupré	4.3	0.2	-0.4	1.9	1.7	15.8
La Jacques-Cartier	15.4	0.7	-4.4	10.2	6.5	38.4
Québec	1.8	5.3	-1.2	3.9	8.0	6.6
Lévis	6.0	1.1	-0.4	0.4	1.0	5.2
La Nouvelle-Beauce	8.3	1.7	-0.9	0.9	1.7	18.1
Robert-Cliche	2.9	0.9	-0.3	-2.9	-2.3	7.6
Les Etchemins	0.6	1.3	-0.5	-10.9	-10.0	-4.8
Beauce-Sartigan	5.5	0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.7	5.9
Le Granit	2.8	0.7	-0.2	-2.6	-2.2	-1.5
Les Appalaches	-1.6	0.4	0.0	-4.3	-3.9	-6.6
L'Érable	1.8	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4	-2.0	4.5
Lotbinière	5.7	0.4	0.2	9.2	9.8	16.6
Portneuf	2.4	0.4	0.0	12.5	12.9	18.5
Mékinac	-2.5	0.6	-0.9	-3.5	-3.7	-5.7
Shawinigan	-5.2	0.4	0.4	-3.8	-3.0	-2.6
Franchville	-0.5	2.5	-0.4	3.8	5.9	4.8
Bécancour	1.3	1.2	-0.2	0.9	1.9	7.6
Arthabaska	3.2	1.8	-0.4	0.7	2.1	7.8
Les Sources	-1.7	0.3	0.8	-12.4	-11.3	0.2
Le Haut-Saint-François	5.2	0.7	-0.4	-10.9	-10.6	1.3
Le Val-Saint-François	3.2	0.7	-0.5	-1.1	-0.9	6.6
Sherbrooke	3.4	6.8	-1.1	6.1	11.8	9.2
Coaticook	2.6	0.8	-0.2	-4.7	-4.1	-2.0
Memphrémagog	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.6	14.5
Brome-Missisquoi	-0.4	0.2	-0.7	5.5	5.1	11.4
La Haute-Yamaska	2.9	3.0	-0.6	2.7	5.1	9.7
Acton	2.8	0.1	-0.5	-2.4	-2.9	3.0
Drummond	2.9	2.0	-0.6	2.7	4.1	8.9
Nicolet-Yamaska	-0.5	0.6	-0.7	1.1	1.1	4.3
Maskinongé	0.4	0.1	-0.5	-1.4	-1.9	1.6
D'Autray	1.8	0.6	-0.2	-5.2	-4.7	3.8
Pierre-De Saurel	-2.4	0.2	0.0	-2.3	-2.0	0.6
Les Maskoutains	1.7	4.3	-0.8	1.0	4.5	4.9
Rouville	4.1	0.2	-0.5	3.1	2.7	6.5
Le Haut-Richelieu	3.5	0.5	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6	7.3
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	6.6	1.0	-0.5	5.1	5.7	13.8
Longueuil	3.2	8.3	-1.8	1.4	7.8	10.7
Lajemmerais	7.5	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	9.1
L'Assomption	3.4	1.3	-0.5	3.2	4.0	12.8
Joliette	-0.2	3.2	-0.2	11.1	14.2	17.4
Matawinie	-0.6	0.1	0.3	11.3	11.7	2.4
Montcalm	5.0	0.6	0.0	11.8	12.3	18.1

Table 3.5-4 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Les Moulins	8.6	1.9	-0.3	7.8	9.5	13.2
Laval	4.3	8.2	-1.3	3.0	9.9	12.5
Montréal	3.9	19.1	-2.6	-8.9	7.6	10.1
Roussillon	5.4	1.2	-1.2	7.2	7.2	12.7
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	4.3	0.5	1.6	-3.7	-1.6	14.7
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	0.2	0.2	-2.2	1.9	-0.1	4.0
Beauharnois-Salaberry	-0.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	9.1
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	7.0	0.9	-3.6	10.7	8.1	16.5
Deux-Montagnes	5.0	0.2	-0.7	4.3	3.8	7.6
Thérèse-De Blainville	4.8	0.6	-0.1	2.0	2.4	5.9
Mirabel	8.2	0.4	0.5	21.2	22.1	42.7
La Rivière-du-Nord	3.5	1.7	0.0	18.3	20.0	24.4
Argenteuil	-0.7	0.3	-2.7	4.8	2.4	6.2
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	-1.2	0.1	-0.6	14.3	13.8	7.7
Les Laurentides	0.4	1.0	-1.1	1.2	1.1	5.8
Antoine-Labelle	-3.1	0.5	0.3	2.8	3.6	-4.2
Papineau	-1.9	0.3	-1.5	0.9	-0.3	6.4
Gatineau	5.3	5.8	-0.8	-0.2	4.9	9.2
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	6.8	0.1	2.6	10.5	13.2	17.4
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	-0.5	0.4	0.2	-3.0	-2.3	1.2
Pontiac	-1.9	0.6	-2.6	-2.9	-4.9	-4.1
Témiscamingue	2.8	0.8	-1.1	-0.3	-0.6	1.1
Rouyn-Noranda	4.0	0.6	0.5	-0.9	0.2	6.6
Abitibi-Ouest	1.9	0.2	0.2	-5.5	-5.1	-1.1
Abitibi	4.4	0.8	0.4	-1.3	0.0	6.1
La Vallée-de-l'Or	4.2	1.3	0.3	1.6	3.2	4.4
La Tuque	2.0	0.7	0.5	-3.3	-2.1	-1.3
Le Domaine-du-Roy	2.1	0.9	-0.9	-5.8	-5.8	-6.3
Maria-Chapdelaine	2.1	0.7	0.0	-7.0	-6.3	0.4
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	1.1	0.8	-0.5	0.0	0.3	3.4
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	2.2	0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.7	2.1
La Haute-Côte-Nord	0.4	0.4	-0.4	-13.7	-13.7	-6.7
Manicouagan	2.1	0.5	0.4	-4.5	-3.5	-3.3
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscou	6.7	0.3	0.0	-3.1	-2.8	2.9
Minganie-Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent	2.6	0.9	-2.6	-7.5	-9.3	1.9
Nord-du-Québec	13.3	-0.1	1.5	-3.2	-1.9	10.9

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Table 3.6-1
Ontario census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Ontario	12,661,566	12,764,195	12,882,625	12,997,687	13,135,063	13,263,544	13,411,994	13,537,994
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	115,639	115,427	115,375	115,245	115,468	115,557	115,543	115,419
Prescott and Russell	83,228	83,854	84,782	85,402	86,743	87,780	88,608	89,323
Ottawa	845,922	855,530	869,015	883,741	899,016	912,248	924,404	934,300
Leeds and Grenville	102,425	102,308	102,113	101,702	101,874	101,752	101,867	101,873
Lanark	65,937	66,088	66,064	66,287	66,990	67,274	67,363	67,356
Frontenac	149,262	149,436	150,463	151,863	153,126	154,322	154,989	155,318
Lennox and Addington	41,920	42,006	42,279	42,345	42,786	42,872	43,624	44,351
Hastings	136,642	137,399	137,744	137,849	138,074	138,351	138,319	138,050
Prince Edward	26,170	25,943	25,837	25,846	25,855	25,804	25,593	25,352
Northumberland	83,497	83,505	83,608	83,732	83,823	84,060	84,615	85,084
Peterborough	137,560	137,363	137,606	137,517	138,351	138,494	138,841	138,992
Kawartha Lakes	76,861	76,178	75,893	75,276	75,018	74,942	75,472	75,918
Durham	584,255	593,870	602,621	610,018	619,053	626,765	636,208	645,043
York	931,833	960,754	988,757	1,014,754	1,043,585	1,065,504	1,086,335	1,106,096
Toronto	2,609,207	2,617,600	2,632,349	2,654,359	2,676,148	2,704,622	2,741,775	2,771,770
Peel	1,212,811	1,244,118	1,272,021	1,293,927	1,318,153	1,340,528	1,365,030	1,387,869
Dufferin	56,467	57,013	57,325	57,489	58,014	58,528	58,764	58,913
Wellington	208,419	209,012	210,312	211,384	213,187	214,694	217,267	219,598
Halton	457,721	468,143	479,998	493,623	506,718	517,159	528,610	539,423
Hamilton	523,629	524,002	525,599	527,652	531,663	535,602	541,013	545,585
Niagara	442,407	441,312	440,702	440,802	441,842	442,803	444,399	445,351
Haldimand-Norfolk	112,407	112,084	112,285	112,110	111,992	111,848	111,451	110,940
Brant	135,937	136,466	137,254	138,136	138,972	139,939	140,906	141,686
Waterloo	498,511	502,876	508,325	512,438	517,720	523,753	529,646	534,762
Perth	77,054	77,021	76,980	77,163	77,105	77,127	77,559	77,919
Oxford	106,546	106,355	106,691	106,997	107,826	108,674	109,747	110,725
Elgin	88,616	89,141	89,340	89,236	89,592	89,843	90,173	90,392
Chatham-Kent	112,353	111,162	109,953	108,799	107,490	106,682	106,266	105,722
Essex	408,799	406,010	402,929	400,311	399,887	399,665	401,264	402,060
Lambton	132,563	132,413	132,220	132,080	131,783	131,356	130,942	130,297
Middlesex	440,685	442,471	445,122	446,874	449,928	452,845	457,734	461,737
Huron	61,285	61,032	60,962	60,909	60,677	60,522	59,525	58,477
Bruce	67,427	67,369	67,297	67,222	67,541	67,764	67,834	67,841
Grey	95,353	95,205	95,201	94,994	95,016	94,769	94,923	94,981
Simcoe	438,349	441,904	446,046	449,419	454,109	458,930	465,880	472,208
Muskoka	59,625	59,859	60,216	60,618	60,927	61,095	61,529	61,859
Haliburton	16,577	16,731	16,963	17,006	17,167	17,385	17,735	18,071
Renfrew	101,075	101,884	102,521	103,021	103,489	104,078	104,147	104,013
Nipissing	87,413	87,161	87,054	87,030	87,364	87,551	87,518	87,362
Parry Sound	42,375	42,540	42,870	42,814	43,086	43,154	43,149	43,077
Manitoulin	13,025	13,064	13,193	13,213	13,306	13,336	13,443	13,538
Sudbury	22,510	22,378	22,317	22,189	22,026	21,633	21,370	21,086
Greater Sudbury	163,847	164,388	165,122	165,266	164,823	164,853	165,086	165,087
Timiskaming	34,336	34,330	34,197	33,958	33,945	33,929	33,740	33,509
Cochrane	86,920	86,181	85,245	84,475	83,800	83,276	82,840	82,289
Algoma	121,188	121,027	120,791	120,076	119,808	119,344	118,553	117,600
Thunder Bay	154,125	152,281	151,308	150,611	150,242	150,016	149,938	149,604
Rainy River	22,263	21,948	21,622	21,198	20,988	20,877	20,554	20,166
Kenora	68,590	68,053	68,138	68,711	69,003	69,639	69,903	70,002

Table 3.6-2
Ontario census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Ontario	8.1	9.2	8.9	10.5	9.7	11.1	9.4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	-1.8	-0.5	-1.1	1.9	0.8	-0.1	-1.1
Prescott and Russell	7.5	11.0	7.3	15.6	11.9	9.4	8.0
Ottawa	11.3	15.6	16.8	17.1	14.6	13.2	10.6
Leeds and Grenville	-1.1	-1.9	-4.0	1.7	-1.2	1.1	0.1
Lanark	2.3	-0.4	3.4	10.5	4.2	1.3	-0.1
Frontenac	1.2	6.8	9.3	8.3	7.8	4.3	2.1
Lennox and Addington	2.0	6.5	1.6	10.4	2.0	17.4	16.5
Hastings	5.5	2.5	0.8	1.6	2.0	-0.2	-1.9
Prince Edward	-8.7	-4.1	0.3	0.3	-2.0	-8.2	-9.5
Northumberland	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.8	6.6	5.5
Peterborough	-1.4	1.8	-0.6	5.8	1.3	2.5	1.1
Kawartha Lakes	-8.9	-3.7	-8.2	-3.4	-1.0	7.0	5.9
Durham	16.3	14.6	12.2	14.7	12.4	15.0	13.8
York	30.6	28.7	26.0	28.0	20.8	19.4	18.0
Toronto	3.2	5.6	8.3	8.2	10.6	13.6	10.9
Peel	25.5	22.2	17.1	18.5	16.8	18.1	16.6
Dufferin	9.6	5.5	2.9	9.1	8.8	4.0	2.5
Wellington	2.8	6.2	5.1	8.5	7.0	11.9	10.7
Halton	22.5	25.0	28.0	26.2	20.4	21.9	20.2
Hamilton	0.7	3.0	3.9	7.6	7.4	10.1	8.4
Niagara	-2.5	-1.4	0.2	2.4	2.2	3.6	2.1
Haldimand-Norfolk	-2.9	1.8	-1.6	-1.1	-1.3	-3.6	-4.6
Brant	3.9	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.9	6.9	5.5
Waterloo	8.7	10.8	8.1	10.3	11.6	11.2	9.6
Perth	-0.4	-0.5	2.4	-0.8	0.3	5.6	4.6
Oxford	-1.8	3.2	2.9	7.7	7.8	9.8	8.9
Elgin	5.9	2.2	-1.2	4.0	2.8	3.7	2.4
Chatham-Kent	-10.7	-10.9	-10.6	-12.1	-7.5	-3.9	-5.1
Essex	-6.8	-7.6	-6.5	-1.1	-0.6	4.0	2.0
Lambton	-1.1	-1.5	-1.1	-2.3	-3.2	-3.2	-4.9
Middlesex	4.0	6.0	3.9	6.8	6.5	10.7	8.7
Huron	-4.1	-1.1	-0.9	-3.8	-2.6	-16.6	-17.8
Bruce	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1	4.7	3.3	1.0	0.1
Grey	-1.6	0.0	-2.2	0.2	-2.6	1.6	0.6
Simcoe	8.1	9.3	7.5	10.4	10.6	15.0	13.5
Muskoka	3.9	5.9	6.7	5.1	2.8	7.1	5.3
Haliburton	9.2	13.8	2.5	9.4	12.6	19.9	18.8
Renfrew	8.0	6.2	4.9	4.5	5.7	0.7	-1.3
Nipissing	-2.9	-1.2	-0.3	3.8	2.1	-0.4	-1.8
Parry Sound	3.9	7.7	-1.3	6.3	1.6	-0.1	-1.7
Manitoulin	3.0	9.8	1.5	7.0	2.3	8.0	7.0
Sudbury	-5.9	-2.7	-5.8	-7.4	-18.0	-12.2	-13.4
Greater Sudbury	3.3	4.5	0.9	-2.7	0.2	1.4	0.0
Timiskaming	-0.2	-3.9	-7.0	-0.4	-0.5	-5.6	-6.9
Cochrane	-8.5	-10.9	-9.1	-8.0	-6.3	-5.2	-6.7
Algoma	-1.3	-2.0	-5.9	-2.2	-3.9	-6.6	-8.1
Thunder Bay	-12.0	-6.4	-4.6	-2.5	-1.5	-0.5	-2.2
Rainy River	-14.2	-15.0	-19.8	-10.0	-5.3	-15.6	-19.1
Kenora	-7.9	1.2	8.4	4.2	9.2	3.8	1.4

Table 3.6-3

Ontario census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
		number					
Ontario	13,537,994	48,707	98,616	-21,323	0	77,293	126,000
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	115,419	-128	0	103	-99	4	-124
Prescott and Russell	89,323	232	74	46	363	483	715
Ottawa	934,300	4,418	5,262	-324	540	5,478	9,896
Leeds and Grenville	101,873	-252	-49	-100	407	258	6
Lanark	67,356	-41	-40	-196	270	34	-7
Frontenac	155,318	114	87	-195	323	215	329
Lennox and Addington	44,351	-58	41	13	731	785	727
Hastings	138,050	-5	119	-388	5	-264	-269
Prince Edward	25,352	-123	-42	1	-77	-118	-241
Northumberland	85,084	-283	-2	-161	915	752	469
Peterborough	138,992	-154	143	-361	523	305	151
Kawartha Lakes	75,918	-197	3	-221	861	643	446
Durham	645,043	2,905	1,355	-1,265	5,840	5,930	8,835
York	1,106,096	6,603	10,135	-1,037	4,060	13,158	19,761
Toronto	2,771,770	14,081	43,320	-1,076	-26,330	15,914	29,995
Peel	1,387,869	10,680	24,007	-3,781	-8,067	12,159	22,839
Dufferin	58,913	176	23	-213	163	-27	149
Wellington	219,598	881	811	-374	1,013	1,450	2,331
Halton	539,423	2,770	2,678	-445	5,810	8,043	10,813
Hamilton	545,585	1,269	2,345	-949	1,907	3,303	4,572
Niagara	445,351	-436	816	-792	1,364	1,388	952
Haldimand-Norfolk	110,940	55	92	-258	-400	-566	-511
Brant	141,686	232	201	-248	595	548	780
Waterloo	534,762	2,935	2,315	-1,144	1,010	2,181	5,116
Perth	77,919	142	178	-139	179	218	360
Oxford	110,725	239	0	-136	875	739	978
Elgin	90,392	330	163	-293	19	-111	219
Chatham-Kent	105,722	9	110	-223	-440	-553	-544
Essex	402,060	790	1,580	-1,357	-217	6	796
Lambton	130,297	-135	93	-539	-64	-510	-645
Middlesex	461,737	1,468	2,231	-955	1,259	2,535	4,003
Huron	58,477	-32	-23	-126	-867	-1,016	-1,048
Bruce	67,841	28	17	-80	42	-21	7
Grey	94,981	-140	50	-191	339	198	58
Simcoe	472,208	791	434	-1,178	6,281	5,537	6,328
Muskoka	61,859	-121	47	-205	609	451	330
Haliburton	18,071	-85	-1	-17	439	421	336
Renfrew	104,013	39	23	-235	39	-173	-134
Nipissing	87,362	-69	-68	-183	164	-87	-156
Parry Sound	43,077	-179	12	-139	234	107	-72
Manitoulin	13,538	-30	-2	-2	129	125	95
Sudbury	21,086	-34	-6	-22	-222	-250	-284
Greater Sudbury	165,087	-58	75	-390	374	59	1
Timiskaming	33,509	-92	13	-79	-73	-139	-231
Cochrane	82,289	131	24	-203	-503	-682	-551
Algoma	117,600	-303	44	-273	-421	-650	-953
Thunder Bay	149,604	-163	11	-476	294	-171	-334
Rainy River	20,166	8	-82	-180	-134	-396	-388
Kenora	70,002	499	-1	-337	-62	-400	99

Table 3.6-4

Ontario census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Ontario	3.6	7.3	-1.6	0.0	5.7	9.4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	-1.1	0.0	0.9	-0.9	0.0	-1.1
Prescott and Russell	2.6	0.8	0.5	4.1	5.4	8.0
Ottawa	4.8	5.7	-0.3	0.6	5.9	10.6
Leeds and Grenville	-2.5	-0.5	-1.0	4.0	2.5	0.1
Lanark	-0.6	-0.6	-2.9	4.0	0.5	-0.1
Frontenac	0.7	0.6	-1.3	2.1	1.4	2.1
Lennox and Addington	-1.3	0.9	0.3	16.6	17.8	16.5
Hastings	0.0	0.9	-2.8	0.0	-1.9	-1.9
Prince Edward	-4.8	-1.6	0.0	-3.0	-4.6	-9.5
Northumberland	-3.3	0.0	-1.9	10.8	8.9	5.5
Peterborough	-1.1	1.0	-2.6	3.8	2.2	1.1
Kawartha Lakes	-2.6	0.0	-2.9	11.4	8.5	5.9
Durham	4.5	2.1	-2.0	9.1	9.3	13.8
York	6.0	9.2	-0.9	3.7	12.0	18.0
Toronto	5.1	15.7	-0.4	-9.6	5.8	10.9
Peel	7.8	17.4	-2.7	-5.9	8.8	16.6
Dufferin	3.0	0.4	-3.6	2.8	-0.5	2.5
Wellington	4.0	3.7	-1.7	4.6	6.6	10.7
Halton	5.2	5.0	-0.8	10.9	15.1	20.2
Hamilton	2.3	4.3	-1.7	3.5	6.1	8.4
Niagara	-1.0	1.8	-1.8	3.1	3.1	2.1
Haldimand-Norfolk	0.5	0.8	-2.3	-3.6	-5.1	-4.6
Brant	1.6	1.4	-1.8	4.2	3.9	5.5
Waterloo	5.5	4.3	-2.1	1.9	4.1	9.6
Perth	1.8	2.3	-1.8	2.3	2.8	4.6
Oxford	2.2	0.0	-1.2	7.9	6.7	8.9
Elgin	3.7	1.8	-3.2	0.2	-1.2	2.4
Chatham-Kent	0.1	1.0	-2.1	-4.2	-5.2	-5.1
Essex	2.0	3.9	-3.4	-0.5	0.0	2.0
Lambton	-1.0	0.7	-4.1	-0.5	-3.9	-4.9
Middlesex	3.2	4.9	-2.1	2.7	5.5	8.7
Huron	-0.5	-0.4	-2.1	-14.7	-17.2	-17.8
Bruce	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.6	-0.3	0.1
Grey	-1.5	0.5	-2.0	3.6	2.1	0.6
Simcoe	1.7	0.9	-2.5	13.4	11.8	13.5
Muskoka	-2.0	0.8	-3.3	9.9	7.3	5.3
Haliburton	-4.7	-0.1	-0.9	24.5	23.5	18.8
Renfrew	0.4	0.2	-2.3	0.4	-1.7	-1.3
Nipissing	-0.8	-0.8	-2.1	1.9	-1.0	-1.8
Parry Sound	-4.2	0.3	-3.2	5.4	2.5	-1.7
Manitoulin	-2.2	-0.1	-0.1	9.6	9.3	7.0
Sudbury	-1.6	-0.3	-1.0	-10.5	-11.8	-13.4
Greater Sudbury	-0.4	0.5	-2.4	2.3	0.4	0.0
Timiskaming	-2.7	0.4	-2.3	-2.2	-4.1	-6.9
Cochrane	1.6	0.3	-2.5	-6.1	-8.3	-6.7
Algoma	-2.6	0.4	-2.3	-3.6	-5.5	-8.1
Thunder Bay	-1.1	0.1	-3.2	2.0	-1.1	-2.2
Rainy River	0.4	-4.0	-8.8	-6.6	-19.4	-19.1
Kenora	7.1	0.0	-4.8	-0.9	-5.7	1.4

Table 3.7-1
Manitoba census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Manitoba	1,183,524	1,189,366	1,197,774	1,208,589	1,220,930	1,233,728	1,250,032	1,265,015
Division No. 1	17,844	17,798	17,792	17,743	17,686	17,469	17,201	16,925
Division No. 2	57,838	60,059	61,704	63,442	65,252	66,777	68,670	70,583
Division No. 3	46,348	47,598	48,991	50,804	51,538	52,367	53,406	54,388
Division No. 4	9,593	9,491	9,420	9,409	9,441	9,431	9,476	9,521
Division No. 5	13,572	13,308	13,267	13,205	13,020	13,094	13,271	13,497
Division No. 6	10,052	10,034	10,023	10,043	10,085	10,188	10,316	10,460
Division No. 7	61,024	61,551	62,209	63,264	64,523	65,672	66,441	67,183
Division No. 8	14,410	14,301	14,363	14,361	14,358	14,354	14,414	14,482
Division No. 9	23,968	23,903	23,912	23,799	23,906	23,837	23,697	23,558
Division No. 10	10,189	10,288	10,432	10,567	10,686	10,886	10,961	11,041
Division No. 11	655,786	657,628	660,826	666,062	672,641	681,114	692,613	702,715
Division No. 12	20,293	20,737	21,213	21,546	21,842	22,200	22,601	23,005
Division No. 13	46,022	46,294	46,857	47,252	47,673	48,157	48,812	49,471
Division No. 14	18,657	18,703	18,642	18,712	18,765	18,806	18,916	19,024
Division No. 15	21,920	21,788	21,742	21,762	21,910	21,873	21,614	21,386
Division No. 16	10,186	10,196	10,148	10,070	10,053	10,055	10,053	10,055
Division No. 17	22,870	22,704	22,668	22,701	22,637	22,434	22,181	21,932
Division No. 18	24,400	24,318	23,958	23,808	23,893	23,711	23,644	23,583
Division No. 19	16,854	16,902	17,475	17,558	17,803	17,849	17,944	18,039
Division No. 20	10,641	10,541	10,377	10,225	10,187	10,051	9,901	9,753
Division No. 21	22,220	21,872	21,873	22,011	22,047	21,977	21,983	22,011
Division No. 22	40,298	40,809	41,222	41,511	42,165	42,393	42,669	42,929
Division No. 23	8,539	8,543	8,660	8,734	8,819	9,033	9,248	9,474

Table 3.7-2
Manitoba census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Manitoba	4.9	7.0	9.0	10.2	10.4	13.1	11.9
Division No. 1	-2.6	-0.3	-2.8	-3.2	-12.3	-15.5	-16.2
Division No. 2	37.7	27.0	27.8	28.1	23.1	28.0	27.5
Division No. 3	26.6	28.8	36.3	14.3	16.0	19.6	18.2
Division No. 4	-10.7	-7.5	-1.2	3.4	-1.1	4.8	4.7
Division No. 5	-19.6	-3.1	-4.7	-14.1	5.7	13.4	16.9
Division No. 6	-1.8	-1.1	2.0	4.2	10.2	12.5	13.9
Division No. 7	8.6	10.6	16.8	19.7	17.7	11.6	11.1
Division No. 8	-7.6	4.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	4.2	4.7
Division No. 9	-2.7	0.4	-4.7	4.5	-2.9	-5.9	-5.9
Division No. 10	9.7	13.9	12.9	11.2	18.5	6.9	7.3
Division No. 11	2.8	4.9	7.9	9.8	12.5	16.7	14.5
Division No. 12	21.6	22.7	15.6	13.6	16.3	17.9	17.7
Division No. 13	5.9	12.1	8.4	8.9	10.1	13.5	13.4
Division No. 14	2.5	-3.3	3.7	2.8	2.2	5.8	5.7
Division No. 15	-6.0	-2.1	0.9	6.8	-1.7	-11.9	-10.6
Division No. 16	1.0	-4.7	-7.7	-1.7	0.2	-0.2	0.2
Division No. 17	-7.3	-1.6	1.5	-2.8	-9.0	-11.3	-11.3
Division No. 18	-3.4	-14.9	-6.3	3.6	-7.6	-2.8	-2.6
Division No. 19	2.8	33.3	4.7	13.9	2.6	5.3	5.3
Division No. 20	-9.4	-15.7	-14.8	-3.7	-13.4	-15.0	-15.1
Division No. 21	-15.8	0.0	6.3	1.6	-3.2	0.3	1.3
Division No. 22	12.6	10.1	7.0	15.6	5.4	6.5	6.1
Division No. 23	0.5	13.6	8.5	9.7	24.0	23.5	24.1

Table 3.7-3
Manitoba census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Manitoba	1,265,015	5,461	13,743	-4,221	0	9,522	14,983	
Division No. 1	16,925	-28	20	-126	-142	-248	-276	
Division No. 2	70,583	712	397	28	776	1,201	1,913	
Division No. 3	54,388	516	504	-98	60	466	982	
Division No. 4	9,521	-17	31	9	22	62	45	
Division No. 5	13,497	46	74	64	42	180	226	
Division No. 6	10,460	62	15	43	24	82	144	
Division No. 7	67,183	306	554	-431	313	436	742	
Division No. 8	14,482	86	91	22	-131	-18	68	
Division No. 9	23,558	64	29	-75	-157	-203	-139	
Division No. 10	11,041	97	-20	-38	41	-17	80	
Division No. 11	702,715	1,961	11,702	-2,874	-687	8,141	10,102	
Division No. 12	23,005	83	-8	-27	356	321	404	
Division No. 13	49,471	4	34	-58	679	655	659	
Division No. 14	19,024	59	-4	-46	99	49	108	
Division No. 15	21,386	-36	93	-171	-114	-192	-228	
Division No. 16	10,055	34	6	-24	-14	-32	2	
Division No. 17	21,932	-56	27	-39	-181	-193	-249	
Division No. 18	23,583	-12	47	-30	-66	-49	-61	
Division No. 19	18,039	350	1	-48	-208	-255	95	
Division No. 20	9,753	-5	-9	-66	-68	-143	-148	
Division No. 21	22,011	173	21	-44	-122	-145	28	
Division No. 22	42,929	849	136	-198	-527	-589	260	
Division No. 23	9,474	213	2	6	5	13	226	

Table 3.7-4
Manitoba census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Manitoba	4.3	10.9	-3.4	0.0	7.6	11.9
Division No. 1	-1.6	1.2	-7.4	-8.3	-14.5	-16.2
Division No. 2	10.2	5.7	0.4	11.1	17.2	27.5
Division No. 3	9.6	9.4	-1.8	1.1	8.6	18.2
Division No. 4	-1.8	3.3	0.9	2.3	6.5	4.7
Division No. 5	3.4	5.5	4.8	3.1	13.4	16.9
Division No. 6	6.0	1.4	4.1	2.3	7.9	13.9
Division No. 7	4.6	8.3	-6.5	4.7	6.5	11.1
Division No. 8	6.0	6.3	1.5	-9.1	-1.2	4.7
Division No. 9	2.7	1.2	-3.2	-6.6	-8.6	-5.9
Division No. 10	8.8	-1.8	-3.5	3.7	-1.5	7.3
Division No. 11	2.8	16.8	-4.1	-1.0	11.7	14.5
Division No. 12	3.6	-0.4	-1.2	15.6	14.1	17.7
Division No. 13	0.1	0.7	-1.2	13.8	13.3	13.4
Division No. 14	3.1	-0.2	-2.4	5.2	2.6	5.7
Division No. 15	-1.7	4.3	-8.0	-5.3	-8.9	-10.6
Division No. 16	3.4	0.6	-2.4	-1.4	-3.2	0.2
Division No. 17	-2.5	1.2	-1.8	-8.2	-8.8	-11.3
Division No. 18	-0.5	2.0	-1.3	-2.8	-2.1	-2.6
Division No. 19	19.5	0.1	-2.7	-11.6	-14.2	5.3
Division No. 20	-0.5	-0.9	-6.7	-6.9	-14.6	-15.1
Division No. 21	7.9	1.0	-2.0	-5.5	-6.6	1.3
Division No. 22	19.8	3.2	-4.6	-12.3	-13.8	6.1
Division No. 23	22.8	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.4	24.1

Table 3.8-1
Saskatchewan census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Saskatchewan	992,302	1,002,048	1,017,346	1,034,782	1,051,425	1,066,349	1,087,546	1,108,303
Division No. 1	29,885	30,435	30,883	31,346	31,917	32,342	32,721	33,185
Division No. 2	20,794	20,989	21,420	21,923	22,434	22,848	23,258	23,708
Division No. 3	13,348	13,247	13,192	13,072	13,028	12,941	12,789	12,640
Division No. 4	11,276	11,353	11,322	11,335	11,262	11,177	11,201	11,210
Division No. 5	31,089	31,245	31,694	32,118	32,494	32,753	32,435	32,129
Division No. 6	226,405	228,865	232,222	236,866	241,211	245,526	253,064	260,348
Division No. 7	46,463	46,560	47,000	47,444	47,611	47,912	48,193	48,440
Division No. 8	29,818	29,790	30,114	30,464	30,771	30,672	30,678	30,628
Division No. 9	35,393	35,433	35,703	35,954	36,114	36,077	36,505	36,952
Division No. 10	17,964	17,904	17,970	18,150	18,009	17,908	17,457	17,009
Division No. 11	251,103	254,765	260,252	266,953	273,795	280,987	291,930	302,703
Division No. 12	22,908	23,123	23,202	23,383	23,687	23,795	23,849	23,912
Division No. 13	22,847	23,172	23,483	23,551	23,731	23,665	23,760	23,847
Division No. 14	37,170	37,109	37,432	37,701	38,002	38,033	37,829	37,593
Division No. 15	80,729	81,630	82,887	84,067	85,192	86,089	86,774	87,429
Division No. 16	37,910	37,941	38,353	38,663	38,872	38,846	39,044	39,217
Division No. 17	42,214	43,126	44,005	44,818	45,544	46,449	47,408	48,354
Division No. 18	34,986	35,361	36,212	36,974	37,751	38,329	38,651	38,999

Table 3.8-2
Saskatchewan census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Saskatchewan	9.8	15.2	17.0	16.0	14.1	19.7	18.9
Division No. 1	18.2	14.6	14.9	18.1	13.2	11.7	14.1
Division No. 2	9.3	20.3	23.2	23.0	18.3	17.8	19.2
Division No. 3	-7.6	-4.2	-9.1	-3.4	-6.7	-11.8	-11.7
Division No. 4	6.8	-2.7	1.1	-6.5	-7.6	2.1	0.8
Division No. 5	5.0	14.3	13.3	11.6	7.9	-9.8	-9.5
Division No. 6	10.8	14.6	19.8	18.2	17.7	30.2	28.4
Division No. 7	2.1	9.4	9.4	3.5	6.3	5.8	5.1
Division No. 8	-0.9	10.8	11.6	10.0	-3.2	0.2	-1.6
Division No. 9	1.1	7.6	7.0	4.4	-1.0	11.8	12.2
Division No. 10	-3.3	3.7	10.0	-7.8	-5.6	-25.5	-26.0
Division No. 11	14.5	21.3	25.4	25.3	25.9	38.2	36.2
Division No. 12	9.3	3.4	7.8	12.9	4.5	2.3	2.6
Division No. 13	14.1	13.3	2.9	7.6	-2.8	4.0	3.7
Division No. 14	-1.6	8.7	7.2	8.0	0.8	-5.4	-6.3
Division No. 15	11.1	15.3	14.1	13.3	10.5	7.9	7.5
Division No. 16	0.8	10.8	8.1	5.4	-0.7	5.1	4.4
Division No. 17	21.4	20.2	18.3	16.1	19.7	20.4	19.8
Division No. 18	10.7	23.8	20.8	20.8	15.2	8.4	9.0

Table 3.8-3

Saskatchewan census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					Total net growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Saskatchewan	1,108,303	5,428	13,514	1,815	0	15,329	20,757
Division No. 1	33,185	130	203	398	-267	334	464
Division No. 2	23,708	23	226	168	33	427	450
Division No. 3	12,640	-46	64	36	-203	-103	-149
Division No. 4	11,210	8	78	-38	-39	1	9
Division No. 5	32,129	-65	156	125	-522	-241	-306
Division No. 6	260,348	1,376	4,662	417	829	5,908	7,284
Division No. 7	48,440	50	237	-72	32	197	247
Division No. 8	30,628	34	161	-210	-35	-84	-50
Division No. 9	36,952	-55	272	184	46	502	447
Division No. 10	17,009	-54	36	2	-432	-394	-448
Division No. 11	302,703	1,797	6,022	908	2,046	8,976	10,773
Division No. 12	23,912	111	114	-39	-123	-48	63
Division No. 13	23,847	64	112	5	-94	23	87
Division No. 14	37,593	21	141	-89	-309	-257	-236
Division No. 15	87,429	464	461	71	-341	191	655
Division No. 16	39,217	202	296	-128	-197	-29	173
Division No. 17	48,354	651	244	61	-10	295	946
Division No. 18	38,999	717	29	16	-414	-369	348

Table 3.8-4

Saskatchewan census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Saskatchewan	4.9	12.3	1.7	0.0	14.0	18.9
Division No. 1	3.9	6.2	12.1	-8.1	10.1	14.1
Division No. 2	1.0	9.6	7.2	1.4	18.2	19.2
Division No. 3	-3.6	5.0	2.8	-16.0	-8.1	-11.7
Division No. 4	0.7	7.0	-3.4	-3.5	0.1	0.8
Division No. 5	-2.0	4.8	3.9	-16.2	-7.5	-9.5
Division No. 6	5.4	18.2	1.6	3.2	23.0	28.4
Division No. 7	1.0	4.9	-1.5	0.7	4.1	5.1
Division No. 8	1.1	5.3	-6.9	-1.1	-2.7	-1.6
Division No. 9	-1.5	7.4	5.0	1.3	13.7	12.2
Division No. 10	-3.1	2.1	0.1	-25.1	-22.9	-26.0
Division No. 11	6.0	20.3	3.1	6.9	30.2	36.2
Division No. 12	4.6	4.8	-1.6	-5.2	-2.0	2.6
Division No. 13	2.7	4.7	0.2	-3.9	1.0	3.7
Division No. 14	0.6	3.7	-2.4	-8.2	-6.8	-6.3
Division No. 15	5.3	5.3	0.8	-3.9	2.2	7.5
Division No. 16	5.2	7.6	-3.3	-5.0	-0.7	4.4
Division No. 17	13.6	5.1	1.3	-0.2	6.2	19.8
Division No. 18	18.5	0.7	0.4	-10.7	-9.5	9.0

Table 3.9-1
Alberta census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Alberta	3,421,361	3,514,031	3,595,755	3,679,092	3,732,573	3,790,191	3,888,739	4,025,074
Division No. 1	77,083	78,953	80,300	81,210	81,266	81,288	82,294	83,935
Division No. 2	147,527	152,071	155,478	158,215	160,572	162,120	164,376	167,784
Division No. 3	38,907	39,396	39,645	39,757	39,684	39,612	39,970	40,507
Division No. 4	10,884	10,927	10,804	10,730	10,598	10,338	10,090	9,879
Division No. 5	52,778	53,986	54,572	55,033	54,977	54,922	55,469	56,317
Division No. 6	1,208,763	1,242,201	1,277,147	1,313,916	1,338,030	1,363,607	1,409,076	1,468,701
Division No. 7	41,097	41,490	41,796	41,912	41,673	41,408	41,589	42,029
Division No. 8	182,008	186,631	189,646	192,774	194,215	196,240	201,475	208,327
Division No. 9	21,049	21,579	21,846	21,967	21,905	21,960	21,528	21,188
Division No. 10	89,495	91,981	93,248	94,440	95,097	95,947	96,943	98,751
Division No. 11	1,116,742	1,147,440	1,175,560	1,206,476	1,227,761	1,250,519	1,285,083	1,331,893
Division No. 12	66,135	67,263	68,319	68,817	69,338	69,767	70,838	72,551
Division No. 13	69,053	70,287	70,939	71,170	71,089	70,922	70,830	71,090
Division No. 14	28,840	29,177	29,436	29,546	29,353	29,577	29,886	30,534
Division No. 15	35,574	36,489	37,374	38,009	38,081	37,908	38,568	39,831
Division No. 16	55,519	59,373	62,103	65,249	68,074	71,226	74,079	79,107
Division No. 17	61,743	62,803	63,629	63,950	63,805	63,594	63,971	64,766
Division No. 18	14,835	14,988	14,913	14,944	15,029	15,038	15,200	15,542
Division No. 19	103,329	106,996	109,000	110,977	112,026	114,198	117,474	122,342

Table 3.9-2
Alberta census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Alberta	26.7	23.0	22.9	14.4	15.3	25.7	34.5
Division No. 1	24.0	16.9	11.3	0.7	0.3	12.3	19.7
Division No. 2	30.3	22.2	17.5	14.8	9.6	13.8	20.5
Division No. 3	12.5	6.3	2.8	-1.8	-1.8	9.0	13.3
Division No. 4	3.9	-11.3	-6.9	-12.4	-24.8	-24.3	-21.1
Division No. 5	22.6	10.8	8.4	-1.0	-1.0	9.9	15.2
Division No. 6	27.3	27.7	28.4	18.2	18.9	32.8	41.4
Division No. 7	9.5	7.3	2.8	-5.7	-6.4	4.4	10.5
Division No. 8	25.1	16.0	16.4	7.4	10.4	26.3	33.4
Division No. 9	24.9	12.3	5.5	-2.8	2.5	-19.9	-15.9
Division No. 10	27.4	13.7	12.7	6.9	8.9	10.3	18.5
Division No. 11	27.1	24.2	26.0	17.5	18.4	27.3	35.8
Division No. 12	16.9	15.6	7.3	7.5	6.2	15.2	23.9
Division No. 13	17.7	9.2	3.3	-1.1	-2.4	-1.3	3.7
Division No. 14	11.6	8.8	3.7	-6.6	7.6	10.4	21.4
Division No. 15	25.4	24.0	16.8	1.9	-4.6	17.3	32.2
Division No. 16	67.1	44.9	49.4	42.4	45.3	39.3	65.6
Division No. 17	17.0	13.1	5.0	-2.3	-3.3	5.9	12.4
Division No. 18	10.3	-5.0	2.1	5.7	0.6	10.7	22.2
Division No. 19	34.9	18.6	18.0	9.4	19.2	28.3	40.6

Table 3.9-3

Alberta census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Alberta	4,025,074	31,107	52,551	52,677	0	105,228	136,335	
Division No. 1	83,935	357	652	916	-284	1,284	1,641	
Division No. 2	167,784	1,274	2,611	901	-1,378	2,134	3,408	
Division No. 3	40,507	275	218	160	-116	262	537	
Division No. 4	9,879	18	26	34	-289	-229	-211	
Division No. 5	56,317	222	333	327	-34	626	848	
Division No. 6	1,468,701	12,084	24,642	18,463	4,436	47,541	59,625	
Division No. 7	42,029	106	132	431	-229	334	440	
Division No. 8	208,327	1,663	1,332	2,931	926	5,189	6,852	
Division No. 9	21,188	201	-1	103	-643	-541	-340	
Division No. 10	98,751	392	594	1,389	-567	1,416	1,808	
Division No. 11	1,331,893	9,317	18,867	15,531	3,095	37,493	46,810	
Division No. 12	72,551	755	241	971	-254	958	1,713	
Division No. 13	71,090	270	171	459	-640	-10	260	
Division No. 14	30,534	219	165	609	-345	429	648	
Division No. 15	39,831	253	455	798	-243	1,010	1,263	
Division No. 16	79,107	1,256	1,217	4,326	-1,771	3,772	5,028	
Division No. 17	64,766	968	298	519	-990	-173	795	
Division No. 18	15,542	156	61	314	-189	186	342	
Division No. 19	122,342	1,321	537	3,495	-485	3,547	4,868	

Table 3.9-4

Alberta census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Alberta	7.9	13.3	13.3	0.0	26.6	34.5
Division No. 1	4.3	7.8	11.0	-3.4	15.4	19.7
Division No. 2	7.7	15.7	5.4	-8.3	12.8	20.5
Division No. 3	6.8	5.4	4.0	-2.9	6.5	13.3
Division No. 4	1.8	2.6	3.4	-28.9	-22.9	-21.1
Division No. 5	4.0	6.0	5.9	-0.6	11.2	15.2
Division No. 6	8.4	17.1	12.8	3.1	33.0	41.4
Division No. 7	2.5	3.2	10.3	-5.5	8.0	10.5
Division No. 8	8.1	6.5	14.3	4.5	25.3	33.4
Division No. 9	9.4	0.0	4.8	-30.1	-25.3	-15.9
Division No. 10	4.0	6.1	14.2	-5.8	14.5	18.5
Division No. 11	7.1	14.4	11.9	2.4	28.7	35.8
Division No. 12	10.5	3.4	13.5	-3.5	13.4	23.9
Division No. 13	3.8	2.4	6.5	-9.0	-0.1	3.7
Division No. 14	7.2	5.5	20.2	-11.4	14.2	21.4
Division No. 15	6.5	11.6	20.4	-6.2	25.8	32.2
Division No. 16	16.4	15.9	56.5	-23.1	49.2	65.6
Division No. 17	15.0	4.6	8.1	-15.4	-2.7	12.4
Division No. 18	10.1	4.0	20.4	-12.3	12.1	22.2
Division No. 19	11.0	4.5	29.1	-4.0	29.6	40.6

Table 3.10-1
British Columbia census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
British Columbia	4,241,691	4,290,988	4,349,412	4,410,679	4,465,924	4,499,139	4,543,308	4,581,978
East Kootenay	56,918	57,419	58,053	58,199	58,059	57,679	57,953	57,690
Central Kootenay	57,204	57,786	58,534	58,970	59,243	59,297	58,827	58,507
Kootenay Boundary	31,419	31,576	31,684	31,666	31,695	31,494	31,500	30,849
Okanagan-Similkameen	81,079	81,591	82,083	81,790	81,596	81,639	80,509	79,358
Fraser Valley	265,459	269,310	273,693	277,663	281,412	283,905	287,460	289,430
Greater Vancouver	2,188,859	2,218,191	2,254,307	2,301,494	2,344,337	2,373,037	2,408,627	2,443,248
Capital	355,033	356,471	359,318	363,427	366,729	367,632	370,725	372,927
Cowichan Valley	78,856	79,361	80,253	80,881	81,367	81,485	81,368	81,294
Nanaimo	142,079	143,687	145,576	146,744	148,178	148,770	149,756	150,545
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,474	31,442	31,588	31,718	31,767	31,581	31,262	30,882
Strathcona	43,176	43,439	43,785	43,796	43,853	43,928	43,840	43,907
Comox Valley	61,027	61,932	62,949	63,449	63,974	64,417	64,664	64,565
Powell River	20,018	20,245	20,338	20,287	20,273	20,106	19,979	20,379
Sunshine Coast	28,313	28,591	28,949	29,046	29,041	28,918	28,827	28,730
Squamish-Lillooet	36,552	37,016	37,864	38,466	38,981	39,513	41,069	41,078
Thompson-Nicola	125,795	127,995	129,940	130,741	131,027	130,832	130,784	131,412
Central Okanagan	167,113	171,016	175,086	178,261	181,388	183,521	185,659	186,352
North Okanagan	79,264	80,200	81,344	82,042	82,418	82,391	82,590	82,285
Columbia-Shuswap	51,346	51,774	51,968	51,819	51,677	51,234	50,768	50,461
Cariboo	63,864	64,281	64,684	64,213	63,835	63,314	62,691	62,516
Mount Waddington	11,940	11,996	12,023	11,848	11,808	11,716	11,469	11,563
Central Coast	3,274	3,254	3,232	3,239	3,257	3,277	3,252	3,202
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	20,171	19,936	19,874	19,681	19,449	19,135	19,023	18,635
Kitimat-Stikine	39,458	39,174	39,190	39,060	38,601	38,066	37,990	37,917
Bulkley-Nechako	39,377	39,542	39,762	39,748	39,998	39,905	39,726	39,637
Fraser-Fort George	95,213	95,775	95,468	94,323	93,979	93,887	93,823	94,111
Peace River	60,372	61,137	61,226	61,478	61,285	61,768	62,560	63,847
Stikine	651	635	639	636	644	638	609	612
Northern Rockies	6,387	6,216	6,002	5,994	6,053	6,054	5,998	6,039

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Table 3.10-2
British Columbia census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
British Columbia	11.6	13.5	14.0	12.4	7.4	9.8	8.5
East Kootenay	8.8	11.0	2.5	-2.4	-6.6	4.7	-4.5
Central Kootenay	10.1	12.9	7.4	4.6	0.9	-8.0	-5.5
Kootenay Boundary	5.0	3.4	-0.6	0.9	-6.4	0.2	-20.9
Okanagan-Similkameen	6.3	6.0	-3.6	-2.4	0.5	-13.9	-14.4
Fraser Valley	14.4	16.1	14.4	13.4	8.8	12.4	6.8
Greater Vancouver	13.3	16.2	20.7	18.4	12.2	14.9	14.3
Capital	4.0	8.0	11.4	9.0	2.5	8.4	5.9
Cowichan Valley	6.4	11.2	7.8	6.0	1.4	-1.4	-0.9
Nanaimo	11.3	13.1	8.0	9.7	4.0	6.6	5.3
Alberni-Clayoquot	-1.0	4.6	4.1	1.5	-5.9	-10.2	-12.2
Strathcona	6.1	7.9	0.3	1.3	1.7	-2.0	1.5
Comox Valley	14.7	16.3	7.9	8.2	6.9	3.8	-1.5
Powell River	11.3	4.6	-2.5	-0.7	-8.3	-6.3	19.8
Sunshine Coast	9.8	12.4	3.3	-0.2	-4.2	-3.2	-3.4
Squamish-Lillooet	12.6	22.6	15.8	13.3	13.6	38.6	0.2
Thompson-Nicola	17.3	15.1	6.1	2.2	-1.5	-0.4	4.8
Central Okanagan	23.1	23.5	18.0	17.4	11.7	11.6	3.7
North Okanagan	11.7	14.2	8.5	4.6	-0.3	2.4	-3.7
Columbia-Shuswap	8.3	3.7	-2.9	-2.7	-8.6	-9.1	-6.1
Cariboo	6.5	6.2	-7.3	-5.9	-8.2	-9.9	-2.8
Mount Waddington	4.7	2.2	-14.7	-3.4	-7.8	-21.3	8.2
Central Coast	-6.1	-6.8	2.2	5.5	6.1	-7.7	-15.5
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	-11.7	-3.1	-9.8	-11.9	-16.3	-5.9	-20.6
Kitimat-Stikine	-7.2	0.4	-3.3	-11.8	-14.0	-2.0	-1.9
Bulkley-Nechako	4.2	5.5	-0.4	6.3	-2.3	-4.5	-2.2
Fraser-Fort George	5.9	-3.2	-12.1	-3.7	-1.0	-0.7	3.1
Peace River	12.6	1.5	4.1	-3.1	7.9	12.7	20.4
Stikine	-24.9	6.3	-4.7	12.5	-9.4	-46.5	4.9
Northern Rockies	-27.1	-35.0	-1.3	9.8	0.2	-9.3	6.8

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Table 3.10-3

British Columbia census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013	2012/2013					
	(July 1)	Natural	Net	Net	Net	Total	Total
		increase	international	interprovincial	intraprovincial	net	growth
		number					
British Columbia	4,581,978	11,346	35,175	-7,851	0	27,324	38,670
East Kootenay	57,690	111	72	-291	235	16	-263
Central Kootenay	58,507	-43	25	-212	-345	-532	-320
Kootenay Boundary	30,849	-122	0	38	54	92	-651
Okanagan-Similkameen	79,358	-475	17	-27	-769	-779	-1,151
Fraser Valley	289,430	1,307	1,406	-1,041	1,543	1,908	1,970
Greater Vancouver	2,443,248	9,280	31,735	-4,707	-3,151	23,877	34,621
Capital	372,927	-350	631	871	1,452	2,954	2,202
Cowichan Valley	81,294	-78	74	-269	56	-139	-74
Nanaimo	150,545	-318	203	86	833	1,122	789
Alberni-Clayoquot	30,882	25	3	-113	-267	-377	-380
Strathcona	43,907	3	-2	-59	-82	-143	67
Comox Valley	64,565	0	12	79	50	141	-99
Powell River	20,379	-68	30	-77	-30	-77	400
Sunshine Coast	28,730	-66	43	-75	-23	-55	-97
Squamish-Lillooet	41,078	380	196	336	622	1,154	9
Thompson-Nicola	131,412	92	158	-525	47	-320	628
Central Okanagan	186,352	10	153	130	1,496	1,779	693
North Okanagan	82,285	-73	30	-109	227	148	-305
Columbia-Shuswap	50,461	-33	32	-237	-333	-538	-307
Cariboo	62,516	82	9	-287	-509	-787	-175
Mount Waddington	11,563	39	-5	-47	-243	-295	94
Central Coast	3,202	27	9	-4	-60	-55	-50
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	18,635	67	38	-38	-197	-197	-388
Kitimat-Stikine	37,917	194	37	-99	-250	-312	-73
Bulkley-Nechako	39,637	230	-24	-47	-372	-443	-89
Fraser-Fort George	94,111	477	87	-465	-296	-674	288
Peace River	63,847	553	193	-503	376	66	1,287
Stikine	612	6	1	-20	-16	-35	3
Northern Rockies	6,039	89	12	-139	-48	-175	41

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Table 3.10-4
British Columbia census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
British Columbia	2.5	7.7	-1.7	0.0	6.0	8.5
East Kootenay	1.9	1.2	-5.0	4.1	0.3	-4.5
Central Kootenay	-0.7	0.4	-3.6	-5.9	-9.1	-5.5
Kootenay Boundary	-3.9	0.0	1.2	1.7	3.0	-20.9
Okanagan-Similkameen	-5.9	0.2	-0.3	-9.6	-9.7	-14.4
Fraser Valley	4.5	4.9	-3.6	5.3	6.6	6.8
Greater Vancouver	3.8	13.1	-1.9	-1.3	9.8	14.3
Capital	-0.9	1.7	2.3	3.9	7.9	5.9
Cowichan Valley	-1.0	0.9	-3.3	0.7	-1.7	-0.9
Nanaimo	-2.1	1.4	0.6	5.5	7.5	5.3
Alberni-Clayoquot	0.8	0.1	-3.6	-8.6	-12.1	-12.2
Strathcona	0.1	0.0	-1.3	-1.9	-3.3	1.5
Comox Valley	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	2.2	-1.5
Powell River	-3.4	1.5	-3.8	-1.5	-3.8	19.8
Sunshine Coast	-2.3	1.5	-2.6	-0.8	-1.9	-3.4
Squamish-Lillooet	9.3	4.8	8.2	15.1	28.1	0.2
Thompson-Nicola	0.7	1.2	-4.0	0.4	-2.4	4.8
Central Okanagan	0.1	0.8	0.7	8.0	9.6	3.7
North Okanagan	-0.9	0.4	-1.3	2.8	1.8	-3.7
Columbia-Shuswap	-0.7	0.6	-4.7	-6.6	-10.6	-6.1
Cariboo	1.3	0.1	-4.6	-8.1	-12.6	-2.8
Mount Waddington	3.4	-0.4	-4.1	-21.1	-25.6	8.2
Central Coast	8.4	2.8	-1.2	-18.6	-17.0	-15.5
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	3.6	2.0	-2.0	-10.5	-10.5	-20.6
Kitimat-Stikine	5.1	1.0	-2.6	-6.6	-8.2	-1.9
Bulkley-Nechako	5.8	-0.6	-1.2	-9.4	-11.2	-2.2
Fraser-Fort George	5.1	0.9	-4.9	-3.2	-7.2	3.1
Peace River	8.7	3.1	-8.0	5.9	1.0	20.4
Stikine	9.8	1.6	-32.8	-26.2	-57.3	4.9
Northern Rockies	14.8	2.0	-23.1	-8.0	-29.1	6.8

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2013 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 for 2012/2013.

Table 3.11-1
Yukon census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Yukon	32,271	32,557	33,088	33,732	34,596	35,402	36,247	36,700
Yukon	32,271	32,557	33,088	33,732	34,596	35,402	36,247	36,700

Table 3.11-2
Yukon census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Yukon	8.8	16.2	19.3	25.3	23.0	23.6	12.4
Yukon	8.8	16.2	19.3	25.3	23.0	23.6	12.4

Table 3.11-3

Yukon census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
		number					
Yukon	36,700	241	174	38	0	212	453
Yukon	36,700	241	174	38	0	212	453

Table 3.11-4

Yukon census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Yukon	6.6	4.8	1.0	0.0	5.8	12.4
Yukon	6.6	4.8	1.0	0.0	5.8	12.4

Table 3.12-1

Northwest Territories census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Northwest Territories	43,178	43,374	43,350	43,149	43,278	43,501	43,620	43,537
Region 1	6,984	7,002	6,964	6,999	7,010	6,949	6,898	6,811
Region 2	2,570	2,562	2,532	2,511	2,492	2,427	2,470	2,509
Region 3	2,885	2,875	2,852	2,826	2,844	2,919	2,898	2,873
Region 4	3,464	3,464	3,444	3,400	3,373	3,377	3,390	3,388
Region 5	7,247	7,277	7,286	7,236	7,244	7,282	7,295	7,263
Region 6	20,028	20,194	20,272	20,177	20,315	20,547	20,669	20,693

Table 3.12-2

Northwest Territories census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Northwest Territories	4.5	-0.6	-4.6	3.0	5.1	2.7	-1.9
Region 1	2.6	-5.4	5.0	1.6	-8.7	-7.4	-12.7
Region 2	-3.1	-11.8	-8.3	-7.6	-26.4	17.6	15.7
Region 3	-3.5	-8.0	-9.2	6.3	26.0	-7.2	-8.7
Region 4	0.0	-5.8	-12.9	-8.0	1.2	3.8	-0.6
Region 5	4.1	1.2	-6.9	1.1	5.2	1.8	-4.4
Region 6	8.3	3.9	-4.7	6.8	11.4	5.9	1.2

Table 3.12-3

Northwest Territories census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
		number					
Northwest Territories	43,537	482	178	-743	0	-565	-83
Region 1	6,811	88	51	-135	-91	-175	-87
Region 2	2,509	32	1	8	-2	7	39
Region 3	2,873	34	-15	-14	-30	-59	-25
Region 4	3,388	37	1	-52	12	-39	-2
Region 5	7,263	85	22	-185	46	-117	-32
Region 6	20,693	206	118	-365	65	-182	24

Table 3.12-4

Northwest Territories census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Northwest Territories	11.1	4.1	-17.0	0.0	-13.0	-1.9
Region 1	12.8	7.4	-19.7	-13.3	-25.5	-12.7
Region 2	12.9	0.4	3.2	-0.8	2.8	15.7
Region 3	11.8	-5.2	-4.9	-10.4	-20.4	-8.7
Region 4	10.9	0.3	-15.3	3.5	-11.5	-0.6
Region 5	11.7	3.0	-25.4	6.3	-16.1	-4.4
Region 6	10.0	5.7	-17.6	3.1	-8.8	1.2

Table 3.13-1

Nunavut census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number							
Nunavut	30,812	31,395	31,892	32,600	33,353	34,196	34,703	35,591
Baffin	16,502	16,768	17,014	17,353	17,767	18,090	18,284	18,720
Keewatin	8,722	8,911	9,050	9,215	9,434	9,779	10,011	10,320
Kitikmeot	5,588	5,716	5,828	6,032	6,152	6,327	6,408	6,551

Table 3.13-2

Nunavut census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	rate per thousand						
Nunavut	18.7	15.7	22.0	22.8	25.0	14.7	25.3
Baffin	16.0	14.6	19.7	23.6	18.0	10.7	23.6
Keewatin	21.4	15.5	18.1	23.5	35.9	23.4	30.4
Kitikmeot	22.6	19.4	34.4	19.7	28.0	12.7	22.1

Table 3.13-3

Nunavut census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2013 (July 1)	2012/2013					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Nunavut	35,591	673	-3	218	0		215	888
Baffin	18,720	343	-10	144	-41		93	436
Keewatin	10,320	253	4	15	37		56	309
Kitikmeot	6,551	77	3	59	4		66	143

Table 3.13-4

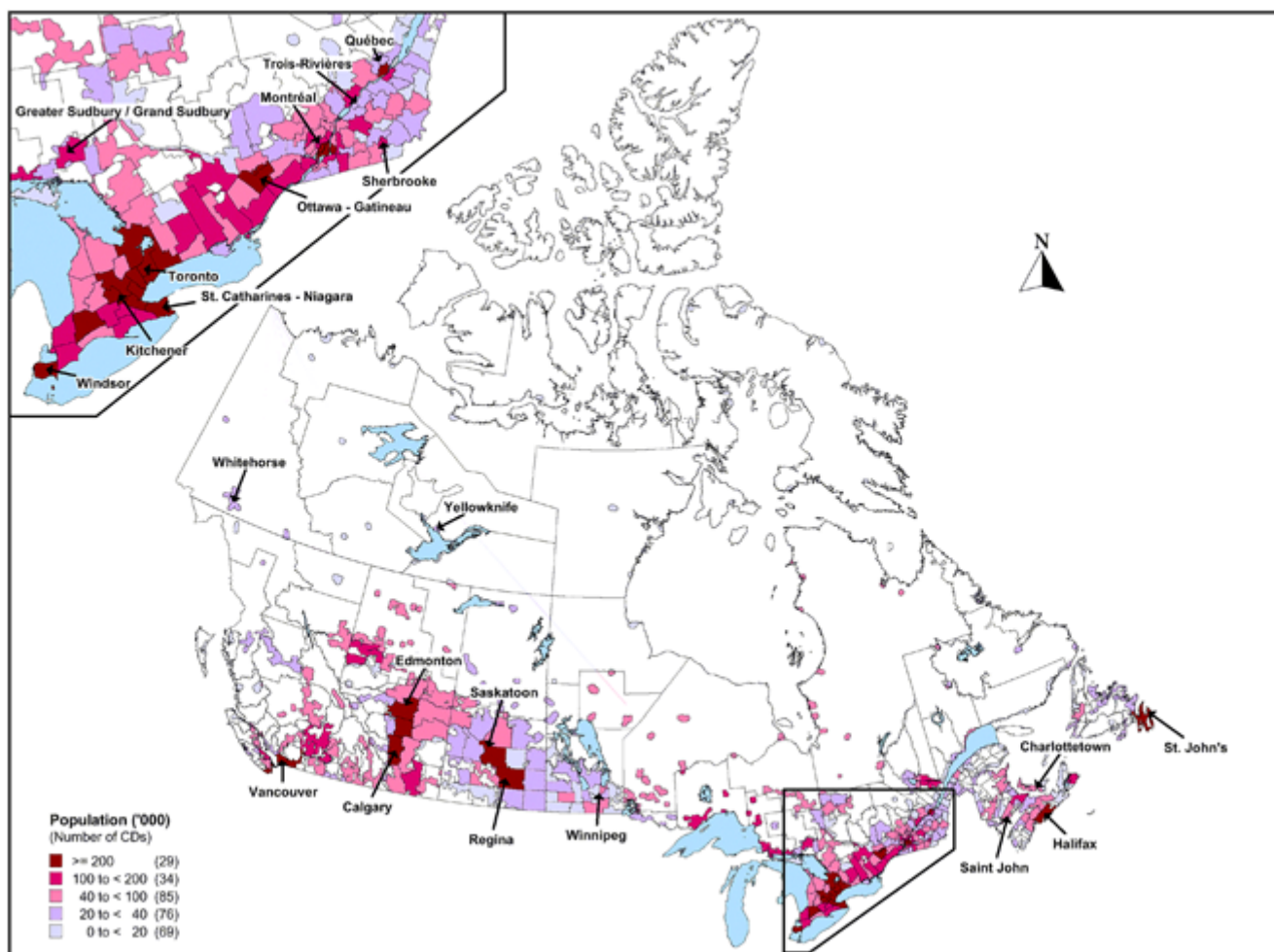
Nunavut census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2012 to June 2013

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Nunavut	19.1	-0.1	6.2	0.0	6.1	25.3
Baffin	18.5	-0.5	7.8	-2.2	5.0	23.6
Keewatin	24.9	0.4	1.5	3.6	5.5	30.4
Kitikmeot	11.9	0.5	9.1	0.6	10.2	22.1

4 Thematic maps

Map 4.1

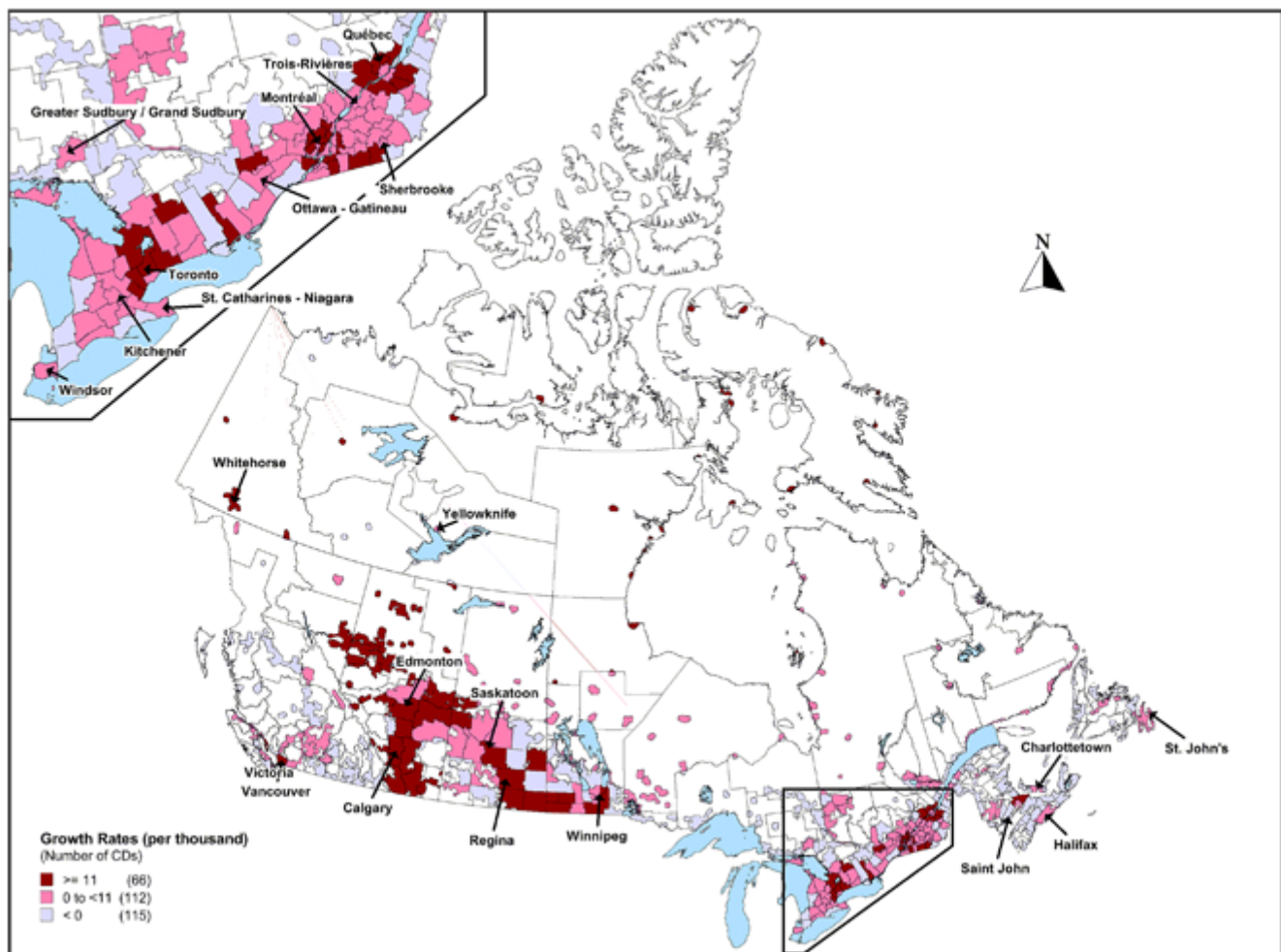
Population distribution as of July 1, 2013 by census division (CD), Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 4.2

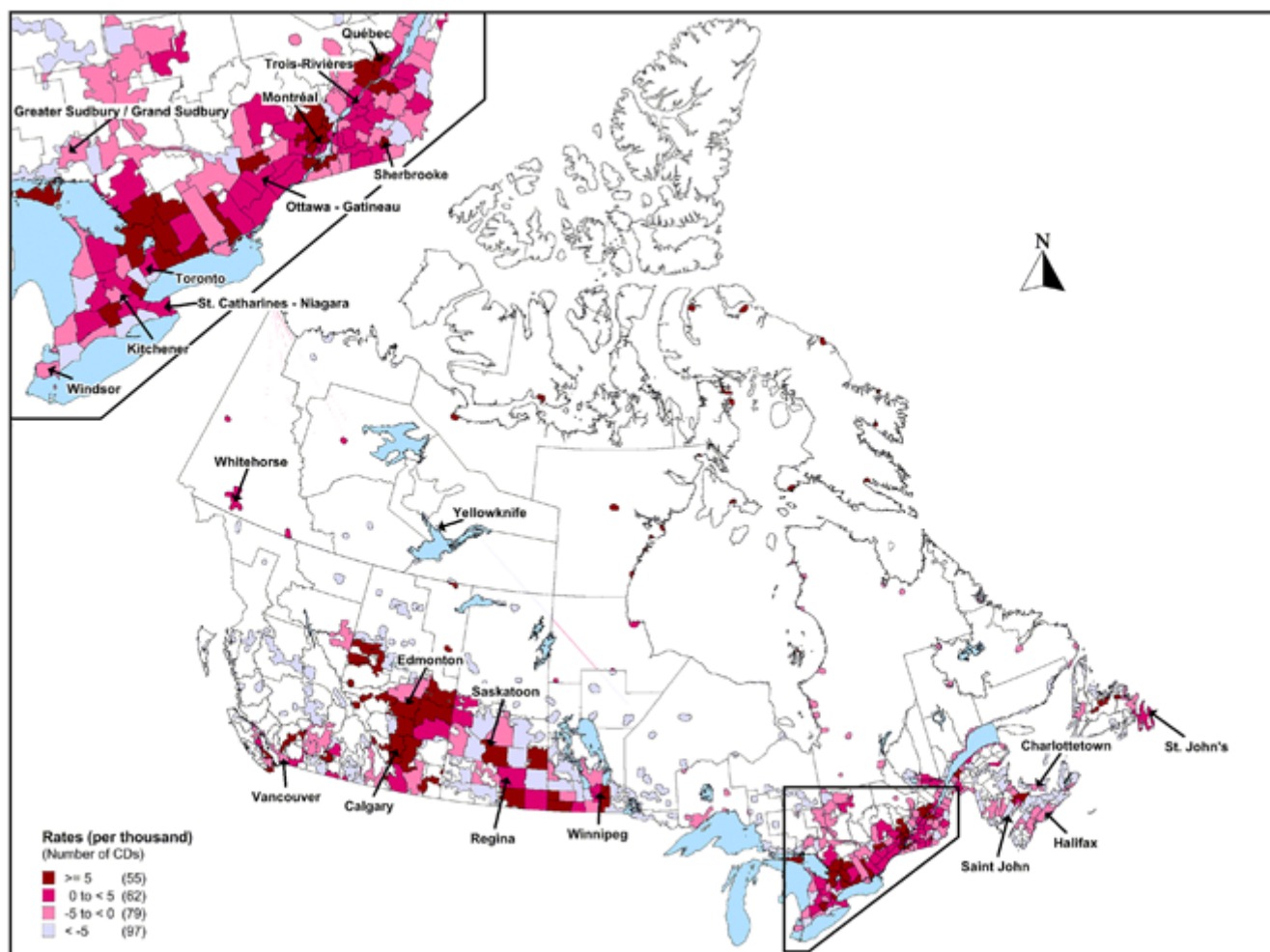
Population growth rates between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 by census division (CD), Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

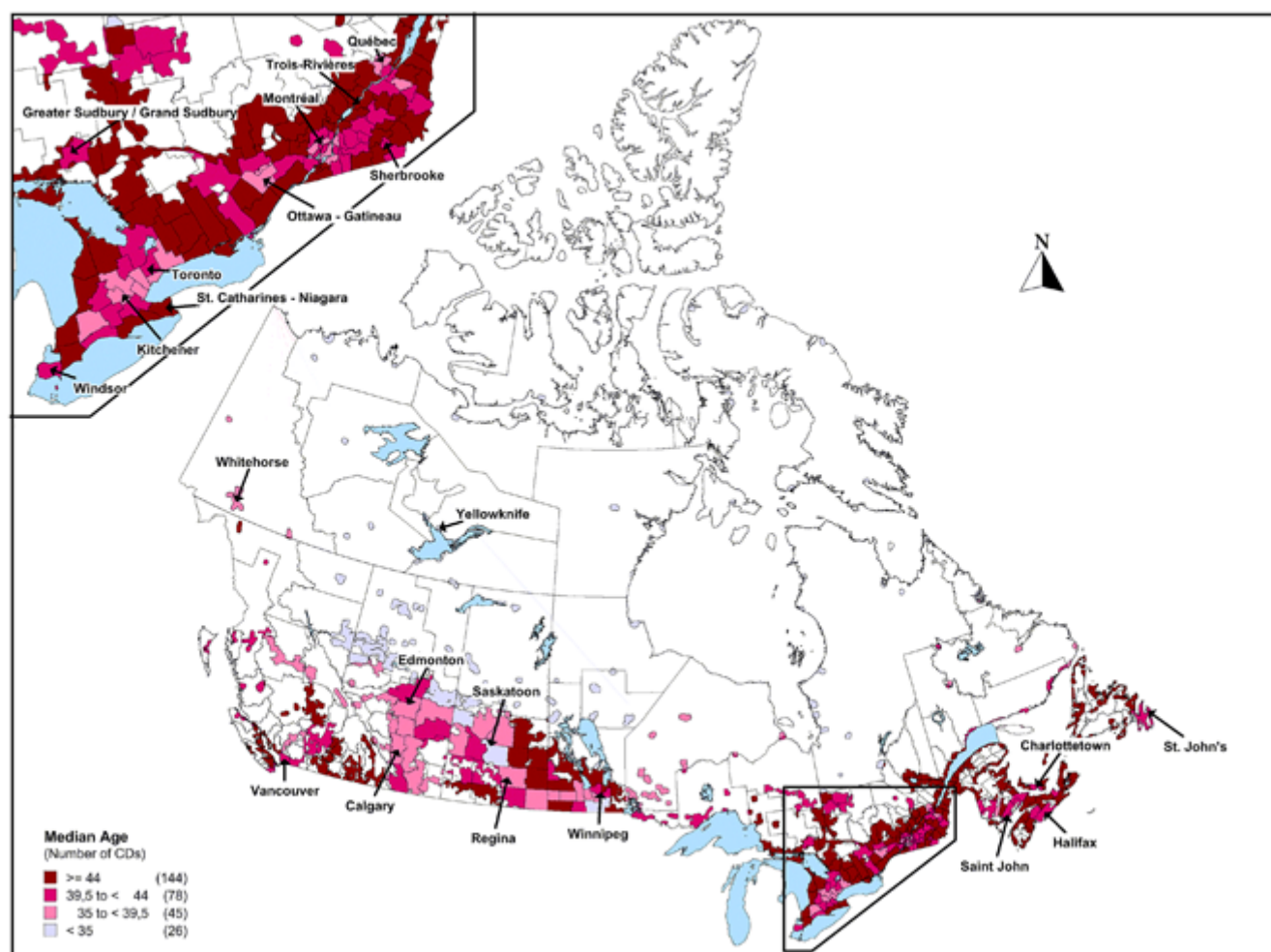
Map 4.3

Net internal migration rates between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 by census division (CD), Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

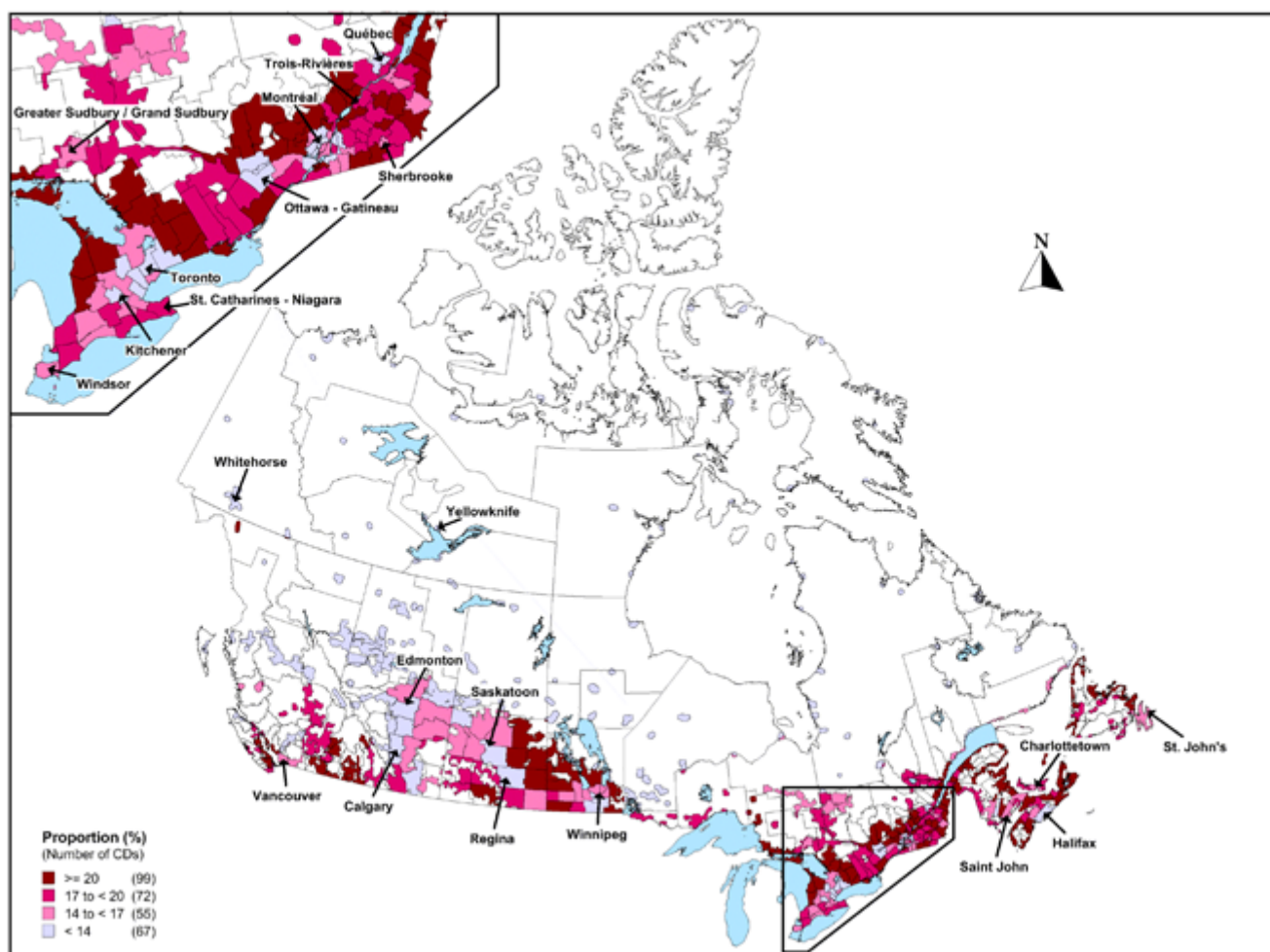
Map 4.4
Median age as of July 1, 2013 by census division (CD), Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 4.5

Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2013, 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 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.

Text table 1

Estimated census net undercoverage, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses

Geography	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
2011¹					
Canada	33,476,688	759,125	37,392	34,273,205	2.32
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,536	10,192	0	524,728	1.94
Prince Edward Island	140,204	3,386	0	143,590	2.36
Nova Scotia	921,727	21,911	0	943,638	2.32
New Brunswick	751,171	3,930	0	755,101	0.52
Quebec	7,903,001	73,240	16,882	7,993,123	1.13
Ontario	12,851,821	369,874	14,926	13,236,621	2.91
Manitoba	1,208,268	21,698	608	1,230,574	1.81
Saskatchewan	1,033,381	29,580	768	1,063,729	2.85
Alberta	3,645,257	128,584	4,094	3,777,935	3.51
British Columbia	4,400,057	91,280	114	4,491,451	2.03
Yukon	33,897	1,356	0	35,253	3.85
Northwest Territories	41,462	1,977	0	43,439	4.55
Nunavut	31,906	2,117	0	34,023	6.22
2006¹					
Canada	31,612,897	868,658	40,115	32,521,670	2.79
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	5,046	0	510,515	0.99
Prince Edward Island	135,851	1,903	0	137,754	1.38
Nova Scotia	913,462	24,558	0	938,020	2.62
New Brunswick	729,997	16,059	0	746,056	2.15
Quebec	7,546,131	60,751	16,600	7,623,482	1.01
Ontario	12,160,282	465,824	15,391	12,641,497	3.81
Manitoba	1,148,401	34,330	0	1,182,731	2.90
Saskatchewan	968,157	22,594	739	991,490	2.35
Alberta	3,290,350	111,353	7,272	3,408,975	3.48
British Columbia	4,113,487	121,551	113	4,235,151	2.87
Yukon	30,372	1,805	0	32,177	5.61
Northwest Territories	41,464	1,620	0	43,084	3.76
Nunavut	29,474	1,264	0	30,738	4.11
2001¹					
Canada	30,007,094	924,430	34,539	30,966,063	3.10
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	9,401	0	522,331	1.80
Prince Edward Island	135,294	1,325	0	136,619	0.97
Nova Scotia	908,007	24,521	0	932,528	2.63
New Brunswick	729,498	20,095	0	749,593	2.68
Quebec	7,237,479	140,232	12,648	7,390,359	2.07
Ontario	11,410,046	436,349	15,960	11,862,355	3.81
Manitoba	1,119,583	30,903	110	1,150,596	2.70
Saskatchewan	978,933	21,231	581	1,000,745	2.18
Alberta	2,974,807	69,857	4,977	3,049,641	2.45
British Columbia	3,907,738	164,542	263	4,072,543	4.05
Yukon	28,674	1,423	0	30,097	4.73
Northwest Territories	37,360	3,295	0	40,655	8.10
Nunavut	26,745	1,256	0	28,001	4.49

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

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* (VSD) 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 subprovincial migration, we assume the same level of migration as the previous year. The last two years are therefore identical for this component. Elles peuvent cependant être différentes en raison de certains ajustements qui viennent corriger les populations négatives, ce qui modifie la répartition par âge et sexe afin d'obtenir le total provincial.

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 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 boundaries delineated in the 2011 Census.

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

Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

Among the 33 CMAs as defined in the 2006 Census, 7 have undergone geographical boundary changes in the 2011 Census. Had the latter been applied in 2006, population in all 33 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 they cover the entire country and 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 old CD of Fort Smith, now called Region 6, had its population 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. Only one other CD had a major boundary change, that is Stikine which lost 43.0% of its population.

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 subprovincial 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 (CNU¹). 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 CNU¹. 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 subprovincial 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.

Text table 2

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

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

Note(s): 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.

Text table 3

Error of closure of estimates of population for census metropolitan areas, Canada, May 10th 2011

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

Text table 4

Error of closure of the estimates of population by economic regions (ER), May 10th 2011

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

Text table 4 – continued

Error of closure of the estimates of population by economic regions (ER), May 10th 2011

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
Interlake	1 502	1.7
Parklands	-443	-1.0
North	1 823	2.0
Saskatchewan		
Regina - Moose Mountain	-582	-0.2
Swift Current - Moose Jaw	-1 044	-1.0
Saskatoon - Biggar	729	0.2
Yorkton - Melville	-2 825	-3.3
Prince Albert	-2 812	-1.3
Northern	-1 207	-3.2
Alberta		
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	355	0.1
Camrose - Drumheller	148	0.1
Calgary	5 651	0.4
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain		
House	1 616	1.8
Red Deer	3 070	1.6
Edmonton	-8 696	-0.7
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace		
River	-2 895	-1.1
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	-508	-0.4
Colombie-Britannique		
Vancouver Island and Coast	10 959	1.4
Lower Mainland - Southwest	45 262	1.7
Thompson - Okanagan	-778	-0.1
Kootenay	1 126	0.8
Cariboo	-319	-0.2
North Coast	1 321	2.3
Nechako	-1 796	-4.4
Northeast	1 157	1.7
Yukon	111	0.3
Northwest Territories	674	1.6
Nunavut	-477	-1.4

Text table 5

Distribution of census divisions (CD) by error of closure, Canada, provinces and territories, May 10th 2011

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

1. 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.

Methodology

Related methodology notes

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

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

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

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

Postcensal estimates are based on the 2011 Census.

Population Estimates

Types of estimates

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

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

Levels of estimates

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

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

Calculation of postcensal population estimates

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

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:

$$(1) \quad P^0_{(t+1)} = \frac{B_{(t,t+1)} - D^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} + I^1_{(t,t+1)} - [E^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta TE^{-1}_{(t,t+1)}] + RE^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} + NPR^0_{(t+1)} + \Delta Ninter^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta Ninfra^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} + Resid^{-1}_{(t,t+1)}}{1}$$

Ages 1 to 89:

$$(2) \quad P^{a+1}_{(t+1)} = \frac{P^a_{(t)} - D^a_{(t,t+1)} + I^a_{(t,t+1)} - [E^a_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta TE^a_{(t,t+1)}] + RE^a_{(t,t+1)} - NPR^a_{(t)} + \Delta Ninter^a_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta Ninfra^a_{(t,t+1)} + Resid^a_{(t,t+1)}}{1}$$

For age 90 and over:

$$(3) \quad P^{90+}_{(t+1)} = \frac{P^{89+}_{(t)} - D^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} + I^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} - [E^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta TE^{89+}_{(t,t+1)}] + RE^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} - NPR^{89+}_{(t)} + \Delta Ninter^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta Ninfra^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} + Resid^{89+}_{(t,t+1)}}{1}$$

where, for each subprovincial region:

$(t,t+i)$	interval between time t and $t+i$;
$P_{(t+i)}$	population estimates at $t+i$;
$P_{(t)}$	base population at t (censuses adjusted for CNU1 or the most recent estimate);
B	number of births;
D	number of deaths;
I	number of immigrants;
E	number of emigrants;
ΔTE	net temporary emigrants;
RE	number of returning emigrants;
NPR	stocks of non-permanent residents;
$\Delta Ninter$	net interprovincial migration;
$\Delta Ninfra$	net subprovincial 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 (CNU1).

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.

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 preliminary postcensal for 2013.

Annual estimates of demographic components

Births

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

Deaths

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

Immigrants

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Emigrants

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

Returning emigrants

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

Net temporary emigrants

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

Net non-permanent residents

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

Interprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Interprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Intraprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Intraprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Annual population estimates and factors of growth**Natural increase**

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

Net international migration

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

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Net intraprovincial migration

Net intraprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Total net migration

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

Total growth

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

Text table 1
Summary of levels

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Population	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	PD	PR	PP
	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	
Births	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	P
Deaths	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	P
Immigrants	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	P
Emigrants	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	P
Returning emigrants	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	P
Net temporary emigrants	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	P
Net non-permanent residents	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	P
Interprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	P
Interprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	P
Intraprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	P
Intraprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	P

D Final
 R Updated
 P Preliminary
 ID Final Intercensal
 PD Final Postcensal
 PR Updated Postcensal
 PP Preliminary Postcensal

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).