



Catalogue no. 91-214-X

**Annual Demographic
Estimates: Census
Metropolitan Areas, Economic
Regions and Census
Divisions, Age and Sex**



2002 to 2007



Statistics
Canada Statistique
Canada

Canada

How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website at www.statcan.ca or contact us by e-mail at infostats@statcan.ca or by phone from 8:30am to 4:30pm Monday to Friday at:

Toll-free telephone (Canada and the United States):

Inquiries line **1-800-263-1136**

National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired **1-800-363-7629**

Fax line **1-877-287-4369**

Depository Services Program inquiries line **1-800-635-7943**

Depository Services Program fax line **1-800-565-7757**

Statistics Canada national contact centre: 1-613-951-8116

Fax line **1-613-951-0581**

Information to access the product

This product, catalogue no. 91-214-X, is available for free in electronic format. To obtain a single issue, visit our website at www.statcan.ca and select Publications.

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, the Agency has developed *standards of service* which its employees observe in serving its clients.

To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.ca under About us > Providing services to Canadians.



Statistics Canada
Demographic Division

Annual Demographic Estimates: Census Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census Divisions, Age and Sex 2002 to 2007

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2008

All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

February 2008

Catalogue no. 91-214-X

ISSN 1911-2424

Frequency: Annual

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande (n° 91-214-X au catalogue).

Note of appreciation

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

User information

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

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

Notice to readers

Population estimates

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.

Geography

The geographic delineation is based on the Census 2001 boundaries.

Table of contents

Highlights	9
Related products	10
Section 1 Census metropolitan areas	13
1.1 Alberta's CMAs continue to grow	13
1.2 Increased growth for Saskatchewan's CMAs	13
1.3 Population decreases for some Ontario CMAs	13
1.4 Slower population growth in Ottawa – Gatineau and Hamilton	14
1.5 Smaller population growth in the Maritimes CMAs	15
1.6 Most international immigrants headed to Toronto	15
1.7 Wider range of destinations for international immigrants	16
1.8 Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver growing due to international immigration	16
1.9 The population of CMAs is younger than for the country as a whole	17
1.10 The three youngest CMAs are in the Prairies	17
1.11 The two oldest CMAs are in Quebec	17
1.12 The population of CMAs is ageing more slowly than the population of non-CMA areas	19
1.13 Saguenay, Kingston and Thunder Bay are ageing rapidly	20
1.14 Edmonton and Calgary are ageing less quickly than other CMAs	20
1.15 Ageing in the three largest CMAs in Canada	21
Section 2 Economic regions	54
2.1 The economic regions (ERs) experiencing the largest increases in the past year	54
2.2 The economic regions experiencing the largest decreases in the past year	55
2.3 The youngest economic regions	55
2.4 The oldest economic regions	56
2.5 Internal migration: the key factor in the increase or decrease of Canadian ERs	57
2.6 Internal migration within ERs: a new portrait	58
Section 3 Census divisions	80
3.1 The census divisions (CDs) experiencing the largest increases in the past year	80
3.2 The census divisions experiencing the largest decreases in the past year	81
3.3 The youngest census divisions	81
3.4 The oldest census divisions	83

Table of contents – continued

Section 4	Thematic maps	117
Maps		
4.1	Population distribution as of July 1, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada	117
4.2	Population growth rates between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada	118
4.3	Net interprovincial migration rates between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada	119
4.4	Net intraprovincial migration rates between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada	120
4.5	Net internal migration rates between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada	121
Data quality, concepts and methodology		
	Quality of estimates	124
	Methodology	132
Appendix		
A	Glossary	140
B	Explanatory notes for the tables	146
C	Sources and remarks	149
Charts		
1.1	Population growth rates by census metropolitan areas, Canada	14
1.2	Population growth by the three largest, census metropolitan areas, Canada	15
1.3	Factors of the population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2006/2007	16
1.4	Factors of population growth of the six largest census metropolitan areas, Canada	18
1.5	Median age by census metropolitan areas, July 1, 2007	19
1.6	Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan areas, Canada, 2007	20
2.1	The Major Metropolises - Montréal, Quebec	59
2.2	The Regional Metropolises - Fredericton - Oromocto, New Brunswick	60
2.3	The Suburbs - Montérégie, Quebec	62
2.4	The Regional Poles - Windsor - Sarnia, Ontario	63
2.5	The Tourist Regions - Thompson - Okanagan, British Columbia	64
2.6	The Remote Regions - Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	66
2.7	The Oil Regions - Red Deer, Alberta	67
2.8	The Far North - Nunavut, Nunavut	69
4.6	Median age as of July 1, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada	122
4.7	Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2006, by census division (CD), Canada	123

Table of contents – continued**Statistical tables**

1.1	Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada	24
1.1-1	Population by sex at July 1	24
1.1-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	27
1.1-3	Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2007	28
1.1-4	Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2007	31
1.1-5	Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio at July 1	34
1.2	Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June	35
1.2-1	Births	35
1.2-2	Deaths	36
1.2-3	Immigrants	37
1.2-4	Emigrants	38
1.2-5	Returning emigrants	39
1.2-6	Net temporary emigrants	40
1.2-7	Net non-permanent residents	41
1.2-8	Interprovincial in-migrants	42
1.2-9	Interprovincial out-migrants	43
1.2-10	Intraprovincial in-migrants	44
1.2-11	Intraprovincial out-migrants	45
1.2-12	Total population growth	46
1.2-13	Natural increase	47
1.2-14	Net international migration	48
1.2-15	Net interprovincial migration	49
1.2-16	Net intraprovincial migration	50
1.2-17	Total net migration	51
1.3	Annual population estimates and demographic factors of growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June	52
1.3-1	Population estimates and factors of growth	52
1.3-2	Factors of growth	53
2.1	Annual population estimates by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada	70
2.1-1	Population at July 1	70
2.1-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	72

Table of contents – continued

2.2	Demographic factors of growth from July to June by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada	74
2.2-1	Population estimates and factors of growth	74
2.2-2	Factors of growth	76
2.3	Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2007	78
3.1	Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions	85
3.1-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	85
3.1-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	85
3.1-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	85
3.1-4	Factors of growth (rate) from July to June	86
3.2	Prince Edward Island census divisions	86
3.2-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	86
3.2-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	86
3.2-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	87
3.2-4	Factors of growth from July to June	87
3.3	Nova Scotia census divisions	87
3.3-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	87
3.3-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	88
3.3-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	88
3.3-4	Factors of growth from July to June	89
3.4	New Brunswick census divisions	89
3.4-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	89
3.4-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	90
3.4-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	90
3.4-4	Factors of growth from July to June	91
3.5	Quebec census divisions	92
3.5-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	92
3.5-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	94
3.5-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	96
3.5-4	Factors of growth from July to June	98

Table of contents – continued

3.6	Ontario census divisions	100
3.6-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	100
3.6-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	101
3.6-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	102
3.6-4	Factors of growth from July to June	103
3.7	Manitoba census divisions	104
3.7-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	104
3.7-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	104
3.7-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	105
3.7-4	Factors of growth from July to June	106
3.8	Saskatchewan census divisions	106
3.8-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	106
3.8-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	107
3.8-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	107
3.8-4	Factors of growth from July to June	108
3.9	Alberta census divisions	108
3.9-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	108
3.9-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	109
3.9-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	109
3.9-4	Factors of growth from July to June	110
3.10	British Columbia census divisions	110
3.10-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	110
3.10-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	111
3.10-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	112
3.10-4	Factors of growth from July to June	113
3.11	Yukon Territory census divisions	113
3.11-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	113
3.11-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	113
3.11-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	114
3.11-4	Factors of growth from July to June	114
3.12	Northwest Territories census divisions	114
3.12-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	114
3.12-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	114
3.12-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	115
3.12-4	Factors of growth from July to June	115

Table of contents – continued

3.13	Nunavut census divisions	115
3.13-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	115
3.13-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	115
3.13-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	116
3.13-4	Factors of growth from July to June	116

Highlights

- At July 1, 2007, 21,599,703 people lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA).
- The Calgary (34.3 ‰), Edmonton (27.9 ‰) and Saskatoon (19.6 ‰) CMAs experienced the largest increases. In comparison, the Thunder Bay (-10.0 ‰), Kingston (-4.4 ‰) and St. Catharines - Niagara (-2.0 ‰) CMAs experienced the largest decreases.
- Once again, the Calgary and Edmonton CMAs grew more than all the others across the country. The population increase in these two CMAs was mainly driven by interprovincial migration. Calgary rose to first place, with a total of 44,721 newcomers from other provinces, and Edmonton came second, with 34,886 interprovincial in-migrants.
- The Saskatoon CMA experienced a 19.6 ‰ increase in its population this year, compared to 8.3 ‰ last year. Its population rose from 236,759 at July 1, 2006 to 241,439 at July 1, 2007.
- As of July 1, 2007, the median age of the population living in the country's 27 CMAs was 38.1 years, slightly younger than the median age of the population living in non-CMA areas (41.1 years).
- Saskatoon is the CMA with the youngest population in the country, with a median age of 35.2 years. The two CMAs in Alberta, Calgary (35.5 years) and Edmonton (35.9 years), are ranked second and third respectively.
- Of all CMAs in Canada, the Trois-Rivières CMA is the one with the oldest population, with a median age of 43.8 years.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

91-002-X	Quarterly Demographic Estimates
91-209-X	Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
91-213-X	Annual Demographic Statistics
91-215-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-520-X	Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

051-0001	Estimates of population, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0002	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	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, by province or territory, 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
051-0034	Total population, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 2001 Census boundaries, annual
051-0035	Components of population growth, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 2001 Census boundaries, annual
051-0036	Estimates of population, by sex and age group, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 2001 Census boundaries, annual

051-0037	International migration components, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0038	Estimates of population, by economic region, sex and age group for July 1st, 2001 Census boundaries
051-0039	Components of population growth, by economic region, sex and age group, 2001 Census boundaries
051-0040	Births, by economic regions and sex, 2001 Census boundaries
051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
053-0001	Vital statistics, births, deaths and marriages, quarterly
102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, 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
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 birth rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Deaths and death rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Components of population growth, by province and territory*
- *Marriages by provinces and territories*
- *Infant mortality rates, by province and territory*
- *Disability-free life expectancy, by province and territory*
- *Induced abortions by age group*
- *Pregnancy outcomes by province or territory of residence*

- *Pregnancy outcomes by age group*
- *Suicides and suicide rate, by sex and by age group*
- *Suicides, and suicide rate, by sex and by age group*
- *Age-standardized mortality rates by selected causes, by sex*
- *Selected leading causes of death, by sex*
- *Canada: Economic and financial data*
- *Population by year, by province and territory*
- *Population by sex and age group*
- *Population by sex and age group, by provinces and territories*
- *Induced abortions by area of residence of patients*
- *Induced abortions per 100 live births*
- *New cancer cases, by primary site of cancer, by sex*
- *Population of census metropolitan areas (2001 Census boundaries)*

1 Census metropolitan areas

At July 1, 2007, 21,599,703 people lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA).

The total CMA population increased more (12.1 ‰) than that of the country overall (10.0 ‰).

Close to two-thirds (65.5%) of Canada's population lived in a CMA as of July 1, 2007.

The Calgary (34.3 ‰), Edmonton (27.9 ‰) and Saskatoon (19.6 ‰) CMAs experienced the largest increases. In comparison, the Thunder Bay (-10.0 ‰), Kingston (-4.4 ‰) and St. Catharines - Niagara (-2.0 ‰) CMAs experienced the largest decreases.

Alberta's CMAs continue to grow

Once again, the Calgary and Edmonton CMAs grew more than all the others across the country.

With an increase of 34.3 ‰ for the 2006-2007 period, the Calgary CMA grew to 1,139,126 inhabitants, or 38,396 more than the previous year. The Edmonton CMA grew by 29,742 individuals, reaching a total of 1,081,275.

This year again, the population increase in these two CMAs was mainly driven by interprovincial migration. Calgary rose to first place, with a total of 44,721 newcomers from other provinces, and Edmonton came second, with 34,886 interprovincial in-migrants.

This growth stemmed in large part from the strength of Alberta's economy, where the oil industry is one of the main driving forces.

Increased growth for Saskatchewan's CMAs

Saskatchewan's CMAs experienced a large increase in population growth over the past year.

The Saskatoon CMA experienced a 19.6 ‰ increase in its population this year, compared to 8.3 ‰ last year. Its population rose from 236,759 at July 1, 2006 to 241,439 at July 1, 2007.

The Regina CMA's population grew by 13.7 ‰ from July 1, 2006 to July 1, 2007, compared to 3.0 ‰ for the previous period. Regina has now crossed the 200,000 person threshold, with a population of 201,514.

The increase in population growth for these two CMAs is partly due to recent hikes from interprovincial exchanges. In contrast to previous years, Saskatoon (+1,100) and Regina (+279) achieved positive interprovincial migration balances. Part of the increase in their population growth was due to residents returning from Alberta.

Population decreases for some Ontario CMAs

While some CMAs experienced large population increases, the opposite also occurred. Ontario's Thunder Bay (-10.0 ‰), Kingston (-4.4 ‰), St. Catharines - Niagara (-2.0 ‰) and Windsor (-1.3 ‰) CMAs all experienced decreases in their populations this year.

At July 1, 2007, the Thunder Bay CMA had 124,109 inhabitants, 1,248 less than a year before. Negative net interprovincial migration was the main reason for this decrease, with this CMA losing close to 1,300 individuals in such exchanges with other provinces and territories across Canada. From 2001 to 2006, most interprovincial migrants from Thunder Bay headed to Calgary (16.7 %) and Winnipeg (15.6 %). Thunder Bay's population has not increased since 2003.

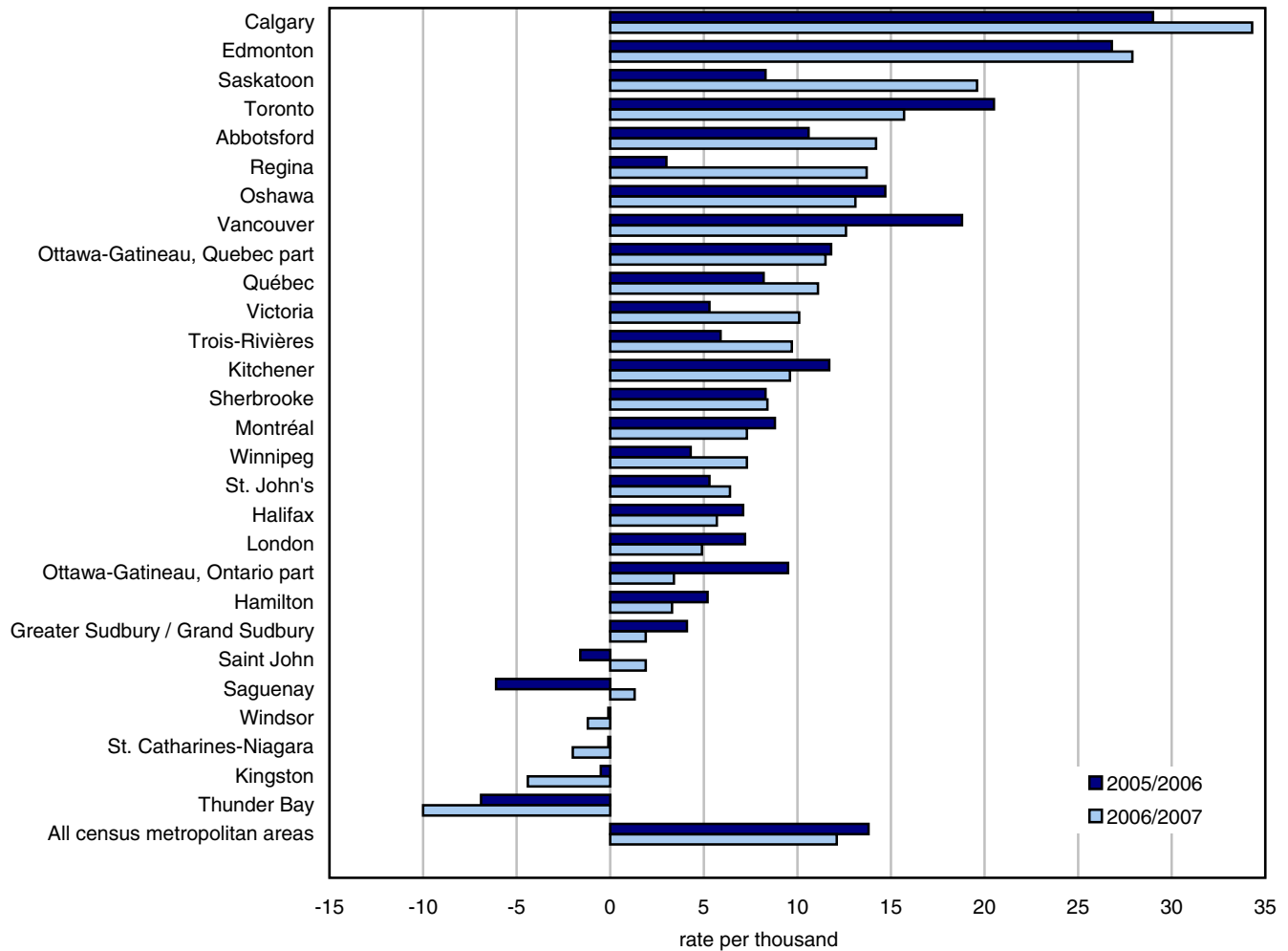
The Kingston CMA's population decreased by 683 between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007, dropping from 155,668 individuals to 154,985. A net loss of 732 individuals through interprovincial migration accounted for part of this population decrease. Montréal (9.1 %) and Edmonton (8.6 %) were the main destinations for interprovincial migrants from the Kingston CMA between 2001 and 2006. This was the third year in a row that the Kingston CMA's population declined.

Slower population growth in Ottawa – Gatineau and Hamilton

Although the populations of Ottawa – Gatineau and Hamilton rose, they did so more slowly.

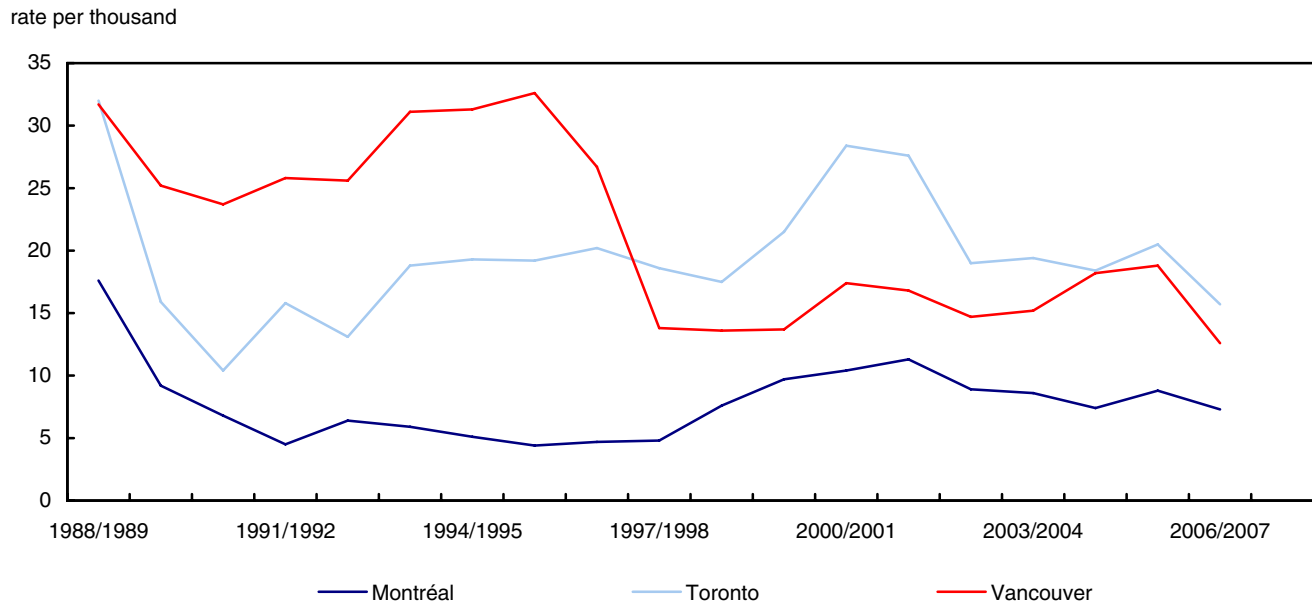
The Ottawa – Gatineau CMA rose from 1,162,536 to 1,168,788 inhabitants, an increase of 5.4 ‰. However, this increase was less than in the previous period (10.0 ‰).

Chart 1.1
Population growth rates by census metropolitan areas, Canada



Between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007, the Hamilton CMA's population increased by 2,404 to reach 720,426. This 3.3 % increase was smaller than in the previous period (5.2 %). Larger population losses in exchanges with the other provinces (-1,961 in 2006-2007 compared to -1,179 in 2005-2006) accounted for part of this slowdown.

Chart 1.2
Population growth by the three largest, census metropolitan areas, Canada



Smaller population growth in the Maritimes CMAs

Although all Maritimes CMAs experienced increases in their populations over the past year, these were slower than for CMAs overall.

The St. John's CMA experienced the largest population increase of all CMAs in the Maritimes, with 6.4 %. This CMA's population increased by 1,165 individuals, rising from 182,328 to 183,493 between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007. A positive net intraprovincial migration balance of close to 1,500 individuals accounted for much of this increase.

Between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007, the population of the Saint John CMA rose from 126,147 to 126,382 inhabitants, the first increase since 2003-2004. This 1.9 % rise stemmed from a joint increase in international, interprovincial and intraprovincial migrations.

Most international immigrants headed to Toronto

As in prior years, the Toronto CMA was the first destination for international immigrants, 93,009 of whom moved there. It was followed by the Montréal (37,767) and Vancouver (33,401) CMAs.

In contrast, the Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (107), Thunder Bay (130) and Saguenay (186) CMAs were the least popular destinations for international immigrants between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007.

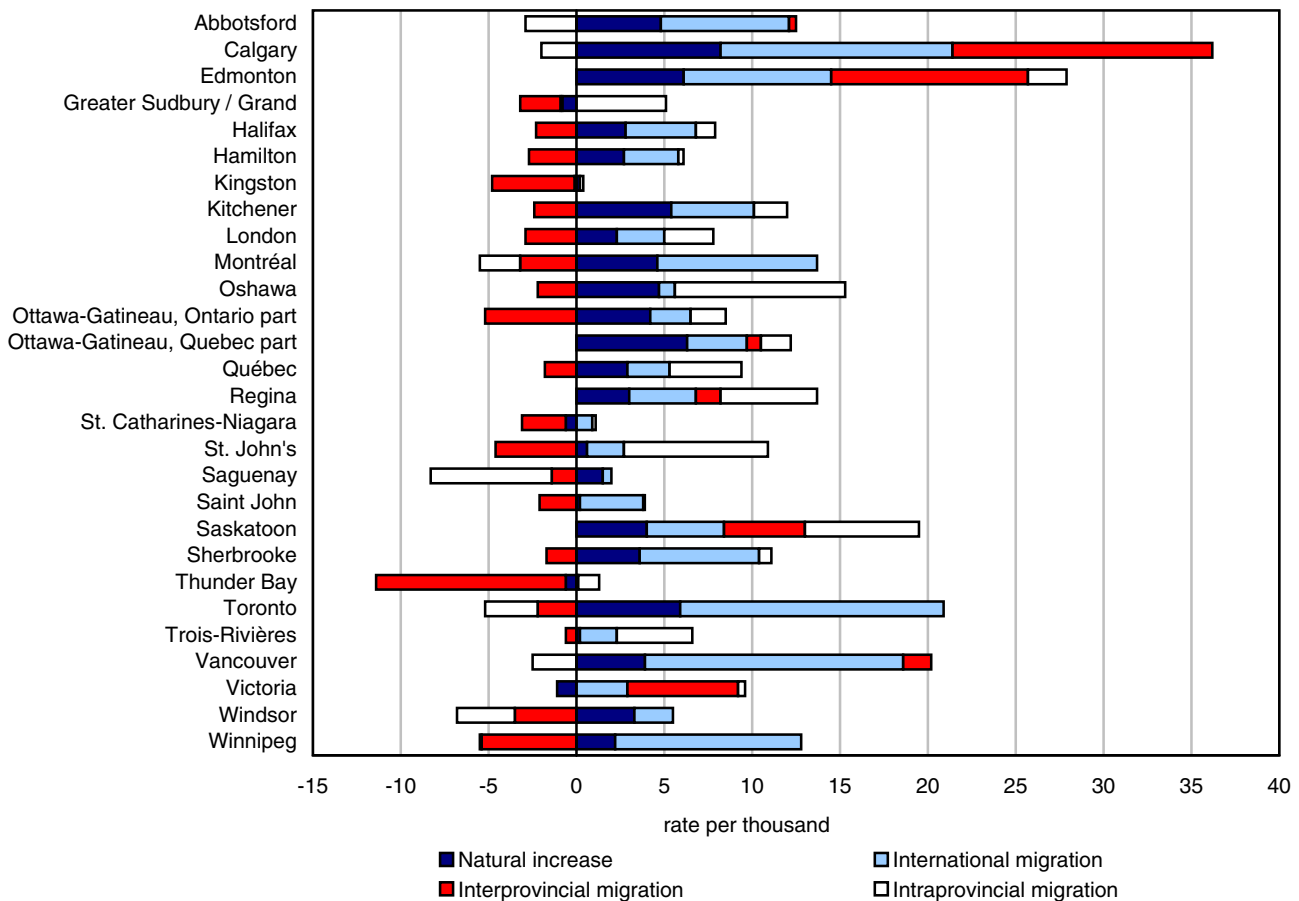
Wider range of destinations for international immigrants

Although Toronto remained the first destination for international immigrants arriving in Canada, the proportion of all international immigrants choosing to live in Toronto decreased by 8.1 percentage points between 2001-2002 and 2006-2007, from 49.2 % to 41.1 %.

By comparison, the number of international immigrants moving to the Montréal (+3.3 %), Winnipeg (+2.1 %) and Calgary (+1.5 %) CMAs increased.

Chart 1.3

Factors of the population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2006/2007



Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver growing due to international immigration

Canada's three largest CMAs—Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver—owe much of their population growth to international immigration.

At July 1, 2007, the Toronto CMA's population reached 5,509,874 individuals, an increase of 85,919 over the year before. Despite a net deficit of 28,352 inhabitants from intraprovincial and interprovincial exchanges, Toronto nonetheless experienced a 15.7 % population increase, mainly due to a much larger number of immigrants (93,009) than emigrants (8,964).

The Montréal CMA grew by 7.3 ‰ over the year before, reaching 3,695,790. The population increase of 26,817 was partly due to an international migration balance of 33,260 individuals. At the intraprovincial and interprovincial levels, the Montréal CMA lost a total of 20,301 individuals through its exchanges. Montréal had the second smallest population increase of all CMAs with more than one million inhabitants, ahead of the Ottawa – Gatineau CMA (5.5 ‰).

Between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007, the Vancouver CMA's population rose from 2,257,272 to 2,285,893 individuals, an increase of 17.8 ‰. Net international migration for this CMA was 28,793, compared to –2,149 at the intraprovincial and interprovincial levels. The Vancouver CMA came fourth among all CMAs in terms of its annual population growth between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007.

The population of CMAs is younger than for the country as a whole

As of July 1, 2007, the median age of the population living in the country's 27 CMAs was 38.1 years, slightly younger than the median age of the population living in non-CMA areas (41.1 years).

Since last year, the median age of the population of CMAs has increased by 0.3 years, from 37.8 years to 38.1 years.

For the purposes of this article, median age was used as an indicator of the ageing of a population. 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 three youngest CMAs are in the Prairies

As of July 1, 2007, the population of 12 CMAs showed a median age less than the national average (39 years). Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton are the 3 CMAs with the lowest median ages.

Saskatoon is the CMA with the youngest population in the country, with a median age of 35.2 years. The arrival of young adults in their twenties, along with a high birth rate, partly accounts for the youth of this CMA.

The two CMAs in Alberta, Calgary (35.5 years) and Edmonton (35.9 years), are ranked second and third respectively. The strength of the Albertan economy is one of the reasons for the youth of these CMAs, which are receiving a large number of young workers coming from other parts of Canada.

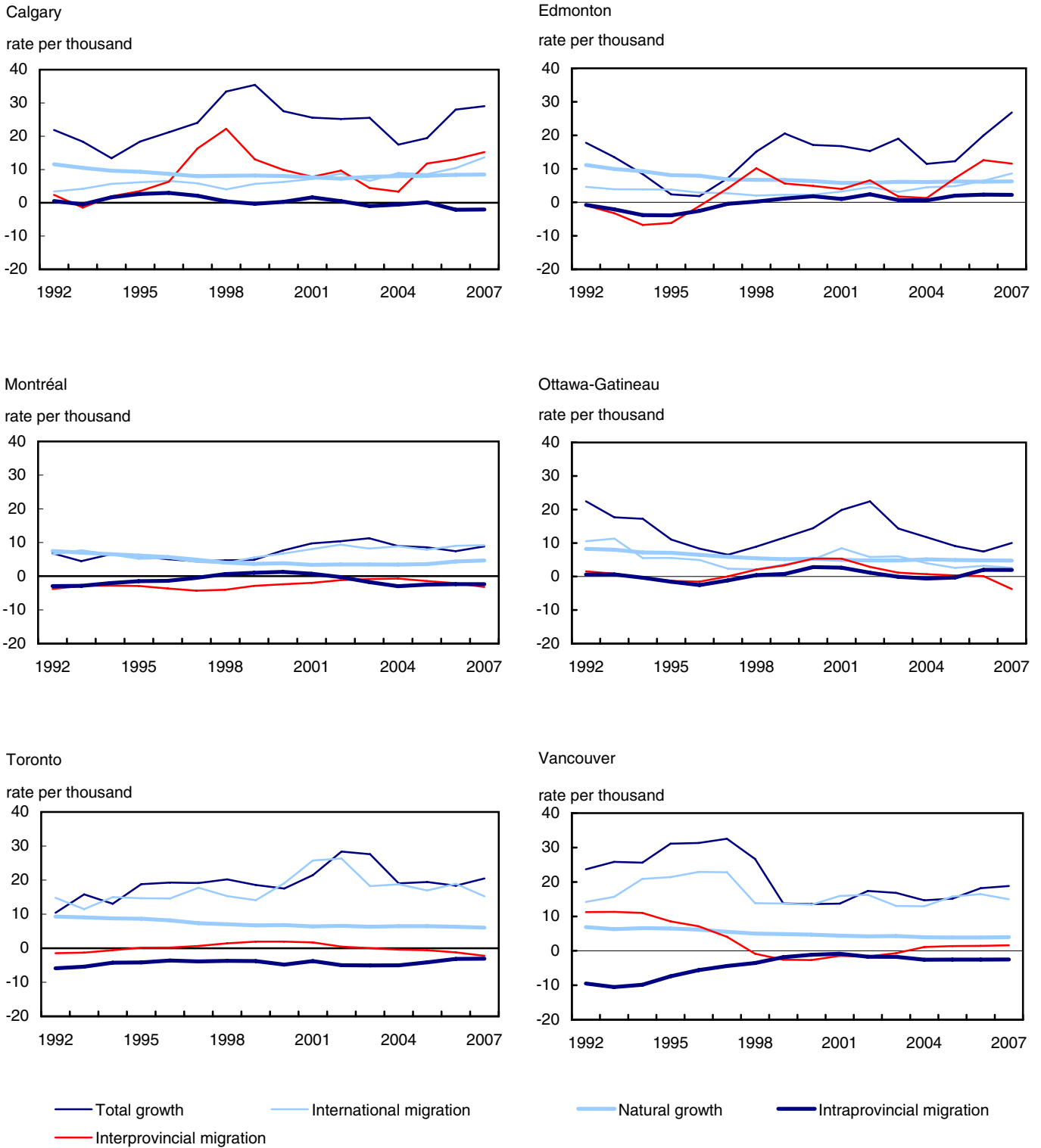
The two oldest CMAs are in Quebec

As of July 1, 2007, 15 CMAs posted a median age higher than the national average (39 years).

Of all CMAs in Canada, the Trois-Rivières CMA is the one with the oldest population, with a median age of 43.8 years. The departure of young people in their twenties and thirties, combined with the arrival of older individuals, is serving to accelerate the ageing of this CMA.

Another Quebec CMA, Saguenay, is in second place, with a median age of 43.2 years. Negative net intraprovincial migration among young people in their twenties partly explains the ageing of this area.

Chart 1.4
Factors of population growth of the six largest census metropolitan areas, Canada



1. Year ending June 30.

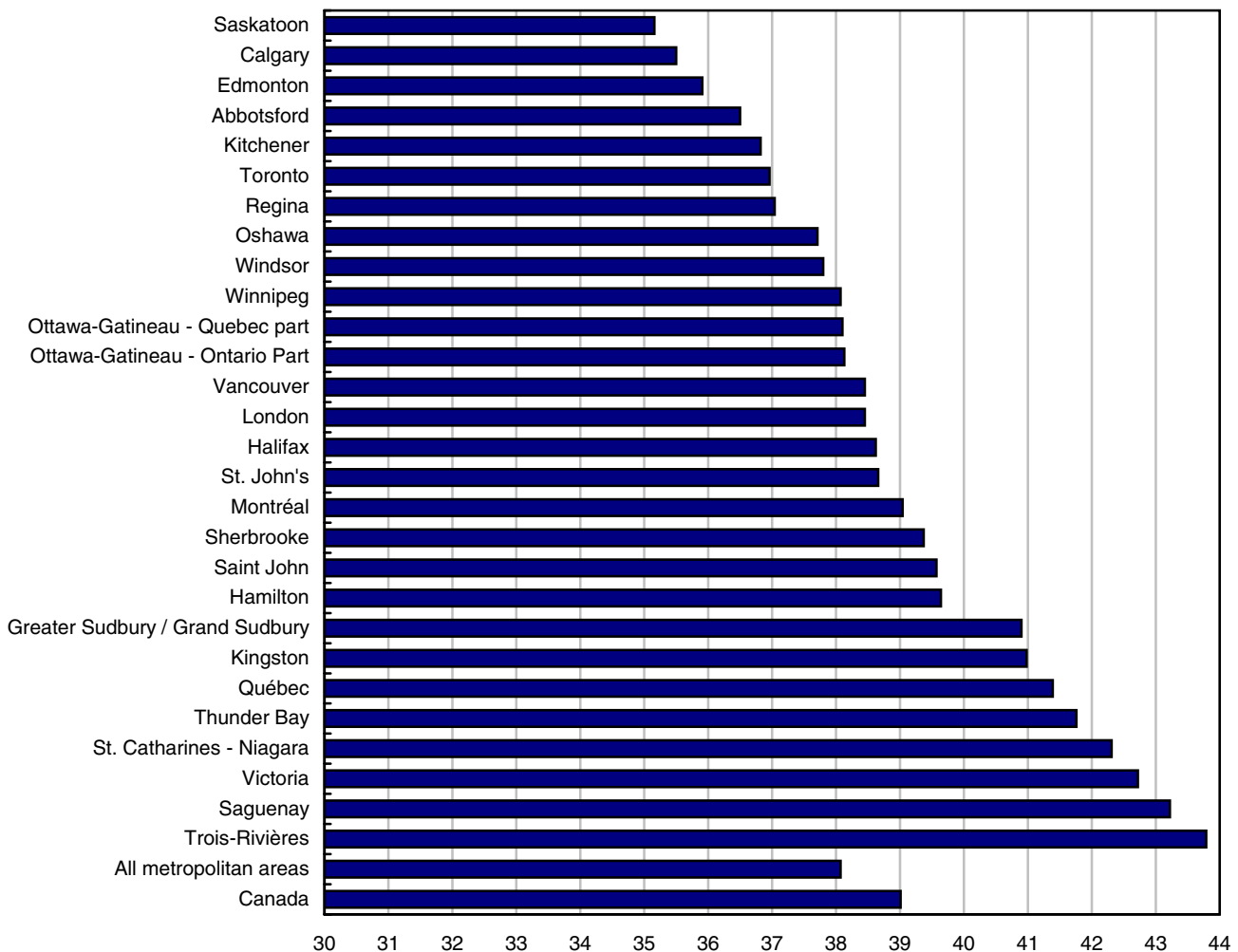
The population of CMAs is ageing more slowly than the population of non-CMA areas

Between July 1, 2001 and July 1, 2007, the median age of the CMA population changed from 36.6 to 38.1 years, an increase of 1.5 years. The population of non-CMA areas changed from 38.4 years in 2001 to 41.1 years in 2007, an increase of 2.7 years.

The ageing of the CMA population is slower than that recorded for the country as a whole, while the median age of the Canadian population rose from 37.2 years in 2001 to 39.0 years in 2007 (+1.8 years). The median age of the non-CMA population changed from 38.4 years in 2001 to 41.1 years in 2007, up by 2.7 years.

The gains recorded by most CMAs in their migratory exchanges at the sub-provincial and interprovincial levels among young adults explain the slower ageing of these areas in relation to the country as a whole.

Chart 1.5
Median age by census metropolitan areas, July 1, 2007



Saguenay, Kingston and Thunder Bay are ageing rapidly

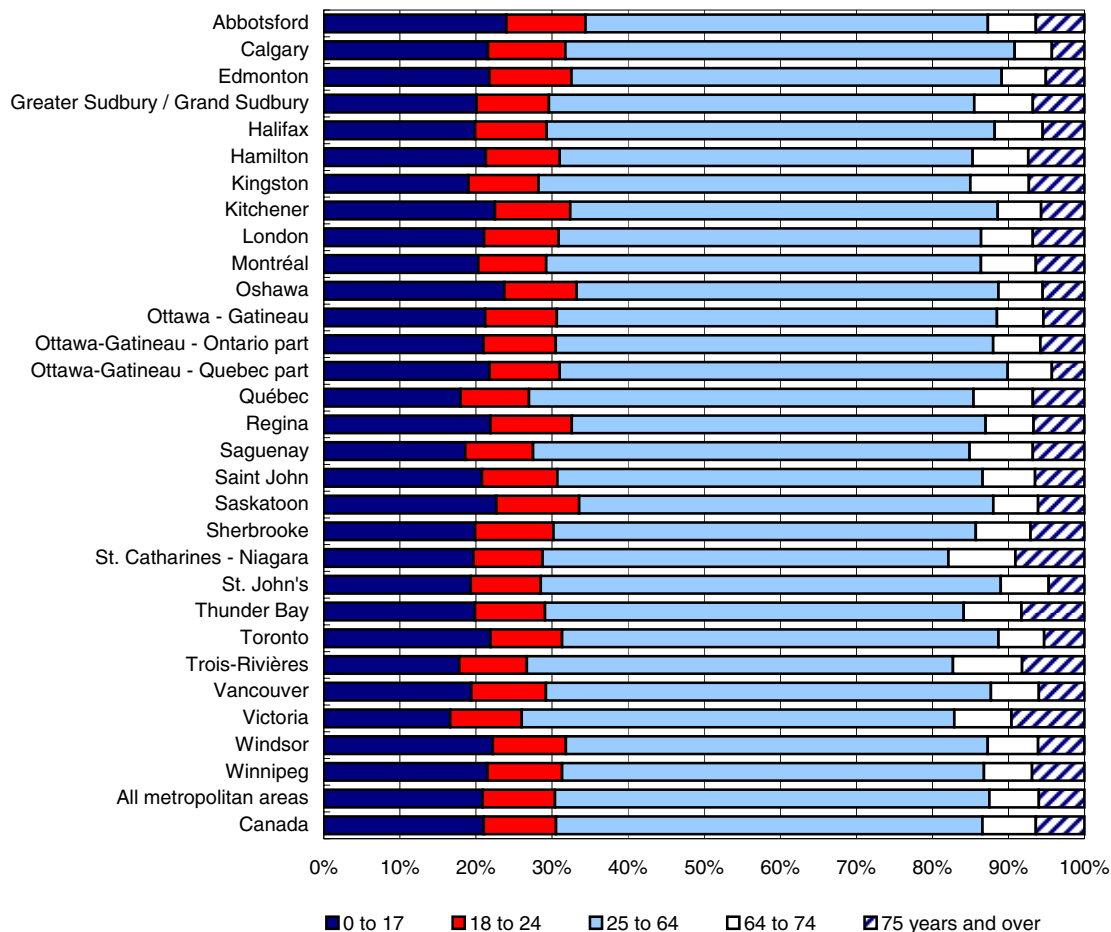
Between July 1, 2001 and July 1, 2007, only three CMAs saw the median age of their population increase by 3 years or more.

The CMAs in which ageing was most rapid were Saguenay (median age: +3.6 years), Kingston (median age: +3.4 years) and Thunder Bay (median age: +3.2 years).

These three CMAs, which were among the five least populous CMAs in 2007 and which already have populations whose median age is higher than 40.0 years, are characterized by negative net migration, with young adults tending to leave these areas to settle elsewhere in the country.

Chart 1.6

Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan areas, Canada, 2007



Edmonton and Calgary are ageing less quickly than other CMAs

The median age of eleven Canadian CMAs increased by less than two years between July 1, 2001 and July 1, 2007.

Edmonton (median age: +0.8 years) and Calgary (median age: +0.9 years) are the two CMAs in which the median age increased the least among all CMAs in Canada. They are also the only two CMAs in which the median age increased by less than a year from July 1, 2001 to July 1, 2007. The vitality of the Albertan economy accounts for some of the rate of ageing in these areas, as they are attracting large numbers of young adults in their twenties.

The Winnipeg CMA follows, with an increase in the median age of its population of 1.1 years to reach 38.1 years in 2007. The arrival of many international immigrants, whose median age was lower than that of the Canadian population, partly explains the small increase in the median age of the Winnipeg CMA.

Ageing in the three largest CMAs in Canada

Of the country's three largest CMAs, only the Toronto CMA has a population whose median age (37.0 years) is lower than that of CMAs as a whole. The Vancouver (median age: 38.4 years) and Montreal (median age: 39.0 years) CMAs were slightly older than CMAs as a whole (38.1 years).

From July 1, 2006 to July 1, 2007, the ageing of the population of Toronto (median age: +1.3 years), Vancouver (median age: +1.4 years) and Montreal (+1.5 years) was slower than that of the population of Canada as a whole (+1.8 years). The large number of international migrants, whose median age is lower than that of the Canadian population, is helping to slow down the ageing of the population in these large CMAs.

Figure 1.1

Age pyramid (per thousand) for the CMAs of Trois-Rivières (Quebec) and Saskatoon (Saskatchewan) for July 1, 2007

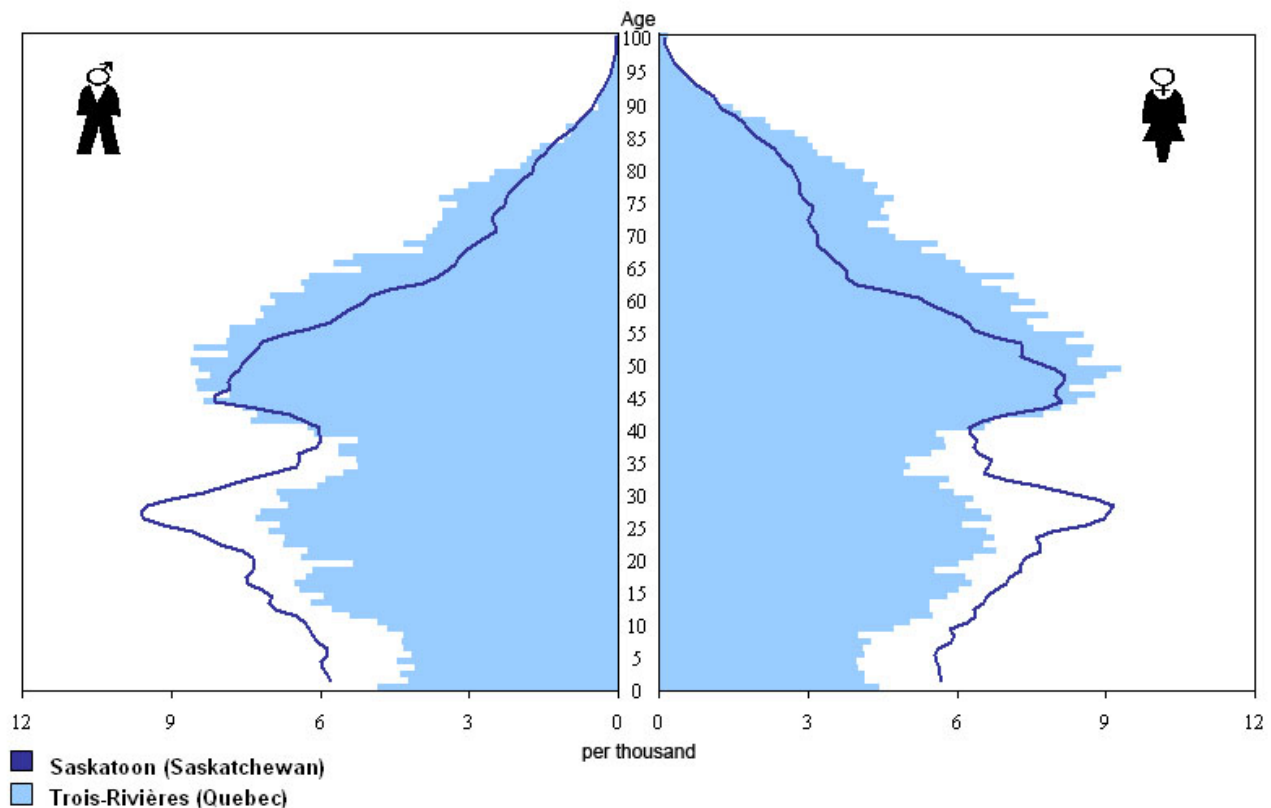
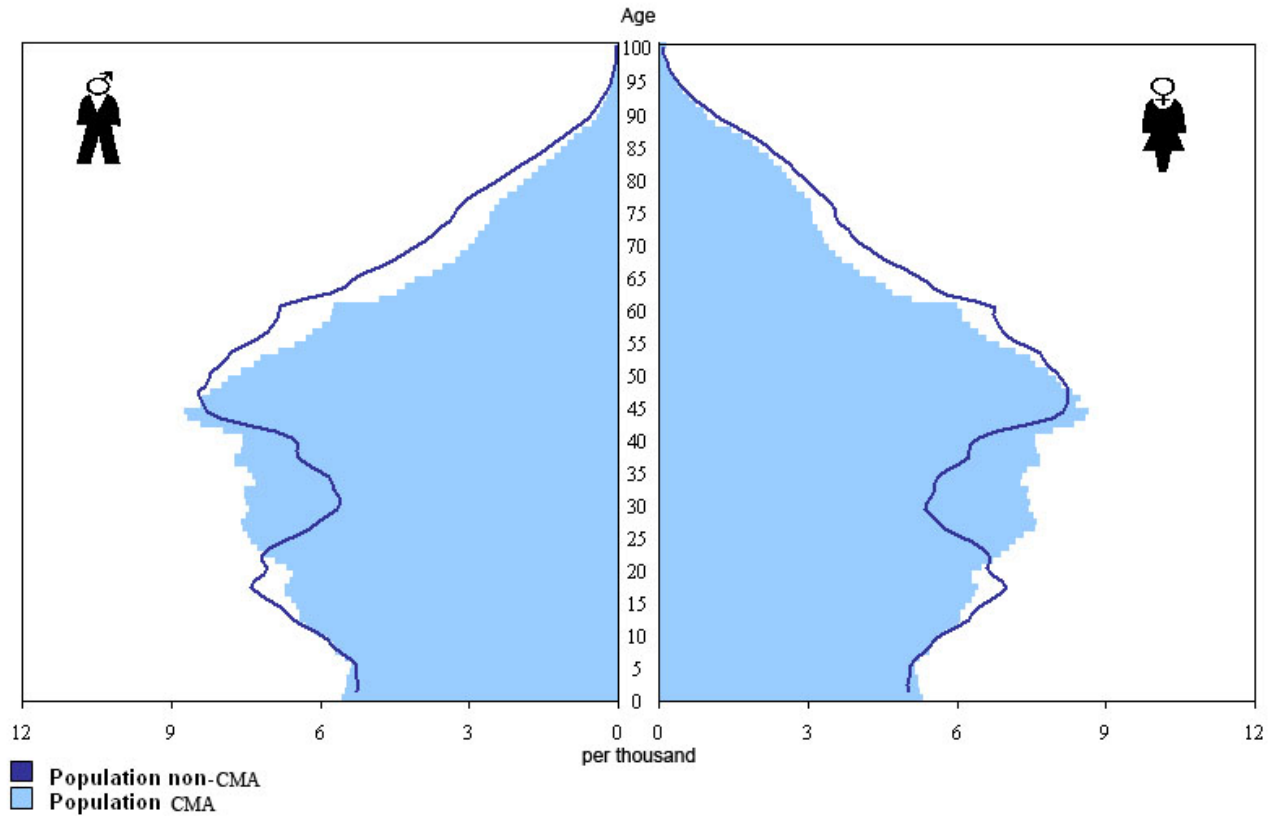


Figure 1.2

Age pyramid (per thousand) for CMA and non-CMA population for July 1, 2007



Text table 1.1

Median age and variation of median age for Census metropolitan areas at July 1, 2001 and 2007

	Median age in 2001	Median age in 2007	Variation 2001/2007
	year		
Abbotsford	34.9	36.5	1.6
Calgary	34.6	35.5	0.9
Edmonton	35.1	35.9	0.8
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	38.4	40.9	2.5
Halifax	36.4	38.6	2.2
Hamilton	37.3	39.6	2.3
Kingston	37.5	41.0	3.4
Kitchener	34.8	36.8	2.0
London	36.4	38.5	2.0
Montréal	37.6	39.0	1.5
Oshawa	35.4	37.7	2.3
Ottawa - Gatineau, Ontario part	36.2	38.1	1.9
Ottawa - Gatineau, Quebec part	36.3	38.1	1.8
Québec	39.3	41.4	2.1
Regina	35.5	37.0	1.5
Saguenay	39.6	43.2	3.6
Saint John	37.6	39.6	2.0
Saskatoon	34.0	35.2	1.1
Sherbrooke	37.8	39.4	1.6
St. Catharines - Niagara	39.6	42.3	2.7
St. John's	36.1	38.7	2.6
Thunder Bay	38.6	41.8	3.2
Toronto	35.7	37.0	1.3
Trois-Rivières	41.0	43.8	2.8
Vancouver	37.0	38.4	1.4
Victoria	40.3	42.7	2.4
Windsor	35.5	37.8	2.3
Winnipeg	36.9	38.1	1.1
All CMAs	36.6	38.1	1.5
Canada	37.2	39.0	1.8

Table 1.1-1

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by sex at July 1

	Both sexes					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Canada	31,372,587	31,676,077	31,995,199	32,312,077	32,649,482	32,976,026
All metropolitan areas	20,285,298	20,535,328	20,794,326	21,048,154	21,340,186	21,599,703
Abbotsford	155,205	156,403	158,810	160,600	162,312	164,638
Calgary	1,002,030	1,019,687	1,039,697	1,069,232	1,100,730	1,139,126
Edmonton	979,907	991,241	1,003,486	1,023,706	1,051,533	1,081,275
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	160,987	161,188	161,338	161,678	162,341	162,653
Halifax	373,817	377,066	379,446	380,578	383,281	385,457
Hamilton	697,891	704,970	710,714	714,286	718,022	720,426
Kingston	154,439	155,676	156,155	155,744	155,668	154,985
Kitchener	438,744	444,731	452,152	458,159	463,528	468,002
London	454,514	457,657	461,473	464,040	467,399	469,714
Montréal	3,547,112	3,578,942	3,609,762	3,636,661	3,668,973	3,695,790
Oshawa	315,800	324,062	332,308	338,468	343,468	347,999
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,118,819	1,132,029	1,142,376	1,150,936	1,162,536	1,168,788
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	851,739	860,237	865,776	869,835	878,100	881,060
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	267,080	271,792	276,600	281,101	284,436	287,728
Québec	701,564	705,547	711,233	715,011	720,910	728,924
Regina	196,531	197,380	198,057	198,177	198,778	201,514
St. Catharines-Niagara	393,178	394,505	396,108	396,695	396,636	395,839
St. John's	177,523	178,832	180,747	181,358	182,328	183,493
Saguenay	156,227	154,967	153,809	152,529	151,601	151,803
Saint John	126,137	126,388	126,591	126,352	126,147	126,382
Saskatoon	231,839	232,726	234,210	234,806	236,759	241,439
Sherbrooke	158,733	160,401	161,971	163,742	165,107	166,503
Thunder Bay	126,205	126,822	126,782	126,226	125,357	124,109
Toronto	5,020,447	5,116,950	5,217,370	5,314,061	5,423,955	5,509,874
Trois-Rivières	140,005	140,315	141,074	141,626	142,457	143,846
Vancouver	2,111,305	2,142,513	2,175,232	2,215,159	2,257,272	2,285,893
Victoria	326,774	328,494	330,014	332,241	334,008	337,411
Windsor	325,880	328,696	330,813	331,605	331,562	331,149
Winnipeg	693,685	697,140	702,598	704,478	707,518	712,671

Table 1.1-1 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by sex at July 1

	Males					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Canada	15,538,572	15,688,977	15,846,832	16,003,804	16,170,723	16,332,277
All metropolitan areas	9,993,248	10,117,668	10,243,964	10,368,403	10,513,336	10,642,222
Abbotsford	77,927	78,549	79,846	80,754	81,578	82,807
Calgary	505,753	514,204	523,727	538,520	555,516	577,035
Edmonton	490,758	496,320	502,492	512,584	527,466	543,902
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	78,957	79,100	79,211	79,402	79,770	79,949
Halifax	182,651	184,107	185,323	185,644	187,060	187,823
Hamilton	343,844	347,385	350,155	351,607	353,207	354,129
Kingston	76,617	77,194	77,364	77,083	77,013	76,621
Kitchener	218,272	221,374	225,239	228,132	230,653	232,636
London	222,301	223,904	225,924	227,137	228,840	229,935
Montréal	1,735,089	1,751,938	1,767,281	1,780,604	1,796,830	1,809,363
Oshawa	156,677	160,703	164,701	167,707	170,252	172,536
Ottawa-Gatineau	551,497	557,680	562,369	566,340	571,788	574,109
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	420,015	423,834	426,057	427,792	431,694	432,736
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	131,482	133,846	136,312	138,548	140,094	141,373
Québec	341,185	343,382	346,282	348,259	351,208	355,758
Regina	96,110	96,609	97,032	97,152	97,292	98,585
St. Catharines-Niagara	192,577	193,178	193,915	194,194	194,189	193,794
St. John's	85,661	86,379	87,321	87,614	88,038	88,646
Saguenay	77,473	76,800	76,197	75,544	75,054	75,428
Saint John	61,223	61,363	61,532	61,345	61,121	61,090
Saskatoon	113,522	113,915	114,706	115,079	116,090	118,510
Sherbrooke	77,330	78,300	79,095	80,000	80,826	81,442
Thunder Bay	62,401	62,690	62,694	62,409	61,957	61,314
Toronto	2,474,067	2,520,755	2,568,492	2,614,896	2,667,650	2,707,521
Trois-Rivières	67,688	67,900	68,225	68,560	68,974	69,552
Vancouver	1,043,876	1,059,649	1,075,523	1,096,038	1,116,583	1,131,142
Victoria	157,244	158,298	159,217	160,325	161,356	163,211
Windsor	162,130	163,567	164,557	164,901	164,756	164,476
Winnipeg	340,418	342,425	345,544	346,573	348,269	350,908

Table 1.1-1 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by sex at July 1

	Females					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Canada	15,834,015	15,987,100	16,148,367	16,308,273	16,478,759	16,643,749
All metropolitan areas	10,292,050	10,417,660	10,550,362	10,679,751	10,826,850	10,957,481
Abbotsford	77,278	77,854	78,964	79,846	80,734	81,831
Calgary	496,277	505,483	515,970	530,712	545,214	562,091
Edmonton	489,149	494,921	500,994	511,122	524,067	537,373
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	82,030	82,088	82,127	82,276	82,571	82,704
Halifax	191,166	192,959	194,123	194,934	196,221	197,634
Hamilton	354,047	357,585	360,559	362,679	364,815	366,297
Kingston	77,822	78,482	78,791	78,661	78,655	78,364
Kitchener	220,472	223,357	226,913	230,027	232,875	235,366
London	232,213	233,753	235,549	236,903	238,559	239,779
Montréal	1,812,023	1,827,004	1,842,481	1,856,057	1,872,143	1,886,427
Oshawa	159,123	163,359	167,607	170,761	173,216	175,463
Ottawa-Gatineau	567,322	574,349	580,007	584,596	590,748	594,679
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	431,724	436,403	439,719	442,043	446,406	448,324
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	135,598	137,946	140,288	142,553	144,342	146,355
Québec	360,379	362,165	364,951	366,752	369,702	373,166
Regina	100,421	100,771	101,025	101,025	101,486	102,929
St. Catharines-Niagara	200,601	201,327	202,193	202,501	202,447	202,045
St. John's	91,862	92,453	93,426	93,744	94,290	94,847
Saguenay	78,754	78,167	77,612	76,985	76,547	76,375
Saint John	64,914	65,025	65,059	65,007	65,026	65,292
Saskatoon	118,317	118,811	119,504	119,727	120,669	122,929
Sherbrooke	81,403	82,101	82,876	83,742	84,281	85,061
Thunder Bay	63,804	64,132	64,088	63,817	63,400	62,795
Toronto	2,546,380	2,596,195	2,648,878	2,699,165	2,756,305	2,802,353
Trois-Rivières	72,317	72,415	72,849	73,066	73,483	74,294
Vancouver	1,067,429	1,082,864	1,099,709	1,119,121	1,140,689	1,154,751
Victoria	169,530	170,196	170,797	171,916	172,652	174,200
Windsor	163,750	165,129	166,256	166,704	166,806	166,673
Winnipeg	353,267	354,715	357,054	357,905	359,249	361,763

Table 1.1-2
Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
	rate per thousand				
Canada	9.63	10.02	9.86	10.39	9.95
All metropolitan areas	12.25	12.53	12.13	13.78	12.09
Abbotsford	7.69	15.27	11.21	10.60	14.23
Calgary	17.47	19.43	28.01	29.03	34.28
Edmonton	11.50	12.28	19.95	26.82	27.89
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	1.25	0.93	2.11	4.09	1.92
Halifax	8.65	6.29	2.98	7.08	5.66
Hamilton	10.09	8.11	5.01	5.22	3.34
Kingston	7.98	3.07	-2.64	-0.49	-4.40
Kitchener	13.55	16.55	13.20	11.65	9.61
London	6.89	8.30	5.55	7.21	4.94
Montréal	8.93	8.57	7.42	8.85	7.28
Oshawa	25.82	25.13	18.37	14.66	13.11
Ottawa-Gatineau	11.74	9.10	7.47	10.03	5.36
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	9.93	6.42	4.68	9.46	3.37
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	17.49	17.53	16.14	11.79	11.51
Québec	5.66	8.03	5.30	8.22	11.06
Regina	4.31	3.42	0.61	3.03	13.67
St. Catharines-Niagara	3.37	4.06	1.48	-0.15	-2.01
St. John's	7.35	10.65	3.37	5.33	6.37
Saguenay	-8.10	-7.50	-8.36	-6.10	1.33
Saint John	1.99	1.60	-1.89	-1.62	1.86
Saskatoon	3.82	6.36	2.54	8.28	19.57
Sherbrooke	10.45	9.74	10.87	8.30	8.42
Thunder Bay	4.88	-0.32	-4.40	-6.91	-10.01
Toronto	19.04	19.43	18.36	20.47	15.72
Trois-Rivières	2.21	5.39	3.91	5.85	9.70
Vancouver	14.67	15.16	18.19	18.83	12.60
Victoria	5.25	4.62	6.73	5.30	10.14
Windsor	8.60	6.42	2.39	-0.13	-1.25
Winnipeg	4.97	7.80	2.67	4.31	7.26

Table 1.1-3
Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2007

	Both sexes					
	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	number					
Canada	32,976,026	6,941,011	3,141,406	18,470,205	2,322,503	2,100,901
All metropolitan areas	21,599,703	4,515,725	2,059,379	12,328,673	1,397,247	1,298,679
Abbotsford	164,638	39,503	17,201	87,052	10,312	10,570
Calgary	1,139,126	246,407	115,662	673,027	55,482	48,548
Edmonton	1,081,275	235,854	116,301	611,524	62,315	55,281
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	162,653	32,632	15,408	90,957	12,570	11,086
Halifax	385,457	76,519	36,346	227,174	24,396	21,022
Hamilton	720,426	153,201	69,669	391,431	52,572	53,553
Kingston	154,985	29,503	14,291	87,906	11,969	11,316
Kitchener	468,002	105,280	46,277	263,146	26,777	26,522
London	469,714	99,082	45,906	260,974	32,008	31,744
Montréal	3,695,790	751,322	329,372	2,111,932	265,302	237,862
Oshawa	347,999	82,604	33,168	192,846	20,351	19,030
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,168,788	247,436	110,223	675,919	71,790	63,420
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	881,060	184,821	83,841	506,503	54,959	50,936
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	287,728	62,615	26,382	169,416	16,831	12,484
Québec	728,924	131,244	65,606	426,167	56,621	49,286
Regina	201,514	44,180	21,494	109,721	12,648	13,471
St. Catharines-Niagara	395,839	77,960	36,025	211,181	34,714	35,959
St. John's	183,493	35,401	16,941	110,908	11,576	8,667
Saguenay	151,803	28,206	13,456	87,178	12,607	10,356
Saint John	126,382	26,291	12,494	70,674	8,749	8,174
Saskatoon	241,439	54,774	26,202	131,472	14,165	14,826
Sherbrooke	166,503	33,187	17,174	92,419	11,919	11,804
Thunder Bay	124,109	24,639	11,407	68,379	9,396	10,288
Toronto	5,509,874	1,208,186	519,584	3,157,630	329,756	294,718
Trois-Rivières	143,846	25,656	12,807	80,523	13,035	11,825
Vancouver	2,285,893	443,746	223,107	1,338,202	143,883	136,955
Victoria	337,411	56,102	31,635	191,707	25,443	32,524
Windsor	331,149	73,557	31,914	183,539	21,793	20,346
Winnipeg	712,671	153,253	69,709	395,085	45,098	49,526

Table 1.1-3 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2007

	Males					
	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	number					
Canada	16,332,277	3,555,413	1,607,500	9,230,957	1,106,723	831,684
All metropolitan areas	10,642,222	2,313,216	1,047,872	6,125,916	653,602	501,616
Abbotsford	82,807	20,551	8,760	44,272	4,885	4,339
Calgary	577,035	126,014	59,818	345,422	26,500	19,281
Edmonton	543,902	121,148	60,232	310,943	29,674	21,905
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	79,949	16,637	7,735	45,275	5,832	4,470
Halifax	187,823	39,044	18,469	111,044	11,349	7,917
Hamilton	354,129	78,663	35,667	194,245	24,709	20,845
Kingston	76,621	15,147	7,181	44,011	5,705	4,577
Kitchener	232,636	53,552	23,739	132,302	12,889	10,154
London	229,935	50,807	23,207	128,743	14,813	12,365
Montréal	1,809,363	384,415	166,221	1,050,386	120,822	87,519
Oshawa	172,536	42,103	16,883	96,268	9,708	7,574
Ottawa-Gatineau	574,109	125,974	56,359	334,074	33,759	23,943
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	432,736	94,024	42,944	250,519	25,915	19,334
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	141,373	31,950	13,415	83,555	7,844	4,609
Québec	355,758	66,873	32,864	213,140	25,801	17,080
Regina	98,585	22,637	10,981	54,151	5,868	4,948
St. Catharines-Niagara	193,794	39,830	18,441	104,584	16,252	14,687
St. John's	88,646	18,091	8,529	53,742	5,383	2,901
Saguenay	75,428	14,454	7,168	44,252	5,739	3,815
Saint John	61,090	13,387	6,443	34,245	4,106	2,909
Saskatoon	118,510	28,026	13,319	65,328	6,449	5,388
Sherbrooke	81,442	17,099	8,603	46,229	5,367	4,144
Thunder Bay	61,314	12,571	5,779	34,352	4,566	4,046
Toronto	2,707,521	619,791	263,222	1,551,698	154,913	117,897
Trois-Rivières	69,552	13,096	6,412	40,047	5,878	4,119
Vancouver	1,131,142	228,571	114,091	663,394	69,326	55,760
Victoria	163,211	28,519	15,939	93,966	12,116	12,671
Windsor	164,476	37,855	16,387	91,949	10,258	8,027
Winnipeg	350,908	78,361	35,423	197,854	20,935	18,335

Table 1.1-3 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2007

	Females					
	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	number					
Canada	16,643,749	3,385,598	1,533,906	9,239,248	1,215,780	1,269,217
All metropolitan areas	10,957,481	2,202,509	1,011,507	6,202,757	743,645	797,063
Abbotsford	81,831	18,952	8,441	42,780	5,427	6,231
Calgary	562,091	120,393	55,844	327,605	28,982	29,267
Edmonton	537,373	114,706	56,069	300,581	32,641	33,376
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	82,704	15,995	7,673	45,682	6,738	6,616
Halifax	197,634	37,475	17,877	116,130	13,047	13,105
Hamilton	366,297	74,538	34,002	197,186	27,863	32,708
Kingston	78,364	14,356	7,110	43,895	6,264	6,739
Kitchener	235,366	51,728	22,538	130,844	13,888	16,368
London	239,779	48,275	22,699	132,231	17,195	19,379
Montréal	1,886,427	366,907	163,151	1,061,546	144,480	150,343
Oshawa	175,463	40,501	16,285	96,578	10,643	11,456
Ottawa-Gatineau	594,679	121,462	53,864	341,845	38,031	39,477
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	448,324	90,797	40,897	255,984	29,044	31,602
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	146,355	30,665	12,967	85,861	8,987	7,875
Québec	373,166	64,371	32,742	213,027	30,820	32,206
Regina	102,929	21,543	10,513	55,570	6,780	8,523
St. Catharines-Niagara	202,045	38,130	17,584	106,597	18,462	21,272
St. John's	94,847	17,310	8,412	57,166	6,193	5,766
Saguenay	76,375	13,752	6,288	42,926	6,868	6,541
Saint John	65,292	12,904	6,051	36,429	4,643	5,265
Saskatoon	122,929	26,748	12,883	66,144	7,716	9,438
Sherbrooke	85,061	16,088	8,571	46,190	6,552	7,660
Thunder Bay	62,795	12,068	5,628	34,027	4,830	6,242
Toronto	2,802,353	588,395	256,362	1,605,932	174,843	176,821
Trois-Rivières	74,294	12,560	6,395	40,476	7,157	7,706
Vancouver	1,154,751	215,175	109,016	674,808	74,557	81,195
Victoria	174,200	27,583	15,696	97,741	13,327	19,853
Windsor	166,673	35,702	15,527	91,590	11,535	12,319
Winnipeg	361,763	74,892	34,286	197,231	24,163	31,191

Table 1.1-4

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2007

	Both sexes					
	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	percent					
Canada	100.0	21.0	9.5	56.0	7.0	6.4
All metropolitan areas	100.0	20.9	9.5	57.1	6.5	6.0
Abbotsford	100.0	24.0	10.4	52.9	6.3	6.4
Calgary	100.0	21.6	10.2	59.1	4.9	4.3
Edmonton	100.0	21.8	10.8	56.6	5.8	5.1
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	100.0	20.1	9.5	55.9	7.7	6.8
Halifax	100.0	19.9	9.4	58.9	6.3	5.5
Hamilton	100.0	21.3	9.7	54.3	7.3	7.4
Kingston	100.0	19.0	9.2	56.7	7.7	7.3
Kitchener	100.0	22.5	9.9	56.2	5.7	5.7
London	100.0	21.1	9.8	55.6	6.8	6.8
Montréal	100.0	20.3	8.9	57.1	7.2	6.4
Oshawa	100.0	23.7	9.5	55.4	5.8	5.5
Ottawa-Gatineau	100.0	21.2	9.4	57.8	6.1	5.4
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	100.0	21.0	9.5	57.5	6.2	5.8
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	100.0	21.8	9.2	58.9	5.8	4.3
Québec	100.0	18.0	9.0	58.5	7.8	6.8
Regina	100.0	21.9	10.7	54.4	6.3	6.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	100.0	19.7	9.1	53.4	8.8	9.1
St. John's	100.0	19.3	9.2	60.4	6.3	4.7
Saguenay	100.0	18.6	8.9	57.4	8.3	6.8
Saint John	100.0	20.8	9.9	55.9	6.9	6.5
Saskatoon	100.0	22.7	10.9	54.5	5.9	6.1
Sherbrooke	100.0	19.9	10.3	55.5	7.2	7.1
Thunder Bay	100.0	19.9	9.2	55.1	7.6	8.3
Toronto	100.0	21.9	9.4	57.3	6.0	5.3
Trois-Rivières	100.0	17.8	8.9	56.0	9.1	8.2
Vancouver	100.0	19.4	9.8	58.5	6.3	6.0
Victoria	100.0	16.6	9.4	56.8	7.5	9.6
Windsor	100.0	22.2	9.6	55.4	6.6	6.1
Winnipeg	100.0	21.5	9.8	55.4	6.3	6.9

Table 1.1-4 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2007

	Males					
	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	percent					
Canada	49.5	10.8	4.9	28.0	3.4	2.5
All metropolitan areas	49.3	10.7	4.9	28.4	3.0	2.3
Abbotsford	50.3	12.5	5.3	26.9	3.0	2.6
Calgary	50.7	11.1	5.3	30.3	2.3	1.7
Edmonton	50.3	11.2	5.6	28.8	2.7	2.0
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	49.2	10.2	4.8	27.8	3.6	2.7
Halifax	48.7	10.1	4.8	28.8	2.9	2.1
Hamilton	49.2	10.9	5.0	27.0	3.4	2.9
Kingston	49.4	9.8	4.6	28.4	3.7	3.0
Kitchener	49.7	11.4	5.1	28.3	2.8	2.2
London	49.0	10.8	4.9	27.4	3.2	2.6
Montréal	49.0	10.4	4.5	28.4	3.3	2.4
Oshawa	49.6	12.1	4.9	27.7	2.8	2.2
Ottawa-Gatineau	49.1	10.8	4.8	28.6	2.9	2.0
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	49.1	10.7	4.9	28.4	2.9	2.2
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	49.1	11.1	4.7	29.0	2.7	1.6
Québec	48.8	9.2	4.5	29.2	3.5	2.3
Regina	48.9	11.2	5.4	26.9	2.9	2.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	49.0	10.1	4.7	26.4	4.1	3.7
St. John's	48.3	9.9	4.6	29.3	2.9	1.6
Saguenay	49.7	9.5	4.7	29.2	3.8	2.5
Saint John	48.3	10.6	5.1	27.1	3.2	2.3
Saskatoon	49.1	11.6	5.5	27.1	2.7	2.2
Sherbrooke	48.9	10.3	5.2	27.8	3.2	2.5
Thunder Bay	49.4	10.1	4.7	27.7	3.7	3.3
Toronto	49.1	11.2	4.8	28.2	2.8	2.1
Trois-Rivières	48.4	9.1	4.5	27.8	4.1	2.9
Vancouver	49.5	10.0	5.0	29.0	3.0	2.4
Victoria	48.4	8.5	4.7	27.8	3.6	3.8
Windsor	49.7	11.4	4.9	27.8	3.1	2.4
Winnipeg	49.2	11.0	5.0	27.8	2.9	2.6

Table 1.1-4 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2007

	Females					
	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	percent					
Canada	50.5	10.3	4.7	28.0	3.7	3.8
All metropolitan areas	50.7	10.2	4.7	28.7	3.4	3.7
Abbotsford	49.7	11.5	5.1	26.0	3.3	3.8
Calgary	49.3	10.6	4.9	28.8	2.5	2.6
Edmonton	49.7	10.6	5.2	27.8	3.0	3.1
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	50.8	9.8	4.7	28.1	4.1	4.1
Halifax	51.3	9.7	4.6	30.1	3.4	3.4
Hamilton	50.8	10.3	4.7	27.4	3.9	4.5
Kingston	50.6	9.3	4.6	28.3	4.0	4.3
Kitchener	50.3	11.1	4.8	28.0	3.0	3.5
London	51.0	10.3	4.8	28.2	3.7	4.1
Montréal	51.0	9.9	4.4	28.7	3.9	4.1
Oshawa	50.4	11.6	4.7	27.8	3.1	3.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	50.9	10.4	4.6	29.2	3.3	3.4
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	50.9	10.3	4.6	29.1	3.3	3.6
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	50.9	10.7	4.5	29.8	3.1	2.7
Québec	51.2	8.8	4.5	29.2	4.2	4.4
Regina	51.1	10.7	5.2	27.6	3.4	4.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	51.0	9.6	4.4	26.9	4.7	5.4
St. John's	51.7	9.4	4.6	31.2	3.4	3.1
Saguenay	50.3	9.1	4.1	28.3	4.5	4.3
Saint John	51.7	10.2	4.8	28.8	3.7	4.2
Saskatoon	50.9	11.1	5.3	27.4	3.2	3.9
Sherbrooke	51.1	9.7	5.1	27.7	3.9	4.6
Thunder Bay	50.6	9.7	4.5	27.4	3.9	5.0
Toronto	50.9	10.7	4.7	29.1	3.2	3.2
Trois-Rivières	51.6	8.7	4.4	28.1	5.0	5.4
Vancouver	50.5	9.4	4.8	29.5	3.3	3.6
Victoria	51.6	8.2	4.7	29.0	3.9	5.9
Windsor	50.3	10.8	4.7	27.7	3.5	3.7
Winnipeg	50.8	10.5	4.8	27.7	3.4	4.4

Table 1.1-5
Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio at July 1

	2007			
	Median age	Mean age	Percentage of 65 year and over	Dependency ratio in percent
Canada	39.0	39.1	13.4	59
All metropolitan areas	38.1	38.5	12.4	56
Abbotsford	36.5	37.4	12.7	66
Calgary	35.5	36.3	9.1	50
Edmonton	35.9	37.0	10.9	55
Greater Sudbury	40.9	40.2	14.5	59
Halifax	38.6	38.7	11.8	52
Hamilton	39.6	39.5	14.7	63
Kingston	41.0	40.6	15.0	58
Kitchener	36.8	37.3	11.4	58
London	38.5	38.9	13.6	60
Montréal	39.0	39.3	13.6	57
Oshawa	37.7	37.4	11.3	61
Ottawa-Gatineau	38.1	38.2	11.6	55
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	38.1	38.4	12.0	55
Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	38.1	37.7	10.2	53
Québec	41.4	40.8	14.5	53
Regina	37.0	38.1	13.0	61
St. Catharines-Niagara	42.3	41.7	17.9	67
St. John's	38.7	38.7	11.0	49
Saguenay	43.2	41.3	15.1	57
Saint John	39.6	39.4	13.4	59
Saskatoon	35.2	37.2	12.0	60
Sherbrooke	39.4	39.7	14.2	58
Thunder Bay	41.8	41.0	15.9	62
Toronto	37.0	37.5	11.3	56
Trois-Rivières	43.8	42.3	17.3	60
Vancouver	38.4	38.9	12.3	52
Victoria	42.7	42.4	17.2	57
Windsor	37.8	38.2	12.7	60
Winnipeg	38.1	38.7	13.3	60

Table 1.2-1
Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Births

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	330,523	337,762	339,270	345,355	352,848
All census metropolitan areas	219,021	224,416	226,063	230,426	235,570
Abbotsford	1,903	1,931	1,942	1,952	2,008
Calgary	12,667	13,145	13,470	14,165	14,755
Edmonton	11,581	11,877	12,199	12,465	12,985
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	1,331	1,370	1,345	1,352	1,354
Halifax	3,905	4,043	3,909	3,845	3,792
Hamilton	7,109	7,451	7,385	7,505	7,515
Kingston	1,327	1,324	1,375	1,396	1,397
Kitchener	5,074	5,330	5,231	5,400	5,406
London	4,628	4,716	4,663	4,727	4,733
Montréal	36,998	38,205	38,404	40,065	42,455
Oshawa	3,338	3,415	3,467	3,497	3,502
Ottawa-Gatineau	12,051	12,675	12,482	12,502	12,707
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	9,210	9,763	9,417	9,301	9,314
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	2,841	2,912	3,065	3,201	3,393
Québec	6,128	6,249	6,579	6,836	7,244
Regina	2,180	2,250	2,183	2,199	2,198
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,627	3,679	3,642	3,640	3,645
St. John's	1,680	1,650	1,667	1,688	1,645
Saguenay	1,257	1,350	1,311	1,356	1,437
Saint John	1,287	1,258	1,228	1,243	1,223
Saskatoon	2,767	2,805	2,767	2,758	2,756
Sherbrooke	1,533	1,632	1,639	1,705	1,806
Thunder Bay	1,138	1,121	1,080	1,128	1,130
Toronto	58,798	60,276	61,192	61,857	61,941
Trois-Rivières	1,111	1,161	1,162	1,157	1,225
Vancouver	21,731	21,495	21,755	21,842	22,464
Victoria	2,712	2,683	2,733	2,810	2,890
Windsor	3,590	3,682	3,632	3,638	3,643
Winnipeg	7,570	7,643	7,621	7,698	7,714

Table 1.2-2
Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Deaths

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	223,905	228,829	229,372	230,687	237,931
All census metropolitan areas	132,203	134,823	135,296	135,998	140,428
Abbotsford	1,139	1,172	1,198	1,194	1,218
Calgary	4,936	5,025	5,098	5,306	5,523
Edmonton	5,650	5,904	5,986	6,222	6,488
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	1,396	1,386	1,403	1,448	1,490
Halifax	2,529	2,610	2,618	2,669	2,720
Hamilton	5,195	5,216	5,252	5,420	5,576
Kingston	1,254	1,262	1,284	1,325	1,365
Kitchener	2,713	2,656	2,733	2,824	2,905
London	3,424	3,411	3,427	3,538	3,641
Montréal	24,801	25,915	25,500	24,272	25,459
Oshawa	1,719	1,766	1,757	1,809	1,860
Ottawa-Gatineau	6,718	6,896	6,889	6,984	7,214
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5,161	5,357	5,301	5,470	5,629
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,557	1,539	1,588	1,514	1,585
Québec	5,069	5,125	5,122	4,877	5,117
Regina	1,505	1,684	1,557	1,568	1,588
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,597	3,602	3,667	3,787	3,899
St. John's	1,437	1,401	1,453	1,497	1,531
Saguenay	1,180	1,172	1,207	1,150	1,206
Saint John	1,110	1,173	1,145	1,168	1,196
Saskatoon	1,727	1,802	1,759	1,775	1,797
Sherbrooke	1,190	1,276	1,206	1,147	1,202
Thunder Bay	1,070	1,106	1,124	1,162	1,201
Toronto	27,622	27,518	27,760	28,648	29,487
Trois-Rivières	1,214	1,163	1,199	1,141	1,199
Vancouver	12,697	13,154	13,385	13,349	13,609
Victoria	3,015	3,142	3,213	3,202	3,262
Windsor	2,389	2,414	2,404	2,482	2,557
Winnipeg	5,907	5,872	5,950	6,034	6,118

Table 1.2-3

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	199,193	239,082	244,579	254,372	238,127
All census metropolitan areas	187,237	223,954	228,321	237,522	220,402
Abbotsford	1,042	1,306	1,173	1,583	1,268
Calgary	8,500	10,155	9,878	11,173	11,522
Edmonton	3,640	4,973	5,232	6,232	6,069
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	189	115	146	102	107
Halifax	1,044	1,376	1,394	1,755	2,188
Hamilton	3,273	3,957	3,740	3,532	3,319
Kingston	447	460	420	345	362
Kitchener	2,568	3,376	3,441	3,379	3,013
London	1,923	2,592	2,798	2,421	2,308
Montréal	30,109	37,255	36,254	35,372	37,767
Oshawa	678	713	755	724	648
Ottawa-Gatineau	6,943	6,865	6,536	6,153	5,959
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5,864	5,532	5,389	5,134	4,745
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,079	1,333	1,147	1,019	1,214
Québec	1,083	2,017	2,243	2,225	2,249
Regina	511	616	685	544	934
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,062	1,075	1,144	1,118	986
St. John's	262	457	424	385	419
Saguenay	163	207	227	102	186
Saint John	199	172	162	430	414
Saskatoon	614	837	983	954	1,403
Sherbrooke	949	1,362	1,132	930	1,188
Thunder Bay	161	193	151	96	130
Toronto	86,223	102,163	103,596	108,941	93,009
Trois-Rivières	243	428	271	295	345
Vancouver	28,680	32,297	35,989	38,733	33,401
Victoria	681	886	1,116	1,051	952
Windsor	2,436	2,814	2,709	2,296	2,311
Winnipeg	3,614	5,287	5,722	6,651	7,945

Table 1.2-4
Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Emigrants

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	36,013	38,057	40,698	41,025	41,349
All census metropolitan areas	28,694	29,546	31,862	31,547	32,083
Abbotsford	175	245	139	138	168
Calgary	2,121	1,885	1,943	2,741	2,197
Edmonton	1,041	1,106	1,099	1,548	1,255
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	77	79	111	83	97
Halifax	452	519	524	538	542
Hamilton	675	690	912	735	828
Kingston	274	265	292	279	296
Kitchener	617	508	665	675	655
London	583	702	821	642	767
Montréal	3,934	4,056	4,533	4,503	4,507
Oshawa	258	244	315	224	278
Ottawa-Gatineau	2,058	2,207	2,356	2,166	2,379
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,816	1,969	2,172	1,959	2,162
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	242	238	184	207	217
Québec	431	495	433	436	470
Regina	173	156	131	135	149
St. Catharines-Niagara	437	400	493	441	473
St. John's	40	42	69	94	78
Saguenay	64	86	59	83	79
Saint John	55	46	56	82	69
Saskatoon	198	232	305	216	265
Sherbrooke	78	68	96	104	92
Thunder Bay	84	115	84	63	93
Toronto	7,667	7,787	9,045	8,463	8,964
Trois-Rivières	40	46	50	45	49
Vancouver	4,707	5,006	4,370	4,572	4,608
Victoria	513	530	461	475	353
Windsor	851	1,014	1,153	1,012	1,127
Winnipeg	1,091	1,017	1,347	1,054	1,245

Table 1.2-5

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	21,340	22,702	22,532	22,532	22,532
All census metropolitan areas	12,686	14,111	14,147	17,245	15,150
Abbotsford	102	110	87	75	95
Calgary	843	1,065	1,150	1,530	1,285
Edmonton	558	588	601	745	664
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	46	35	39	21	31
Halifax	240	287	273	270	276
Hamilton	284	299	304	413	334
Kingston	114	127	91	114	109
Kitchener	248	225	206	286	236
London	233	249	290	260	262
Montréal	1,857	2,259	2,133	2,472	2,229
Oshawa	94	131	113	94	111
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,243	980	861	1,157	984
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	994	861	777	1,043	881
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	249	119	84	114	103
Québec	175	231	203	232	216
Regina	40	56	33	90	54
St. Catharines-Niagara	121	171	156	184	168
St. John's	41	58	41	45	41
Saguenay	15	13	18	30	20
Saint John	46	40	42	70	47
Saskatoon	63	70	59	140	81
Sherbrooke	42	41	72	82	63
Thunder Bay	30	50	42	27	39
Toronto	3,195	3,676	3,584	5,233	4,103
Trois-Rivières	15	34	24	37	31
Vancouver	2,060	2,194	2,548	2,706	2,594
Victoria	214	244	326	225	275
Windsor	182	228	216	241	225
Winnipeg	585	650	635	466	577

Table 1.2-6

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	25,561	25,564	25,570	25,568	25,567
All census metropolitan areas	20,284	20,040	20,104	20,146	20,086
Abbotsford	153	214	139	169	174
Calgary	1,484	1,073	1,140	1,230	1,148
Edmonton	729	629	645	668	647
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	50	50	61	54	55
Halifax	220	266	248	246	245
Hamilton	440	445	504	463	471
Kingston	179	171	162	171	168
Kitchener	402	327	367	365	353
London	380	452	454	429	445
Montréal	2,914	2,664	2,804	2,795	2,753
Oshawa	168	157	174	166	166
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,364	1,424	1,315	1,368	1,369
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,185	1,268	1,201	1,218	1,229
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	179	156	114	150	140
Québec	319	325	268	304	299
Regina	157	157	120	145	141
St. Catharines-Niagara	285	258	273	272	268
St. John's	43	33	37	38	36
Saguenay	47	57	37	47	47
Saint John	41	33	27	34	31
Saskatoon	179	236	276	232	249
Sherbrooke	58	45	59	54	53
Thunder Bay	55	74	46	58	59
Toronto	5,001	5,017	5,003	5,008	5,008
Trois-Rivières	30	30	31	30	30
Vancouver	4,103	4,367	4,380	4,381	4,380
Victoria	447	462	462	359	423
Windsor	555	653	638	615	635
Winnipeg	481	421	434	445	433

Table 1.2-7

Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Net non-permanent residents

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	37,913	12,026	6,137	12,426	17,884
All census metropolitan areas	31,956	11,833	-6,105	9,890	16,454
Abbotsford	137	59	102	94	171
Calgary	774	797	919	2,270	5,349
Edmonton	596	612	705	1,742	4,109
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	40	7	-16	-5	-3
Halifax	212	559	-113	464	-149
Hamilton	1,295	201	-520	-117	-128
Kingston	173	27	-69	-15	-18
Kitchener	477	74	-192	-43	-47
London	734	114	-296	-66	-72
Montréal	3,763	-1,101	-2,842	2,106	811
Oshawa	141	22	-57	-13	-14
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,931	269	-800	-132	-169
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,865	289	-750	-169	-183
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	66	-20	-50	37	14
Québec	221	-64	-168	124	48
Regina	88	113	87	75	55
St. Catharines-Niagara	405	63	-163	-36	-40
St. John's	69	82	23	-27	44
Saguenay	16	-5	-12	10	3
Saint John	97	85	94	15	94
Saskatoon	136	175	137	117	87
Sherbrooke	91	-27	-69	51	20
Thunder Bay	26	4	-11	-3	-2
Toronto	13,475	2,094	-5,422	-1,220	-1,323
Trois-Rivières	24	-7	-18	13	5
Vancouver	5,356	2,419	4,266	3,618	6,482
Victoria	427	186	316	292	534
Windsor	468	72	-188	-42	-46
Winnipeg	784	5,003	-1,798	618	653

Table 1.2-8
Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June —
Interprovincial in-migrants

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	.	.	.	.	.
All census metropolitan areas	159,574	150,910	165,500	165,098	226,076
Abbotsford	1,430	1,511	1,538	1,433	1,913
Calgary	23,041	21,145	28,680	30,155	44,721
Edmonton	16,854	15,812	21,190	25,390	34,886
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	672	676	691	657	838
Halifax	9,024	7,887	7,933	8,227	10,428
Hamilton	2,737	2,247	2,374	2,072	2,771
Kingston	2,109	1,745	1,724	1,638	2,115
Kitchener	2,298	2,107	2,280	1,988	2,640
London	2,144	1,964	1,940	1,816	2,368
Montréal	12,080	11,717	11,231	10,077	13,058
Oshawa	1,316	1,123	1,081	1,013	1,332
Ottawa-Gatineau	16,526	15,913	15,793	14,747	18,962
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	11,269	10,368	10,761	10,744	13,197
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	5,257	5,545	5,032	4,003	5,765
Québec	1,606	1,591	1,462	1,394	1,758
Regina	2,776	2,431	2,272	2,341	4,374
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,370	1,357	1,091	1,197	1,509
St. John's	2,778	2,636	2,473	2,666	3,688
Saguenay	353	281	241	288	320
Saint John	1,605	1,503	1,518	1,380	2,058
Saskatoon	3,665	3,603	3,386	3,551	6,545
Sherbrooke	319	286	356	256	355
Thunder Bay	1,040	808	852	705	979
Toronto	20,944	18,769	20,408	18,791	24,003
Trois-Rivières	126	147	156	135	173
Vancouver	18,119	18,844	20,791	20,242	25,553
Victoria	5,470	5,787	5,950	5,474	7,345
Windsor	1,026	965	911	767	1,094
Winnipeg	8,146	8,055	7,178	6,698	10,290

Table 1.2-9

Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Interprovincial out-migrants

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	.	.	.	.	.
All census metropolitan areas	159,813	152,954	166,029	164,830	235,859
Abbotsford	1,647	1,321	1,558	1,443	1,843
Calgary	18,659	17,773	16,536	16,328	28,178
Edmonton	15,160	14,554	13,975	12,634	22,906
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	732	768	853	713	1,207
Halifax	8,357	8,339	9,521	8,846	11,293
Hamilton	2,597	2,752	3,146	3,251	4,732
Kingston	1,622	1,762	1,936	1,807	2,847
Kitchener	2,205	2,130	2,446	2,656	3,740
London	2,261	2,219	2,521	2,506	3,747
Montréal	15,186	14,264	16,428	17,603	24,752
Oshawa	1,153	1,243	1,332	1,458	2,086
Ottawa-Gatineau	15,255	15,139	15,435	14,593	23,308
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	11,564	11,637	11,775	10,925	17,758
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	3,691	3,502	3,660	3,668	5,550
Québec	1,876	1,728	2,046	2,261	3,093
Regina	3,958	3,606	4,248	3,894	4,095
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,433	1,447	1,651	1,738	2,501
St. John's	3,090	2,926	3,561	3,653	4,522
Saguenay	277	294	349	393	531
Saint John	1,650	1,549	1,903	2,073	2,319
Saskatoon	5,163	4,828	5,885	4,908	5,445
Sherbrooke	375	376	405	475	644
Thunder Bay	1,196	1,340	1,460	1,690	2,322
Toronto	20,836	20,917	23,389	25,161	35,927
Trois-Rivières	174	141	164	212	265
Vancouver	19,585	16,502	17,811	17,110	21,933
Victoria	4,223	4,021	4,037	4,182	5,222
Windsor	1,094	1,146	1,435	1,756	2,243
Winnipeg	10,049	9,869	11,998	11,486	14,158

Table 1.2-10

Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June —
Intraprovincial in-migrants

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	.	.	.	.	.
All census metropolitan areas	326,766	315,048	328,241	313,320	313,320
Abbotsford	7,586	7,834	7,714	7,195	7,195
Calgary	13,579	13,255	15,610	13,286	13,286
Edmonton	17,126	15,998	19,082	17,273	17,273
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	4,785	4,704	4,846	4,947	4,947
Halifax	5,208	4,779	5,241	4,835	4,835
Hamilton	19,342	18,648	19,178	18,162	18,162
Kingston	5,891	5,374	5,299	5,165	5,165
Kitchener	14,085	14,079	14,504	14,094	14,094
London	12,667	12,617	12,711	12,713	12,713
Montréal	41,266	38,415	40,037	38,381	38,381
Oshawa	16,527	16,863	15,944	14,100	14,100
Ottawa-Gatineau	20,167	18,683	20,190	19,725	19,725
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	14,541	13,349	14,500	14,687	14,687
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	5,626	5,334	5,690	5,038	5,038
Québec	17,721	18,224	17,309	17,558	17,558
Regina	4,522	4,300	4,549	4,285	4,285
St. Catharines-Niagara	8,012	8,062	8,371	7,484	7,484
St. John's	3,280	3,396	3,278	3,426	3,426
Saguenay	3,483	3,357	3,585	3,515	3,515
Saint John	1,449	1,435	1,404	1,464	1,464
Saskatoon	6,224	6,118	6,445	6,198	6,198
Sherbrooke	6,551	6,535	6,576	6,564	6,564
Thunder Bay	3,365	2,789	2,694	2,705	2,705
Toronto	45,411	43,789	47,161	46,118	46,118
Trois-Rivières	5,237	5,013	5,198	5,272	5,272
Vancouver	20,390	18,873	19,424	18,466	18,466
Victoria	8,164	7,653	7,797	7,510	7,510
Windsor	6,350	5,913	5,748	5,176	5,176
Winnipeg	8,378	8,342	8,346	7,703	7,703

Table 1.2-11
Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June —
Intraprovincial out-migrants

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
All census metropolitan areas	346,216	339,497	351,255	328,948	328,948
Abbotsford	7,888	7,392	7,732	7,676	7,676
Calgary	14,547	13,796	15,455	15,476	15,476
Edmonton	16,441	15,422	17,084	14,948	14,948
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	4,607	4,474	4,283	4,113	4,113
Halifax	4,826	4,817	4,594	4,394	4,394
Hamilton	18,054	17,956	19,075	17,962	17,962
Kingston	5,495	5,118	5,577	5,137	5,137
Kitchener	12,826	12,149	13,252	13,215	13,215
London	12,538	11,652	12,316	11,397	11,397
Montréal	47,408	49,031	49,053	46,988	46,988
Oshawa	10,534	10,611	11,565	10,758	10,758
Ottawa-Gatineau	20,256	19,372	20,507	17,441	17,441
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	15,519	14,392	15,586	12,903	12,903
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	4,737	4,980	4,921	4,538	4,538
Québec	15,256	14,889	15,981	14,592	14,592
Regina	3,475	3,486	3,633	3,191	3,191
St. Catharines-Niagara	7,518	7,097	7,570	7,408	7,408
St. John's	2,191	1,962	2,175	1,931	1,931
Saguenay	4,979	4,752	4,998	4,556	4,556
Saint John	1,576	1,489	1,556	1,450	1,450
Saskatoon	5,315	5,026	4,956	4,634	4,634
Sherbrooke	6,116	6,494	6,169	6,443	6,443
Thunder Bay	2,738	2,370	2,650	2,554	2,554
Toronto	70,417	69,108	68,631	62,546	62,546
Trois-Rivières	4,988	4,637	4,797	4,650	4,650
Vancouver	24,036	24,374	24,900	24,082	24,082
Victoria	7,750	7,764	7,838	7,377	7,377
Windsor	6,347	6,330	6,606	6,254	6,254
Winnipeg	8,094	7,929	8,302	7,775	7,775

Table 1.2-12

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	303,490	319,122	316,878	337,405	326,544
All metropolitan areas	250,030	258,998	253,828	292,032	259,517
Abbotsford	1,198	2,407	1,790	1,712	2,326
Calgary	17,657	20,010	29,535	31,498	38,396
Edmonton	11,334	12,245	20,220	27,827	29,742
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	201	150	340	663	312
Halifax	3,249	2,380	1,132	2,703	2,176
Hamilton	7,079	5,744	3,572	3,736	2,404
Kingston	1,237	479	-411	-76	-683
Kitchener	5,987	7,421	6,007	5,369	4,474
London	3,143	3,816	2,567	3,359	2,315
Montréal	31,830	30,820	26,899	32,312	26,817
Oshawa	8,262	8,246	6,160	5,000	4,531
Ottawa-Gatineau	13,210	10,347	8,560	11,600	6,252
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	8,498	5,539	4,059	8,265	2,960
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	4,712	4,808	4,501	3,335	3,292
Québec	3,983	5,686	3,778	5,899	8,014
Regina	849	677	120	601	2,736
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,327	1,603	587	-59	-797
St. John's	1,309	1,915	611	970	1,165
Saguenay	-1,260	-1,158	-1,280	-928	202
Saint John	251	203	-239	-205	235
Saskatoon	887	1,484	596	1,953	4,680
Sherbrooke	1,668	1,570	1,771	1,365	1,396
Thunder Bay	617	-40	-556	-869	-1,248
Toronto	96,503	100,420	96,691	109,894	85,919
Trois-Rivières	310	759	552	831	1,389
Vancouver	31,208	32,719	39,927	42,113	28,621
Victoria	1,720	1,520	2,227	1,767	3,403
Windsor	2,816	2,117	792	-43	-413
Winnipeg	3,455	5,458	1,880	3,040	5,153

Table 1.2-13

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	106,618	108,933	109,898	114,668	114,917
All census metropolitan areas	86,818	89,593	90,767	94,428	95,142
Abbotsford	764	759	744	758	790
Calgary	7,731	8,120	8,372	8,859	9,232
Edmonton	5,931	5,973	6,213	6,243	6,497
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	-65	-16	-58	-96	-136
Halifax	1,376	1,433	1,291	1,176	1,072
Hamilton	1,914	2,235	2,133	2,085	1,939
Kingston	73	62	91	71	32
Kitchener	2,361	2,674	2,498	2,576	2,501
London	1,204	1,305	1,236	1,189	1,092
Montréal	12,197	12,290	12,904	15,793	16,996
Oshawa	1,619	1,649	1,710	1,688	1,642
Ottawa-Gatineau	5,333	5,779	5,593	5,518	5,493
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4,049	4,406	4,116	3,831	3,685
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,284	1,373	1,477	1,687	1,808
Québec	1,059	1,124	1,457	1,959	2,127
Regina	675	566	626	631	610
St. Catharines-Niagara	30	77	-25	-147	-254
St. John's	243	249	214	191	114
Saguenay	77	178	104	206	231
Saint John	177	85	83	75	27
Saskatoon	1,040	1,003	1,008	983	959
Sherbrooke	343	356	433	558	604
Thunder Bay	68	15	-44	-34	-71
Toronto	31,176	32,758	33,432	33,209	32,454
Trois-Rivières	-103	-2	-37	16	26
Vancouver	9,034	8,341	8,370	8,493	8,855
Victoria	-303	-459	-480	-392	-372
Windsor	1,201	1,268	1,228	1,156	1,086
Winnipeg	1,663	1,771	1,671	1,664	1,596

Table 1.2-14

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	196,872	210,189	206,980	222,737	211,627
All census metropolitan areas	182,901	200,312	184,397	212,964	199,837
Abbotsford	953	1,016	1,084	1,445	1,192
Calgary	6,512	9,059	8,864	11,002	14,811
Edmonton	3,024	4,438	4,794	6,503	8,940
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	148	28	-3	-19	-17
Halifax	824	1,437	782	1,705	1,528
Hamilton	3,737	3,322	2,108	2,630	2,226
Kingston	281	178	-12	-6	-11
Kitchener	2,274	2,840	2,423	2,582	2,194
London	1,927	1,801	1,517	1,544	1,286
Montréal	28,881	31,693	28,208	32,652	33,547
Oshawa	487	465	322	415	301
Ottawa-Gatineau	6,695	4,483	2,926	3,644	3,026
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5,722	3,445	2,043	2,831	2,052
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	973	1,038	883	813	974
Québec	729	1,364	1,577	1,841	1,744
Regina	309	472	554	429	753
St. Catharines-Niagara	866	651	371	553	373
St. John's	289	522	382	271	390
Saguenay	83	72	137	12	83
Saint John	246	218	215	399	455
Saskatoon	436	614	598	763	1,057
Sherbrooke	946	1,263	980	905	1,126
Thunder Bay	78	58	52	-1	15
Toronto	90,225	95,129	87,710	99,483	81,817
Trois-Rivières	212	379	196	270	302
Vancouver	27,286	27,537	34,053	36,104	33,489
Victoria	362	324	835	734	985
Windsor	1,680	1,447	946	868	728
Winnipeg	3,411	9,502	2,778	6,236	7,497

Table 1.2-15

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
All census metropolitan areas	-239	-2,044	-529	268	-9,783
Abbotsford	-217	190	-20	-10	70
Calgary	4,382	3,372	12,144	13,827	16,543
Edmonton	1,694	1,258	7,215	12,756	11,980
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	-60	-92	-162	-56	-369
Halifax	667	-452	-1,588	-619	-865
Hamilton	140	-505	-772	-1,179	-1,961
Kingston	487	-17	-212	-169	-732
Kitchener	93	-23	-166	-668	-1,100
London	-117	-255	-581	-690	-1,379
Montréal	-3,106	-2,547	-5,197	-7,526	-11,694
Oshawa	163	-120	-251	-445	-754
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,271	774	358	154	-4,346
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	-295	-1,269	-1,014	-181	-4,561
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,566	2,043	1,372	335	215
Québec	-270	-137	-584	-867	-1,335
Regina	-1,182	-1,175	-1,976	-1,553	279
St. Catharines-Niagara	-63	-90	-560	-541	-992
St. John's	-312	-290	-1,088	-987	-834
Saguenay	76	-13	-108	-105	-211
Saint John	-45	-46	-385	-693	-261
Saskatoon	-1,498	-1,225	-2,499	-1,357	1,100
Sherbrooke	-56	-90	-49	-219	-289
Thunder Bay	-156	-532	-608	-985	-1,343
Toronto	108	-2,148	-2,981	-6,370	-11,924
Trois-Rivières	-48	6	-8	-77	-92
Vancouver	-1,466	2,342	2,980	3,132	3,620
Victoria	1,247	1,766	1,913	1,292	2,123
Windsor	-68	-181	-524	-989	-1,149
Winnipeg	-1,903	-1,814	-4,820	-4,788	-3,868

Table 1.2-16

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
All census metropolitan areas	-19,450	-24,449	-23,014	-15,628	-15,628
Abbotsford	-302	442	-18	-481	-481
Calgary	-968	-541	155	-2,190	-2,190
Edmonton	685	576	1,998	2,325	2,325
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	178	230	563	834	834
Halifax	382	-38	647	441	441
Hamilton	1,288	692	103	200	200
Kingston	396	256	-278	28	28
Kitchener	1,259	1,930	1,252	879	879
London	129	965	395	1,316	1,316
Montréal	-6,142	-10,616	-9,016	-8,607	-8,607
Oshawa	5,993	6,252	4,379	3,342	3,342
Ottawa-Gatineau	-89	-689	-317	2,284	2,284
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	-978	-1,043	-1,086	1,784	1,784
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	889	354	769	500	500
Québec	2,465	3,335	1,328	2,966	2,966
Regina	1,047	814	916	1,094	1,094
St. Catharines-Niagara	494	965	801	76	76
St. John's	1,089	1,434	1,103	1,495	1,495
Saguenay	-1,496	-1,395	-1,413	-1,041	-1,041
Saint John	-127	-54	-152	14	14
Saskatoon	909	1,092	1,489	1,564	1,564
Sherbrooke	435	41	407	121	121
Thunder Bay	627	419	44	151	151
Toronto	-25,006	-25,319	-21,470	-16,428	-16,428
Trois-Rivières	249	376	401	622	622
Vancouver	-3,646	-5,501	-5,476	-5,616	-5,616
Victoria	414	-111	-41	133	133
Windsor	3	-417	-858	-1,078	-1,078
Winnipeg	284	413	44	-72	-72

Table 1.2-17

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	number				
Canada	196,872	210,189	206,980	222,737	211,627
All census metropolitan areas	163,212	173,819	160,854	197,604	174,426
Abbotsford	434	1,648	1,046	954	781
Calgary	9,926	11,890	21,163	22,639	29,164
Edmonton	5,403	6,272	14,007	21,584	23,245
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	266	166	398	759	448
Halifax	1,873	947	-159	1,527	1,104
Hamilton	5,165	3,509	1,439	1,651	465
Kingston	1,164	417	-502	-147	-715
Kitchener	3,626	4,747	3,509	2,793	1,973
London	1,939	2,511	1,331	2,170	1,223
Montréal	19,633	18,530	13,995	16,519	13,246
Oshawa	6,643	6,597	4,450	3,312	2,889
Ottawa-Gatineau	7,877	4,568	2,967	6,082	964
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4,449	1,133	-57	4,434	-725
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	3,428	3,435	3,024	1,648	1,689
Québec	2,924	4,562	2,321	3,940	3,375
Regina	174	111	-506	-30	2,126
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,297	1,526	612	88	-543
St. John's	1,066	1,666	397	779	1,051
Saguenay	-1,337	-1,336	-1,384	-1,134	-1,169
Saint John	74	118	-322	-280	208
Saskatoon	-153	481	-412	970	3,721
Sherbrooke	1,325	1,214	1,338	807	958
Thunder Bay	549	-55	-512	-835	-1,177
Toronto	65,327	67,662	63,259	76,685	53,465
Trois-Rivières	413	761	589	815	832
Vancouver	22,174	24,378	31,557	33,620	31,493
Victoria	2,023	1,979	2,707	2,159	3,241
Windsor	1,615	849	-436	-1,199	-1,499
Winnipeg	1,792	8,101	-1,998	1,376	3,557

Table 1.3-1

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

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
number								
Canada	32,976,026	114,917	211,627	0	0	211,627	326,544	
All metropolitan areas	21,599,703	95,142	199,837	-9,783	-15,628	174,426	259,517	
Abbotsford	164,638	790	1,192	70	-481	781	2,326	
Calgary	1,139,126	9,232	14,811	16,543	-2,190	29,164	38,396	
Edmonton	1,081,275	6,497	8,940	11,980	2,325	23,245	29,742	
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	162,653	-136	-17	-369	834	448	312	
Halifax	385,457	1,072	1,528	-865	441	1,104	2,176	
Hamilton	720,426	1,939	2,226	-1,961	200	465	2,404	
Kingston	154,985	32	-11	-732	28	-715	-683	
Kitchener	468,002	2,501	2,194	-1,100	879	1,973	4,474	
London	469,714	1,092	1,286	-1,379	1,316	1,223	2,315	
Montréal	3,695,790	16,996	33,547	-11,694	-8,607	13,246	26,817	
Oshawa	347,999	1,642	301	-754	3,342	2,889	4,531	
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,168,788	5,493	3,026	-4,346	2,284	964	6,252	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	881,060	3,685	2,052	-4,561	1,784	-725	2,960	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	287,728	1,808	974	215	500	1,689	3,292	
Québec	728,924	2,127	1,744	-1,335	2,966	3,375	8,014	
Regina	201,514	610	753	279	1,094	2,126	2,736	
St. Catharines-Niagara	395,839	-254	373	-992	76	-543	-797	
St. John's	183,493	114	390	-834	1,495	1,051	1,165	
Saguenay	151,803	231	83	-211	-1,041	-1,169	202	
Saint John	126,382	27	455	-261	14	208	235	
Saskatoon	241,439	959	1,057	1,100	1,564	3,721	4,680	
Sherbrooke	166,503	604	1,126	-289	121	958	1,396	
Thunder Bay	124,109	-71	15	-1,343	151	-1,177	-1,248	
Toronto	5,509,874	32,454	81,817	-11,924	-16,428	53,465	85,919	
Trois-Rivières	143,846	26	302	-92	622	832	1,389	
Vancouver	2,285,893	8,855	33,489	3,620	-5,616	31,493	28,621	
Victoria	337,411	-372	985	2,123	133	3,241	3,403	
Windsor	331,149	1,086	728	-1,149	-1,078	-1,499	-413	
Winnipeg	712,671	1,596	7,497	-3,868	-72	3,557	5,153	

Table 1.3-2

Annual population estimates and demographic factors of growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June — Factors of growth

	2006/2007					
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Canada	3.50	6.45	0.00	0.00	6.45	9.95
All census metropolitan areas	4.43	9.31	-0.46	-0.73	8.12	12.09
Abbotsford	4.83	7.29	0.43	-2.94	4.78	14.23
Calgary	8.24	13.22	14.77	-1.96	26.04	34.28
Edmonton	6.09	8.38	11.23	2.18	21.80	27.89
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	-0.84	-0.10	-2.27	5.13	2.76	1.92
Halifax	2.79	3.98	-2.25	1.15	2.87	5.66
Hamilton	2.70	3.10	-2.73	0.28	0.65	3.34
Kingston	0.21	-0.07	-4.71	0.18	-4.60	-4.40
Kitchener	5.37	4.71	-2.36	1.89	4.24	9.61
London	2.33	2.74	-2.94	2.81	2.61	4.94
Montréal	4.62	9.11	-3.18	-2.34	3.60	7.28
Oshawa	4.75	0.87	-2.18	9.67	8.36	13.11
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.71	2.60	-3.73	1.96	0.83	5.36
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4.19	2.33	-5.19	2.03	-0.82	3.37
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	6.32	3.40	0.75	1.75	5.90	11.51
Québec	2.93	2.41	-1.84	4.09	4.66	11.06
Regina	3.05	3.76	1.39	5.47	10.62	13.67
St. Catharines-Niagara	-0.64	0.94	-2.50	0.19	-1.37	-2.01
St. John's	0.62	2.13	-4.56	8.17	5.75	6.37
Saguenay	1.52	0.55	-1.39	-6.86	-7.71	1.33
Saint John	0.21	3.60	-2.07	0.11	1.65	1.86
Saskatoon	4.01	4.42	4.60	6.54	15.56	19.57
Sherbrooke	3.64	6.79	-1.74	0.73	5.78	8.42
Thunder Bay	-0.57	0.12	-10.77	1.21	-9.44	-10.01
Toronto	5.94	14.97	-2.18	-3.00	9.78	15.72
Trois-Rivières	0.18	2.11	-0.64	4.35	5.81	9.70
Vancouver	3.90	14.74	1.59	-2.47	13.86	12.60
Victoria	-1.11	2.93	6.32	0.40	9.65	10.14
Windsor	3.28	2.20	-3.47	-3.25	-4.52	-1.25
Winnipeg	2.25	10.56	-5.45	-0.10	5.01	7.26

2 *Economic regions*

The economic regions (ERs) experiencing the largest increases in the past year

The July 1, 2007 population estimates show that the five ERs that experienced the largest increases since last year were all in Alberta.

The past year's growth rate for the ten ERs with the largest population increases was well above the 10.0 ‰ growth rate observed for Canada as a whole.

Like last year, the Red Deer ER's annual population growth was the highest at 37.1 ‰, ahead of Calgary (35.1 ‰) and Wood Buffalo – Cold Lake (32.1 ‰), which ranked second and third, respectively. Three other Alberta ERs ranked among those with the largest annual population growth: Athabasca – Grande Prairie – Peace River (28.6 ‰), Edmonton (28.0 ‰) and Lethbridge - Medicine Hat (24.4 ‰).

The booming of Alberta's economy contributed to the strong growth in its ERs, which attracted large numbers of migrants from other provinces and territories.

Text table 2.1

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten economic regions with the higher growth, Canada, July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

	Population 2006 (July 1)	Population 2007 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Red Deer, Alberta	177,999	184,725	6,726	37.1
Calgary, Alberta	1,187,620	1,230,043	42,423	35.1
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, Alberta	120,872	124,820	3,948	32.1
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, Alberta	246,710	253,868	7,158	28.6
Edmonton, Alberta	1,096,153	1,127,302	31,149	28.0
Thompson - Okanagan, British Columbia	509,034	521,903	12,869	25.0
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, Alberta	261,438	267,901	6,463	24.4
Nunavut, Nunavut	30,400	31,113	713	23.2
Southeast, Manitoba	97,238	99,427	2,189	22.3
Lanaudière, Québec	435,491	445,188	9,697	22.0

British Columbia's Thompson – Okanagan ER experienced annual population growth of 25.0 ‰, placing it in sixth place. This growth was essentially a result of large intraprovincial and interprovincial migration, especially among people in their thirties and fifties. Strong local economic development, good weather and magnificent landscapes made the region particularly appealing to Canadian migrants.

The Nunavut ER ranked 7th, with annual population growth of 23.2 ‰. This growth was partly due to very high natural growth stemming from a birth rate above the national average.

Manitoba's Southeast (22.3 ‰) and Quebec's Lanaudière (22.0 ‰) ERs came in 9th and 10th, respectively. Urban sprawl was part of the reason for the growth recorded in these ERs, which are located at the outskirts of Winnipeg and Montréal.

Eight of these ten ERs were also among the ten that posted the highest population growth last year. Only British Columbia's Lower Mainland – Southwest (ranked 21th in 2007), which includes the city of Vancouver, and Ontario's Toronto (ranked 19th in 2007) were not among this year's ten ERs with the highest population growth. Nunavut and British Columbia's Thompson – Okanagan ERs joined the ranks instead.

The economic regions experiencing the largest decreases in the past year

Population estimates at July 1, 2007 indicate that six of the ten ERs with the largest population decreases since last year were in the Maritimes. The other four ERs were in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Like last year, Newfoundland and Labrador's South Coast - Burin Peninsula ER experienced the largest population decrease of all, with a negative growth of -26.9% . Two other Newfoundland and Labrador ERs were among those with the largest population decreases: Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay in 2nd place (-17.6%) and West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador in 6th place (-11.0%).

The population decreases between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007 in these ERs can be partly attributed to precarious local economic conditions and Alberta's strong appeal. Between 2001 and 2006, 19,954 people moved from Newfoundland and Labrador to Alberta, representing 34.24 % of all interprovincial migrants from the eastern province.

Three other ERs in the Maritimes, Campbellton - Miramichi (-12.4% , 4th place), Edmundston - Woodstock (-7.8% , 10th place) in New Brunswick and Cape Breton in Nova Scotia (-10.4% , 7th place) rounded out the list.

The size of the local economy, combined with the appeal of the urban centres located in their own and neighbouring provinces, contributed to the population decreases in these three ERs.

Text table 2.2

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten economic regions with the higher decrease, Canada, July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

	Population 2006 (July 1)	Population 2007 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador	40,183	39,116	-1,067	-26.9
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	111,211	109,267	-1,944	-17.6
Northwest, Ontario	239,999	236,890	-3,109	-13.0
Campbellton - Miramichi, New-Brunswick	165,323	163,289	-2,034	-12.4
Nechako, British Columbia	42,335	41,869	-466	-11.1
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador	107,564	106,387	-1,177	-11.0
Cape Breton, Nova-Scotia	144,883	143,379	-1,504	-10.4
Parklands, Manitoba	43,160	42,774	-386	-9.0
North Coast, Newfoundland and Labrador	59,678	59,150	-528	-8.9
Edmundston - Woodstock, New-Brunswick	83,967	83,317	-650	-7.8

British Columbia's Nechako (-11.1% , 5th place) and North Coast (-8.9% , 9th place) ERs posted net intraprovincial migration losses because of their remoteness from the major centres and the size of their local economies.

Ontario's Northwest (-13.0% , 3rd place) and Manitoba's Parklands (-9.0% , 8th place) rounded out the list. The population decreases in these two ERs were partly due to net losses from interprovincial migration.

Eight of these ten ERs were also among those with the largest population decreases last year. Saskatchewan's Swift Current - Moose Jaw (49th place in 2007) and Yorkton - Melville (59th place in 2007) did not make it to this year's list. The inflow of more migrants from other provinces, mainly Alberta, accounted for the larger population growths in these ERs compared to the previous year.

The youngest economic regions

For the purposes of this article, median age was used as an indicator of the ageing of a population. 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".

Population estimates at July 1, 2007 indicate that 10 ERs (13.2 %) had populations with median ages below 35. These ERs were significantly younger than the Canadian population overall, where the median age was 39.

Three of the ten ERs with the lowest median ages were in Alberta. The others were in Saskatchewan, Nunavut, Manitoba, Quebec, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

Text table 2.3

Population under 18 years of age, population aged 65 and over and median age for the ten youngest (median age) economic regions, Canada, July 1, 2007

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Northern, Saskatchewan	23.3	41.6	4.7
Nunavut, Nunavut	23.5	41.7	2.3
North, Manitoba	25.9	37.6	5.2
Nord-du-Québec, Quebec	28.9	34.3	4.7
Northwest Territories, Northwest Territories	31.1	30.2	4.2
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, Alberta	31.7	28.6	6.5
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, Alberta	32.7	28.7	9.3
Northeast, British Columbia	33.1	27.5	7.7
South Central, Manitoba	33.5	28.5	14.2
Red Deer, Alberta	34.7	23.9	9.3

Saskatchewan's Northern ER, which includes the municipalities of La Ronge and La Loche, was Canada's youngest, with a median age of 23.3. The Nunavut ER ranked second, with a median age of 23.5, followed by Manitoba's North (25.9 years), Quebec's Nord-du-Québec (28.9 years) and the Northwest Territories' Northwest Territories (31.1 years) ERs.

Large Aboriginal populations, with their higher fertility rate, partly accounted for the low median ages in these economic regions.

The oldest economic regions

At July 1, 2007, the median age posted for 40 ERs (52.6 %) was at least 40.

Quebec had three of the ten oldest ERs in Canada. The other oldest ERs were in British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Ontario and New Brunswick.

Text table 2.4

Population under 18 years of age, population aged 65 and over and median age for the ten oldest economic regions (median age), Canada, July 1, 2007

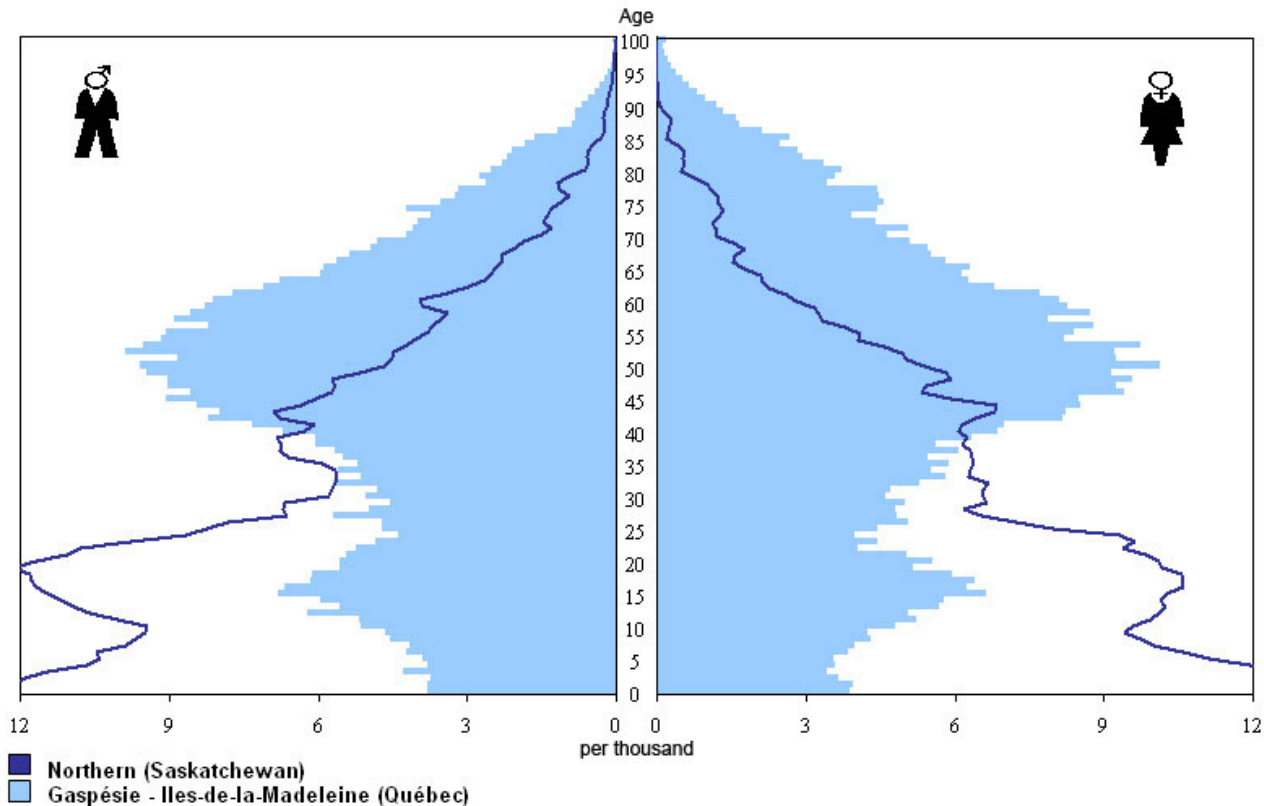
	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Québec	46.2	17.2	18.2
Mauricie, Québec	45.1	17.4	18.2
South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador	45.0	18.1	14.9
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Québec	44.9	18.1	17.3
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	44.7	18.0	17.0
Yorkton - Melville, Saskatchewan	44.6	21.4	21.6
Southern, Nova Scotia	44.4	17.7	18.0
Kootenay, British Columbia	44.4	18.9	16.8
Muskoka - Kawartha, Ontario	44.4	18.9	19.1
Campbellton - Miramichi, New Brunswick	44.2	17.7	16.0

Quebec's Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine was Canada's oldest ER, with a median age of 46.2. Two other ERs, Mauricie in Quebec and South Coast - Burin Peninsula in Newfoundland and Labrador had populations with median ages just over 45. These were followed by Quebec's Bas-Saint-Laurent (44.9 years) and Newfoundland and Labrador's Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (44.7 years) ERs.

Emigration by young people to other parts of Canada accentuated the high median ages of these economic regions.

Figure 2.1

Age pyramid (per thousand) for the ERs of Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (Quebec) and Northern (Saskatchewan) for July 1, 2007



Internal migration: the key factor in the increase or decrease of Canadian ERs

Demographic estimates from July 1, 2006 to July 1, 2007 confirm that internal migration, which consists of intraprovincial migration (within a given province or territory) and interprovincial migration (between provinces or territories), is the key factor in population increases or decreases in Canada's ERs.

Internal migration was the main factor driving population increases and decreases in almost two-thirds of Canada's ERs.

For 22 of the country's 76 ERs (28.9 %), intraprovincial migration was the key factor in the region's population increase or decrease, and for 28 ERs (36.8 %), it was interprovincial migration.

Intraprovincial migration accounted for a particularly significant portion of the increase in Quebec's Lanaudière (17.8 ‰) and Laurentides (12.9 ‰) ERs, and had a negative impact on population growth in the Montréal (-14.7 ‰) ER. This stemmed from Montréal's urban sprawl, which benefited the neighbouring municipalities belonging to the Lanaudière and Laurentides ERs.

Intraprovincial migration slowed the population growth in Alberta's Wood Buffalo – Cold Lake ER (-16.9 ‰). Nonetheless, the Wood Buffalo – Cold Lake population increased between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007, mainly because of the impact of interprovincial migration (34.8 ‰).

The growth of the Newfoundland and Labrador South Coast - Burin Peninsula ER population was the one most severely impeded by interprovincial migration (-14.3 ‰). Out-migration to Alberta accounted for part of this phenomenon.

Internal migration within ERs: a new portrait

The growth and demographic structure of almost two-thirds of Canada's economic regions is mainly driven by internal migration. Therefore, the demographic characteristics of internal migrants have a major impact on the demographics of Canada's ERs. Grouping them according to their appeal to internal migrants depending on their age yields a different perspective on their demographic structures.

Eight categories of ERs have been identified based on the characteristics of internal migrants who leave or move to the ERs: major metropolises, regional metropolises, suburbs, regional poles, tourist regions, remote regions, oil regions and the Far North.

Note: For analytical purposes, this typology is based on an ER's appeal according to the age of the internal migrants, not according to the size of the population or economy. As with every typology, the classification of some of the ERs may be subject to debate.

The eight categories into which Canada's ERs have been grouped are defined as follows:

- Type I: the major metropolises. These major urban centres, which have strong economies, attract many young adults in their early twenties. However, these major metropolises may have difficulty retaining people in their thirties because of the strong draw of the suburbs neighbouring these major metropolises. The Montréal and Toronto economic regions are examples of major metropolises.
- Type II: the regional metropolises. These urban areas, which are generally smaller than major metropolises but nonetheless have strong economies and universities, also attract young adults, although their appeal is weaker than that of the major metropolises. They also have difficulty retaining adults in their thirties and forties, although less so than the major metropolises. The Fredericton - Oromocto and London economic regions are examples of regional metropolises.
- Type III: the suburbs. These economic regions, most of which are located around the major metropolises, experience large population growths from internal migration. They tend to lose young adults in their twenties to the major metropolises, but also attract many people in their thirties. Quebec's Montérégie and Manitoba's Southeast economic regions are examples of suburbs.
- Type IV: the regional poles. While these regions are generally situated far from major metropolises, they include a city with healthy economic activity. Thus, these regions tend to lose young people in their twenties to the more cosmopolitan regions, but they gain adults in their thirties because of their economic activity. Ontario's Windsor – Sarnia and Manitoba's Southwest economic regions are examples of regional poles.
- Type V: the tourist regions. These economic regions are characterized by the presence of extensive tourism and generally good weather. Although they tend to lose young adults, they gain people in their fifties and sixties. The Thompson – Okanagan and Muskoka – Kawartha economic regions are examples of tourist regions.
- Type VI: the remote regions. These economic regions, which are normally situated far from the major metropolises, are characterized by the out-migration of young adults and their general difficulty in attracting migrants, regardless of their age. The Cape Breton and Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine economic regions are examples of remote regions.
- Type VII: the oil regions. These economic regions, all of which are situated in Alberta, attract migrants of all ages, largely because of their strong economic activity, driven by the oil industry. This appeals particularly to young adults in their twenties. The Red Deer and Calgary economic regions are examples of oil regions.
- Type VIII: the Far North regions. These regions, located in northern Canada, are characterized by strong variations in their internal migration. The Nunavut and Northern economic regions are examples of Far North regions.

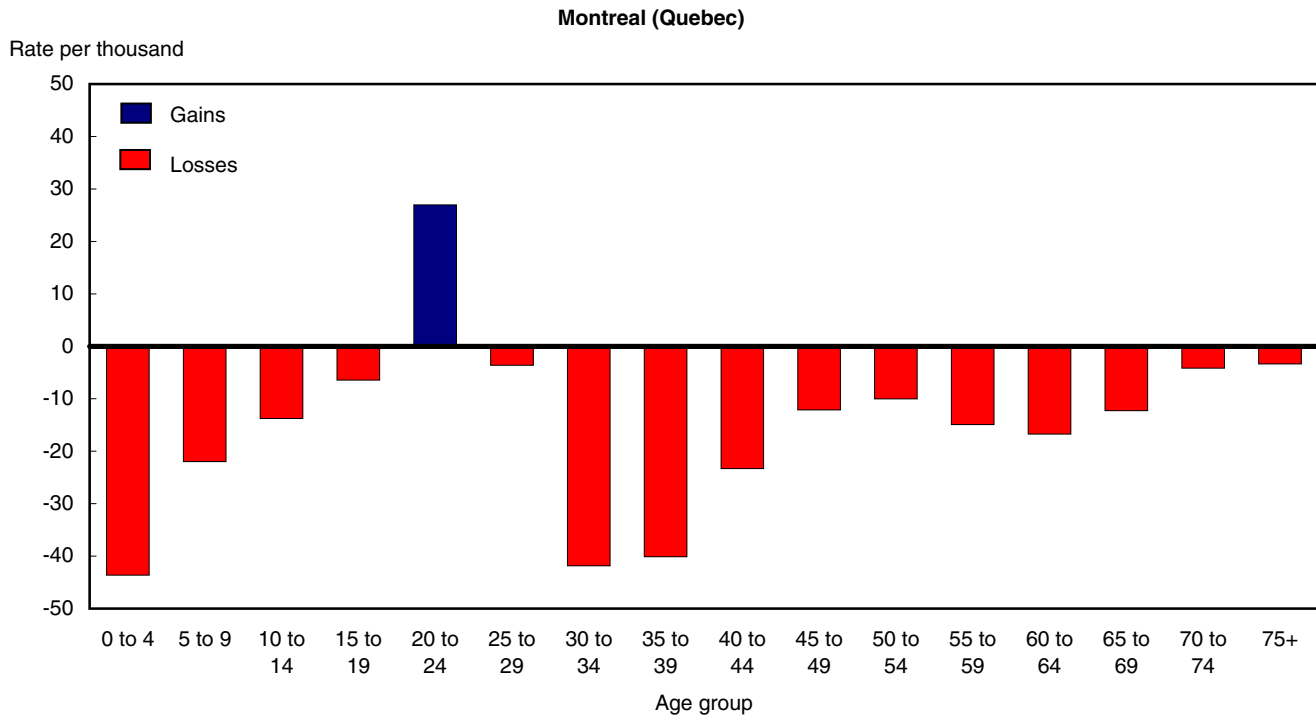
Type I: The major metropolises appeal to young adults

Because of their strong economies and their colleges and universities, Canada's major metropolises are tremendously attractive to young adults. From 2001 to 2006, these regions accumulated a net surplus of 51,147 individuals between 20 and 24 years of age, representing an annual net internal migration rate of 11.6 ‰. At the same time, they posted net losses of 56,900 individuals between 30 and 34 years of age, which is equivalent to an annual net internal migration rate of -11.5 ‰.

The Montréal, Halifax and the Capitale-Nationale—which includes Quebec City—ERs are particularly attractive to young adults aged 20-24, many of whom move to these big cities and make up a large proportion of their populations.

Some of the major metropolises have difficulty retaining migrants once they reach their thirties. This is particularly true for the Montréal ER, which loses many people aged 30 to 49 through intraprovincial migration to the surrounding areas. Between 2001 and 2006, Montréal lost a net total of 123,071 people in its migratory exchanges with the other Quebec ERs.

Chart 2.1
The Major Metropolises - Montréal, Quebec



Type I: the major metropolises

Capitale-Nationale, Quebec
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Lower Mainland – Southwest, British Columbia
Toronto, Ontario
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Montréal, Quebec
Ottawa, Ontario

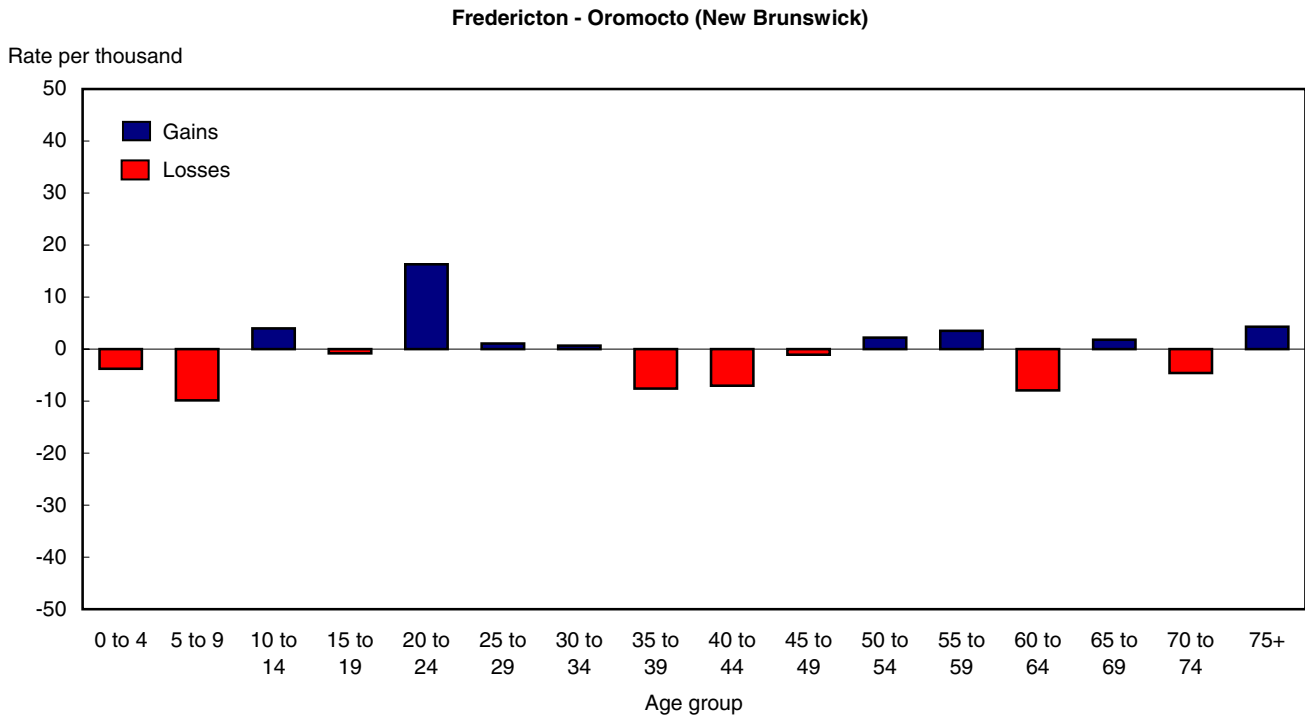
In this group, only the Capitale-Nationale (+ 8,033), Halifax (+ 826) and Ottawa (+5,693) ERs experienced positive internal net migration between 2001 and 2006.

Between 2001 and 2006, the Toronto (104.9 ‰) and Lower Mainland – Southwest (81.2 ‰)—surrounding Vancouver—ERs experienced much larger population growth than Canada’s other major metropolises. However, this increase was mainly due to international migration, not to internal migration.

Type II: Young adults are also moving to the regional metropolises

Like Canada’s major metropolises, the regional metropolises attract young adults because of their economic strength and academic institutions. However, the draw of regional metropolises is not as strong as that of the major metropolises. Between 2001 and 2006, these regions posted a total net surplus of 3,267 individuals between 20 and 24 years of age, compared to net losses of 4,443 individuals aged 25 to 29.

Chart 2.2
The Regional Metropolises - Fredericton - Oromocto, New Brunswick



Type II: the regional metropolises
 Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, Alberta
 Moncton – Richibucto, New Brunswick
 London, Ontario
 Fredericton – Oromocto, New Brunswick
 Saskatoon – Biggar, Saskatchewan
 Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, Alberta

New Brunswick’s Fredericton – Oromocto and Ontario’s London ERs attract many young people between 20 and 24 years of age because of their post-secondary academic institutions.

The growth of Moncton, New Brunswick has generated a significant amount of intraprovincial migration to the Moncton – Richibucto ER.

Alberta's Lethbridge – Medicine Hat is an unusual ER when compared to the province's other ERs because this region does not attract young people in their late 20s. This may be due to the unique economic situation in Alberta, which draws young workers to other regions in this province.

Alberta's Banff – Jasper – Rocky Mountain House ER is a special case. Despite the lack of academic institutions, the region attracts many young people aged 15 to 24 from other provinces, and at the same time loses adults in their late 20s. This region's special geographic situation, which includes several ski centres in the Rockies, accounts for this unique migratory phenomenon, whereby many young people move there to take advantage of its particular geography but later leave when the time comes to settle down.

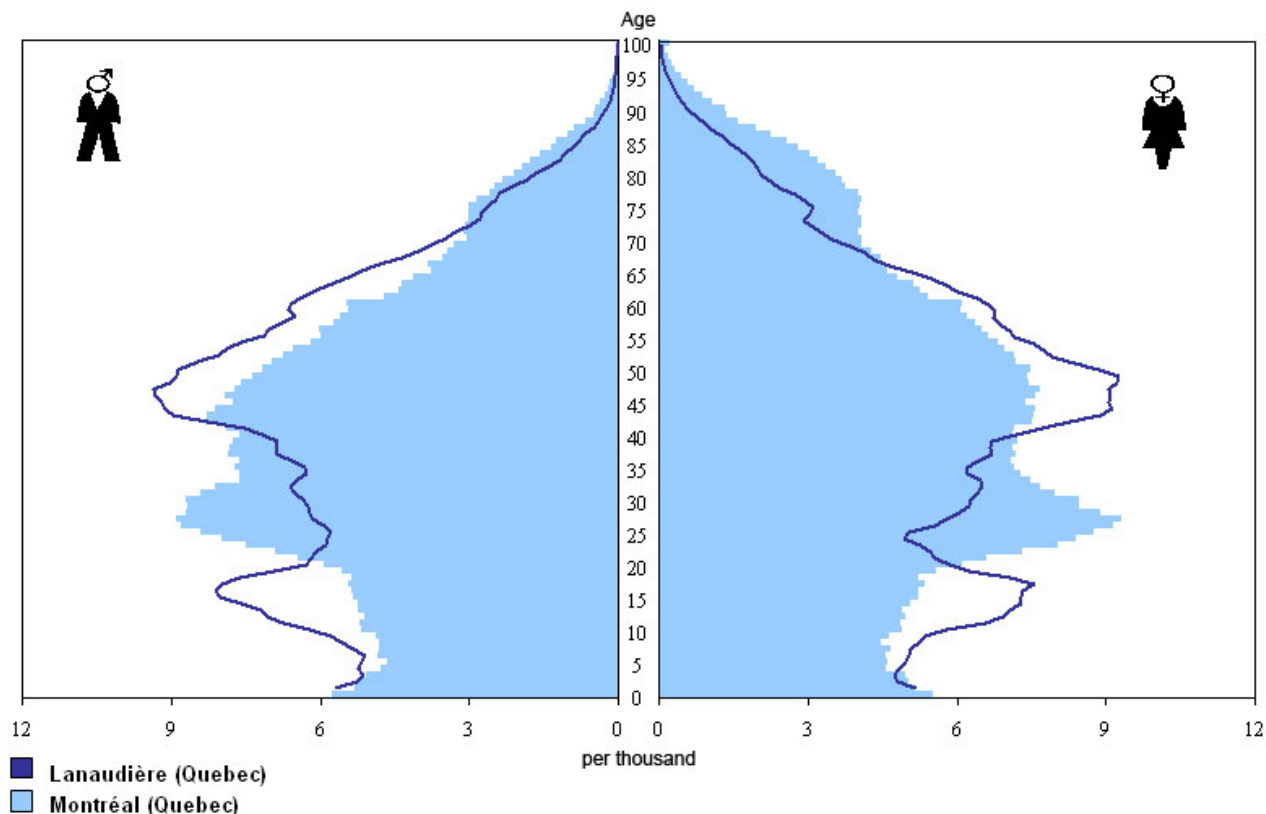
Type III: Booming suburbs

The ERs ringing the country's major metropolises are experiencing tremendous population growth as a result of urban sprawl. Between 2001 and 2006, their populations increased by 63.3 %.

Quebec's Laurentides (95.8 ‰) and Lanaudière (94.6 ‰) ERs, Manitoba's Southeast (87.7 ‰) and Ontario's Kitchener - Waterloo – Barrie (80.4 ‰) ER are among the ten ERs with the largest population growth between 2001 and 2006. The Laurentides and Lanaudière ERs ring Montréal, and the Southeast and Kitchener – Waterloo – Barrie ones are next to Winnipeg and Toronto, respectively.

Figure 2.2

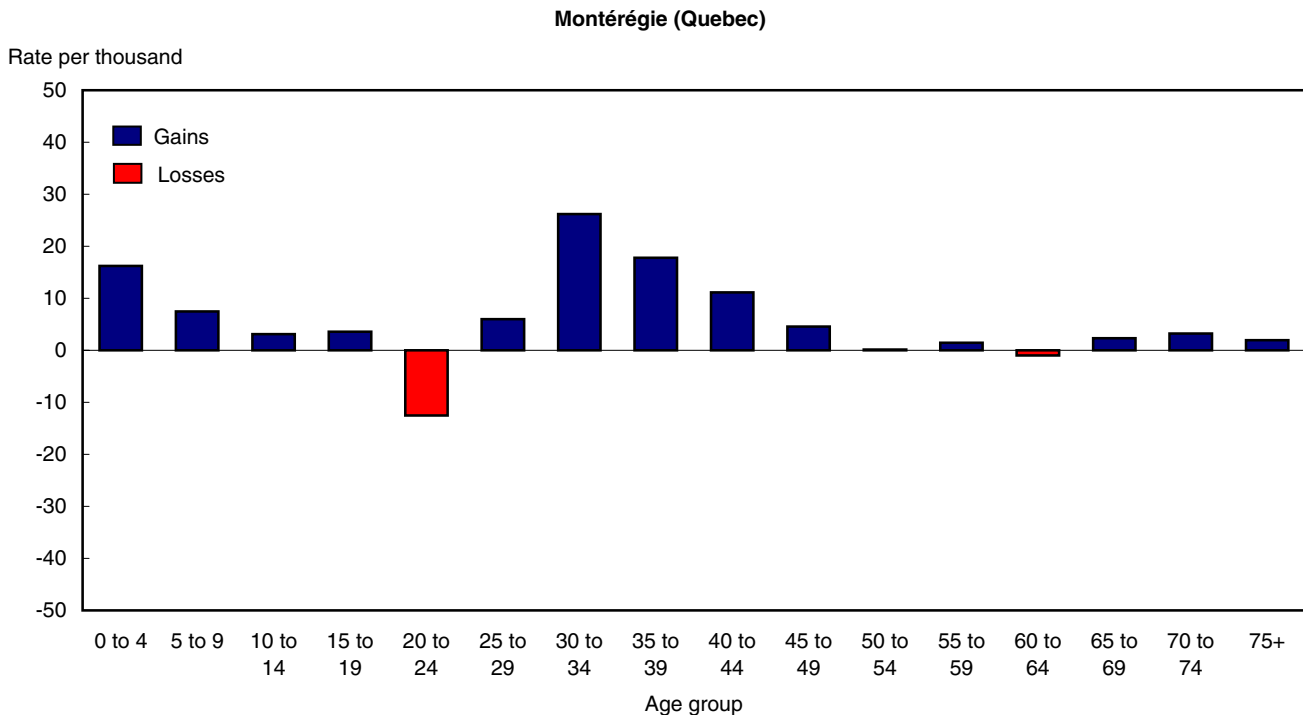
Age pyramid (per thousand) for the ERs of Montréal (Quebec) and Lanaudière (Quebec) for July 1, 2007



Between 2001 and 2006, the contribution of intraprovincial migration to the population growth of the Lanaudière and Laurentides ERs was particularly significant, boosting their populations by 32,846 and 37,406. This is partly attributed to the fact that many Montréal residents decided to move to these two ERs.

The particularly high influx of individuals in their thirties and forties who moved from the major metropolises to the peripheral regions accounted for the large population growth in these ERs despite the move of young adults aged 20 to 24 from these regions to the same major metropolises.

Chart 2.3
The Suburbs - Montérégie, Quebec



Type III: the suburbs

Lanaudière, Quebec
 Interlake, Manitoba
 Laval, Quebec
 Laurentides, Quebec
 Southeast, Manitoba
 Montérégie, Quebec
 Kitchener - Waterloo – Barrie, Ontario
 Camrose – Drumheller, Alberta
 Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula, Ontario
 Outaouais, Quebec
 North Central, Manitoba
 Annapolis Valley , Nova Scotia

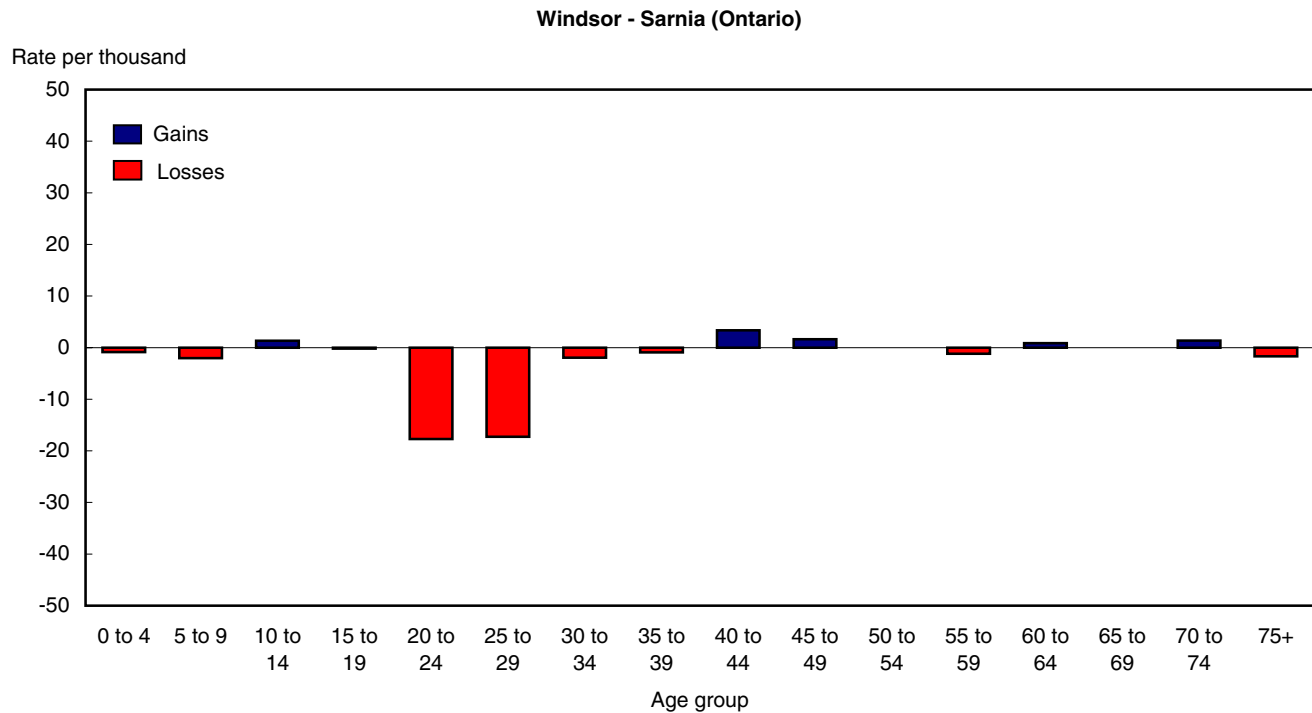
Type IV: The regional poles attract older workers

Notwithstanding a rather slight population increase between 2001 and 2006, several ERs located around major regional poles tend to attract workers in their thirties and forties from other regions in the province because of their economic activity. However, this attraction is less pronounced than that of the regional metropolises.

Quebec's Mauricie ER, which includes the city of Trois-Rivières, Newfoundland and Labrador's Avalon Peninsula ER, which includes the city of St. John's, and Manitoba's Southwest ER, whose largest city is Brandon, owe much of their population growth between 2001 and 2006 to people over 40 moving into these regions.

The Avalon Peninsula ER posted a positive net internal migration of 587 individuals between 2001 and 2006. Notwithstanding a negative net interprovincial migration loss of 4,425 people, this ER nonetheless had a positive net intraprovincial migration of 5,012 individuals.

Chart 2.4
The Regional Poles - Windsor - Sarnia, Ontario



Type IV: the regional poles

Southwest, Manitoba
Mauricie, Quebec
Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador
Chaudière – Appalaches, Quebec
Windsor – Sarnia, Ontario
Regina - Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan
Saint John - St. Stephen, New Brunswick

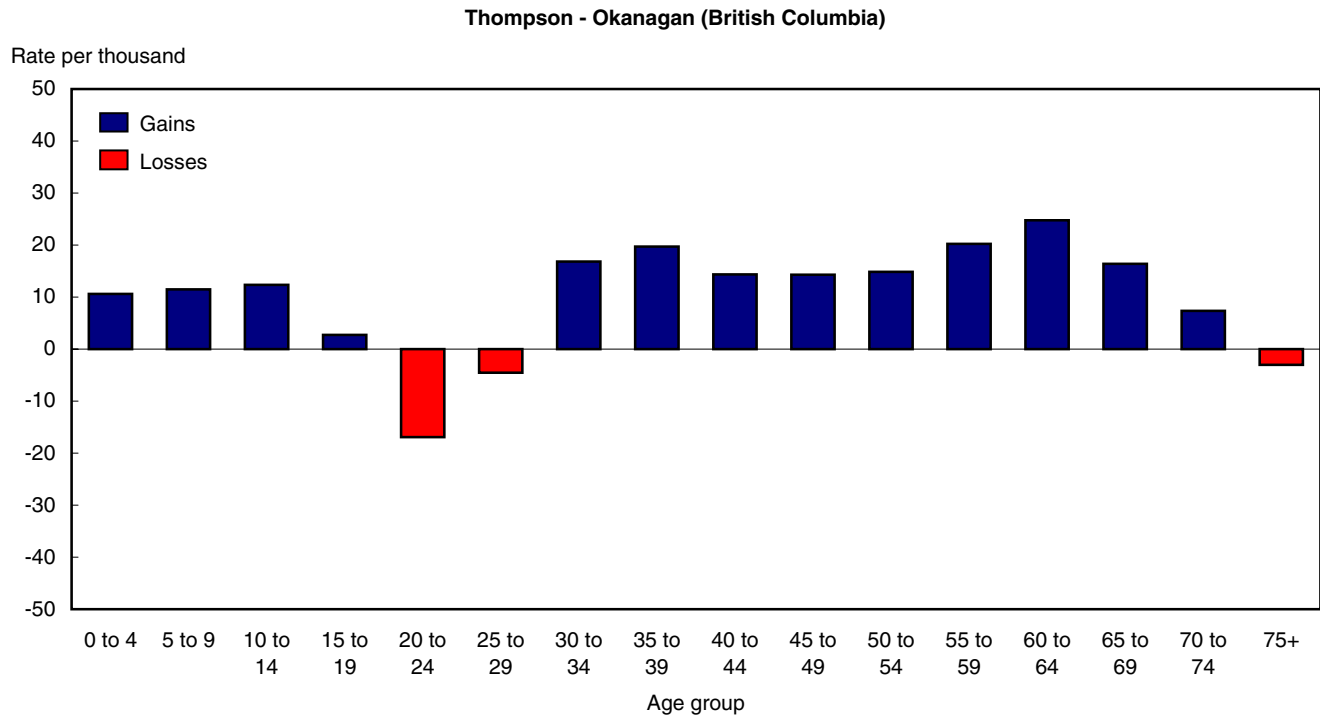
From 2001 to 2006, the Regina – Moose Mountain ER lost a net total 7,568 people to other parts of Canada, the largest loss in proportion to total population. This ER’s losses are in part attributable to the appeal of Alberta’s strong economy.

In addition to the economic weight of the largest cities in these ERs, their wide range of services makes them very attractive to older people.

Type V: Retirees attracted by the tourist areas

Between 2001 and 2006, the population growth in British Columbia’s Thompson – Okanagan (50.4 ‰) and Vancouver Island and Coast (38.8 ‰), Quebec’s l’Estrie (37.3 ‰) and Ontario’s Muskoka – Kawarthas (33.3 ‰) ERs was in part attributable to the influx of internal migrants aged 50 to 64 in spite of the loss of young adults in their twenties.

Chart 2.5
The Tourist Regions - Thompson - Okanagan, British Columbia



- Type V: the tourist regions**
- Thompson – Okanagan, British Columbia
 - Muskoka – Kawarthas, Ontario
 - Estrie, Quebec
 - Vancouver Island and Coast, British Columbia
 - Centre-du-Québec, Quebec
 - Kingston – Pembroke, Ontario
 - Stratford - Bruce Peninsula, Ontario
 - North Shore, Nova Scotia
 - Southern, Nova Scotia
 - Prince Edward Island

Between 2001 and 2006, Thompson – Okanagan experienced a net migration of 9,590 people aged 50 to 64 from other parts of Canada. This influx of individuals nearing retirement age accounted for the growth in this ER's population despite the loss of 1,912 individuals aged 15 to 29.

The Muskoka – Kawartha economic region experienced the same phenomenon, with an influx of 7,916 people aged 50 to 64 increasing its population despite the loss of 3,027 people aged 15 to 29.

Thompson – Okanagan and Muskoka – Kawartha are regions characterized by their appeal to intraprovincial migrants.

The Vancouver Island and Coast ER, which includes the city of Victoria, was characterized by a particularly large number of interprovincial migrants aged 50 to 64. Between 2001 and 2006, this ER's net intraprovincial migration was 10,178 compared to 15,804 for its net interprovincial migration. This is in contrast to the other ERs in this category, for which most of the influx of 50 to 64 year-olds came from intraprovincial migration.

These regions appeal particularly to recent retirees, among others, thanks to their many tourist attractions, favourable climate, and services, including hospitals.

Type VI: The remote regions are losing their young people

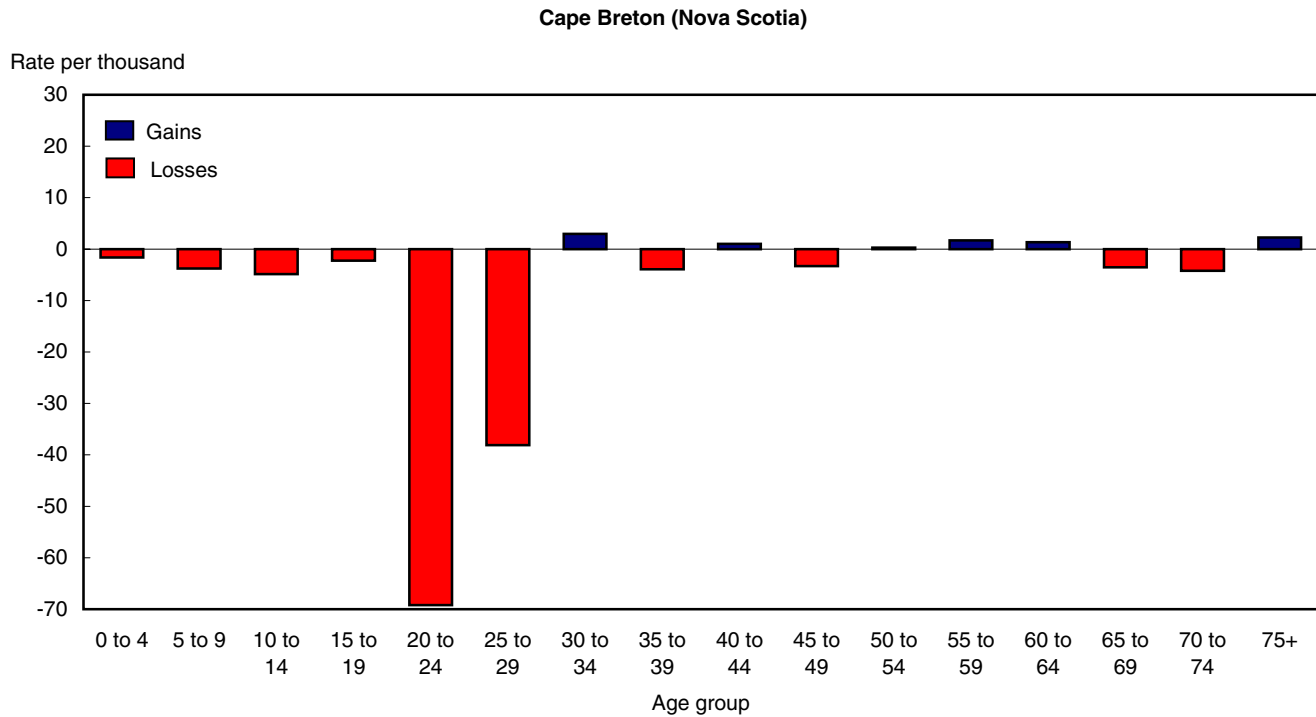
The more rural economic regions that are located far from major metropolises experienced a population decrease between 2001 and 2006 because of the departure of many young adults and their difficulty in attracting migrants of all ages. In general, these ERs experienced a population decrease of 31.0 ‰ between 2001 and 2006, as young adults aged 20 to 24 posted an annual net internal migration rate of -49.3 ‰.

Newfoundland and Labrador's South Coast - Burin Peninsula (-101.4 ‰), British Columbia's North Coast (-88.8 ‰), Saskatchewan's Yorkton – Melville (-67.1 ‰), Newfoundland and Labrador's Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay (-56.8 ‰) and New Brunswick's Campbellton – Miramichi (-54.3 ‰) were the five ERs with the largest population decreases between 2001 and 2006. These are all rural regions that are far from major metropolises, with significant losses in terms of adults aged 20 to 24.

Compared to the size of their populations, British Columbia's North Coast (-7,462 people) and Nechako (-3,182 people) and Newfoundland and Labrador's South Coast - Burin Peninsula (-4,118 people) ERs were the most affected by the loss of inhabitants to other parts of Canada between 2001 and 2006.

These large population decreases were largely due to the high emigration of young adults in their twenties to more cosmopolitan regions with economies that provided more jobs or post-secondary institutions.

Chart 2.6
The Remote Regions - Cape Breton, Nova Scotia



Type VI: the remote regions

Northeast, British Columbia
 Bas-Saint-Laurent, Quebec
 Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec
 Kootenay, British Columbia
 West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador
 Swift Current - Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan
 Northwest, Ontario
 Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean, Quebec
 Campbellton - Miramichi, New Brunswick
 Cape Breton, Nova Scotia
 Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
 South Central, Manitoba
 Abitibi - Témiscamingue, Quebec
 Côte-Nord, Quebec
 Cariboo, British Columbia
 Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador
 Parklands, Manitoba
 Edmundston - Woodstock, New Brunswick
 South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador
 Yorkton - Melville, Saskatchewan
 Nechako, British Columbia
 North Coast, British Columbia
 Nord-du-Québec, Quebec

Type VII: The oil regions are very attractive to internal migrants

The very favourable economic conditions generated mainly by the booming oil industry contribute to the strong population growths in these regions, all of which are located in Alberta. These regions are also marked by their appeal to migrants of all ages.

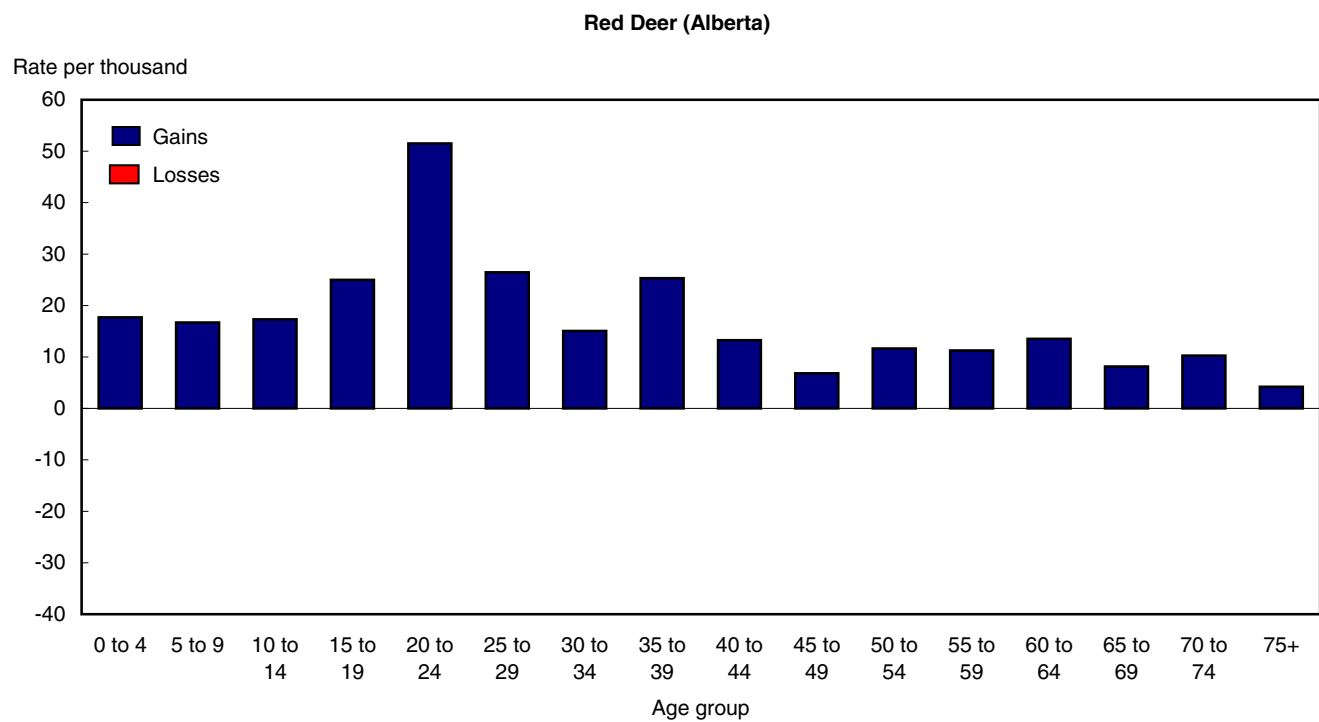
Between 2001 and 2006, Alberta's Red Deer (125.6 ‰), Calgary (124.8 ‰), Wood Buffalo – Cold Lake (121.4 ‰) and Edmonton (90.0 ‰) ERs were all among the top ten ERs in terms of population growth in Canada.

The Wood Buffalo – Cold Lake ER was most noteworthy because of its negative balance of -4 837 individuals from migratory exchanges with other Alberta regions, and the Red Deer ER was the big winner, with a net surplus of 5,649 people. However, of all of the ERs, Wood Buffalo – Cold Lake was the one that benefited the most from migratory exchanges with Canada's other provinces, hence its extremely high growth rate.

This very strong growth was driven by the massive influx of individuals from other provinces. These economic regions are particularly attractive to young workers in their twenties wanting to take advantage of the economic boom in these parts of Alberta.

Chart 2.7

The Oil Regions - Red Deer, Alberta

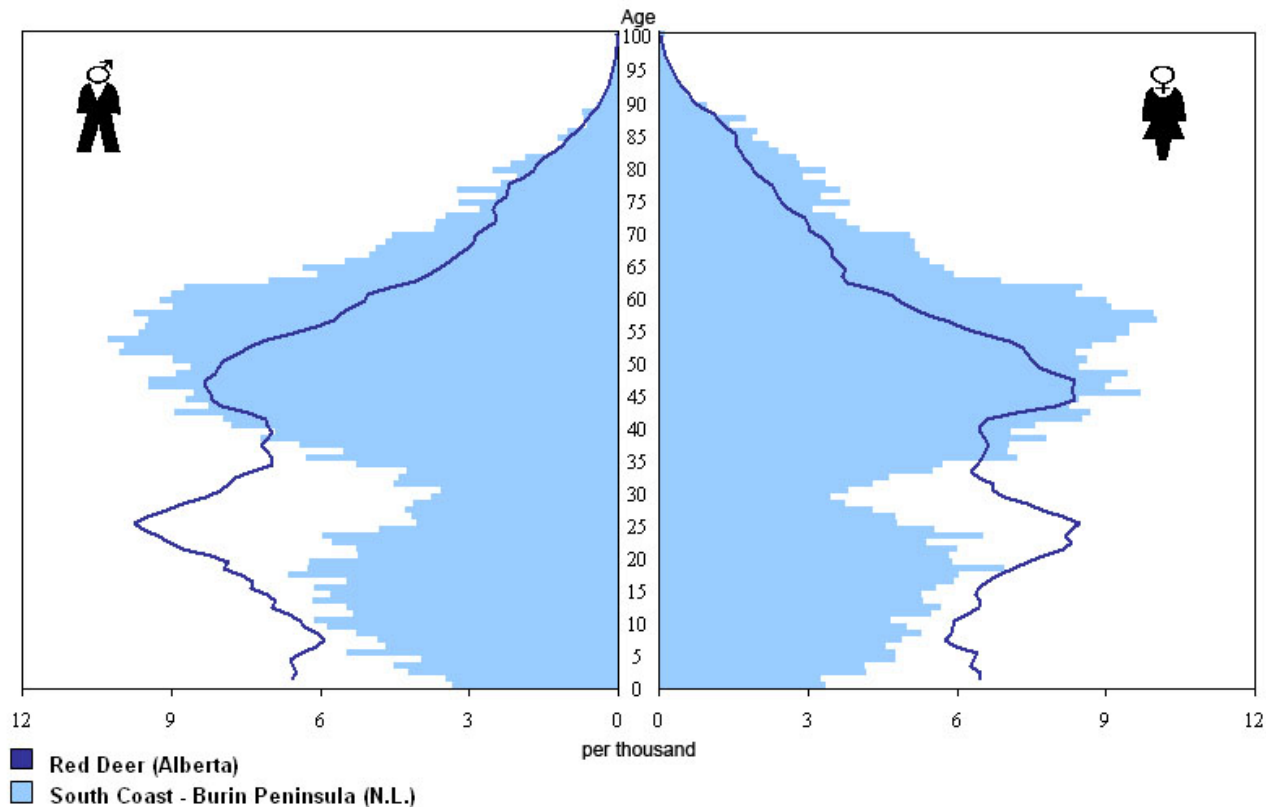


Type VII: the oil regions

Red Deer, Alberta
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, Alberta
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, Alberta
Calgary, Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

Figure 2.3

Age pyramid (per thousand) for the ERs of South Coast - Burin Peninsula (Newfoundland and Labrador) and Red Deer (Alberta) for July 1, 2007



Type VIII: The Far North: natural growth the driving force of population growth

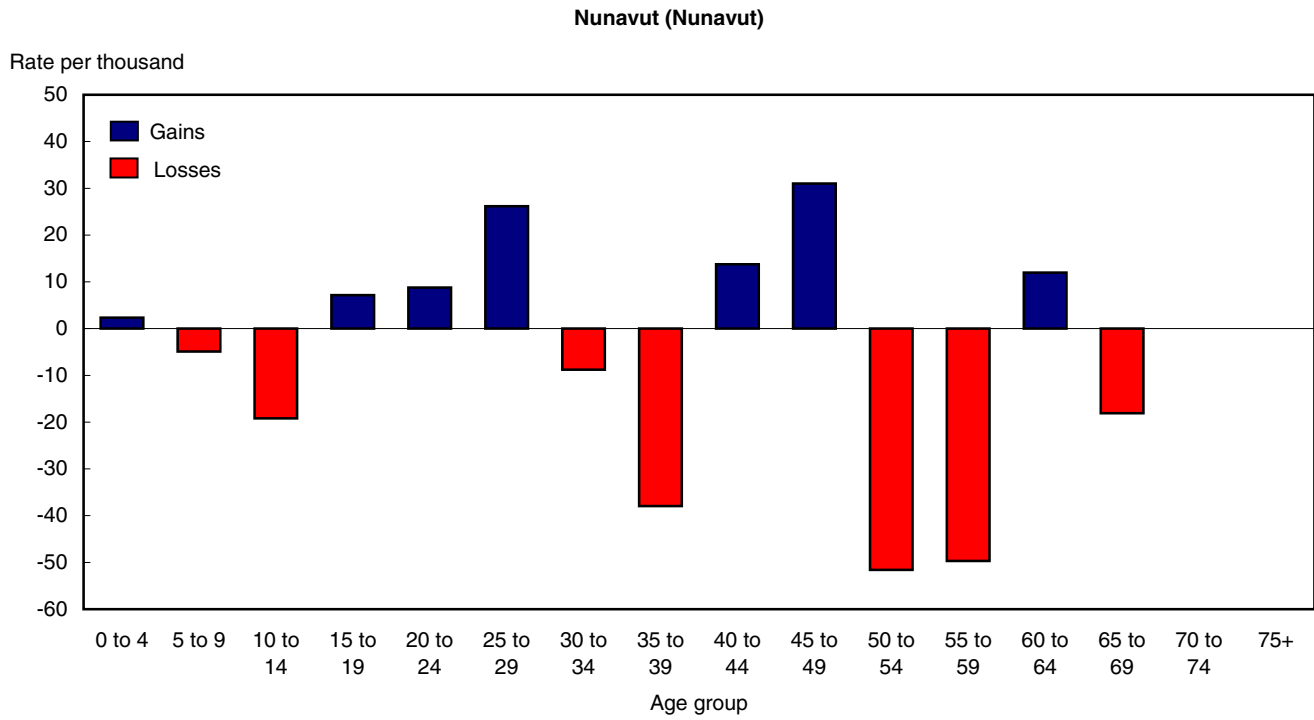
Despite a negative migratory balance, the population grew in the northern regions. These regions are marked by strong variations in their internal migration by age group.

Between 2001 and 2006, Saskatchewan's Northern ER experienced a 48.4 ‰ increase in its population despite a negative net internal migration of 1,805 people. A natural increase of 102.4 ‰ over this period accounted for the increase in this economic region.

The same applied to Manitoba's North ER and the Northwest Territories ER which, despite out-migration to Canada's other regions (-5,393 and -1,401 people, respectively), experienced positive population growth (19.9 ‰ and 38.0 ‰) thanks to their high natural growth between 2001 and 2006 (81.1 ‰ and 61.5 ‰).

The population growth in these ERs despite out-migration can be attributed to the higher fertility of Aboriginal people.

Chart 2.8
The Far North - Nunavut, Nunavut



Type VIII: the Far North

Yukon Territory, Yukon
 Northern, Saskatchewan
 Northeast, British Columbia
 Northwest Territories, Northwest Territories
 North, Manitoba
 Nunavut , Nunavut

Table 2.1-1
Annual population estimates by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada — Population at July 1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Newfoundland and Labrador	519,449	518,428	517,303	514,144	509,940	506,275
Avalon Peninsula	248,036	249,094	250,859	250,740	250,982	251,505
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	43,508	42,869	42,079	41,331	40,183	39,116
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	111,305	110,408	109,583	108,974	107,564	106,387
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	116,600	116,057	114,782	113,099	111,211	109,267
Prince Edward Island	136,934	137,325	137,862	138,188	138,027	138,627
Nova Scotia	934,507	936,513	937,960	935,990	935,050	934,147
Cape Breton	149,772	148,808	148,424	146,530	144,883	143,379
North Shore	161,855	161,590	161,275	160,751	159,931	159,245
Annapolis Valley	124,286	124,490	124,657	124,667	124,574	124,598
Southern	124,777	124,559	124,158	123,464	122,381	121,468
Halifax	373,817	377,066	379,446	380,578	383,281	385,457
New Brunswick	750,327	751,222	752,040	751,319	749,225	749,782
Campbellton-Miramichi	172,350	170,763	169,058	167,506	165,323	163,289
Moncton-Richibucto	189,783	191,589	193,446	194,553	195,748	197,706
Saint John-St. Stephen	172,763	172,997	173,298	173,058	172,419	172,523
Fredericton-Oromocto	129,426	130,219	131,052	131,447	131,768	132,947
Edmundston-Woodstock	86,005	85,654	85,186	84,755	83,967	83,317
Quebec	7,445,745	7,494,690	7,548,984	7,598,034	7,651,033	7,700,807
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	97,646	96,804	96,486	96,146	95,753	95,461
Bas-Saint-Laurent	202,983	202,295	201,983	201,750	201,439	201,642
Capitale-Nationale	655,699	659,259	664,102	666,622	670,859	675,450
Chaudière-Appalaches	391,284	392,285	393,796	395,563	397,295	399,515
Estrie	293,582	296,047	298,236	300,633	302,254	303,730
Centre-du-Québec	223,367	224,137	225,599	226,472	227,695	228,913
Montérégie	1,324,608	1,339,283	1,356,307	1,371,979	1,389,390	1,403,360
Montréal	1,867,278	1,872,782	1,873,947	1,872,109	1,872,737	1,871,846
Laval	355,308	360,555	365,656	371,074	376,498	381,651
Lanaudière	400,525	406,928	415,669	425,890	435,491	445,188
Laurentides	480,889	490,810	500,758	510,470	519,525	528,318
Outaouais	327,435	332,797	337,931	342,934	346,774	349,377
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	147,189	145,999	145,222	144,778	144,821	145,192
Mauricie	259,125	258,896	259,427	259,951	260,275	261,149
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	281,067	278,668	276,811	274,856	273,760	273,434
Côte-Nord	98,164	97,292	96,915	96,397	95,943	95,668
Nord-du-Québec	39,596	39,853	40,139	40,410	40,524	40,913
Ontario	12,102,045	12,262,560	12,420,289	12,565,446	12,705,328	12,803,861
Ottawa	1,180,542	1,192,132	1,199,496	1,205,966	1,213,827	1,215,601
Kingston-Pembroke	445,395	447,828	450,070	450,838	451,157	450,125
Muskoka-Kawartha	356,975	360,556	362,840	365,059	365,717	365,901
Toronto	5,286,627	5,390,872	5,498,301	5,603,216	5,713,934	5,799,946
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,116,935	1,136,177	1,156,357	1,174,378	1,187,782	1,198,639
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,345,203	1,357,582	1,369,721	1,379,255	1,386,223	1,390,752
London	615,139	619,418	624,540	628,850	632,842	635,770
Windsor-Sarnia	639,971	643,508	645,991	647,438	646,788	645,637
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	298,841	300,384	301,028	300,805	300,838	300,425
Northeast	571,208	569,203	568,003	567,295	566,221	564,175
Northwest	245,209	244,900	243,942	242,346	239,999	236,890
Manitoba	1,155,584	1,161,896	1,170,555	1,174,150	1,178,492	1,186,679
Southeast	90,365	91,905	93,828	95,522	97,238	99,427
South Central	54,103	54,682	55,487	56,328	57,230	58,194
Southwest	105,272	105,396	105,718	105,784	105,187	105,104
North Central	48,905	49,254	49,818	49,414	49,331	49,395
Winnipeg	641,792	644,941	649,101	649,984	652,061	656,243
Interlake	85,083	85,875	86,687	87,527	87,713	88,188
Parklands	45,026	44,452	44,114	43,597	43,160	42,774
North	85,038	85,391	85,802	85,994	86,572	87,354
Saskatchewan	995,886	994,732	994,898	990,044	987,520	996,869
Regina-Moose Mountain	275,616	276,029	276,091	275,419	275,446	278,261
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	104,966	104,382	103,719	102,179	100,770	100,900
Saskatoon-Biggar	291,649	291,659	292,980	292,754	293,908	298,664
Yorkton-Melville	89,461	88,266	87,314	85,825	84,693	84,504
Prince Albert	201,110	200,971	200,934	199,843	198,260	199,373
Northern	33,084	33,425	33,860	34,024	34,443	35,167

Table 2.1-1 – continued

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Alberta	3,116,332	3,161,371	3,208,173	3,280,728	3,370,600	3,473,984
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	247,298	249,604	252,253	256,172	261,438	267,901
Camrose-Drumheller	188,177	189,145	189,828	191,642	194,569	198,296
Calgary	1,076,036	1,096,452	1,118,834	1,152,002	1,187,620	1,230,043
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	82,895	83,132	83,365	83,822	85,239	87,029
Red Deer	160,251	163,383	166,817	172,115	177,999	184,725
Edmonton	1,020,329	1,032,913	1,045,664	1,066,937	1,096,153	1,127,302
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	231,104	233,460	235,853	240,174	246,710	253,868
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	110,242	113,282	115,559	117,864	120,872	124,820
British Columbia	4,115,413	4,155,370	4,203,807	4,260,246	4,320,255	4,380,256
Vancouver Island and Coast	719,631	724,612	731,706	739,271	745,134	754,246
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,423,549	2,458,364	2,496,437	2,540,448	2,587,068	2,621,711
Thompson-Okanagan	487,120	491,636	496,986	502,692	509,034	521,903
Kootenay	149,578	148,431	147,567	147,399	147,493	149,910
Cariboo	165,194	163,094	162,315	162,596	163,372	164,274
North Coast	63,532	62,325	61,340	60,428	59,678	59,150
Nechako	43,256	42,845	42,834	42,383	42,335	41,869
Northeast	63,553	64,063	64,622	65,029	66,141	67,193
Yukon Territory	30,137	30,574	30,875	31,051	31,211	30,989
Northwest Territories	41,489	42,231	42,822	42,724	42,401	42,637
Nunavut	28,739	29,165	29,631	30,013	30,400	31,113

Table 2.1-2

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-2.0	-2.2	-6.1	-8.2	-7.2
Avalon Peninsula	4.3	7.1	-0.5	1.0	2.1
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-14.8	-18.6	-17.9	-28.2	-26.9
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	-8.1	-7.5	-5.6	-13.0	-11.0
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-4.7	-11.0	-14.8	-16.8	-17.6
Prince Edward Island	2.9	3.9	2.4	-1.2	4.3
Nova Scotia	2.1	1.5	-2.1	-1.0	-1.0
Cape Breton	-6.5	-2.6	-12.8	-11.3	-10.4
North Shore	-1.6	-2.0	-3.3	-5.1	-4.3
Annapolis Valley	1.6	1.3	0.1	-0.7	0.2
Southern	-1.7	-3.2	-5.6	-8.8	-7.5
Halifax	8.7	6.3	3.0	7.1	5.7
New Brunswick	1.2	1.1	-1.0	-2.8	0.7
Campbellton-Miramichi	-9.3	-10.0	-9.2	-13.1	-12.4
Moncton-Richibucto	9.5	9.6	5.7	6.1	10.0
Saint John-St. Stephen	1.4	1.7	-1.4	-3.7	0.6
Fredericton-Oromocto	6.1	6.4	3.0	2.4	8.9
Edmundston-Woodstock	-4.1	-5.5	-5.1	-9.3	-7.8
Quebec	6.6	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.5
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-8.7	-3.3	-3.5	-4.1	-3.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-3.4	-1.5	-1.2	-1.5	1.0
Capitale-Nationale	5.4	7.3	3.8	6.3	6.8
Chaudière-Appalaches	2.6	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.6
Estrie	8.4	7.4	8.0	5.4	4.9
Centre-du-Québec	3.4	6.5	3.9	5.4	5.3
Montréal	11.0	12.6	11.5	12.6	10.0
Montréal	2.9	0.6	-1.0	0.3	-0.5
Laval	14.7	14.0	14.7	14.5	13.6
Lanaudière	15.9	21.3	24.3	22.3	22.0
Laurentides	20.4	20.1	19.2	17.6	16.8
Outaouais	16.2	15.3	14.7	11.1	7.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	-8.1	-5.3	-3.1	0.3	2.6
Mauricie	-0.9	2.0	2.0	1.2	3.4
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	-8.6	-6.7	-7.1	-4.0	-1.2
Côte-Nord	-8.9	-3.9	-5.4	-4.7	-2.9
Nord-du-Québec	6.5	7.2	6.7	2.8	9.6
Ontario	13.2	12.8	11.6	11.1	7.7
Ottawa	9.8	6.2	5.4	6.5	1.5
Kingston-Pembroke	5.4	5.0	1.7	0.7	-2.3
Muskoka-Kawartha	10.0	6.3	6.1	1.8	0.5
Toronto	19.5	19.7	18.9	19.6	14.9
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	17.1	17.6	15.5	11.3	9.1
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	9.2	8.9	6.9	5.0	3.3
London	6.9	8.2	6.9	6.3	4.6
Windsor-Sarnia	5.5	3.9	2.2	-1.0	-1.8
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	5.1	2.1	-0.7	0.1	-1.4
Northeast	-3.5	-2.1	-1.2	-1.9	-3.6
Northwest	-1.3	-3.9	-6.6	-9.7	-13.0
Manitoba	5.4	7.4	3.1	3.7	6.9
Southeast	16.9	20.7	17.9	17.8	22.3
South Central	10.6	14.6	15.0	15.9	16.7
Southwest	1.2	3.1	0.6	-5.7	-0.8
North Central	7.1	11.4	-8.1	-1.7	1.3
Winnipeg	4.9	6.4	1.4	3.2	6.4
Interlake	9.3	9.4	9.6	2.1	5.4
Parklands	-12.8	-7.6	-11.8	-10.1	-9.0
North	4.1	4.8	2.2	6.7	9.0

Table 2.1-2 – continued

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Saskatchewan	-1.2	0.2	-4.9	-2.6	9.4
Regina-Moose Mountain	1.5	0.2	-2.4	0.1	10.2
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	-5.6	-6.4	-15.0	-13.9	1.3
Saskatoon-Biggar	0.0	4.5	-0.8	3.9	16.1
Yorkton-Melville	-13.4	-10.8	-17.2	-13.3	-2.2
Prince Albert	-0.7	-0.2	-5.4	-8.0	5.6
Northern	10.3	12.9	4.8	12.2	20.8
Alberta	14.3	14.7	22.4	27.0	30.2
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	9.3	10.6	15.4	20.3	24.4
Camrose-Drumheller	5.1	3.6	9.5	15.2	19.0
Calgary	18.8	20.2	29.2	30.4	35.1
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	2.9	2.8	5.5	16.8	20.8
Red Deer	19.4	20.8	31.3	33.6	37.1
Edmonton	12.3	12.3	20.1	27.0	28.0
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	10.1	10.2	18.2	26.8	28.6
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	27.2	19.9	19.7	25.2	32.1
British Columbia	9.7	11.6	13.3	14.0	13.8
Vancouver Island and Coast	6.9	9.7	10.3	7.9	12.2
Lower Mainland-Southwest	14.3	15.4	17.5	18.2	13.3
Thompson-Okanagan	9.2	10.8	11.4	12.5	25.0
Kootenay	-7.7	-5.8	-1.1	0.6	16.3
Cariboo	-12.8	-4.8	1.7	4.8	5.5
North Coast	-19.2	-15.9	-15.0	-12.5	-8.9
Nechako	-9.5	-0.3	-10.6	-1.1	-11.1
Northeast	8.0	8.7	6.3	17.0	15.8
Yukon Territory	14.4	9.8	5.7	5.1	-7.1
Northwest Territories	17.7	13.9	-2.3	-7.6	5.6
Nunavut	14.7	15.9	12.8	12.8	23.2

Table 2.2-1

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

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net Intraprovincial migration	number		
Newfoundland and Labrador	506,275	-223	344	-3,786	0	-3,442	-3,665	
Avalon Peninsula	251,505	178	298	-1,089	1,136	345	523	
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	39,116	-136	3	-565	-369	-931	-1,067	
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	106,387	51	46	-948	-326	-1,228	-1,177	
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	109,267	-316	-3	-1,184	-441	-1,628	-1,944	
Prince Edward Island	138,627	66	800	-266	0	534	600	
Nova Scotia	934,147	-272	1,770	-2,401	0	-631	-903	
Cape Breton	143,379	-481	25	-721	-327	-1,023	-1,504	
North Shore	159,245	-295	87	-513	35	-391	-686	
Annapolis Valley	124,598	-81	59	-239	285	105	24	
Southern	121,468	-487	71	-63	-434	-426	-913	
Halifax	385,457	1,072	1,528	-865	441	1,104	2,176	
New Brunswick	749,782	139	1,562	-1,144	0	418	557	
Campbellton-Miramichi	163,289	-322	47	-728	-1,031	-1,712	-2,034	
Moncton-Richibucto	197,706	103	430	408	1,017	1,855	1,958	
Saint John-St. Stephen	172,523	34	503	-360	-73	70	104	
Fredericton-Oromocto	132,947	378	446	-9	364	801	1,179	
Edmundston-Woodstock	83,317	-54	136	-455	-277	-596	-650	
Quebec	7,700,807	27,200	38,142	-15,568	0	22,574	49,774	
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	95,461	-160	10	-42	-272	-304	-292	
Bas-Saint-Laurent	201,642	122	87	-51	-418	-382	203	
Capitale-Nationale	675,450	1,250	1,709	-1,184	2,086	2,611	4,591	
Chaudière-Appalaches	399,515	1,540	83	-337	482	228	2,220	
Estrie	303,730	915	1,092	-465	238	865	1,476	
Centre-du-Québec	228,913	562	371	-138	378	611	1,218	
Montérégie	1,403,360	6,170	2,602	-1,719	9,871	10,754	13,970	
Montréal	1,871,846	6,964	28,814	-10,079	-27,463	-8,728	-891	
Laval	381,651	1,799	1,440	-392	2,587	3,635	5,153	
Lanaudière	445,188	1,752	175	-120	7,841	7,896	9,697	
Laurentides	528,318	2,258	307	-343	6,762	6,726	8,793	
Outaouais	349,377	1,865	1,022	109	873	2,004	2,603	
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	145,192	527	9	-232	-371	-594	371	
Mauricie	261,149	-150	348	-166	316	498	874	
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	273,434	629	89	-277	-1,555	-1,743	-326	
Côte-Nord	95,668	452	-9	-105	-838	-952	-275	
Nord-du-Québec	40,913	705	-7	-27	-517	-551	389	
Ontario	12,803,861	44,404	90,325	-36,196	0	54,129	98,533	
Ottawa	1,215,601	3,387	1,892	-5,383	1,878	-1,613	1,774	
Kingston-Pembroke	450,125	-339	83	-1,683	907	-693	-1,032	
Muskoka-Kawartha	365,901	-1,033	78	-963	2,102	1,217	184	
Toronto	5,799,946	34,023	80,246	-12,598	-15,653	51,995	86,012	
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,198,639	4,805	2,979	-3,354	6,427	6,052	10,857	
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,390,752	1,765	2,622	-3,456	3,592	2,758	4,529	
London	635,770	1,369	1,471	-1,709	1,797	1,559	2,928	
Windsor-Sarnia	645,637	1,203	936	-1,979	-1,311	-2,354	-1,151	
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	300,425	-210	95	-707	409	-203	-413	
Northeast	564,175	-924	-70	-1,754	702	-1,122	-2,046	
Northwest	236,890	358	-7	-2,610	-850	-3,467	-3,109	
Manitoba	1,186,679	3,894	10,145	-5,852	0	4,293	8,187	
Southeast	99,427	576	1,297	-286	602	1,613	2,189	
South Central	58,194	334	1,009	-255	-124	630	964	
Southwest	105,104	-10	270	-487	144	-73	-83	
North Central	49,395	167	59	-197	35	-103	64	
Winnipeg	656,243	1,435	7,178	-3,772	-659	2,747	4,182	
Interlake	88,188	98	213	-216	380	377	475	
Parklands	42,774	-87	69	-227	-141	-299	-386	
North	87,354	1,381	50	-412	-237	-599	782	

Table 2.2-1 – continued

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

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net Intraprovincial migration	number		
Saskatchewan	996,869	2,839	2,511	3,999	0	6,510	9,349	
Regina-Moose Mountain	278,261	679	890	577	669	2,136	2,815	
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	100,900	-167	149	403	-255	297	130	
Saskatoon-Biggar	298,664	1,081	1,186	1,162	1,327	3,675	4,756	
Yorkton-Melville	84,504	-328	90	630	-581	139	-189	
Prince Albert	199,373	866	190	897	-840	247	1,113	
Northern	35,167	708	6	330	-320	16	724	
Alberta	3,473,984	24,080	28,135	51,169	0	79,304	103,384	
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	267,901	1,468	1,475	4,144	-624	4,995	6,463	
Camrose-Drumheller	198,296	439	498	2,696	94	3,288	3,727	
Calgary	1,230,043	9,918	14,955	17,734	-184	32,505	42,423	
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	87,029	579	696	906	-391	1,211	1,790	
Red Deer	184,725	1,196	497	3,644	1,389	5,530	6,726	
Edmonton	1,127,302	6,779	8,979	12,796	2,595	24,370	31,149	
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	253,868	2,438	548	4,972	-800	4,720	7,158	
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	124,820	1,263	487	4,277	-2,079	2,685	3,948	
British Columbia	4,380,256	11,545	37,810	10,646	0	48,456	60,001	
Vancouver Island and Coast	754,246	-402	1,515	5,220	1,789	8,524	9,112	
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,621,711	10,388	35,160	4,321	-5,002	34,479	34,643	
Thompson-Okanagan	521,903	-437	769	2,648	3,930	7,347	12,869	
Kootenay	149,910	-68	54	-12	-152	-110	2,417	
Cariboo	164,274	745	140	-641	107	-394	902	
North Coast	59,150	326	57	-380	-829	-1,152	-528	
Nechako	41,869	358	19	-203	-265	-449	-466	
Northeast	67,193	635	96	-307	422	211	1,052	
Yukon Territory	30,989	129	19	-370	0	-351	-222	
Northwest Territories	42,637	515	67	-346	0	-279	236	
Nunavut	31,113	601	-3	115	0	112	713	

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2007 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2006/2007.

Table 2.2-2

Demographic factors of growth from July to June by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada — Factors of growth

	2006/2007					
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.4	0.7	-7.5	0.0	-6.8	-7.2
Avalon Peninsula	0.7	1.2	-4.3	4.5	1.4	2.1
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-3.4	0.1	-14.2	-9.3	-23.5	-26.9
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	0.5	0.4	-8.9	-3.0	-11.5	-11.0
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-2.9	0.0	-10.7	-4.0	-14.8	-17.6
Prince Edward Island	0.5	5.8	-1.9	0.0	3.9	4.3
Nova Scotia	-0.3	1.9	-2.6	0.0	-0.7	-1.0
Cape Breton	-3.3	0.2	-5.0	-2.3	-7.1	-10.4
North Shore	-1.8	0.5	-3.2	0.2	-2.5	-4.3
Annapolis Valley	-0.7	0.5	-1.9	2.3	0.8	0.2
Southern	-4.0	0.6	-0.5	-3.6	-3.5	-7.5
Halifax	2.8	4.0	-2.3	1.1	2.9	5.7
New Brunswick	0.2	2.1	-1.5	0.0	0.6	0.7
Campbellton-Miramichi	-2.0	0.3	-4.4	-6.3	-10.4	-12.4
Moncton-Richibucto	0.5	2.2	2.1	5.2	9.4	10.0
Saint John-St. Stephen	0.2	2.9	-2.1	-0.4	0.4	0.6
Fredericton-Oromocto	2.9	3.4	-0.1	2.8	6.1	8.9
Edmundston-Woodstock	-0.6	1.6	-5.4	-3.3	-7.1	-7.8
Quebec	3.5	5.0	-2.0	0.0	2.9	6.5
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-1.7	0.1	-0.4	-2.8	-3.2	-3.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.6	0.4	-0.3	-2.1	-1.9	1.0
Capitale-Nationale	1.9	2.5	-1.8	3.1	3.9	6.8
Chaudière-Appalaches	3.9	0.2	-0.8	1.2	0.6	5.6
Estrie	3.0	3.6	-1.5	0.8	2.9	4.9
Centre-du-Québec	2.5	1.6	-0.6	1.7	2.7	5.3
Montérégie	4.4	1.9	-1.2	7.1	7.7	10.0
Montréal	3.7	15.4	-5.4	-14.7	-4.7	-0.5
Laval	4.7	3.8	-1.0	6.8	9.6	13.6
Lanaudière	4.0	0.4	-0.3	17.8	17.9	22.0
Laurentides	4.3	0.6	-0.7	12.9	12.8	16.8
Outaouais	5.4	2.9	0.3	2.5	5.8	7.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3.6	0.1	-1.6	-2.6	-4.1	2.6
Mauricie	-0.6	1.3	-0.6	1.2	1.9	3.4
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	2.3	0.3	-1.0	-5.7	-6.4	-1.2
Côte-Nord	4.7	-0.1	-1.1	-8.7	-9.9	-2.9
Nord-du-Québec	17.3	-0.2	-0.7	-12.7	-13.5	9.6
Ontario	3.5	7.1	-2.8	0.0	4.2	7.7
Ottawa	2.8	1.6	-4.4	1.5	-1.3	1.5
Kingston-Pembroke	-0.8	0.2	-3.7	2.0	-1.5	-2.3
Muskoka-Kawartha	-2.8	0.2	-2.6	5.7	3.3	0.5
Toronto	5.9	13.9	-2.2	-2.7	9.0	14.9
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	4.0	2.5	-2.8	5.4	5.1	9.1
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1.3	1.9	-2.5	2.6	2.0	3.3
London	2.2	2.3	-2.7	2.8	2.5	4.6
Windsor-Sarnia	1.9	1.4	-3.1	-2.0	-3.6	-1.8
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	-0.7	0.3	-2.4	1.4	-0.7	-1.4
Northeast	-1.6	-0.1	-3.1	1.2	-2.0	-3.6
Northwest	1.5	0.0	-10.9	-3.6	-14.5	-13.0
Manitoba	3.3	8.6	-4.9	0.0	3.6	6.9
Southeast	5.9	13.2	-2.9	6.1	16.4	22.3
South Central	5.8	17.5	-4.4	-2.1	10.9	16.7
Southwest	-0.1	2.6	-4.6	1.4	-0.7	-0.8
North Central	3.4	1.2	-4.0	0.7	-2.1	1.3
Winnipeg	2.2	11.0	-5.8	-1.0	4.2	6.4
Interlake	1.1	2.4	-2.5	4.3	4.3	5.4
Parklands	-2.0	1.6	-5.3	-3.3	-7.0	-9.0
North	15.9	0.6	-4.7	-2.7	-6.9	9.0

Table 2.2-2 – continued

Demographic factors of growth from July to June by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada — Factors of growth

	2006/2007					Total growth
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
	rate per thousand					
Saskatchewan	2.9	2.5	4.0	0.0	6.6	9.4
Regina-Moose Mountain	2.5	3.2	2.1	2.4	7.7	10.2
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	-1.7	1.5	4.0	-2.5	2.9	1.3
Saskatoon-Biggar	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.5	12.4	16.1
Yorkton-Melville	-3.9	1.1	7.4	-6.9	1.6	-2.2
Prince Albert	4.4	1.0	4.5	-4.2	1.2	5.6
Northern	20.3	0.2	9.5	-9.2	0.5	20.8
Alberta	7.0	8.2	15.0	0.0	23.2	30.2
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	5.5	5.6	15.7	-2.4	18.9	24.4
Camrose-Drumheller	2.2	2.5	13.7	0.5	16.7	19.0
Calgary	8.2	12.4	14.7	-0.2	26.9	35.1
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	6.7	8.1	10.5	-4.5	14.1	20.8
Red Deer	6.6	2.7	20.1	7.7	30.5	37.1
Edmonton	6.1	8.1	11.5	2.3	21.9	28.0
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	9.7	2.2	19.9	-3.2	18.9	28.6
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	10.3	4.0	34.8	-16.9	21.9	32.1
British Columbia	2.7	8.7	2.4	0.0	11.1	13.8
Vancouver Island and Coast	-0.5	2.0	7.0	2.4	11.4	12.2
Lower Mainland-Southwest	4.0	13.5	1.7	-1.9	13.2	13.3
Thompson-Okanagan	-0.8	1.5	5.1	7.6	14.3	25.0
Kootenay	-0.5	0.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.7	16.3
Cariboo	4.5	0.9	-3.9	0.7	-2.4	5.5
North Coast	5.5	1.0	-6.4	-14.0	-19.4	-8.9
Nechako	8.5	0.5	-4.8	-6.3	-10.7	-11.1
Northeast	9.5	1.4	-4.6	6.3	3.2	15.8
Yukon Territory	4.1	0.6	-11.9	0.0	-11.3	-7.1
Northwest Territories	12.1	1.6	-8.1	0.0	-6.6	5.6
Nunavut	19.5	-0.1	3.7	0.0	3.6	23.2

Table 2.3
Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2007

	Median age	Mean age	Percentage of 65 year and over	Dependency ratio in percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.0	40.3	13.9	55
Avalon Peninsula	40.3	39.3	12.6	52
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	44.7	42.3	16.9	60
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	45	42	14.9	55
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador	41.8	39.9	13.6	58
Prince Edward Island	40.3	39.3	14.5	63
Nova Scotia	41.5	40.1	14.8	59
Annapolis Valley	42.3	40.5	15.6	63
Cape Breton	43.8	41.6	17.2	65
Halifax	38.6	38.2	11.8	52
North Shore	43.2	41.3	17	64
Southern	44.4	42.6	18	62
New Brunswick	41.4	40.1	14.5	57
Campbellton - Miramichi	44.2	42	16	57
Edmundston - Woodstock	42	40.2	14.6	59
Fredericton - Oromocto	38.8	38.7	13.1	56
Moncton - Richibucto	41	40.1	14.5	55
Saint John - St. Stephen	40.2	39.3	14.1	60
Quebec	40.7	39.6	14.4	58
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	40.8	38.9	13.2	60
Bas-Saint-Laurent	44.9	42.3	17.3	61
Capitale-Nationale	42.4	41.1	15.7	54
Centre-du-Québec	41.6	40.1	15.1	62
Chaudière - Appalaches	41.7	40	14.6	59
Côte-Nord	40.9	38.8	12.4	57
Estrie	41.5	40.2	15.3	61
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	46.2	43.4	18.2	60
Lanaudière	40.3	38.5	12.2	59
Laurentides	40.5	38.6	12.5	59
Laval	40	39	14.3	62
Mauricie	45.1	42.7	18.2	61
Montréal	40.4	38.9	13.1	59
Montréal	39	39.7	15.4	55
Nord-du-Québec	28.9	30.2	5.4	73
Outaouais	39.4	38.1	11.4	55
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	43.1	40.6	15.1	58
Ontario	38.5	38.2	13.2	60
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	40.2	39.4	15.1	64
Kingston - Pembroke	42.2	40.6	16.5	64
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	38.2	37.6	12.6	61
London	38.6	38.4	13.7	62
Muskoka - Kawartha	44.4	42.3	19.1	69
Northeast	42.6	40.7	16.2	63
Northwest	39.8	38.5	13.7	64
Ottawa	39.4	38.6	13.2	58
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	42.5	40.6	17.5	70
Toronto	37	37	11.5	56
Windsor - Sarnia	39.2	38.6	14.2	63
Manitoba	37.4	37.7	13.6	67
Interlake	42.5	40.1	15.3	68
North	25.9	28.8	5.4	86
North Central	36.8	36.6	12.9	74
Parklands	43.4	41.7	20.1	83
South Central	33.5	35.5	13.3	81
Southeast	36.8	36.4	12.2	71
Southwest	40.2	39.8	17	71
Winnipeg	38	38.4	13.7	60
Saskatchewan	37.7	38.1	14.9	71
Northern	23.3	27.3	4.9	93
Prince Albert	36.7	37.3	15.1	81
Regina - Moose Mountain	38.1	38.3	14.3	65
Saskatoon - Biggar	36.4	37.4	13.2	64
Swift Current - Moose Jaw	43	41.3	19	75
Yorkton - Melville	44.6	42.5	21.6	85

Table 2.3 – continued

Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2007

	Median age	Mean age	Percentage of 65 year and over	Dependency ratio in percent
Alberta	35.4	36.0	10.4	56
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	32.7	33.9	9.4	66
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House	35.1	35.7	9.5	53
Calgary	35.7	35.9	9.4	51
Camrose - Drumheller	38.2	38	14.4	70
Edmonton	35.9	36.5	10.9	56
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	35.7	36.7	13.1	68
Red Deer	34.7	35.7	10.6	59
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	31.7	32.6	6.3	56
British Columbia	40.0	39.4	14.1	57
Cariboo	38.9	37.7	11.1	57
Kootenay	44.4	41.8	16.7	62
Lower Mainland - Southwest	38.5	38.4	12.5	54
Nechako	36.6	35.8	10.3	65
North Coast	37.4	36.4	10.2	62
Northeast	33.1	33.7	7.7	59
Thompson - Okanagan	43.9	32	18.6	67
Vancouver Island and Coast	44	42.2	17.7	61
Yukon Territory	38.7	36.7	7.9	49
Northwest Territories	31.1	31.6	5.2	58
Nunavut	23.5	25.9	3.1	87

3 Census divisions

The census divisions (CDs) experiencing the largest increases in the past year

Demographic estimates at July 1, 2007 indicate that of the ten census divisions (CDs) experiencing the largest increases, eight were in Alberta (4) and Quebec (4). The other two CDs were in British Columbia and Manitoba.

Alberta's Division No. 19, which includes the Grande Prairie and Peace River municipalities, experienced the largest annual population increase (46.6 ‰) between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007. It just barely surpassed another Alberta CD, Division No. 16, which includes the Fort MacKay and Wood Buffalo municipalities. With a 46.2 ‰ increase, this CD experienced the largest population growth last year. The other two Alberta CDs appearing among the top 10 showing the largest increase are Alberta's Division No. 8 (Red Deer, Lacombe and Ponoka) (37.1 ‰) in 4th place and Division No. 6 (Calgary) (35.1 ‰) in 7th place.

The population growth in Division no. 19 is due mainly to interprovincial migration whereas young people in their twenties, mainly men, are moving to this CD. Between 2001 and 2006, Division no. 19 registered an increase of 2,042 men and 1,219 women aged 20 to 29 mainly due to interprovincial migration. In addition to contributing to the population growth of the CD, the influx of young male also contributed to unbalanced the sex ratio of Division no. 19 (110 male for 100 female). The sex ratio for Canada as a whole is 98 male for 100 female.

The strength of Alberta's economy accounted partly for the large increases in many of this province's CDs, which attracted large numbers of migrants from other provinces across Canada.

British Columbia's Central Okanagan CD ranked 3rd, with an annual population increase of 39.8 ‰. Its good climate and attractive location among a valley in the Rockies makes it a popular region. With an important regional pole—the City of Kelowna—the Central Okanagan CD attracts migrants of all ages from British Columbia and other parts of Canada.

Text table 3.1

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten census divisions with the higher growth, Canada, July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

	Population 2006	Population 2007	Growth	Growth rate
	(July 1)	(July 1)		
	number		per thousand	
Division No. 19, Alberta	102,210	107,090	4,880	46.6
Division No. 16, Alberta	55,274	57,885	2,611	46.1
Central Okanagan, British Columbia	168,179	175,010	6,831	39.8
Division No. 8, Alberta	177,999	184,725	6,726	37.1
Mirabel, Quebec	35,474	36,801	1,327	36.7
Division No. 2, Manitoba	59,412	61,537	2,125	35.1
Division No. 6, Alberta	1,187,620	1,230,043	42,423	35.1
La Jacques-Cartier, Quebec	30,593	31,677	1,084	34.8
Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Québec	122,274	126,383	4,109	33.0
Les Moulins, Quebec	131,773	136,123	4,350	32.5

Quebec's Mirabel (36.7 ‰, 5th place), La Jacques-Cartier (34.8 ‰, 8th place), Vaudreuil-Soulanges (33.1 ‰, 9th place) and Les Moulins (33.0 ‰, 10th place), as well as Manitoba's Division No. 2 (Hanover, Steinbach and Taché) (32.5 ‰, 6th place) CDs rounded out the list.

Located next to Montréal, Quebec's Mirabel, Vaudreuil-Soulanges and Les Moulins CDs owed most of their population growth to Montréal's urban sprawl. Manitoba's Division No. 2 had the same experience with Winnipeg, as did the La-Jacques-Cartier CD with Quebec City.

Seven of these ten CDs were also among the ten CDs with the largest annual population increases last year. The Central Okanagan CD, Division No. 2 in Manitoba and La-Jacques-Cartier joined the ranks of the CDs with the largest population increases, squeezing out Ontario's Peel (16th place in 2007) and York (13th place in 2007), and Alberta's Division No. 18 (12th place in 2007).

The census divisions experiencing the largest decreases in the past year

Demographic estimates at July 1, 2007 indicate that six of the ten CDs experiencing the largest decreases in the past year were located in Newfoundland and Labrador. Three of the four other CDs were situated in British Columbia and the other one in Manitoba.

British Columbia's Stikine (Liard River 3) (-28.1 %) CD posted the largest decrease of all. It replaced Manitoba's Division No. 16 (Roblin and Russell) as the CD with the largest annual population decrease. Two other British Columbia CDs, Northern Rockies (-21.3 %, 6th place) and Central Coast (Bella Bella 1) (-17.4 %, 10th place) also appeared on this list. Manitoba's Division No. 4 (Lorne and Pembina) (-19.2 %, 9th place) rounded out the list.

Most of the CDs presenting large decreases are located in the rural or remote regions. They mainly are losing population to major centres with more economic activity.

Text table 3.2

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten census divisions with the higher decrease, Canada, July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

	Population 2006 (July 1)	Population 2007 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Stikine, British Columbia	1,298	1,262	-36	-28.1
Division No. 2, Newfoundland and Labrador	22,331	21,724	-607	-27.6
Division No. 8, Newfoundland and Labrador	39,307	38,273	-1,034	-26.7
Division No. 3, Newfoundland and Labrador	17,852	17,392	-460	-26.1
Division No. 9, Newfoundland and Labrador	18,330	17,921	-409	-22.6
Northern Rockies, British Columbia	6,262	6,130	-132	-21.3
Division No. 4, Newfoundland and Labrador	21,174	20,760	-414	-19.7
Division No. 7, Newfoundland and Labrador	35,513	34,823	-690	-19.6
Division No. 4, Manitoba	9,618	9,435	-183	-19.2
Central Coast, British Columbia	3,775	3,710	-65	-17.4

Among the ten CDs experiencing the largest decrease, seven are located in Newfoundland and Labrador. The decrease of those population are partly due to precarious local economic situations and the appeal of Alberta's economic outlook.

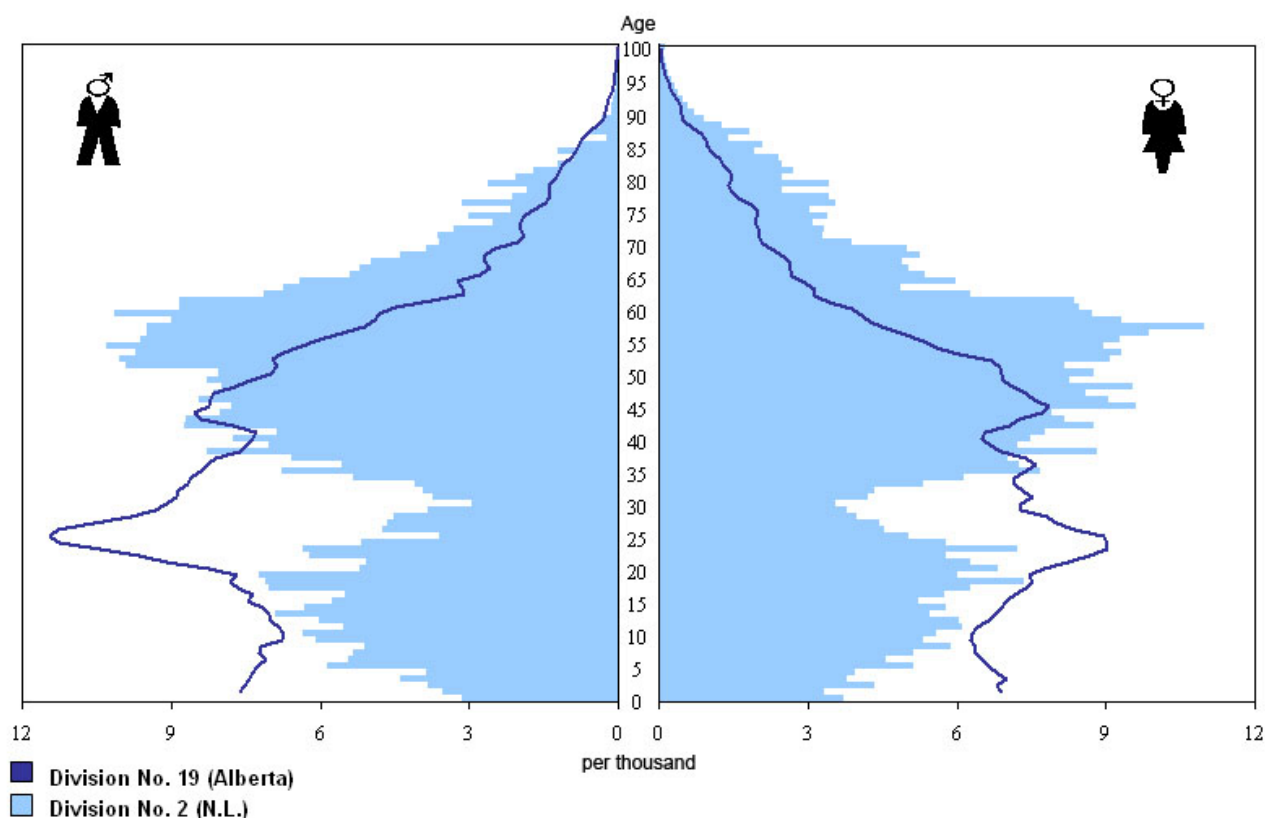
The youngest census divisions

For the purposes of this article, median age was used as an indicator of the ageing of a population. 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".

Demographic estimates at July 1, 2007 indicate that 82 CDs (28%) had populations with a median age under the national level (39 years of age). Nunavut and Manitoba had three of the ten youngest CDs. The others were located in Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Quebec.

Figure 3.1

Age pyramid (per thousand) for the CDs of Division No. 2 (Newfoundland and Labrador) and Division No. 19 (Alberta) for July 1, 2007



Text table 3.3

Population under 18 years of age, population aged 65 and over and median age for the ten youngest (median age) census divisions, Canada, July 1, 2007

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Keewatin, Nunavut	21.5	42.9	3.1
Division No. 18, Saskatchewan	23.3	38.8	4.9
Division No. 19, Manitoba	23.7	39.0	5.9
Kitikmeot, Nunavut	23.8	38.3	4.0
Division No. 22, Manitoba	23.9	39.7	3.5
Division No. 23, Manitoba	24.0	40.3	4.2
Baffin, Nunavut	24.4	37.7	2.7
Division No. 17, Alberta	27.8	34.2	7.0
Inuvik, Northwest Territories	28.4	32.1	6.1
Nord-du-Québec, Quebec	28.9	33.4	5.4

Nunavut's Keewatin CD was the youngest in Canada, with a median age of 21.5. Next came Saskatchewan's Division No. 18 (La Loche and La Ronge) (23.3 years), Manitoba's Division No. 19 (Peguis 1B and Fort Alexander 3) (23.7 years), Nunavut's Kitikmeot (23.8 years) and Manitoba's Division No. 22 (Thompson) (23.9 years).

Among CDs presenting younger population, many are showing the presence of large Aboriginal population. The fertility rate, higher among the aboriginal population than among the non-aboriginal may in part explained the fact that some of those CDs have a median age much lower than Canada's.

The oldest census divisions

At July 1, 2007, the median age of the population in 206 CDs (63.2%) was higher than Canada's (39). Most of those CDs were located away from large urban centers.

Five of the ten oldest CDs in Canada were in Quebec. The others were in New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

Text table 3.4

Population under 18 years of age, population aged 65 and over and median age for the ten oldest (median age) census divisions, Canada, July 1, 2007

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Haliburton, Ontario	50.6	15.0	26.1
Mékinac, Quebec	49.6	15.2	21.8
Les Basques, Quebec	49.2	16.5	22.3
Les Pays-d'en-Haut, Quebec	49.2	15.1	19.8
Okanagan-Similkameen, British Columbia	48.6	16.5	25.1
Guysborough, Nova Scotia	48.3	15.1	21.8
Charlevoix, Quebec	48.0	15.8	19.6
La Haute-Gaspésie, Quebec	47.8	17.3	19.7
Sunshine Coast, British Columbia	47.8	16.0	20.0
Queens, New Brunswick	47.7	16.6	20.8

Ontario's Haliburton was the oldest CD in Canada, with a median age of 50.6. The Haliburton CD with a population of 15,655 presented a net intraprovincial gain of 853 persons among the 50 to 64 age group between 2001 and 2006. This gain contributed to the aging of this CD.

It was followed by three Quebec CDs: Mékinac (49.6 years), Les Pays-d'en-Haut (49.2 years) and Les Basques (49.2 years), all with median ages over 49. British Columbia's Okanagan – Similkameen (48.6 years) came next, with a median age over 48.

One of the main reasons for the high median age of these census divisions was the out-migration of young adults to the country's major urban centres. In addition, Sunshine Coast, Charlevoix and Okanagan-Similkameen are regions that, thanks to a gentler climate or the presence of many tourist areas, attracted many older residents. A combination of those two factors, the departure of young adults and the arrival of older people contributed to increase the rate of aging of those CDs.

Figure 3.2

Age pyramid (per thousand) for the CDs of Haliburton (Ontario) and Keewatin (Nunavut) for July 1, 2007

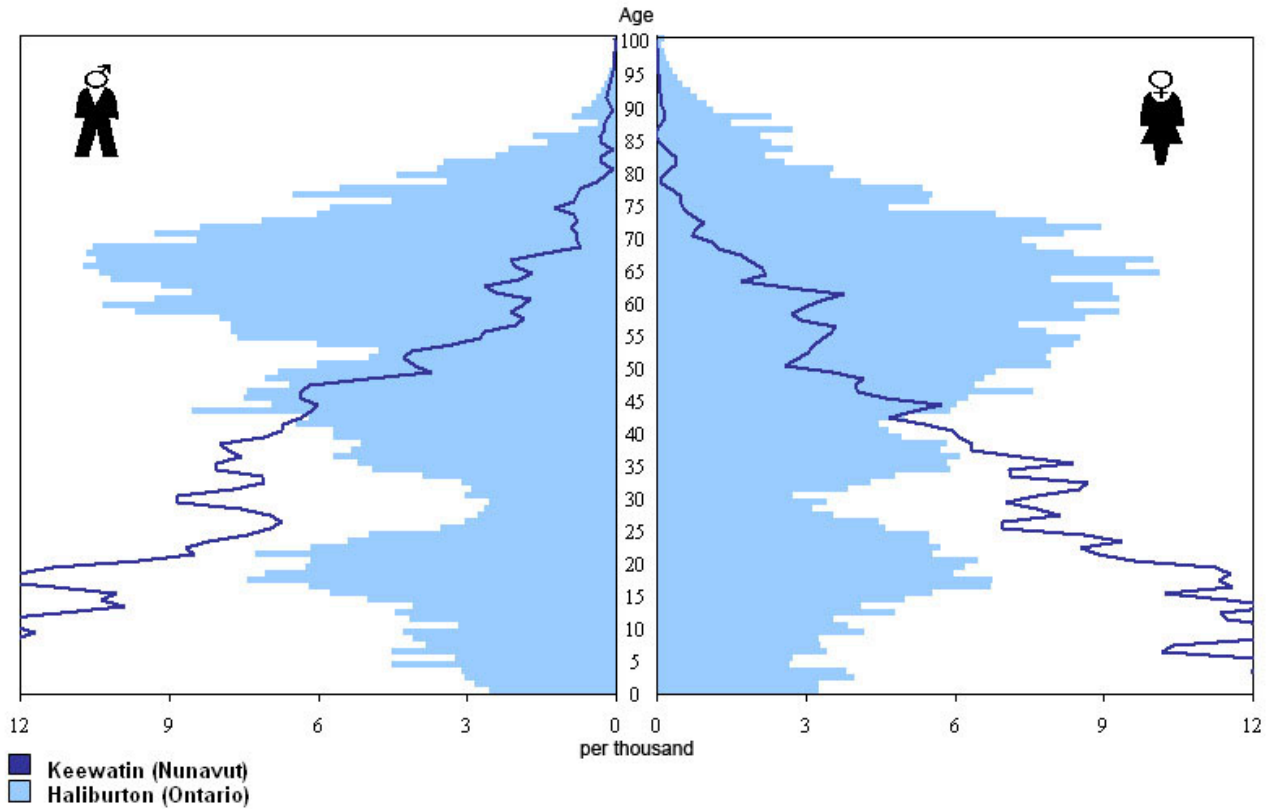


Table 3.1-1
Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Newfoundland and Labrador	519,449	518,428	517,303	514,144	509,940	506,275
Division 1	248,036	249,094	250,859	250,740	250,982	251,505
Division 2	24,264	23,874	23,447	23,070	22,331	21,724
Division 3	19,244	18,995	18,632	18,261	17,852	17,392
Division 4	22,412	22,178	21,945	21,595	21,174	20,760
Division 5	40,925	40,938	41,017	41,178	40,924	40,816
Division 6	36,856	36,986	36,861	36,583	36,391	36,171
Division 7	37,550	37,269	36,830	36,175	35,513	34,823
Division 8	42,194	41,802	41,091	40,341	39,307	38,273
Division 9	19,989	19,595	19,182	18,838	18,330	17,921
Division 10	27,979	27,697	27,439	27,363	27,136	26,890

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-2.0	-2.2	-6.1	-8.2	-7.2
Division 1	4.3	7.1	-0.5	1.0	2.1
Division 2	-16.2	-18.0	-16.2	-32.6	-27.6
Division 3	-13.0	-19.3	-20.1	-22.7	-26.1
Division 4	-10.5	-10.6	-16.1	-19.7	-19.7
Division 5	0.3	1.9	3.9	-6.2	-2.6
Division 6	3.5	-3.4	-7.6	-5.3	-6.1
Division 7	-7.5	-11.8	-17.9	-18.5	-19.6
Division 8	-9.3	-17.2	-18.4	-26.0	-26.7
Division 9	-19.9	-21.3	-18.1	-27.3	-22.6
Division 10	-10.1	-9.4	-2.8	-8.3	-9.1

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

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Net		
	number							
Newfoundland and Labrador	506,275	-223	344	-3,786	0	-3,442	-3,665	
Division 1	251,505	178	298	-1,089	1,136	345	523	
Division 2	21,724	-70	4	-346	-195	-537	-607	
Division 3	17,392	-66	-1	-219	-174	-394	-460	
Division 4	20,760	-39	8	-275	-108	-375	-414	
Division 5	40,816	-49	12	-79	8	-59	-108	
Division 6	36,171	-41	7	-356	170	-179	-220	
Division 7	34,823	-121	8	-318	-259	-569	-690	
Division 8	38,273	-154	-18	-510	-352	-880	-1,034	
Division 9	17,921	-42	4	-269	-102	-367	-409	
Division 10	26,890	181	22	-325	-124	-427	-246	

Table 3.1-4
Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions — Factors of growth (rate) from July to June

	2006/2007				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.4	0.7	-7.5	0.0	-6.8
Division 1	0.7	1.2	-4.3	4.5	1.4
Division 2	-3.2	0.2	-15.7	-8.9	-24.4
Division 3	-3.7	-0.1	-12.4	-9.9	-22.4
Division 4	-1.9	0.4	-13.1	-5.2	-17.9
Division 5	-1.2	0.3	-1.9	0.2	-1.4
Division 6	-1.1	0.2	-9.8	4.7	-4.9
Division 7	-3.4	0.2	-9.0	-7.4	-16.2
Division 8	-4.0	-0.5	-13.1	-9.1	-22.7
Division 9	-2.3	0.2	-14.8	-5.6	-20.2
Division 10	6.7	0.8	-12.0	-4.6	-15.8

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Prince Edward Island	136,934	137,325	137,862	138,188	138,027	138,627
Kings	19,236	19,155	19,074	19,046	18,717	18,508
Prince	45,027	45,123	45,259	45,237	45,123	45,256
Queens	72,671	73,047	73,529	73,905	74,187	74,863

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Prince Edward Island	2.9	3.9	2.4	-1.2	4.3
Kings	-4.2	-4.2	-1.5	-17.4	-11.2
Prince	2.1	3.0	-0.5	-2.5	2.9
Queens	5.2	6.6	5.1	3.8	9.1

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

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Prince Edward Island	138,627	66	800	-266	0	534	600	
Kings	18,508	-40	50	-71	-148	-169	-209	
Prince	45,256	82	128	-32	-45	51	133	
Queens	74,863	24	622	-163	193	652	676	

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

	2006/2007				
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Prince Edward Island	0.5	5.8	-1.9	0.0	3.9
Kings	-2.1	2.7	-3.8	-8.0	-9.1
Prince	1.8	2.8	-0.7	-1.0	1.1
Queens	0.3	8.3	-2.2	2.6	8.7

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Nova Scotia	934,507	936,513	937,960	935,990	935,050	934,147
Annapolis	22,160	22,019	21,863	21,801	21,609	21,501
Antigonish	20,059	19,981	20,013	20,085	20,065	20,081
Cape Breton	111,017	110,385	110,287	108,805	107,704	106,666
Colchester	50,885	51,192	51,364	51,349	51,253	51,238
Cumberland	33,266	33,055	32,897	32,766	32,554	32,347
Digby	19,873	19,828	19,639	19,490	19,161	18,904
Guysborough	9,839	9,682	9,494	9,309	9,141	8,985
Halifax	373,817	377,066	379,446	380,578	383,281	385,457
Hants	41,684	41,814	42,013	41,994	42,068	42,108
Inverness	20,316	20,141	20,038	19,777	19,429	19,148
Kings	60,442	60,657	60,781	60,872	60,897	60,989
Lunenburg	48,791	48,797	48,761	48,707	48,439	48,237
Pictou	47,806	47,680	47,507	47,242	46,918	46,594
Queens	11,977	11,894	11,868	11,787	11,672	11,555
Richmond	10,286	10,140	10,035	9,937	9,825	9,717
Shelburne	16,584	16,462	16,318	16,147	15,933	15,725
Victoria	8,153	8,142	8,064	8,011	7,925	7,848
Yarmouth	27,552	27,578	27,572	27,333	27,176	27,047

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Nova Scotia	2.1	1.5	-2.1	-1.0	-1.0
Annapolis	-6.4	-7.1	-2.8	-8.8	-5.0
Antigonish	-3.9	1.6	3.6	-1.0	0.8
Cape Breton	-5.7	-0.9	-13.5	-10.2	-9.7
Colchester	6.0	3.4	-0.3	-1.9	-0.3
Cumberland	-6.4	-4.8	-4.0	-6.5	-6.4
Digby	-2.3	-9.6	-7.6	-17.0	-13.5
Guysborough	-16.1	-19.6	-19.7	-18.2	-17.2
Halifax	8.7	6.3	3.0	7.1	5.7
Hants	3.1	4.7	-0.5	1.8	1.0
Inverness	-8.7	-5.1	-13.1	-17.8	-14.6
Kings	3.6	2.0	1.5	0.4	1.5
Lunenburg	0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-5.5	-4.2
Pictou	-2.6	-3.6	-5.6	-6.9	-6.9
Queens	-7.0	-2.2	-6.8	-9.8	-10.1
Richmond	-14.3	-10.4	-9.8	-11.3	-11.1
Shelburne	-7.4	-8.8	-10.5	-13.3	-13.1
Victoria	-1.4	-9.6	-6.6	-10.8	-9.8
Yarmouth	0.9	-0.2	-8.7	-5.8	-4.8

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

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Net migration		
		number						
Nova Scotia	934,147	-272	1,770	-2,401	0	-631	-903	
Annapolis	21,501	-133	43	-22	4	25	-108	
Antigonish	20,081	38	16	-76	38	-22	16	
Cape Breton	106,666	-369	15	-528	-156	-669	-1,038	
Colchester	51,238	8	36	-198	139	-23	-15	
Cumberland	32,347	-174	0	-10	-23	-33	-207	
Digby	18,904	-96	-2	-15	-144	-161	-257	
Guysborough	8,985	-63	-1	-34	-58	-93	-156	
Halifax	385,457	1,072	1,528	-865	441	1,104	2,176	
Hants	42,108	1	21	-137	155	39	40	
Inverness	19,148	-46	5	-117	-123	-235	-281	
Kings	60,989	51	-5	-80	126	41	92	
Lunenburg	48,237	-209	63	47	-103	7	-202	
Pictou	46,594	-104	36	-195	-61	-220	-324	
Queens	11,555	-73	-1	-1	-42	-44	-117	
Richmond	9,717	-43	4	-32	-37	-65	-108	
Shelburne	15,725	-29	10	-46	-143	-179	-208	
Victoria	7,848	-23	1	-44	-11	-54	-77	
Yarmouth	27,047	-80	1	-48	-2	-49	-129	

Table 3.3-4
Nova Scotia census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2006/2007				
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Nova Scotia	-0.3	1.9	-2.6	0.0	-0.7
Annapolis	-6.2	2.0	-1.0	0.2	1.2
Antigonish	1.9	0.8	-3.8	1.9	-1.1
Cape Breton	-3.4	0.1	-4.9	-1.5	-6.2
Colchester	0.2	0.7	-3.9	2.7	-0.4
Cumberland	-5.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0
Digby	-5.0	-0.1	-0.8	-7.6	-8.5
Guysborough	-7.0	-0.1	-3.8	-6.4	-10.3
Halifax	2.8	4.0	-2.3	1.1	2.9
Hants	0.0	0.5	-3.3	3.7	0.9
Inverness	-2.4	0.3	-6.1	-6.4	-12.2
Kings	0.8	-0.1	-1.3	2.1	0.7
Lunenburg	-4.3	1.3	1.0	-2.1	0.1
Pictou	-2.2	0.8	-4.2	-1.3	-4.7
Queens	-6.3	-0.1	-0.1	-3.6	-3.8
Richmond	-4.4	0.4	-3.3	-3.8	-6.7
Shelburne	-1.8	0.6	-2.9	-9.0	-11.3
Victoria	-2.9	0.1	-5.6	-1.4	-6.8
Yarmouth	-3.0	0.0	-1.8	-0.1	-1.8

Table 3.4-1
New Brunswick census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
New Brunswick	750,327	751,222	752,040	751,319	749,225	749,782
Albert	27,647	27,939	28,094	28,272	28,387	28,562
Carleton	28,057	28,031	28,011	27,930	27,736	27,616
Charlotte	28,088	28,028	28,015	27,933	27,623	27,497
Gloucester	84,132	83,215	82,390	81,666	80,773	79,892
Kent	32,163	32,044	31,885	31,692	31,424	31,232
Kings	66,555	67,011	67,511	67,956	68,188	68,698
Madawaska	36,373	36,036	35,767	35,421	35,082	34,758
Northumberland	51,783	51,412	51,088	50,696	49,926	49,278
Queens	12,136	12,097	12,080	12,012	11,784	11,647
Restigouche	36,435	36,136	35,580	35,144	34,624	34,119
Saint John	78,120	77,958	77,772	77,169	76,608	76,328
Sunbury	26,719	26,903	27,149	27,142	26,983	27,123
Victoria	21,575	21,587	21,408	21,404	21,149	20,943
Westmorland	129,973	131,606	133,467	134,589	135,937	137,912
York	90,571	91,219	91,823	92,293	93,001	94,177

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
New Brunswick	1.2	1.1	-1.0	-2.8	0.7
Albert	10.5	5.5	6.3	4.1	6.1
Carleton	-0.9	-0.7	-2.9	-7.0	-4.3
Charlotte	-2.1	-0.5	-2.9	-11.2	-4.6
Gloucester	-11.0	-10.0	-8.8	-11.0	-11.0
Kent	-3.7	-5.0	-6.1	-8.5	-6.1
Kings	6.8	7.4	6.6	3.4	7.5
Madawaska	-9.3	-7.5	-9.7	-9.6	-9.3
Northumberland	-7.2	-6.3	-7.7	-15.3	-13.1
Queens	-3.2	-1.4	-5.6	-19.2	-11.7
Restigouche	-8.2	-15.5	-12.3	-14.9	-14.7
Saint John	-2.1	-2.4	-7.8	-7.3	-3.7
Sunbury	6.9	9.1	-0.3	-5.9	5.2
Victoria	0.6	-8.3	-0.2	-12.0	-9.8
Westmorland	12.5	14.0	8.4	10.0	14.4
York	7.1	6.6	5.1	7.6	12.6

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

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Net migration		
	number							
New Brunswick	749,782	139	1,562	-1,144	0	418	557	
Albert	28,562	43	40	81	11	132	175	
Carleton	27,616	-15	53	-140	-18	-105	-120	
Charlotte	27,497	-81	70	-11	-104	-45	-126	
Gloucester	79,892	-164	3	-324	-396	-717	-881	
Kent	31,232	-67	37	28	-190	-125	-192	
Kings	68,698	249	49	-76	288	261	510	
Madawaska	34,758	-33	88	-235	-144	-291	-324	
Northumberland	49,278	-50	28	-189	-437	-598	-648	
Queens	11,647	-72	12	9	-86	-65	-137	
Restigouche	34,119	-108	16	-215	-198	-397	-505	
Saint John	76,328	-134	384	-273	-257	-146	-280	
Sunbury	27,123	187	14	29	-90	-47	140	
Victoria	20,943	-6	-5	-80	-115	-200	-206	
Westmorland	137,912	127	353	299	1,196	1,848	1,975	
York	94,177	263	420	-47	540	913	1,176	

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

	2006/2007				
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
New Brunswick	0.2	2.1	-1.5	0.0	0.6
Albert	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.4	4.6
Carleton	-0.5	1.9	-5.1	-0.7	-3.8
Charlotte	-2.9	2.5	-0.4	-3.8	-1.6
Gloucester	-2.0	0.0	-4.0	-4.9	-8.9
Kent	-2.1	1.2	0.9	-6.1	-4.0
Kings	3.6	0.7	-1.1	4.2	3.8
Madawaska	-0.9	2.5	-6.7	-4.1	-8.3
Northumberland	-1.0	0.6	-3.8	-8.8	-12.1
Queens	-6.1	1.0	0.8	-7.3	-5.5
Restigouche	-3.1	0.5	-6.3	-5.8	-11.6
Saint John	-1.8	5.0	-3.6	-3.4	-1.9
Sunbury	6.9	0.5	1.1	-3.3	-1.7
Victoria	-0.3	-0.2	-3.8	-5.5	-9.5
Westmorland	0.9	2.6	2.2	8.7	13.5
York	2.8	4.5	-0.5	5.8	9.8

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Quebec	7,445,745	7,494,690	7,548,984	7,598,034	7,651,033	7,700,807
Abitibi	24,714	24,551	24,340	24,379	24,304	24,346
Abitibi-Ouest	22,008	21,596	21,310	21,140	21,052	21,047
Acton	15,409	15,380	15,445	15,413	15,457	15,380
Antoine-Labelle	34,438	34,717	35,043	35,227	35,453	35,327
Argenteuil	29,661	29,938	30,270	30,554	30,774	30,851
Arthabaska	65,657	65,870	66,171	66,544	67,000	67,618
Asbestos	14,754	14,681	14,483	14,528	14,401	14,420
Avignon	15,477	15,442	15,400	15,376	15,306	15,349
Beauce-Sartigan	48,887	49,130	49,294	49,575	49,799	49,886
Beauharnois-Salaberry	60,357	60,446	60,718	60,946	61,059	61,416
Bécancour	19,360	19,327	19,436	19,376	19,436	19,550
Bellechasse	30,208	30,242	30,257	30,181	30,023	29,965
Bonaventure	18,446	18,372	18,515	18,487	18,399	18,355
Brome-Missisquoi	47,110	47,231	47,353	47,422	47,562	47,728
Champlain	319,960	322,313	324,182	325,279	328,004	328,581
Charlevoix	13,389	13,319	13,282	13,217	13,129	13,159
Charlevoix-Est	16,801	16,795	16,658	16,557	16,477	16,385
Coaticook	16,960	16,964	16,916	16,970	16,940	16,891
Communauté-Urbaine-de-l'Outaouais	235,038	239,067	243,283	246,696	249,068	251,274
Communauté-Urbaine-de-Montréal	1,867,278	1,872,782	1,873,947	1,872,109	1,872,737	1,871,846
Communauté-Urbaine-de-Québec	523,494	526,005	529,805	531,291	534,323	537,088
D'Autray	39,346	39,407	39,708	40,199	40,704	41,132
Desjardins	53,043	53,709	54,311	55,006	55,586	56,377
Deux-Montagnes	85,204	86,281	87,597	88,831	90,362	91,829
Drummond	90,398	91,340	92,547	93,747	94,763	95,448
Francheville	140,977	141,270	141,949	142,497	143,212	144,118
Joliette	55,565	56,511	57,575	58,626	59,280	59,774
Kamouraska	22,664	22,525	22,451	22,400	22,304	22,186
L'Amiante	43,785	43,508	43,411	43,352	43,117	43,035
L'Assomption	106,459	107,256	108,463	110,249	112,608	115,459
L'Érable	24,320	24,201	24,077	23,665	23,448	23,339
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,874	6,891	6,831	6,766	6,694	6,698
L'Islet	19,522	19,361	19,326	19,075	18,858	18,836
La Côte-de-Beaupré	21,559	21,889	22,123	22,541	23,029	23,514
La Côte-de-Gaspé	18,535	18,125	17,923	17,812	17,763	17,765
La Haute-Côte-Nord	12,955	12,831	12,702	12,576	12,429	12,301
La Haute-Gaspésie	12,797	12,668	12,625	12,577	12,501	12,365
La Haute-Yamaska	81,723	82,831	84,174	85,624	87,175	88,348
La Jacques-Cartier	27,618	28,281	29,011	29,783	30,593	31,677
La Matapédia	20,014	19,752	19,645	19,531	19,327	19,299
La Mitis	19,615	19,532	19,457	19,454	19,400	19,427
La Nouvelle-Beauce	26,413	26,514	26,700	26,865	27,093	27,301
La Région-Sherbrookoise	145,751	147,392	148,844	150,358	151,753	152,496
La Rivière-du-Nord	93,730	96,170	98,947	101,492	103,657	106,100
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	19,908	20,046	20,121	20,172	20,224	20,040
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	123,597	125,706	128,077	130,596	133,077	135,055
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	52,464	52,058	51,993	51,713	51,582	51,543
Lajemmerais	103,809	104,752	106,106	107,640	108,584	109,937
Laval	355,308	360,555	365,656	371,074	376,498	381,651
Le Bas-Richelieu	50,756	50,839	50,880	50,975	50,898	50,997
Le Centre-de-la-Mauricie	65,374	65,070	64,843	64,688	64,493	64,636
Le Domaine-du-Roy	33,080	32,744	32,486	32,381	32,311	32,256
Le Fjord-du-Saguenay	168,458	167,129	165,914	164,554	163,711	163,749
Le Granit	22,288	22,245	22,068	22,103	22,130	22,088
Le Haut-Richelieu	103,765	105,199	107,169	108,940	110,279	111,421
Le Haut-Saint-François	21,819	21,928	22,080	22,140	22,024	22,180
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,894	25,048	25,065	25,079	24,975	24,778
Le Haut-Saint-Maurice	15,926	15,868	15,848	15,823	15,763	15,658
Le Rocher-Percé	19,363	19,165	19,006	18,842	18,660	18,501
Le Val-Saint-François	28,871	28,978	29,244	29,375	29,454	29,625
Les Basques	9,919	9,803	9,679	9,587	9,482	9,427
Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	81,313	81,726	82,614	83,629	85,119	86,513
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	36,874	37,771	38,192	39,512	40,613	41,446
Les Etchemins	17,989	17,954	17,865	17,741	17,618	17,537
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13,028	13,032	13,017	13,052	13,124	13,126
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	23,452	23,560	23,840	24,015	24,529	25,000
Les Laurentides	39,792	40,473	41,272	42,225	42,912	43,272

Table 3.5-1 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Les Maskoutains	80,599	81,013	81,299	81,543	81,995	82,456
Les Moulins	114,632	118,008	122,515	127,389	131,773	136,123
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	32,561	33,440	34,344	35,209	35,869	36,606
Lotbinière	27,278	27,388	27,493	27,712	27,837	27,990
Manicouagan	33,834	33,589	33,447	33,129	32,811	32,539
Maria-Chapdelaine	27,065	26,737	26,418	26,208	26,156	25,886
Maskinongé	23,809	23,784	23,869	23,993	23,936	23,886
Matane	22,676	22,454	22,401	22,322	22,350	22,432
Matawinie	44,781	45,770	46,530	47,109	47,645	47,962
Mékinac	13,039	12,904	12,918	12,950	12,871	12,851
Memphrémagog	43,139	43,859	44,601	45,159	45,552	46,030
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	12,501	12,399	12,312	12,337	12,214	12,117
Mirabel	29,226	30,879	32,310	33,828	35,474	36,801
Montcalm	39,742	39,976	40,878	42,318	43,481	44,738
Montmagny	23,778	23,680	23,499	23,427	23,309	23,127
Nicolet-Yamaska	23,632	23,399	23,368	23,140	23,048	22,958
Nord-du-Québec	39,596	39,853	40,139	40,410	40,524	40,913
Papineau	20,858	21,109	21,440	21,568	21,790	21,677
Pontiac	14,757	14,804	14,895	14,986	15,079	14,940
Portneuf	45,964	46,079	46,392	46,467	46,614	46,929
Rimouski-Neigette	53,100	53,314	53,414	53,435	53,457	53,667
Rivière-du-Loup	32,475	32,576	32,907	33,073	33,307	33,588
Robert-Cliche	19,068	19,073	19,026	19,000	18,936	18,948
Roussillon	151,364	153,804	156,716	158,855	161,530	163,556
Rouville	30,650	30,846	31,185	31,465	31,992	32,324
Rouyn-Noranda	39,946	39,481	39,229	39,157	39,375	39,490
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	38,874	38,473	38,454	38,355	38,489	38,711
Témiscamingue	17,691	17,493	17,385	17,251	17,201	17,007
Témiscouata	22,520	22,339	22,029	21,948	21,812	21,616
Thérèse-De Blainville	136,277	138,912	140,975	143,104	145,024	147,532
Vallée-de-l'Or	42,830	42,878	42,958	42,851	42,889	43,302
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	107,163	110,315	114,098	118,187	122,274	126,383

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2007 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2006/2007.

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Quebec	6.6	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.5
Abitibi	-6.6	-8.6	1.6	-3.1	1.7
Abitibi-Ouest	-18.9	-13.3	-8.0	-4.2	-0.2
Acton	-1.9	4.2	-2.1	2.9	-5.0
Antoine-Labelle	8.1	9.3	5.2	6.4	-3.6
Argenteuil	9.3	11.0	9.3	7.2	2.5
Arthabaska	3.2	4.6	5.6	6.8	9.2
Asbestos	-5.0	-13.6	3.1	-8.8	1.3
Avignon	-2.3	-2.7	-1.6	-4.6	2.8
Beauce-Sartigan	5.0	3.3	5.7	4.5	1.7
Beauharnois-Salaberry	1.5	4.5	3.7	1.9	5.8
Bécancour	-1.7	5.6	-3.1	3.1	5.8
Bellechasse	1.1	0.5	-2.5	-5.2	-1.9
Bonaventure	-4.0	7.8	-1.5	-4.8	-2.4
Brome-Missisquoi	2.6	2.6	1.5	2.9	3.5
Champlain	7.3	5.8	3.4	8.3	1.8
Charlevoix	-5.2	-2.8	-4.9	-6.7	2.3
Charlevoix-Est	-0.4	-8.2	-6.1	-4.8	-5.6
Coaticook	0.2	-2.8	3.2	-1.8	-2.9
Communauté-Urbaine-de-l'Outaouais	17.0	17.5	13.9	9.6	8.8
Communauté-Urbaine-de-Montréal	2.9	0.6	-1.0	0.3	-0.5
Communauté-Urbaine-de-Québec	4.8	7.2	2.8	5.7	5.2
D'Au-tray	1.5	7.6	12.3	12.5	10.5
Desjardins	12.5	11.1	12.7	10.5	14.1
Deux-Montagnes	12.6	15.1	14.0	17.1	16.1
Drummond	10.4	13.1	12.9	10.8	7.2
Francheville	2.1	4.8	3.9	5.0	6.3
Joliette	16.9	18.7	18.1	11.1	8.3
Kamouraska	-6.2	-3.3	-2.3	-4.3	-5.3
L'Amiante	-6.3	-2.2	-1.4	-5.4	-1.9
L'Assomption	7.5	11.2	16.3	21.2	25.0
L'Érable	-4.9	-5.1	-17.3	-9.2	-4.7
L'Île-d'Orléans	2.5	-8.7	-9.6	-10.7	0.6
L'Islet	-8.3	-1.8	-13.1	-11.4	-1.2
La Côte-de-Beaupré	15.2	10.6	18.7	21.4	20.8
La Côte-de-Gaspé	-22.4	-11.2	-6.2	-2.8	0.1
La Haute-Côte-Nord	-9.6	-10.1	-10.0	-11.8	-10.4
La Haute-Gaspésie	-10.1	-3.4	-3.8	-6.1	-10.9
La Haute-Yamaska	13.5	16.1	17.1	18.0	13.4
La Jacques-Cartier	23.7	25.5	26.3	26.8	34.8
La Matapédia	-13.2	-5.4	-5.8	-10.5	-1.4
La Mitis	-4.2	-3.8	-0.2	-2.8	1.4
La Nouvelle-Beauce	3.8	7.0	6.2	8.5	7.6
La Région-Sherbrookoise	11.2	9.8	10.1	9.2	4.9
La Rivière-du-Nord	25.7	28.5	25.4	21.1	23.3
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	6.9	3.7	2.5	2.6	-9.1
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	16.9	18.7	19.5	18.8	14.8
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	-7.8	-1.2	-5.4	-2.5	-0.8
Lajemmerais	9.0	12.8	14.4	8.7	12.4
Laval	14.7	14.0	14.7	14.5	13.6
Le Bas-Richelieu	1.6	0.8	1.9	-1.5	1.9
Le Centre-de-la-Mauricie	-4.7	-3.5	-2.4	-3.0	2.2
Le Domaine-du-Roy	-10.2	-7.9	-3.2	-2.2	-1.7
Le Fjord-du-Saguenay	-7.9	-7.3	-8.2	-5.1	0.2
Le Granit	-1.9	-8.0	1.6	1.2	-1.9
Le Haut-Richelieu	13.7	18.6	16.4	12.2	10.3
Le Haut-Saint-François	5.0	6.9	2.7	-5.3	7.1
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	6.2	0.7	0.6	-4.2	-7.9
Le Haut-Saint-Maurice	-3.6	-1.3	-1.6	-3.8	-6.7
Le Rocher-Percé	-10.3	-8.3	-8.7	-9.7	-8.6
Le Val-Saint-François	3.7	9.1	4.5	2.7	5.8
Les Basques	-11.8	-12.7	-9.6	-11.0	-5.8
Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	5.1	10.8	12.2	17.7	16.2
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	24.0	11.1	34.0	27.5	20.3
Les Etchemins	-1.9	-5.0	-7.0	-7.0	-4.6
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.3	-1.2	2.7	5.5	0.2
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	4.6	11.8	7.3	21.2	19.0
Les Laurentides	17.0	19.5	22.8	16.1	8.4
Les Maskoutains	5.1	3.5	3.0	5.5	5.6

Table 3.5-2 – continued

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Les Moulins	29.0	37.5	39.0	33.8	32.5
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	26.6	26.7	24.9	18.6	20.3
Lotbinière	4.0	3.8	7.9	4.5	5.5
Manicouagan	-7.3	-4.2	-9.6	-9.6	-8.3
Maria-Chapdelaine	-12.2	-12.0	-8.0	-2.0	-10.4
Maskinongé	-1.1	3.6	5.2	-2.4	-2.1
Mataane	-9.8	-2.4	-3.5	1.3	3.7
Matawinie	21.8	16.5	12.4	11.3	6.6
Mékinac	-10.4	1.1	2.5	-6.1	-1.6
Memphrémagog	16.6	16.8	12.4	8.7	10.4
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	-8.2	-7.0	2.0	-10.0	-8.0
Mirabel	55.0	45.3	45.9	47.5	36.7
Montcalm	5.9	22.3	34.6	27.1	28.5
Montmagny	-4.1	-7.7	-3.1	-5.0	-7.8
Nicolet-Yamaska	-9.9	-1.3	-9.8	-4.0	-3.9
Nord-du-Québec	6.5	7.2	6.7	2.8	9.6
Papineau	12.0	15.6	6.0	10.2	-5.2
Pontiac	3.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	-9.3
Portneuf	2.5	6.8	1.6	3.2	6.7
Rimouski-Neigette	4.0	1.9	0.4	0.4	3.9
Rivière-du-Loup	3.1	10.1	5.0	7.1	8.4
Robert-Cliche	0.3	-2.5	-1.4	-3.4	0.6
Roussillon	16.0	18.8	13.6	16.7	12.5
Rouville	6.4	10.9	8.9	16.6	10.3
Rouyn-Noranda	-11.7	-6.4	-1.8	5.6	2.9
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	-10.4	-0.5	-2.6	3.5	5.8
Témiscamingue	-11.3	-6.2	-7.7	-2.9	-11.3
Témiscouata	-8.1	-14.0	-3.7	-6.2	-9.0
Thérèse-De Blainville	19.2	14.7	15.0	13.3	17.1
Vallée-de-l'Or	1.1	1.9	-2.5	0.9	9.6
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	29.0	33.7	35.2	34.0	33.0

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2007 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2006/2007.

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

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	number		
Quebec	7,700,807	27,200	38,142	-15,568	0	22,574	49,774	
Abitibi	24,346	90	-7	-27	-112	-146	42	
Abitibi-Ouest	21,047	61	9	-5	-156	-152	-5	
Acton	15,380	37	8	1	-2	7	-77	
Antoine-Labelle	35,327	11	10	-13	222	219	-126	
Argenteuil	30,851	-3	16	-91	222	147	77	
Arthabaska	67,618	183	121	-45	163	239	618	
Asbestos	14,420	-13	5	-15	-111	-121	19	
Avignon	15,349	-15	10	-9	-101	-100	43	
Beauce-Sartigan	49,886	257	-3	-59	44	-18	87	
Beauharnois-Salaberry	61,416	15	5	-28	90	67	357	
Bécancour	19,550	20	-7	-5	28	16	114	
Bellechasse	29,965	43	-10	-13	-192	-215	-58	
Bonaventure	18,355	8	0	16	-109	-93	-44	
Brome-Missisquoi	47,728	28	-7	-74	174	93	166	
Champlain	328,581	1,245	2,079	-765	-111	1,203	577	
Charlevoix	13,159	-30	2	-3	-56	-57	30	
Charlevoix-Est	16,385	7	10	-7	-77	-74	-92	
Coaticook	16,891	41	0	-9	-63	-72	-49	
Communauté-Urbaine-de-l'Outaouais	251,274	1,491	986	26	-59	953	2,206	
Communauté-Urbaine-de-Montréal	1,871,846	6,964	28,814	-10,079	-27,463	-8,728	-891	
Communauté-Urbaine-de-Québec	537,088	783	1,720	-867	1,204	2,057	2,765	
D'Autray	41,132	27	8	-19	466	455	428	
Desjardins	56,377	336	16	-46	288	258	791	
Deux-Montagnes	91,829	418	40	-63	1,146	1,123	1,467	
Drummond	95,448	357	257	-72	492	677	685	
Francheville	144,118	28	308	-95	514	727	906	
Joliette	59,774	2	113	-27	601	687	494	
Kamouraska	22,186	29	20	-15	-108	-103	-118	
L'Amiante	43,035	-75	43	-21	-159	-137	-82	
L'Assomption	115,459	430	-1	-28	1,972	1,943	2,851	
L'Érable	23,339	15	-8	-14	-220	-242	-109	
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,698	2	-6	4	-80	-82	4	
L'Islet	18,836	-4	-6	-13	-199	-218	-22	
La Côte-de-Beaupré	23,514	87	-1	-9	376	366	485	
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,765	-28	6	-31	-21	-46	2	
La Haute-Côte-Nord	12,301	5	-2	-14	-132	-148	-128	
La Haute-Gaspésie	12,365	-39	5	-1	-37	-33	-136	
La Haute-Yamaska	88,348	438	303	-65	905	1,143	1,173	
La Jacques-Cartier	31,677	382	6	-247	505	264	1,084	
La Matapédia	19,299	-17	-1	-5	-182	-188	-28	
La Mitis	19,427	-11	6	-4	-35	-33	27	
La Nouvelle-Beauce	27,301	193	4	-31	72	45	208	
La Région-Sherbrookoise	152,496	558	1,098	-277	178	999	743	
La Rivière-du-Nord	106,100	313	111	-50	1,761	1,822	2,443	
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,040	12	7	8	6	21	-184	
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	135,055	968	-35	-73	1,652	1,544	1,978	
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51,543	150	-14	-16	-251	-281	-39	
Lajemmerais	109,937	829	-24	-48	210	138	1,353	
Laval	381,651	1,799	1,440	-392	2,587	3,635	5,153	
Le Bas-Richelieu	50,997	-88	-2	-18	30	10	99	
Le Centre-de-la-Mauricie	64,636	-225	18	-39	38	17	143	
Le Domaine-du-Roy	32,256	107	6	-25	-159	-178	-55	
Le Fjord-du-Saguenay	163,749	260	84	-213	-985	-1,114	38	
Le Granit	22,088	76	5	-25	-19	-39	-42	
Le Haut-Richelieu	111,421	370	20	-33	899	886	1,142	
Le Haut-Saint-François	22,180	74	17	-31	-172	-186	156	
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,778	-30	-17	-61	-50	-128	-197	
Le Haut-Saint-Maurice	15,658	56	8	-6	-125	-123	-105	
Le Rocher-Percé	18,501	-86	-6	-1	-101	-108	-159	
Le Val-Saint-François	29,625	58	-7	-38	54	9	171	
Les Basques	9,427	-20	9	-1	-101	-93	-55	
Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	86,513	609	29	-108	955	876	1,394	
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	41,446	380	-1	172	608	779	833	
Les Etchemins	17,537	-3	-6	-7	-116	-129	-81	

Table 3.5-3 – continued

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

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	number		
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13,126	0	-5	-16	97	76	2	
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	25,000	94	1	-32	452	421	471	
Les Laurentides	43,272	52	26	-21	608	613	360	
Les Maskoutains	82,456	218	218	-50	50	218	461	
Les Moulins	136,123	1,113	20	8	3,277	3,305	4,350	
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	36,606	-6	49	-67	695	677	737	
Lotbinière	27,990	109	6	-16	21	11	153	
Manicouagan	32,539	115	0	-13	-421	-434	-272	
Maria-Chapdelaine	25,886	112	13	-23	-160	-170	-270	
Maskinongé	23,886	5	11	-14	-56	-59	-50	
Matane	22,432	-12	3	1	34	38	82	
Matawinie	47,962	1	21	-42	544	523	317	
Mékinac	12,851	-14	3	-12	-55	-64	-20	
Memphrémagog	46,030	121	-26	-70	371	275	478	
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	12,117	46	0	-35	-163	-198	-97	
Mirabel	36,801	386	8	-7	1,269	1,270	1,327	
Montcalm	44,738	179	14	-12	981	983	1,257	
Montmagny	23,127	-16	7	-18	-87	-98	-182	
Nicolet-Yamaska	22,958	-13	8	-2	-85	-79	-90	
Nord-du-Québec	40,913	705	-7	-27	-517	-551	389	
Papineau	21,677	-26	17	-6	203	214	-113	
Pontiac	14,940	8	13	-91	115	37	-139	
Portneuf	46,929	19	-22	-55	214	137	315	
Rimouski-Neigette	53,667	54	32	-19	-15	-2	210	
Rivière-du-Loup	33,588	75	2	-11	174	165	281	
Robert-Cliche	18,948	91	3	-5	-145	-147	12	
Roussillon	163,556	997	80	-175	1,703	1,608	2,026	
Rouville	32,324	110	-5	-26	444	413	332	
Rouyn-Noranda	39,490	126	-1	-69	136	66	115	
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	38,711	286	-7	-43	-122	-172	222	
Témiscamingue	17,007	37	3	-88	-78	-163	-194	
Témiscouata	21,616	24	16	3	-185	-166	-196	
Thérèse-De Blainville	147,532	1,087	47	-31	839	855	2,508	
Vallée-de-l'Or	43,302	213	5	-43	-161	-199	413	
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	126,383	939	-22	-272	3,425	3,131	4,109	

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2007 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2006/2007.

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

	2006/2007					Total net migration
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration		
	rate per thousand					
Quebec	3.5	5.0	-2.0	0.0	2.9	
Abitibi	3.7	-0.3	-1.1	-4.6	-6.0	
Abitibi-Ouest	2.9	0.4	-0.2	-7.4	-7.2	
Acton	2.4	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.5	
Antoine-Labelle	0.3	0.3	-0.4	6.3	6.2	
Argenteuil	-0.1	0.5	-3.0	7.2	4.8	
Arthabaska	2.7	1.8	-0.7	2.4	3.6	
Asbestos	-0.9	0.3	-1.0	-7.7	-8.4	
Avignon	-1.0	0.7	-0.6	-6.6	-6.5	
Beauce-Sartigan	5.2	-0.1	-1.2	0.9	-0.4	
Beauharnois-Salaberry	0.2	0.1	-0.5	1.5	1.1	
Bécancour	1.0	-0.4	-0.3	1.4	0.8	
Bellechasse	1.4	-0.3	-0.4	-6.4	-7.2	
Bonaventure	0.4	0.0	0.9	-5.9	-5.1	
Brome-Missisquoi	0.6	-0.1	-1.6	3.7	2.0	
Champlain	3.8	6.3	-2.3	-0.3	3.7	
Charlevoix	-2.3	0.2	-0.2	-4.3	-4.3	
Charlevoix-Est	0.4	0.6	-0.4	-4.7	-4.5	
Coaticook	2.4	0.0	-0.5	-3.7	-4.3	
Communauté-Urbaine-de-l'Outaouais	6.0	3.9	0.1	-0.2	3.8	
Communauté-Urbaine-de-Montréal	3.7	15.4	-5.4	-14.7	-4.7	
Communauté-Urbaine-de-Québec	1.5	3.2	-1.6	2.2	3.8	
D'Au-tray	0.7	0.2	-0.5	11.4	11.1	
Desjardins	6.0	0.3	-0.8	5.1	4.6	
Deux-Montagnes	4.6	0.4	-0.7	12.6	12.3	
Drummond	3.8	2.7	-0.8	5.2	7.1	
Francheville	0.2	2.1	-0.7	3.6	5.1	
Joliette	0.0	1.9	-0.5	10.1	11.5	
Kamouraska	1.3	0.9	-0.7	-4.9	-4.6	
L'Amiante	-1.7	1.0	-0.5	-3.7	-3.2	
L'Assomption	3.8	0.0	-0.2	17.3	17.0	
L'Érable	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-9.4	-10.3	
L'Île-d'Orléans	0.3	-0.9	0.6	-11.9	-12.2	
L'Islet	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-10.6	-11.6	
La Côte-de-Beaupré	3.7	0.0	-0.4	16.2	15.7	
La Côte-de-Gaspé	-1.6	0.3	-1.7	-1.2	-2.6	
La Haute-Côte-Nord	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-10.7	-12.0	
La Haute-Gaspésie	-3.1	0.4	-0.1	-3.0	-2.7	
La Haute-Yamaska	5.0	3.5	-0.7	10.3	13.0	
La Jacques-Cartier	12.3	0.2	-7.9	16.2	8.5	
La Matapédia	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	-9.4	-9.7	
La Mitis	-0.6	0.3	-0.2	-1.8	-1.7	
La Nouvelle-Beauce	7.1	0.1	-1.1	2.6	1.7	
La Région-Sherbrookoise	3.7	7.2	-1.8	1.2	6.6	
La Rivière-du-Nord	3.0	1.1	-0.5	16.8	17.4	
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	7.2	-0.3	-0.5	12.3	11.5	
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	2.9	-0.3	-0.3	-4.9	-5.4	
Lajemmerais	7.6	-0.2	-0.4	1.9	1.3	
Laval	4.7	3.8	-1.0	6.8	9.6	
Le Bas-Richelieu	-1.7	0.0	-0.4	0.6	0.2	
Le Centre-de-la-Mauricie	-3.5	0.3	-0.6	0.6	0.3	
Le Domaine-du-Roy	3.3	0.2	-0.8	-4.9	-5.5	
Le Fjord-du-Saguenay	1.6	0.5	-1.3	-6.0	-6.8	
Le Granit	3.4	0.2	-1.1	-0.9	-1.8	
Le Haut-Richelieu	3.3	0.2	-0.3	8.1	8.0	
Le Haut-Saint-François	3.3	0.8	-1.4	-7.8	-8.4	
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	-1.2	-0.7	-2.5	-2.0	-5.1	
Le Haut-Saint-Maurice	3.6	0.5	-0.4	-8.0	-7.8	
Le Rocher-Percé	-4.6	-0.3	-0.1	-5.4	-5.8	
Le Val-Saint-François	2.0	-0.2	-1.3	1.8	0.3	
Les Basques	-2.1	1.0	-0.1	-10.7	-9.8	
Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	7.1	0.3	-1.3	11.1	10.2	
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	9.3	0.0	4.2	14.8	19.0	
Les Etchemins	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-6.6	-7.3	

Table 3.5-4 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2006/2007				
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.0	-0.4	-1.2	7.4	5.8
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	3.8	0.0	-1.3	18.3	17.0
Les Laurentides	1.2	0.6	-0.5	14.1	14.2
Les Maskoutains	2.7	2.7	-0.6	0.6	2.7
Les Moulins	8.3	0.1	0.1	24.5	24.7
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	-0.2	1.4	-1.8	19.2	18.7
Lotbinière	3.9	0.2	-0.6	0.8	0.4
Manicouagan	3.5	0.0	-0.4	-12.9	-13.3
Maria-Chapdelaine	4.3	0.5	-0.9	-6.1	-6.5
Maskinongé	0.2	0.5	-0.6	-2.3	-2.5
Matane	-0.5	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.7
Matawinie	0.0	0.4	-0.9	11.4	10.9
Mékinac	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	-4.3	-5.0
Memphrémagog	2.6	-0.6	-1.5	8.1	6.0
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	3.8	0.0	-2.9	-13.4	-16.3
Mirabel	10.7	0.2	-0.2	35.1	35.1
Montcalm	4.1	0.3	-0.3	22.2	22.3
Montmagny	-0.7	0.3	-0.8	-3.7	-4.2
Nicolet-Yamaska	-0.6	0.3	-0.1	-3.7	-3.4
Nord-du-Québec	17.3	-0.2	-0.7	-12.7	-13.5
Papineau	-1.2	0.8	-0.3	9.3	9.8
Pontiac	0.5	0.9	-6.1	7.7	2.5
Portneuf	0.4	-0.5	-1.2	4.6	2.9
Rimouski-Neigette	1.0	0.6	-0.4	-0.3	0.0
Rivière-du-Loup	2.2	0.1	-0.3	5.2	4.9
Robert-Cliche	4.8	0.2	-0.3	-7.7	-7.8
Roussillon	6.1	0.5	-1.1	10.5	9.9
Rouville	3.4	-0.2	-0.8	13.8	12.8
Rouyn-Noranda	3.2	0.0	-1.7	3.4	1.7
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	7.4	-0.2	-1.1	-3.2	-4.5
Témiscamingue	2.2	0.2	-5.1	-4.6	-9.5
Témiscouata	1.1	0.7	0.1	-8.5	-7.6
Thérèse-De Blainville	7.4	0.3	-0.2	5.7	5.8
Vallée-de-l'Or	4.9	0.1	-1.0	-3.7	-4.6
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	7.6	-0.2	-2.2	27.5	25.2

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2007 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2006/2007.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Ontario	12,102,045	12,262,560	12,420,289	12,565,446	12,705,328	12,803,861
Algoma	122,734	122,138	121,739	121,587	121,155	120,467
Brant	129,976	131,386	132,815	134,429	135,276	135,935
Bruce	66,869	67,177	67,382	67,069	67,107	67,001
Chatham-Kent	111,072	110,701	110,147	110,216	109,963	109,612
Cochrane	88,202	87,163	86,557	85,951	85,124	84,190
Dufferin	53,831	54,712	55,568	56,196	56,173	56,121
Durham	537,976	550,897	563,386	574,758	585,514	595,354
Elgin	85,448	86,208	87,385	88,264	89,533	90,758
Essex	396,550	400,289	403,245	404,665	404,358	403,797
Frontenac	145,784	146,974	147,404	147,068	146,577	145,483
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	160,751	161,009	161,219	161,586	162,232	162,535
Grey	93,067	93,864	94,311	94,618	94,831	94,895
Haldimand-Norfolk	110,180	110,743	111,404	111,801	112,269	112,614
Haliburton	15,847	16,087	16,116	16,160	16,168	16,144
Halton	402,633	415,417	430,085	443,732	456,784	468,980
Hamilton	514,551	517,980	519,669	520,243	520,503	519,741
Hastings	133,368	133,847	134,993	135,879	136,551	136,888
Huron	61,981	61,907	61,790	61,693	61,568	61,373
Kawartha Lakes	72,373	73,324	73,948	74,543	74,608	74,595
Kenora	66,471	66,718	66,647	66,348	65,991	65,343
Lambton	132,349	132,518	132,599	132,557	132,467	132,228
Lanark	65,746	66,386	66,907	67,332	67,465	67,480
Leeds and Grenville	100,950	101,769	102,190	102,605	102,758	102,725
Lennox and Addington	41,220	41,514	41,779	42,065	42,206	42,360
Manitoulin	13,229	13,248	13,322	13,302	13,352	13,410
Middlesex	426,142	428,856	432,205	434,696	437,014	438,438
Muskoka	55,786	56,412	56,674	56,947	57,106	57,131
Niagara	428,644	430,479	432,940	434,409	434,563	433,946
Nipissing	86,208	85,962	85,676	85,797	85,430	84,928
Northumberland	81,225	82,233	83,084	83,764	84,163	84,448
Ottawa	817,585	825,783	831,130	836,452	843,862	846,169
Oxford	103,549	104,354	104,950	105,890	106,295	106,574
Parry Sound	41,483	41,834	42,012	42,270	42,565	42,781
Peel	1,082,701	1,127,272	1,172,694	1,217,458	1,260,804	1,296,505
Perth	76,924	77,436	77,545	77,425	77,332	77,156
Peterborough	131,744	132,500	133,018	133,645	133,672	133,583
Prescott and Russell	80,544	81,807	82,763	83,524	84,282	84,671
Prince Edward	26,164	26,276	26,386	26,490	26,362	26,232
Rainy River	22,695	22,536	22,377	22,216	22,058	21,802
Renfrew	98,859	99,217	99,508	99,336	99,461	99,162
Simcoe	401,689	411,398	419,729	427,149	432,664	436,950
Stormont	115,717	116,387	116,506	116,053	115,460	114,556
Sudbury	23,537	23,255	22,955	22,578	22,470	22,320
Thunder Bay	156,043	155,646	154,918	153,782	151,950	149,745
Timiskaming	35,064	34,594	34,523	34,224	33,893	33,544
Toronto	2,617,219	2,615,086	2,618,185	2,627,827	2,646,331	2,651,717
Waterloo	464,049	470,288	478,436	485,415	491,382	496,370
Wellington	197,366	199,779	202,624	205,618	207,563	209,198
York	807,950	849,194	886,844	917,814	948,113	975,906

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Ontario	13.2	12.8	11.6	11.1	7.7
Algoma	-4.9	-3.3	-1.2	-3.6	-5.7
Brant	10.8	10.8	12.1	6.3	4.9
Bruce	4.6	3.0	-4.7	0.6	-1.6
Chatham-Kent	-3.3	-5.0	0.6	-2.3	-3.2
Cochrane	-11.8	-7.0	-7.0	-9.7	-11.0
Dufferin	16.2	15.5	11.2	-0.4	-0.9
Durham	23.7	22.4	20.0	18.5	16.7
Elgin	8.9	13.6	10.0	14.3	13.6
Essex	9.4	7.4	3.5	-0.8	-1.4
Frontenac	8.1	2.9	-2.3	-3.3	-7.5
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	1.6	1.3	2.3	4.0	1.9
Grey	8.5	4.8	3.2	2.2	0.7
Haldimand-Norfolk	5.1	6.0	3.6	4.2	3.1
Haliburton	15.0	1.8	2.7	0.5	-1.5
Halton	31.3	34.7	31.2	29.0	26.3
Hamilton	6.6	3.3	1.1	0.5	-1.5
Hastings	3.6	8.5	6.5	4.9	2.5
Huron	-1.2	-1.9	-1.6	-2.0	-3.2
Kawartha Lakes	13.1	8.5	8.0	0.9	-0.2
Kenora	3.7	-1.1	-4.5	-5.4	-9.9
Lambton	1.3	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-1.8
Lanark	9.7	7.8	6.3	2.0	0.2
Leeds and Grenville	8.1	4.1	4.1	1.5	-0.3
Lennox and Addington	7.1	6.4	6.8	3.3	3.6
Manitoulin	1.4	5.6	-1.5	3.8	4.3
Middlesex	6.3	7.8	5.7	5.3	3.3
Muskoka	11.2	4.6	4.8	2.8	0.4
Niagara	4.3	5.7	3.4	0.4	-1.4
Nipissing	-2.9	-3.3	1.4	-4.3	-5.9
Northumberland	12.3	10.3	8.2	4.8	3.4
Ottawa	10.0	6.5	6.4	8.8	2.7
Oxford	7.7	5.7	8.9	3.8	2.6
Parry Sound	8.4	4.2	6.1	7.0	5.1
Peel	40.3	39.5	37.5	35.0	27.9
Perth	6.6	1.4	-1.5	-1.2	-2.3
Peterborough	5.7	3.9	4.7	0.2	-0.7
Prescott and Russell	15.6	11.6	9.2	9.0	4.6
Prince Edward	4.3	4.2	3.9	-4.8	-4.9
Rainy River	-7.0	-7.1	-7.2	-7.1	-11.7
Renfrew	3.6	2.9	-1.7	1.3	-3.0
Simcoe	23.9	20.0	17.5	12.8	9.9
Stormont	5.8	1.0	-3.9	-5.1	-7.9
Sudbury	-12.1	-13.0	-16.6	-4.8	-6.7
Thunder Bay	-2.5	-4.7	-7.4	-12.0	-14.6
Timiskaming	-13.5	-2.1	-8.7	-9.7	-10.4
Toronto	-0.8	1.2	3.7	7.0	2.0
Waterloo	13.4	17.2	14.5	12.2	10.1
Wellington	12.2	14.1	14.7	9.4	7.8
York	49.8	43.4	34.3	32.5	28.9

Table 3.6-3
Ontario census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	number		
Ontario	12,803,861	44,404	90,325	-36,196	0	54,129	98,533	
Algoma	120,467	-276	45	-388	-69	-412	-688	
Brant	135,935	157	145	-284	641	502	659	
Bruce	67,001	-110	18	-166	152	4	-106	
Chatham-Kent	109,612	-13	152	-284	-206	-338	-351	
Cochrane	84,190	34	-31	-337	-600	-968	-934	
Dufferin	56,121	174	10	-212	-24	-226	-52	
Durham	595,354	2,824	925	-1,305	7,396	7,016	9,840	
Elgin	90,758	163	171	-169	1,060	1,062	1,225	
Essex	403,797	1,326	775	-1,411	-1,251	-1,887	-561	
Frontenac	145,483	60	-24	-731	-399	-1,154	-1,094	
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	162,535	-138	-22	-371	834	441	303	
Grey	94,895	-205	22	-221	468	269	64	
Haldimand-Norfolk	112,614	-84	73	-220	576	429	345	
Haliburton	16,144	-122	7	-63	154	98	-24	
Halton	468,980	2,834	824	-997	9,535	9,362	12,196	
Hamilton	519,741	805	1,762	-1,514	-1,815	-1,567	-762	
Hastings	136,888	-77	76	-368	706	414	337	
Huron	61,373	-46	11	-124	-36	-149	-195	
Kawartha Lakes	74,595	-254	24	-182	399	241	-13	
Kenora	65,343	393	-29	-732	-280	-1,041	-648	
Lambton	132,228	-110	9	-284	146	-129	-239	
Lanark	67,480	-142	-8	-155	320	157	15	
Leeds and Grenville	102,725	-142	-9	-224	342	109	-33	
Lennox and Addington	42,360	-74	3	-48	273	228	154	
Manitoulin	13,410	-21	-5	-29	113	79	58	
Middlesex	438,438	1,051	1,261	-1,308	420	373	1,424	
Muskoka	57,131	-127	28	-192	316	152	25	
Niagara	433,946	-264	318	-1,030	359	-353	-617	
Nipissing	84,928	-202	-32	-292	24	-300	-502	
Northumberland	84,448	-250	-11	-191	737	535	285	
Ottawa	846,169	3,568	1,903	-4,554	1,390	-1,261	2,307	
Oxford	106,574	155	39	-232	317	124	279	
Parry Sound	42,781	-116	2	-118	448	332	216	
Peel	1,296,505	11,331	23,410	-2,826	3,786	24,370	35,701	
Perth	77,156	151	44	-196	-175	-327	-176	
Peterborough	133,583	-280	30	-335	496	191	-89	
Prescott and Russell	84,671	257	7	-141	266	132	389	
Prince Edward	26,232	-145	6	-47	56	15	-130	
Rainy River	21,802	41	2	-232	-67	-297	-256	
Renfrew	99,162	-103	22	-489	271	-196	-299	
Simcoe	436,950	1,118	335	-1,409	4,242	3,168	4,286	
Stormont	114,556	-154	-1	-309	-440	-750	-904	
Sudbury	22,320	-42	-8	-102	2	-108	-150	
Thunder Bay	149,745	-76	20	-1,646	-503	-2,129	-2,205	
Timiskaming	33,544	-163	-19	-117	-50	-186	-349	
Toronto	2,651,717	11,834	48,825	-6,464	-48,809	-6,448	5,386	
Waterloo	496,370	2,657	2,054	-1,154	1,431	2,331	4,988	
Wellington	209,198	856	580	-579	778	779	1,635	
York	975,906	6,351	6,586	-1,414	16,270	21,442	27,793	

Table 3.6-4
Ontario census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2006/2007				
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Ontario	3.5	7.1	-2.8	0.0	4.2
Algoma	-2.3	0.4	-3.2	-0.6	-3.4
Brant	1.2	1.1	-2.1	4.7	3.7
Bruce	-1.6	0.3	-2.5	2.3	0.1
Chatham-Kent	-0.1	1.4	-2.6	-1.9	-3.1
Cochrane	0.4	-0.4	-4.0	-7.1	-11.4
Dufferin	3.1	0.2	-3.8	-0.4	-4.0
Durham	4.8	1.6	-2.2	12.5	11.9
Elgin	1.8	1.9	-1.9	11.8	11.8
Essex	3.3	1.9	-3.5	-3.1	-4.7
Frontenac	0.4	-0.2	-5.0	-2.7	-7.9
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	-0.8	-0.1	-2.3	5.1	2.7
Grey	-2.2	0.2	-2.3	4.9	2.8
Haldimand-Norfolk	-0.7	0.6	-2.0	5.1	3.8
Haliburton	-7.6	0.4	-3.9	9.5	6.1
Halton	6.1	1.8	-2.2	20.6	20.2
Hamilton	1.5	3.4	-2.9	-3.5	-3.0
Hastings	-0.6	0.6	-2.7	5.2	3.0
Huron	-0.7	0.2	-2.0	-0.6	-2.4
Kawartha Lakes	-3.4	0.3	-2.4	5.3	3.2
Kenora	6.0	-0.4	-11.1	-4.3	-15.9
Lambton	-0.8	0.1	-2.1	1.1	-1.0
Lanark	-2.1	-0.1	-2.3	4.7	2.3
Leeds and Grenville	-1.4	-0.1	-2.2	3.3	1.1
Lennox and Addington	-1.8	0.1	-1.1	6.5	5.4
Manitoulin	-1.6	-0.4	-2.2	8.4	5.9
Middlesex	2.4	2.9	-3.0	1.0	0.9
Muskoka	-2.2	0.5	-3.4	5.5	2.7
Niagara	-0.6	0.7	-2.4	0.8	-0.8
Nipissing	-2.4	-0.4	-3.4	0.3	-3.5
Northumberland	-3.0	-0.1	-2.3	8.7	6.3
Ottawa	4.2	2.3	-5.4	1.6	-1.5
Oxford	1.5	0.4	-2.2	3.0	1.2
Parry Sound	-2.7	0.0	-2.8	10.5	7.8
Peel	8.9	18.3	-2.2	3.0	19.1
Perth	2.0	0.6	-2.5	-2.3	-4.2
Peterborough	-2.1	0.2	-2.5	3.7	1.4
Prescott and Russell	3.0	0.1	-1.7	3.1	1.6
Prince Edward	-5.5	0.2	-1.8	2.1	0.6
Rainy River	1.9	0.1	-10.6	-3.1	-13.5
Renfrew	-1.0	0.2	-4.9	2.7	-2.0
Simcoe	2.6	0.8	-3.2	9.8	7.3
Stormont	-1.3	0.0	-2.7	-3.8	-6.5
Sudbury	-1.9	-0.4	-4.6	0.1	-4.8
Thunder Bay	-0.5	0.1	-10.9	-3.3	-14.1
Timiskaming	-4.8	-0.6	-3.5	-1.5	-5.5
Toronto	4.5	18.4	-2.4	-18.4	-2.4
Waterloo	5.4	4.2	-2.3	2.9	4.7
Wellington	4.1	2.8	-2.8	3.7	3.7
York	6.6	6.8	-1.5	16.9	22.3

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Manitoba	1,155,584	1,161,896	1,170,555	1,174,150	1,178,492	1,186,679
Division 1	17,017	17,204	17,314	17,310	17,228	17,190
Division 2	53,453	54,547	56,118	57,785	59,412	61,537
Division 3	44,026	44,778	45,650	46,559	47,612	48,759
Division 4	10,077	9,904	9,837	9,769	9,618	9,435
Division 5	13,957	13,863	13,695	13,544	13,381	13,230
Division 6	10,291	10,196	10,107	10,002	9,893	9,774
Division 7	58,635	59,014	59,677	60,167	60,066	60,404
Division 8	14,991	14,902	14,776	14,679	14,646	14,657
Division 9	24,058	24,259	24,744	24,246	24,069	24,000
Division 10	9,856	10,093	10,298	10,489	10,616	10,738
Division 11	641,792	644,941	649,101	649,984	652,061	656,243
Division 12	19,895	20,154	20,396	20,427	20,598	20,700
Division 13	43,738	44,093	44,783	45,340	45,538	45,887
Division 14	18,072	18,200	18,452	18,633	18,725	18,884
Division 15	22,389	22,323	22,239	22,071	21,847	21,696
Division 16	10,533	10,498	10,344	10,090	10,001	9,897
Division 17	23,260	23,022	22,873	22,751	22,523	22,340
Division 18	23,273	23,582	23,452	23,554	23,450	23,417
Division 19	16,410	16,668	16,671	16,694	16,929	17,185
Division 20	11,233	10,932	10,897	10,756	10,636	10,537
Division 21	23,043	23,060	22,847	22,496	22,302	22,145
Division 22	36,547	37,043	37,692	38,180	38,661	39,245
Division 23	9,038	8,620	8,592	8,624	8,680	8,779

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	5.4	7.4	3.1	3.7	6.9
Division 1	10.9	6.4	-0.2	-4.7	-2.2
Division 2	20.3	28.4	29.3	27.8	35.1
Division 3	16.9	19.3	19.7	22.4	23.8
Division 4	-17.3	-6.8	-6.9	-15.6	-19.2
Division 5	-6.8	-12.2	-11.1	-12.1	-11.3
Division 6	-9.3	-8.8	-10.4	-11.0	-12.1
Division 7	6.4	11.2	8.2	-1.7	5.6
Division 8	-6.0	-8.5	-6.6	-2.3	0.8
Division 9	8.3	19.8	-20.3	-7.3	-2.9
Division 10	23.8	20.1	18.4	12.0	11.4
Division 11	4.9	6.4	1.4	3.2	6.4
Division 12	12.9	11.9	1.5	8.3	4.9
Division 13	8.1	15.5	12.4	4.4	7.6
Division 14	7.1	13.8	9.8	4.9	8.5
Division 15	-3.0	-3.8	-7.6	-10.2	-6.9
Division 16	-3.3	-14.8	-24.9	-8.9	-10.5
Division 17	-10.3	-6.5	-5.3	-10.1	-8.2
Division 18	13.2	-5.5	4.3	-4.4	-1.4
Division 19	15.6	0.2	1.4	14.0	15.0
Division 20	-27.2	-3.2	-13.0	-11.2	-9.4
Division 21	0.7	-9.3	-15.5	-8.7	-7.1
Division 22	13.5	17.4	12.9	12.5	15.0
Division 23	-47.3	-3.3	3.7	6.5	11.3

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

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	number		
Manitoba	1,186,679	3,894	10,145	-5,852	0	4,293	8,187	
Division 1	17,190	28	33	-79	-20	-66	-38	
Division 2	61,537	530	1,225	-147	517	1,595	2,125	
Division 3	48,759	355	989	-205	8	792	1,147	
Division 4	9,435	-21	20	-50	-132	-162	-183	
Division 5	13,230	-51	-4	-34	-62	-100	-151	
Division 6	9,774	-17	36	-75	-63	-102	-119	
Division 7	60,404	130	192	-252	268	208	338	
Division 8	14,657	58	41	-53	-35	-47	11	
Division 9	24,000	26	21	-94	-22	-95	-69	
Division 10	10,738	83	-3	-50	92	39	122	
Division 11	656,243	1,435	7,178	-3,772	-659	2,747	4,182	
Division 12	20,700	18	39	-60	105	84	102	
Division 13	45,887	8	20	-82	403	341	349	
Division 14	18,884	56	43	-51	111	103	159	
Division 15	21,696	-72	46	-126	1	-79	-151	
Division 16	9,897	-12	15	-24	-83	-92	-104	
Division 17	22,340	-48	33	-88	-80	-135	-183	
Division 18	23,417	34	150	-83	-134	-67	-33	
Division 19	17,185	215	6	-12	47	41	256	
Division 20	10,537	-27	21	-115	22	-72	-99	
Division 21	22,145	175	8	-317	-23	-332	-157	
Division 22	39,245	822	32	-50	-220	-238	584	
Division 23	8,779	169	4	-33	-41	-70	99	

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

	2006/2007				
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	3.3	8.6	-4.9	0.0	3.6
Division 1	1.6	1.9	-4.6	-1.2	-3.8
Division 2	8.8	20.3	-2.4	8.5	26.4
Division 3	7.4	20.5	-4.3	0.2	16.4
Division 4	-2.2	2.1	-5.2	-13.9	-17.0
Division 5	-3.8	-0.3	-2.6	-4.7	-7.5
Division 6	-1.7	3.7	-7.6	-6.4	-10.4
Division 7	2.2	3.2	-4.2	4.4	3.5
Division 8	4.0	2.8	-3.6	-2.4	-3.2
Division 9	1.1	0.9	-3.9	-0.9	-4.0
Division 10	7.8	-0.3	-4.7	8.6	3.7
Division 11	2.2	11.0	-5.8	-1.0	4.2
Division 12	0.9	1.9	-2.9	5.1	4.1
Division 13	0.2	0.4	-1.8	8.8	7.5
Division 14	3.0	2.3	-2.7	5.9	5.5
Division 15	-3.3	2.1	-5.8	0.0	-3.6
Division 16	-1.2	1.5	-2.4	-8.3	-9.2
Division 17	-2.1	1.5	-3.9	-3.6	-6.0
Division 18	1.5	6.4	-3.5	-5.7	-2.9
Division 19	12.6	0.4	-0.7	2.8	2.4
Division 20	-2.6	2.0	-10.9	2.1	-6.8
Division 21	7.9	0.4	-14.3	-1.0	-14.9
Division 22	21.1	0.8	-1.3	-5.6	-6.1
Division 23	19.4	0.5	-3.8	-4.7	-8.0

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Saskatchewan	995,886	994,732	994,898	990,044	987,520	996,869
Division 1	30,477	30,256	29,843	29,599	29,521	29,626
Division 2	21,767	21,506	21,148	20,807	20,501	20,368
Division 3	14,864	14,487	14,208	13,840	13,520	13,372
Division 4	11,747	11,660	11,460	11,395	11,180	11,118
Division 5	32,672	32,320	31,842	31,370	30,888	30,806
Division 6	223,372	224,267	225,100	225,013	225,424	228,267
Division 7	47,559	47,656	47,588	46,878	46,280	46,430
Division 8	30,796	30,579	30,463	30,066	29,790	29,980
Division 9	37,296	36,826	36,601	35,978	35,681	35,778
Division 10	19,493	19,120	18,871	18,477	18,124	17,920
Division 11	243,669	244,439	246,036	246,607	248,170	252,789
Division 12	23,816	23,597	23,441	22,890	22,756	22,770
Division 13	24,164	23,623	23,503	23,257	22,982	23,105
Division 14	39,644	39,278	38,822	38,237	37,445	37,013
Division 15	82,306	82,317	82,567	82,289	81,788	82,081
Division 16	38,436	38,349	38,154	37,876	37,627	37,767
Division 17	40,724	41,027	41,391	41,441	41,400	42,512
Division 18	33,084	33,425	33,860	34,024	34,443	35,167

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Saskatchewan	-1.2	0.2	-4.9	-2.6	9.4
Division 1	-7.3	-13.7	-8.2	-2.6	3.6
Division 2	-12.1	-16.8	-16.3	-14.8	-6.5
Division 3	-25.7	-19.4	-26.2	-23.4	-11.0
Division 4	-7.4	-17.3	-5.7	-19.0	-5.6
Division 5	-10.8	-14.9	-14.9	-15.5	-2.7
Division 6	4.0	3.7	-0.4	1.8	12.5
Division 7	2.0	-1.4	-15.0	-12.8	3.2
Division 8	-7.1	-3.8	-13.1	-9.2	6.4
Division 9	-12.7	-6.1	-17.2	-8.3	2.7
Division 10	-19.3	-13.1	-21.1	-19.3	-11.3
Division 11	3.2	6.5	2.3	6.3	18.4
Division 12	-9.2	-6.6	-23.8	-5.9	0.6
Division 13	-22.6	-5.1	-10.5	-11.9	5.3
Division 14	-9.3	-11.7	-15.2	-20.9	-11.6
Division 15	0.1	3.0	-3.4	-6.1	3.6
Division 16	-2.3	-5.1	-7.3	-6.6	3.7
Division 17	7.4	8.8	1.2	-1.0	26.5
Division 18	10.3	12.9	4.8	12.2	20.8

Table 3.8-3
Saskatchewan census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
	number							
Saskatchewan	996,869	2,839	2,511	3,999	0	6,510	9,349	
Division 1	29,626	46	23	96	-60	59	105	
Division 2	20,368	-77	-3	71	-124	-56	-133	
Division 3	13,372	-42	7	43	-156	-106	-148	
Division 4	11,118	-24	9	-4	-43	-38	-62	
Division 5	30,806	-149	22	294	-249	67	-82	
Division 6	228,267	710	870	410	853	2,133	2,843	
Division 7	46,430	-98	110	285	-147	248	150	
Division 8	29,980	-3	23	79	91	193	190	
Division 9	35,778	-135	42	251	-61	232	97	
Division 10	17,920	-44	26	85	-271	-160	-204	
Division 11	252,789	1,050	1,164	1,097	1,308	3,569	4,619	
Division 12	22,770	2	17	-47	42	12	14	
Division 13	23,105	29	5	112	-23	94	123	
Division 14	37,013	-44	44	94	-526	-388	-432	
Division 15	82,081	215	81	179	-182	78	293	
Division 16	37,767	169	68	166	-263	-29	140	
Division 17	42,512	526	-3	458	131	586	1,112	
Division 18	35,167	708	6	330	-320	16	724	

Table 3.8-4
Saskatchewan census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2006/2007				
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Saskatchewan	2.9	2.3	4.0	0.0	6.6
Division 1	1.6	0.7	3.2	-2.0	2.0
Division 2	-3.8	-0.2	3.5	-6.1	-2.7
Division 3	-3.1	0.4	3.2	-11.6	-7.9
Division 4	-2.2	0.7	-0.4	-3.9	-3.4
Division 5	-4.8	0.6	9.5	-8.1	2.2
Division 6	3.1	3.6	1.8	3.8	9.4
Division 7	-2.1	2.2	6.1	-3.2	5.4
Division 8	-0.1	0.7	2.6	3.0	6.5
Division 9	-3.8	1.1	7.0	-1.7	6.5
Division 10	-2.4	1.4	4.7	-15.0	-8.9
Division 11	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.2	14.2
Division 12	0.1	0.7	-2.1	1.8	0.5
Division 13	1.3	0.2	4.9	-1.0	4.1
Division 14	-1.2	1.1	2.5	-14.1	-10.4
Division 15	2.6	0.9	2.2	-2.2	1.0
Division 16	4.5	1.7	4.4	-7.0	-0.8
Division 17	12.5	-0.1	10.9	3.1	14.0
Division 18	20.3	0.1	9.5	-9.2	0.5

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Alberta	3,116,332	3,161,371	3,208,173	3,280,728	3,370,600	3,473,984
Division 1	70,074	70,938	72,313	73,999	75,783	78,167
Division 2	139,041	140,505	142,070	144,161	147,267	150,941
Division 3	38,183	38,161	37,870	38,012	38,388	38,793
Division 4	11,409	11,115	11,046	10,912	10,853	10,789
Division 5	49,373	49,788	49,991	50,627	51,828	53,059
Division 6	1,076,036	1,096,452	1,118,834	1,152,002	1,187,620	1,230,043
Division 7	41,032	40,784	40,718	40,998	41,249	41,802
Division 8	160,251	163,383	166,817	172,115	177,999	184,725
Division 9	20,290	20,455	20,589	20,776	21,321	21,913
Division 10	86,363	87,458	88,073	89,105	90,639	92,646
Division 11	1,020,329	1,032,913	1,045,664	1,066,937	1,096,153	1,127,302
Division 12	63,215	63,755	63,988	64,785	65,598	66,935
Division 13	66,130	66,835	66,742	67,185	68,303	69,377
Division 14	27,530	27,462	27,543	27,856	28,320	28,813
Division 15	35,075	35,215	35,233	35,190	35,598	36,303
Division 16	47,027	49,527	51,571	53,079	55,274	57,885
Division 17	59,765	60,045	60,420	60,588	61,221	61,962
Division 18	14,652	14,532	14,392	14,495	14,976	15,439
Division 19	90,557	92,048	94,299	97,906	102,210	107,090

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Alberta	14.3	14.7	22.4	27.0	30.2
Division 1	12.3	19.2	23.0	23.8	31.0
Division 2	10.5	11.1	14.6	21.3	24.6
Division 3	-0.6	-7.7	3.7	9.8	10.5
Division 4	-26.1	-6.2	-12.2	-5.4	-5.9
Division 5	8.4	4.1	12.6	23.4	23.5
Division 6	18.8	20.2	29.2	30.4	35.1
Division 7	-6.1	-1.6	6.9	6.1	13.3
Division 8	19.4	20.8	31.3	33.6	37.1
Division 9	8.1	6.5	9.0	25.9	27.4
Division 10	12.6	7.0	11.6	17.1	21.9
Division 11	12.3	12.3	20.1	27.0	28.0
Division 12	8.5	3.6	12.4	12.5	20.2
Division 13	10.6	-1.4	6.6	16.5	15.6
Division 14	-2.5	2.9	11.3	16.5	17.3
Division 15	4.0	0.5	-1.2	11.5	19.6
Division 16	51.8	40.4	28.8	40.5	46.1
Division 17	4.7	6.2	2.8	10.4	12.0
Division 18	-8.2	-9.7	7.1	32.6	30.4
Division 19	16.3	24.2	37.5	43.0	46.6

Table 3.9-3
Alberta census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration		
	number							
Alberta	3,473,984	24,080	28,135	51,169	0	79,304	103,384	
Division 1	78,167	290	407	1,738	-51	2,094	2,384	
Division 2	150,941	1,061	1,004	2,237	-628	2,613	3,674	
Division 3	38,793	117	64	169	55	288	405	
Division 4	10,789	7	16	73	-160	-71	-64	
Division 5	53,059	225	157	357	492	1,006	1,231	
Division 6	1,230,043	9,918	14,955	17,734	-184	32,505	42,423	
Division 7	41,802	69	40	675	-231	484	553	
Division 8	184,725	1,196	497	3,644	1,389	5,530	6,726	
Division 9	21,913	160	59	199	174	432	592	
Division 10	92,646	138	285	1,591	-7	1,869	2,007	
Division 11	1,127,302	6,779	8,979	12,796	2,595	24,370	31,149	
Division 12	66,935	518	36	869	-86	819	1,337	
Division 13	69,377	230	76	623	145	844	1,074	
Division 14	28,813	219	54	435	-215	274	493	
Division 15	36,303	200	583	272	-350	505	705	
Division 16	57,885	745	451	3,408	-1,993	1,866	2,611	
Division 17	61,962	1,028	230	576	-1,093	-287	741	
Division 18	15,439	157	26	330	-50	306	463	
Division 19	107,090	1,023	216	3,443	198	3,857	4,880	

Table 3.9-4
Alberta census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2006/2007				
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Alberta	7.0	8.2	15.0	0.0	23.2
Division 1	3.8	5.3	22.6	-0.7	27.2
Division 2	7.1	6.7	15.0	-4.2	17.5
Division 3	3.0	1.7	4.4	1.4	7.5
Division 4	0.6	1.5	6.7	-14.8	-6.6
Division 5	4.3	3.0	6.8	9.4	19.2
Division 6	8.2	12.4	14.7	-0.2	26.9
Division 7	1.7	1.0	16.3	-5.6	11.7
Division 8	6.6	2.7	20.1	7.7	30.5
Division 9	7.4	2.7	9.2	8.0	20.0
Division 10	1.5	3.1	17.4	-0.1	20.4
Division 11	6.1	8.1	11.5	2.3	21.9
Division 12	7.8	0.5	13.1	-1.3	12.4
Division 13	3.3	1.1	9.0	2.1	12.3
Division 14	7.7	1.9	15.2	-7.5	9.6
Division 15	5.6	16.2	7.6	-9.7	14.0
Division 16	13.2	8.0	60.2	-35.2	33.0
Division 17	16.7	3.7	9.4	-17.7	-4.7
Division 18	10.3	1.7	21.7	-3.3	20.1
Division 19	9.8	2.1	32.9	1.9	36.9

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
British Columbia	4,115,413	4,155,370	4,203,807	4,260,246	4,320,255	4,380,256
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,315	31,385	31,443	31,715	31,760	31,845
Bulkley-Nechako	41,849	41,503	41,512	41,084	41,037	40,607
Capital	341,417	343,246	345,031	347,633	349,685	353,278
Cariboo	67,358	66,633	66,232	66,215	66,503	66,741
Central Coast	3,904	3,753	3,786	3,791	3,775	3,710
Central Kootenay	58,617	58,145	57,992	57,877	57,834	59,038
Central Okanagan	156,051	158,856	161,790	164,484	168,179	175,010
Columbia-Shuswap	50,221	50,428	50,494	50,936	51,497	52,547
Comox-Strathcona	99,882	100,564	101,987	103,315	104,348	106,429
Cowichan Valley	75,393	76,368	77,514	78,431	79,353	80,553
East Kootenay	58,352	58,022	57,640	57,441	57,505	58,102
Fraser-Fort George	97,836	96,461	96,083	96,381	96,869	97,533
Fraser Valley	250,318	253,400	258,071	261,899	265,965	270,713
Greater Vancouver	2,111,305	2,142,513	2,175,232	2,215,159	2,257,272	2,285,893
Kitimat-Stikine	41,461	40,758	40,166	39,562	39,113	38,779
Kootenay Boundary	32,609	32,264	31,935	32,081	32,154	32,770
Mount Waddington	13,272	12,879	12,691	12,584	12,353	12,300
Nanaimo	134,148	136,277	139,164	141,649	143,582	145,676
North Okanagan	76,789	77,694	78,690	80,054	80,647	82,527
Northern Rockies	6,011	6,136	6,300	6,311	6,262	6,130
Okanagan-Similkameen	80,322	80,792	81,545	81,873	81,949	83,229
Peace River	57,542	57,927	58,322	58,718	59,879	61,063
Powell River	20,300	20,140	20,090	20,153	20,278	20,455
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	22,071	21,567	21,174	20,866	20,565	20,371
Squamish-Lillooet	34,839	35,050	35,296	35,170	35,354	35,925
Stikine	1,407	1,342	1,322	1,299	1,298	1,262
Sunshine Coast	27,087	27,401	27,838	28,220	28,477	29,180
Thompson-Nicola	123,737	123,866	124,467	125,345	126,762	128,590

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2007 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2006/2007.

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
British Columbia	9.7	11.6	13.3	14.0	13.8
Alberni-Clayoquot	2.2	1.8	8.6	1.4	2.7
Bulkley-Nechako	-8.3	0.2	-10.4	-1.1	-10.5
Capital	5.3	5.2	7.5	5.9	10.2
Cariboo	-10.8	-6.0	-0.3	4.3	3.6
Central Coast	-39.4	8.8	1.3	-4.2	-17.4
Central Kootenay	-8.1	-2.6	-2.0	-0.7	20.6
Central Okanagan	17.8	18.3	16.5	22.2	39.8
Columbia-Shuswap	4.1	1.3	8.7	11.0	20.2
Comox-Strathcona	6.8	14.1	12.9	9.9	19.7
Cowichan Valley	12.8	14.9	11.8	11.7	15.0
East Kootenay	-5.7	-6.6	-3.5	1.1	10.3
Fraser-Fort George	-14.2	-3.9	3.1	5.1	6.8
Fraser Valley	12.2	18.3	14.7	15.4	17.7
Greater Vancouver	14.7	15.2	18.2	18.8	12.6
Kitimat-Stikine	-17.1	-14.6	-15.2	-11.4	-8.6
Kootenay Boundary	-10.6	-10.2	4.6	2.3	19.0
Mount Waddington	-30.1	-14.7	-8.5	-18.5	-4.3
Nanaimo	15.7	21.0	17.7	13.6	14.5
North Okanagan	11.7	12.7	17.2	7.4	23.0
Northern Rockies	20.6	26.4	1.7	-7.8	-21.3
Okanagan-Similkameen	5.8	9.3	4.0	0.9	15.5
Peace River	6.7	6.8	6.8	19.6	19.6
Powell River	-7.9	-2.5	3.1	6.2	8.7
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	-23.1	-18.4	-14.7	-14.5	-9.5
Squamish-Lillooet	6.0	7.0	-3.6	5.2	16.0
Stikine	-47.3	-15.0	-17.6	-0.8	-28.1
Sunshine Coast	11.5	15.8	13.6	9.1	24.4
Thompson-Nicola	1.0	4.8	7.0	11.2	14.3

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2007 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2006/2007.

**Table 3.10-3
British Columbia census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June**

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	number		
British Columbia	4,380,256	11,545	37,810	10,646	0	48,456	60,001	
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,845	69	24	77	-83	18	85	
Bulkley-Nechako	40,607	352	19	-176	-300	-457	-430	
Capital	353,278	-385	1,009	2,320	208	3,537	3,593	
Cariboo	66,741	159	53	-181	107	-21	238	
Central Coast	3,710	43	-4	0	-48	-52	-65	
Central Kootenay	59,038	-39	27	142	-236	-67	1,204	
Central Okanagan	175,010	-6	371	1,718	1,810	3,899	6,831	
Columbia-Shuswap	52,547	6	40	227	347	614	1,050	
Comox-Strathcona	106,429	90	66	786	396	1,248	2,081	
Cowichan Valley	80,553	10	81	499	510	1,090	1,200	
East Kootenay	58,102	73	22	-177	-17	-172	597	
Fraser-Fort George	97,533	586	87	-460	0	-373	664	
Fraser Valley	270,713	1,276	1,442	179	1,109	2,730	4,748	
Greater Vancouver	2,285,893	8,855	33,489	3,620	-5,616	31,493	28,621	
Kitimat-Stikine	38,779	235	21	-270	-462	-711	-334	
Kootenay Boundary	32,770	-102	5	23	101	129	616	
Mount Waddington	12,300	80	2	-34	-291	-323	-53	
Nanaimo	145,676	-248	319	1,516	978	2,813	2,094	
North Okanagan	82,527	-19	68	442	215	725	1,880	
Northern Rockies	6,130	100	6	-32	-124	-150	-132	
Okanagan-Similkameen	83,229	-517	114	498	309	921	1,280	
Peace River	61,063	535	90	-275	546	361	1,184	
Powell River	20,455	-61	18	56	119	193	177	
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	20,371	91	36	-110	-367	-441	-194	
Squamish-Lillooet	35,925	307	171	340	-596	-85	571	
Stikine	1,262	6	0	-27	35	8	-36	
Sunshine Coast	29,180	-50	58	182	101	341	703	
Thompson-Nicola	128,590	99	176	-237	1,249	1,188	1,828	

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2007 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2006/2007.

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

	2006/2007					Total net migration
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration		
	rate per thousand					
British Columbia	2.7	8.7	2.4	0.0		11.1
Alberni-Clayoquot	2.2	0.8	2.4	-2.6		0.6
Bulkley-Nechako	8.6	0.5	-4.3	-7.3		-11.2
Capital	-1.1	2.9	6.6	0.6		10.1
Cariboo	2.4	0.8	-2.7	1.6		-0.3
Central Coast	11.5	-1.1	0.0	-12.8		-13.9
Central Kootenay	-0.7	0.5	2.4	-4.0		-1.1
Central Okanagan	0.0	2.2	10.0	10.5		22.7
Columbia-Shuswap	0.1	0.8	4.4	6.7		11.8
Comox-Strathcona	0.9	0.6	7.5	3.8		11.8
Cowichan Valley	0.1	1.0	6.2	6.4		13.6
East Kootenay	1.3	0.4	-3.1	-0.3		-3.0
Fraser-Fort George	6.0	0.9	-4.7	0.0		-3.8
Fraser Valley	4.8	5.4	0.7	4.1		10.2
Greater Vancouver	3.9	14.7	1.6	-2.5		13.9
Kitimat-Stikine	6.0	0.5	-6.9	-11.9		-18.3
Kootenay Boundary	-3.1	0.2	0.7	3.1		4.0
Mount Waddington	6.5	0.2	-2.8	-23.6		-26.2
Nanaimo	-1.7	2.2	10.5	6.8		19.4
North Okanagan	-0.2	0.8	5.4	2.6		8.9
Northern Rockies	16.1	1.0	-5.2	-20.0		-24.2
Okanagan-Similkameen	-6.3	1.4	6.0	3.7		11.2
Peace River	8.8	1.5	-4.5	9.0		6.0
Powell River	-3.0	0.9	2.7	5.8		9.5
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	4.4	1.8	-5.4	-17.9		-21.5
Squamish-Lillooet	8.6	4.8	9.5	-16.7		-2.4
Stikine	4.7	0.0	-21.1	27.3		6.2
Sunshine Coast	-1.7	2.0	6.3	3.5		11.8
Thompson-Nicola	0.8	1.4	-1.9	9.8		9.3

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2007 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2006/2007.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Yukon Territory	30,137	30,574	30,875	31,051	31,211	30,989
Yukon	30,137	30,574	30,875	31,051	31,211	30,989

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

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Yukon Territory	14.4	9.8	5.7	5.1	-7.1
Yukon	14.4	9.8	5.7	5.1	-7.1

Table 3.11-3
Yukon Territory census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Yukon Territory	30,989	129	19	-370	0	-351	-222	
Yukon	30,989	129	19	-370	0	-351	-222	

Table 3.11-4
Yukon Territory census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2006/2007					Total net migration
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration		
	rate per thousand					
Yukon Territory	4.1	0.6	-11.9	0.0	-11.3	
Yukon	4.1	0.6	-11.9	0.0	-11.3	

Table 3.12-1
Northwest Territories census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Northwest Territories	41,489	42,231	42,822	42,724	42,401	42,637
Fort Smith	32,015	32,755	33,172	33,033	32,793	32,972
Inuvik	9,474	9,476	9,650	9,691	9,608	9,665

Table 3.12-2
Northwest Territories census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Northwest Territories	17.7	13.9	-2.3	-7.6	5.6
Fort Smith	22.9	12.7	-4.2	-7.3	5.4
Inuvik	0.2	18.2	4.2	-8.6	5.9

Table 3.12-3
Northwest Territories census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Northwest Territories	42,637	515	67	-346	0	-279	236	
Fort Smith	32,972	396	62	-337	58	-217	179	
Inuvik	9,665	119	5	-9	-58	-62	57	

Table 3.12-4
Northwest Territories census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2006/2007				
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Northwest Territories	12.1	1.6	-8.1	0.0	-6.6
Fort Smith	12.0	1.9	-10.2	1.8	-6.6
Inuvik	12.3	0.5	-0.9	-6.0	-6.4

Table 3.13-1
Nunavut census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Nunavut	28,739	29,165	29,631	30,013	30,400	31,113
Baffin	15,491	15,626	15,888	16,082	16,257	16,650
Keewatin	8,047	8,185	8,368	8,495	8,663	8,889
Kitikmeot Region	5,201	5,354	5,375	5,436	5,480	5,574

Table 3.13-2
Nunavut census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	rate per thousand				
Nunavut	14.7	15.9	12.8	12.8	23.2
Baffin	8.7	16.6	12.1	10.8	23.9
Keewatin	17.0	22.1	15.1	19.6	25.8
Kitikmeot Region	29.0	3.9	11.3	8.1	17.0

Table 3.13-3
Nunavut census divisions — Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June

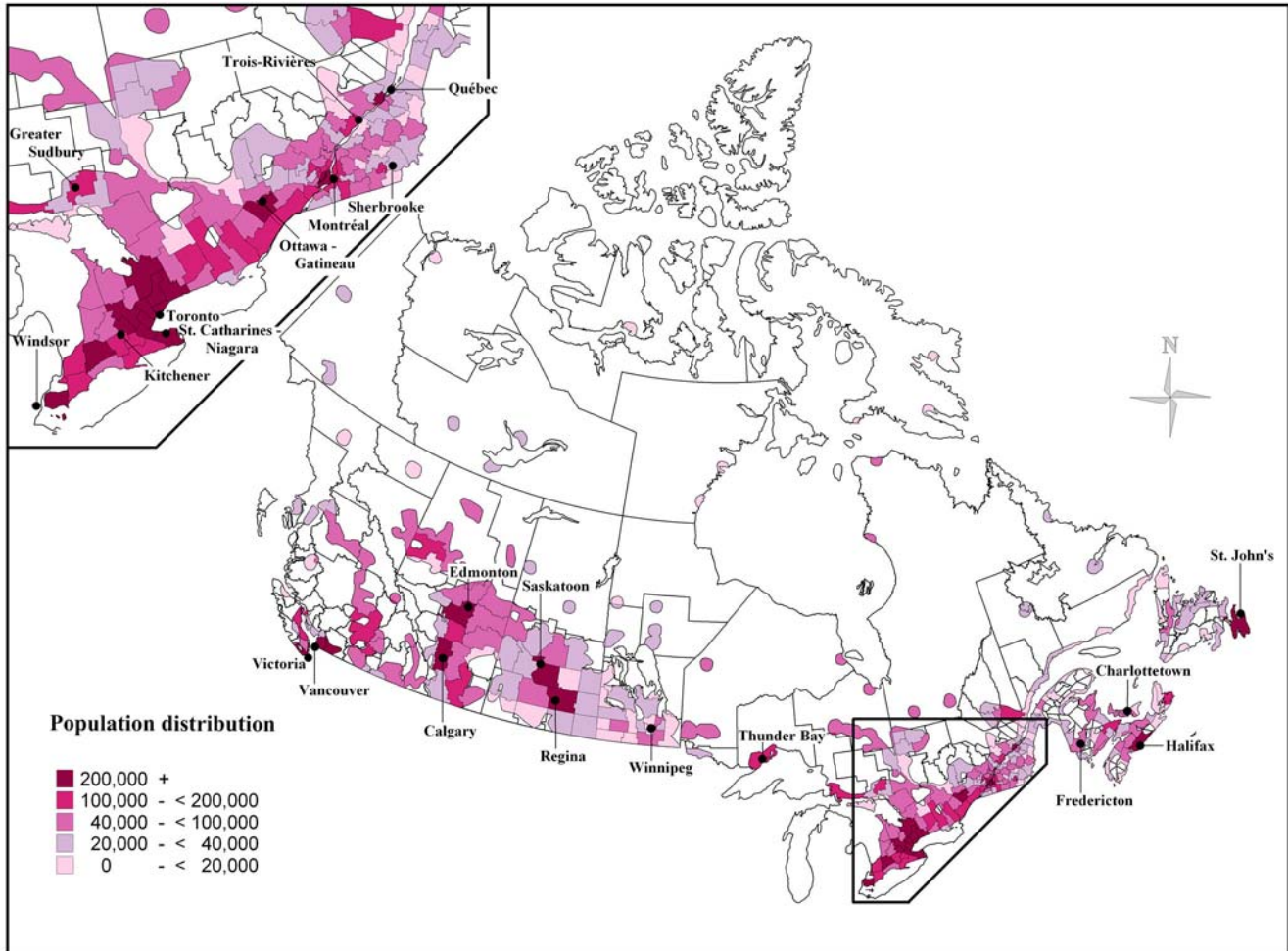
	Population 2007 (July 1)	2006/2007					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
number								
Nunavut	31,113	601	-3	115	0	112	713	
Baffin	16,650	309	2	89	-7	84	393	
Keewatin	8,889	206	-2	29	-7	20	226	
Kitikmeot Region	5,574	86	-3	-3	14	8	94	

Table 3.13-4
Nunavut census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2006/2007				
	Natural growth	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
rate per thousand					
Nunavut	19.5	-0.1	3.7	0.0	3.6
Baffin	18.8	0.1	5.4	-0.4	5.1
Keewatin	23.5	-0.2	3.3	-0.8	2.3
Kitikmeot Region	15.6	-0.5	-0.5	2.5	1.4

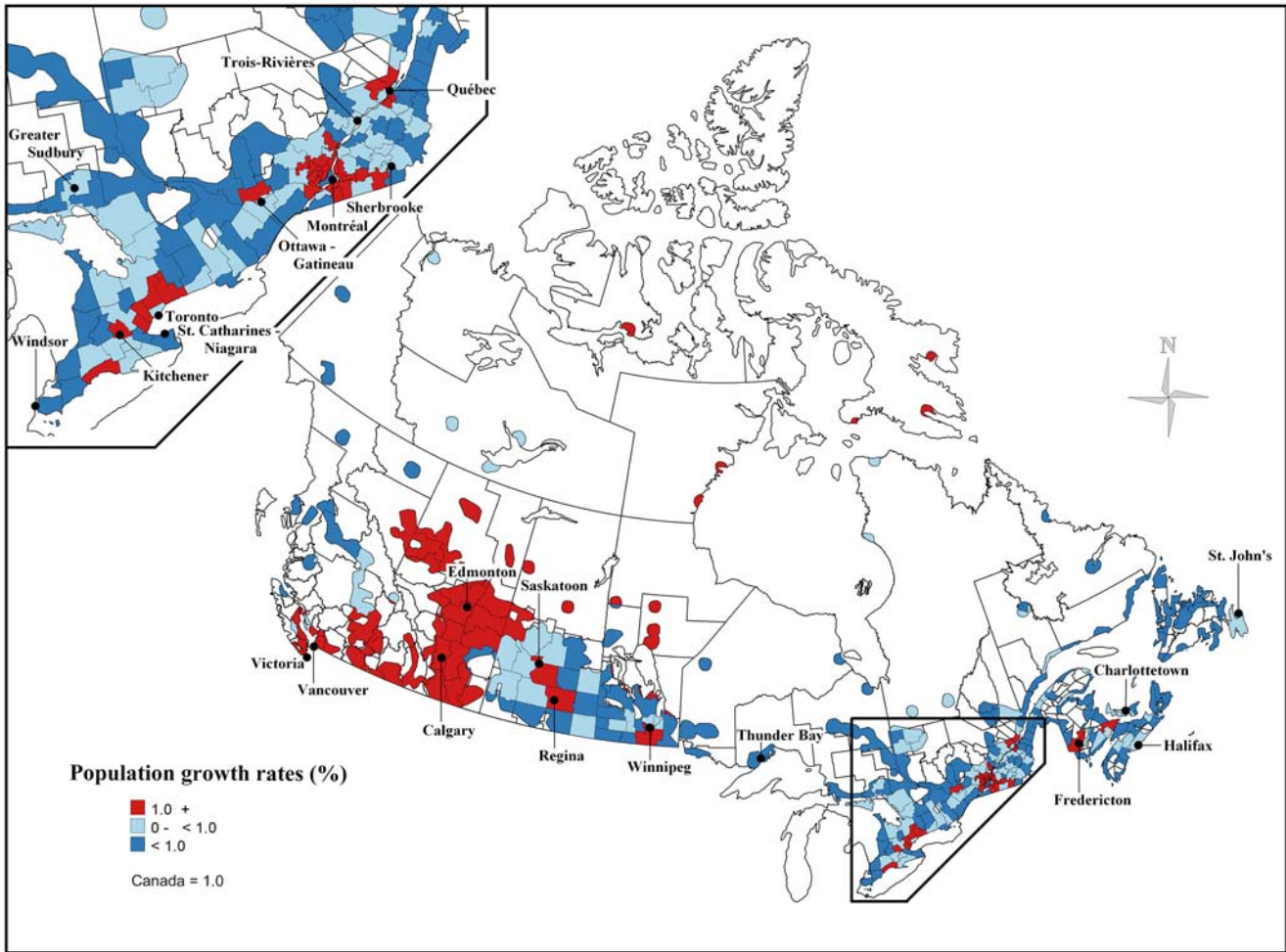
4 Thematic maps

Population distribution as of July 1, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada



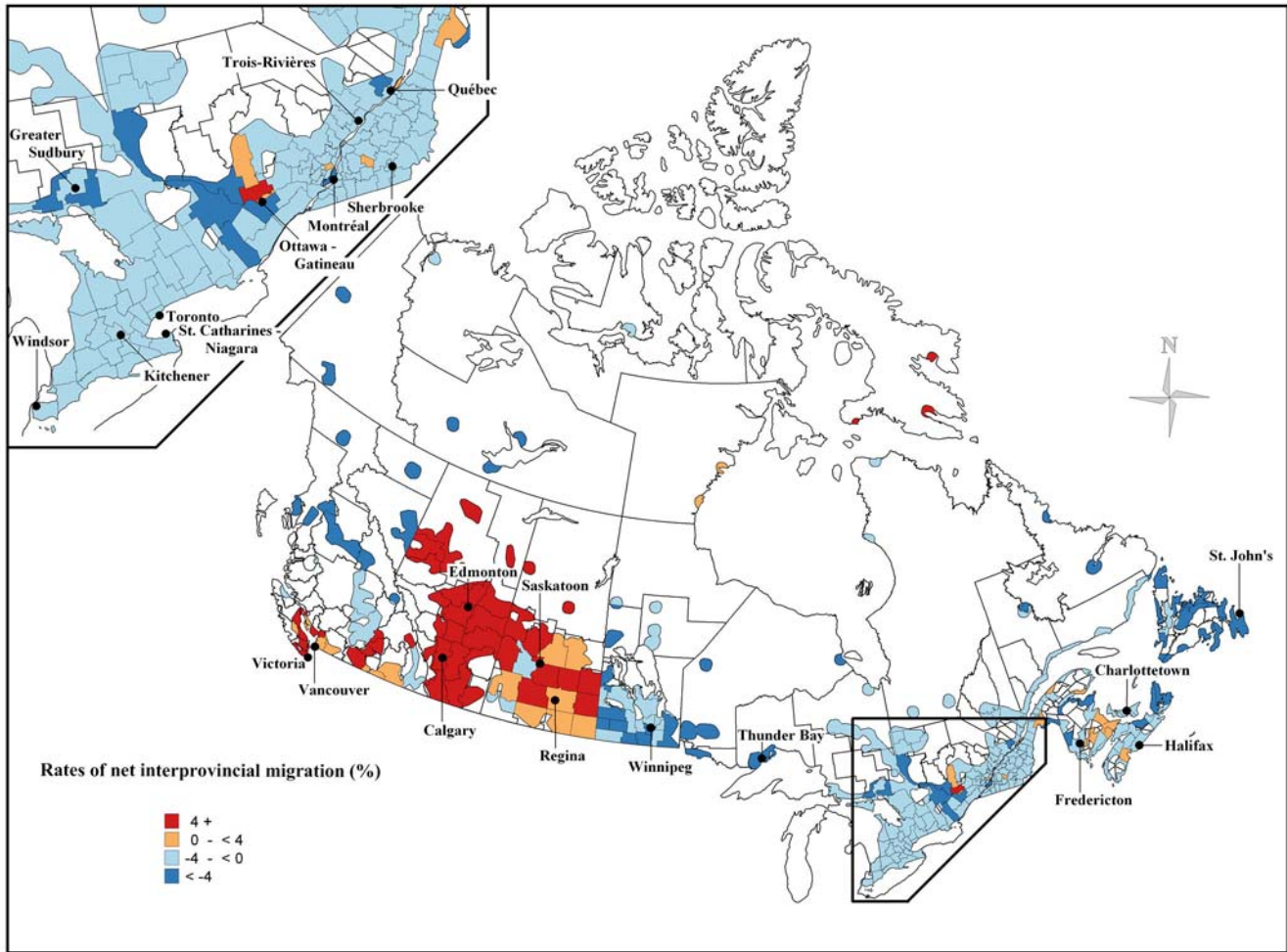
Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Population growth rates between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada



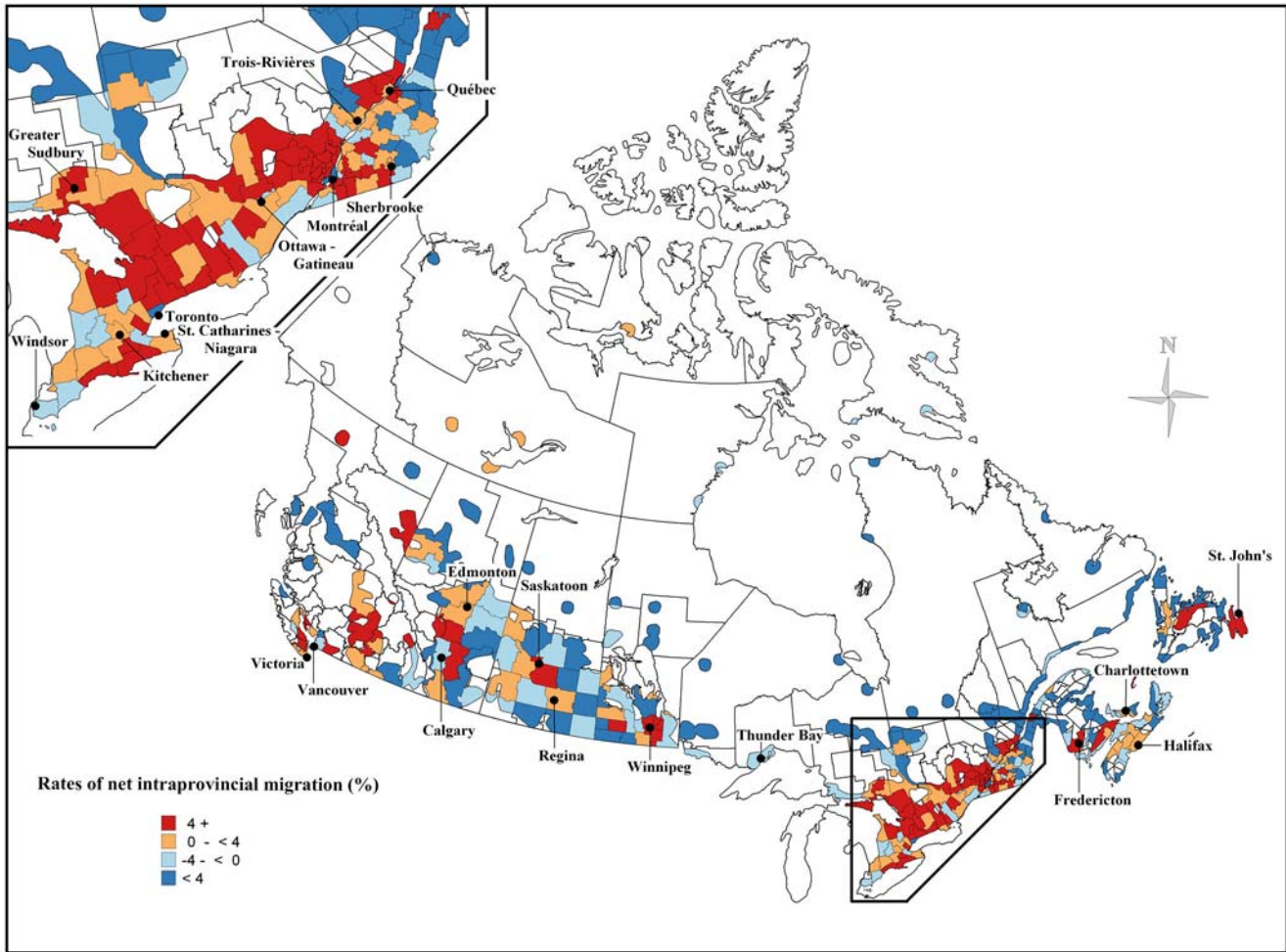
Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Net interprovincial migration rates between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada



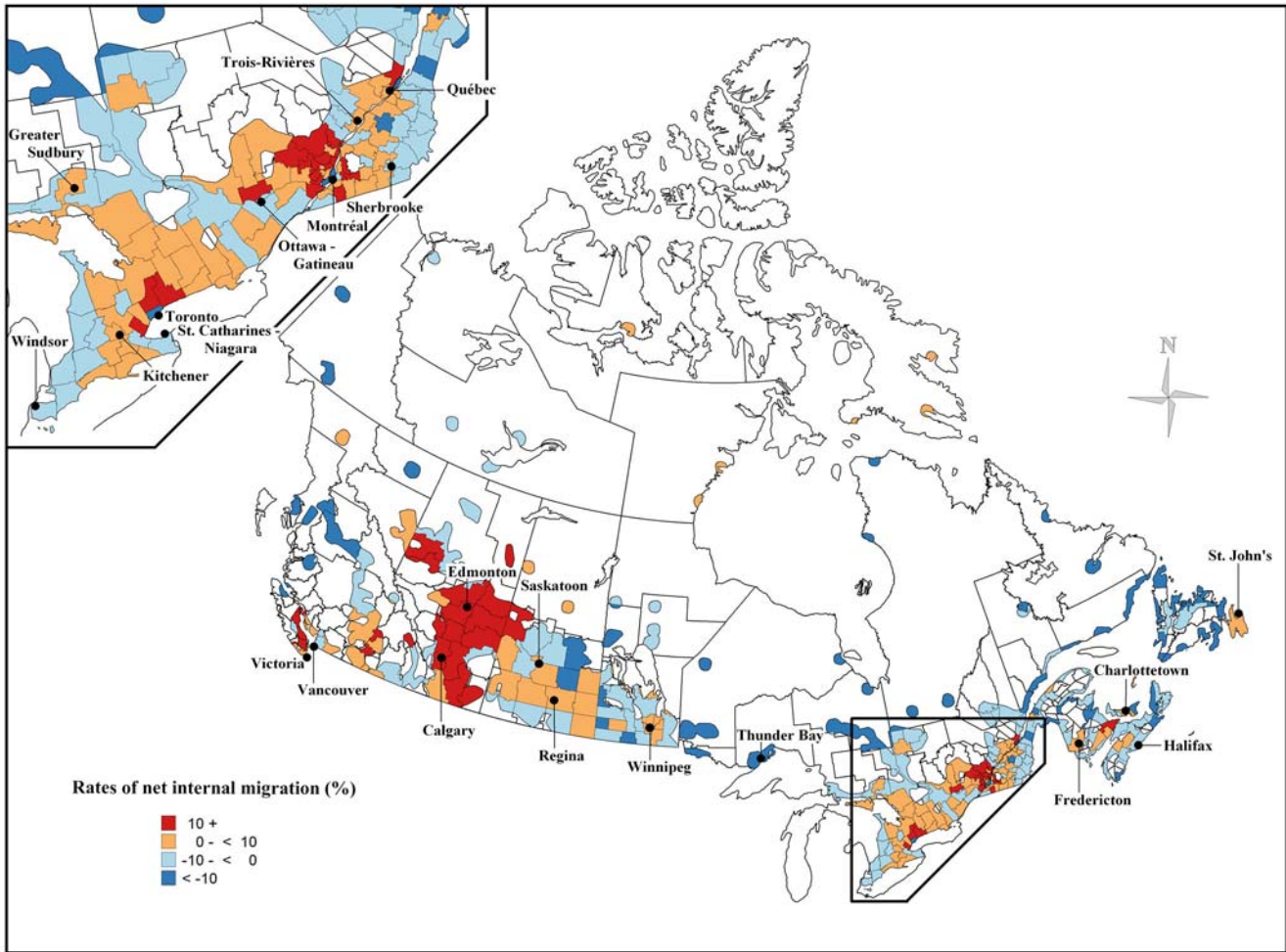
Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Net intraprovincial migration rates between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada



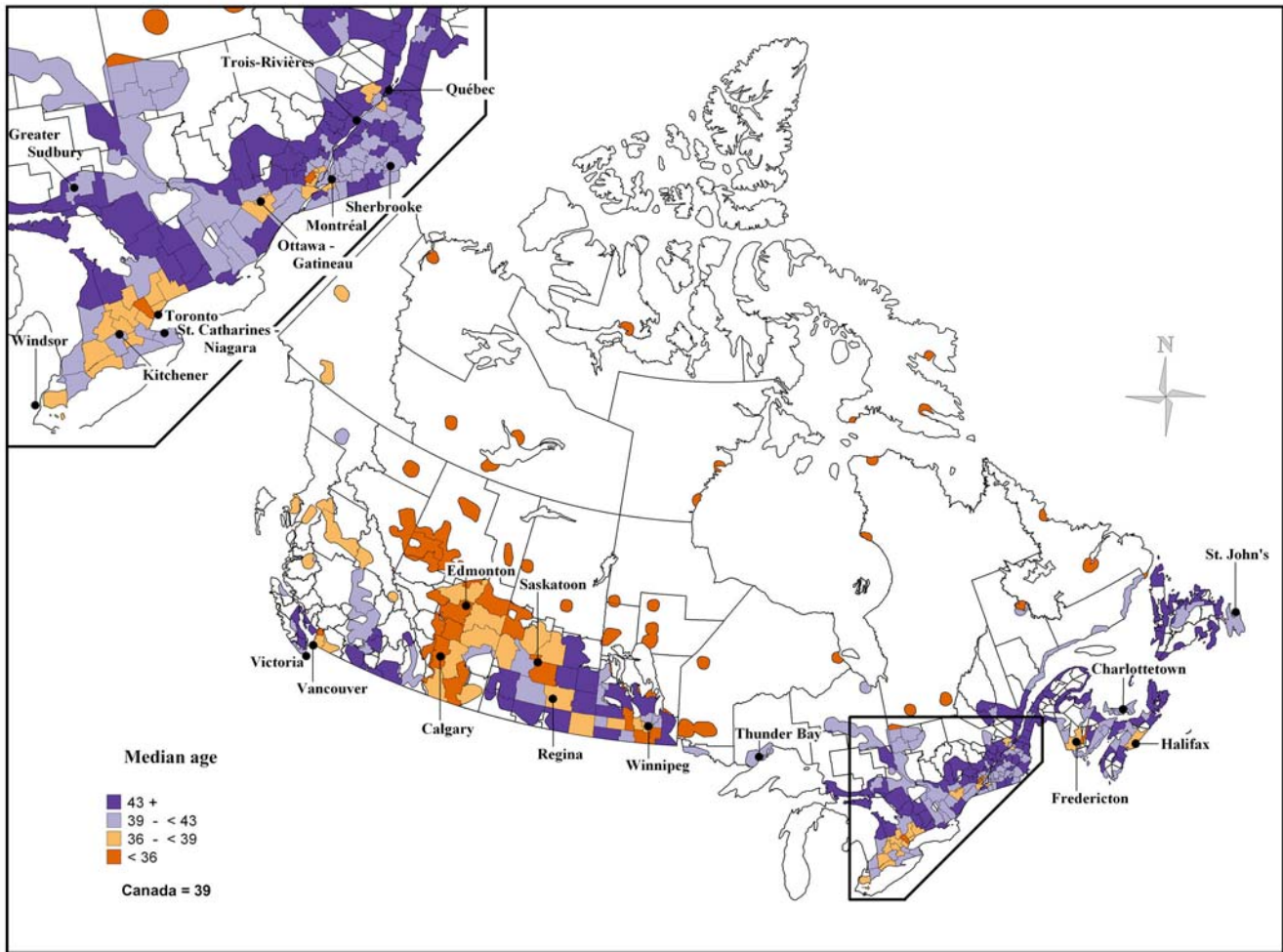
Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Net internal migration rates between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada



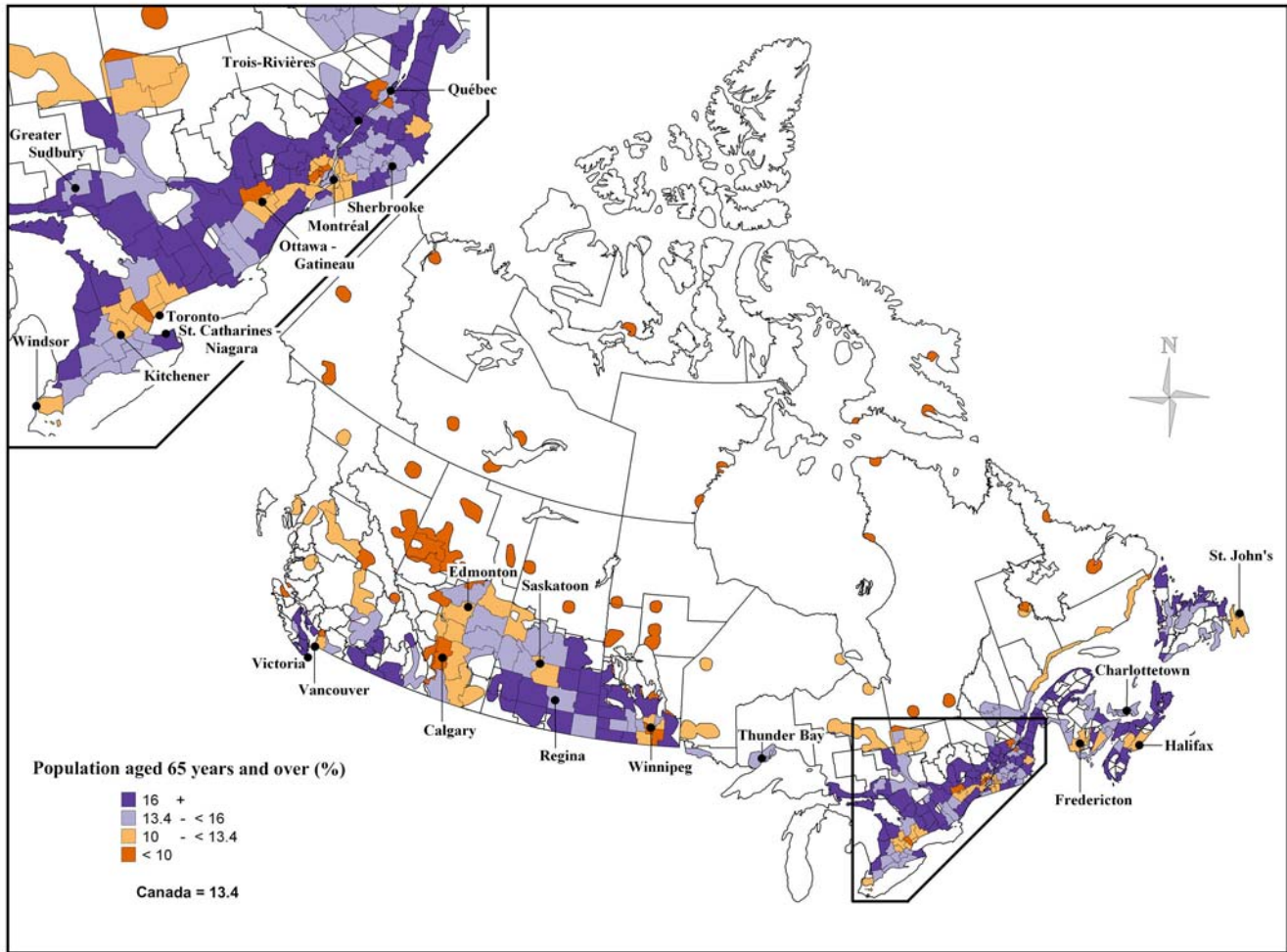
Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Median age as of July 1, 2007 by census division (CD), Canada



Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2006, by census division (CD), Canada



Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Quality of estimates

Postcensal population estimates

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

- errors in the 2001 Census data (the base population on which these estimates were built);
- imperfections in other data sources and the method used to estimate the components.

Errors in census data

Census data for total population by province or territory are affected by coverage errors. These errors occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included 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 net undercoverage (which is equal to the difference between undercoverage and overcoverage) are produced. Demography Division adjusts the population enumerated in the census by province and territory using these estimates. At the subprovincial level these rates were applied to all geographic regions in the province or territory.

Text table 1

Estimated net undercoverage of population, 1996 to 2001 Censuses, Canada, provinces and territories

	1996		2001	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	712,119	2.41	958,968	3.10
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,840	1.58	9,401	1.80
Prince Edward Island	896	0.66	1,325	0.97
Nova Scotia	21,126	2.27	24,521	2.63
New Brunswick	14,073	1.87	20,095	2.68
Quebec	102,680	1.42	152,880	2.07
Ontario	304,139	2.75	452,309	3.81
Manitoba	19,052	1.68	31,013	2.70
Saskatchewan	28,599	2.81	21,812	2.18
Alberta	71,971	2.60	74,834	2.45
British Columbia	137,446	3.56	164,805	4.05
Yukon Territory	467	1.50	1,422	4.72
Northwest Territories	1,979	4.75	3,295	8.10
Nunavut	851	3.33	1,256	4.49

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

Errors coming from methodology and other data sources

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

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

With respect to immigrants and non-permanent residents, Citizenship and Immigration Canada administers special data files on both of these components. Since immigration is controlled by law (the Immigration Act), data on immigrants and non-permanent residents 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 place of intended residence at the time of arrival and the actual place of residence, may persist. Finally, since information provided by the Visitor Data System from Citizenship and Immigration Canada is not complete (age and sex of dependents, province of residence for certain groups of permit holders), estimates of nonpermanent residents are more prone to error than data on immigrants.

Estimates of the number of emigrants and returning emigrants are both derived using Child Tax Benefit (CTB) data provided by Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). Data are adjusted to take into account the incomplete coverage of the CTB 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 national data by subprovincial regions. Any geographical or quarterly variation may introduce error in the estimation of these components.

While preliminary estimates of interprovincial migration are produced using data from the Child Tax Benefit (CTB) program, final estimates are calculated from the annual taxfile received from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). Since the two estimates of interprovincial migration are produced from different sources of information, they are more subject to error. 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.

Geographical changes

Subprovincial geographical boundaries may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate chronological studies, population estimates for CDs, CMAs and ER were produced for the 1986 to 2007 period according to boundaries delineated in the 2001 Census.

In order to clarify the demographic significance of geographical boundary changes, the 1996 population estimates according to 1996 Census boundaries will be compared to those of the same year based on 2001 Census boundaries. Data presented here apply to population enumerated in the 1996 Census without adjustment for net undercoverage.

Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

Among the 25 CMAs as defined in the 1996 Census¹, 10 have undergone geographical boundary changes in the 2001 Census. Had the latter been applied in 1996, population in all 25 CMAs would have reached 17,898,000 instead of 17,885,000, representing a slight increase of 33,000 persons or 0.2%

In certain CMAs, the demographic repercussions of boundary changes were more pronounced. In London, the relative gain attributable to boundary change reached 4.5% and surpassed 1% in four other CMAs: Greater Sudbury (3.2%), Halifax (3.1%), Windsor (2.9%) and Thunder Bay (1.5%).

In some cases (Montréal, Toronto and Winnipeg), boundary changes had a negligible effect on population.

In one instance, the boundary change translated into a decline in population. The Ontarian part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA dropped by 11,800 persons (1.5%).

1. Two new CMAs were added in the 2001 Census: Abbotsford in British Columbia and Kingston in Ontario.

Census divisions (CDs)

Boundary changes affected 34 of the 288 CDs in Canada and population in 17 CDs was negligibly affected with relative gains/losses not exceeding 0.1%.

Boundary changes greatly impacted population numbers in five CDs located in Ontario and Quebec. The CD most affected was Val-Saint-François in Quebec, with a loss of 15.8% followed by in decreasing order, Northumberland in Ontario (-9.0%), Rouville in Quebec (-8.8%), and Sudbury in Ontario (-6.4%). Finally, the CD of Hastings, in Ontario, registered gains of 6.2%.

Quality assessment

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

Precocity errors

The quality of preliminary estimates of components is analysed using precocity errors. Precocity error, which is calculated on a quarterly basis, 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.

Precocity error allows for useful comparisons between components, as well as between different geographical level of different population size.

Generally speaking, 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 of interprovincial migration. 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 support 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.

Text table 2

Precocity errors of annual population estimates for census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Canada, July 1, 2003 and 2004

	2003		2004	
	number	percent	number	percent
All CMAs	37,918	0.185	30,953	0.149
Abbotsford	1,771	1.132	1,180	0.743
Calgary	3,071	0.301	2,604	0.250
Edmonton	716	0.072	1,887	0.188
Greater Sudbury	864	0.536	280	0.174
Halifax	866	0.230	324	0.085
Hamilton	2,053	0.291	575	0.081
Kingston	205	0.132	387	0.248
Kitchener	637	0.143	2,127	0.470
London	424	0.093	1,850	0.401
Montréal	4,426	0.124	427	0.012
Oshawa	4,740	1.463	3,325	1.001
Ottawa-Gatineau	152	0.013	2,166	0.190
Ontario	344	0.040	1,952	0.225
Québec	496	0.182	214	0.077
Québec	351	0.050	1,771	0.249
Regina	364	0.184	566	0.286
St. Catharines-Niagara	866	0.220	1,224	0.309
St. John's	877	0.490	815	0.451
Saguenay	95	0.061	51	0.033
Saint John	208	0.165	47	0.037
Saskatoon	1,213	0.521	253	0.108
Sherbrooke	475	0.296	277	0.171
Thunder Bay	1,334	1.052	334	0.263
Toronto	15,340	0.300	15,119	0.290
Trois-Rivières	243	0.173	319	0.226
Vancouver	8,227	0.384	2,140	0.098
Victoria	1,826	0.556	211	0.064
Windsor	270	0.082	38	0.011
Winnipeg	1,070	0.153	218	0.031

Text table 3

Distribution of census divisions (CD) by precocity errors, Canada, provinces and territories, July 1, 2004

	Precocity error				Total of census divisions	Provincial error
	Less than 0.1%	0.1 to 0.49%	0.5 to 0.99%	1% and more		
	percent				number	percent
Canada	56	129	65	38	288	0.153
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	5	3	0	10	0.053
Prince Edward Island	2	1	0	0	3	0.001
Nova Scotia	5	6	6	1	18	0.107
New Brunswick	4	9	2	0	15	0.087
Quebec	25	45	20	9	99	0.082
Ontario	13	25	9	2	49	0.222
Manitoba	2	11	4	6	23	0.025
Saskatchewan	0	8	8	2	18	0.050
Alberta	0	13	4	2	19	0.196
British Columbia	3	5	7	13	28	0.177
Yukon Territory	0	0	0	1	1	1.082
Northwest Territories	0	0	1	1	2	0.028
Nunavut	0	1	1	1	3	0.044

Errors of closure

The error of closure measures the exactness level of the final postcensal estimates. It can be defined as the difference between the enumerated population of the most recent census (after adjustments for net undercoverage) and the most current postcensal population estimates as of census day.

The error of closure comes from two sources: differences in the amount of net undercoverage and errors in the components of population change over the intercensal period. This can be calculated for population estimates and for age, sex and marital status. With each 5-year intercensal period, the error of closure can only be calculated with the release of census data and estimates of net undercoverage.

By dividing the error of closure by the adjusted census population rates are relatively small at the national level (0.38% for 1996 and 0.15% for 2001). 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.

Text table 4

Error of closure of the estimates of total population for Canada, provinces and territories, July 1, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	113,416	0.38	46,467	0.15
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,840	1.58	11,416	2.19
Prince Edward Island	411	0.3	1,481	1.08
Nova Scotia	6,446	0.69	9,034	0.97
New Brunswick	5,634	0.75	4,638	0.62
Quebec	96,449	1.33	-320	0.00
Ontario	56,479	0.51	8,857	0.07
Manitoba	-852	-0.08	-1,121	-0.10
Saskatchewan	-7,400	-0.73	15,952	1.59
Alberta	-8,124	-0.29	714	0.02
British Columbia	-43,313	-1.12	-4,357	-0.11
Yukon Territory	-244	-0.78	-354	-1.18
Northwest Territories	-42	-0.1	481	1.18
Nunavut	-868	-3.39	46	0.16

Note(s): The error of closure is equal to the July 1 postcensal estimate minus the census count adjusted to July 1 and for net census undercoverage. The percentage is: error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted to July 1 and for net census undercoverage, multiplied by 100.

Text table 5

Error of closure of estimates of population for census metropolitan areas, Canada, July 1, 2001

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
All Census metropolitan areas	-27,246	-0.14
Abbotsford	...	...
Calgary	-8,051	-0.82
Edmonton	-8,110	-0.84
Greater Sudbury	387	0.24
Halifax	-1	0.00
Hamilton	-8,490	-1.23
Kingston	...	...
Kitchener	-158	-0.04
London	-4,908	-1.09
Montréal	-6,440	-0.18
Oshawa	-3,858	-1.25
Ottawa-Gatineau	-8,724	-0.79
Ontario	-4,024	-0.48
Quebec	-4,700	-1.79
Québec	-1,680	-0.24
Regina	811	0.41
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,000	0.26
St. John's	-8	0.00
Saguenay	593	0.38
Saint John	1,056	0.84
Saskatoon	-407	-0.18
Sherbrooke	-161	-0.10
Thunder Bay	230	0.18
Toronto	26,020	0.53
Trois-Rivières	681	0.49
Vancouver	4,126	0.20
Victoria	-8,053	-2.47
Windsor	2,519	0.79
Winnipeg	-5,620	-0.81

Text table 6
Error of closure of the estimates of population by economic regions (ER), July 1, 2001

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
All economic regions		
Absolute average error	199,878	0.95
Newfoundland and Labrador		
Avalon Peninsula	3,984	1.61
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	3,277	2.78
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	1,274	2.86
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador	2,881	2.56
Prince Edward Island		
Prince Edward Island	1,481	1.08
Nova Scotia		
Annapolis Valley	2,596	2.09
Cape Breton	2,775	1.83
Halifax	-1	0
North Shore	1,989	1.22
Southern	1,675	1.34
New Brunswick		
Campbellton - Miramichi	2,467	1.41
Edmundston - Woodstock	306	0.35
Fredericton - Oromocto	708	0.55
Moncton - Richibucto	-617	-0.33
Saint John - St. Stephen	1,774	1.03
Quebec		
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	988	0.66
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-1,333	-0.65
Capitale-Nationale	-3,598	-0.55
Centre-du-Québec	-1,188	-0.53
Chaudière - Appalaches	-387	-0.1
Côte-Nord	1,025	1.03
Estrie	5	0
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	928	0.94
Lanaudière	2,755	0.7
Laurentides	3,265	0.69
Laval	4,788	1.37
Mauricie	625	0.24
Montérégie	9,677	0.74
Montréal	-17,698	-0.96
Nord-du-Québec	-37	-0.09
Outaouais	-460	-0.14
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	325	0.11
Ontario		
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	-9,857	-0.74
Kingston - Pembroke	-417	-0.09
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	-7,710	-0.7
London	-4,958	-0.81
Muskoka - Kawartha	996	0.28
Northeast	1,770	0.31
Northwest	2,639	1.07
Ottawa	-168	-0.01
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	-1,900	-0.64
Toronto	26,994	0.52
Windsor - Sarnia	1,468	0.23
Manitoba		
Interlake	673	0.8
North	3,134	3.69
North Central	-202	-0.41
Parklands	587	1.29
South Central	407	0.76
Southeast	292	0.33
Southwest	-207	-0.2
Winnipeg	-5,805	-0.91
Saskatchewan		
Northern	2,394	7.3
Prince Albert	4,361	2.16

Text table 6 – continued

Error of closure of the estimates of population by economic regions (ER), July 1, 2001

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
Regina - Moose Mountain	3,775	1.36
Saskatoon - Biggar	1,730	0.59
Swift Current - Moose Jaw	1,211	1.14
Yorkton - Melville	2,481	2.74
Alberta		
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	4,333	1.9
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House	-140	-0.17
Calgary	-5,974	-0.57
Camrose - Drumheller	906	0.48
Edmonton	-5,714	-0.57
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	5,395	2.2
Red Deer	1,281	0.82
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	627	0.59
British Columbia		
Cariboo	-554	-0.33
Kootenay	-130	-0.09
Lower Mainland - Southwest	2,521	0.11
Nechako	538	1.22
North Coast	-41	-0.06
Northeast	-114	-0.18
Thompson - Okanagan	565	0.12
Vancouver Island and Coast	-7,142	-1
Yukon Territory		
Yukon Territory	-353	-1.17
Northwest Territories		
Northwest Territories	481	1.18
Nunavut		
Nunavut	46	0.16

Text table 7

Distribution of census divisions (CD) by error of closure, Canada, provinces and territories, July 1, 2001

	Error of closure					Total of census divisions	Average absolute error ¹	Provincial 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				
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent				
Canada	145	85	31	18	9	288	1.26	0.15	186
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	2	4	2	1	10	2.61	2.19	10
Prince Edward Island	1	2	0	0	0	3	1.16	1.08	3
Nova Scotia	6	5	6	1	0	18	1.55	0.97	17
New Brunswick	8	6	1	0	0	15	0.89	0.62	11
Quebec	63	26	6	4	0	99	0.88	0	57
Ontario	26	15	4	3	1	49	1.11	0.07	26
Manitoba	9	6	4	3	1	23	1.65	-0.1	13
Saskatchewan	3	6	4	4	1	18	2.32	1.59	17
Alberta	7	7	0	1	4	19	1.92	0.02	14
British Columbia	17	9	1	0	1	28	1.02	-0.11	13
Yukon Territory	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.17	-1.17	1
Northwest Territories	1	0	1	0	0	2	1.58	1.18	2
Nunavut	2	1	0	0	0	3	0.82	0.16	2

1. The error of closure is equal to the July 1 postcensal estimate minus the census count adjusted to July 1 and for net undercount. The percentage is error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted to July 1 and for 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* include both preliminary and updated estimates

The *T1 family file (T1FF)* is derived from the *Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)* T1 file by Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada.

This appendix describes the concepts, data sources and 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.

Differences between census counts and population estimates

This population estimates differ from the 2006 Census results published on March 13, 2007, in two respects. First, the estimates are based on 2001 Census counts, adjusted for net census undercoverage (NCU) and updated between censuses using data on births, deaths and migration from administrative sources.

Second, the 2006 Census provides population figures on May 16, 2006, whereas the population estimates present population counts for a later date. Population estimates based on 2006 Census counts adjusted for NCU will be released in the fall of 2008. Census counts adjusted for NCU will be released in the fall of 2008.

Population Estimates

Estimates of the total population and estimates by age and sex

Types of estimates

Population estimates can be either intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates are produced using counts from two consecutive censuses adjusted for net census undercoverage (NCU) and postcensal estimates. The production of intercensal estimates involves updating the postcensal estimates using the counts from a new census adjusted for NCU.

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for NCU 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 NCU, but as they get farther from the date of that census, they become more variable.

Levels of estimates

Updating population estimates between censuses entails 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 to four months for preliminary estimates and two to three years for final estimates. Though it requires more vigilance on the part of users, the production of three successive series of postcensal estimates is the strategy that best satisfies the need for both timeliness and accuracy of the estimates.

Calculation of postcensal population estimates

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

A. Subprovincial estimates of total population

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).

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

$$P_{(t+i)} = P_{(t)} + B_{(t,t+i)} - D_{(t,t+i)} + I_{(t,t+i)} - [E_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+i)}] + RE_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta NPR_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta N_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta Ninfra_{(t,t+i)}$$

where, for each subprovincial area:

- $(t,t+i)$ = interval between times t and $t+i$;
- $P_{(t+i)}$ = estimate of the population at time $t+i$;
- $P_{(t)}$ = base population at time t (census adjusted for net census undercoverage (NCU), or most recent estimate);
- B = number of births;
- D = number of deaths;
- I = number of immigrants;
- E = number of emigrants;
- ΔTE = net temporary emigration;
- RE = number of returning emigrants;
- ΔNPR = net non-permanent residents;
- ΔN = net interprovincial migration;
- $\Delta Ninfra$ = net intraprovincial migration.

Prorating is used to ensure that the province's total population equals the sum of the populations of the subprovincial areas. The technique adjusts the total population counts and the components of subprovincial areas. It implies that the difference between the province's total population and the sum of the populations of the subprovincial areas is distributed proportionally across those areas.

Population estimates for economic regions

A different method is used to produce population estimates for economic regions (ERs): the census division (CD) aggregation method. First, the ERs are defined in terms of CDs using Standard Geographical Classification (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. They are false in-migrants. The same is true for out-migrants from one CD to another CD in the same ER. They are false out-migrants. However, 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 ER's can be estimated accurately by the CD aggregation method. That is why the numbers 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 and British Columbia. For 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) de la Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec (RAMQ)*". They are controlled to Demography Division's estimate of Quebec's total population. The same approach is followed for the ISQs' economic region (ER)-level estimates, which are derived from its CD-level estimates.

For British Columbia, preliminary postcensal estimates are computed using CD and CMA growth rates provided by *British Columbia's Statistical Agency (BC STATS)*, for total population only. To produce new population estimates for each CD and CMA, the rates are applied to Demography Division's estimates of total population for the previous year. Prorating is used to ensure that the province's total population equals the sum of the populations of the subprovincial areas.

The British Columbia population estimates used to calculate the rates are produced using the difference-correlation method, a regression model based on residential electrical (Hydro) connections and *Ministry of Health Client Registry* data as symptomatic indicators.

B. Subprovincial estimates by age and sex

Postcensal estimates by age and sex for census divisions (CDs), census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and economic regions (ERs) are produced by applying the component method to each age-sex cohort in the base population.

Two-way raking is used to ensure consistency between subprovincial estimates and provincial / territorial estimates by age and sex. It maintains consistency between subprovincial and provincial / territorial estimates for each age-sex combination.

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), census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and economic regions (ERs) in Quebec. The population estimates by age and sex produced by the "*Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ)*" are used. Those estimates are based on data from the insured persons registration file "*Fichier d'inscription des personnes assurées (FIPA) de la Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec (RAMQ)*". They correspond to Statistics Canada Demography Division's total estimate by age and sex for Quebec.

For British Columbia, the estimates by age and sex are produced by applying the age-sex distribution derived by the component method to the total population estimates for CMAs and CDs obtained by applying the growth rates supplied by *British Columbia's statistical agency (BC STATS)*.

Two-way raking is used to ensure that the estimates are consistent with the provincial totals by age and sex. The same approach is followed for the ER-level estimates, which are derived from the CD-level estimates.

C. Levels of estimates

For Quebec and British Columbia, the methods described in sections **A** and **B** of **Calculation of postcensal population estimates**, use only 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).

Population estimates are final intercensal up to 2000, final postcensal from 2001 to 2004, updated postcensal for 2005 and 2006, and preliminary postcensal for 2007.

Base population and components of population growth

D. Base population

The base populations are derived from the quinquennial censuses between 1971 and 2001. The population universe of the 2001 Census includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold student authorizations (student visas or student permits) and members of their families living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold employment authorizations (or work permits) and members of their families living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them.

For census purposes, the last four groups in this list are referred to as non-permanent residents (NPR).

Foreign residents have not been enumerated since 1991. 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 members of their families 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 populations are adjusted as follows (unless otherwise noted, adjustments to the base population apply to both provincial/territorial and subprovincial levels):

- adjustment of the population for net undercoverage (NUC);
- addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 1991, 1996 and 2001;
- adjustment for early enumeration in 1991 and 1996 in parts of northern Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories;
- addition of estimates of NPRs in 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986. Since 1991, NPRs included in the census universe;
- estimation of the July 1 base population 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 the subprovincial age-sex distribution of the adjusted census to the provincial / territorial population estimate.

Adjustment for net census undercoverage (NCU)

The adjustment for NCU is important. NCU 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).

Coverage studies provide undercoverage estimates for the 1991, **1996** and **2001** Censuses at the provincial and territorial levels, and for the 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 Censuses at the provincial level only. Estimates of overcoverage at the provincial and territorial levels are available only for the last three censuses (1991, 1996 and 2001). Overcoverage for previous censuses was estimated by assuming that the overcoverage-to-undercoverage ratio for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991. The NCU for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories prior to 1991 was estimated by assuming that the ratio between the NCU for each territory and the 10 provinces for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991.

For consistency, 1991 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 1998 to take into account the methodological improvements made in the 1996 Census coverage studies. This revision altered the NCU in all censuses between 1971 and 1986. Similarly, 1996 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 2003.

Various methods were used to produce the estimates of NCU by age and sex for 1991, 1996 and 2001. First, the national estimates of NCU based on the coverage studies by age and sex were smoothed. Then an Empirical Bayes regression model was used to generate provincial and territorial estimates of NCU by broad age groups, and a synthetic model produced estimates by single year of age. Lastly, two-way raking¹ was used to ensure that the NCU estimates were consistent with the provincial and territorial NCU totals and the national estimates by age and sex.

For the 1971-1986 period, the NCU estimates by age and sex were simply prorated to the revised NCU estimates for the total population.

To estimate NCU at the subprovincial level, provincial and territorial NCU rates by age and sex were applied to all geographic regions (census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census divisions (CDs) in the province).

E. Births and deaths

As it is the case for provincial and territorial estimates, the numbers of births and deaths at the census division (CD) levels are taken directly from the database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division.

A different method is used to produce estimates of births and deaths for census metropolitan areas (CMAs): the census division conversion method. According to this method, each CMA is first defined in terms of CDs (complete or in part) using the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) specifications.

In cases when the geographic delineation of a group of CDs matches that of a CMA, no adjustment is required; the births and deaths of each CD that make up the CMA are simply added together.

However, when the geographic delineation of the CD does not match that of the CMA – *i.e.* when a CD is not totally included in a CMA – a proportion of the CD's births and deaths is allocated to the CMA. This proportion is equal to the fraction of the CD's population living on the CMA territory.

These proportions are referred to as *conversion factors*. They are calculated using the most recent census counts. With these factors and the census division conversion method, it is possible to allocate to each CMA, the births and deaths initially measured at the CD level.

Where appropriate, the estimates of births and deaths are categorized as final. 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 disaggregating 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 case, 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.

Levels of estimates

Estimates of births are final up to 2004-2005, updated for 2005-2006 and preliminary for 2006-2007. Estimates of deaths are final up to 2003-2004, updated for 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, and preliminary for 2006-2007.

F. Immigration

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 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 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 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 updated the following year. They become final two years after the reference year.

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2004-2005, updated for 2005-2006, and preliminary for 2006-2007.

G. Net non-permanent residents

At the subprovincial level, there are no reliable administrative data available to estimate NPRs. To compensate for the lack of data, the provincial / territorial estimates by age and sex are disaggregated by subprovincial area on the basis of the subprovincial distribution in the most recent census. To ensure their consistency, they are subsequently controlled to the provincial totals using two-way raking.

Levels of estimates

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

Estimates of the net number of NPR are final up to 2003-2004, updated for 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, and preliminary for 2006-2007.

H. 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.

The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2003-2004, updated for 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, and preliminary for 2006-2007.

I. Net temporary emigration

At the subprovincial level, provincial / territorial net temporary emigration is disaggregated on the basis of the age-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

Since the census is the only data source, there is no difference between the preliminary and final estimates for this component.

The estimates of net temporary emigration are final up to 2003-2004, updated for 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, and preliminary for 2006-2007.

J. Returning emigrants

To estimate the numbers of returning emigrants at the subprovincial level, provincial numbers of returning emigrants are disaggregated on the basis of the age-sex distribution of subprovincial immigrants. 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.

The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2003-2004, updated for 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, and preliminary for 2006-2007.

K. Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration by broad age group and sex for subprovincial areas is derived from the T1FF. The estimates by broad age group and sex are disaggregated into single years of age using distributions from the 2001 Census one-year mobility question. To ensure their consistency, they 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.

The estimate of interprovincial migration is final up to 2005-2006 and preliminary for 2006-2007.

L. 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. The estimates by broad age group and sex are disaggregated into single years of age using distributions from the 2001 Census one-year mobility question.

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.

The estimates of intraprovincial migration are final up to 2005-2006 and preliminary for 2006-2007. 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. Hence, for preliminary data, the following assumption is made: intraprovincial migratory behaviors of the current year are similar to those of the last year for which final estimates are available.

M. 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.

To ensure the correspondence of the boundaries for the 1986-2001 period, the base populations and components of population growth from 1986 to 2001 had to be adjusted for the 2001 Census boundaries. For areas whose boundaries changed between the two censuses (1996 and 2001 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC), *conversion factors* based on 2001 Census subdivisions were used. In general, the corrections to census divisions (CDs), census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and economic regions (ERs) were minor.

Error of closure is defined as the difference between the postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the population enumerated in that census (after adjustment for net census undercoverage (NCU)).

The error of closure is spread uniformly over the intercensal period.

Intercensal estimates by age and sex are adjusted in the same way, i.e., by distributing the error of closure uniformly across the age-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 percent differences between the **postcensal estimates** on Census Day and the results of the **Census adjusted for the net census undercoverage**.

Average age

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

Census coverage

Net census 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 have been enumerated in a census but were not enumerated.

Census division (CD)

Refers to the general term applying to geographic areas established by provincial or territorial law, which are intermediate geographic areas between the **census subdivision** and the province or territory (e.g., divisions, counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and seven other types of geographic areas made up of groups of census subdivisions).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, provincial or territorial law does not provide for these administrative geographic areas. Therefore, census divisions have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with these provinces or territories.

Census metropolitan area (CMA)

The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) is one of a very large urban area, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area.

A CMA is delineated around an urban area (called the urbanized core and having a **population of at least 100,000** (based on the previous census). Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained in the program even if its population subsequently declines.

Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) are comprised of one or more **census subdivisions (CSDs)** which meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) the **CSD** falls completely or partly inside the urbanized core; (2) at least 50% of the employed labour force living in the **CSD** works in the urbanized core; or (3) at least 25% of the employed labour force working in the **CSD** lives in the urbanized core.

Components of demographic growth

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

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 to 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** for the same date as the census and the results of the **census adjusted for net census undercoverage**.

Immigrant

Within the framework of this publication, the term “immigrant” refers to landed immigrant or permanent resident. A permanent resident is a person who does not have Canadian citizenship at birth but was granted the right by immigration authorities to live in Canada on a permanent basis. The number of children born in other countries to parents who are Canadian citizens that reside temporarily in another country are not included in the category.

International migration

International migration represents **movement of population** between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change in 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 from one province or territory involving a permanent change of 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 permanent change of 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 in **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 emigration)**.

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

Non-permanent residents 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.

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. The estimates of persons living temporarily abroad are established base on the reverse record check (RRC). Emigrants' remains temporary if the person living abroad has intention of returning to Canada in more then six months. If the temporary emigrant's returns is unknown and the living temporarily abroad is between 6 to 24 months we consider the person as living abroad temporarily.

Permanent resident

See **immigrant**.

Population

Estimated population and population according to the census are both defined as being the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in 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 **net census undercoverage** and estimate of the **population 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 **net census undercoverage** of censuses preceding and following the year in question.

Population growth or total growth

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

Precocity error

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 estimates and component 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, the rates of births, deaths, divorces, marriages, etc are calculated. Generally, the rate is 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.

Net census 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 growth** 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.

Returning emigrant

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

Sex ratio

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

Sprague coefficients

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

Total net migration

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

Vital statistics

Includes all the demographic events (that is to say 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 postcensal from 2002 to 2004, updated postcensal for 2005 and 2006 and preliminary postcensal for 2007.

Annual estimates of demographic components

Births

The numbers of births are final up to 2004/2005, updated for 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Deaths

The numbers of deaths are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Immigrants

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2004/2005, updated for 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Emigrants

The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Returning emigrants

The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Net temporary emigrants

The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Net non-permanent residents

The numbers of net non-permanent residents are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Interprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Interprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Intraprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007. For the economic regions, the number of intraprovincial in-migrants is not available.

Intraprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007. For the economic regions, the number of intraprovincial out-migrants is not available.

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

Natural increase is final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Net international migration

Net international migration numbers are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Net intraprovincial migration

Net intraprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Total net migration

Total net migration numbers are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Total growth

Numbers for total growth are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

Text table 1
Summary of levels

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Population	PD	PD	PD	PR	PR	PP
	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	
Births	D	D	D	R	R	P
Deaths	D	D	D	R	R	P
Immigrants	D	D	D	D	R	P
Emigrants	D	D	D	R	R	P
Returning emigrants	D	D	D	R	R	P
Net temporary emigrants	D	D	D	R	R	P
Non-permanent residents	D	D	D	R	R	P
Interprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D	D	D	P
Interprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D	D	D	P
Intraprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D	D	D	P
Intraprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D	D	D	P

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

Appendix C

Sources and remarks

Base population

May 15, 2001 Census of Population, adjusted to July 1 and for net undercount.

Statistics Canada, **Census of Canada, 2001**, catalogue no. 93-360-X.

Births and deaths

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Migration

The components (immigration, emigration, returning emigrants, interprovincial and intraprovincial migration) by broad age group and sex for intraprovincial areas were obtained using tax data. Data by broad age group and sex were distributed by single year of age according to the provincial and territorial distribution, with the exception of intraprovincial migration which was based on the 2001 Census mobility data.

Net temporary emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the Reverse Record Check (RRC), 1996 and 2001 Censuses of Canada. 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 most recent census distribution.