

Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas



2004 to 2009



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Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas

2004 to 2009

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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
- 0s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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 2006 boundaries.

Table of contents

Highlights	8
Related products	9
Section 1 Census metropolitan areas	13
1.1 Alberta's CMAs continue to grow	14
1.2 Increased growth for Saskatchewan's CMAs	14
1.3 Population decreases for Windsor and Thunder Bay CMAs	15
1.4 Smaller population growth in the Maritimes CMAs	15
1.5 Most international immigrants headed to Toronto	15
1.6 Wider range of destinations for international immigrants	15
1.7 Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver growing due to international immigration	16
1.8 The population of CMAs is younger than for the country as a whole	17
1.9 The three youngest CMAs are in the Prairies	18
1.10 The two oldest CMAs are in Quebec	18
1.11 The population of CMAs is aging more slowly than the population of non-CMA areas	20
1.12 Saguenay, Kingston and Peterborough are aging rapidly	20
1.13 Edmonton and Calgary are aging less quickly than other CMAs	21
1.14 Aging in the three largest CMAs in Canada	21
Section 2 Economic regions	49
2.1 The economic regions (ERs) with the highest growth rates in the past year	49
2.2 The economic regions with the highest rates of decline in the past year	49
2.3 The youngest economic regions	50
2.4 The oldest economic regions	51
Section 3 Census divisions	63
3.1 The census divisions (CDs) with the highest growth rates in the past year	63
3.2 The census divisions with the highest rates of decline in the past year	64
3.3 The youngest census divisions	64
3.4 The oldest census divisions	66
Section 4 Thematic maps	100

Table of contents – continued**Data quality, concepts and methodology**

Quality of demographic data	105
Methodology	113

Appendix

A	Glossary	123
B	Explanatory notes for the tables	128
C	Sources and remarks	131

Charts

1.1	Population growth rates by census metropolitan area, Canada	13
1.2	Population growth of the three largest census metropolitan area, Canada	14
1.3	Factors of the population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2008/2009	16
1.4	Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan area, Canada, 2009	17
1.5	Median age by census metropolitan area, July 1, 2009	18

Maps

4.1	Population distribution as of July 1, 2009 by census division (CD), Canada	100
4.2	Population growth rates between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009 by census division (CD), Canada	101
4.3	Net internal migration rates between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009 by census division (CD), Canada	102
4.4	Median age as of July 1, 2009 by census division (CD), Canada	103
4.5	Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2009, by census division (CD), Canada	104

Statistical tables

1.1	Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada	23
1.1-1	Population by sex at July 1	23
1.1-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	26
1.1-3	Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2009	27
1.1-4	Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2009	30
1.1-5	Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio at July 1	33
1.2	Annual estimates of demographic components by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June	34
1.2-1	Births	34
1.2-2	Deaths	35
1.2-3	Immigrants	36

Table of contents – continued

1.2-4	Emigrants	37
1.2-5	Returning emigrants	38
1.2-6	Net temporary emigrants	39
1.2-7	Net non-permanent residents	40
1.2-8	Net interprovincial migration	41
1.2-9	Net intraprovincial migration	42
1.2-10	Total population growth	43
1.2-11	Natural increase	44
1.2-12	Net international migration	45
1.2-13	Total net migration	46
1.3	Annual population estimates and demographic factors of growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July to June	47
1.3-1	Population estimates and factors of growth	47
1.3-2	Factors of growth	48
2.1	Annual population estimates by economic region, provinces and territories	53
2.1-1	Population at July 1	53
2.1-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	55
2.2	Demographic factors of growth from July to June by economic region, provinces and territories	57
2.2-1	Population estimates and factors of growth	57
2.2-2	Factors of growth	59
2.3	Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2009	61
3.1	Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions	68
3.1-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	68
3.1-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	68
3.1-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	68
3.1-4	Factors of growth from July to June	69
3.2	Prince Edward Island census divisions	69
3.2-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	69
3.2-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	69
3.2-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	70
3.2-4	Factors of growth from July to June	70

Table of contents – continued

3.3	Nova Scotia census divisions	70
3.3-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	70
3.3-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	71
3.3-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	71
3.3-4	Factors of growth from July to June	72
3.4	New Brunswick census divisions	72
3.4-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	72
3.4-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	73
3.4-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	73
3.4-4	Factors of growth from July to June	74
3.5	Quebec census divisions	75
3.5-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	75
3.5-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	77
3.5-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	79
3.5-4	Factors of growth from July to June	81
3.6	Ontario census divisions	83
3.6-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	83
3.6-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	84
3.6-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	85
3.6-4	Factors of growth from July to June	86
3.7	Manitoba census divisions	87
3.7-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	87
3.7-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	87
3.7-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	88
3.7-4	Factors of growth from July to June	89
3.8	Saskatchewan census divisions	89
3.8-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	89
3.8-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	90
3.8-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	90
3.8-4	Factors of growth from July to June	91
3.9	Alberta census divisions	91
3.9-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	91
3.9-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	92
3.9-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	92
3.9-4	Factors of growth from July to June	93

Table of contents – continued

3.10	British Columbia census divisions	93
3.10-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	93
3.10-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	94
3.10-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	95
3.10-4	Factors of growth from July to June	96
3.11	Yukon census division	96
3.11-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	96
3.11-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	96
3.11-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	97
3.11-4	Factors of growth from July to June	97
3.12	Northwest Territories census divisions	97
3.12-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	97
3.12-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	97
3.12-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	98
3.12-4	Factors of growth from July to June	98
3.13	Nunavut census divisions	98
3.13-1	Annual population estimates at July 1	98
3.13-2	Population rate of growth from July to June	98
3.13-3	Population estimates and factors of growth from July to June	99
3.13-4	Factors of growth from July to June	99

Highlights

- As of July 1, 2009, 23,221,751 people lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA).
- The Calgary (31.7 per thousand), Saskatoon (28.5 per thousand) and Edmonton (24.6 per thousand) CMAs experienced the largest increase.
- Once again, the Calgary and Edmonton CMAs experienced among the highest population growth compared to all other CMAs, respectively ranking first and third. The population increase in these two CMAs was mainly driven by international migration. In fact, net international migration added 18,253 migrants to Calgary and 12,427 migrants to Edmonton, just behind Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.
- The Saskatoon CMA experienced a 28.5 per thousand increase in its population during the 2008/2009 period compared to 23.1 per thousand during the previous year. Its population rose from 250,071 at July 1, 2008 to 257,298 at July 1, 2009.
- As of July 1, 2009, the median age of the population living in the country's 33 CMAs was 38.6 years, slightly younger than the median age of the population living in non-CMA areas (41.9 years).
- Saskatoon is the CMA with the youngest population in the country, with a median age of 35.6 years. The two CMAs in Alberta, Calgary (35.7 years) and Edmonton (36.0 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 44.9 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 for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0002	Estimates of deaths, by sex and age group, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0003	Estimates of the number of census families for July 1, 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
051-0009	Total emigrants from Canada, by province or territory of origin, quarterly, Terminated
051-0010	Estimates of population, by marital status, age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0011	International migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, and territories, annual
051-0012	Interprovincial migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0013	Estimates of births, by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0014	Total population, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 1996 census boundaries, annual, Terminated
051-0015	Components of population growth, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 1996 census boundaries, annual, Terminated

051-0016	Estimates of population, by sex and age group, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 1996 census boundaries, annual, Terminated
051-0017	Interprovincial migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0018	Interprovincial in-, out- and net-migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0019	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, annual
051-0020	Number of non-permanent residents, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0034	Total population, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 2001 Census boundaries, annual, Terminated
051-0035	Components of population growth, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 2001 Census boundaries, annual, Terminated
051-0036	Estimates of population, by sex and age group, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 2001 Census boundaries, annual, Terminated
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, Terminated
051-0039	Components of population growth, by economic region, sex and age group, 2001 Census boundaries, Terminated
051-0040	Births, by economic regions and sex, 2001 Census boundaries
051-0041	Number of non-permanent residents, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
051-0046	Estimates of population by census metropolitan area, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2006, annual
051-0047	Components of population growth by census metropolitan area, sex and age group for the period from July 1 to June 30, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2006, annual
051-0048	Births by census metropolitan area and sex for the period from July 1 to June 30, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2006, annual
051-0049	Estimates of population by economic region, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2006, annual
051-0050	Components of population growth by economic region, sex and age group for the period from July 1 to June 30, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2006, annual
051-0051	Births by economic region and sex for the period from July 1 to June 30, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2006, annual

051-0052	Estimates of population by census division, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2006, annual
051-0053	Components of population growth by census division, sex and age group for the period from July 1 to June 30, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2006, annual
051-0054	Births by census division and sex for the period from July 1 to June 30, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2006, annual
052-0004	Projected population, by projection scenario, sex and age group as at July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
053-0001	Vital statistics, births, deaths and marriages, quarterly
102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0503	Deaths, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0504	Deaths, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
109-5315	Estimates of population (Census and administrative data), by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions and peer groups, annual
111-0028	In-, out- and net-migration estimates, by provincial regions and age group, 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 province and territory*
- *Deaths and death rate, by province and territory*
- *Components of population growth, by province and territory*
- *Marriages by provinces and territories*
- *Infant mortality rates, 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*
- *Age-standardized mortality rates by selected causes, 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 (2006 Census boundaries)*

1 Census metropolitan areas

At July 1, 2009, 23,221,751 people lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA).

The total CMA population increased more (15.5 per thousand) than that of the country overall (12.3 per thousand).

A little more than two-thirds (68.8 %) of Canada's population lived in a CMA as of July 1, 2009.

The Calgary (31.7 per thousand), Saskatoon (28.5 per thousand) and Edmonton (24.6 per thousand) CMAs experienced the largest increases. In comparison, the Windsor (-5.7 per thousand), Thunder Bay (-5.2 per thousand) and Saguenay (-0.10 per thousand) CMAs experienced the largest decreases.

Chart 1.1
Population growth rates by census metropolitan area, Canada

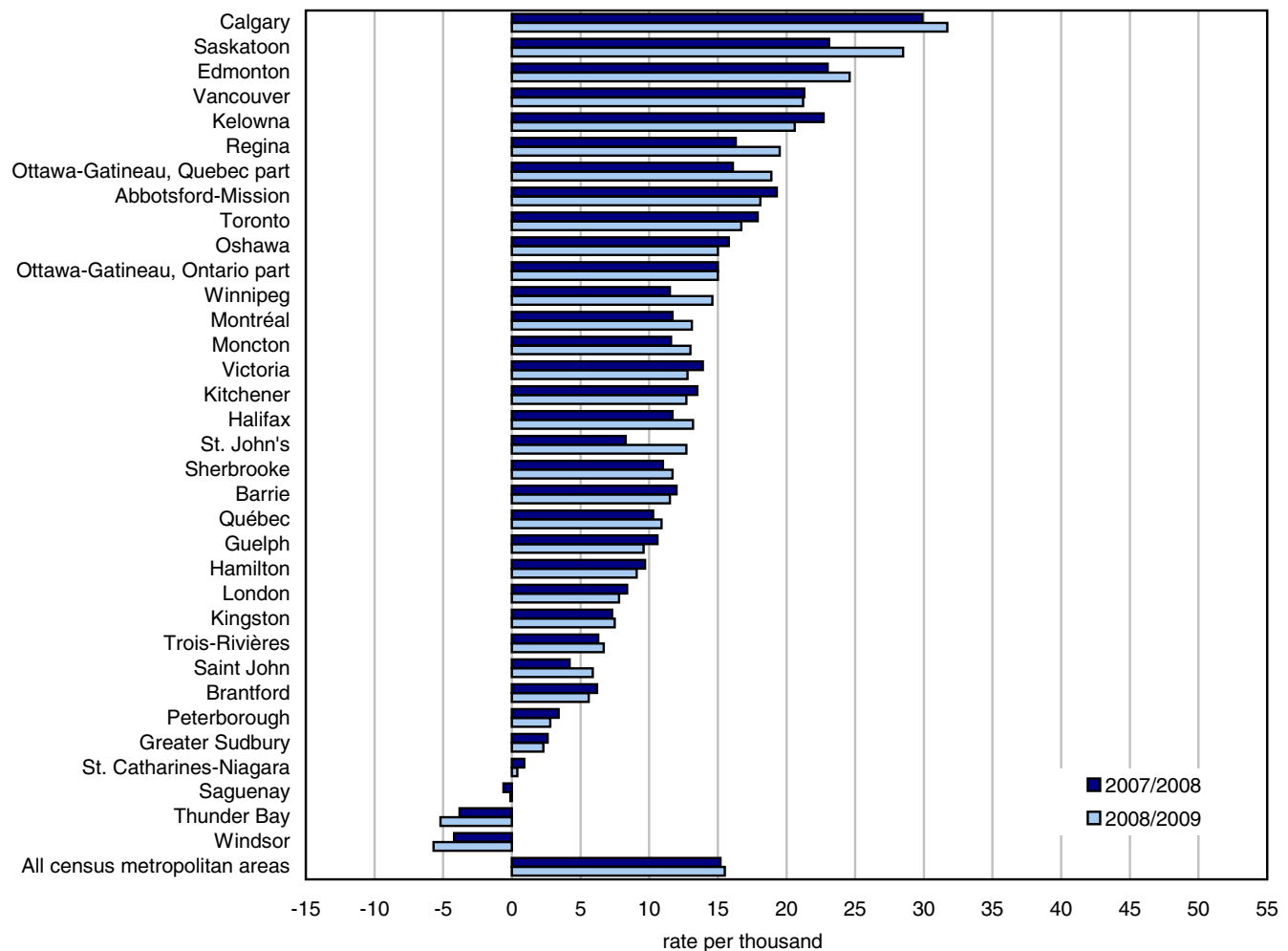
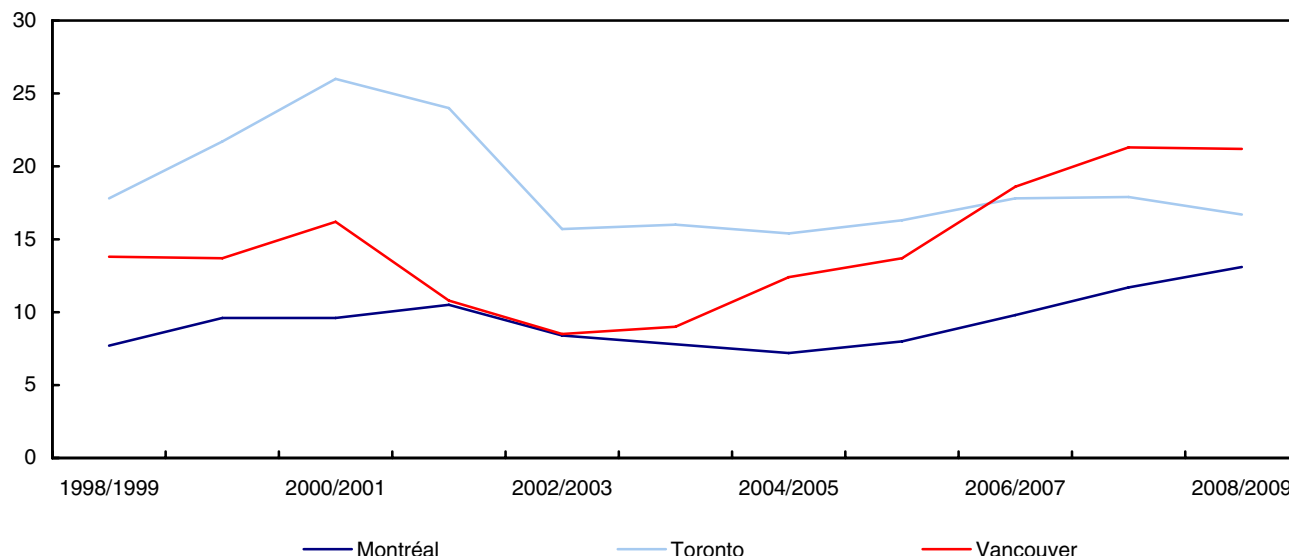


Chart 1.2
Population growth of the three largest census metropolitan area, Canada

rate per thousand



Alberta's CMAs continue to grow

Once again, the Calgary and Edmonton CMAs experienced population growth within the largest of all other CMA, respectively ranking first and third.

With an increase of 31.7 per thousand for the 2008/2009 period, the Calgary CMA grew to 1,230,248 inhabitants, or 38,402 more than the previous year. The Edmonton CMA grew by 28,079 individuals, reaching a total of 1,155,383.

The population increase in these two CMAs was mainly driven by international migration. In fact, the net international migration was of 18,253 migrants for Calgary and 12,427 migrants for Edmonton, just behind Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver. The second source of growth is coming from the natural increase, Calgary's population grew by 10,924 individuals and Edmonton's by 8,257 individuals.

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 28.5 per thousand increase in its population this year, compared to 23.1 per thousand last year. Its population rose from 250,071 at July 1, 2008 to 257,298 at July 1, 2009.

The Regina CMA's population grew by 19.5 per thousand from July 1, 2008 to July 1, 2009, compared to 13.3 per thousand for the previous period. Regina now has a population of 210,006.

The increase in population growth for these two CMAs is partly due to recent gains in their international migration exchanges. Saskatoon and Regina present positive net international migration of 4,083 and 2,201 migrants respectively.

Population decreases for Windsor and Thunder Bay CMAs

While some CMAs experienced population increases neighbouring 15 per thousand, the opposite also occurred. Ontario's Windsor (-5.7 per thousand) and Thunder Bay (-5.2 per thousand) CMAs both experienced decreases in their population. This is not a new situation. The population of Windsor was decreasing for the last 3 years and Thunder Bay for the last 5 years.

At July 1, 2009, the Windsor CMA had 331,537 inhabitants, 1,879 less than a year before. Negative net interprovincial migration was the main reason for this decrease, with this CMA losing 2,201 individuals in such exchanges with other provinces and territories across Canada.

The Thunder Bay CMA's population decreased by 650 between July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009, dropping from 125,466 individuals to 124,816. A net loss of 726 individuals through interprovincial migration accounted for part of this population decrease.

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 (15.5 per thousand).

The Halifax CMA experienced the largest population increase of all CMAs in the Maritimes, with 13.2 per thousand. This CMA's population increased by 5,235 individuals, rising from 392,802 to 398,037 inhabitants between July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009. A positive net intraprovincial migration balance of roughly 1,500 individuals accounted for much of this increase.

Between July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009, the population of the Moncton CMA rose from 132,155 to 133,880 inhabitants, an increase of 13.0 per thousand. As for Halifax the population growth is mainly driven by a net intraprovincial migration balance of nearly 1,500 individuals.

Most international immigrants headed to Toronto

As in prior years, the Toronto CMA was the first destination for international immigrants, 92,652 of whom moved to the Canadian metropolis. It was followed by the Montréal (38,898) and Vancouver (33,021) CMAs.

In contrast, the Saguenay (77), Greater Sudbury (109) and Peterborough (120) CMAs were the least popular destinations for international immigrants between July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009.

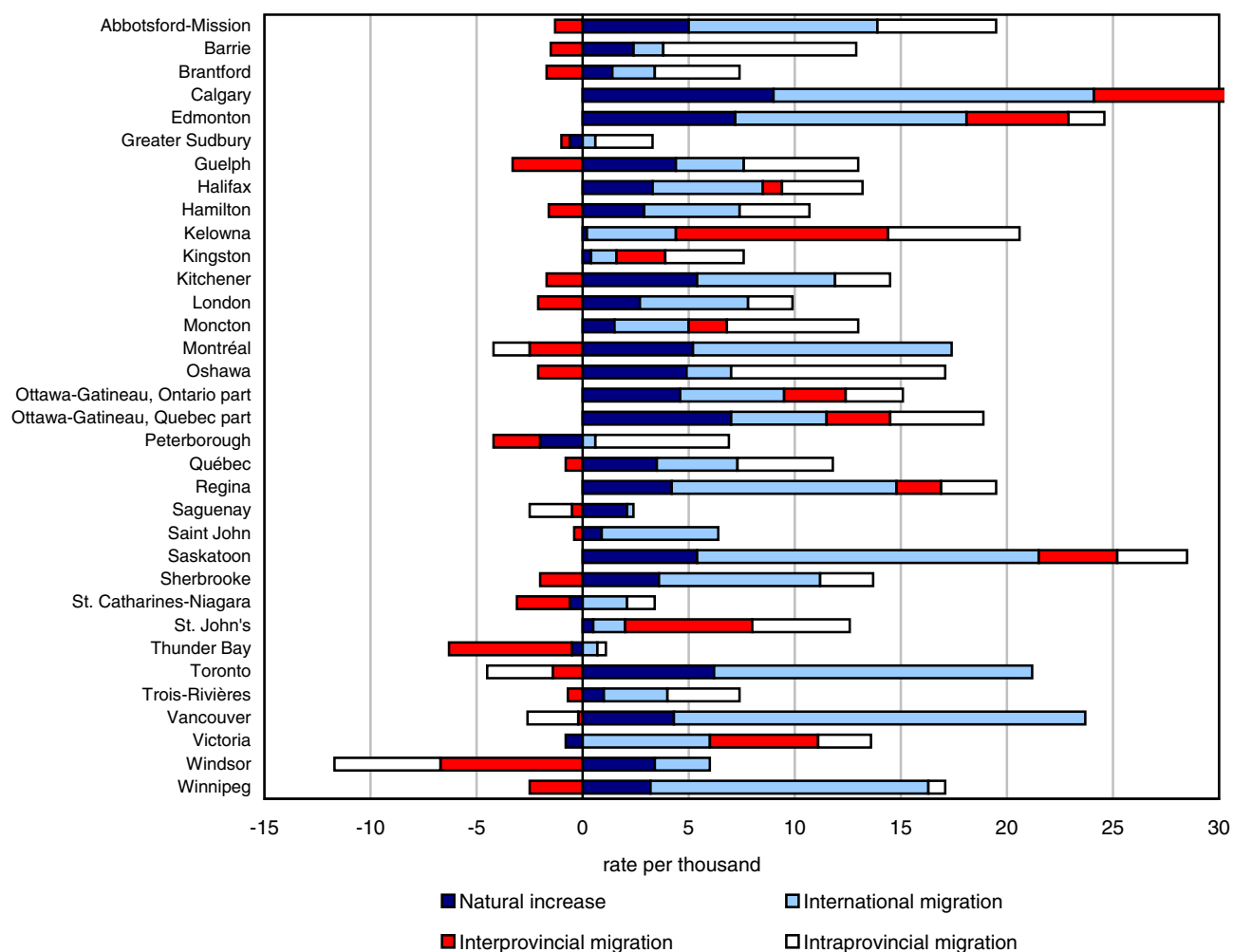
Wider range of destinations for international immigrants

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 13.7 percentage points between 2001/2002 and 2008/2009, from 47.9 % to 34.2 %.

The Winnipeg (+3.0 %), Montréal (+2.8 %) and Vancouver (+1.5 %) CMAs saw their share of international immigrants increase during the same period.

Chart 1.3

Factors of the population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2008/2009



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.

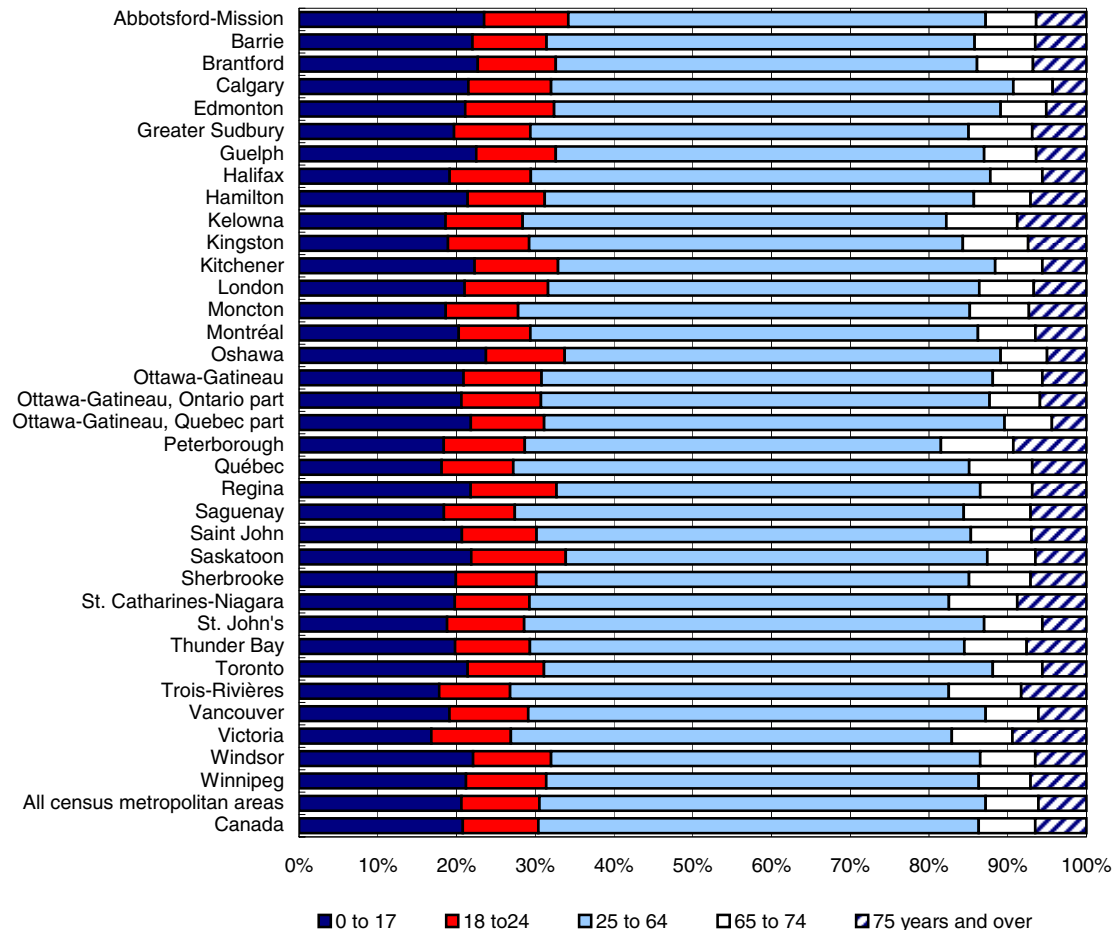
At July 1, 2009, the Toronto CMA's population reached 5,623,450 individuals, an increase of 92,862 over the year before. Despite a net deficit of 25,370 inhabitants from intraprovincial and interprovincial exchanges, Toronto nonetheless experienced a 16.7 per thousand population increase, mainly due to a much larger number of immigrants (83,909) than emigrants (10,963).

The Montréal CMA grew by 13.1 per thousand over the year before, reaching 3,814,738. The population increase of 49,611 was partly due to an international migration balance of 46,142 individuals. At the intraprovincial and interprovincial levels, the Montréal CMA lost a total of 16,074 individuals through its exchanges. Montréal had the smallest population increase of all CMAs with more than one million inhabitants, behind the Ottawa – Gatineau CMA (5.5 per thousand).

Between July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009, the Vancouver CMA's population rose from 2,279,267 to 2,328,007 individuals, an increase of 21.2 per thousand. Net international migration for this CMA was 44,788 migrants, compared to -6,002 migrants at the intraprovincial and interprovincial levels. The Vancouver CMA came fourth among all CMAs in terms of its annual population growth between July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009.

Chart 1.4

Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan area, Canada, 2009



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

As of July 1, 2009, the median age of the population living in the country's 33 CMAs was 38.6 years, slightly younger than the median age of the population living in non-CMA areas (41.9 years).

Since last year, the median age of the population of CMAs has increased by 0.1 years, from 35.5 years to 38.6 years.

For the purposes of this article, median age was used as an indicator of the aging 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

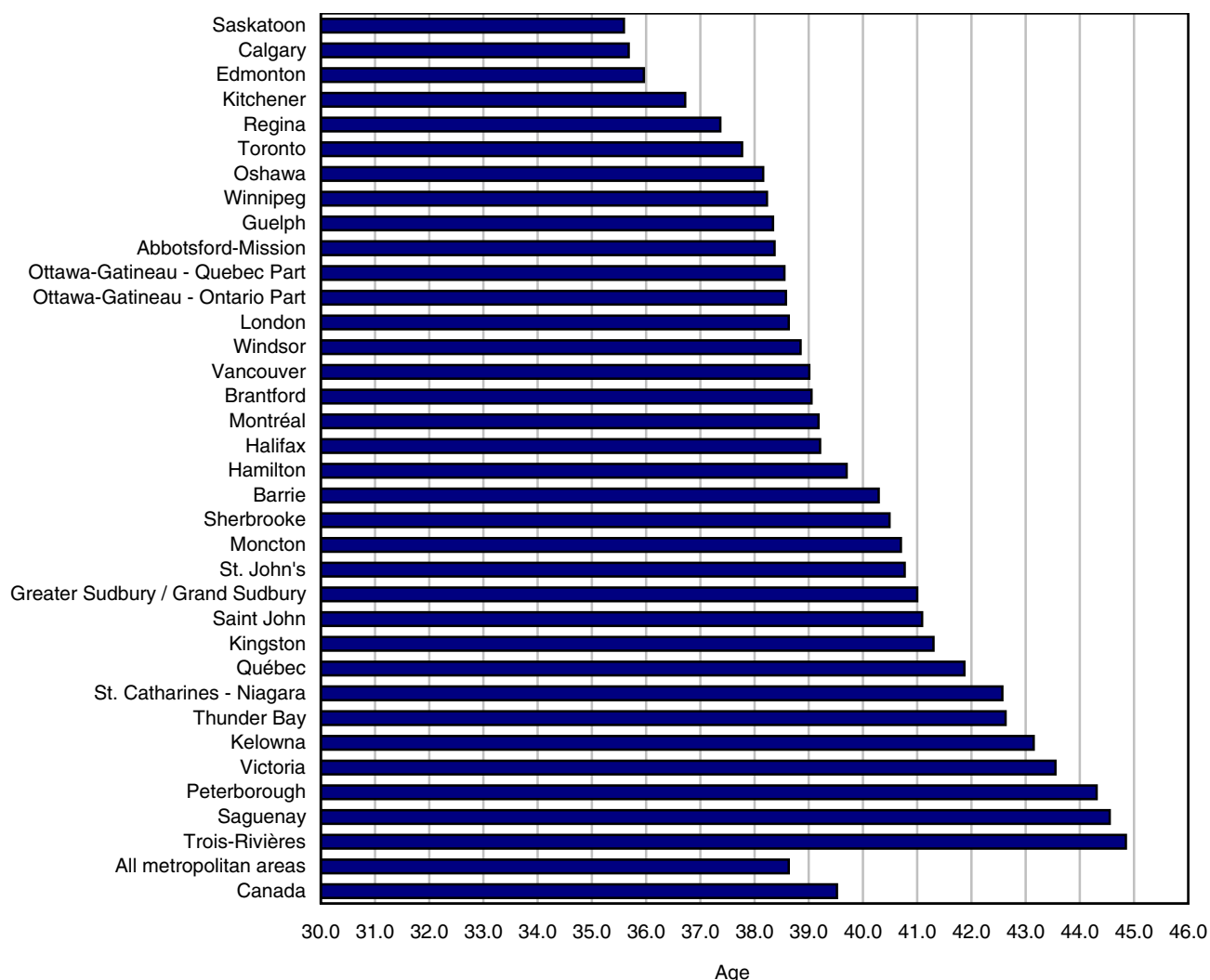
As of July 1, 2009, the population of 17 CMAs showed a median age less than the national average (39.5 years). Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton are the 3 CMAs with the lowest median ages.

Saskatoon is the CMA with the youngest population in the country, with a median age of 35.6 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 (35.7 years) and Edmonton (36.0 years), are ranked second and third respectively. International and interprovincial migration of adults under 40 years old is contributing to a slower aging of the population of these CMAs.

Chart 1.5

Median age by census metropolitan area, July 1, 2009



The two oldest CMAs are in Quebec

As of July 1, 2009, 16 CMAs posted a median age higher than the national average (39.5 years).

Of all CMAs in Canada, the Trois-Rivières CMA is the one with the oldest population, with a median age of 44.9 years. The departure of young people in their twenties and thirties, combined with the arrival of older individuals, is serving to accelerate the aging of this CMA.

Another Quebec CMA, Saguenay, is in second place, with a median age of 44.6 years. Negative net intraprovincial migration among young people in their twenties partly explains the aging of this area.

Figure 1.1

Age pyramid (per thousand) for the CMAs of Trois-Rivières (Quebec) and Saskatoon (Saskatchewan) for July 1, 2009

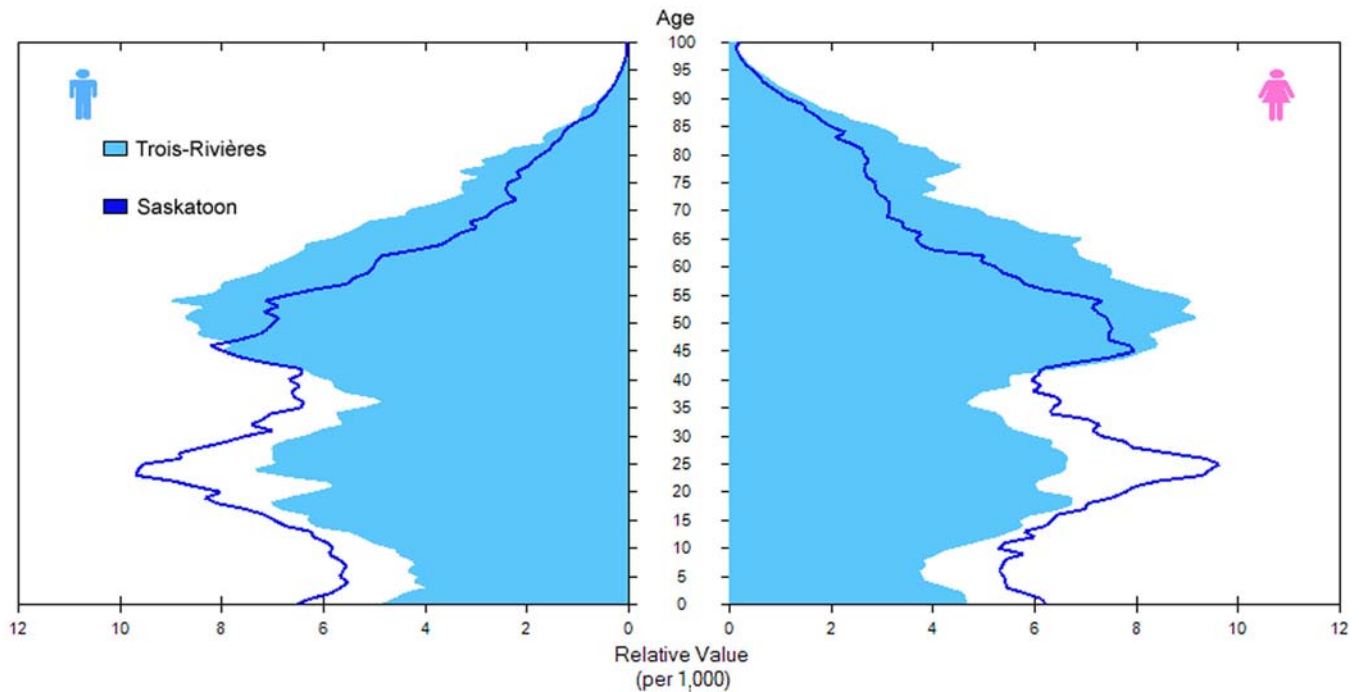
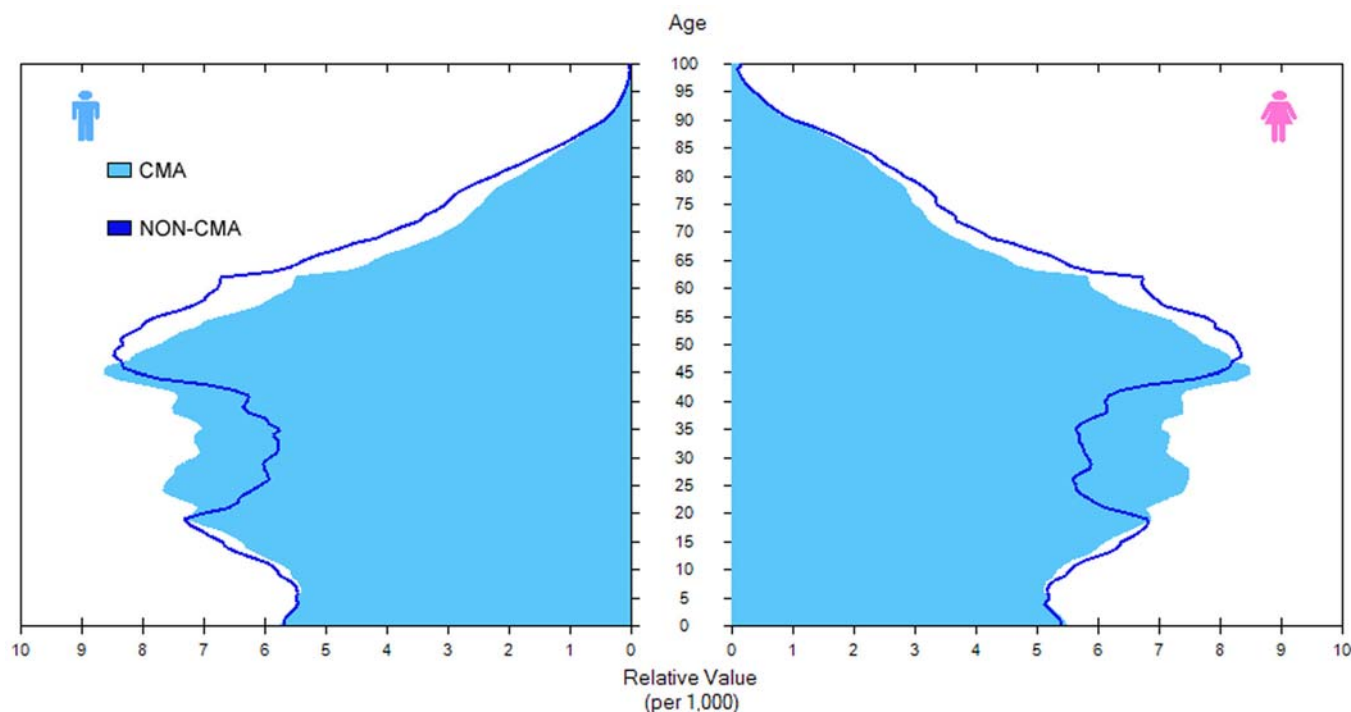


Figure 1.2

Age pyramid (per thousand) for CMA and non-CMA population for July 1, 2009



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

Between July 1, 2001 and July 1, 2009, the median age of the CMA population changed from 36.7 to 38.6 years, an increase of 1.9 years. The population of non-CMA areas changed from 38.2 years in 2001 to 41.9 years in 2009.

The aging 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 39.5 years in 2009 (+2.3 years). The median age of the non-CMA population increased more rapidly with a rise of 3.7 years.

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

Saguenay, Kingston and Peterborough are aging rapidly

Between July 1, 2001 and July 1, 2009, only two CMAs saw the median age of their population increase by 4 years or more.

The CMAs in which aging was most rapid were Saguenay (median age: +5.0 years), Thunder Bay (median age: +4.5 years) and Peterborough (median age: +3.9 years).

These three CMAs, which were among the 10 least populous CMAs in 2009 and which already have populations whose median age is higher than 42.0 years, are characterized by negative net migration, with young adults tending to leave these areas to settle elsewhere in the country.

Edmonton and Calgary are aging less quickly than other CMAs

The median age of 8 Canadian CMAs increased by less than 2 years between July 1, 2001 and July 1, 2009.

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, 2009. Those two CMAs are attracting large numbers of young adults in their twenties. This is contributing to slow down the aging of their population.

The Saskatoon CMA follows, with an increase in the median age of its population of 1.0 years to reach 35.6 years in 2009. The arrival of young adults in their twenties, along with a high birth rate, partly accounts for the youth of this CMA.

Aging in the three largest CMAs in Canada

Of the country's three largest CMAs, only the Toronto CMA has a population whose median age (37.8 years) is lower than that of CMAs as a whole. The Vancouver (median age: 39.0 years) and Montréal (median age: 39.2 years) CMAs were slightly older than CMAs as a whole (38.6 years).

From July 1, 2008 to July 1, 2009, the aging of the population of Vancouver (median age: +0.1 years) and Montréal (+0.1 years) was slower than that of the population of Canada as a whole (+0.2 years). Where for the Toronto (+0.2 years) population it was equal. The large number of international migrants, whose median age is lower than that of the Canadian population, is helping to slow down the aging of the population in these large CMAs.

Text table 1.1

Median age and variation of median age for Census metropolitan area at July 1, 2001 and 2009

	Median age in 2001	Median age in 2009	Variation 2001/2009
	years		
Canada	37.2	39.5	2.3
All census metropolitan areas	36.7	38.6	1.9
Abbotsford-Mission	36.1	38.4	2.3
Barrie	36.9	40.3	3.4
Brantford	36.9	39.1	2.1
Calgary	34.8	35.7	0.9
Edmonton	35.1	36.0	0.8
Greater Sudbury	38.4	41.0	2.6
Guelph	35.9	38.3	2.5
Halifax	36.4	39.2	2.8
Hamilton	37.2	39.7	2.5
Kelowna	40.5	43.1	2.7
Kingston	37.9	41.3	3.4
Kitchener	34.9	36.7	1.8
London	36.3	38.6	2.3
Moncton	38.2	40.7	2.5
Montréal	37.6	39.2	1.6
Oshawa	35.5	38.2	2.6
Ottawa-Gatineau	36.3	38.6	2.3
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	36.3	38.6	2.3
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	36.3	38.6	2.3
Peterborough	40.4	44.3	3.9
Québec	39.3	41.9	2.6
Regina	36.0	37.4	1.4
Saguenay	39.5	44.6	5.0
Saint John	37.7	41.1	3.4
Saskatoon	34.6	35.6	1.0
Sherbrooke	38.4	40.5	2.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	39.3	42.6	3.3
St. John's	37.2	40.8	3.6
Thunder Bay	38.2	42.6	4.5
Toronto	35.8	37.8	1.9
Trois-Rivières	41.1	44.9	3.7
Vancouver	37.0	39.0	2.0
Victoria	40.6	43.6	2.9
Windsor	35.7	38.8	3.2
Winnipeg	36.9	38.2	1.3

Table 1.1-1

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

	Both sexes					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Canada	31,940,676	32,245,209	32,576,074	32,931,956	33,327,337	33,739,859
All metropolitan areas	22,815,502	23,085,869	23,380,267	23,702,359	24,065,430	24,442,425
Abbotsford-Mission	159,474	161,818	164,306	167,301	170,569	173,692
Barrie	177,472	181,213	183,910	185,987	188,227	190,400
Brantford	132,582	134,359	135,430	136,048	136,897	137,663
Calgary	1,052,818	1,087,762	1,123,913	1,156,769	1,191,846	1,230,248
Edmonton	1,018,040	1,042,455	1,073,795	1,101,637	1,127,304	1,155,383
Greater Sudbury	162,223	162,981	164,195	164,508	164,937	165,322
Guelph	128,887	130,957	132,169	133,152	134,566	135,863
Halifax	380,548	381,878	384,786	388,250	392,802	398,037
Hamilton	706,820	713,545	719,905	725,627	732,723	739,415
Kelowna	161,138	163,612	167,125	170,879	174,807	178,446
Kingston	157,602	157,895	158,039	158,349	159,516	160,723
Kitchener	455,475	463,490	470,690	476,379	482,861	489,054
London	469,168	472,474	477,598	481,423	485,477	489,274
Moncton	127,310	128,329	129,514	130,627	132,155	133,880
Montréal	3,629,690	3,655,834	3,685,045	3,721,415	3,765,127	3,814,738
Oshawa	331,149	337,766	344,211	350,418	356,004	361,375
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,147,484	1,157,845	1,168,955	1,183,073	1,201,300	1,220,674
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	867,637	873,807	881,902	892,044	905,538	919,258
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	279,847	284,038	287,053	291,029	295,762	301,416
Peterborough	118,707	119,932	120,541	120,686	121,092	121,428
Québec	715,073	718,478	724,303	730,581	738,133	746,252
Regina	199,498	199,593	200,065	202,611	205,943	210,006
Saguenay	154,021	152,996	152,456	151,822	151,730	151,715
Saint John	125,905	125,452	124,980	125,319	125,846	126,594
Saskatoon	237,561	238,650	240,470	244,353	250,071	257,298
Sherbrooke	185,372	187,190	188,710	190,180	192,292	194,555
St. Catharines-Niagara	399,748	402,528	404,133	403,851	404,229	404,378
St. John's	183,139	183,244	183,387	183,711	185,234	187,596
Thunder Bay	128,866	128,282	127,130	125,949	125,466	124,816
Toronto	5,170,185	5,250,163	5,336,680	5,432,638	5,530,588	5,623,450
Trois-Rivières	141,350	141,746	142,493	143,229	144,133	145,103
Vancouver	2,133,587	2,160,271	2,190,085	2,231,283	2,279,267	2,328,007
Victoria	333,143	336,806	339,768	343,123	347,928	352,421
Windsor	333,380	335,393	336,087	334,816	333,416	331,537
Winnipeg	710,603	713,087	716,438	723,292	731,644	742,408

Table 1.1-1 – continued

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

	Males					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Canada	15,825,754	15,979,800	16,147,873	16,325,702	16,524,504	16,732,476
All metropolitan areas	11,248,704	11,383,460	11,536,738	11,697,435	11,879,335	12,068,808
Abbotsford-Mission	79,982	81,202	82,180	83,723	85,470	87,152
Barrie	88,150	89,852	91,537	92,553	93,632	94,682
Brantford	65,355	66,186	66,635	66,918	67,342	67,718
Calgary	531,868	549,637	569,410	587,854	607,091	627,297
Edmonton	511,499	524,097	541,511	557,687	572,005	587,065
Greater Sudbury	79,712	80,110	80,762	80,896	81,247	81,586
Guelph	63,816	64,786	65,814	66,233	66,965	67,644
Halifax	185,212	185,454	186,709	188,182	190,518	193,195
Hamilton	348,076	350,998	354,712	357,306	360,773	364,058
Kelowna	78,898	80,164	82,039	84,022	85,989	87,835
Kingston	77,830	77,911	77,915	78,143	78,719	79,326
Kitchener	227,053	231,136	234,918	237,597	240,790	243,838
London	230,203	231,850	234,863	236,621	238,670	240,576
Moncton	62,296	62,796	63,279	63,832	64,665	65,595
Montréal	1,781,788	1,796,062	1,812,737	1,830,908	1,853,104	1,879,347
Oshawa	164,145	167,488	170,411	173,401	176,031	178,556
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	564,814	569,661	574,526	581,073	589,896	599,344
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	426,570	429,270	432,753	437,330	443,755	450,302
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	138,244	140,391	141,773	143,743	146,141	149,042
Peterborough	57,523	58,000	58,630	58,741	59,030	59,279
Québec	348,880	350,894	353,999	357,266	361,117	365,325
Regina	97,641	97,545	98,034	99,394	101,215	103,456
Saguenay	76,385	75,826	75,820	75,527	75,473	75,459
Saint John	61,071	60,731	60,356	60,518	60,848	61,287
Saskatoon	116,555	117,167	118,314	120,373	123,587	127,628
Sherbrooke	90,462	91,290	92,276	92,991	93,991	95,082
St. Catharines-Niagara	195,639	196,843	197,902	197,676	197,864	197,911
St. John's	89,106	89,151	89,592	89,627	90,447	91,667
Thunder Bay	63,797	63,388	63,240	62,553	62,255	61,869
Toronto	2,547,733	2,587,218	2,628,629	2,673,220	2,718,570	2,761,593
Trois-Rivières	68,582	68,784	69,533	69,857	70,334	70,850
Vancouver	1,053,586	1,067,240	1,081,629	1,102,399	1,126,618	1,151,435
Victoria	160,612	162,327	163,910	165,789	168,258	170,609
Windsor	166,024	166,916	167,757	166,907	165,992	164,842
Winnipeg	349,597	351,089	352,633	356,575	360,933	366,358

Table 1.1-1 – continued

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

	Females					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Canada	16,114,922	16,265,409	16,428,201	16,606,254	16,802,833	17,007,383
All metropolitan areas	11,566,798	11,702,409	11,843,529	12,004,924	12,186,095	12,373,617
Abbotsford-Mission	79,492	80,616	82,126	83,578	85,099	86,540
Barrie	89,322	91,361	92,373	93,434	94,595	95,718
Brantford	67,227	68,173	68,795	69,130	69,555	69,945
Calgary	520,950	538,125	554,503	568,915	584,755	602,951
Edmonton	506,541	518,358	532,284	543,950	555,299	568,318
Greater Sudbury	82,511	82,871	83,433	83,612	83,690	83,736
Guelph	65,071	66,171	66,355	66,919	67,601	68,219
Halifax	195,336	196,424	198,077	200,068	202,284	204,842
Hamilton	358,744	362,547	365,193	368,321	371,950	375,357
Kelowna	82,240	83,448	85,086	86,857	88,818	90,611
Kingston	79,772	79,984	80,124	80,206	80,797	81,397
Kitchener	228,422	232,354	235,772	238,782	242,071	245,216
London	238,965	240,624	242,735	244,802	246,807	248,698
Moncton	65,014	65,533	66,235	66,795	67,490	68,285
Montréal	1,847,902	1,859,772	1,872,308	1,890,507	1,912,023	1,935,391
Oshawa	167,004	170,278	173,800	177,017	179,973	182,819
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	582,670	588,184	594,429	602,000	611,404	621,330
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	441,067	444,537	449,149	454,714	461,783	468,956
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	141,603	143,647	145,280	147,286	149,621	152,374
Peterborough	61,184	61,932	61,911	61,945	62,062	62,149
Québec	366,193	367,584	370,304	373,315	377,016	380,927
Regina	101,857	102,048	102,031	103,217	104,728	106,550
Saguenay	77,636	77,170	76,636	76,295	76,257	76,256
Saint John	64,834	64,721	64,624	64,801	64,998	65,307
Saskatoon	121,006	121,483	122,156	123,980	126,484	129,670
Sherbrooke	94,910	95,900	96,434	97,189	98,301	99,473
St. Catharines-Niagara	204,109	205,685	206,231	206,175	206,365	206,467
St. John's	94,033	94,093	93,795	94,084	94,787	95,929
Thunder Bay	65,069	64,894	63,890	63,396	63,211	62,947
Toronto	2,622,452	2,662,945	2,708,051	2,759,418	2,812,018	2,861,857
Trois-Rivières	72,768	72,962	72,960	73,372	73,799	74,253
Vancouver	1,080,001	1,093,031	1,108,456	1,128,884	1,152,649	1,176,572
Victoria	172,531	174,479	175,858	177,334	179,670	181,812
Windsor	167,356	168,477	168,330	167,909	167,424	166,695
Winnipeg	361,006	361,998	363,805	366,717	370,711	376,050

Table 1.1-2

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Canada	9.49	10.21	10.87	11.93	12.30
All metropolitan areas	11.78	12.67	13.68	15.20	15.54
Abbotsford-Mission	14.59	15.26	18.06	19.34	18.14
Barrie	20.86	14.77	11.23	11.97	11.48
Brantford	13.31	7.94	4.55	6.22	5.58
Calgary	32.65	32.69	28.81	29.87	31.71
Edmonton	23.70	29.62	25.60	23.03	24.60
Greater Sudbury	4.66	7.42	1.90	2.60	2.33
Guelph	15.93	9.21	7.41	10.56	9.59
Halifax	3.49	7.59	8.96	11.66	13.24
Hamilton	9.47	8.87	7.92	9.73	9.09
Kelowna	15.24	21.24	22.21	22.73	20.60
Kingston	1.86	0.91	1.96	7.34	7.54
Kitchener	17.44	15.41	12.01	13.51	12.74
London	7.02	10.79	7.98	8.39	7.79
Moncton	7.97	9.19	8.56	11.63	12.97
Montréal	7.18	7.96	9.82	11.68	13.09
Oshawa	19.78	18.90	17.87	15.81	14.97
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	8.99	9.55	12.00	15.29	16.00
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	7.09	9.22	11.43	15.01	15.04
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	14.86	10.56	13.76	16.13	18.94
Peterborough	10.27	5.07	1.20	3.36	2.77
Québec	4.75	8.07	8.63	10.28	10.94
Regina	0.48	2.36	12.65	16.31	19.54
Saguenay	-6.68	-3.54	-4.17	-0.61	-0.10
Saint John	-3.60	-3.77	2.71	4.20	5.93
Saskatoon	4.57	7.60	16.02	23.13	28.49
Sherbrooke	9.76	8.09	7.76	11.04	11.70
St. Catharines-Niagara	6.93	3.98	-0.70	0.94	0.37
St. John's	0.57	0.78	1.77	8.26	12.67
Thunder Bay	-4.54	-9.02	-9.33	-3.84	-5.19
Toronto	15.35	16.34	17.82	17.87	16.65
Trois-Rivières	2.80	5.26	5.15	6.29	6.71
Vancouver	12.43	13.71	18.64	21.28	21.16
Victoria	10.94	8.76	9.83	13.91	12.83
Windsor	6.02	2.07	-3.79	-4.19	-5.65
Winnipeg	3.49	4.69	9.52	11.48	14.60

Table 1.1-3

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2009

	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	33,739,859	6,924,460	3,260,706	18,867,247	2,487,905	2,199,541
All metropolitan areas	24,442,425	4,974,474	2,427,092	13,855,451	1,674,210	1,511,198
Abbotsford-Mission	173,692	39,819	17,107	91,342	13,061	12,363
Barrie	190,400	40,986	18,160	103,663	14,995	12,596
Brantford	137,663	30,706	13,429	74,145	10,002	9,381
Calgary	1,230,248	262,695	126,887	726,171	61,956	52,539
Edmonton	1,155,383	241,675	129,796	658,015	67,218	58,679
Greater Sudbury	165,322	31,893	16,369	92,070	13,568	11,422
Guelph	135,863	30,050	13,752	74,042	9,279	8,740
Halifax	398,037	74,262	41,686	232,093	27,046	22,950
Hamilton	739,415	155,549	72,678	403,778	54,053	53,357
Kelowna	178,446	32,189	17,811	95,463	16,952	16,031
Kingston	160,723	29,680	16,734	88,533	13,747	12,029
Kitchener	489,054	107,588	51,970	272,097	30,092	27,307
London	489,274	100,982	52,463	267,853	34,963	33,013
Moncton	133,880	24,588	12,439	76,773	10,342	9,738
Montréal	3,814,738	764,042	351,585	2,167,326	282,748	249,037
Oshawa	361,375	84,068	36,453	200,339	21,953	18,562
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,220,674	250,959	123,091	698,135	79,692	68,797
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	919,258	186,370	93,903	522,963	60,845	55,177
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	301,416	64,589	29,188	175,172	18,847	13,620
Peterborough	121,428	21,814	12,614	64,177	11,411	11,412
Québec	746,252	132,733	67,051	430,921	63,108	52,439
Regina	210,006	45,225	22,951	113,676	13,827	14,327
Saguenay	151,715	27,824	13,267	85,755	13,624	11,245
Saint John	126,594	25,766	12,658	69,358	10,028	8,784
Saskatoon	257,298	55,497	30,545	139,216	15,554	16,486
Sherbrooke	194,555	37,902	19,887	106,820	15,799	14,147
St. Catharines-Niagara	404,378	78,659	39,133	215,153	35,912	35,521
St. John's	187,596	34,677	18,348	109,632	14,414	10,525
Thunder Bay	124,816	24,335	12,055	68,795	10,045	9,586
Toronto	5,623,450	1,187,870	548,839	3,209,629	356,966	320,146
Trois-Rivières	145,103	25,127	13,027	80,579	13,734	12,636
Vancouver	2,328,007	438,807	237,756	1,355,282	155,360	140,802
Victoria	352,421	57,152	34,182	197,989	29,544	33,554
Windsor	331,537	72,924	32,831	179,808	24,243	21,731
Winnipeg	742,408	155,472	76,447	408,688	49,282	52,519

Table 1.1-3 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2009

	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	16,732,476	3,551,583	1,675,286	9,434,517	1,188,981	882,109
All metropolitan areas	12,068,808	2,549,195	1,239,907	6,899,154	785,963	594,589
Abbotsford-Mission	87,152	20,747	8,994	45,811	6,291	5,309
Barrie	94,682	20,879	9,453	52,092	7,049	5,209
Brantford	67,718	15,550	6,748	37,084	4,727	3,609
Calgary	627,297	134,745	65,888	375,632	29,663	21,369
Edmonton	587,065	124,300	67,697	339,306	32,164	23,598
Greater Sudbury	81,586	16,274	8,324	46,035	6,260	4,693
Guelph	67,644	15,425	6,979	37,299	4,387	3,554
Halifax	193,195	37,860	20,588	113,280	12,734	8,733
Hamilton	364,058	79,800	37,042	200,767	25,317	21,132
Kelowna	87,835	16,333	9,370	47,086	7,996	7,050
Kingston	79,326	15,287	6,352	44,315	6,569	4,803
Kitchener	243,838	54,385	27,069	137,414	14,368	10,602
London	240,576	51,784	26,397	133,166	16,266	12,963
Moncton	65,595	12,709	6,350	37,865	5,003	3,668
Montréal	1,879,347	390,751	178,190	1,084,809	130,801	94,796
Oshawa	178,556	42,781	18,833	99,244	10,287	7,411
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	599,344	127,530	62,377	345,826	37,190	26,421
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	450,302	94,627	47,485	258,660	28,410	21,120
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	149,042	32,903	14,892	87,166	8,780	5,301
Peterborough	59,279	11,306	6,178	31,690	5,449	4,656
Québec	365,325	67,673	33,692	215,817	29,166	18,977
Regina	103,456	23,059	11,597	56,656	6,490	5,654
Saguenay	75,459	14,152	6,981	43,635	6,460	4,231
Saint John	61,287	13,313	6,533	33,446	4,775	3,220
Saskatoon	127,628	28,548	15,763	69,866	7,185	6,266
Sherbrooke	95,082	19,647	9,769	53,046	7,448	5,172
St. Catharines-Niagara	197,911	40,155	20,368	106,246	16,959	14,183
St. John's	91,667	17,902	9,240	53,517	6,965	4,043
Thunder Bay	61,869	12,320	6,184	34,666	4,892	3,807
Toronto	2,761,593	610,027	279,615	1,576,608	166,567	128,776
Trois-Rivières	70,850	12,899	6,592	40,389	6,419	4,551
Vancouver	1,151,435	227,046	123,296	668,591	74,451	58,051
Victoria	170,609	29,095	17,358	96,841	14,056	13,259
Windsor	164,842	37,579	16,871	90,164	11,534	8,694
Winnipeg	366,358	79,804	38,842	205,119	22,885	19,708

Table 1.1-3 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2009

	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	17,007,383	3,372,877	1,585,420	9,432,730	1,298,924	1,317,432
All metropolitan areas	12,373,617	2,425,279	1,187,185	6,956,297	888,247	916,609
Abbotsford-Mission	86,540	19,072	8,113	45,531	6,770	7,054
Barrie	95,718	20,107	8,707	51,571	7,946	7,387
Brantford	69,945	15,156	6,681	37,061	5,275	5,772
Calgary	602,951	127,950	60,999	350,539	32,293	31,170
Edmonton	568,318	117,375	62,099	318,709	35,054	35,081
Greater Sudbury	83,736	15,619	8,045	46,035	7,308	6,729
Guelph	68,219	14,625	6,773	36,743	4,892	5,186
Halifax	204,842	36,402	21,098	118,813	14,312	14,217
Hamilton	375,357	75,749	35,636	203,011	28,736	32,225
Kelowna	90,611	15,856	8,441	48,377	8,956	8,981
Kingston	81,397	14,393	8,382	44,218	7,178	7,226
Kitchener	245,216	53,203	24,901	134,683	15,724	16,705
London	248,698	49,198	26,066	134,687	18,697	20,050
Moncton	68,285	11,879	6,089	38,908	5,339	6,070
Montréal	1,935,391	373,291	173,395	1,082,517	151,947	154,241
Oshawa	182,819	41,287	17,620	101,095	11,666	11,151
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	621,330	123,429	60,714	352,309	42,502	42,376
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	468,956	91,743	46,418	264,303	32,435	34,057
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	152,374	31,686	14,296	88,006	10,067	8,319
Peterborough	62,149	10,508	6,436	32,487	5,962	6,756
Québec	380,927	65,060	33,359	215,104	33,942	33,462
Regina	106,550	22,166	11,354	57,020	7,337	8,673
Saguenay	76,256	13,672	6,286	42,120	7,164	7,014
Saint John	65,307	12,453	6,125	35,912	5,253	5,564
Saskatoon	129,670	26,949	14,782	69,350	8,369	10,220
Sherbrooke	99,473	18,255	10,118	53,774	8,351	8,975
St. Catharines-Niagara	206,467	38,504	18,765	108,907	18,953	21,338
St. John's	95,929	16,775	9,108	56,115	7,449	6,482
Thunder Bay	62,947	12,015	5,871	34,129	5,153	5,779
Toronto	2,861,857	577,843	269,224	1,633,021	190,399	191,370
Trois-Rivières	74,253	12,228	6,435	40,190	7,315	8,085
Vancouver	1,176,572	211,761	114,460	686,691	80,909	82,751
Victoria	181,812	28,057	16,824	101,148	15,488	20,295
Windsor	166,695	35,345	15,960	89,644	12,709	13,037
Winnipeg	376,050	75,668	37,605	203,569	26,397	32,811

Table 1.1-4

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2009

	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	20.5	9.7	55.9	7.4	6.5
All metropolitan areas	100.0	20.4	9.9	56.7	6.8	6.2
Abbotsford-Mission	100.0	22.9	9.8	52.6	7.5	7.1
Barrie	100.0	21.5	9.5	54.4	7.9	6.6
Brantford	100.0	22.3	9.8	53.9	7.3	6.8
Calgary	100.0	21.4	10.3	59.0	5.0	4.3
Edmonton	100.0	20.9	11.2	57.0	5.8	5.1
Greater Sudbury	100.0	19.3	9.9	55.7	8.2	6.9
Guelph	100.0	22.1	10.1	54.5	6.8	6.4
Halifax	100.0	18.7	10.5	58.3	6.8	5.8
Hamilton	100.0	21.0	9.8	54.6	7.3	7.2
Kelowna	100.0	18.0	10.0	53.5	9.5	9.0
Kingston	100.0	18.5	10.4	55.1	8.6	7.5
Kitchener	100.0	22.0	10.6	55.6	6.2	5.6
London	100.0	20.6	10.7	54.7	7.1	6.7
Moncton	100.0	18.4	9.3	57.3	7.7	7.3
Montréal	100.0	20.0	9.2	56.8	7.4	6.5
Oshawa	100.0	23.3	10.1	55.4	6.1	5.1
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	100.0	20.6	10.1	57.2	6.5	5.6
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	100.0	20.3	10.2	56.9	6.6	6.0
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	100.0	21.4	9.7	58.1	6.3	4.5
Peterborough	100.0	18.0	10.4	52.9	9.4	9.4
Québec	100.0	17.8	9.0	57.7	8.5	7.0
Regina	100.0	21.5	10.9	54.1	6.6	6.8
Saguenay	100.0	18.3	8.7	56.5	9.0	7.4
Saint John	100.0	20.4	10.0	54.8	7.9	6.9
Saskatoon	100.0	21.6	11.9	54.1	6.0	6.4
Sherbrooke	100.0	19.5	10.2	54.9	8.1	7.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	100.0	19.5	9.7	53.2	8.9	8.8
St. John's	100.0	18.5	9.8	58.4	7.7	5.6
Thunder Bay	100.0	19.5	9.7	55.1	8.0	7.7
Toronto	100.0	21.1	9.8	57.1	6.3	5.7
Trois-Rivières	100.0	17.3	9.0	55.5	9.5	8.7
Vancouver	100.0	18.8	10.2	58.2	6.7	6.0
Victoria	100.0	16.2	9.7	56.2	8.4	9.5
Windsor	100.0	22.0	9.9	54.2	7.3	6.6
Winnipeg	100.0	20.9	10.3	55.0	6.6	7.1

Table 1.1-4 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2009

	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	49.6	10.5	5.0	28.0	3.5	2.6
All metropolitan areas	49.4	10.4	5.1	28.2	3.2	2.4
Abbotsford-Mission	50.2	11.9	5.2	26.4	3.6	3.1
Barrie	49.7	11.0	5.0	27.4	3.7	2.7
Brantford	49.2	11.3	4.9	26.9	3.4	2.6
Calgary	51.0	11.0	5.4	30.5	2.4	1.7
Edmonton	50.8	10.8	5.9	29.4	2.8	2.0
Greater Sudbury	49.3	9.8	5.0	27.8	3.8	2.8
Guelph	49.8	11.4	5.1	27.5	3.2	2.6
Halifax	48.5	9.5	5.2	28.5	3.2	2.2
Hamilton	49.2	10.8	5.0	27.2	3.4	2.9
Kelowna	49.2	9.2	5.3	26.4	4.5	4.0
Kingston	49.4	9.5	5.2	27.6	4.1	3.0
Kitchener	49.9	11.1	5.5	28.1	2.9	2.2
London	49.2	10.6	5.4	27.2	3.3	2.6
Moncton	49.0	9.5	4.7	28.3	3.7	2.7
Montréal	49.3	10.2	4.7	28.4	3.4	2.5
Oshawa	49.4	11.8	5.2	27.5	2.8	2.1
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	49.1	10.4	5.1	28.3	3.0	2.2
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	49.0	10.3	5.2	28.1	3.1	2.3
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	49.4	10.9	4.9	28.9	2.9	1.8
Peterborough	48.8	9.3	5.1	26.1	4.5	3.8
Québec	49.0	9.1	4.5	28.9	3.9	2.5
Regina	49.3	11.0	5.5	27.0	3.1	2.7
Saguenay	49.7	9.3	4.6	28.8	4.3	2.8
Saint John	48.4	10.5	5.2	26.4	3.8	2.5
Saskatoon	49.6	11.1	6.1	27.2	2.8	2.4
Sherbrooke	48.9	10.1	5.0	27.3	3.8	2.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	48.9	9.9	5.0	26.3	4.2	3.5
St. John's	48.9	9.5	4.9	28.5	3.7	2.2
Thunder Bay	49.6	9.9	5.0	27.8	3.9	3.1
Toronto	49.1	10.8	5.0	28.0	3.0	2.3
Trois-Rivières	48.8	8.9	4.5	27.8	4.4	3.1
Vancouver	49.5	9.8	5.3	28.7	3.2	2.5
Victoria	48.4	8.3	4.9	27.5	4.0	3.8
Windsor	49.7	11.3	5.1	27.2	3.5	2.6
Winnipeg	49.3	10.7	5.2	27.6	3.1	2.7

Table 1.1-4 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2009

	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	50.4	10.0	4.7	28.0	3.8	3.9
All metropolitan areas	50.6	9.9	4.9	28.5	3.6	3.8
Abbotsford-Mission	49.8	11.0	4.7	26.2	3.9	4.1
Barrie	50.3	10.6	4.6	27.1	4.2	3.9
Brantford	50.8	11.0	4.9	26.9	3.8	4.2
Calgary	49.0	10.4	5.0	28.5	2.6	2.5
Edmonton	49.2	10.2	5.4	27.6	3.0	3.0
Greater Sudbury	50.7	9.4	4.9	27.8	4.4	4.1
Guelph	50.2	10.8	5.0	27.0	3.6	3.8
Halifax	51.5	9.1	5.3	29.8	3.6	3.6
Hamilton	50.8	10.2	4.8	27.5	3.9	4.4
Kelowna	50.8	8.9	4.7	27.1	5.0	5.0
Kingston	50.6	9.0	5.2	27.5	4.5	4.5
Kitchener	50.1	10.9	5.1	27.5	3.2	3.4
London	50.8	10.1	5.3	27.5	3.8	4.1
Moncton	51.0	8.9	4.5	29.1	4.0	4.5
Montréal	50.7	9.8	4.5	28.4	4.0	4.0
Oshawa	50.6	11.4	4.9	28.0	3.2	3.1
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	50.9	10.1	5.0	28.9	3.5	3.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	51.0	10.0	5.0	28.8	3.5	3.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	50.6	10.5	4.7	29.2	3.3	2.8
Peterborough	51.2	8.7	5.3	26.8	4.9	5.6
Québec	51.0	8.7	4.5	28.8	4.5	4.5
Regina	50.7	10.6	5.4	27.2	3.5	4.1
Saguenay	50.3	9.0	4.1	27.8	4.7	4.6
Saint John	51.6	9.8	4.8	28.4	4.1	4.4
Saskatoon	50.4	10.5	5.7	27.0	3.3	4.0
Sherbrooke	51.1	9.4	5.2	27.6	4.3	4.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	51.1	9.5	4.6	26.9	4.7	5.3
St. John's	51.1	8.9	4.9	29.9	4.0	3.5
Thunder Bay	50.4	9.6	4.7	27.3	4.1	4.6
Toronto	50.9	10.3	4.8	29.0	3.4	3.4
Trois-Rivières	51.2	8.4	4.4	27.7	5.0	5.6
Vancouver	50.5	9.1	4.9	29.5	3.5	3.6
Victoria	51.6	8.0	4.8	28.7	4.4	5.8
Windsor	50.3	10.7	4.8	27.0	3.8	3.9
Winnipeg	50.7	10.2	5.1	27.4	3.6	4.4

Table 1.1-5

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

	2009			
	Median age	Mean age	Percentage of 65 years and over	Dependency ratio in percent
Canada	39.5	39.5	13.9	52
All census metropolitan areas	38.6	39.0	13.1	50
Abbotsford-Mission	38.4	38.8	14.6	60
Barrie	40.3	39.6	14.5	56
Brantford	39.1	39.1	14.1	57
Calgary	35.7	36.5	9.3	44
Edmonton	36.0	37.3	10.9	47
Greater Sudbury	41.0	40.5	15.1	52
Guelph	38.3	38.5	13.3	55
Halifax	39.2	39.4	12.6	45
Hamilton	39.7	39.5	14.5	55
Kelowna	43.1	42.3	18.5	58
Kingston	41.3	40.9	16.0	53
Kitchener	36.7	37.5	11.7	51
London	38.6	39.1	13.9	53
Moncton	40.7	40.8	15.0	50
Montréal	39.2	39.4	13.9	51
Oshawa	38.2	37.6	11.2	53
Ottawa-Gatineau	38.6	38.6	12.2	49
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	38.6	38.6	12.6	49
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	38.6	38.0	10.8	47
Peterborough	44.3	42.8	18.8	58
Québec	41.9	41.2	15.5	50
Regina	37.4	38.4	13.4	54
Saguenay	44.6	42.1	16.4	53
Saint John	41.1	40.3	14.9	54
Saskatoon	35.6	37.6	12.5	52
Sherbrooke	40.5	40.4	15.4	54
St. Catharines-Niagara	42.6	41.6	17.7	59
St. John's	40.8	40.1	13.3	47
Thunder Bay	42.6	41.2	15.7	54
Toronto	37.8	38.1	12.0	50
Trois-Rivières	44.9	42.9	18.2	55
Vancouver	39.0	39.2	12.7	46
Victoria	43.6	42.9	17.9	52
Windsor	38.8	38.9	13.9	56
Winnipeg	38.2	39.0	13.7	53

Table 1.2-1

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	339,270	346,082	360,916	370,859	377,703
All census metropolitan areas	247,607	252,421	262,798	269,624	274,513
Abbotsford-Mission	1,936	1,949	2,016	2,099	2,122
Barrie	1,777	1,820	1,834	1,862	1,879
Brantford	1,434	1,401	1,444	1,465	1,478
Calgary	13,440	14,238	15,526	16,180	16,673
Edmonton	12,205	12,563	13,981	14,573	15,016
Greater Sudbury	1,345	1,350	1,419	1,439	1,453
Guelph	1,448	1,445	1,490	1,512	1,526
Halifax	3,909	3,837	3,939	4,017	4,015
Hamilton	7,261	7,363	7,495	7,605	7,675
Kelowna	1,347	1,416	1,468	1,526	1,542
Kingston	1,377	1,395	1,450	1,471	1,483
Kitchener	5,225	5,387	5,489	5,570	5,621
London	4,713	4,771	4,937	5,009	5,055
Moncton	1,176	1,194	1,259	1,255	1,250
Montréal	38,707	40,393	42,682	43,964	45,500
Oshawa	3,494	3,519	3,642	3,696	3,729
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	12,549	12,563	12,975	13,219	13,431
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	9,429	9,301	9,520	9,661	9,748
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	3,120	3,262	3,455	3,558	3,683
Peterborough	984	994	1,013	1,028	1,038
Québec	6,630	6,887	7,359	7,580	7,844
Regina	2,194	2,257	2,345	2,515	2,587
Saguenay	1,307	1,352	1,427	1,471	1,522
Saint John	1,232	1,253	1,302	1,302	1,293
Saskatoon	2,790	2,842	2,974	3,191	3,283
Sherbrooke	1,867	1,948	2,022	2,083	2,156
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,622	3,616	3,718	3,772	3,807
St. John's	1,707	1,762	1,733	1,743	1,730
Thunder Bay	1,101	1,149	1,136	1,154	1,164
Toronto	61,301	61,882	63,308	64,235	64,828
Trois-Rivières	1,168	1,162	1,265	1,302	1,349
Vancouver	21,756	21,872	22,570	23,481	23,733
Victoria	2,731	2,811	2,830	2,944	2,976
Windsor	3,636	3,636	3,694	3,747	3,781
Winnipeg	7,689	7,831	8,081	8,395	8,543

Table 1.2-2

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	229,906	225,489	233,172	238,330	242,863
All census metropolitan areas	150,648	147,601	152,010	155,474	158,534
Abbotsford-Mission	1,209	1,210	1,254	1,293	1,268
Barrie	1,278	1,252	1,324	1,374	1,418
Brantford	1,173	1,156	1,205	1,246	1,288
Calgary	5,165	5,297	5,366	5,550	5,749
Edmonton	6,008	6,158	6,308	6,538	6,759
Greater Sudbury	1,400	1,373	1,448	1,499	1,549
Guelph	854	843	879	913	937
Halifax	2,689	2,543	2,571	2,638	2,700
Hamilton	5,241	5,175	5,183	5,364	5,551
Kelowna	1,432	1,433	1,484	1,528	1,499
Kingston	1,372	1,281	1,329	1,374	1,416
Kitchener	2,747	2,703	2,794	2,890	2,986
London	3,498	3,428	3,495	3,623	3,739
Moncton	990	954	999	1,026	1,057
Montréal	25,508	24,452	25,909	25,747	25,957
Oshawa	1,769	1,772	1,852	1,923	1,984
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	6,885	6,721	6,789	6,967	7,160
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5,305	5,218	5,193	5,376	5,560
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,580	1,503	1,596	1,591	1,600
Peterborough	1,230	1,188	1,199	1,240	1,280
Québec	5,424	5,084	5,253	5,212	5,258
Regina	1,560	1,541	1,652	1,677	1,707
Saguenay	1,185	1,137	1,179	1,176	1,198
Saint John	1,129	1,079	1,116	1,154	1,183
Saskatoon	1,759	1,785	1,846	1,876	1,901
Sherbrooke	1,394	1,329	1,444	1,438	1,452
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,673	3,623	3,774	3,906	4,044
St. John's	1,517	1,510	1,569	1,606	1,646
Thunder Bay	1,149	1,132	1,149	1,185	1,230
Toronto	28,194	27,722	28,408	29,387	30,386
Trois-Rivières	1,191	1,139	1,196	1,193	1,204
Vancouver	13,486	13,505	13,641	14,047	13,779
Victoria	3,226	3,206	3,193	3,285	3,240
Windsor	2,430	2,388	2,480	2,571	2,656
Winnipeg	5,998	5,761	5,933	6,061	6,193

Table 1.2-3

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	244,578	254,374	238,125	249,621	245,275
All census metropolitan areas	235,185	243,822	228,048	238,259	232,421
Abbotsford-Mission	833	1,105	1,049	1,137	1,125
Barrie	340	327	220	282	263
Brantford	212	302	241	324	302
Calgary	9,364	10,561	10,563	12,198	12,213
Edmonton	5,098	6,044	5,944	7,135	7,154
Greater Sudbury	146	102	91	116	109
Guelph	748	681	539	556	517
Halifax	1,394	1,755	2,409	2,365	2,102
Hamilton	3,808	3,695	3,483	3,906	3,620
Kelowna	401	435	376	557	547
Kingston	414	335	356	342	317
Kitchener	3,299	3,223	3,255	3,468	3,225
London	2,746	2,385	2,338	2,645	2,461
Moncton	191	187	225	361	384
Montréal	36,157	35,331	38,460	39,014	38,898
Oshawa	1,004	1,055	995	1,002	937
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	6,501	6,135	6,391	6,770	6,379
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5,354	5,114	5,163	5,532	5,145
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,147	1,021	1,228	1,238	1,234
Peterborough	212	133	104	124	120
Québec	2,237	2,222	1,931	2,417	2,410
Regina	632	493	921	1,117	1,567
Saguenay	225	115	114	78	77
Saint John	183	434	493	442	476
Saskatoon	968	917	1,284	2,266	3,152
Sherbrooke	1,147	950	1,305	1,213	1,212
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,094	1,066	898	1,102	1,030
St. John's	337	290	362	438	387
Thunder Bay	148	99	154	147	141
Toronto	103,047	108,371	92,652	90,194	83,909
Trois-Rivières	271	284	374	391	390
Vancouver	35,990	38,728	33,021	37,353	36,768
Victoria	1,114	1,081	955	1,351	1,331
Windsor	2,557	2,057	1,811	1,932	1,798
Winnipeg	5,866	6,789	8,343	8,746	10,721

Table 1.2-4

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	40,811	43,399	42,854	42,760	42,924
All census metropolitan areas	36,797	39,588	38,871	39,485	39,647
Abbotsford-Mission	137	143	185	111	110
Barrie	129	134	114	119	117
Brantford	64	91	125	96	96
Calgary	2,390	2,566	2,934	3,112	3,123
Edmonton	1,372	1,464	1,613	1,466	1,474
Greater Sudbury	115	105	108	68	68
Guelph	210	196	185	177	182
Halifax	491	420	609	720	721
Hamilton	970	997	974	986	990
Kelowna	161	149	140	124	124
Kingston	299	340	267	271	273
Kitchener	688	824	807	718	719
London	831	769	715	652	654
Moncton	73	54	79	54	55
Montréal	4,957	4,950	5,523	5,694	5,729
Oshawa	292	306	304	291	297
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	2,445	2,688	2,302	2,132	2,144
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	2,242	2,461	2,140	1,944	1,954
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	203	227	162	188	190
Peterborough	104	108	74	110	110
Québec	459	461	483	441	434
Regina	106	131	89	61	63
Saguenay	63	91	48	76	76
Saint John	52	106	59	67	61
Saskatoon	247	203	176	227	225
Sherbrooke	132	145	155	107	107
St. Catharines-Niagara	504	560	478	537	541
St. John's	126	156	78	86	86
Thunder Bay	120	99	181	107	107
Toronto	9,431	10,607	10,418	10,921	10,963
Trois-Rivières	58	45	54	45	45
Vancouver	4,434	5,014	4,651	4,871	4,897
Victoria	473	469	418	468	465
Windsor	1,074	1,130	1,120	1,168	1,171
Winnipeg	1,345	1,379	1,103	1,270	1,276

Table 1.2-5

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	23,685	22,934	25,074	25,075	25,075
All census metropolitan areas	20,656	20,560	22,432	22,369	22,369
Abbotsford-Mission	116	101	85	100	100
Barrie	86	43	24	22	22
Brantford	58	51	74	62	62
Calgary	1,731	1,554	1,995	2,068	2,068
Edmonton	931	788	1,148	1,100	1,100
Greater Sudbury	58	24	33	31	31
Guelph	105	106	105	80	80
Halifax	316	264	267	243	243
Hamilton	476	510	447	442	442
Kelowna	167	157	88	97	97
Kingston	122	136	134	138	138
Kitchener	316	362	369	456	456
London	431	326	393	395	395
Moncton	63	38	30	49	49
Montréal	2,634	2,273	3,965	4,000	3,998
Oshawa	157	148	126	131	131
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,252	1,308	1,369	1,350	1,350
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,142	1,202	1,157	1,178	1,178
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	110	106	212	172	172
Peterborough	64	62	60	49	49
Québec	262	219	316	360	361
Regina	79	50	66	105	105
Saguenay	23	31	34	39	39
Saint John	52	59	62	49	49
Saskatoon	158	81	181	137	138
Sherbrooke	105	82	94	114	114
St. Catharines-Niagara	244	238	227	204	204
St. John's	43	81	31	36	36
Thunder Bay	69	30	33	65	65
Toronto	5,221	6,215	6,112	5,973	5,973
Trois-Rivières	29	36	55	37	37
Vancouver	2,671	2,847	2,076	2,104	2,104
Victoria	431	326	277	250	250
Windsor	356	326	319	313	313
Winnipeg	578	380	468	420	420

Table 1.2-6

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	20,168	20,173	20,171	20,174	20,170
All census metropolitan areas	17,978	17,979	18,129	18,435	18,419
Abbotsford-Mission	99	96	117	73	69
Barrie	34	36	32	15	17
Brantford	30	29	58	44	44
Calgary	1,115	1,119	1,187	1,256	1,263
Edmonton	658	654	651	593	586
Greater Sudbury	54	55	50	31	31
Guelph	124	118	93	91	95
Halifax	316	320	321	369	370
Hamilton	459	453	439	442	439
Kelowna	96	94	79	71	71
Kingston	143	143	124	125	125
Kitchener	339	339	379	339	339
London	406	416	329	311	307
Moncton	67	59	66	48	42
Montréal	2,144	2,131	2,223	2,298	2,302
Oshawa	136	144	143	137	135
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,166	1,162	1,084	987	989
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,075	1,076	1,025	914	916
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	91	86	59	73	73
Peterborough	52	51	34	51	51
Québec	189	201	181	161	159
Regina	52	53	63	44	44
Saguenay	27	28	18	31	30
Saint John	41	44	51	62	59
Saskatoon	128	128	134	169	167
Sherbrooke	51	54	56	35	34
St. Catharines-Niagara	261	252	228	263	264
St. John's	154	157	153	181	180
Thunder Bay	48	62	84	51	51
Toronto	4,532	4,518	4,823	5,096	5,093
Trois-Rivières	26	26	22	17	17
Vancouver	2,604	2,604	2,674	2,805	2,806
Victoria	275	279	242	263	264
Windsor	517	519	502	524	523
Winnipeg	469	473	405	465	464

Table 1.2-7

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	8,932	14,930	27,964	51,090	70,426
All census metropolitan areas	7,120	12,274	22,973	43,976	61,685
Abbotsford-Mission	88	87	233	305	488
Barrie	-3	-2	14	71	106
Brantford	2	-2	6	33	49
Calgary	1,100	2,381	6,187	8,129	8,358
Edmonton	863	1,846	4,612	6,062	6,233
Greater Sudbury	1	-2	7	35	50
Guelph	1	-3	14	75	110
Halifax	-86	475	-87	270	821
Hamilton	25	-31	92	471	703
Kelowna	89	74	137	180	287
Kingston	0	-3	17	92	135
Kitchener	7	-9	68	355	528
London	11	-14	74	383	572
Moncton	42	18	59	54	125
Montréal	-863	2,529	1,299	6,380	11,277
Oshawa	4	-2	17	86	128
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	17	13	161	799	1,228
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	33	-30	139	687	1,031
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	-16	43	22	112	197
Peterborough	0	-1	9	46	69
Québec	-55	151	70	340	606
Regina	81	71	75	320	636
Saguenay	-5	12	3	19	34
Saint John	87	24	137	127	289
Saskatoon	123	114	142	594	1,185
Sherbrooke	-13	59	33	162	286
St. Catharines-Niagara	11	-4	53	278	415
St. John's	54	-29	99	185	130
Thunder Bay	-3	-1	6	25	39
Toronto	227	-225	1,298	6,672	9,963
Trois-Rivières	-6	17	7	40	69
Vancouver	4,498	3,766	6,482	8,539	13,619
Victoria	364	314	591	777	1,241
Windsor	16	-15	59	307	459
Winnipeg	426	653	838	966	219

Table 1.2-8

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
All census metropolitan areas	671	886	-2,797	-2,351	-1,973
Abbotsford-Mission	38	49	190	139	-230
Barrie	-235	-154	-290	-221	-277
Brantford	-88	-203	-246	-192	-240
Calgary	12,115	13,755	9,441	5,910	8,715
Edmonton	7,505	12,899	9,393	3,481	5,482
Greater Sudbury	-167	-45	-91	-42	-58
Guelph	-78	-275	-363	-352	-446
Halifax	-1,591	-619	-873	-102	359
Hamilton	-751	-1,183	-1,121	-972	-1,204
Kelowna	1,210	1,547	2,199	2,195	1,764
Kingston	-207	-158	81	307	361
Kitchener	-180	-660	-986	-677	-850
London	-579	-708	-914	-807	-1,001
Moncton	-115	-113	-107	112	245
Montréal	-5,336	-7,682	-9,621	-9,449	-9,619
Oshawa	-324	-454	-608	-597	-757
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	385	280	1,136	2,416	3,521
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	-1,044	-75	1,237	2,236	2,615
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,429	355	-101	180	906
Peterborough	-125	-218	-298	-209	-268
Québec	-554	-807	-968	-679	-600
Regina	-1,879	-1,444	160	520	445
Saguenay	-93	-111	-178	-111	-78
Saint John	-412	-775	-443	-105	-50
Saskatoon	-2,557	-1,517	562	967	929
Sherbrooke	-71	-222	-521	-367	-389
St. Catharines-Niagara	-499	-502	-872	-808	-994
St. John's	-1,027	-997	-905	127	1,126
Thunder Bay	-638	-1,036	-1,007	-586	-726
Toronto	-2,980	-6,599	-7,241	-6,257	-7,906
Trois-Rivières	-7	-71	-111	-104	-102
Vancouver	2,974	3,134	3,963	3,842	-390
Victoria	1,984	1,350	2,030	2,632	1,797
Windsor	-533	-1,009	-1,630	-1,784	-2,228
Winnipeg	-4,899	-4,846	-3,694	-2,994	-1,825

Table 1.2-9

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
All census metropolitan areas	-12,098	-6,521	-2,352	4,588	4,581
Abbotsford-Mission	816	679	978	965	965
Barrie	2,624	1,786	1,745	1,732	1,732
Brantford	1,282	640	487	543	543
Calgary	1,984	-178	-1,369	510	510
Edmonton	2,043	2,492	1,336	1,913	1,913
Greater Sudbury	575	835	460	448	448
Guelph	878	498	355	724	724
Halifax	647	441	1,310	1,486	1,486
Hamilton	1,806	1,762	1,922	2,436	2,436
Kelowna	1,249	1,810	1,189	1,096	1,096
Kingston	-158	-287	-8	587	587
Kitchener	1,743	1,344	1,474	1,257	1,257
London	424	1,064	1,536	1,015	1,015
Moncton	746	908	791	825	826
Montréal	-9,250	-8,522	-6,760	-6,458	-6,455
Oshawa	4,605	4,355	4,334	3,619	3,619
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	644	2,052	2,261	3,759	3,759
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	-225	1,511	1,284	2,434	2,434
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	869	541	977	1,325	1,325
Peterborough	766	443	564	769	769
Québec	1,463	3,006	3,487	3,348	3,349
Regina	560	756	783	537	537
Saguenay	-1,401	-900	-789	-305	-305
Saint John	-192	-65	14	-5	-6
Saskatoon	1,232	1,242	896	835	833
Sherbrooke	482	360	192	487	477
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,358	323	174	536	536
St. John's	492	836	804	867	865
Thunder Bay	-299	-406	-89	55	55
Toronto	-23,920	-19,692	-16,522	-17,463	-17,464
Trois-Rivières	303	475	418	493	493
Vancouver	-5,475	-5,620	-5,948	-5,612	-5,612
Victoria	18	203	525	867	867
Windsor	-731	-1,025	-1,422	-1,652	-1,652
Winnipeg	-56	-188	259	615	619

Table 1.2-10

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	304,533	330,865	355,882	395,381	412,522
All metropolitan areas	270,367	294,398	322,092	363,071	376,995
Abbotsford-Mission	2,344	2,488	2,995	3,268	3,123
Barrie	3,741	2,697	2,077	2,240	2,173
Brantford	1,777	1,071	618	849	766
Calgary	34,944	36,151	32,856	35,077	38,402
Edmonton	24,415	31,340	27,842	25,667	28,079
Greater Sudbury	758	1,214	313	429	385
Guelph	2,070	1,212	983	1,414	1,297
Halifax	1,330	2,908	3,464	4,552	5,235
Hamilton	6,725	6,360	5,722	7,096	6,692
Kelowna	2,474	3,513	3,754	3,928	3,639
Kingston	293	144	310	1,167	1,207
Kitchener	8,015	7,200	5,689	6,482	6,193
London	3,306	5,124	3,825	4,054	3,797
Moncton	1,019	1,185	1,113	1,528	1,725
Montréal	26,144	29,211	36,370	43,712	49,611
Oshawa	6,617	6,445	6,207	5,586	5,371
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	10,361	11,110	14,118	18,227	19,374
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	6,170	8,095	10,142	13,494	13,720
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	4,191	3,015	3,976	4,733	5,654
Peterborough	1,225	609	145	406	336
Québec	3,405	5,825	6,278	7,552	8,119
Regina	95	472	2,546	3,332	4,063
Saguenay	-1,025	-540	-634	-92	-15
Saint John	-453	-472	339	527	748
Saskatoon	1,089	1,820	3,883	5,718	7,227
Sherbrooke	1,818	1,520	1,470	2,112	2,263
St. Catharines-Niagara	2,780	1,605	-282	378	149
St. John's	105	143	324	1,523	2,362
Thunder Bay	-584	-1,152	-1,181	-483	-650
Toronto	79,978	86,517	95,958	97,950	92,862
Trois-Rivières	396	747	736	904	970
Vancouver	26,684	29,814	41,198	47,984	48,740
Victoria	3,663	2,962	3,355	4,805	4,493
Windsor	2,013	694	-1,271	-1,400	-1,879
Winnipeg	2,484	3,351	6,854	8,352	10,764

Table 1.2-11

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	109,364	120,593	127,744	132,529	134,840
All census metropolitan areas	96,959	104,820	110,788	114,150	115,979
Abbotsford-Mission	727	739	762	806	854
Barrie	499	568	510	488	461
Brantford	261	245	239	219	190
Calgary	8,275	8,941	10,160	10,630	10,924
Edmonton	6,197	6,405	7,673	8,035	8,257
Greater Sudbury	-55	-23	-29	-60	-96
Guelph	594	602	611	599	589
Halifax	1,220	1,294	1,368	1,379	1,315
Hamilton	2,020	2,188	2,312	2,241	2,124
Kelowna	-85	-17	-16	-2	43
Kingston	5	114	121	97	67
Kitchener	2,478	2,684	2,695	2,680	2,635
London	1,215	1,343	1,442	1,386	1,316
Moncton	186	240	260	229	193
Montréal	13,199	15,941	16,773	18,217	19,543
Oshawa	1,725	1,747	1,790	1,773	1,745
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	5,664	5,842	6,186	6,252	6,271
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4,124	4,083	4,327	4,285	4,188
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,540	1,759	1,859	1,967	2,083
Peterborough	-246	-194	-186	-212	-242
Québec	1,206	1,803	2,106	2,368	2,586
Regina	634	716	693	838	880
Saguenay	122	215	248	295	324
Saint John	103	174	186	148	110
Saskatoon	1,031	1,057	1,128	1,315	1,382
Sherbrooke	473	619	578	645	704
St. Catharines-Niagara	-51	-7	-56	-134	-237
St. John's	190	252	164	137	84
Thunder Bay	-48	17	-13	-31	-66
Toronto	33,107	34,160	34,900	34,848	34,442
Trois-Rivières	-23	23	69	109	145
Vancouver	8,270	8,367	8,929	9,434	9,954
Victoria	-495	-395	-363	-341	-264
Windsor	1,206	1,248	1,214	1,176	1,125
Winnipeg	1,691	2,070	2,148	2,334	2,350

Table 1.2-12

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	216,216	228,666	228,138	262,852	277,682
All census metropolitan areas	208,186	219,089	216,453	246,684	258,409
Abbotsford-Mission	801	1,054	1,065	1,358	1,534
Barrie	260	198	112	241	257
Brantford	178	231	138	279	273
Calgary	8,690	10,811	14,624	18,027	18,253
Edmonton	4,862	6,560	9,440	12,238	12,427
Greater Sudbury	36	-36	-27	83	91
Guelph	520	470	380	443	430
Halifax	817	1,754	1,659	1,789	2,075
Hamilton	2,880	2,724	2,609	3,391	3,336
Kelowna	400	423	382	639	736
Kingston	94	-15	116	176	192
Kitchener	2,595	2,413	2,506	3,222	3,151
London	1,951	1,512	1,761	2,460	2,467
Moncton	156	130	169	362	461
Montréal	30,827	33,052	35,978	41,402	46,142
Oshawa	737	751	691	791	764
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	4,159	3,606	4,535	5,800	5,824
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	3,212	2,749	3,294	4,539	4,484
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	947	857	1,241	1,261	1,340
Peterborough	120	35	65	58	77
Québec	1,796	1,930	1,653	2,515	2,784
Regina	634	430	910	1,437	2,201
Saguenay	153	39	85	29	44
Saint John	229	367	582	489	694
Saskatoon	874	781	1,297	2,601	4,083
Sherbrooke	1,056	892	1,221	1,347	1,471
St. Catharines-Niagara	584	488	472	784	844
St. John's	154	29	261	392	287
Thunder Bay	46	-33	-72	79	87
Toronto	94,532	99,236	84,821	86,822	83,789
Trois-Rivières	210	266	360	406	434
Vancouver	36,121	37,723	34,254	40,320	44,788
Victoria	1,161	973	1,163	1,647	2,093
Windsor	1,338	719	567	860	876
Winnipeg	5,056	5,970	8,141	8,397	9,620

Table 1.2-13

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada	216,216	228,666	228,138	262,852	277,682
All census metropolitan areas	196,759	213,454	211,304	248,921	261,017
Abbotsford-Mission	1,655	1,782	2,233	2,462	2,269
Barrie	2,649	1,830	1,567	1,752	1,712
Brantford	1,372	668	379	630	576
Calgary	22,789	24,388	22,696	24,447	27,478
Edmonton	14,410	21,951	20,169	17,632	19,822
Greater Sudbury	444	754	342	489	481
Guelph	1,320	693	372	815	708
Halifax	-127	1,576	2,096	3,173	3,920
Hamilton	3,935	3,303	3,410	4,855	4,568
Kelowna	2,859	3,780	3,770	3,930	3,596
Kingston	-271	-460	189	1,070	1,140
Kitchener	4,158	3,097	2,994	3,802	3,558
London	1,796	1,868	2,383	2,668	2,481
Moncton	787	925	853	1,299	1,532
Montréal	16,241	16,848	19,597	25,495	30,068
Oshawa	5,018	4,652	4,417	3,813	3,626
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	5,188	5,938	7,932	11,975	13,104
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,943	4,185	5,815	9,209	9,533
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	3,245	1,753	2,117	2,766	3,571
Peterborough	761	260	331	618	578
Québec	2,705	4,129	4,172	5,184	5,533
Regina	-685	-258	1,853	2,494	3,183
Saguenay	-1,341	-972	-882	-387	-339
Saint John	-375	-473	153	379	638
Saskatoon	-451	506	2,755	4,403	5,845
Sherbrooke	1,467	1,030	892	1,467	1,559
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,443	309	-226	512	386
St. John's	-381	-132	160	1,386	2,278
Thunder Bay	-891	-1,475	-1,168	-452	-584
Toronto	67,632	72,945	61,058	63,102	58,419
Trois-Rivières	506	670	667	795	825
Vancouver	33,620	35,237	32,269	38,550	38,786
Victoria	3,163	2,526	3,718	5,146	4,757
Windsor	74	-1,315	-2,485	-2,576	-3,004
Winnipeg	101	936	4,706	6,018	8,414

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 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
		number					
Canada	33,739,859	134,840	277,682	0	0	277,682	412,522
All census metropolitan areas	24,442,425	115,979	258,409	-1,973	4,581	261,017	376,995
Abbotsford-Mission	173,692	854	1,534	-230	965	2,269	3,123
Barrie	190,400	461	257	-277	1,732	1,712	2,173
Brantford	137,663	190	273	-240	543	576	766
Calgary	1,230,248	10,924	18,253	8,715	510	27,478	38,402
Edmonton	1,155,383	8,257	12,427	5,482	1,913	19,822	28,079
Greater Sudbury	165,322	-96	91	-58	448	481	385
Guelph	135,863	589	430	-446	724	708	1,297
Halifax	398,037	1,315	2,075	359	1,486	3,920	5,235
Hamilton	739,415	2,124	3,336	-1,204	2,436	4,568	6,692
Kelowna	178,446	43	736	1,764	1,096	3,596	3,639
Kingston	160,723	67	192	361	587	1,140	1,207
Kitchener	489,054	2,635	3,151	-850	1,257	3,558	6,193
London	489,274	1,316	2,467	-1,001	1,015	2,481	3,797
Moncton	133,880	193	461	245	826	1,532	1,725
Montréal	3,814,738	19,543	46,142	-9,619	-6,455	30,068	49,611
Oshawa	361,375	1,745	764	-757	3,619	3,626	5,371
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,220,674	6,271	5,824	3,521	3,759	13,104	19,374
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	919,258	4,188	4,484	2,615	2,434	9,533	13,720
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	301,416	2,083	1,340	906	1,325	3,571	5,654
Peterborough	121,428	-242	77	-268	769	578	336
Québec	746,252	2,586	2,784	-600	3,349	5,533	8,119
Regina	210,006	880	2,201	445	537	3,183	4,063
Saguenay	151,715	324	44	-78	-305	-339	-15
Saint John	126,594	110	694	-50	-6	638	748
Saskatoon	257,298	1,382	4,083	929	833	5,845	7,227
Sherbrooke	194,555	704	1,471	-389	477	1,559	2,263
St. Catharines-Niagara	404,378	-237	844	-994	536	386	149
St. John's	187,596	84	287	1,126	865	2,278	2,362
Thunder Bay	124,816	-66	87	-726	55	-584	-650
Toronto	5,623,450	34,442	83,789	-7,906	-17,464	58,419	92,862
Trois-Rivières	145,103	145	434	-102	493	825	970
Vancouver	2,328,007	9,954	44,788	-390	-5,612	38,786	48,740
Victoria	352,421	-264	2,093	1,797	867	4,757	4,493
Windsor	331,537	1,125	876	-2,228	-1,652	-3,004	-1,879
Winnipeg	742,408	2,350	9,620	-1,825	619	8,414	10,764

Table 1.3-2

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

	2008/2009					Total growth
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
	rate per thousand					
Canada	4.02	8.28	0.00	0.00	8.28	12.30
All census metropolitan areas	4.78	10.65	-0.08	0.19	10.76	15.54
Abbotsford-Mission	4.96	8.91	-1.34	5.61	13.18	18.14
Barrie	2.44	1.36	-1.46	9.15	9.04	11.48
Brantford	1.38	1.99	-1.75	3.96	4.20	5.58
Calgary	9.02	15.07	7.20	0.42	22.69	31.71
Edmonton	7.23	10.89	4.80	1.68	17.37	24.60
Greater Sudbury	-0.58	0.55	-0.35	2.71	2.91	2.33
Guelph	4.36	3.18	-3.30	5.35	5.24	9.59
Halifax	3.33	5.25	0.91	3.76	9.91	13.24
Hamilton	2.89	4.53	-1.64	3.31	6.21	9.09
Kelowna	0.24	4.17	9.99	6.21	20.36	20.60
Kingston	0.42	1.20	2.25	3.67	7.12	7.54
Kitchener	5.42	6.48	-1.75	2.59	7.32	12.74
London	2.70	5.06	-2.05	2.08	5.09	7.79
Moncton	1.45	3.47	1.84	6.21	11.52	12.97
Montréal	5.16	12.17	-2.54	-1.70	7.93	13.09
Oshawa	4.86	2.13	-2.11	10.09	10.11	14.97
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	5.18	4.81	2.91	3.10	10.82	16.00
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4.59	4.91	2.87	2.67	10.45	15.04
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	6.98	4.49	3.03	4.44	11.96	18.94
Peterborough	-2.00	0.63	-2.21	6.34	4.77	2.77
Québec	3.48	3.75	-0.81	4.51	7.45	10.94
Regina	4.23	10.58	2.14	2.58	15.30	19.54
Saguenay	2.14	0.29	-0.51	-2.01	-2.23	-0.10
Saint John	0.87	5.50	-0.40	-0.05	5.05	5.93
Saskatoon	5.45	16.09	3.66	3.28	23.04	28.49
Sherbrooke	3.64	7.61	-2.01	2.47	8.06	11.70
St. Catharines-Niagara	-0.59	2.09	-2.46	1.33	0.95	0.37
St. John's	0.45	1.54	6.04	4.64	12.22	12.67
Thunder Bay	-0.53	0.70	-5.80	0.44	-4.67	-5.19
Toronto	6.18	15.02	-1.42	-3.13	10.47	16.65
Trois-Rivières	1.00	3.00	-0.71	3.41	5.70	6.71
Vancouver	4.32	19.44	-0.17	-2.44	16.84	21.16
Victoria	-0.75	5.98	5.13	2.48	13.58	12.83
Windsor	3.38	2.63	-6.70	-4.97	-9.04	-5.65
Winnipeg	3.19	13.05	-2.48	0.84	11.42	14.60

2 *Economic regions*

The economic regions (ERs) with the highest growth rates in the past year

According to the population estimates as of July 1, 2009, the 10 fastest-growing ERs in the previous year were located west of Ontario. They all had population growth rates higher than the Canadian average of 12.3 per thousand. Six of them were in Alberta.

The 10 fastest-growing ERs were the same as in 2007/2008, but in a different order. Western Canada has had a higher population growth rate than the eastern part of the country for a number of years.

The Wood Buffalo – Cold Lake ER in Alberta posted the highest annual rate of population growth, 35.0 per thousand, after coming second in 2008. Second and third place went to Calgary (31.4 per thousand) and South Central Manitoba (26.5 per thousand). Four other Alberta ERs were in the top 10 in annual population growth: Edmonton (24.5 per thousand) in fifth place, Banff – Jasper – Rocky Mountain House (20.9 per thousand) in seventh, Red Deer (20.2 per thousand) in eighth, and Lethbridge – Medicine Hat (19.8 per thousand) in ninth.

Text table 2.1

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten economic regions with the highest growth, Canada, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009

	Population 2008 (July 1)	Population 2009 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, Alberta	130,027	134,665	4,638	35.04
Calgary, Alberta	1,281,358	1,322,292	40,934	31.44
South Central, Manitoba	58,621	60,198	1,577	26.54
Saskatoon - Biggar, Saskatchewan	307,473	315,251	7,778	24.98
Edmonton, Alberta	1,171,847	1,200,873	29,026	24.47
Southeast, Manitoba	100,499	102,789	2,290	22.53
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, Alberta	89,173	91,057	1,884	20.91
Red Deer, Alberta	190,719	194,616	3,897	20.23
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat, Alberta	275,222	280,735	5,513	19.83
Lower Mainland - Southwest, British Columbia	2,622,724	2,673,706	50,982	19.25

Saskatoon – Biggar in Saskatchewan has had a higher growth rate in recent years. The ER now ranks fourth, with a growth rate of 25.0 per thousand, up from eighteenth in 2006/2007 (14.9 per thousand).

Manitoba had two ERs in the top 10: the South Central ER in third (26.5 per thousand) and the Southeast ER in sixth (22.5 per thousand).

The tenth-fastest-growing ER was Lower Mainland – Southwest in British Columbia, at 19.3 per thousand. It ranked fifth in 2007/2008.

The economic regions with the highest rates of decline in the past year

According to the July 1, 2009, population estimates, six of the 10 ERs with the highest rates of population decrease in the previous year were in the Maritimes.

As was the case the year before, the South Coast – Burin Peninsula ER in Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest rate of population decline, -11.0 per thousand. Three Nova Scotia ERs and two New Brunswick ERs were also among the ERs with the highest rates of decrease: Campbellton – Miramichi in second place

(-10.9 per thousand), Southern Nova Scotia in third (-10.2 per thousand), Cape Breton in fourth (-9.8 per thousand), Edmundston – Woodstock in sixth (-7.4 per thousand), and Annapolis Valley in tenth (-4.0 per thousand).

Text table 2.2

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten economic regions with the highest decrease, Canada, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009

	Population 2008 (July 1)	Population 2009 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number			per thousand
South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador	38,444	38,025	-419	-10.96
Campbellton - Miramichi, New Brunswick	160,969	159,219	-1,750	-10.93
Southern, Nova Scotia	119,063	117,860	-1,203	-10.16
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	141,975	140,591	-1,384	-9.80
Parklands, Manitoba	42,851	42,501	-350	-8.20
Edmundston - Woodstock, New Brunswick	81,309	80,713	-596	-7.36
Northwest Territories, Northwest Territories	43,720	43,439	-281	-6.45
Northwest, Ontario	241,457	240,040	-1,417	-5.89
Windsor - Sarnia, Ontario	649,200	646,123	-3,077	-4.75
Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia	124,324	123,830	-494	-3.98

Ontario had two ERs on this year's list of ERs with the highest rates of population decline: the Northwest ER in eighth place (-5.9 per thousand) and Windsor – Sarnia in ninth (-4.8 per thousand).

As was the case the year before, Parklands ER in Manitoba ranked sixth (-8.2 per thousand), though its rate of decrease was lower this year.

The Northwest Territories ER experienced its first decline since 2005/2006. Interprovincial migration losses were responsible for the decrease.

The youngest economic regions

For the purposes of this article, median age will be used as an indicator of population aging. The median age is the age, "x", that divides the population into two equal halves, one older than "x" and the other younger than "x".

According to the July 1, 2009 population estimates, 10 ERs (13.2%) had a population whose median age was less than or equal to 35. Those ERs were much younger than the Canadian population, which has a median age of 39.5.

Three of the 10 youngest ERs were in Alberta. The others were scattered across the country.

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, 2009

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Northern, Saskatchewan	23.3	39.1	5.2
Nunavut, Nunavut	24.2	38.1	3.0
North, Manitoba	26.4	36.7	5.7
Nord-du-Québec, Quebec	28.6	33.3	6.1
Northwest Territories, Northwest Territories	31.5	26.8	5.2
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, Alberta	32.6	24.4	6.5
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, Alberta	33.5	26.9	9.8
Northeast, British Columbia	33.8	25.4	8.5
South Central, Manitoba	33.8	28.9	13.5
Red Deer, Alberta	35.0	23.2	10.7

The Northern Saskatchewan ER, which includes the towns of La Ronge and La Loche, was the youngest ER in Canada, with a median age of 23.3. The Nunavut ER ranked second with a median age of 24.2, followed by North Manitoba (26.4), Nord-du-Québec (28.6) and Northwest Territories (31.5).

Large Aboriginal populations, with their higher fertility rates, helped keep the median ages in those ERs below the national average.

The oldest economic regions

On July 1, 2009, 43 ERs (56.6%) had a median age of at least 40.

Quebec had three of the 10 oldest ERs in Canada, and the Maritimes had five.

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, 2009

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec	47.1	16.6	18.9
Southern, Nova Scotia	46.3	17.5	19.3
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	46.2	17.7	18.0
Muskoka - Kawartha, Ontario	46.0	17.9	20.0
South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador	46.0	18.0	15.8
Campbellton - Miramichi, New Brunswick	45.9	17.6	17.6
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	45.8	18.8	18.8
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Quebec	45.8	17.6	18.1
Mauricie, Quebec	45.8	17.0	18.8
Yorkton - Melville, Saskatchewan	45.3	22.0	21.5

Quebec's Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine was Canada's oldest ER, with a median age of 47.1. Two other ERs, Southern Nova Scotia and Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay in Newfoundland and Labrador, had populations whose median age was above 46. Close behind were Ontario's Muskoka ER and Newfoundland and Labrador's South Coast - Burin Peninsula, with exactly 46.0.

The high median ages in those ERs were probably due, in part, to migration by young people to other parts of Canada.

Figure 2.1

Age pyramid (per thousand) for the ERs of Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (Quebec) and Northern (Saskatchewan) for July 1, 2009

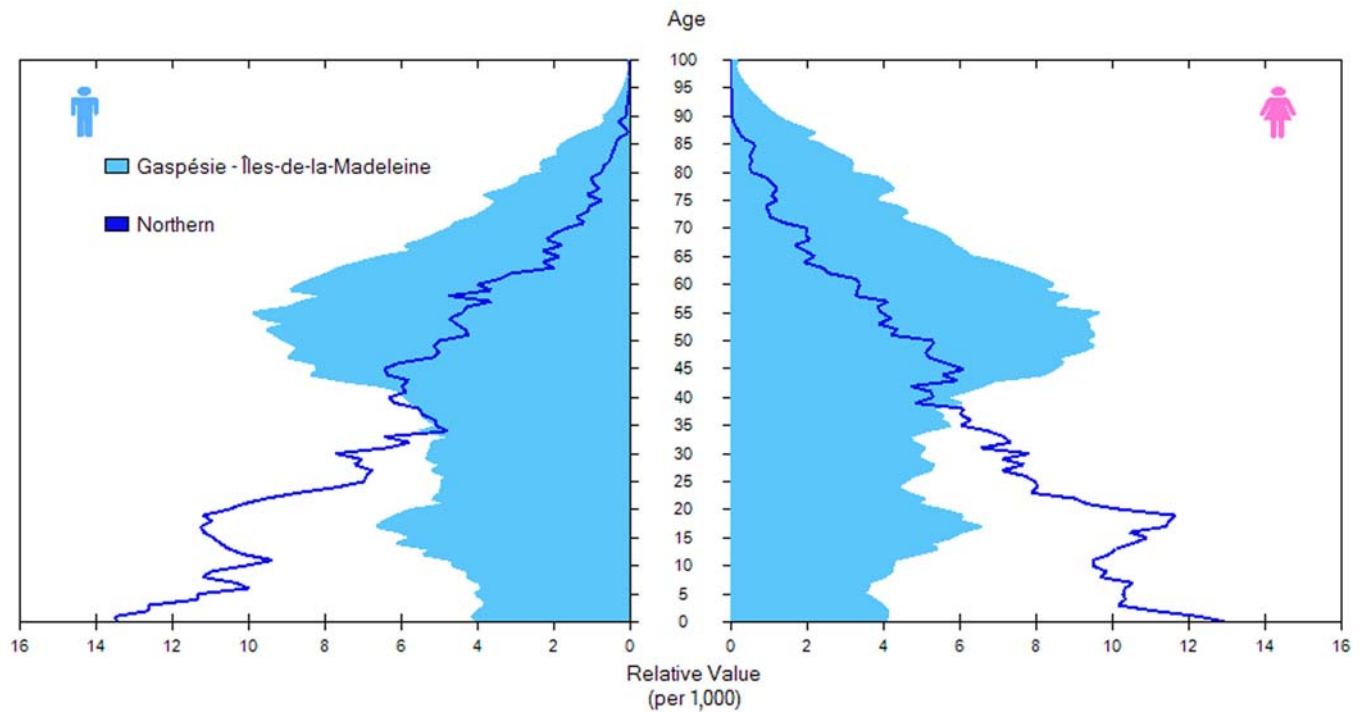


Table 2.1-1

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Newfoundland and Labrador	517,447	514,363	510,313	506,530	506,441	508,925
Avalon Peninsula	251,153	251,149	251,544	251,944	254,015	257,223
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	42,052	41,291	40,179	39,048	38,444	38,025
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	109,441	108,801	107,286	106,076	105,339	105,171
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	114,801	113,122	111,304	109,462	108,643	108,506
Prince Edward Island	137,674	138,055	137,920	138,127	139,451	140,985
Nova Scotia	939,376	937,941	938,010	935,889	936,585	938,183
Cape Breton	148,621	146,835	145,412	143,394	141,975	140,591
North Shore	161,383	160,912	160,210	159,033	158,411	157,853
Annapolis Valley	125,125	125,417	125,769	124,902	124,324	123,830
Southern	123,700	122,898	121,833	120,276	119,063	117,860
Halifax	380,547	381,879	384,786	388,284	392,812	398,049
New Brunswick	749,369	747,960	745,674	745,561	747,147	749,468
Campbellton-Miramichi	168,454	166,765	164,525	162,663	160,969	159,219
Moncton-Richibucto	193,704	194,898	196,383	197,612	199,556	201,762
Saint John-St. Stephen	172,175	171,696	170,971	171,302	171,790	172,512
Fredericton-Oromocto	130,735	130,997	131,224	132,031	133,523	135,262
Edmundston-Woodstock	84,301	83,604	82,571	81,953	81,309	80,713
Quebec	7,535,929	7,581,911	7,631,552	7,687,125	7,753,470	7,828,879
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	95,838	95,515	95,162	94,655	94,144	94,067
Bas-Saint-Laurent	201,577	201,598	201,565	201,102	200,693	200,756
Capitale-Nationale	662,671	664,662	668,734	673,397	680,085	687,810
Chaudière-Appalaches	393,442	395,083	396,951	398,762	399,786	403,011
Estrie	297,403	299,567	301,014	302,582	304,936	307,389
Centre-du-Québec	224,553	225,060	225,928	227,244	228,515	230,685
Montréal	1,352,145	1,366,541	1,383,026	1,396,814	1,411,044	1,428,475
Montréal	1,874,617	1,873,594	1,873,589	1,881,680	1,897,279	1,906,811
Laval	363,400	367,932	372,410	378,348	384,639	391,893
Lanaudière	414,849	424,628	433,776	442,239	449,476	457,962
Laurentides	500,356	509,626	518,399	526,210	534,025	542,416
Outaouais	336,853	341,434	344,865	348,621	353,170	358,872
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	145,065	144,733	144,868	144,927	145,190	145,886
Mauricie	259,208	259,842	260,314	260,799	261,410	262,399
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	276,781	275,024	274,118	273,051	272,609	273,264
Côte-Nord	97,169	96,822	96,561	95,981	95,409	95,704
Nord-du-Québec	40,002	40,250	40,272	40,713	41,060	41,479
Ontario	12,390,599	12,528,480	12,665,346	12,794,689	12,936,296	13,069,182
Ottawa	1,198,651	1,205,122	1,213,122	1,223,092	1,236,511	1,249,981
Kingston-Pembroke	452,258	453,735	455,019	455,892	457,135	458,304
Muskoka-Kawartha	368,160	371,957	374,255	374,321	375,350	376,158
Toronto	5,448,538	5,534,084	5,626,743	5,728,793	5,831,635	5,929,454
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,164,715	1,185,592	1,202,304	1,215,435	1,230,224	1,244,320
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,364,171	1,376,111	1,386,029	1,391,653	1,400,070	1,407,662
London	625,943	630,962	636,148	640,160	644,815	649,060
Windsor-Sarnia	649,615	652,667	653,908	651,551	649,200	646,123
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	301,151	300,938	301,184	301,076	300,942	300,645
Northeast	570,508	570,994	571,608	570,177	568,957	567,435
Northwest	246,889	246,318	245,026	242,539	241,457	240,040
Manitoba	1,173,566	1,178,301	1,184,031	1,193,932	1,206,100	1,221,964
Southeast	93,027	94,492	95,988	98,550	100,499	102,789
South Central	54,671	55,271	55,978	57,290	58,621	60,198
Southwest	106,341	106,705	106,519	106,311	106,375	106,757
North Central	49,295	48,739	48,604	48,772	49,218	49,795
Winnipeg	651,771	653,472	656,210	661,810	668,917	678,253
Interlake	87,432	88,557	89,115	89,651	90,108	90,727
Parklands	44,377	43,957	43,673	43,264	42,851	42,501
North	86,652	87,108	87,944	88,284	89,511	90,944

Table 2.1-1 – continued

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Saskatchewan	997,447	993,579	992,122	1,000,139	1,013,620	1,030,129
Regina-Moose Mountain	276,987	276,619	277,064	280,055	284,177	289,136
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	103,629	102,144	100,884	100,618	100,927	101,388
Saskatoon-Biggar	294,724	295,135	296,879	301,331	307,473	315,251
Yorkton-Melville	87,005	85,521	84,379	83,865	83,965	84,232
Prince Albert	200,856	199,660	197,958	199,094	201,254	203,626
Northern	34,246	34,500	34,958	35,176	35,824	36,496
Alberta	3,239,471	3,322,200	3,421,253	3,513,106	3,595,867	3,687,662
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	253,595	257,928	263,527	270,199	275,222	280,735
Camrose-Drumheller	189,446	191,216	194,246	198,300	200,291	202,568
Calgary	1,132,116	1,169,568	1,208,916	1,244,130	1,281,358	1,322,292
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	83,518	84,043	85,494	87,473	89,173	91,057
Red Deer	169,422	175,519	182,069	187,209	190,719	194,616
Edmonton	1,058,248	1,083,623	1,116,504	1,145,200	1,171,847	1,200,873
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	237,113	241,850	248,871	254,220	257,230	260,856
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	116,013	118,453	121,626	126,375	130,027	134,665
British Columbia	4,155,170	4,196,788	4,243,580	4,309,453	4,383,845	4,455,207
Vancouver Island and Coast	732,577	740,652	747,230	754,851	764,845	772,695
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,455,206	2,486,142	2,520,598	2,567,886	2,622,724	2,673,706
Thompson-Okanagan	494,056	498,907	504,639	512,477	520,049	528,416
Kootenay	146,163	145,686	145,581	147,066	148,668	150,654
Cariboo	159,509	158,982	159,083	160,152	160,214	160,976
North Coast	60,964	59,978	59,184	59,026	59,280	59,405
Nechako	41,698	40,886	40,473	40,401	40,402	40,486
Northeast	64,997	65,555	66,792	67,594	67,663	68,869
Yukon	31,473	31,904	32,276	32,586	33,172	33,653
Northwest Territories	43,301	43,399	43,198	43,545	43,720	43,439
Nunavut	29,854	30,328	30,799	31,274	31,623	32,183

Table 2.1-2

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-6.0	-7.9	-7.4	-0.2	4.9
Avalon Peninsula	0.0	1.6	1.6	8.2	12.5
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-18.3	-27.3	-28.6	-15.6	-11.0
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	-5.9	-14.0	-11.3	-7.0	-1.6
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-14.7	-16.2	-16.7	-7.5	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	2.8	-1.0	1.5	9.5	10.9
Nova Scotia	-1.5	0.1	-2.3	0.7	1.7
Cape Breton	-12.1	-9.7	-14.0	-9.9	-9.8
North Shore	-2.9	-4.4	-7.4	-3.9	-3.5
Annapolis Valley	2.3	2.8	-6.9	-4.6	-4.0
Southern	-6.5	-8.7	-12.9	-10.1	-10.2
Halifax	3.5	7.6	9.0	11.6	13.2
New Brunswick	-1.9	-3.1	-0.2	2.1	3.1
Campbellton-Miramichi	-10.1	-13.5	-11.4	-10.5	-10.9
Moncton-Richibucto	6.1	7.6	6.2	9.8	11.0
Saint John-St. Stephen	-2.8	-4.2	1.9	2.8	4.2
Fredericton-Oromocto	2.0	1.7	6.1	11.2	12.9
Edmundston-Woodstock	-8.3	-12.4	-7.5	-7.9	-7.4
Quebec	6.1	6.5	7.3	8.6	9.7
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-3.4	-3.7	-5.3	-5.4	-0.8
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.1	-0.2	-2.3	-2.0	0.3
Capitale-Nationale	3.0	6.1	6.9	9.9	11.3
Chaudière-Appalaches	4.2	4.7	4.6	2.6	8.0
Estrie	7.2	4.8	5.2	7.7	8.0
Centre-du-Québec	2.3	3.8	5.8	5.6	9.5
Montréal	10.6	12.0	9.9	10.1	12.3
Montréal	-0.5	0.0	4.3	8.3	5.0
Laval	12.4	12.1	15.8	16.5	18.7
Lanaudière	23.3	21.3	19.3	16.2	18.7
Laurentides	18.4	17.1	15.0	14.7	15.6
Outaouais	13.5	10.0	10.8	13.0	16.0
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	-2.3	0.9	0.4	1.8	4.8
Mauricie	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.8
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	-6.4	-3.3	-3.9	-1.6	2.4
Côte-Nord	-3.6	-2.7	-6.0	-6.0	3.1
Nord-du-Québec	6.2	0.5	10.9	8.5	10.2
Ontario	11.1	10.9	10.2	11.0	10.2
Ottawa	5.4	6.6	8.2	10.9	10.8
Kingston-Pembroke	3.3	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.6
Muskoka-Kawartha	10.3	6.2	0.2	2.7	2.2
Toronto	15.6	16.6	18.0	17.8	16.6
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	17.8	14.0	10.9	12.1	11.4
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	8.7	7.2	4.0	6.0	5.4
London	8.0	8.2	6.3	7.2	6.6
Windsor-Sarnia	4.7	1.9	-3.6	-3.6	-4.8
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	-0.7	0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-1.0
Northeast	0.9	1.1	-2.5	-2.1	-2.7
Northwest	-2.3	-5.3	-10.2	-4.5	-5.9

Table 2.1-2 – continued

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	4.0	4.9	8.3	10.1	13.1
Southeast	15.6	15.7	26.3	19.6	22.5
South Central	10.9	12.7	23.2	23.0	26.5
Southwest	3.4	-1.7	-2.0	0.6	3.6
North Central	-11.3	-2.8	3.5	9.1	11.7
Winnipeg	2.6	4.2	8.5	10.7	13.9
Interlake	12.8	6.3	6.0	5.1	6.8
Parklands	-9.5	-6.5	-9.4	-9.6	-8.2
North	5.2	9.6	3.9	13.8	15.9
Saskatchewan	-3.9	-1.5	8.0	13.4	16.2
Regina-Moose Mountain	-1.3	1.6	10.7	14.6	17.3
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	-14.4	-12.4	-2.6	3.1	4.6
Saskatoon-Biggar	1.4	5.9	14.9	20.2	25.0
Yorkton-Melville	-17.2	-13.4	-6.1	1.2	3.2
Prince Albert	-6.0	-8.6	5.7	10.8	11.7
Northern	7.4	13.2	6.2	18.3	18.6
Alberta	25.2	29.4	26.5	23.3	25.2
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	16.9	21.5	25.0	18.4	19.8
Camrose-Drumheller	9.3	15.7	20.7	10.0	11.3
Calgary	32.5	33.1	28.7	29.5	31.4
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain					
House	6.3	17.1	22.9	19.2	20.9
Red Deer	35.4	36.6	27.8	18.6	20.2
Edmonton	23.7	29.9	25.4	23.0	24.5
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace					
River	19.8	28.6	21.3	11.8	14.0
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	20.8	26.4	38.3	28.5	35.0
British Columbia	10.0	11.1	15.4	17.1	16.1
Vancouver Island and Coast	11.0	8.8	10.1	13.2	10.2
Lower Mainland-Southwest	12.5	13.8	18.6	21.1	19.3
Thompson-Okanagan	9.8	11.4	15.4	14.7	16.0
Kootenay	-3.3	-0.7	10.1	10.8	13.3
Cariboo	-3.3	0.6	6.7	0.4	4.7
North Coast	-16.3	-13.3	-2.7	4.3	2.1
Nechako	-19.7	-10.2	-1.8	0.0	2.1
Northeast	8.5	18.7	11.9	1.0	17.7
Yukon	13.6	11.6	9.6	17.8	14.4
Northwest Territories	2.3	-4.6	8.0	4.0	-6.4
Nunavut	15.8	15.4	15.3	11.1	17.6

Table 2.2-1

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008 / 2009					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Newfoundland and Labrador	508,925	-278	430	2,332	0	2,762	2,484	
Avalon Peninsula	257,223	109	375	1,539	1,185	3,099	3,208	
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	38,025	-117	-2	91	-391	-302	-419	
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	105,171	45	24	187	-424	-213	-168	
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	108,506	-315	33	515	-370	178	-137	
Prince Edward Island	140,985	152	1,941	-559	0	1,382	1,534	
Nova Scotia	938,183	248	2,605	-1,255	0	1,350	1,598	
Cape Breton	140,591	-393	58	-470	-579	-991	-1,384	
North Shore	157,853	-223	178	-333	-180	-335	-558	
Annapolis Valley	123,830	-3	165	-471	-185	-491	-494	
Southern	117,860	-448	127	-340	-542	-755	-1,203	
Halifax	398,049	1,315	2,077	359	1,486	3,922	5,237	
New Brunswick	749,468	633	2,225	-537	0	1,688	2,321	
Campbellton-Miramichi	159,219	-158	-26	-587	-979	-1,592	-1,750	
Moncton-Richibucto	201,762	220	611	351	1,024	1,986	2,206	
Saint John-St. Stephen	172,512	150	794	-105	-117	572	722	
Fredericton-Oromocto	135,262	443	658	157	481	1,296	1,739	
Edmundston-Woodstock	80,713	-22	188	-353	-409	-574	-596	
Quebec	7,828,879	31,900	54,175	-10,666	0	43,509	75,409	
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	94,067	-153	11	95	-403	-297	-77	
Bas-Saint-Laurent	200,756	183	118	-51	-547	-480	63	
Capitale-Nationale	687,810	1,615	2,747	-427	3,305	5,625	7,725	
Chaudière-Appalaches	403,011	1,810	140	-390	-384	-634	3,225	
Estrie	307,389	1,046	1,472	-427	457	1,502	2,453	
Centre-du-Québec	230,685	731	427	-159	369	637	2,170	
Montréal	1,428,475	6,897	4,026	-1,670	5,829	8,185	17,431	
Montréal	1,906,811	8,235	40,055	-7,663	-20,228	12,164	9,532	
Laval	391,893	2,013	2,412	-512	2,613	4,513	7,254	
Lanaudière	457,962	2,077	303	-104	5,167	5,366	8,486	
Laurentides	542,416	2,627	504	-123	5,126	5,507	8,391	
Outaouais	358,872	2,091	1,355	940	1,182	3,477	5,702	
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	145,886	637	29	132	-404	-243	696	
Mauricie	262,399	30	491	-102	297	686	989	
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	273,264	739	56	-115	-986	-1,045	655	
Côte-Nord	95,704	543	26	-60	-1,033	-1,067	295	
Nord-du-Québec	41,479	779	3	-30	-360	-387	419	
Ontario	13,069,182	48,103	103,521	-18,738	0	84,783	132,886	
Ottawa	1,249,981	3,946	4,572	2,673	2,280	9,525	13,470	
Kingston-Pembroke	458,304	-213	280	261	841	1,382	1,169	
Muskoka-Kawartha	376,158	-1,072	149	-783	2,514	1,880	808	
Toronto	5,929,454	36,085	84,476	-8,585	-14,158	61,733	97,819	
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,244,320	5,014	4,530	-2,335	6,887	9,082	14,096	
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,407,662	2,064	4,717	-2,744	3,555	5,528	7,592	
London	649,060	1,652	2,716	-1,325	1,202	2,593	4,245	
Windsor-Sarnia	646,123	1,315	1,670	-3,173	-2,889	-4,392	-3,077	
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	300,645	-211	134	-484	264	-86	-297	
Northeast	567,435	-845	167	-806	-38	-677	-1,522	
Northwest	240,040	368	110	-1,437	-458	-1,785	-1,417	
Manitoba	1,221,964	5,338	12,067	-1,541	0	10,526	15,864	
Southeast	102,789	686	1,003	-9	610	1,604	2,290	
South Central	60,198	435	1,089	103	-50	1,142	1,577	
Southwest	106,757	120	443	79	-260	262	382	
North Central	49,795	258	47	203	69	319	577	
Winnipeg	678,253	2,087	9,372	-1,929	-194	7,249	9,336	
Interlake	90,727	117	98	110	294	502	619	
Parklands	42,501	-52	14	-71	-241	-298	-350	
North	90,944	1,687	1	-27	-228	-254	1,433	

Table 2.2-1 – continued

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008 / 2009					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Saskatchewan	1,030,129	4,396	8,005	4,108	0	12,113	16,509	
Regina-Moose Mountain	289,136	1,054	2,535	889	481	3,905	4,959	
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	101,388	-88	323	558	-332	549	461	
Saskatoon-Biggar	315,251	1,595	4,348	1,170	665	6,183	7,778	
Yorkton-Melville	84,232	-202	132	829	-492	469	267	
Prince Albert	203,626	1,235	660	596	-119	1,137	2,372	
Northern	36,496	802	7	66	-203	-130	672	
Alberta	3,687,662	29,657	39,132	23,006	0	62,138	91,795	
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	280,735	1,852	2,333	1,235	93	3,661	5,513	
Camrose-Drumheller	202,568	706	812	212	547	1,571	2,277	
Calgary	1,322,292	11,748	19,259	9,372	555	29,186	40,934	
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	91,057	701	1,012	443	-272	1,183	1,884	
Red Deer	194,616	1,561	1,062	627	647	2,336	3,897	
Edmonton	1,200,873	8,605	12,744	5,700	1,977	20,421	29,026	
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	260,856	2,890	836	1,354	-1,454	736	3,626	
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	134,665	1,594	1,074	4,063	-2,093	3,044	4,638	
British Columbia	4,455,207	13,340	53,349	4,673	0	58,022	71,362	
Vancouver Island and Coast	772,695	-204	3,263	3,439	2,590	9,292	7,850	
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,673,706	11,605	47,636	-310	-3,660	43,666	50,982	
Thompson-Okanagan	528,416	-287	1,608	2,626	2,557	6,791	8,367	
Kootenay	150,654	-26	314	695	208	1,217	1,986	
Cariboo	160,976	809	322	-921	-593	-1,192	762	
North Coast	59,405	393	53	-40	-264	-251	125	
Nechako	40,486	337	45	-64	-391	-410	84	
Northeast	68,869	713	108	-752	-447	-1,091	1,206	
Yukon	33,653	166	189	126	0	315	481	
Northwest Territories	43,439	526	43	-850	0	-807	-281	
Nunavut	32,183	659	0	-99	0	-99	560	

Table 2.2-2

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

	2008/2009					
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.5	0.8	4.6	0.0	5.4	4.9
Avalon Peninsula	0.4	1.5	6.0	4.6	12.1	12.5
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-3.1	-0.1	2.4	-10.2	-7.9	-11.0
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	0.4	0.2	1.8	-4.0	-2.0	-1.6
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-2.9	0.3	4.7	-3.4	1.6	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	1.1	13.8	-4.0	0.0	9.9	10.9
Nova Scotia	0.3	2.8	-1.3	0.0	1.4	1.7
Cape Breton	-2.8	0.4	-3.3	-4.1	-7.0	-9.8
North Shore	-1.4	1.1	-2.1	-1.1	-2.1	-3.5
Annapolis Valley	0.0	1.3	-3.8	-1.5	-4.0	-4.0
Southern	-3.8	1.1	-2.9	-4.6	-6.4	-10.2
Halifax	3.3	5.3	0.9	3.8	9.9	13.2
New Brunswick	0.8	3.0	-0.7	0.0	2.3	3.1
Campbellton-Miramichi	-1.0	-0.2	-3.7	-6.1	-9.9	-10.9
Moncton-Richibucto	1.1	3.0	1.7	5.1	9.9	11.0
Saint John-St. Stephen	0.9	4.6	-0.6	-0.7	3.3	4.2
Fredericton-Oromocto	3.3	4.9	1.2	3.6	9.6	12.9
Edmundston-Woodstock	-0.3	2.3	-4.4	-5.0	-7.1	-7.4
Quebec	4.1	7.0	-1.4	0.0	5.6	9.7
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-1.6	0.1	1.0	-4.3	-3.2	-0.8
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.9	0.6	-0.3	-2.7	-2.4	0.3
Capitale-Nationale	2.4	4.0	-0.6	4.8	8.2	11.3
Chaudière-Appalaches	4.5	0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.6	8.0
Estrie	3.4	4.8	-1.4	1.5	4.9	8.0
Centre-du-Québec	3.2	1.9	-0.7	1.6	2.8	9.5
Montréal	4.9	2.8	-1.2	4.1	5.8	12.3
Montréal	4.3	21.1	-4.0	-10.6	6.4	5.0
Laval	5.2	6.2	-1.3	6.7	11.6	18.7
Lanaudière	4.6	0.7	-0.2	11.4	11.8	18.7
Laurentides	4.9	0.9	-0.2	9.5	10.2	15.6
Outaouais	5.9	3.8	2.6	3.3	9.8	16.0
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4.4	0.2	0.9	-2.8	-1.7	4.8
Mauricie	0.1	1.9	-0.4	1.1	2.6	3.8
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	2.7	0.2	-0.4	-3.6	-3.8	2.4
Côte-Nord	5.7	0.3	-0.6	-10.8	-11.2	3.1
Nord-du-Québec	18.9	0.1	-0.7	-8.7	-9.4	10.2
Ontario	3.7	8.0	-1.4	0.0	6.5	10.2
Ottawa	3.2	3.7	2.2	1.8	7.7	10.8
Kingston-Pembroke	-0.5	0.6	0.6	1.8	3.0	2.6
Muskoka-Kawartha	-2.9	0.4	-2.1	6.7	5.0	2.2
Toronto	6.1	14.4	-1.5	-2.4	10.5	16.6
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	4.1	3.7	-1.9	5.6	7.3	11.4
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1.5	3.4	-2.0	2.5	3.9	5.4
London	2.6	4.2	-2.0	1.9	4.0	6.6
Windsor-Sarnia	2.0	2.6	-4.9	-4.5	-6.8	-4.8
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	-0.7	0.4	-1.6	0.9	-0.3	-1.0
Northeast	-1.5	0.3	-1.4	-0.1	-1.2	-2.7
Northwest	1.5	0.5	-6.0	-1.9	-7.4	-5.9
Manitoba	4.4	9.9	-1.3	0.0	8.7	13.1
Southeast	6.7	9.9	-0.1	6.0	15.8	22.5
South Central	7.3	18.3	1.7	-0.8	19.2	26.5
Southwest	1.1	4.2	0.7	-2.4	2.5	3.6
North Central	5.2	0.9	4.1	1.4	6.4	11.7
Winnipeg	3.1	13.9	-2.9	-0.3	10.8	13.9
Interlake	1.3	1.1	1.2	3.3	5.6	6.8
Parklands	-1.2	0.3	-1.7	-5.6	-7.0	-8.2
North	18.7	0.0	-0.3	-2.5	-2.8	15.9

Table 2.2-2 – continued

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

	2008/2009					
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Saskatchewan	4.3	7.8	4.0	0.0	11.9	16.2
Regina-Moose Mountain	3.7	8.8	3.1	1.7	13.6	17.3
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	-0.9	3.2	5.5	-3.3	5.4	4.6
Saskatoon-Biggar	5.1	14.0	3.8	2.1	19.9	25.0
Yorkton-Melville	-2.4	1.6	9.9	-5.9	5.6	3.2
Prince Albert	6.1	3.3	2.9	-0.6	5.6	11.7
Northern	22.2	0.2	1.8	-5.6	-3.6	18.6
Alberta	8.1	10.7	6.3	0.0	17.1	25.2
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	6.7	8.4	4.4	0.3	13.2	19.8
Camrose-Drumheller	3.5	4.0	1.1	2.7	7.8	11.3
Calgary	9.0	14.8	7.2	0.4	22.4	31.4
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	7.8	11.2	4.9	-3.0	13.1	20.9
Red Deer	8.1	5.5	3.3	3.4	12.1	20.2
Edmonton	7.3	10.7	4.8	1.7	17.2	24.5
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	11.2	3.2	5.2	-5.6	2.8	14.0
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	12.0	8.1	30.7	-15.8	23.0	35.0
British Columbia	3.0	12.1	1.1	0.0	13.1	16.1
Vancouver Island and Coast	-0.3	4.2	4.5	3.4	12.1	10.2
Lower Mainland-Southwest	4.4	18.0	-0.1	-1.4	16.5	19.3
Thompson-Okanagan	-0.5	3.1	5.0	4.9	13.0	16.0
Kootenay	-0.2	2.1	4.6	1.4	8.1	13.3
Cariboo	5.0	2.0	-5.7	-3.7	-7.4	4.7
North Coast	6.6	0.9	-0.7	-4.4	-4.2	2.1
Nechako	8.3	1.1	-1.6	-9.7	-10.1	2.1
Northeast	10.4	1.6	-11.0	-6.5	-16.0	17.7
Yukon	5.0	5.7	3.8	0.0	9.4	14.4
Northwest Territories	12.1	1.0	-19.5	0.0	-18.5	-6.4
Nunavut	20.7	0.0	-3.1	0.0	-3.1	17.6

Table 2.3

Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2009

	2009			
	Median age	mean age	Percentage of 65 years and over	Dependency ratio in percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.9	41.4	14.8	50
Avalon Peninsula	40.8	40.2	13.3	47
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	46.0	43.3	15.8	51
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	43.1	41.2	14.7	52
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	46.2	43.8	18.0	56
Prince Edward Island	41.7	40.6	15.3	57
Nova Scotia	42.6	41.4	15.8	53
Cape Breton	45.8	43.2	18.8	60
North Shore	44.6	42.6	17.9	59
Annapolis Valley	43.7	41.6	16.5	58
Southern	46.3	44.1	19.3	58
Halifax	39.2	39.4	12.6	45
New Brunswick	42.4	41.3	15.5	53
Campbellton-Miramichi	45.9	43.5	17.6	54
Moncton-Richibucto	41.6	41.3	15.4	50
Saint John-St. Stephen	41.4	40.5	15.0	55
Fredericton-Oromocto	39.4	39.7	14.1	52
Edmundston-Woodstock	43.5	41.5	15.4	54
Quebec	41.1	40.5	14.9	53
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	47.1	44.5	18.9	55
Bas-Saint-Laurent	45.8	43.3	18.1	55
Capitale-Nationale	42.9	41.9	16.4	51
Chaudière-Appalaches	41.9	40.8	15.2	54
Estrée	42.1	41.2	16.1	55
Centre-du-Québec	41.9	40.9	15.8	56
Montérégie	40.7	39.8	13.8	53
Montréal	39.9	40.7	15.8	51
Laval	40.2	39.7	14.8	57
Lanaudière	40.3	39.2	12.9	52
Laurentides	40.8	39.5	13.1	52
Outaouais	39.5	38.8	11.8	49
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	41.2	39.9	13.8	53
Mauricie	45.8	43.5	18.8	56
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	43.9	41.6	15.9	53
Côte-Nord	41.4	39.7	13.0	51
Nord-du-Québec	28.6	30.8	6.1	65
Ontario	39.2	39.2	13.7	53
Ottawa	39.8	39.6	13.7	51
Kingston-Pembroke	42.9	41.6	17.0	57
Muskoka-Kawartha	46.0	43.7	20.0	61
Toronto	37.8	38.1	12.0	50
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	38.3	38.4	13.0	54
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	40.7	40.3	15.6	57
London	39.0	39.3	14.2	54
Windsor-Sarnia	40.0	39.7	15.0	57
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	43.7	41.7	17.8	62
Northeast	43.8	41.9	17.0	56
Northwest	40.5	39.7	14.4	57
Manitoba	37.7	38.4	13.8	59
Southeast	37.4	37.3	12.8	65
South Central	33.8	36.2	13.5	74
Southwest	40.5	40.6	17.1	63
North Central	37.8	37.7	13.7	67
Winnipeg	38.1	39.1	13.8	52
Interlake	43.5	41.0	16.1	61
Parklands	44.5	42.4	20.5	78
North	26.4	29.7	5.7	74

Table 2.3 – continued

Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2009

	2009			
	Median age	mean age	Percentage of 65 years and over	Dependency ratio in percent
Saskatchewan	37.7	38.7	14.7	61
Regina-Moose Mountain	37.8	38.8	14.0	56
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	43.6	42.0	19.0	68
Saskatoon-Biggar	36.1	37.9	12.9	53
Yorkton-Melville	45.3	43.2	21.5	77
Prince Albert	37.7	38.3	15.4	71
Northern	23.3	27.8	5.2	80
Alberta	35.6	36.8	10.4	48
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	36.1	37.6	13.5	60
Camrose-Drumheller	38.6	38.8	14.5	62
Calgary	35.7	36.5	9.3	44
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	36.1	36.8	9.9	46
Red Deer	35.0	36.5	10.7	51
Edmonton	36.0	37.3	10.9	47
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	33.5	34.9	9.8	58
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	32.6	33.9	6.5	45
British Columbia	40.7	40.4	14.7	51
Vancouver Island and Coast	45.0	43.3	18.6	56
Lower Mainland-Southwest	39.0	39.2	13.0	48
Thompson-Okanagan	45.1	43.1	19.4	60
Kootenay	45.2	42.8	17.5	57
Cariboo	40.2	39.1	12.4	52
North Coast	38.4	37.7	11.4	56
Nechako	38.6	37.6	11.5	59
Northeast	33.8	35.0	8.5	51
Yukon	39.0	37.5	8.0	41
Northwest Territories	31.5	32.8	5.2	47
Nunavut	24.2	27.1	3.0	70

3 Census divisions

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

According to the July 1, 2009 population estimates, nine of the 10 census divisions (CDs) with the highest annual growth rates were in Alberta (3), Quebec (3) and Manitoba (3). The other was in British Columbia.

Alberta's CDs continued to grow at a rapid pace. Division No. 16 in Alberta, which includes the towns of Fort MacKay and Wood Buffalo, was the fastest-growing CD between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009 (56.3 per thousand). The province's other two CDs in the top 10 were Division No. 15 (Jasper and Banff) in fifth place (34.8 per thousand) and Division No. 6 (Calgary) in ninth (31.4 per thousand).

Migration played a major role in this growth. Division No. 16's population growth was primarily due to interprovincial migration, as many young people in their twenties, mostly men, moved to the CD. The CD's net interprovincial migration between 2006 and 2009 was 2,771 men and 1,420 women aged 20 to 29. For Division Nos. 6 and 15, net international migration was the biggest contributor to growth. Migration gains were concentrated in the 25-45 age range for Division No. 6 and in the 30-45 age range for Division No. 15.

Text table 3.1

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten census divisions with the highest growth, Canada, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009

	Population 2008 (July 1)	Population 2009 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Division No. 16, Alberta	62,170	65,769	3,599	56.26
La Jacques-Cartier, Quebec	31,866	33,370	1,504	46.11
Division No. 19, Manitoba	17,757	18,487	730	40.28
Squamish-Lillooet, British Columbia	38,541	39,909	1,368	34.88
Division No. 15, Alberta	38,035	39,380	1,345	34.75
Rouville, Quebec	32,702	33,800	1,098	33.02
Division No. 3, Manitoba	49,104	50,721	1,617	32.40
La Côte-De-Beaupré, Quebec	23,997	24,768	771	31.62
Division No. 6, Alberta	1,281,358	1,322,290	40,932	31.44
Division No. 10, Manitoba	10,714	11,036	322	29.61

The CD with the second-highest growth rate was Quebec's Jacques-Cartier CD, with 46.1 per thousand. The other two Quebec CDs in the top 10 were Rouville (33.0 per thousand) in sixth place and Côte-De-Beaupré (31.6 per thousand) in eighth.

The Jacques-Cartier (Lac-Beauport and Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury) and Côte-De-Beaupré (Boischatel and Château-Richer) CDs owed much of their population growth to the urban sprawl of nearby Québec City.

Manitoba's Division No. 19 (Peguis 1B and Fort Alexander 3) ranked third with a growth rate of 40.3 per thousand. The province's other two CDs in the top 10 were Division No. 3 (Winkler) in seventh and Division No. 10 (Macdonald) in tenth, with population growth rates of 32.4 and 29.6 per thousand respectively.

Subprovincial migration and natural increase were major factors in the growth of Division Nos. 10 and 19. Much of Division No. 10's growth was due to the urban sprawl of nearby Winnipeg.

The Squamish-Lillooet CD took fourth place with a growth rate of 34.9 per thousand between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009. Like the Quebec and Manitoba CDs, it benefited from urban sprawl, since it is close to Greater Vancouver.

Seven of the 10 CDs were also among the 10 fastest-growing CDs in 2007/2008. Quebec's Rouville and Côte-De-Beaupré CDs and Manitoba's Division No. 10 moved into the top 10 in 2008/2009, displacing Stikine, British Columbia (first place in 2007/2008), Mirabel, Quebec (fifth place in 2007/2008), and York, Ontario (ninth place in 2007/2008).

The census divisions with the highest rates of decline in the past year

According to the July 1, 2009 population estimates, seven of the 10 CDs with the highest rates of population decrease in the previous year were in the Maritimes. The others were in British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The majority of the CDs with high rates of decline were in rural or remote areas.

British Columbia's Stikine CD (Liard River 3) experienced a higher rate of population decrease (-29.2 per thousand) than any other CD in Canada. Next on the list were Nova Scotia's Guysborough and Digby CDs, both at -19.0 per thousand. Nova Scotia had two other CDs in the top 10: Shelburne (-15.3 per thousand) in fifth place and Yarmouth (-13.4 per thousand) in tenth.

Rounding out the list were Manitoba's Division No. 20 (-16.8 per thousand) in fourth place and New Brunswick's Victoria and Restigouche CDs (both -14.8 per thousand) in sixth and seventh, followed by Inuvik in the Northwest Territories (-14.5 per thousand) and Division No. 3 in Newfoundland and Labrador (-13.4 per thousand).

Text table 3.2

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten census divisions with the highest decrease, Canada, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009

	Population 2008 (July 1)	Population 2009 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Stikine, British Columbia	1,217	1,182	-35	-29.18
Guysborough, Nova Scotia	8,854	8,687	-167	-19.04
Digby, Nova Scotia	18,567	18,217	-350	-19.03
Division No. 20, Manitoba	10,330	10,158	-172	-16.79
Shelburne, Nova Scotia	15,298	15,065	-233	-15.35
Victoria, New Brunswick	20,089	19,793	-296	-14.84
Restigouche, New Brunswick	33,316	32,828	-488	-14.76
Inuvik, Northwest Territories	9,515	9,378	-137	-14.50
Division No. 3, Newfoundland and Labrador	17,027	16,800	-227	-13.42
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	26,371	26,021	-350	-13.36

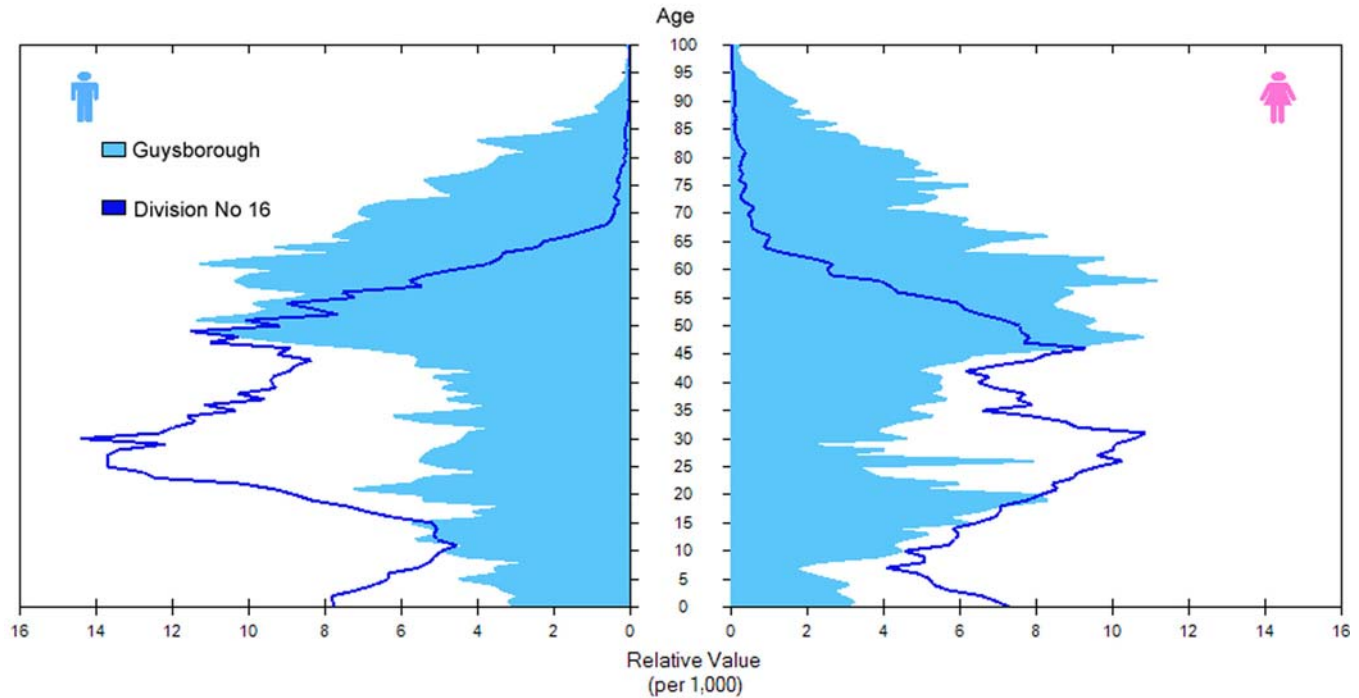
The youngest census divisions

For the purposes of this article, median age will be used as an indicator of population aging. The median age is the age, "x", that divides the population into two equal halves, one older than "x" and the other younger than "x".

According to the July 1, 2009 population estimates, 86 CDs (29.9% of all CDs) had a population whose median age was below the national average (39.5). Nunavut and Manitoba each had three CDs on the list of the 10 youngest CDs.

Figure 3.1

Age pyramid (per thousand) for the CDs of Guysborough (Nova Scotia) and Division No. 16 (Alberta) for July 1, 2009



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, 2009

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Keewatin, Nunavut	22.0	42.0	3.2
Division No. 18, Saskatchewan	23.3	39.1	5.2
Kitikmeot, Nunavut	23.4	39.0	3.7
Division No. 23, Manitoba	23.9	39.5	4.6
Division No. 22, Manitoba	24.4	38.8	3.9
Division No. 19, Manitoba	25.1	38.9	5.7
Baffin, Nunavut	25.7	35.6	2.6
Division No. 17, Alberta	28.4	34.0	7.1
Nord-du-Québec, Quebec	28.6	33.3	6.1
Inuvik, Northwest Territories	29.3	30.2	6.1

Nunavut's Keewatin CD was the youngest CD in Canada, with a median age of 22.0. Next on the list were Division No. 18 (La Loche and La Ronge) in Saskatchewan (23.3), the Kitikmeot CD in Nunavut (23.4), and Division Nos. 23 (Pukatawagan 198 and Leaf Rapids) and 22 (Thompson) in Manitoba (both 23.9).

Many of the CDs with the youngest populations had large Aboriginal populations. The Aboriginal population's higher fertility rate may account for the fact that those CDs had median ages well below the Canadian average.

The oldest census divisions

On July 1, 2009, 202 CDs (70.1%) had median ages that were higher than the Canadian average (39.5). Most of them were far from the major urban centres. Three of the 10 oldest CDs in Canada were in Ontario. The others were scattered across the country.

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, 2009

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Haliburton, Ontario	50.7	15.0	24.4
Mékinac, Quebec	50.5	14.7	22.3
Okanagan-Similkameen, British Columbia	50.5	15.9	26.2
Les Basques, Quebec	50.4	15.7	23.4
Guysborough, Nova Scotia	50.3	14.1	23.1
Prince Edward, Ontario	49.9	15.3	22.6
Queens, New Brunswick	49.8	16.1	23.6
Sunshine Coast, British Columbia	49.7	16.4	22.2
Division No. 1, Manitoba	49.5	19.0	22.4
Parry Sound, Ontario	49.3	16.6	22.2

Ontario's Haliburton CD was the oldest CD in Canada, with a median age of 50.7. The Haliburton CD, which had a total population of 16,904, posted net subprovincial migration of 529 in the 40-64 age range between 2006 and 2009, and -182 in the 20-34 age range. Those migration figures contributed to its high median age. The combination of net out-migration of younger people and net in-migration of older people probably boosted the rate of population aging in some CDs.

Next on the list, all with median ages greater than 50, were Quebec's Mékinac (50.5), British Columbia's Okanagan – Similkameen (50.5), Quebec's Les Basques (50.4) and Nova Scotia's Guysborough (50.3).

Figure 3.2

Age pyramid (per thousand) for the CDs of Haliburton (Ontario) and Keewatin (Nunavut) for July 1, 2009

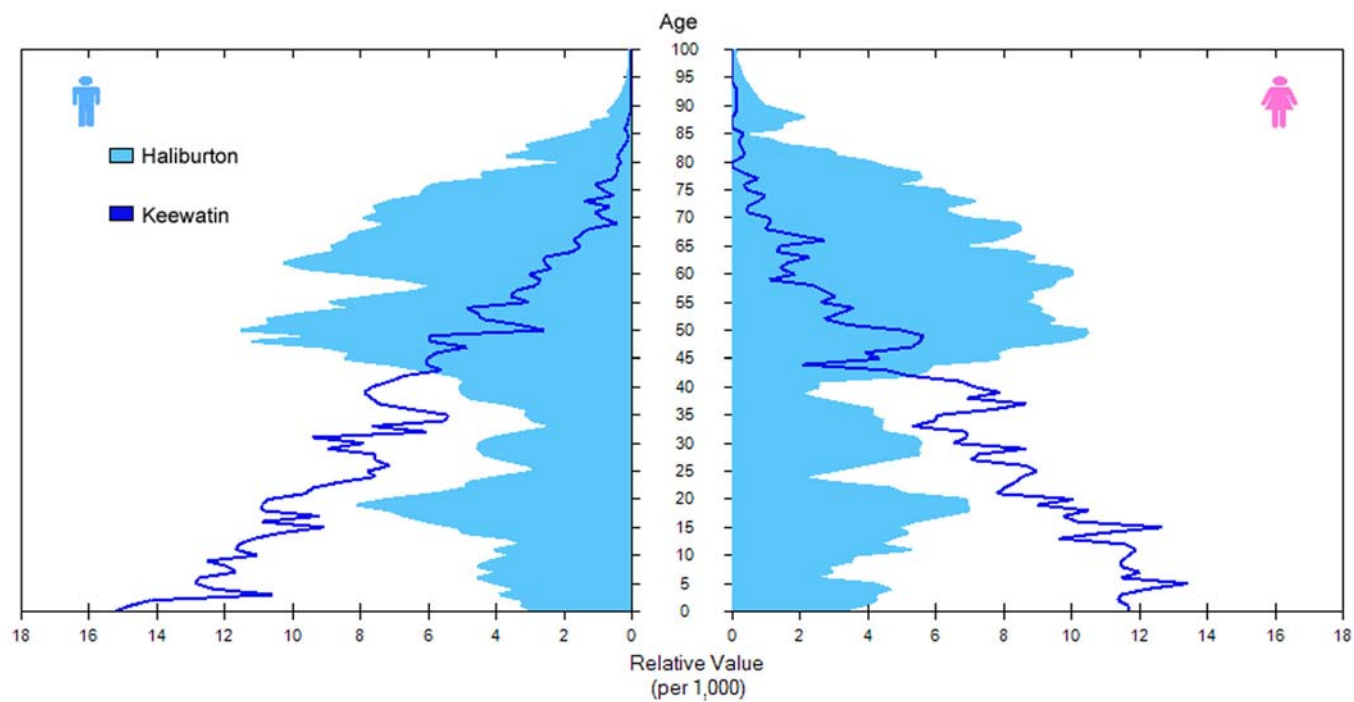


Table 3.1-1

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Newfoundland and Labrador	517,447	514,363	510,313	506,530	506,441	508,925
Division 1	251,155	251,162	251,544	251,938	253,999	257,191
Division 2	23,464	23,095	22,398	21,730	21,418	21,226
Division 3	18,588	18,197	17,781	17,319	17,027	16,800
Division 4	21,997	21,658	21,263	20,930	20,781	20,795
Division 5	41,175	41,375	41,143	40,918	40,679	40,633
Division 6	36,938	36,677	36,516	36,223	36,170	36,330
Division 7	36,906	36,294	35,684	35,112	34,846	34,786
Division 8	40,958	40,142	39,104	38,128	37,629	37,395
Division 9	19,059	18,680	18,163	17,708	17,389	17,166
Division 10	24,699	24,591	24,264	24,077	24,045	24,126
Division 11	2,508	2,492	2,453	2,447	2,458	2,477

Table 3.1-2

Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-6.0	-7.9	-7.4	-0.2	4.9
Division 1	0.0	1.5	1.6	8.1	12.5
Division 2	-15.9	-30.6	-30.3	-14.5	-9.0
Division 3	-21.3	-23.1	-26.3	-17.0	-13.4
Division 4	-15.5	-18.4	-15.8	-7.1	0.7
Division 5	4.8	-5.6	-5.5	-5.9	-1.1
Division 6	-7.1	-4.4	-8.1	-1.5	4.4
Division 7	-16.7	-16.9	-16.2	-7.6	-1.7
Division 8	-20.1	-26.2	-25.3	-13.2	-6.2
Division 9	-20.1	-28.1	-25.4	-18.2	-12.9
Division 10	-4.4	-13.4	-7.7	-1.3	3.4
Division 11	-6.4	-15.8	-2.4	4.5	7.7

Table 3.1-3

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009				
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
		number				
Newfoundland and Labrador	508,925	-278	430	2,332	0	2,762
Division 1	257,191	97	375	1,539	1,181	3,095
Division 2	21,226	-61	-2	105	-234	-131
Division 3	16,800	-56	0	-14	-157	-171
Division 4	20,795	-40	0	109	-55	54
Division 5	40,633	-36	11	43	-64	-10
Division 6	36,330	-43	21	16	166	203
Division 7	34,786	-142	4	210	-132	82
Division 8	37,395	-127	8	289	-404	-107
Division 9	17,166	-56	1	-10	-158	-167
Division 10	24,126	159	12	41	-131	-78
Division 11	2,477	27	0	4	-12	-8

Table 3.1-4

Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.5	0.8	4.6	0.0	5.4
Division 1	0.4	1.5	6.0	4.6	12.1
Division 2	-2.9	-0.1	4.9	-11.0	-6.1
Division 3	-3.3	0.0	-0.8	-9.3	-10.1
Division 4	-1.9	0.0	5.2	-2.6	2.6
Division 5	-0.9	0.3	1.1	-1.6	-0.2
Division 6	-1.2	0.6	0.4	4.6	5.6
Division 7	-4.1	0.1	6.0	-3.8	2.4
Division 8	-3.4	0.2	7.7	-10.8	-2.9
Division 9	-3.2	0.1	-0.6	-9.1	-9.7
Division 10	6.6	0.5	1.7	-5.4	-3.2
Division 11	10.9	0.0	1.6	-4.9	-3.2

Table 3.2-1

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Prince Edward Island	137,674	138,055	137,920	138,127	139,451	140,985
Kings	19,114	19,129	18,830	18,538	18,405	18,225
Prince	45,256	45,252	45,127	44,995	44,900	44,761
Queens	73,304	73,674	73,963	74,594	76,146	77,999

Table 3.2-2

Prince Edward Island census divisions — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Prince Edward Island	2.8	-1.0	1.5	9.5	10.9
Kings	0.8	-15.8	-15.6	-7.2	-9.8
Prince	-0.1	-2.8	-2.9	-2.1	-3.1
Queens	5.0	3.9	8.5	20.6	24.0

Table 3.2-3

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
number								
Prince Edward Island	140,985	152	1,941	-559	0	1,382	1,534	
Kings	18,225	-9	19	-111	-79	-171	-180	
Prince	44,761	78	52	-112	-157	-217	-139	
Queens	77,999	83	1,870	-336	236	1,770	1,853	

Table 3.2-4

Prince Edward Island census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Prince Edward Island	1.1	13.8	-4.0	0.0	9.9
Kings	-0.5	1.0	-6.1	-4.3	-9.3
Prince	1.7	1.2	-2.5	-3.5	-4.8
Queens	1.1	24.3	-4.4	3.1	23.0

Table 3.3-1

Nova Scotia census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Nova Scotia	939,376	937,941	938,010	935,889	936,585	938,183
Annapolis	21,955	21,968	21,871	21,702	21,579	21,477
Antigonish	19,571	19,495	19,336	19,160	19,106	19,066
Cape Breton	110,535	109,183	108,285	107,003	105,962	104,928
Colchester	51,363	51,359	51,284	51,435	51,649	51,902
Cumberland	32,977	32,878	32,747	32,391	32,179	31,995
Digby	19,749	19,639	19,382	18,942	18,567	18,217
Guysborough	9,522	9,358	9,222	9,025	8,854	8,687
Halifax	380,552	381,884	384,786	388,284	392,812	398,049
Hants	42,019	42,057	42,273	42,022	41,780	41,571
Inverness	20,007	19,741	19,427	18,931	18,664	18,427
Kings	61,148	61,387	61,625	61,179	60,967	60,786
Lunenburg	48,563	48,470	48,185	47,741	47,497	47,269
Pictou	47,951	47,824	47,621	47,024	46,631	46,216
Queens	11,699	11,588	11,446	11,390	11,315	11,247
Richmond	10,107	10,030	9,938	9,818	9,791	9,787
Shelburne	16,275	16,102	15,903	15,510	15,298	15,065
Victoria	7,970	7,878	7,762	7,644	7,563	7,473
Yarmouth	27,413	27,100	26,917	26,688	26,371	26,021

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Nova Scotia	-1.5	0.1	-2.3	0.7	1.7
Annapolis	0.6	-4.4	-7.8	-5.7	-4.7
Antigonish	-3.9	-8.2	-9.1	-2.8	-2.1
Cape Breton	-12.3	-8.3	-11.9	-9.8	-9.8
Colchester	-0.1	-1.5	2.9	4.2	4.9
Cumberland	-3.0	-4.0	-10.9	-6.6	-5.7
Digby	-5.6	-13.2	-23.0	-20.0	-19.0
Guysborough	-17.4	-14.6	-21.6	-19.1	-19.0
Halifax	3.5	7.6	9.0	11.6	13.2
Hants	0.9	5.1	-6.0	-5.8	-5.0
Inverness	-13.4	-16.0	-25.9	-14.2	-12.8
Kings	3.9	3.9	-7.3	-3.5	-3.0
Lunenburg	-1.9	-5.9	-9.3	-5.1	-4.8
Pictou	-2.7	-4.3	-12.6	-8.4	-8.9
Queens	-9.5	-12.3	-4.9	-6.6	-6.0
Richmond	-7.6	-9.2	-12.1	-2.8	-0.4
Shelburne	-10.7	-12.4	-25.0	-13.8	-15.3
Victoria	-11.6	-14.8	-15.3	-10.7	-12.0
Yarmouth	-11.5	-6.8	-8.5	-11.9	-13.4

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

Population 2009 (July 1)		2008/2009					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
number							
Nova Scotia	938,183	248	2,605	-1,255	0	1,350	1,598
Annapolis	21,477	-119	31	27	-41	17	-102
Antigonish	19,066	39	30	-107	-2	-79	-40
Cape Breton	104,928	-304	5	-379	-356	-730	-1,034
Colchester	51,902	7	45	63	138	246	253
Cumberland	31,995	-120	40	14	-118	-64	-184
Digby	18,217	-117	29	-70	-192	-233	-350
Guysborough	8,687	-71	7	-11	-92	-96	-167
Halifax	398,049	1,315	2,077	359	1,486	3,922	5,237
Hants	41,571	61	48	-168	-150	-270	-209
Inverness	18,427	-30	20	-125	-102	-207	-237
Kings	60,786	57	86	-330	6	-238	-181
Lunenburg	47,269	-178	71	-4	-117	-50	-228
Pictou	46,216	-73	56	-292	-106	-342	-415
Queens	11,247	-69	-10	26	-15	1	-68
Richmond	9,787	-32	22	54	-48	28	-4
Shelburne	15,065	-38	20	-95	-120	-195	-233
Victoria	7,473	-23	11	-10	-68	-67	-90
Yarmouth	26,021	-57	17	-207	-103	-293	-350

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

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Nova Scotia	0.3	2.8	-1.3	0.0	1.4
Annapolis	-5.5	1.4	1.3	-1.9	0.8
Antigonish	2.0	1.6	-5.6	-0.1	-4.1
Cape Breton	-2.9	0.0	-3.6	-3.4	-6.9
Colchester	0.1	0.9	1.2	2.7	4.8
Cumberland	-3.7	1.2	0.4	-3.7	-2.0
Digby	-6.4	1.6	-3.8	-10.4	-12.7
Guysborough	-8.1	0.8	-1.3	-10.5	-10.9
Halifax	3.3	5.3	0.9	3.8	9.9
Hants	1.5	1.2	-4.0	-3.6	-6.5
Inverness	-1.6	1.1	-6.7	-5.5	-11.2
Kings	0.9	1.4	-5.4	0.1	-3.9
Lunenburg	-3.8	1.5	-0.1	-2.5	-1.1
Pictou	-1.6	1.2	-6.3	-2.3	-7.4
Queens	-6.1	-0.9	2.3	-1.3	0.1
Richmond	-3.3	2.2	5.5	-4.9	2.9
Shelburne	-2.5	1.3	-6.3	-7.9	-12.8
Victoria	-3.1	1.5	-1.3	-9.0	-8.9
Yarmouth	-2.2	0.6	-7.9	-3.9	-11.2

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
New Brunswick	749,369	747,960	745,674	745,561	747,147	749,468
Albert	27,881	28,018	28,140	28,300	28,472	28,678
Carleton	27,598	27,406	27,158	27,060	27,069	27,096
Charlotte	27,929	27,836	27,567	27,371	27,150	26,942
Gloucester	82,088	81,305	80,380	79,628	78,930	78,205
Kent	32,239	32,159	32,021	31,785	31,731	31,694
Kings	66,771	67,029	67,173	67,793	68,214	68,794
Madawaska	35,545	35,140	34,727	34,513	34,156	33,841
Northumberland	50,965	50,541	49,761	49,251	48,731	48,197
Queens	12,128	12,072	11,858	11,711	11,598	11,490
Restigouche	35,406	34,923	34,384	33,787	33,316	32,828
Saint John	77,472	76,826	76,231	76,132	76,408	76,738
Sunbury	26,635	26,462	26,186	26,282	26,524	26,878
Victoria	21,158	21,059	20,686	20,382	20,089	19,793
Westmorland	133,583	134,725	136,222	137,528	139,358	141,400
York	91,971	92,459	93,180	94,038	95,401	96,894

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
New Brunswick	-1.9	-3.1	-0.2	2.1	3.1
Albert	4.9	4.3	5.7	6.1	7.2
Carleton	-7.0	-9.1	-3.6	0.3	1.0
Charlotte	-3.3	-9.7	-7.1	-8.1	-7.7
Gloucester	-9.6	-11.4	-9.4	-8.8	-9.2
Kent	-2.5	-4.3	-7.4	-1.7	-1.2
Kings	3.9	2.1	9.2	6.2	8.5
Madawaska	-11.5	-11.8	-6.2	-10.4	-9.3
Northumberland	-8.4	-15.6	-10.3	-10.6	-11.0
Queens	-4.6	-17.9	-12.5	-9.7	-9.4
Restigouche	-13.7	-15.6	-17.5	-14.0	-14.8
Saint John	-8.4	-7.8	-1.3	3.6	4.3
Sunbury	-6.5	-10.5	3.7	9.2	13.3
Victoria	-4.7	-17.9	-14.8	-14.5	-14.8
Westmorland	8.5	11.1	9.5	13.2	14.5
York	5.3	7.8	9.2	14.4	15.5

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
New Brunswick	749,468	633	2,225	-537	0	1,688	2,321
Albert	28,678	58	10	64	74	148	206
Carleton	27,096	5	102	-45	-35	22	27
Charlotte	26,942	-51	57	-75	-139	-157	-208
Gloucester	78,205	-73	-42	-244	-366	-652	-725
Kent	31,694	-40	11	39	-47	3	-37
Kings	68,794	271	171	75	63	309	580
Madawaska	33,841	-14	69	-163	-207	-301	-315
Northumberland	48,197	-11	3	-178	-348	-523	-534
Queens	11,490	-64	3	24	-71	-44	-108
Restigouche	32,828	-71	13	-165	-265	-417	-488
Saint John	76,738	-87	566	-105	-44	417	330
Sunbury	26,878	204	0	237	-87	150	354
Victoria	19,793	-2	17	-145	-166	-294	-296
Westmorland	141,400	205	590	248	999	1,837	2,042
York	96,894	303	655	-104	639	1,190	1,493

Table 3.4-4

New Brunswick census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
New Brunswick	0.8	3.0	-0.7	0.0	2.3
Albert	2.0	0.3	2.2	2.6	5.2
Carleton	0.2	3.8	-1.7	-1.3	0.8
Charlotte	-1.9	2.1	-2.8	-5.1	-5.8
Gloucester	-0.9	-0.5	-3.1	-4.7	-8.3
Kent	-1.3	0.3	1.2	-1.5	0.1
Kings	4.0	2.5	1.1	0.9	4.5
Madawaska	-0.4	2.0	-4.8	-6.1	-8.9
Northumberland	-0.2	0.1	-3.7	-7.2	-10.8
Queens	-5.5	0.3	2.1	-6.2	-3.8
Restigouche	-2.1	0.4	-5.0	-8.0	-12.6
Saint John	-1.1	7.4	-1.4	-0.6	5.4
Sunbury	7.6	0.0	8.9	-3.3	5.6
Victoria	-0.1	0.9	-7.3	-8.3	-14.7
Westmorland	1.5	4.2	1.8	7.1	13.1
York	3.2	6.8	-1.1	6.6	12.4

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Quebec	7,535,929	7,581,911	7,631,552	7,687,125	7,753,470	7,828,879
Abitibi	24,389	24,473	24,440	24,507	24,648	24,746
Abitibi-Ouest	21,193	21,007	20,892	20,853	20,878	21,007
Acton	15,399	15,369	15,408	15,354	15,263	15,280
Antoine-Labelle	35,168	35,378	35,635	35,623	35,608	35,687
Argenteuil	29,940	30,091	30,168	30,322	30,395	30,549
Arthabaska	65,999	66,340	66,776	67,392	67,804	68,333
Asbestos	14,545	14,605	14,489	14,441	14,435	14,515
Avignon	15,305	15,288	15,247	15,155	15,043	15,127
Beauce-Sartigan	49,435	49,776	50,082	50,179	50,313	50,576
Beauharnois-Salaberry	60,823	61,069	61,164	61,264	61,340	61,757
Bécancour	19,110	18,936	18,907	19,057	19,206	19,480
Bellechasse	34,001	33,820	33,673	33,648	33,651	33,973
Bonaventure	18,238	18,151	17,985	17,961	17,845	17,929
Brome-Missisquoi	46,987	46,938	46,945	47,009	47,155	47,293
Charlevoix	13,291	13,258	13,219	13,147	13,134	13,204
Charlevoix-Est	16,614	16,513	16,438	16,332	16,292	16,344
Coaticook	18,616	18,631	18,582	18,676	18,638	18,698
D'Autray	39,745	40,194	40,650	41,230	41,418	41,773
Deux-Montagnes	87,127	88,221	89,715	90,692	92,316	93,744
Drummond	92,091	93,085	93,882	94,763	95,660	96,900
Francheville	142,937	143,510	144,257	144,982	145,884	146,830
Gatineau	240,580	243,129	244,707	247,974	251,740	256,240
Joliette	57,282	58,228	58,802	59,414	60,116	61,278
Kamouraska	22,330	22,278	22,168	21,958	21,799	21,788
La Côte-de-Beaupré	22,282	22,700	23,226	23,488	23,997	24,768
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,971	17,928	17,944	17,874	17,859	17,812
La Haute-Côte-Nord	12,656	12,505	12,352	12,222	12,009	11,885
La Haute-Gaspésie	12,497	12,435	12,355	12,264	12,180	12,143
La Haute-Yamaska	83,704	84,933	86,293	87,650	88,785	89,799
La Jacques-Cartier	28,776	29,459	30,207	30,944	31,866	33,370
La Matapédia	19,552	19,446	19,249	19,127	18,949	18,887
La Mitis	19,380	19,400	19,384	19,347	19,305	19,226
La Nouvelle-Beauce	31,421	31,533	31,752	32,048	32,298	32,802
La Rivière-du-Nord	98,385	100,721	102,723	104,967	107,672	110,148
La Tuque	15,699	15,629	15,532	15,500	15,438	15,467
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,588	20,773	20,922	20,774	20,734	20,695
La Vallée-de-l'Or	42,471	42,267	42,199	42,418	42,627	42,783
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	103,242	105,577	107,950	109,038	110,799	112,868
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51,868	51,589	51,479	51,385	51,358	51,711
Lajemmerais	68,429	69,683	70,630	70,441	70,714	71,441
L'Amiante	43,643	43,673	43,515	43,378	43,064	43,224
L'Assomption	107,266	108,709	110,798	113,260	114,889	116,610
Laval	363,405	367,935	372,410	378,348	384,639	391,893
Le Bas-Richelieu	50,413	50,344	50,134	50,133	50,189	50,296
Le Domaine-du-Roy	32,385	32,254	32,138	32,089	31,933	31,899
Le Granit	22,261	22,377	22,481	22,415	22,436	22,515
Le Haut-Richelieu	107,039	108,709	109,943	110,973	112,014	113,246
Le Haut-Saint-François	21,918	21,900	21,711	21,712	21,908	22,109
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	25,045	25,075	25,035	24,871	24,695	24,670
Le Rocher-Percé	18,800	18,630	18,465	18,240	18,028	18,009
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	166,270	165,173	164,588	163,914	163,822	164,160
Le Val-Saint-François	29,172	29,194	29,224	29,271	29,164	29,248
L'Érable	23,960	23,524	23,254	23,018	23,001	23,090
Les Basques	9,655	9,580	9,478	9,412	9,318	9,341
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	39,400	41,069	42,512	43,240	44,206	45,163
Les Etchemins	17,897	17,792	17,670	17,525	17,382	17,238
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13,028	13,083	13,166	13,130	13,080	13,047
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	23,804	23,943	24,396	24,892	25,172	25,439
Les Laurentides	41,494	42,474	43,199	43,452	43,870	44,406
Les Maskoutains	80,961	81,046	81,362	81,543	81,828	82,360
Les Moulins	121,869	126,426	130,477	134,284	137,841	141,745
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	34,977	35,986	36,760	37,500	38,085	38,740

Table 3.5-1 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Lévis	127,905	129,476	131,466	133,165	134,458	136,066
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,941	6,906	6,874	6,949	6,904	6,994
L'Islet	19,336	19,113	18,951	18,907	18,681	18,596
Longueuil	385,251	386,414	388,826	392,484	395,418	399,279
Lotbinière	27,362	27,552	27,634	27,848	28,108	28,612
Manicouagan	33,667	33,472	33,243	32,869	32,428	32,379
Maria-Chapdelaine	26,254	26,011	25,913	25,664	25,499	25,494
Maskinongé	35,620	35,793	35,803	36,098	36,173	36,388
Matane	22,326	22,277	22,344	22,247	22,201	22,041
Matawinie	47,987	49,020	49,958	50,065	50,555	51,052
Mékinac	12,789	12,789	12,682	12,651	12,614	12,631
Memphrémagog	44,824	45,284	45,535	45,811	46,288	46,920
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	12,125	12,098	11,957	11,809	11,651	11,810
Mirabel	32,244	33,670	35,311	36,449	37,651	38,692
Montcalm	40,701	42,052	43,091	43,988	44,665	45,504
Montmagny	23,404	23,339	23,288	23,097	23,005	23,009
Montréal	1,874,608	1,873,585	1,873,589	1,881,680	1,897,279	1,906,811
Nicolet-Yamaska	23,394	23,176	23,109	23,015	22,850	22,882
Nord-du-Québec	40,002	40,250	40,272	40,713	41,060	41,479
Papineau	21,549	21,712	21,962	21,991	21,935	22,185
Pontiac	14,734	14,753	14,762	14,642	14,558	14,589
Portneuf	46,479	46,571	46,777	46,943	47,235	47,911
Québec	528,291	529,242	531,993	535,599	540,664	545,219
Rimouski-Neigette	53,346	53,425	53,522	53,666	53,764	53,956
Rivière-du-Loup	32,967	33,223	33,568	33,642	33,728	33,978
Robert-Cliche	19,038	19,009	18,920	18,972	18,844	18,915
Roussillon	156,157	158,294	161,151	163,310	165,925	168,647
Rouville	30,940	31,173	31,700	32,257	32,702	33,800
Rouyn-Noranda	39,710	39,838	40,256	40,342	40,476	40,772
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	38,722	38,750	39,009	39,083	39,328	39,630
Shawinigan	52,163	52,121	52,040	51,568	51,311	51,083
Sherbrooke	146,061	147,574	148,992	150,259	152,096	153,384
Témiscamingue	17,301	17,146	17,081	16,810	16,573	16,578
Témiscouata	22,023	21,971	21,852	21,708	21,618	21,539
Thérèse-De Blainville	141,023	143,086	144,888	147,207	148,434	150,450
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	113,957	117,984	122,089	125,597	129,056	132,300

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2009 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created or based on the population estimates provided by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2008-2009.

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Quebec	6.1	6.5	7.3	8.6	9.7
Abitibi	3.4	-1.3	2.7	5.7	4.0
Abitibi-Ouest	-8.8	-5.5	-1.9	1.2	6.2
Acton	-2.0	2.5	-3.5	-5.9	1.1
Antoine-Labelle	6.0	7.2	-0.3	-0.4	2.2
Argenteuil	5.0	2.6	5.1	2.4	5.1
Arthabaska	5.2	6.6	9.2	6.1	7.8
Asbestos	4.1	-8.0	-3.3	-0.4	5.5
Avignon	-1.1	-2.7	-6.1	-7.4	5.6
Beauce-Sartigan	6.9	6.1	1.9	2.7	5.2
Beauharnois-Salaberry	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	6.8
Bécancour	-9.1	-1.5	7.9	7.8	14.2
Bellechasse	-5.3	-4.4	-0.7	0.1	9.5
Bonaventure	-4.8	-9.2	-1.3	-6.5	4.7
Brome-Missisquoi	-1.0	0.1	1.4	3.1	2.9
Charlevoix	-2.5	-2.9	-5.5	-1.0	5.3
Charlevoix-Est	-6.1	-4.6	-6.5	-2.5	3.2
Coaticook	0.8	-2.6	5.0	-2.0	3.2
D'Au-ray	11.2	11.3	14.2	4.5	8.5
Deux-Montagnes	12.5	16.8	10.8	17.7	15.3
Drummond	10.7	8.5	9.3	9.4	12.9
Francheville	4.0	5.2	5.0	6.2	6.5
Gatineau	10.5	6.5	13.3	15.1	17.7
Joliette	16.4	9.8	10.4	11.7	19.1
Kamouraska	-2.3	-4.9	-9.5	-7.3	-0.5
La Côte-de-Beaupré	18.6	22.9	11.2	21.4	31.6
La Côte-de-Gaspé	-2.4	0.9	-3.9	-0.8	-2.6
La Haute-Côte-Nord	-12.0	-12.3	-10.6	-17.6	-10.4
La Haute-Gaspésie	-5.0	-6.5	-7.4	-6.9	-3.0
La Haute-Yamaska	14.6	15.9	15.6	12.9	11.4
La Jacques-Cartier	23.5	25.1	24.1	29.4	46.1
La Matapédia	-5.4	-10.2	-6.4	-9.3	-3.3
La Mitis	1.0	-0.8	-1.9	-2.2	-4.1
La Nouvelle-Beauce	3.6	6.9	9.3	7.8	15.5
La Rivière-du-Nord	23.5	19.7	21.6	25.4	22.7
La Tuque	-4.5	-6.2	-2.1	-4.0	1.9
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	8.9	7.1	-7.1	-1.9	-1.9
La Vallée-de-l'Or	-4.8	-1.6	5.2	4.9	3.7
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	22.4	22.2	10.0	16.0	18.5
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	-5.4	-2.1	-1.8	-0.5	6.8
Lajemmerais	18.2	13.5	-2.7	3.9	10.2
L'Amiante	0.7	-3.6	-3.2	-7.3	3.7
L'Assomption	13.4	19.0	22.0	14.3	14.9
Laval	12.4	12.1	15.8	16.5	18.7
Le Bas-Richelieu	-1.4	-4.2	0.0	1.1	2.1
Le Domaine-du-Roy	-4.1	-3.6	-1.5	-4.9	-1.1
Le Granit	5.2	4.6	-2.9	0.9	3.5
Le Haut-Richelieu	15.5	11.3	9.3	9.3	10.9
Le Haut-Saint-François	-0.8	-8.7	0.0	9.0	9.1
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	1.2	-1.6	-6.6	-7.1	-1.0
Le Rocher-Percé	-9.1	-8.9	-12.3	-11.7	-1.1
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	-6.6	-3.5	-4.1	-0.6	2.1
Le Val-Saint-François	0.8	1.0	1.6	-3.7	2.9
L'Érable	-18.4	-11.5	-10.2	-0.7	3.9
Les Basques	-7.8	-10.7	-7.0	-10.0	2.5
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	41.5	34.5	17.0	22.1	21.4
Les Etchemins	-5.9	-6.9	-8.2	-8.2	-8.3
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	4.2	6.3	-2.7	-3.8	-2.5
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	5.8	18.7	20.1	11.2	10.6

Table 3.5-2 – continued

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Les Laurentides	23.3	16.9	5.8	9.6	12.1
Les Maskoutains	1.0	3.9	2.2	3.5	6.5
Les Moulins	36.7	31.5	28.8	26.1	27.9
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	28.4	21.3	19.9	15.5	17.1
Lévis	12.2	15.3	12.8	9.7	11.9
L'Île-d'Orléans	-5.1	-4.6	10.9	-6.5	13.0
L'Islet	-11.6	-8.5	-2.3	-12.0	-4.6
Longueuil	3.0	6.2	9.4	7.4	9.7
Lotbinière	6.9	3.0	7.7	9.3	17.8
Manicouagan	-5.8	-6.9	-11.3	-13.5	-1.5
Maria-Chapdelaine	-9.3	-3.8	-9.7	-6.4	-0.2
Maskinongé	4.8	0.3	8.2	2.1	5.9
Matane	-2.2	3.0	-4.4	-2.1	-7.2
Matawinie	21.3	19.0	2.1	9.7	9.8
Mékinac	0.0	-8.4	-2.4	-2.9	1.3
Memphrémagog	10.2	5.5	6.0	10.4	13.6
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	-2.2	-11.7	-12.5	-13.5	13.6
Mirabel	43.3	47.6	31.7	32.4	27.3
Montcalm	32.7	24.4	20.6	15.3	18.6
Montmagny	-2.8	-2.2	-8.2	-4.0	0.2
Montréal	-0.5	0.0	4.3	8.3	5.0
Nicolet-Yamaska	-9.4	-2.9	-4.1	-7.2	1.4
Nord-du-Québec	6.2	0.5	10.9	8.5	10.2
Papineau	7.5	11.4	1.3	-2.5	11.3
Pontiac	1.3	0.6	-8.2	-5.8	2.1
Portneuf	2.0	4.4	3.5	6.2	14.2
Québec	1.8	5.2	6.8	9.4	8.4
Rimouski-Neigette	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.8	3.6
Rivière-du-Loup	7.7	10.3	2.2	2.6	7.4
Robert-Cliche	-1.5	-4.7	2.7	-6.8	3.8
Roussillon	13.6	17.9	13.3	15.9	16.3
Rouville	7.5	16.8	17.4	13.7	33.0
Rouyn-Noranda	3.2	10.4	2.1	3.3	7.3
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	0.7	6.7	1.9	6.2	7.6
Shawinigan	-0.8	-1.6	-9.1	-5.0	-4.5
Sherbrooke	10.3	9.6	8.5	12.2	8.4
Témiscamingue	-9.0	-3.8	-16.0	-14.2	0.3
Témiscouata	-2.4	-5.4	-6.6	-4.2	-3.7
Thérèse-De Blainville	14.5	12.5	15.9	8.3	13.5
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	34.7	34.2	28.3	27.2	24.8

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2009 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created or based on the population estimates provided by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2008-2009.

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Quebec	7,828,879	31,900	54,175	-10,666	0	43,509		75,409
Abitibi	24,746	120	-2	33	8	39		98
Abitibi-Ouest	21,007	73	4	69	-93	-20		129
Acton	15,280	51	3	0	-121	-118		17
Antoine-Labelle	35,687	15	16	23	-53	-14		79
Argenteuil	30,549	0	22	18	73	113		154
Arthabaska	68,333	252	51	-9	152	194		529
Asbestos	14,515	8	1	10	-14	-3		80
Avignon	15,127	-10	2	4	-90	-84		84
Beauce-Sartigan	50,576	273	20	-49	-93	-122		263
Beauharnois-Salaberry	61,757	45	13	-47	81	47		417
Bécancour	19,480	30	15	0	109	124		274
Bellechasse	33,973	114	9	-3	-101	-95		322
Bonaventure	17,929	-10	5	49	-138	-84		84
Brome-Missisquoi	47,293	68	39	-117	171	93		138
Charlevoix	13,204	-26	7	2	2	11		70
Charlevoix-Est	16,344	-14	-3	9	-24	-18		52
Coaticook	18,698	86	4	1	-123	-118		60
D'Autray	41,773	53	40	7	113	160		355
Deux-Montagnes	93,744	504	104	-65	1,119	1,158		1,428
Drummond	96,900	413	339	-133	320	526		1,240
Francheville	146,830	145	469	-112	465	822		946
Gatineau	256,240	1,723	1,337	775	753	2,865		4,500
Joliette	61,278	32	89	-7	609	691		1,162
Kamouraska	21,788	20	12	-12	-175	-175		-11
La Côte-de-Beaupré	24,768	94	8	-3	426	431		771
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,812	-34	6	43	5	54		-47
La Haute-Côte-Nord	11,885	40	4	6	-255	-245		-124
La Haute-Gaspésie	12,143	-33	1	-16	-42	-57		-37
La Haute-Yamaska	89,799	443	283	-49	495	729		1,014
La Jacques-Cartier	33,370	440	39	-44	535	530		1,504
La Matapédia	18,887	-5	0	6	-180	-174		-62
La Mitis	19,226	-13	-2	12	-22	-12		-79
La Nouvelle-Beauce	32,802	246	4	-67	72	9		504
La Rivière-du-Nord	110,148	427	193	-77	2,198	2,314		2,476
La Tuque	15,467	77	2	3	-139	-134		29
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,695	13	1	43	-71	-27		-39
La Vallée-de-l'Or	42,783	248	10	36	-50	-4		156
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	112,868	836	53	8	940	1,001		2,069
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51,711	189	4	-21	-178	-195		353
Lajemmerais	71,441	610	28	-39	-282	-293		727
L'Amiante	43,224	-33	10	-24	-251	-265		160
L'Assomption	116,610	480	59	-10	1,152	1,201		1,721
Laval	391,893	2,013	2,412	-512	2,613	4,513		7,254
Le Bas-Richelieu	50,296	-59	14	24	105	143		107
Le Domaine-du-Roy	31,899	85	2	-4	-228	-230		-34
Le Granit	22,515	81	-1	-6	-45	-52		79
Le Haut-Richelieu	113,246	483	73	-39	597	631		1,232
Le Haut-Saint-François	22,109	78	-1	11	122	132		201
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,670	4	17	-140	-64	-187		-25
Le Rocher-Percé	18,009	-76	-3	17	-133	-119		-19
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	164,160	365	49	-96	-321	-368		338
Le Val-Saint-François	29,248	100	-20	-13	-162	-195		84
L'Érable	23,090	47	11	-27	-44	-60		89
Les Basques	9,341	-18	0	-9	-70	-79		23
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	45,163	366	5	131	577	713		957
Les Etchemins	17,238	15	18	-30	-141	-153		-144
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13,047	0	0	0	-22	-22		-33
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	25,439	122	70	28	97	195		267

Table 3.5-3 – continued

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

	Population 2009	2008/2009					Total net migration	Total growth
	(July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
	number							
Les Laurentides	44,406	75	25	16	342	383	536	
Les Maskoutains	82,360	250	317	-70	-167	80	532	
Les Moulins	141,745	1,261	77	-60	2,354	2,371	3,904	
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	38,740	19	30	7	556	593	655	
Lévis	136,066	965	70	-184	499	385	1,608	
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,994	15	10	2	-67	-55	90	
L'Islet	18,596	10	-3	2	-232	-233	-85	
Longueuil	399,279	1,781	2,762	-713	-591	1,458	3,861	
Lotbinière	28,612	127	14	-7	139	146	504	
Manicouagan	32,379	127	3	-2	-555	-554	-49	
Maria-Chapdelaine	25,494	104	1	6	-259	-252	-5	
Maskinongé	36,388	-5	0	20	77	97	215	
Matane	22,041	-23	11	11	-31	-9	-160	
Matawinie	51,052	26	30	-10	464	484	497	
Mékinac	12,631	-11	5	2	-28	-21	17	
Memphrémagog	46,920	124	70	-97	404	377	632	
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	11,810	65	0	-66	-156	-222	159	
Mirabel	38,692	426	21	3	782	806	1,041	
Montcalm	45,504	228	8	-24	481	465	839	
Montmagny	23,009	-1	-4	3	-84	-85	4	
Montréal	1,906,811	8,235	40,055	-7,663	-20,228	12,164	9,532	
Nicolet-Yamaska	22,882	-4	11	10	-167	-146	32	
Nord-du-Québec	41,479	779	3	-30	-360	-387	419	
Papineau	22,185	-11	5	36	-57	-16	250	
Pontiac	14,589	5	7	-45	-20	-58	31	
Portneuf	47,911	52	29	-31	260	258	676	
Québec	545,219	1,050	2,657	-362	2,176	4,471	4,555	
Rimouski-Neigette	53,956	64	75	-40	0	35	192	
Rivière-du-Loup	33,978	53	9	11	16	36	250	
Robert-Cliche	18,915	106	2	-31	-201	-230	71	
Roussillon	168,647	1,111	208	-130	1,520	1,598	2,722	
Rouville	33,800	133	11	-4	318	325	1,098	
Rouyn-Noranda	40,772	131	16	11	5	32	296	
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	39,630	316	19	2	-66	-45	302	
Shawinigan	51,083	-175	15	-15	-73	-73	-228	
Sherbrooke	153,384	575	1,419	-333	286	1,372	1,288	
Témiscamingue	16,578	73	1	-17	-273	-289	5	
Témiscouata	21,539	33	13	-32	-98	-117	-79	
Thérèse-De Blainville	150,450	1,167	93	-48	110	155	2,016	
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	132,300	1,048	135	-382	2,740	2,493	3,244	

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

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Quebec	4.1	7.0	-1.4	0.0	5.6
Abitibi	4.9	-0.1	1.3	0.3	1.6
Abitibi-Ouest	3.5	0.2	3.3	-4.4	-1.0
Acton	3.3	0.2	0.0	-7.9	-7.7
Antoine-Labelle	0.4	0.4	0.6	-1.5	-0.4
Argenteuil	0.0	0.7	0.6	2.4	3.7
Arthabaska	3.7	0.7	-0.1	2.2	2.9
Asbestos	0.6	0.1	0.7	-1.0	-0.2
Avignon	-0.7	0.1	0.3	-6.0	-5.6
Beauce-Sartigan	5.4	0.4	-1.0	-1.8	-2.4
Beauharnois-Salaberry	0.7	0.2	-0.8	1.3	0.8
Bécancour	1.6	0.8	0.0	5.6	6.4
Bellechasse	3.4	0.3	-0.1	-3.0	-2.8
Bonaventure	-0.6	0.3	2.7	-7.7	-4.7
Brome-Missisquoi	1.4	0.8	-2.5	3.6	2.0
Charlevoix	-2.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8
Charlevoix-Est	-0.9	-0.2	0.6	-1.5	-1.1
Coaticook	4.6	0.2	0.1	-6.6	-6.3
D'Autray	1.3	1.0	0.2	2.7	3.8
Deux-Montagnes	5.4	1.1	-0.7	12.0	12.4
Drummond	4.3	3.5	-1.4	3.3	5.5
Francheville	1.0	3.2	-0.8	3.2	5.6
Gatineau	6.8	5.3	3.1	3.0	11.3
Joliette	0.5	1.5	-0.1	10.0	11.4
Kamouraska	0.9	0.6	-0.6	-8.0	-8.0
La Côte-de-Beaupré	3.9	0.3	-0.1	17.5	17.7
La Côte-de-Gaspé	-1.9	0.3	2.4	0.3	3.0
La Haute-Côte-Nord	3.3	0.3	0.5	-21.3	-20.5
La Haute-Gaspésie	-2.7	0.1	-1.3	-3.5	-4.7
La Haute-Yamaska	5.0	3.2	-0.5	5.5	8.2
La Jacques-Cartier	13.5	1.2	-1.3	16.4	16.2
La Matapédia	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-9.5	-9.2
La Mitis	-0.7	-0.1	0.6	-1.1	-0.6
La Nouvelle-Beauce	7.6	0.1	-2.1	2.2	0.3
La Rivière-du-Nord	3.9	1.8	-0.7	20.2	21.2
La Tuque	5.0	0.1	0.2	-9.0	-8.7
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	0.6	0.0	2.1	-3.4	-1.3
La Vallée-de-l'Or	5.8	0.2	0.8	-1.2	-0.1
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	7.5	0.5	0.1	8.4	9.0
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	3.7	0.1	-0.4	-3.5	-3.8
Lajemmerais	8.6	0.4	-0.5	-4.0	-4.1
L'Amiante	-0.8	0.2	-0.6	-5.8	-6.1
L'Assomption	4.1	0.5	-0.1	10.0	10.4
Laval	5.2	6.2	-1.3	6.7	11.6
Le Bas-Richelieu	-1.2	0.3	0.5	2.1	2.8
Le Domaine-du-Roy	2.7	0.1	-0.1	-7.1	-7.2
Le Granit	3.6	0.0	-0.3	-2.0	-2.3
Le Haut-Richelieu	4.3	0.6	-0.3	5.3	5.6
Le Haut-Saint-François	3.5	0.0	0.5	5.5	6.0
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	0.2	0.7	-5.7	-2.6	-7.6
Le Rocher-Percé	-4.2	-0.2	0.9	-7.4	-6.6
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	2.2	0.3	-0.6	-2.0	-2.2
Le Val-Saint-François	3.4	-0.7	-0.4	-5.5	-6.7

Table 3.5-4 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
L'Érable	2.0	0.5	-1.2	-1.9	-2.6
Les Basques	-1.9	0.0	-1.0	-7.5	-8.5
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	8.2	0.1	2.9	12.9	16.0
Les Etchemins	0.9	1.0	-1.7	-8.1	-8.8
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.7	-1.7
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	4.8	2.8	1.1	3.8	7.7
Les Laurentides	1.7	0.6	0.4	7.7	8.7
Les Maskoutains	3.0	3.9	-0.9	-2.0	1.0
Les Moulins	9.0	0.6	-0.4	16.8	17.0
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	0.5	0.8	0.2	14.5	15.4
Lévis	7.1	0.5	-1.4	3.7	2.8
L'Île-d'Orléans	2.2	1.4	0.3	-9.6	-7.9
L'Islet	0.5	-0.2	0.1	-12.4	-12.5
Longueuil	4.5	7.0	-1.8	-1.5	3.7
Lotbinière	4.5	0.5	-0.2	4.9	5.1
Manicouagan	3.9	0.1	-0.1	-17.1	-17.1
Maria-Chapdelaine	4.1	0.0	0.2	-10.2	-9.9
Maskinongé	-0.1	0.0	0.6	2.1	2.7
Matane	-1.0	0.5	0.5	-1.4	-0.4
Matawinie	0.5	0.6	-0.2	9.1	9.5
Mékinac	-0.9	0.4	0.2	-2.2	-1.7
Memphrémagog	2.7	1.5	-2.1	8.7	8.1
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	5.5	0.0	-5.6	-13.3	-18.9
Mirabel	11.2	0.6	0.1	20.5	21.1
Montcalm	5.1	0.2	-0.5	10.7	10.3
Montmagny	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-3.7	-3.7
Montréal	4.3	21.1	-4.0	-10.6	6.4
Nicolet-Yamaska	-0.2	0.5	0.4	-7.3	-6.4
Nord-du-Québec	18.9	0.1	-0.7	-8.7	-9.4
Papineau	-0.5	0.2	1.6	-2.6	-0.7
Pontiac	0.3	0.5	-3.1	-1.4	-4.0
Portneuf	1.1	0.6	-0.7	5.5	5.4
Québec	1.9	4.9	-0.7	4.0	8.2
Rimouski-Neigette	1.2	1.4	-0.7	0.0	0.6
Rivière-du-Loup	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1
Robert-Cliche	5.6	0.1	-1.6	-10.6	-12.2
Roussillon	6.6	1.2	-0.8	9.1	9.6
Rouville	4.0	0.3	-0.1	9.6	9.8
Rouyn-Noranda	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscou	8.0	0.5	0.1	-1.7	-1.1
Shawinigan	-3.4	0.3	-0.3	-1.4	-1.4
Sherbrooke	3.8	9.3	-2.2	1.9	9.0
Témiscamingue	4.4	0.1	-1.0	-16.5	-17.4
Témiscouata	1.5	0.6	-1.5	-4.5	-5.4
Thérèse-De Blainville	7.8	0.6	-0.3	0.7	1.0
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	8.0	1.0	-2.9	21.0	19.1

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Ontario	12,390,599	12,528,480	12,665,346	12,794,689	12,936,296	13,069,182
Algoma	121,676	121,550	121,189	120,937	120,570	120,168
Brant	133,080	134,860	135,964	136,590	137,443	138,216
Bruce	67,683	67,393	67,428	67,332	67,132	66,896
Chatham-Kent	111,559	112,149	112,425	111,803	111,098	110,283
Cochrane	87,439	87,241	86,945	86,217	85,420	84,549
Dufferin	55,730	56,420	56,483	57,118	57,576	58,014
Durham	562,527	573,629	584,361	594,931	604,458	613,655
Elgin	86,701	87,420	88,658	89,416	89,741	90,007
Essex	405,566	408,007	408,907	407,305	405,784	403,707
Frontenac	148,912	149,120	149,290	149,622	150,768	151,964
Greater Sudbury	161,859	162,621	163,845	164,140	164,583	164,967
Grey	94,575	94,992	95,407	95,692	96,038	96,347
Haldimand-Norfolk	111,360	111,776	112,396	111,943	111,900	111,785
Haliburton	16,375	16,491	16,573	16,626	16,768	16,904
Halton	430,463	444,307	457,789	468,495	480,485	492,304
Hamilton	520,990	522,471	523,774	525,482	528,113	530,420
Hastings	135,038	135,908	136,587	136,831	136,678	136,474
Huron	61,504	61,342	61,287	60,982	60,826	60,639
Kawartha Lakes	75,317	76,348	76,920	76,580	76,603	76,592
Kenora	68,167	68,397	68,556	67,644	67,324	66,917
Lambton	132,489	132,511	132,576	132,445	132,321	132,142
Lanark	65,978	66,078	65,913	65,852	65,583	65,286
Leeds and Grenville	101,944	102,273	102,471	102,725	102,899	103,038
Lennox and Addington	41,604	41,806	41,913	41,877	42,054	42,215
Manitoulin	13,380	13,390	13,491	13,481	13,563	13,641
Middlesex	434,175	437,515	440,940	444,402	448,455	452,222
Muskoka	58,276	59,033	59,625	59,767	59,985	60,176
Niagara	437,632	440,710	442,546	442,264	442,733	442,908
Nipissing	86,756	87,279	87,412	86,992	86,640	86,226
Northumberland	82,658	83,193	83,524	83,612	83,799	83,945
Ottawa	832,112	838,024	845,917	855,806	869,086	882,477
Oxford	105,066	106,028	106,550	106,343	106,620	106,837
Parry Sound	41,980	42,178	42,360	42,370	42,515	42,642
Peel	1,144,771	1,179,663	1,213,451	1,249,812	1,282,746	1,313,747
Perth	77,391	77,214	77,062	77,070	76,947	76,774
Peterborough	135,534	136,891	137,613	137,738	138,203	138,569
Prescott and Russell	82,217	82,760	83,203	83,573	84,253	84,949
Prince Edward	26,283	26,336	26,201	26,158	26,211	26,251
Rainy River	22,468	22,363	22,283	22,143	21,969	21,767
Renfrew	100,422	100,565	101,028	101,404	101,428	101,411
Simcoe	423,437	431,925	438,526	443,425	448,664	453,728
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	116,400	115,989	115,618	115,131	114,655	114,112
Sudbury	22,646	22,182	22,042	21,865	21,751	21,620
Thunder Bay	156,253	155,559	154,187	152,752	152,166	151,361
Timiskaming	34,772	34,552	34,324	34,175	33,925	33,651
Toronto	2,594,204	2,598,043	2,610,617	2,629,980	2,654,854	2,677,708
Waterloo	482,468	490,949	498,736	504,779	511,644	518,203
Wellington	203,080	206,299	208,559	210,113	212,343	214,389
York	877,682	904,730	931,874	960,949	988,976	1,016,379

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Ontario	11.1	10.9	10.2	11.0	10.2
Algoma	-1.0	-3.0	-2.1	-3.0	-3.3
Brant	13.3	8.2	4.6	6.2	5.6
Bruce	-4.3	0.5	-1.4	-3.0	-3.5
Chatham-Kent	5.3	2.5	-5.5	-6.3	-7.4
Cochrane	-2.3	-3.4	-8.4	-9.3	-10.2
Dufferin	12.3	1.1	11.2	8.0	7.6
Durham	19.5	18.5	17.9	15.9	15.1
Elgin	8.3	14.1	8.5	3.6	3.0
Essex	6.0	2.2	-3.9	-3.7	-5.1
Frontenac	1.4	1.1	2.2	7.6	7.9
Greater Sudbury	4.7	7.5	1.8	2.7	2.3
Grey	4.4	4.4	3.0	3.6	3.2
Haldimand-Norfolk	3.7	5.5	-4.0	-0.4	-1.0
Haliburton	7.1	5.0	3.2	8.5	8.1
Halton	31.7	29.9	23.1	25.3	24.3
Hamilton	2.8	2.5	3.3	5.0	4.4
Hastings	6.4	5.0	1.8	-1.1	-1.5
Huron	-2.6	-0.9	-5.0	-2.6	-3.1
Kawartha Lakes	13.6	7.5	-4.4	0.3	-0.1
Kenora	3.4	2.3	-13.4	-4.7	-6.1
Lambton	0.2	0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-1.4
Lanark	1.5	-2.5	-0.9	-4.1	-4.5
Leeds and Grenville	3.2	1.9	2.5	1.7	1.3
Lennox and Addington	4.8	2.6	-0.9	4.2	3.8
Manitoulin	0.7	7.5	-0.7	6.1	5.7
Middlesex	7.7	7.8	7.8	9.1	8.4
Muskoka	12.9	10.0	2.4	3.6	3.2
Niagara	7.0	4.2	-0.6	1.1	0.4
Nipissing	6.0	1.5	-4.8	-4.1	-4.8
Northumberland	6.5	4.0	1.1	2.2	1.7
Ottawa	7.1	9.4	11.6	15.4	15.3
Oxford	9.1	4.9	-1.9	2.6	2.0
Parry Sound	4.7	4.3	0.2	3.4	3.0
Peel	30.0	28.2	29.5	26.0	23.9
Perth	-2.3	-2.0	0.1	-1.6	-2.3
Peterborough	10.0	5.3	0.9	3.4	2.6
Prescott and Russell	6.6	5.3	4.4	8.1	8.2
Prince Edward	2.0	-5.1	-1.6	2.0	1.5
Rainy River	-4.7	-3.6	-6.3	-7.9	-9.2
Renfrew	1.4	4.6	3.7	0.2	-0.2
Simcoe	19.8	15.2	11.1	11.7	11.2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	-3.5	-3.2	-4.2	-4.1	-4.7
Sudbury	-20.7	-6.3	-8.1	-5.2	-6.0
Thunder Bay	-4.5	-8.9	-9.4	-3.8	-5.3
Timiskaming	-6.3	-6.6	-4.4	-7.3	-8.1
Toronto	1.5	4.8	7.4	9.4	8.6
Waterloo	17.4	15.7	12.0	13.5	12.7
Wellington	15.7	10.9	7.4	10.6	9.6
York	30.3	29.6	30.7	28.7	27.3

Table 3.6-3

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Ontario	13,069,182	48,103	103,521	-18,738	0	84,783	132,886	
Algoma	120,168	-320	17	-36	-63	-82	-402	
Brant	138,216	196	274	-240	543	577	773	
Bruce	66,896	-83	20	-113	-60	-153	-236	
Chatham-Kent	110,283	3	311	-391	-738	-818	-815	
Cochrane	84,549	71	25	-294	-673	-942	-871	
Dufferin	58,014	214	44	-111	291	224	438	
Durham	613,655	2,972	1,344	-1,271	6,152	6,225	9,197	
Elgin	90,007	219	262	-209	-6	47	266	
Essex	403,707	1,376	1,253	-2,687	-2,019	-3,453	-2,077	
Frontenac	151,964	87	194	390	525	1,109	1,196	
Greater Sudbury	164,967	-98	92	-58	448	482	384	
Grey	96,347	-208	30	-107	594	517	309	
Haldimand-Norfolk	111,785	-36	168	-261	14	-79	-115	
Haliburton	16,904	-126	2	-20	280	262	136	
Halton	492,304	2,874	1,720	-266	7,491	8,945	11,819	
Hamilton	530,420	1,051	2,704	-1,046	-402	1,256	2,307	
Hastings	136,474	-58	78	-60	-164	-146	-204	
Huron	60,639	-69	41	-83	-76	-118	-187	
Kawartha Lakes	76,592	-243	8	-194	418	232	-11	
Kenora	66,917	423	-10	-428	-392	-830	-407	
Lambton	132,142	-61	106	-92	-132	-118	-179	
Lanark	65,286	-91	1	-52	-155	-206	-297	
Leeds and Grenville	103,038	-123	-14	-34	310	262	139	
Lennox and Addington	42,215	-49	-5	-23	238	210	161	
Manitoulin	13,641	-35	15	7	91	113	78	
Middlesex	452,222	1,227	2,383	-911	1,068	2,540	3,767	
Muskoka	60,176	-168	33	-132	458	359	191	
Niagara	442,908	-243	916	-1,094	596	418	175	
Nipissing	86,226	-192	-15	-231	24	-222	-414	
Northumberland	83,945	-255	25	-105	481	401	146	
Ottawa	882,477	4,055	4,481	2,494	2,361	9,336	13,391	
Oxford	106,837	209	71	-203	140	8	217	
Parry Sound	42,642	-115	41	-52	253	242	127	
Peel	1,313,747	11,767	24,328	-3,117	-1,977	19,234	31,001	
Perth	76,774	158	43	-181	-193	-331	-173	
Peterborough	138,569	-268	81	-329	882	634	366	
Prescott and Russell	84,949	222	29	289	156	474	696	
Prince Edward	26,251	-167	17	-1	191	207	40	
Rainy River	21,767	26	6	-111	-123	-228	-202	
Renfrew	101,411	-21	-4	-43	51	4	-17	
Simcoe	453,728	1,078	539	-662	4,109	3,986	5,064	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	114,112	-183	75	-36	-398	-359	-543	
Sudbury	21,620	-31	1	-60	-41	-100	-131	
Thunder Bay	151,361	-79	114	-897	57	-726	-805	
Timiskaming	33,651	-107	-9	-81	-77	-167	-274	
Toronto	2,677,708	12,891	48,569	-3,002	-35,605	9,962	22,854	
Waterloo	518,203	2,798	3,316	-895	1,340	3,761	6,559	
Wellington	214,389	935	631	-667	1,147	1,111	2,046	
York	1,016,379	6,680	9,170	-1,032	12,585	20,723	27,403	

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

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Ontario	3.7	8.0	-1.4	0.0	6.5
Algoma	-2.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7
Brant	1.4	2.0	-1.7	3.9	4.2
Bruce	-1.2	0.3	-1.7	-0.9	-2.3
Chatham-Kent	0.0	2.8	-3.5	-6.7	-7.4
Cochrane	0.8	0.3	-3.5	-7.9	-11.1
Dufferin	3.7	0.8	-1.9	5.0	3.9
Durham	4.9	2.2	-2.1	10.1	10.2
Elgin	2.4	2.9	-2.3	-0.1	0.5
Essex	3.4	3.1	-6.6	-5.0	-8.5
Frontenac	0.6	1.3	2.6	3.5	7.3
Greater Sudbury	-0.6	0.6	-0.4	2.7	2.9
Grey	-2.2	0.3	-1.1	6.2	5.4
Haldimand-Norfolk	-0.3	1.5	-2.3	0.1	-0.7
Haliburton	-7.5	0.1	-1.2	16.6	15.6
Halton	5.9	3.5	-0.5	15.4	18.4
Hamilton	2.0	5.1	-2.0	-0.8	2.4
Hastings	-0.4	0.6	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1
Huron	-1.1	0.7	-1.4	-1.3	-1.9
Kawartha Lakes	-3.2	0.1	-2.5	5.5	3.0
Kenora	6.3	-0.1	-6.4	-5.8	-12.4
Lambton	-0.5	0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9
Lanark	-1.4	0.0	-0.8	-2.4	-3.1
Leeds and Grenville	-1.2	-0.1	-0.3	3.0	2.5
Lennox and Addington	-1.2	-0.1	-0.5	5.6	5.0
Manitoulin	-2.6	1.1	0.5	6.7	8.3
Middlesex	2.7	5.3	-2.0	2.4	5.6
Muskoka	-2.8	0.5	-2.2	7.6	6.0
Niagara	-0.5	2.1	-2.5	1.3	0.9
Nipissing	-2.2	-0.2	-2.7	0.3	-2.6
Northumberland	-3.0	0.3	-1.3	5.7	4.8
Ottawa	4.6	5.1	2.8	2.7	10.7
Oxford	2.0	0.7	-1.9	1.3	0.1
Parry Sound	-2.7	1.0	-1.2	5.9	5.7
Peel	9.1	18.7	-2.4	-1.5	14.8
Perth	2.1	0.6	-2.4	-2.5	-4.3
Peterborough	-1.9	0.6	-2.4	6.4	4.6
Prescott and Russell	2.6	0.3	3.4	1.8	5.6
Prince Edward	-6.4	0.6	0.0	7.3	7.9
Rainy River	1.2	0.3	-5.1	-5.6	-10.4
Renfrew	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.5	0.0
Simcoe	2.4	1.2	-1.5	9.1	8.8
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	-1.6	0.7	-0.3	-3.5	-3.1
Sudbury	-1.4	0.0	-2.8	-1.9	-4.6
Thunder Bay	-0.5	0.8	-5.9	0.4	-4.8
Timiskaming	-3.2	-0.3	-2.4	-2.3	-4.9
Toronto	4.8	18.2	-1.1	-13.4	3.7
Waterloo	5.4	6.4	-1.7	2.6	7.3
Wellington	4.4	3.0	-3.1	5.4	5.2
York	6.7	9.1	-1.0	12.6	20.7

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Manitoba	1,173,566	1,178,301	1,184,031	1,193,932	1,206,100	1,221,964
Division 1	17,749	17,875	17,843	17,831	17,818	17,820
Division 2	55,107	56,467	57,849	59,977	61,454	63,210
Division 3	44,869	45,542	46,378	47,736	49,104	50,721
Division 4	9,803	9,729	9,600	9,554	9,504	9,463
Division 5	13,785	13,686	13,584	13,453	13,500	13,570
Division 6	10,157	10,098	10,054	10,059	10,045	10,058
Division 7	60,152	60,826	60,973	61,153	61,362	61,789
Division 8	14,622	14,484	14,428	14,459	14,608	14,798
Division 9	24,670	24,130	23,970	23,895	23,903	23,971
Division 10	10,005	10,126	10,206	10,420	10,714	11,036
Division 11	651,764	653,472	656,210	661,810	668,917	678,253
Division 12	20,170	20,147	20,296	20,737	21,216	21,736
Division 13	45,009	45,682	46,051	46,518	47,263	48,085
Division 14	18,373	18,544	18,665	18,792	18,839	18,915
Division 15	22,252	22,098	21,908	21,647	21,472	21,324
Division 16	10,418	10,202	10,180	10,175	10,155	10,167
Division 17	23,058	22,998	22,854	22,573	22,370	22,186
Division 18	24,051	24,332	24,399	24,341	24,011	23,737
Division 19	16,540	16,562	16,877	17,058	17,757	18,487
Division 20	10,899	10,756	10,639	10,517	10,330	10,158
Division 21	22,780	22,406	22,225	21,887	21,892	21,973
Division 22	38,810	39,607	40,295	40,712	41,068	41,512
Division 23	8,523	8,532	8,547	8,628	8,798	8,995

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	4.0	4.9	8.3	10.1	13.1
Division 1	7.1	-1.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.1
Division 2	24.4	24.2	36.1	24.3	28.2
Division 3	14.9	18.2	28.9	28.3	32.4
Division 4	-7.6	-13.3	-4.8	-5.2	-4.3
Division 5	-7.2	-7.5	-9.7	3.5	5.2
Division 6	-5.8	-4.4	0.5	-1.4	1.3
Division 7	11.1	2.4	2.9	3.4	6.9
Division 8	-9.5	-3.9	2.1	10.3	12.9
Division 9	-22.1	-6.7	-3.1	0.3	2.8
Division 10	12.0	7.9	20.8	27.8	29.6
Division 11	2.6	4.2	8.5	10.7	13.9
Division 12	-1.1	7.4	21.5	22.8	24.2
Division 13	14.8	8.0	10.1	15.9	17.2
Division 14	9.3	6.5	6.8	2.5	4.0
Division 15	-6.9	-8.6	-12.0	-8.1	-6.9
Division 16	-21.0	-2.2	-0.5	-2.0	1.2
Division 17	-2.6	-6.3	-12.4	-9.0	-8.3
Division 18	11.6	2.7	-2.4	-13.6	-11.5
Division 19	1.3	18.8	10.7	40.2	40.3
Division 20	-13.2	-10.9	-11.5	-17.9	-16.8
Division 21	-16.6	-8.1	-15.3	0.2	3.7
Division 22	20.3	17.2	10.3	8.7	10.8
Division 23	1.1	1.8	9.4	19.5	22.1

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					Total growth
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration		
	number						
Manitoba	1,221,964	5,338	12,067	-1,541	0	10,526	15,864
Division 1	17,820	21	-3	0	-16	-19	2
Division 2	63,210	619	978	-83	242	1,137	1,756
Division 3	50,721	425	1,102	66	24	1,192	1,617
Division 4	9,463	9	-13	37	-74	-50	-41
Division 5	13,570	-50	0	76	44	120	70
Division 6	10,058	4	15	31	-37	9	13
Division 7	61,789	212	441	-53	-173	215	427
Division 8	14,798	86	27	91	-14	104	190
Division 9	23,971	70	18	64	-84	-2	68
Division 10	11,036	105	2	48	167	217	322
Division 11	678,253	2,087	9,372	-1,929	-194	7,249	9,336
Division 12	21,736	46	28	73	373	474	520
Division 13	48,085	15	-8	62	753	807	822
Division 14	18,915	55	6	33	-18	21	76
Division 15	21,324	-64	-13	24	-95	-84	-148
Division 16	10,167	7	12	29	-36	5	12
Division 17	22,186	-40	0	-49	-95	-144	-184
Division 18	23,737	52	100	15	-441	-326	-274
Division 19	18,487	304	-1	51	376	426	730
Division 20	10,158	-13	2	-51	-110	-159	-172
Division 21	21,973	228	-3	-37	-107	-147	81
Division 22	41,512	962	3	-10	-511	-518	444
Division 23	8,995	198	2	-29	26	-1	197

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

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	4.4	9.9	-1.3	0.0	8.7
Division 1	1.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.9	-1.1
Division 2	9.9	15.7	-1.3	3.9	18.2
Division 3	8.5	22.1	1.3	0.5	23.9
Division 4	0.9	-1.4	3.9	-7.8	-5.3
Division 5	-3.7	0.0	5.6	3.3	8.9
Division 6	0.4	1.5	3.1	-3.7	0.9
Division 7	3.4	7.2	-0.9	-2.8	3.5
Division 8	5.8	1.8	6.2	-1.0	7.1
Division 9	2.9	0.8	2.7	-3.5	-0.1
Division 10	9.7	0.2	4.4	15.4	20.0
Division 11	3.1	13.9	-2.9	-0.3	10.8
Division 12	2.1	1.3	3.4	17.4	22.1
Division 13	0.3	-0.2	1.3	15.8	16.9
Division 14	2.9	0.3	1.7	-1.0	1.1
Division 15	-3.0	-0.6	1.1	-4.4	-3.9
Division 16	0.7	1.2	2.9	-3.5	0.5
Division 17	-1.8	0.0	-2.2	-4.3	-6.5
Division 18	2.2	4.2	0.6	-18.5	-13.7
Division 19	16.8	-0.1	2.8	20.7	23.5
Division 20	-1.3	0.2	-5.0	-10.7	-15.5
Division 21	10.4	-0.1	-1.7	-4.9	-6.7
Division 22	23.3	0.1	-0.2	-12.4	-12.5
Division 23	22.3	0.2	-3.3	2.9	-0.1

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Saskatchewan	997,447	993,579	992,122	1,000,139	1,013,620	1,030,129
Division 1	30,003	29,830	29,854	30,058	30,183	30,405
Division 2	21,247	20,975	20,764	20,695	20,854	21,041
Division 3	14,077	13,667	13,337	13,151	13,004	12,882
Division 4	11,508	11,472	11,289	11,427	11,468	11,511
Division 5	31,903	31,492	31,047	30,856	30,952	31,117
Division 6	225,744	225,816	226,446	229,300	233,099	237,629
Division 7	47,604	46,953	46,460	46,452	46,733	47,084
Division 8	30,440	30,051	29,798	29,590	29,735	29,920
Division 9	36,363	35,698	35,363	35,074	35,015	35,017
Division 10	18,740	18,331	17,969	17,935	17,999	18,095
Division 11	247,865	249,068	251,147	255,279	261,313	268,962
Division 12	23,450	22,942	22,898	23,046	23,040	23,038
Division 13	23,405	23,122	22,834	23,006	23,147	23,305
Division 14	38,665	38,021	37,128	36,730	36,675	36,652
Division 15	81,818	81,324	80,700	81,325	82,317	83,397
Division 16	38,345	38,100	37,916	38,034	38,468	39,003
Division 17	42,024	42,217	42,214	43,005	43,794	44,575
Division 18	34,246	34,500	34,958	35,176	35,824	36,496

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Saskatchewan	-3.9	-1.5	8.0	13.4	16.2
Division 1	-5.8	0.8	6.8	4.2	7.3
Division 2	-12.9	-10.1	-3.3	7.7	8.9
Division 3	-29.6	-24.4	-14.0	-11.2	-9.4
Division 4	-3.1	-16.1	12.2	3.6	3.7
Division 5	-13.0	-14.2	-6.2	3.1	5.3
Division 6	0.3	2.8	12.5	16.4	19.2
Division 7	-13.8	-10.6	-0.2	6.0	7.5
Division 8	-12.9	-8.5	-7.0	4.9	6.2
Division 9	-18.5	-9.4	-8.2	-1.7	0.1
Division 10	-22.1	-19.9	-1.9	3.6	5.3
Division 11	4.8	8.3	16.3	23.4	28.8
Division 12	-21.9	-1.9	6.4	-0.3	-0.1
Division 13	-12.2	-12.5	7.5	6.1	6.8
Division 14	-16.8	-23.8	-10.8	-1.5	-0.6
Division 15	-6.1	-7.7	7.7	12.1	13.0
Division 16	-6.4	-4.8	3.1	11.3	13.8
Division 17	4.6	-0.1	18.6	18.2	17.7
Division 18	7.4	13.2	6.2	18.3	18.6

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009				
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	number					
Saskatchewan	1,030,129	4,396	8,005	4,108	0	12,113
Division 1	30,405	96	75	230	-179	126
Division 2	21,041	-53	40	166	34	240
Division 3	12,882	-38	39	110	-233	-84
Division 4	11,511	-5	5	89	-46	48
Division 5	31,117	-94	62	354	-157	259
Division 6	237,629	1,005	2,420	492	613	3,525
Division 7	47,084	-54	152	255	-2	405
Division 8	29,920	9	127	105	-56	176
Division 9	35,017	-82	38	351	-305	84
Division 10	18,095	-27	32	124	-33	123
Division 11	268,962	1,484	4,276	976	913	6,165
Division 12	23,038	39	40	61	-142	-41
Division 13	23,305	78	32	133	-85	80
Division 14	36,652	-3	103	98	-221	-20
Division 15	83,397	416	187	272	205	664
Division 16	39,003	200	260	167	-92	335
Division 17	44,575	623	110	59	-11	158
Division 18	36,496	802	7	66	-203	-130

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

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Saskatchewan	4.3	7.8	4.0	0.0	11.9
Division 1	3.2	2.5	7.6	-5.9	4.2
Division 2	-2.5	1.9	7.9	1.6	11.5
Division 3	-2.9	3.0	8.5	-18.0	-6.5
Division 4	-0.4	0.4	7.7	-4.0	4.2
Division 5	-3.0	2.0	11.4	-5.1	8.3
Division 6	4.3	10.3	2.1	2.6	15.0
Division 7	-1.2	3.2	5.4	0.0	8.6
Division 8	0.3	4.3	3.5	-1.9	5.9
Division 9	-2.3	1.1	10.0	-8.7	2.4
Division 10	-1.5	1.8	6.9	-1.8	6.8
Division 11	5.6	16.1	3.7	3.4	23.3
Division 12	1.7	1.7	2.6	-6.2	-1.8
Division 13	3.4	1.4	5.7	-3.7	3.4
Division 14	-0.1	2.8	2.7	-6.0	-0.5
Division 15	5.0	2.3	3.3	2.5	8.0
Division 16	5.2	6.7	4.3	-2.4	8.6
Division 17	14.1	2.5	1.3	-0.2	3.6
Division 18	22.2	0.2	1.8	-5.6	-3.6

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Alberta	3,239,471	3,322,200	3,421,253	3,513,106	3,595,867	3,687,662
Division 1	73,139	75,097	77,132	79,366	81,024	82,885
Division 2	142,309	144,450	147,497	151,499	154,670	158,091
Division 3	38,149	38,381	38,898	39,326	39,510	39,724
Division 4	11,071	10,937	10,888	10,979	10,931	10,895
Division 5	50,523	51,349	52,798	54,148	54,911	55,671
Division 6	1,132,119	1,169,561	1,208,916	1,244,130	1,281,358	1,322,290
Division 7	40,600	40,866	41,110	41,630	41,996	42,468
Division 8	169,422	175,518	182,069	187,209	190,719	194,616
Division 9	20,432	20,557	21,049	21,555	21,803	22,058
Division 10	87,253	88,065	89,450	91,545	92,457	93,544
Division 11	1,058,240	1,083,628	1,116,504	1,145,200	1,171,847	1,200,873
Division 12	64,194	65,108	66,103	66,975	67,857	68,896
Division 13	67,158	67,763	69,044	70,215	70,911	71,701
Division 14	27,842	28,267	28,832	29,121	29,342	29,629
Division 15	35,245	35,219	35,613	36,801	38,035	39,380
Division 16	51,819	53,347	55,523	59,400	62,170	65,769
Division 17	60,821	61,066	61,751	62,895	63,918	65,079
Division 18	14,293	14,378	14,833	15,020	15,021	15,054
Division 19	94,842	98,643	103,243	106,092	107,387	109,039

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Alberta	25.2	29.4	26.5	23.3	25.2
Division 1	26.4	26.7	28.5	20.7	22.7
Division 2	14.9	20.9	26.8	20.7	21.9
Division 3	6.1	13.4	10.9	4.7	5.4
Division 4	-12.2	-4.5	8.3	-4.4	-3.3
Division 5	16.2	27.8	25.2	14.0	13.7
Division 6	32.5	33.1	28.7	29.5	31.4
Division 7	6.5	6.0	12.6	8.8	11.2
Division 8	35.3	36.6	27.8	18.6	20.2
Division 9	6.1	23.7	23.8	11.4	11.6
Division 10	9.3	15.6	23.1	9.9	11.7
Division 11	23.7	29.9	25.4	23.0	24.5
Division 12	14.1	15.2	13.1	13.1	15.2
Division 13	9.0	18.7	16.8	9.9	11.1
Division 14	15.1	19.8	10.0	7.6	9.7
Division 15	-0.7	11.1	32.8	33.0	34.7
Division 16	29.1	40.0	67.5	45.6	56.3
Division 17	4.0	11.2	18.4	16.1	18.0
Division 18	5.9	31.2	12.5	0.1	2.2
Division 19	39.3	45.6	27.2	12.1	15.3

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
Alberta	3,687,662	29,657	39,132	23,006	0	62,138	91,795
Division 1	82,885	392	649	584	236	1,469	1,861
Division 2	158,091	1,272	1,589	611	-51	2,149	3,421
Division 3	39,724	173	95	38	-92	41	214
Division 4	10,895	17	27	72	-152	-53	-36
Division 5	55,671	295	352	-380	493	465	760
Division 6	1,322,290	11,748	19,259	9,370	555	29,184	40,932
Division 7	42,468	144	217	218	-107	328	472
Division 8	194,616	1,561	1,062	627	647	2,336	3,897
Division 9	22,058	196	78	-21	2	59	255
Division 10	93,544	255	216	303	313	832	1,087
Division 11	1,200,873	8,605	12,744	5,700	1,977	20,421	29,026
Division 12	68,896	688	87	237	27	351	1,039
Division 13	71,701	295	133	199	163	495	790
Division 14	29,629	260	90	70	-133	27	287
Division 15	39,380	247	844	395	-141	1,098	1,345
Division 16	65,769	906	987	3,826	-2,120	2,693	3,599
Division 17	65,079	1,184	325	256	-604	-23	1,161
Division 18	15,054	178	31	73	-249	-145	33
Division 19	109,039	1,241	347	828	-764	411	1,652

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

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Alberta	8.1	10.7	6.3	0.0	17.1
Division 1	4.8	7.9	7.1	2.9	17.9
Division 2	8.1	10.2	3.9	-0.3	13.7
Division 3	4.4	2.4	1.0	-2.3	1.0
Division 4	1.6	2.5	6.6	-13.9	-4.9
Division 5	5.3	6.4	-6.9	8.9	8.4
Division 6	9.0	14.8	7.2	0.4	22.4
Division 7	3.4	5.1	5.2	-2.5	7.8
Division 8	8.1	5.5	3.3	3.4	12.1
Division 9	8.9	3.6	-1.0	0.1	2.7
Division 10	2.7	2.3	3.3	3.4	8.9
Division 11	7.3	10.7	4.8	1.7	17.2
Division 12	10.1	1.3	3.5	0.4	5.1
Division 13	4.1	1.9	2.8	2.3	6.9
Division 14	8.8	3.1	2.4	-4.5	0.9
Division 15	6.4	21.8	10.2	-3.6	28.4
Division 16	14.2	15.4	59.8	-33.1	42.1
Division 17	18.4	5.0	4.0	-9.4	-0.4
Division 18	11.8	2.1	4.9	-16.6	-9.6
Division 19	11.5	3.2	7.7	-7.1	3.8

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
British Columbia	4,155,170	4,196,788	4,243,580	4,309,453	4,383,845	4,455,207
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,278	31,498	31,484	31,496	31,707	31,822
Bulkley-Nechako	40,496	39,737	39,341	39,265	39,220	39,304
Capital	348,352	352,131	355,292	358,721	363,822	367,385
Cariboo	64,529	63,983	63,848	64,119	64,330	64,809
Central Coast	3,464	3,370	3,275	3,306	3,335	3,334
Central Kootenay	57,545	57,327	57,203	57,801	58,465	59,241
Central Okanagan	161,136	163,613	167,125	170,872	174,807	178,801
Columbia-Shuswap	50,371	50,805	51,397	52,224	52,791	53,332
Comox-Strathcona	101,829	103,142	104,184	105,245	106,308	107,431
Cowichan Valley	77,134	77,970	78,870	79,483	80,431	81,167
East Kootenay	57,163	56,904	56,957	57,632	58,455	59,623
Fraser Valley	257,811	261,563	265,572	270,410	275,603	279,551
Fraser-Fort George	94,981	94,999	95,235	96,033	95,884	96,167
Greater Vancouver	2,133,588	2,160,268	2,190,085	2,231,273	2,279,266	2,324,574
Kitimat-Stikine	40,063	39,460	39,001	38,941	39,139	39,447
Kootenay Boundary	31,456	31,455	31,421	31,615	31,686	31,790
Mount Waddington	12,421	12,233	11,944	12,049	12,142	12,233
Nanaimo	138,204	140,391	142,157	144,326	146,796	148,813
North Okanagan	77,790	78,890	79,237	79,932	80,774	82,106
Northern Rockies	6,383	6,417	6,384	6,196	5,981	5,924
Okanagan-Similkameen	80,991	81,128	81,080	81,513	81,852	82,863
Peace River	58,613	59,138	60,408	61,398	61,682	62,945
Powell River	19,897	19,923	20,024	20,231	20,323	20,510
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	20,901	20,520	20,183	20,087	20,144	19,958
Squamish-Lillooet	36,075	36,205	36,601	37,420	38,541	39,909
Stikine	1,203	1,151	1,132	1,142	1,217	1,182
Sunshine Coast	27,730	28,096	28,340	28,783	29,314	29,672
Thompson-Nicola	123,766	124,471	125,800	127,940	129,830	131,314

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2009 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created or based on the population estimates provided by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2008-2009.

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
British Columbia	10.0	11.1	15.4	17.1	16.1
Alberni-Clayoquot	7.0	-0.4	0.4	6.7	3.6
Bulkley-Nechako	-18.9	-10.0	-1.9	-1.1	2.1
Capital	10.8	8.9	9.6	14.1	9.7
Cariboo	-8.5	-2.1	4.2	3.3	7.4
Central Coast	-27.5	-28.6	9.4	8.7	-0.3
Central Kootenay	-3.8	-2.2	10.4	11.4	13.2
Central Okanagan	15.3	21.2	22.2	22.8	22.6
Columbia-Shuswap	8.6	11.6	16.0	10.8	10.2
Comox-Strathcona	12.8	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.5
Cowichan Valley	10.8	11.5	7.7	11.9	9.1
East Kootenay	-4.5	0.9	11.8	14.2	19.8
Fraser Valley	14.4	15.2	18.1	19.0	14.2
Fraser-Fort George	0.2	2.5	8.3	-1.6	2.9
Greater Vancouver	12.4	13.7	18.6	21.3	19.7
Kitimat-Stikine	-15.2	-11.7	-1.5	5.1	7.8
Kootenay Boundary	0.0	-1.1	6.2	2.2	3.3
Mount Waddington	-15.3	-23.9	8.8	7.7	7.5
Nanaimo	15.7	12.5	15.1	17.0	13.6
North Okanagan	14.0	4.4	8.7	10.5	16.4
Northern Rockies	5.3	-5.2	-29.9	-35.3	-9.6
Okanagan-Similkameen	1.7	-0.6	5.3	4.2	12.3
Peace River	8.9	21.2	16.3	4.6	20.3
Powell River	1.3	5.1	10.3	4.5	9.2
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	-18.4	-16.6	-4.8	2.8	-9.3
Squamish-Lillooet	3.6	10.9	22.1	29.5	34.9
Stikine	-44.2	-16.6	8.8	63.6	-29.2
Sunshine Coast	13.1	8.6	15.5	18.3	12.1
Thompson-Nicola	5.7	10.6	16.9	14.7	11.4

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2009 are produced using the component method. The population estimates for both these provinces were created or based on the population estimates provided by their respective agencies. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for 2008-2009.

Table 3.10-3

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
British Columbia	4,455,207	13,340	53,349	4,673	0	58,022	71,362	
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,822	102	53	64	-4	113	115	
Bulkley-Nechako	39,304	328	44	-73	-413	-442	84	
Capital	367,385	-272	2,176	1,875	916	4,967	3,563	
Cariboo	64,809	178	99	-271	67	-105	479	
Central Coast	3,334	38	3	8	-10	1	-1	
Central Kootenay	59,241	-50	164	321	118	603	776	
Central Okanagan	178,801	43	736	1,764	1,096	3,596	3,994	
Columbia-Shuswap	53,332	-6	109	320	9	438	541	
Comox-Strathcona	107,431	110	116	144	401	661	1,123	
Cowichan Valley	81,167	42	231	252	373	856	736	
East Kootenay	59,623	85	114	358	20	492	1,168	
Fraser Valley	279,551	1,381	2,359	-374	1,531	3,516	3,948	
Fraser-Fort George	96,167	631	223	-650	-660	-1,087	283	
Greater Vancouver	2,324,574	9,954	44,781	-390	-5,612	38,779	45,308	
Kitimat-Stikine	39,447	271	32	-2	-178	-148	308	
Kootenay Boundary	31,790	-92	36	6	43	85	104	
Mount Waddington	12,233	103	17	46	-90	-27	91	
Nanaimo	148,813	-247	607	1,021	952	2,580	2,017	
North Okanagan	82,106	-38	143	479	115	737	1,332	
Northern Rockies	5,924	102	26	-204	-210	-388	-57	
Okanagan-Similkameen	82,863	-463	190	87	332	609	1,011	
Peace River	62,945	613	82	-547	-237	-702	1,263	
Powell River	20,510	-59	60	29	63	152	187	
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	19,958	125	21	-38	-86	-103	-186	
Squamish-Lillooet	39,909	328	409	368	5	782	1,368	
Stikine	1,182	12	1	19	38	58	-35	
Sunshine Coast	29,672	-62	87	81	416	584	358	
Thompson-Nicola	131,314	183	430	-20	1,005	1,415	1,484	

Table 3.10-4

British Columbia census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
British Columbia	3.0	12.1	1.1	0.0	13.1
Alberni-Clayoquot	3.2	1.7	2.0	-0.1	3.6
Bulkley-Nechako	8.4	1.1	-1.9	-10.5	-11.3
Capital	-0.7	6.0	5.1	2.5	13.6
Cariboo	2.8	1.5	-4.2	1.0	-1.6
Central Coast	11.4	0.9	2.4	-3.0	0.3
Central Kootenay	-0.8	2.8	5.5	2.0	10.2
Central Okanagan	0.2	4.2	10.0	6.2	20.3
Columbia-Shuswap	-0.1	2.1	6.0	0.2	8.3
Comox-Strathcona	1.0	1.1	1.3	3.8	6.2
Cowichan Valley	0.5	2.9	3.1	4.6	10.6
East Kootenay	1.4	1.9	6.1	0.3	8.3
Fraser Valley	5.0	8.5	-1.3	5.5	12.7
Fraser-Fort George	6.6	2.3	-6.8	-6.9	-11.3
Greater Vancouver	4.3	19.5	-0.2	-2.4	16.8
Kitimat-Stikine	6.9	0.8	-0.1	-4.5	-3.8
Kootenay Boundary	-2.9	1.1	0.2	1.4	2.7
Mount Waddington	8.5	1.4	3.8	-7.4	-2.2
Nanaimo	-1.7	4.1	6.9	6.4	17.5
North Okanagan	-0.5	1.8	5.9	1.4	9.0
Northern Rockies	17.1	4.4	-34.3	-35.3	-65.2
Okanagan-Similkameen	-5.6	2.3	1.1	4.0	7.4
Peace River	9.8	1.3	-8.8	-3.8	-11.3
Powell River	-2.9	2.9	1.4	3.1	7.4
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	6.2	1.0	-1.9	-4.3	-5.1
Squamish-Lillooet	8.4	10.4	9.4	0.1	19.9
Stikine	10.0	0.8	15.8	31.7	48.4
Sunshine Coast	-2.1	2.9	2.7	14.1	19.8
Thompson-Nicola	1.4	3.3	-0.2	7.7	10.8

Table 3.11-1

Yukon census division — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Yukon	31,473	31,904	32,276	32,586	33,172	33,653
Yukon	31,473	31,904	32,276	32,586	33,172	33,653

Table 3.11-2

Yukon census division — Population rate of growth from July to June

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Yukon	13.6	11.6	9.6	17.8	14.4
Yukon	13.6	11.6	9.6	17.8	14.4

Table 3.11-3

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Yukon	33,653	166	189	126	0	315	481
Yukon	33,653	166	189	126	0	315	481

Table 3.11-4

Yukon census division — Factors of growth from July to June

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Yukon	5.0	5.7	3.8	0.0	9.4
Yukon	5.0	5.7	3.8	0.0	9.4

Table 3.12-1

Northwest Territories census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Northwest Territories	43,301	43,399	43,198	43,545	43,720	43,439
Fort Smith	33,687	33,746	33,644	33,954	34,205	34,061
Inuvik	9,614	9,653	9,554	9,591	9,515	9,378

Table 3.12-2

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Northwest Territories	2.3	-4.6	8.0	4.0	-6.4
Fort Smith	1.7	-3.0	9.2	7.4	-4.2
Inuvik	4.0	-10.3	3.9	-8.0	-14.5

Table 3.12-3

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Northwest Territories	43,439	526	43	-850	0	-807		-281
Fort Smith	34,061	410	46	-724	124	-554		-144
Inuvik	9,378	116	-3	-126	-124	-253		-137

Table 3.12-4

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

	2008/2009				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Northwest Territories	12.1	1.0	-19.5	0.0	-18.5
Fort Smith	12.0	1.3	-21.2	3.6	-16.2
Inuvik	12.3	-0.3	-13.3	-13.1	-26.8

Table 3.13-1

Nunavut census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Nunavut	29,854	30,328	30,799	31,274	31,623	32,183
Baffin	16,060	16,301	16,500	16,702	16,886	17,194
Keewatin	8,414	8,560	8,718	8,891	9,047	9,247
Kitikmeot	5,380	5,467	5,581	5,681	5,690	5,742

Table 3.13-2

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

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	rate per thousand				
Nunavut	15.8	15.4	15.3	11.1	17.6
Baffin	14.9	12.1	12.2	11.0	18.1
Keewatin	17.2	18.3	19.6	17.4	21.9
Kitikmeot	16.0	20.6	17.8	1.6	9.1

Table 3.13-3

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

	Population 2009 (July 1)	2008/2009					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Nunavut	32,183	659	0	-99	0	-99	560
Baffin	17,194	347	1	-35	-5	-39	308
Keewatin	9,247	222	-2	-43	23	-22	200
Kitikmeot	5,742	90	1	-21	-18	-38	52

Table 3.13-4

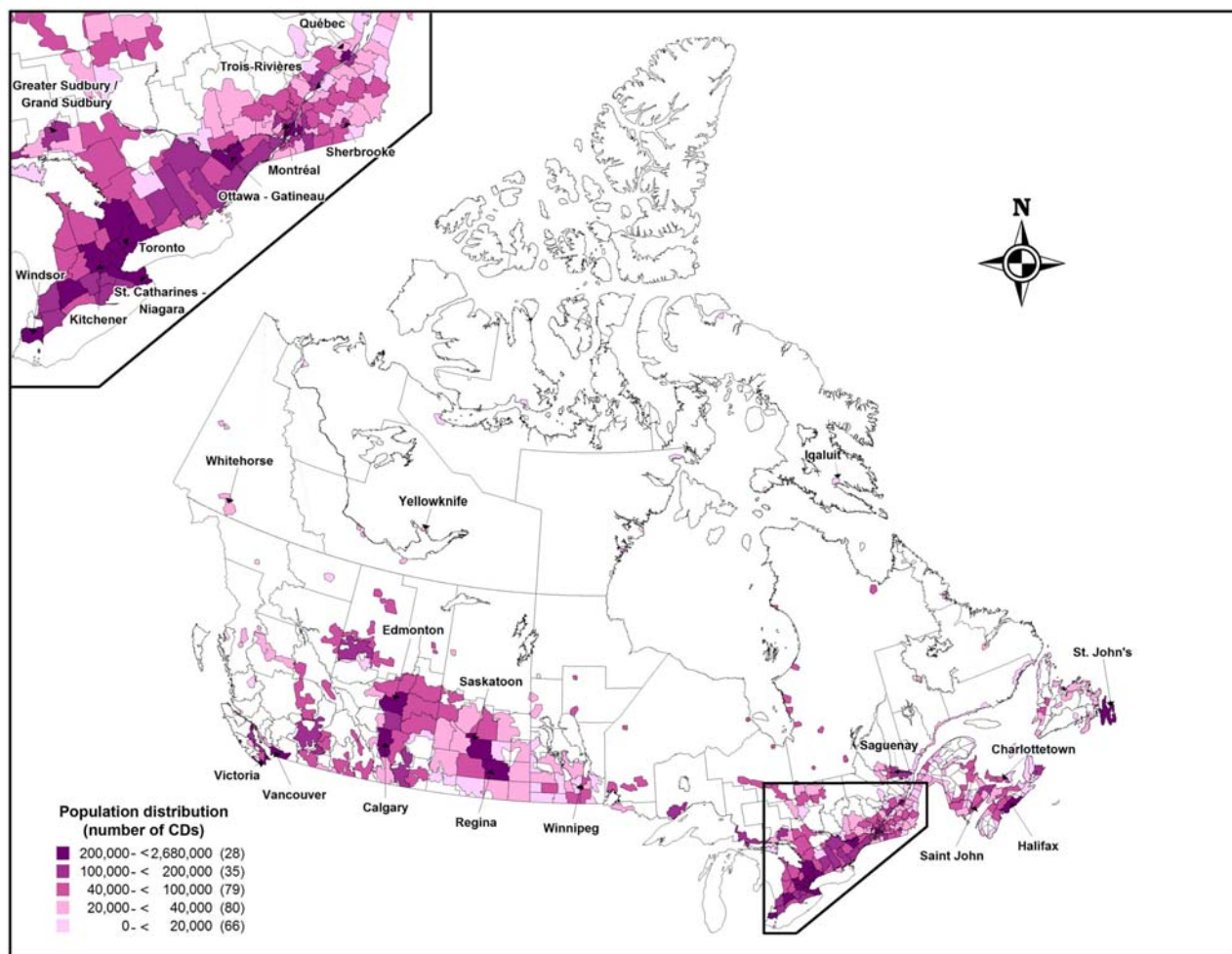
Nunavut census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2008/2009					Total net migration
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration		
	rate per thousand					
Nunavut	20.7	0.0	-3.1	0.0		-3.1
Baffin	20.4	0.1	-2.1	-0.3		-2.3
Keewatin	24.3	-0.2	-4.7	2.5		-2.4
Kitikmeot	15.7	0.2	-3.7	-3.1		-6.6

4 Thematic maps

Map 4.1

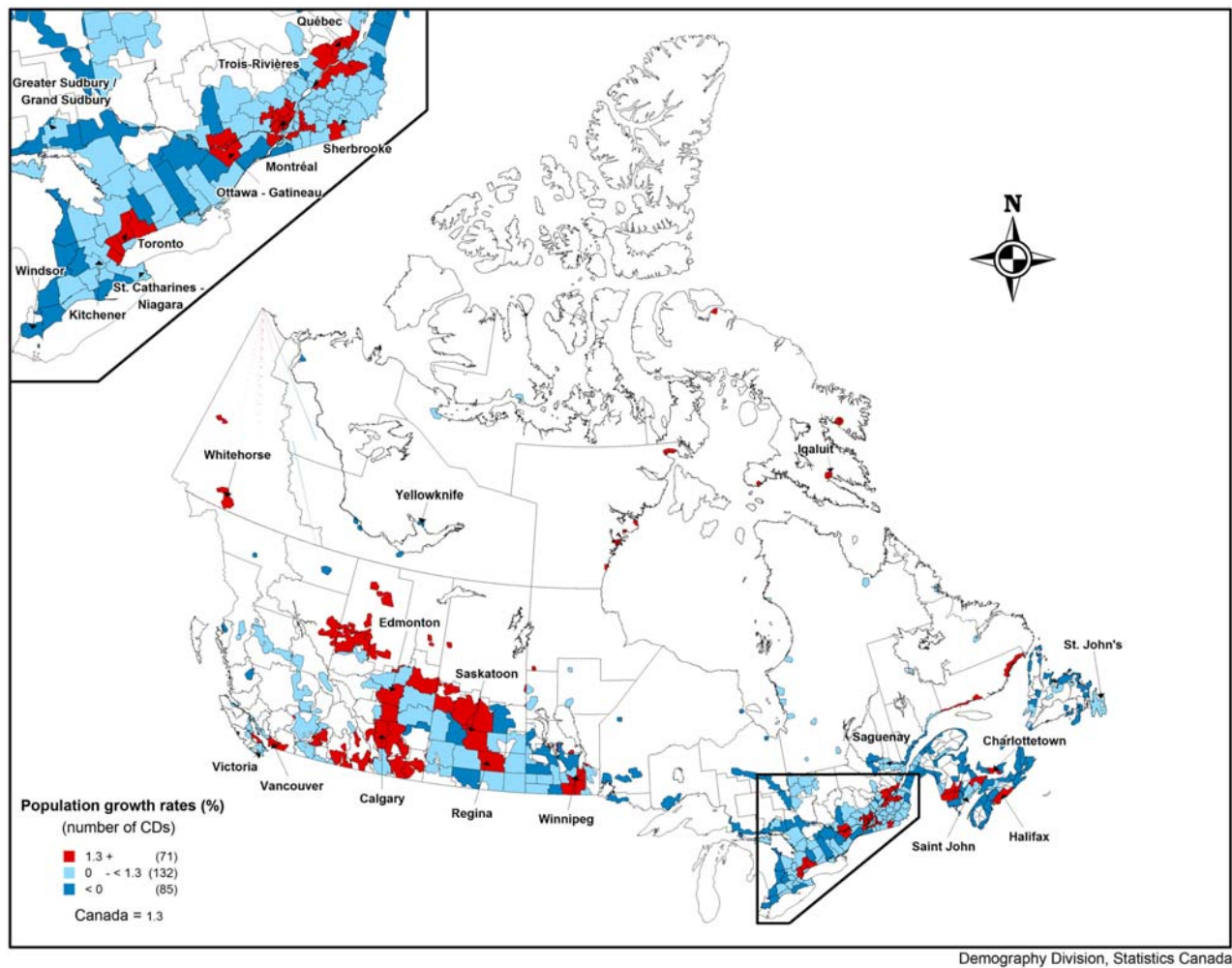
Population distribution as of July 1, 2009 by census division (CD), Canada



Demography Division, Statistics Canada

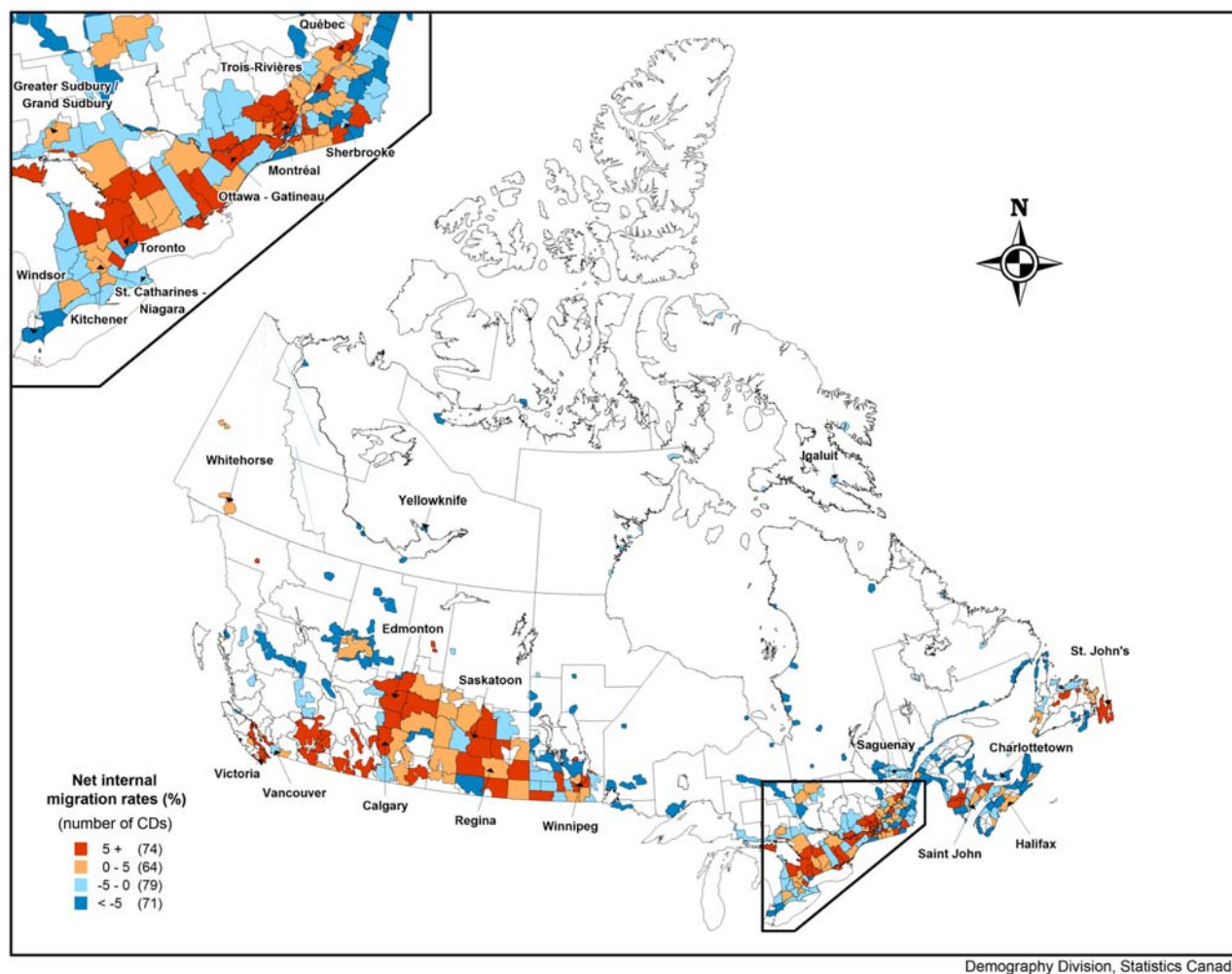
Map 4.2

Population growth rates between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009 by census division (CD), Canada

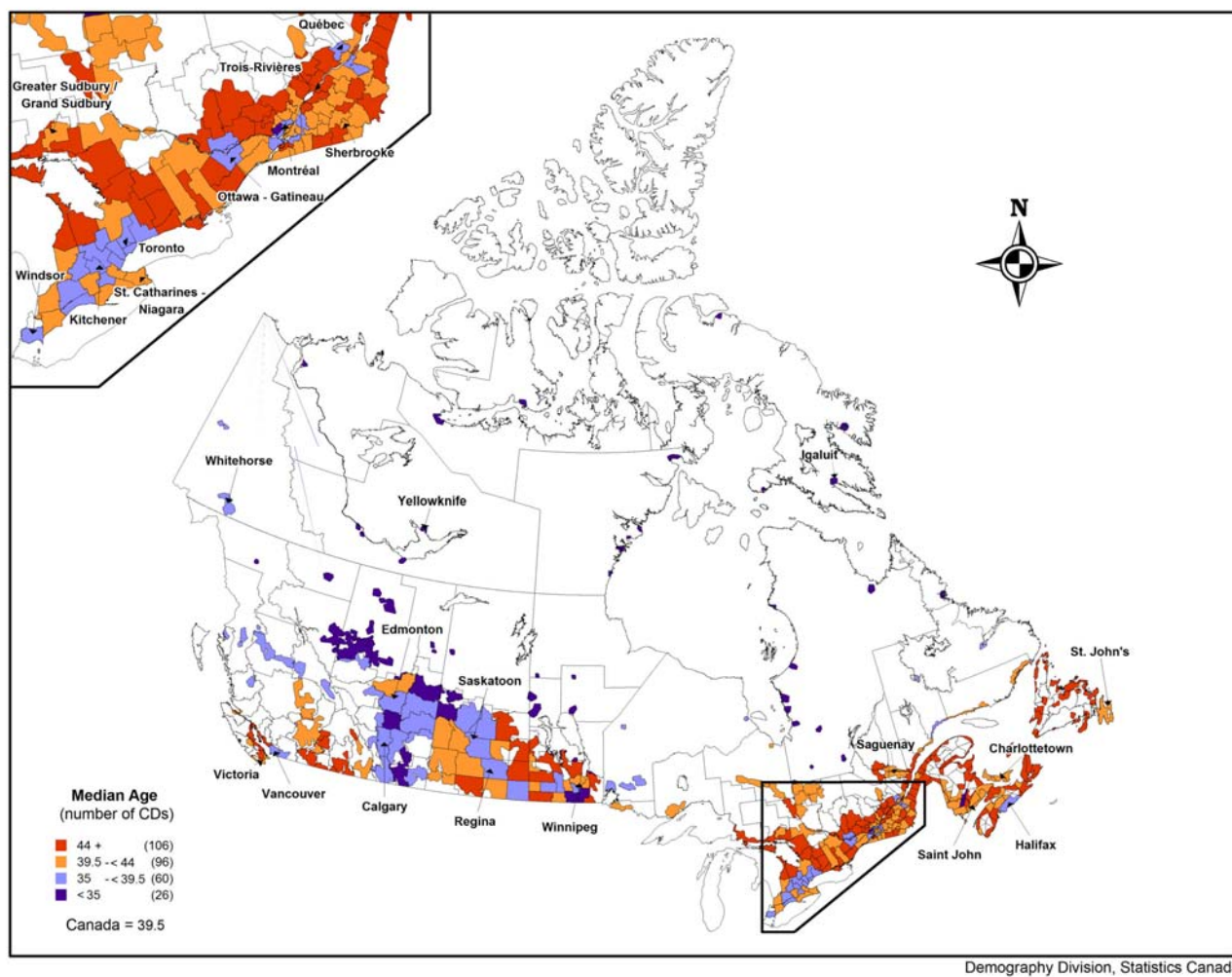


Map 4.3

Net internal migration rates between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009 by census division (CD), Canada

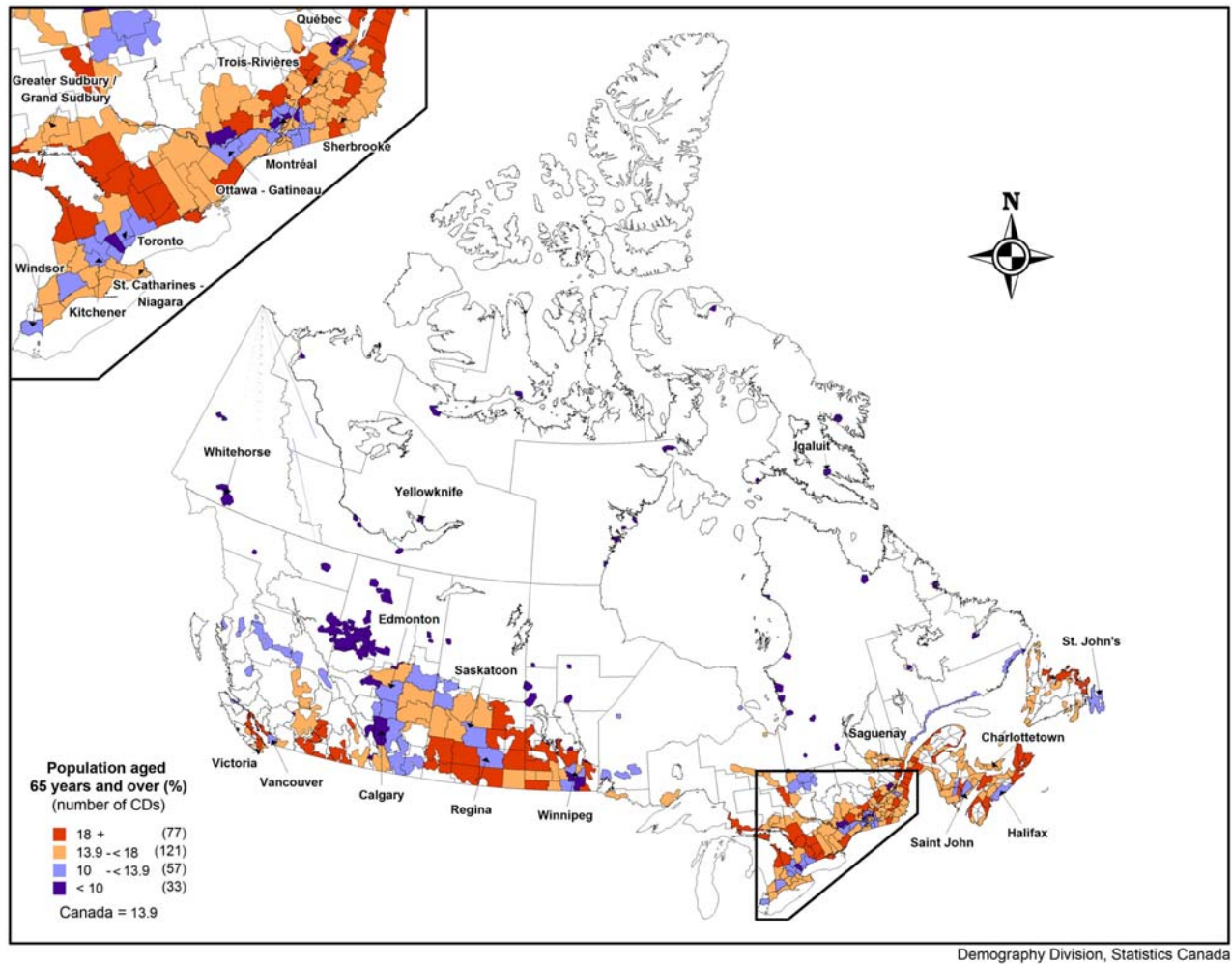


Map 4.4
Median age as of July 1, 2009 by census division (CD), Canada



Map 4.5

Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2009, by census division (CD), Canada



Quality of demographic data

Notes related to the quality of demographic estimates

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

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

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

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

Census Data

A. Coverage, response and imputation errors

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

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

Text table 1

Estimated net undercoverage of population, 2001 to 2006 Censuses, Canada, provinces and territories

Geography	Census population	Census net undercoverage	Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves	Adjusted population	Rate
	A	B	C	D=A+B+C	(B+C)/D*100
	number				percent
2001 ¹					
Canada	30,007,094	924,430	34,539	30,966,063	3.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	9,401	0	522,331	1.8
Prince Edward Island	135,294	1,325	0	136,619	0.97
Nova Scotia	908,007	24,521	0	932,528	2.63
New Brunswick	729,498	20,095	0	749,593	2.68
Quebec	7,237,479	140,232	12,648	7,390,359	2.07
Ontario	11,410,046	436,349	15,960	11,862,355	3.81
Manitoba	1,119,583	30,903	110	1,150,596	2.7
Saskatchewan	978,933	21,231	581	1,000,745	2.18
Alberta	2,974,807	69,857	4,977	3,049,641	2.45
British Columbia	3,907,738	164,542	263	4,072,543	4.05
Yukon	28,674	1,423	0	30,097	4.73
Northwest Territories	37,360	3,295	0	40,655	8.1
Nunavut	26,745	1,256	0	28,001	4.49
2006 ¹					
Canada	31,612,897	868,658	40,115	32,521,670	2.79
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	5,046	0	510,515	0.99
Prince Edward Island	135,851	1,903	0	137,754	1.38
Nova Scotia	913,462	24,558	0	938,020	2.62
New Brunswick	729,997	16,059	0	746,056	2.15
Quebec	7,546,131	60,751	16,600	7,623,482	1.01
Ontario	12,160,282	465,824	15,391	12,641,497	3.81
Manitoba	1,148,401	34,330	0	1,182,731	2.9
Saskatchewan	968,157	22,594	739	991,490	2.35
Alberta	3,290,350	111,353	7,272	3,408,975	3.48
British Columbia	4,113,487	121,551	113	4,235,151	2.87
Yukon	30,372	1,805	0	32,177	5.61
Northwest Territories	41,464	1,620	0	43,084	3.76
Nunavut	29,474	1,264	0	30,738	4.11

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

During the process of developing base populations, an attempt was made to correct only coverage errors in the base population. However, the correction based on the results of the coverage studies and on modeling of overcoverage for provinces and territories by age and sex prior to 1991, was also subject to sampling, collection, response and processing errors and uncertainty in the assumptions underlying the models. With respect to the coverage studies, statistical analysis concluded that the adjustment, although not without errors itself, improved the quality of census data (Royce, 1993). They were deemed to be consistent over time and across geographical areas, and to provide logical results. Users should also be aware that when calculating *census net undercoverage* (CNU) rates for small areas, it is likely that the underlying assumptions may be violated. If this is true, the resulting CNU rate would be misleading. Errors associated with these assumptions are, however, very difficult to quantify.

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

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

These adjustments have a direct impact on:

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

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

B. Components

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

a. Births and deaths

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

b. Immigration and non-permanent residents

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

c. Emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration

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

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

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

As current information on the number of persons living temporarily abroad does not exist, estimates are based on the *Reverse Record Check* (RRC) and the census. Estimates for the intercensal period, distributed equally among the five years, are maintained constant for the postcensal period. Moreover, assumptions were made to allow for the

distribution of national data by subprovincial regions. Any geographical or quarterly variation may introduce error in the estimation of these components.

d. Interprovincial migration and intraprovincial migration

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

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.

C. Geographical changes

Subprovincial geographical boundaries may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate chronological studies, population estimates for CDs, CMAs and ERs were produced for the 1996 to 2009 period according to boundaries delineated in the 2006 Census.

In order to clarify the demographic significance of geographical boundary changes, the 2001 population counts are converted in 2006 geographical boundary. Afterward, we compare the converted counts with the population counts of the 2001 Census in 2001 geographical boundary. Data presented here apply to population enumerated in the 2001 Census without adjustment for census net undercoverage.

Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

Among the 27 CMAs as defined in the 2001 Census, 7 have undergone geographical boundary changes in the 2006 Census. Had the latter been applied in 2001, population in all 27 CMAs would have reached 19,360,000 instead of 19,297,000 representing a slight increase of 63,000 persons or 0.3%.

In one CMA, the demographic repercussion of boundary changes was more pronounced. In Sherbrooke, the relative gain attributable to boundary change reached 14.4%. In some cases (Québec, Montréal, Ottawa-Gatineau, London, Winnipeg and Calgary), boundary changes had a more negligible effect on population, less than 1%.

Census divisions (CDs)

Boundary changes affected 33 of the 288 CDs in Canada and population in 14 CDs was only slightly affected with relative gains/losses not exceeding 0.1%.

Boundary changes greatly impacted population numbers in nine CDs located in Quebec. The CD most affected was Lajemmerais in Quebec, with a loss of 36.1% followed by, in decreasing order, La-Vallée-du-Richelieu (-19.9%), and Shawinigan (-19.7%). Finally, the following CDs are the ones who registered the highest gains: Lévis with 54.8% (which is a new CD created from two CDs from the 2001 Census, Desjardins and Chute-de-la-Chaudière), Maskinongé (49.5%), Longueuil (19.3%), Nouvelle-Beauce (18.8%), Bellechasse (12.9%) and Coaticook (11.0%).

Quality assessment

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

A. Precocity errors

The quality of preliminary estimates of components is analyzed using precocity errors. Precocity error is defined as the difference between the preliminary and final estimate of a particular component in terms of its relative proportion of the total population of 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 levels of different population size. Note that when compared to the total population for an area, the differences between preliminary and final estimates of the components are quite small. However, this type of error has a different impact on each component and geographical area.

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

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

B. Errors of closure

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

The error of closure comes from two sources: the relative differences in the amount of CNU between census and errors in the components of demographic growth over the intercensal period. This can be calculated for total population estimates and by age and sex. With each 5-year intercensal period, the error of closure can only be calculated with the release of census data and estimates of CNU.

By dividing the error of closure by the census population adjusted for CNU the differences are relatively small at the national level (0.16% for 2001 and 0.32% for 2006). At the provincial and territorial level, as at the subprovincial level differences are understandably larger, since the estimates are also affected by errors in estimating interprovincial and subprovincial migration. Nevertheless, the provincial/territorial final postcensal estimates generally fall within 1% of the adjusted census population, except for the territories and a few other exceptions.

Text table 2

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

	2001		2006	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	49,948	0.16	105,352	0.32
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,381	2.18	-1,137	-0.22
Prince Edward Island	1,483	1.09	74	0.05
Nova Scotia	9,005	0.97	-2,778	-0.3
New Brunswick	4,587	0.61	3,404	0.46
Quebec	-222	0	26,088	0.34
Ontario	11,288	0.1	50,173	0.4
Manitoba	-1,035	-0.09	-5,396	-0.46
Saskatchewan	16,017	1.6	-3,061	-0.31
Alberta	1,604	0.05	-47,801	-1.4
British Columbia	-4,347	-0.11	88,057	2.08
Yukon	-360	-1.2	-979	-3.04
Northwest Territories	497	1.22	-875	-2.03
Nunavut	50	0.18	-417	-1.36

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

Text table 3

Error of closure of estimates of population for census metropolitan areas, Canada, May 16th 2006

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
All Census metropolitan areas	112,235	0.51
Abbotsford-Mission	375	0.23
Barrie	-2,349	-1.28
Brantford	-505	-0.37
Calgary	-19,254	-1.72
Edmonton	-18,969	-1.77
Greater Sudbury	-1,525	-0.93
Guelph	-709	-0.54
Halifax	-1,574	-0.41
Hamilton	-3,128	-0.44
Kelowna	1,684	1.01
Kingston	-2,510	-1.59
Kitchener	-6,704	-1.43
London	-1,507	-0.32
Moncton	-96	-0.07
Montréal	15,847	0.43
Oshawa	1,064	0.31
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	-774	-0.09
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	3,056	1.07
Peterborough	-3,473	-2.88
Québec	2,724	0.38
Regina	-830	-0.42
Saguenay	-920	-0.60
Saint John	921	0.74
Saskatoon	-2,400	-1.00
Sherbrooke	820	0.43
St. Catharines-Niagara	-6,929	-1.72
St. John's	-1,124	-0.61
Thunder Bay	-1,830	-1.44
Toronto	99,820	1.88
Trois-Rivières	469	0.33
Vancouver	74,283	3.40
Victoria	-4,595	-1.35
Windsor	-3,384	-1.01
Winnipeg	-3,739	-0.52

Text table 4

Error of closure of the estimates of population by economic region (ER), May 16th 2006

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
All economic regions	105,352	0.32
Newfoundland and Labrador		
Avalon Peninsula	-1,260	-0.50
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	-23	-0.06
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador	225	0.21
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	-79	-0.07
Prince Edward Island		
Prince Edward Island	74	0.05
Nova Scotia		
Cape Breton	-482	-0.33
North Shore	-74	-0.05
Annapolis Valley	-1,191	-0.95
Southern	541	0.44
Halifax	-1,572	-0.41
New Brunswick		
Campbellton - Miramichi	851	0.52
Moncton - Richibucto	-519	-0.26
Saint John - St. Stephen	1,259	0.74
Fredericton - Oromocto	363	0.28
Edmundston - Woodstock	1,450	1.75
Quebec		
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	224	0.24
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-535	-0.27
Capitale-Nationale	2,269	0.34
Chaudière - Appalaches	278	0.07
Estrie	1,754	0.58
Centre-du-Québec	1,946	0.86
Montréal	8,331	0.60
Montréal	713	0.04
Laval	4,790	1.29
Lanaudière	2,271	0.53
Laurentides	2,822	0.55
Outaouais	2,585	0.75
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	-199	-0.14
Mauricie	-125	-0.05
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	-519	-0.19
Côte-Nord	-742	-0.77
Nord-du-Québec	225	0.56
Ontario		
Ottawa	1,765	0.15
Kingston - Pembroke	-3,491	-0.77
Muskoka - Kawartha	-7,904	-2.11
Toronto	102,029	1.82
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	-12,365	-1.03
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	-10,840	-0.78
London	-2,780	-0.44
Windsor - Sarnia	-6,274	-0.96
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	189	0.06
Northeast	-5,230	-0.91
Northwest	-4,926	-2.01
Manitoba		
Southeast	1,216	1.27
South Central	1,172	2.10
Southwest	-1,266	-1.19
North Central	782	1.61
Winnipeg	-4,395	-0.67
Interlake	-1,141	-1.28
Parklands	-431	-0.99
North	-1,333	-1.52
Saskatchewan		
Regina - Moose Mountain	-1,296	-0.47
Swift Current - Moose Jaw	-40	-0.04
Saskatoon - Biggar	-2,269	-0.77

Text table 4 – continued

Error of closure of the estimates of population by economic region (ER), May 16th 2006

	Error of closure	
Yorkton - Melville	336	0.40
Prince Albert	671	0.34
Northern	-463	-1.33
Alberta		
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	-2,151	-0.82
Camrose - Drumheller	501	0.26
Calgary	-19,857	-1.65
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House	-220	-0.26
Red Deer	-3,881	-2.14
Edmonton	-19,499	-1.75
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	-2,022	-0.82
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	-672	-0.55
British Columbia		
Vancouver Island and Coast	-234	-0.03
Lower Mainland - Southwest	74,226	2.95
Thompson - Okanagan	5,820	1.16
Kootenay	2,052	1.41
Cariboo	4,338	2.73
North Coast	443	0.75
Nechako	1,941	4.80
Northeast	-529	-0.79
Yukon	-979	-3.04
Northwest Territories	-875	-2.03
Nunavut	-417	-1.36

Text table 5

Distribution of census divisions (CD) by error of closure, Canada, provinces and territories, May 16th 2006

	Error of closure							
	Less than 1.0%	1.0 to 1.9%	2.0 to 2.9%	3.0 to 3.9%	4% and over	Total of census divisions	Average absolute error ¹	Census Divisions with positive error
	percent					number	percent	number
Canada	214	48	16	3	7	288	0.32	145
Newfoundland and Labrador	10	0	0	0	1	11	0.22	5
Prince Edward Island	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.05	2
Nova Scotia	15	1	1	1	0	18	0.30	8
New Brunswick	10	2	3	0	0	15	0.46	4
Quebec	70	22	6	0	0	98	0.34	60
Ontario	42	4	2	0	1	49	0.40	19
Manitoba	17	3	2	0	1	23	0.46	12
Saskatchewan	14	4	0	0	0	18	0.31	7
Alberta	17	2	0	0	0	19	1.40	4
British Columbia	10	10	2	2	4	28	2.08	24
Yukon	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.04	0
Northwest Territories	2	0	0	0	0	2	2.03	0
Nunavut	3	0	0	0	0	3	1.36	0

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

Methodology

Related methodology notes

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

Unless otherwise noted, the term preliminary 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 document 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. The demographic estimates are the official population estimates at the national, provincial and territorial and subprovincial level.

Population Estimates

Types of estimates

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

Levels of estimates

Updating population estimates between censuses requires the use of data from administrative files or surveys. The quality of population estimates therefore depends on the availability of a number of administrative data files that are provided to Statistics Canada by Canadian and foreign government departments. Since some components are not available until several months after the reference date, three kinds of postcensal estimates are produced: preliminary postcensal (PP), updated postcensal (PR) and final postcensal (PD). The time lag between the reference date and the release date is three 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 using the component method. This method consists in taking the population figures from the most recent census, adjusted for net census undercoverage, 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) by age and sex. This is applied to each age and sex cohort of the base population.

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

For age 0:

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

Ages 1 to 89:

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

For age 90 and over:

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

where, for each subprovincial region:

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

In order to ensure the concordance between the subprovincial and provincial and territorial population estimate by age and sex, we use the prorating technique. This method ensures the coherence between subprovincial and provincial/territorial population estimates for each age and sex combination.

Population estimates for economic regions

A different method is used to produce population estimates for economic regions (ERs) called the census division (CD) aggregation method. First, the ERs are defined in terms of CDs using Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) specifications. When the geographic delineation of the CDs matches that of the ER, no adjustment is required; the population estimates for the CDs that make up the ER are simply added together. However, when the geographic delineation of the CD does not match that of the ER – i.e., when a CD is in more than one ER – allocation of the CD's demographic components is prorated on the basis of its proportion of each ER's population. The proportions are referred to as *conversion factors*. They are calculated using the most recent census counts.

Thus, demographic components (births, deaths and migration) initially measured at the CD level can be allocated to each ER. In other words, the population and demographic components of ERs can be estimated by aggregating the CD data based on the ERs geographic delineation.

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

Special treatment for preliminary postcensal estimates for Quebec and British Columbia

A different method is used to calculate preliminary postcensal population estimates for census divisions (CDs), census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and economic regions (ERs) in Quebec. The total population estimates produced by the “*Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ)*” are used. Those estimates are based on data from the insured persons “*Fichier d’inscription des personnes assurées (FIPA)*” of the *Régie de l’assurance-maladie du Québec (RAMQ)*. These estimates are adjusted to Demography Division’s estimate of Quebec’s total population by age and sex.

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

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

B. Levels of estimates

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

The difference between preliminary and final postcensal population estimates lies in the timeliness of the components. When all the components are preliminary, the population estimate is described as preliminary postcensal (PP). When they are all final, the estimate is referred to as final postcensal (PD). Any other combination of levels is referred to as updated postcensal (PR).

C. Base population and components of population growth

Base population

The base populations are derived from the quinquennial censuses between 1996 and 2006. The population universe of the 2006 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 permits and members of their families living with them;
- Persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold work permits and members of their families living with them;

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

These base populations are adjusted as follows:

- Adjustment of the population for net census undercoverage (NCU);
- Addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 1996, 2001 and 2006;
- Adjustment for early enumeration in parts of northern Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories in 1996;
- At the provincial level, the estimate of the July 1 base population is obtained by addition or subtraction of the components of growth between Census Day and June 30. At the subprovincial level, the estimate of the July 1 base population is obtained by applying to the annual components of growth, a fraction of the year that corresponds to the period between Census Day and June 30. These are adjusted to the provincial/territorial components.

Adjustment for net census undercoverage (NCU)

The 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, 2001 and 2006 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 four censuses (1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006). 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.

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).

D. Births and deaths

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

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

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

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

A different method is used to produce estimates of births and deaths for census metropolitan areas (CMAs) called 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 in 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.

Levels of estimates

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

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

Special treatment for preliminary postcensal estimates for Quebec and British Columbia

Quebec and British Columbia provide their most recent estimates of births and deaths. These estimates are used for the preliminary estimates. However, the final estimates of births and deaths for these provinces are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division.

E. Immigration

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, immigration is regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and Immigration Canada* (CIC) collects and processes administrative files of immigrants. CIC then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number

and characteristics of people granted permanent resident status by the federal government on a given date. For Demography Division, the terms immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent.

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

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

Since *Citizenship and Immigration Canada*'s (CIC's) subprovincial immigration data are not used, subprovincial estimates are produced by disaggregating the preliminary and final provincial or territorial estimates on the basis of the most recent subprovincial distribution derived from 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.

F. Net non-permanent residents

In Canada, data collection on non-permanent residents (NPRs) is regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and Immigration Canada* (CIC) collects and processes the administrative files of immigrants and NPRs in Canada. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted permanent resident status by the federal government.

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.

Estimates of the number of NPRs are based on population estimates. The number of people in CIC's system is estimated on a specific date in each period of observation. First, the end-of-period population is estimated, and then the start-of-period population is subtracted from that estimate. That yields the net number of NPRs.

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

Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs in Canada. NPR estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They are finalized two to three years after the reference year, when all other components are also final.

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

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs. Estimates of NPRs are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year.

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

G. Emigration

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

- Incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children *eligible* for the CCTB. Since it takes four years after the reference period for CCTB administrative files to become complete, the adjustment is made if the estimates are finalized after two years. The factor is derived from the two-year ratios of emigrant children based on two versions of the CCTB files;
- The program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not *eligible*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- The differential propensity to emigrate between children who are *eligible* for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-eligible children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FF;
- The differential propensity to emigrate between adults and children. This factor generates the emigration rate for the population aged 18 and over. It is obtained by (1) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on T1FF data, (2) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, and (3) taking the average of the two rates. This factor is calculated for Canada only.

The adult emigration rate is applied to the adult population to generate the number of adult emigrants, which is then added to the number of child emigrants to produce the number of emigrants for the entire population.

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

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

Levels of estimates

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

H. Net temporary emigration

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

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

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

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

At the subprovincial level, provincial / territorial net temporary emigration is disaggregated on the basis of the age and sex distribution of subprovincial emigrants. To ensure their consistency, the estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial totals using two-way raking.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the estimate of the Net temporary emigration

I. Returning emigrants

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

- The program’s partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not *eligible*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;

- The differential propensity to emigrate between children who are *eligible* for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-*eligible* children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FFs;
- The adult / child ratio, which is based on the census used in estimating the base population.

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

J. 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 2006 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.

K. Intraprovincial migration

As in the case of interprovincial migration, the components of intraprovincial migration by broad age group and sex are derived from the T1FF. The estimates by broad age group and sex are disaggregated into single years of age using distributions from the 2006 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.

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

L. Intercensal population estimates

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

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

- The correspondence of the boundaries between both censuses;
- Calculation of the error of closure;
- Linear distribution of the error of closure.

To ensure the correspondence of the boundaries for the 1996/2006 period, the base populations and components of population growth from 1996 to 2006 had to be adjusted for the 2006 Census boundaries. For areas whose boundaries changed between the two censuses (2001 and 2006 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)), *conversion factors* based on 2006 Census subdivisions were used. In general, the corrections to census divisions (CDs), census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and economic regions (ERs) are minor (see the “Quality of estimates” section).

Error of closure is defined as the difference between the postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the population enumerated in that census adjusted for 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 and sex cohorts.

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

Appendix A

Glossary

Age

Age as of July 1.

Ageing (of a population)

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

Average absolute error of closure

Defined as the mean of the absolute differences between the **postcensal estimates** on Census Day and the results of the **Census adjusted for the 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 be enumerated in a census but were not.

Census division (CD)

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

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

Census metropolitan area (CMA)

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

Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if the population declines below 100,000 or its urban core population declines below 50,000. The urban areas in the CMA that are not contiguous to the urban core are called urban fringe. Rural areas in the CMA are called rural fringe.

All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts.

In the Census 2006, the CMA of Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario-Quebec) crossed provincial boundaries. When the geographic level selected is all of Canada, the totals include the CMA on both sides of the provincial border. If a province has been selected, only the part of the CMA in the province chosen is included in the totals.

Components of demographic growth

Any of the classes of events generating population movement variations. Births, deaths and migration are the components responsible for the variation since they alter the total population.

Demographic dependency ratio

The ratio of the combined population aged between 0 to 19 years old and the population aged 65 years and over to the population aged between 20 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. Prince Edward Island and the three territories each consist of one economic region.

Emigrant

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

Error of closure

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

Immigrant

Within the framework of this publication, the term immigrant refers to **landed immigrant**. A landed immigrant is a person who is not Canadian citizen at birth but was granted the right by the immigration authorities to live in Canada on a permanent basis.

International migration

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

Interprovincial migration

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

Intraprovincial migration

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

Median age

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

Natural increase

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

Net internal migration

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

Net international migration

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

A non-permanent resident belongs to one of the five following groups:

- persons residing in Canada claiming refugee status;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a study permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a work permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a minister's permit;
- All non-citizens who are dependants on a person claiming refugee status, or holding one of the permit listed above and living in Canada.

Net temporary emigration

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

Population

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

Population estimate

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

Population growth or total growth

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

Precocity error of the population (rate)

Difference between preliminary and final estimate divide by the final estimate of the relevant geographical area.

Rate

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

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

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 growths** calculated using **intercensal estimates of population** between two dates and that obtained by the sum of the components for the same period. This deviation results from the distribution of the **error of closure** between years within the quinquennial period. This distribution is calculated by taking into account the number of days within each month.

Returning emigrant

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

Sex ratio

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

Sprague coefficients

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

Total net migration

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

Vital events

Includes all the demographic events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there exists a legal requirement to inform the Provincial or Territorial Registrar's Office.

Year

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

Appendix B

Explanatory notes for the tables

Annual population estimates, July 1, subprovincial perspective

Population

Population estimates for July 1 are final intercensal from 2004 to 2005, final postcensal for 2006, updated postcensal for 2007 and 2008 and preliminary postcensal for 2009.

Annual estimates of demographic components

Births

The numbers of births are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Deaths

The numbers of deaths are final up to 2005/2006, updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Immigrants

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Emigrants

The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2005/2006, updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Returning emigrants

The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2005/2006, updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Net temporary emigrants

The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2005/2006, updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Net non-permanent residents

The numbers of net non-permanent residents are final up to 2005/2006, updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Interprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Interprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Intraprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Intraprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

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

Natural increase is final up to 2005/2006, updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Net international migration

Net international migration numbers are final up to 2005/2006, updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Net intraprovincial migration

Net intraprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Total net migration

Total net migration numbers are final up to 2005/2006, updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Total growth

Numbers for total growth are final up to 2005/2006, updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Text table 1
Summary of levels

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	ID	ID	PD	PR	PR	PP
	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	
Births	D	D	D	R	R	P
Deaths	D	D	D	R	R	P
Immigrants	D	D	D	R	R	P
Emigrants	D	D	R	R	R	P
Returning emigrants	D	D	R	R	R	P
Net temporary emigrants	D	D	R	R	R	P
Net Non-permanent residents	D	D	R	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
ID Final Intercensal
PD Final Postcensal
PR Updated Postcensal
PP Preliminary Postcensal

Appendix C

Sources and remarks

Base population

May 16, 2006 Census of Population adjusted to July 1 and corrected for census net undercoverage (including incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and population reviews).

2006 Census: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006, Catalogue no. 92-200-XPB.

Census net undercoverage: See The Daily, September 29, 2008.

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves: See The Daily, September 29, 2008.

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 2006 Census mobility data.

Net temporary emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the Reverses Record Check (RRC), 2001 and 2006 Censuses. 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.