

Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas



2005 to 2010



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Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas

2005 to 2010

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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.

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Highlights

- As of July 1, 2010, 23,573,773 people lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA), accounting for 69.1 % of the Canadian population.
- Between July 1, 2009 and July 1, 2010, the highest growth rates were observed in the Saskatoon (27.7 per thousand), Vancouver (22.9 per thousand) and Regina (22.3 per thousand) CMAs. The size of the population of two CMAs decreased during the last year: Windsor (-3.4 per thousand) and Greater Sudbury (-1.3 per thousand) CMAs experienced negative growth rates.
- As of July 1, 2010, the median age of the population living in the country's 33 CMAs was 38.7 years, whereas the population not living in a CMA had a median age of 42.3 years.
- Saskatoon is the CMA with the youngest population in the country, with a median age of 35.4 years. Calgary (35.8 years) and Edmonton (36.0 years) are ranked second and third respectively. Saguenay and Trois-Rivières CMAs constituted the oldest CMAs in Canada. Both had a median age of 45.0 years.
- 62 of the 76 economic regions (ER) of the country experienced a positive demographic growth in 2009/2010. With a demographic growth of 31.5 per thousand, the South Central ER in Manitoba stands out, capturing the top place among fastest growing ERs. In contrast, 14 ER saw declines in their population. The strongest decrease occurred in the ER of South in Nova-Scotia.
- With a median age of 23.7 years as of July 1, 2010, the Northern Saskatchewan ER is the youngest region in Canada. Conversely, the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER in Quebec constitutes the oldest ER of the country, with a median age of 48.2 years.
- 190 of the 288 census divisions (CD) experienced positive demographic growth between July 1, 2009 and July 1, 2010. Among the fastest growing CDs, Quebec's La Jacques-Cartier CD was far ahead with a growth rate of 60.6 per thousand. In contrast, 98 CDs saw their population decline during the same period. The biggest decrease was observed in British Columbia's Stikine CD.
- The median age crossed the symbolic threshold of 50 years in 15 Canadian CDs. In comparison, 11 CDs have median ages below 30 years, while the national average is 39.7 years. Nunavut's Keewatin CD was the youngest CD in the country, with a median age of 22.7 years and Quebec's Mékinac was the oldest at 51.9 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

On July 1, 2010, 23,573,773 people lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA). That is, just over two thirds (69.1%) of the population lived in one of Canada's CMAs.

Between July 1, 2009, and July 1, 2010, the population growth rate was far higher in CMAs (14.7 per thousand) than in non-CMAs (4.3 per thousand). For Canada as a whole, the population growth rate was 11.5 per thousand.

The populations of the Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver CMAs totalled nearly 12 million. In other words, more than half of Canada's CMA population lived in one of the three major centres.

The Saskatoon (27.7 per thousand), Vancouver (22.9 per thousand) and Regina (22.3 per thousand) CMAs had the highest growth rates in the country. In contrast, there were population declines in the Windsor (-3.4 per thousand) and Greater Sudbury (-1.3 per thousand) CMAs.

Chart 1.1
Population growth rates by census metropolitan area, Canada

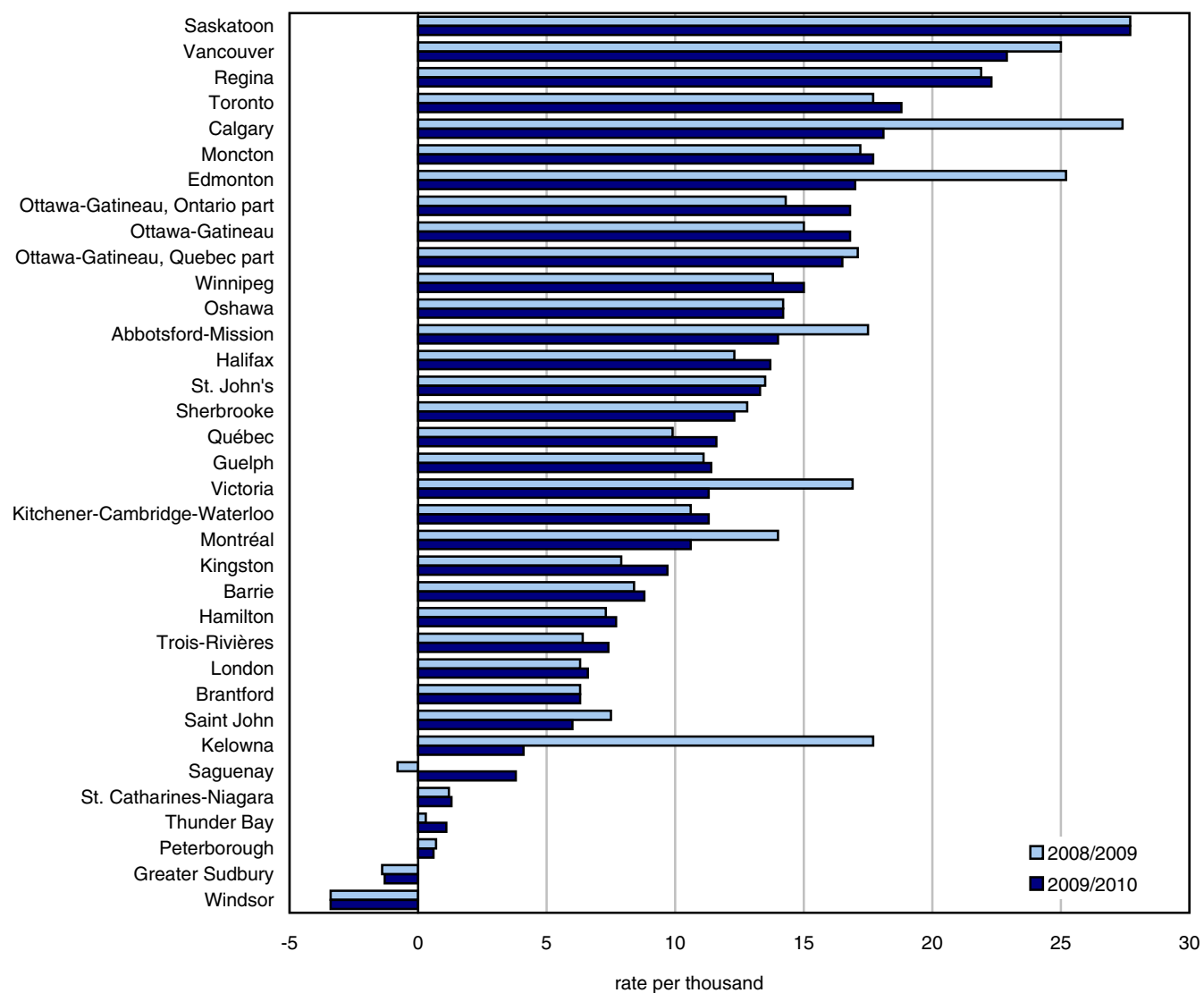
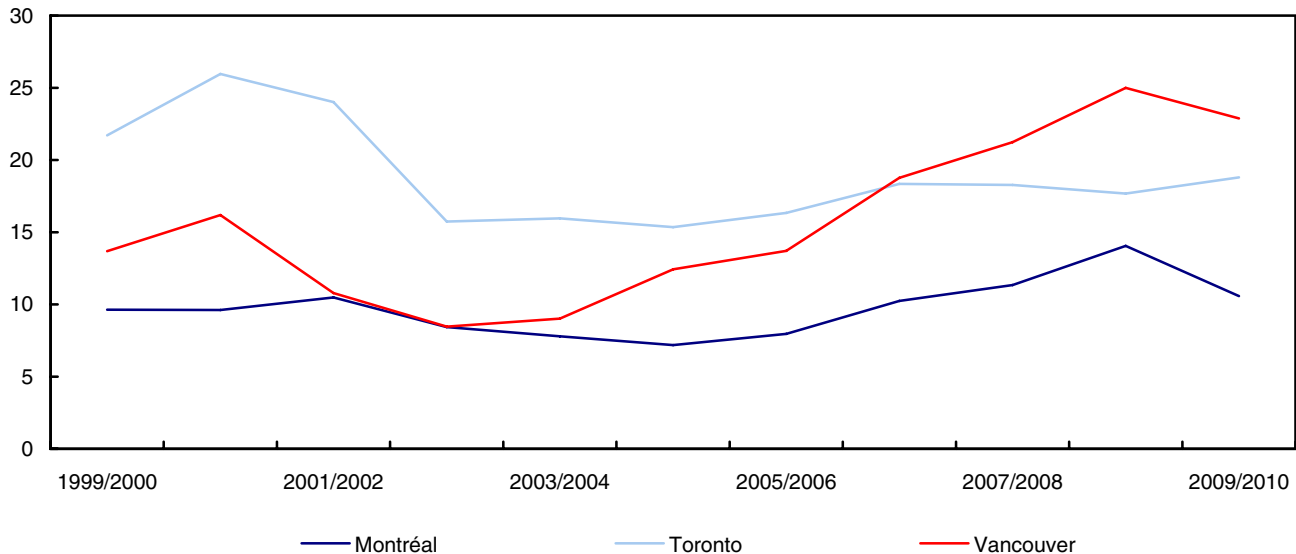


Chart 1.2

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

rate per thousand

**Saskatchewan's CMAs grow faster than Alberta's CMAs**

The populations of the Saskatoon and Regina CMAs grew at a relatively fast pace in the 2009/2010 period. In terms of population growth, the two CMAs ranked first and third at the national level.

With a growth rate of 27.7 per thousand, the Saskatoon CMA's population increased by 7,240 to a total of 265,259 last year. The Regina CMA had a population of 215,138 on July 1, 2010, up 4,754 from the previous year.

Net international migration was responsible for the largest proportion of the growth in Saskatchewan's two CMAs. In fact, nearly half of the population increase was attributable to that factor. Saskatoon's international migration gain totalled 3,327. For the sake of comparison, that was higher than the international migration gains of CMAs that were much more populous than Saskatoon, such as Hamilton and Québec.

Population growth in Alberta's CMAs slows but remains high

While the population of Alberta's CMAs continued to grow, the pace of growth slowed slightly in 2009/2010. For example, Calgary's population increased by 22,262 last year, compared with just over 30,000 in each of the previous two periods. The same was true for Edmonton, as last year's increase of 19,852 was about one-third smaller than the previous year's growth.

In 2009/2010, the two CMAs ranked fifth and seventh respectively on the list of Canada's fastest-growing CMAs. In contrast, between 2005 and 2009, Calgary and Edmonton were invariably in the top four. Even so, the growth rates of Alberta's CMAs (18.1 per thousand for Calgary and 17.0 per thousand for Edmonton) were above the average for Canada's CMAs (14.7 per thousand).

Although net international migration was down substantially compared with the previous year, it still accounted for an appreciable share of the Alberta CMAs' growth. Net international migration, the leading factor in Calgary's population growth, fell to second place in Edmonton, behind natural increase. Net interprovincial migration was sharply lower in 2009/2010. In both CMAs, it hovered around zero in 2009/2010, compared with nearly 5,000 in 2008/2009.

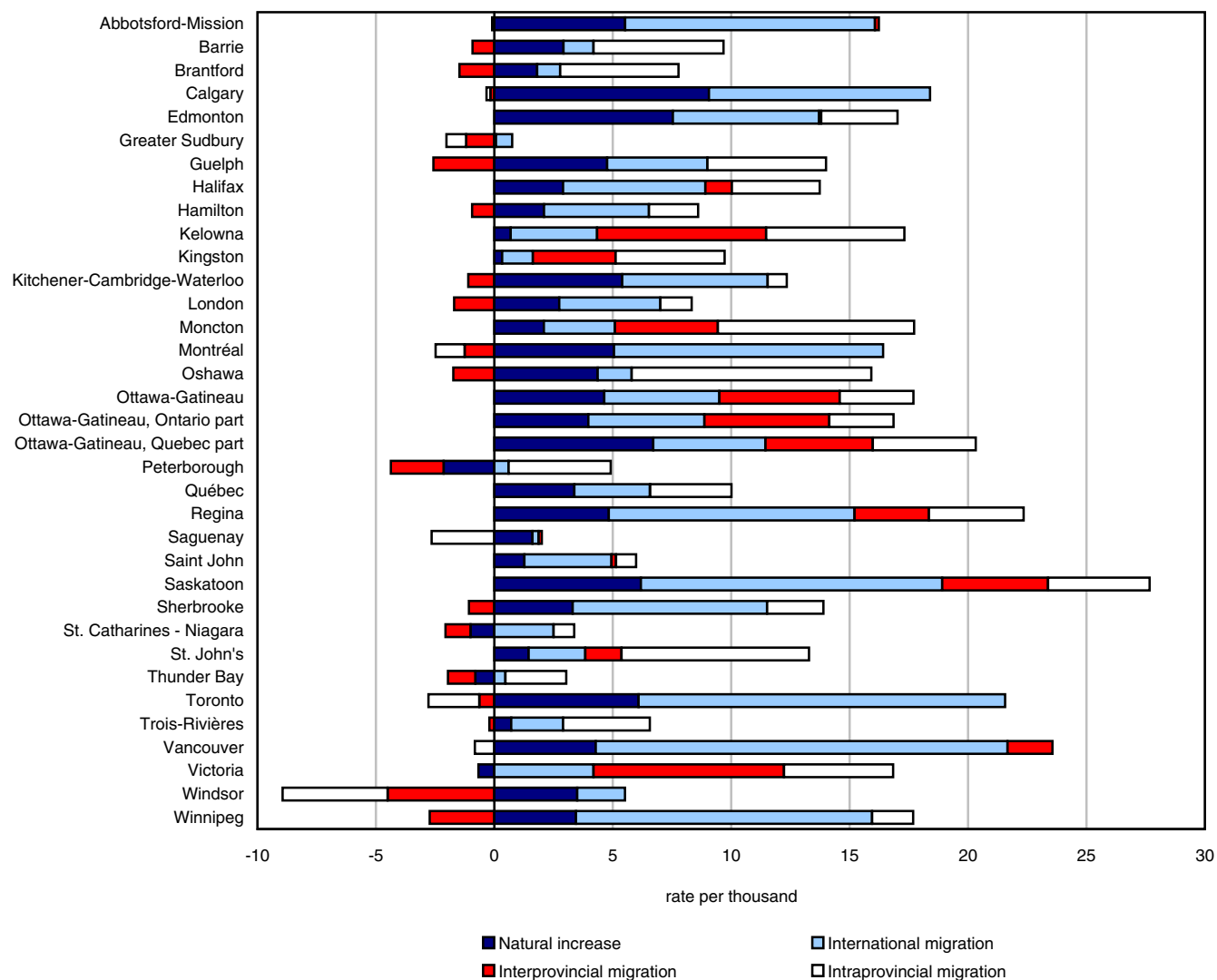
Population decline for the Windsor and Greater Sudbury CMAs

Population growth varied widely across Canada's CMAs. While the average growth rate for Canadian CMAs was 14.7 per thousand, some CMAs stood out because their populations decreased in the 2009/2010 period. That was the case for the Windsor (-3.4 per thousand) and Greater Sudbury (-1.3 per thousand) CMAs.

The declines were due to net losses in internal migration exchanges. While there were population gains from natural increase and international migration, they were too small to offset the two CMAs' deficits in interprovincial and subprovincial exchanges.

Chart 1.3

Factors of the population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2009/2010



Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2010 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 2009/2010.

The East-West divide persists

Almost all the CMAs in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba had population growth rates higher than the national average (11.5 per thousand). Only the Kelowna (4.1 per thousand) and Victoria (11.3 per thousand) CMAs experienced more moderate growth than Canada as a whole.

In contrast, only nine of the 25 CMAs in Eastern and Central Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces) had growth rates above 11.5 per thousand. Even fewer CMAs in the eastern part of the country posted growth rates higher than the average for Canadian CMAs (14.7 per thousand). Only the populations of the Toronto (18.8 per thousand), Moncton (17.7 per thousand) and Ottawa-Gatineau (16.8 per thousand) CMAs increased faster than the Canadian CMA average. The high growth rates of the Moncton and Ottawa-Gatineau CMAs were due to a combination of natural increase and net gains in the three types of migration exchanges (international, interprovincial and subprovincial).

Among eastern and central Canadian CMAs, the smallest growth rates were observed in those with populations of less than 500,000.

More than nine out of ten international immigrants settle in a metropolitan area

Last year, 92% of Canada's international immigrants settled in CMAs, while the remaining 8% went to non-CMAs, although the non-CMA population accounts for 31% of the population of Canada.

While the proportion of immigrants who settled in non-CMAs remained small, it rose throughout the last decade. In the early 2000s, about 5% of immigrants decided to settle in non-CMAs.

In 2009/2010, the proportion of international immigrants who went to Calgary (6.0%), Winnipeg (3.8%) and Edmonton (3.5%) remained low compared with major centres such as Toronto (33.9%), Montréal (15.9%) and Vancouver (14.0%). Together, the latter CMAs took in nearly two thirds of all new immigrants. However, that predominance masks the considerable progress made by CMAs in Western Canada. In a number of cases, the number of international immigrants received each year doubled since the beginning of the 2000s. Ten years ago, some 9,000 international immigrants settled in Calgary each year. The figure for the 2009/2010 period was 16,000. The Winnipeg and Edmonton CMAs each welcomed about 3,000 to 4,000 immigrants at the beginning of the current decade. The most recent data for 2009/2010 show that nearly 10,000 newcomers chose to make their homes in each CMA.

The CMAs are aging, but more slowly than the rest of Canada

On July 1, 2010, the median age was 38.7 years for the population living in one of Canada's 33 CMAs, compared with 39.7 years in Canada as a whole.

During the period from July 1, 2001, to July 1, 2010, the median age of the CMA population increased by 2.0 years, from 36.7 years to 38.7 years. The median age in non-CMAs was 42.3 years on July 1, 2010, compared with 38.2 years on July 1, 2001.

These trends indicate that, although aging affects all parts of Canada, it is not occurring uniformly across the country. For example, the population was aging faster in non-CMAs than in CMAs, as shown by the fact that the increase in the median age was twice as large in non-CMAs (+4.1 years) as in CMAs (+2.0 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".

Alberta and Saskatchewan CMAs have the youngest populations

Just as in demographic growth, there also appeared to be an East-West divide in the relative age of CMAs: the younger CMAs were mostly in Western Canada, while the CMAs with older populations were generally in the eastern part of the country.

On July 1, 2010, Saskatoon was the CMA with the youngest population. The median age was 35.4 years, compared with 39.7 years for Canada as a whole. After Saskatoon, the CMAs with the lowest median ages were Calgary (35.8 years), Edmonton (36.0 years) and Regina (36.9 years).

Chart 1.4
Median age by census metropolitan area, July 1, 2010

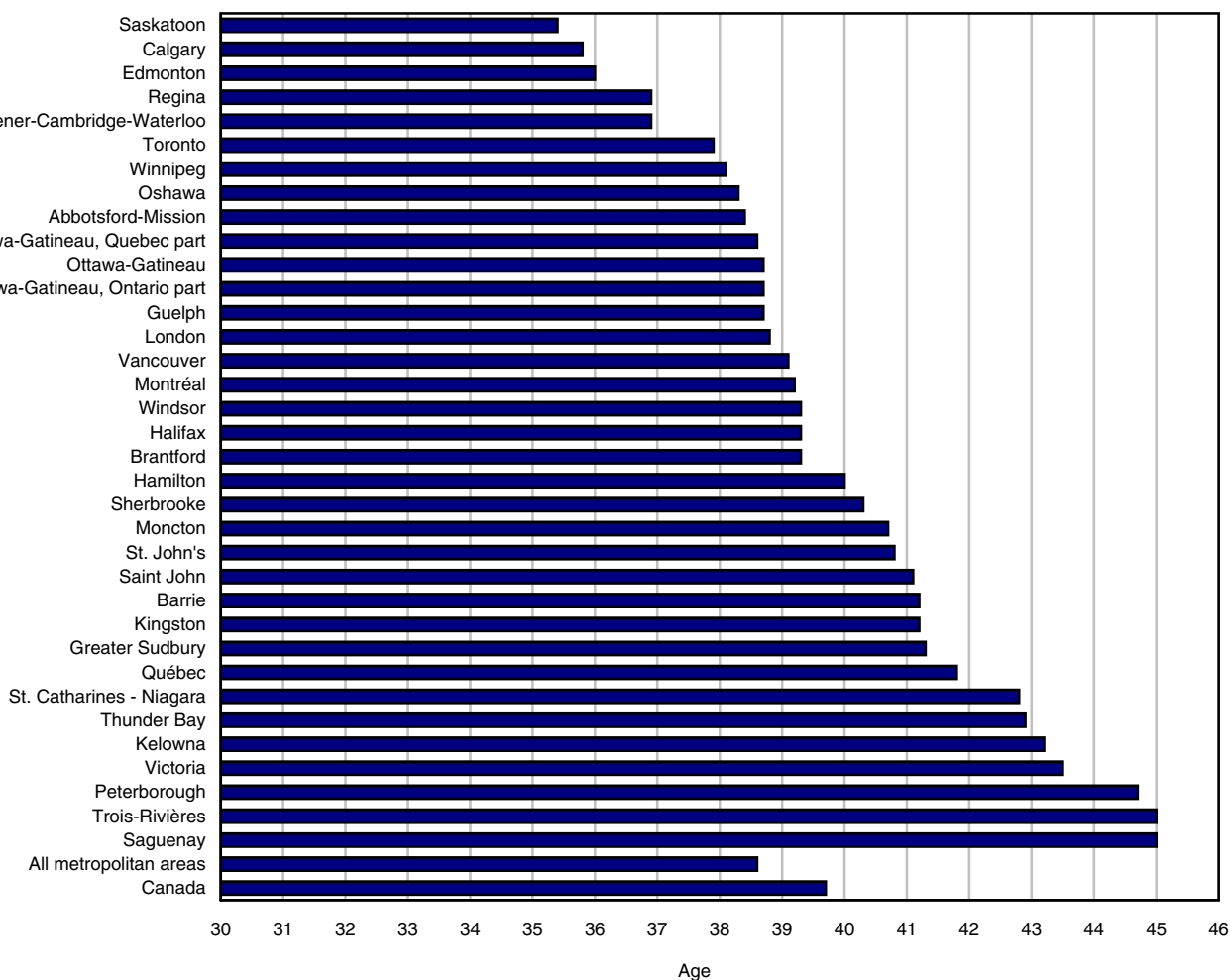
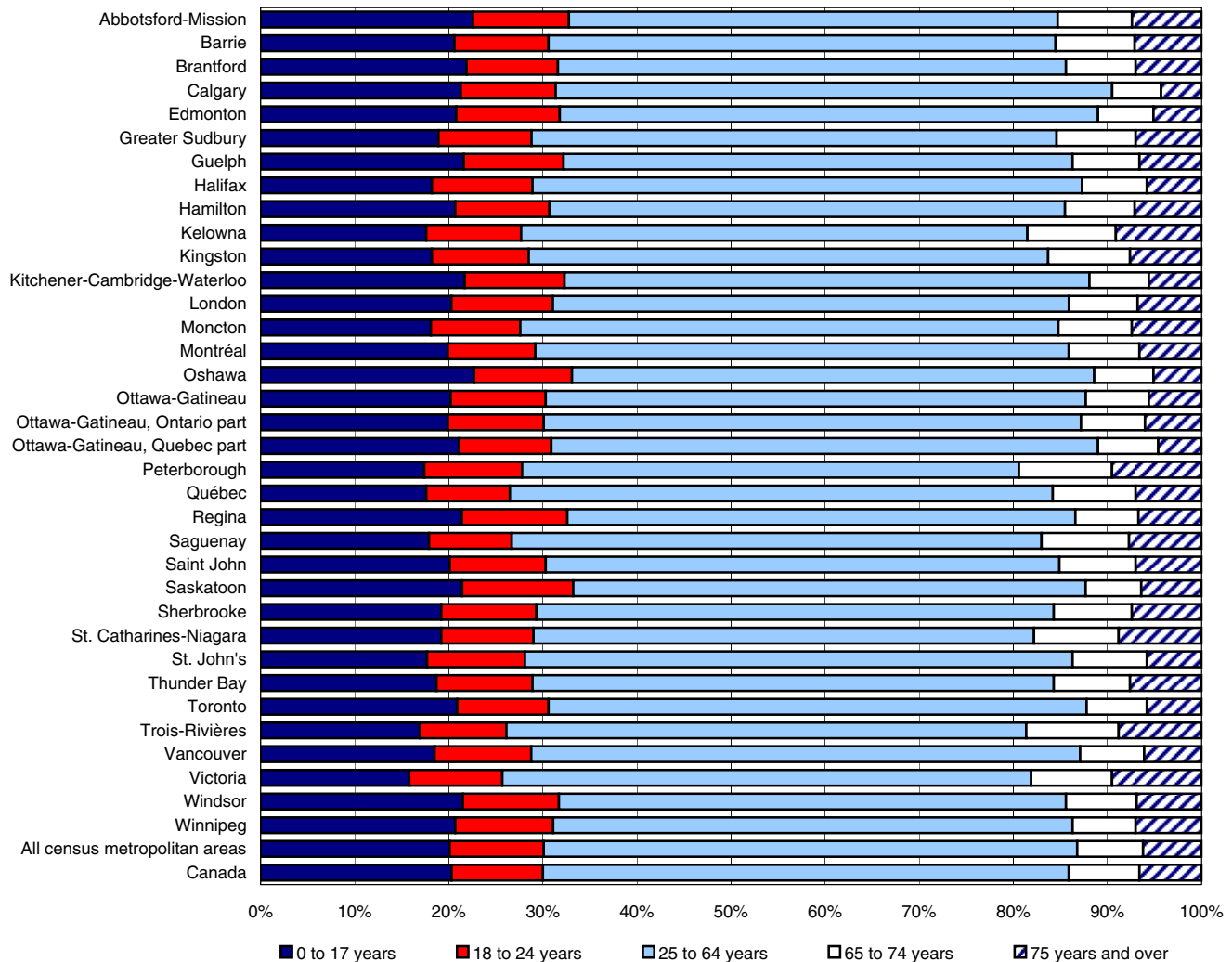


Chart 1.5**Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan area, Canada, 2010****Trois-Rivières and Saguenay are the two oldest CMAs in Canada**

The median age in the Saguenay and Trois-Rivière CMAs was 45.0 years, higher than in any other Canadian CMA.

In addition to Trois-Rivières and Saguenay, the Québec and Sherbrooke CMAs had median ages above the Canadian average. The only CMAs in Quebec with median ages below the national average were Montréal and Ottawa-Gatineau. In the Atlantic Provinces, three of the four CMAs had median ages higher than the Canadian average. The only exception was the Halifax CMA, whose median age was slightly lower than the median age for Canada as a whole.

Figure 1.1

Population pyramid for the CMAs with the highest median age (Saguenay, Quebec) and with the lowest median age (Saskatoon, Saskatchewan) for July 1, 2010

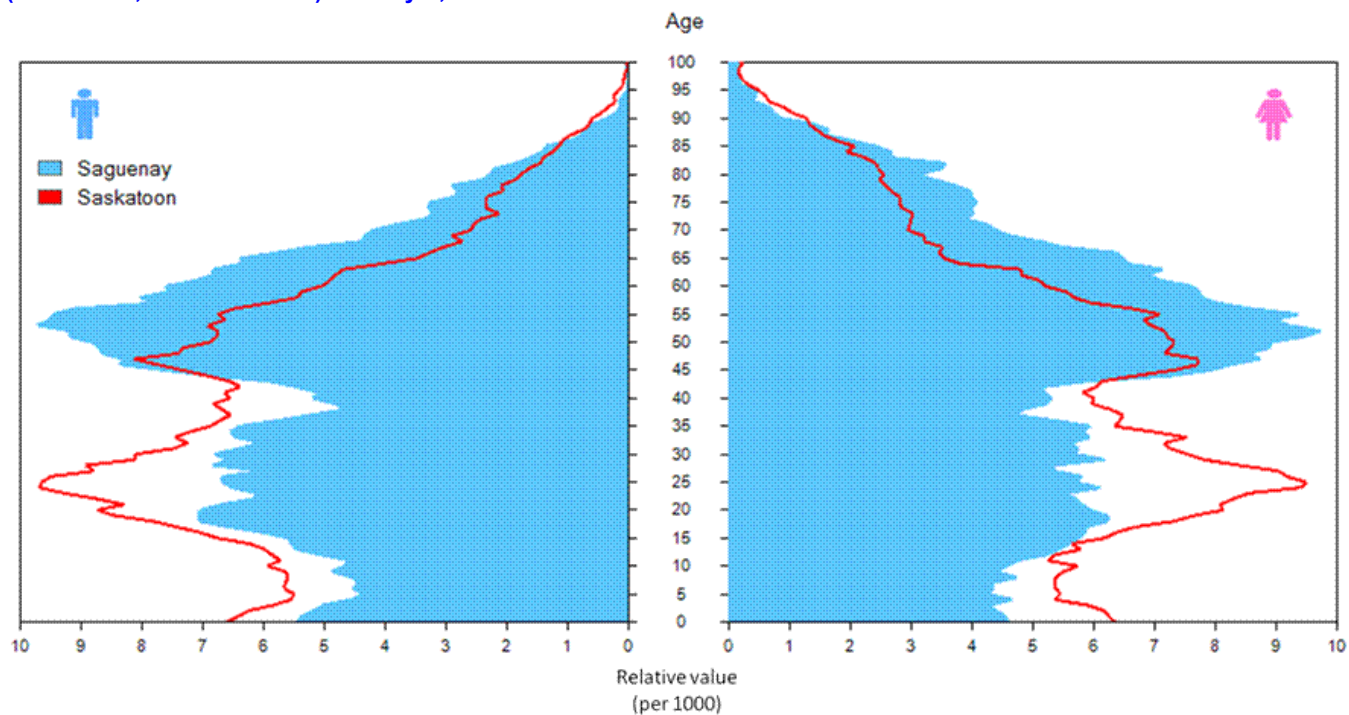
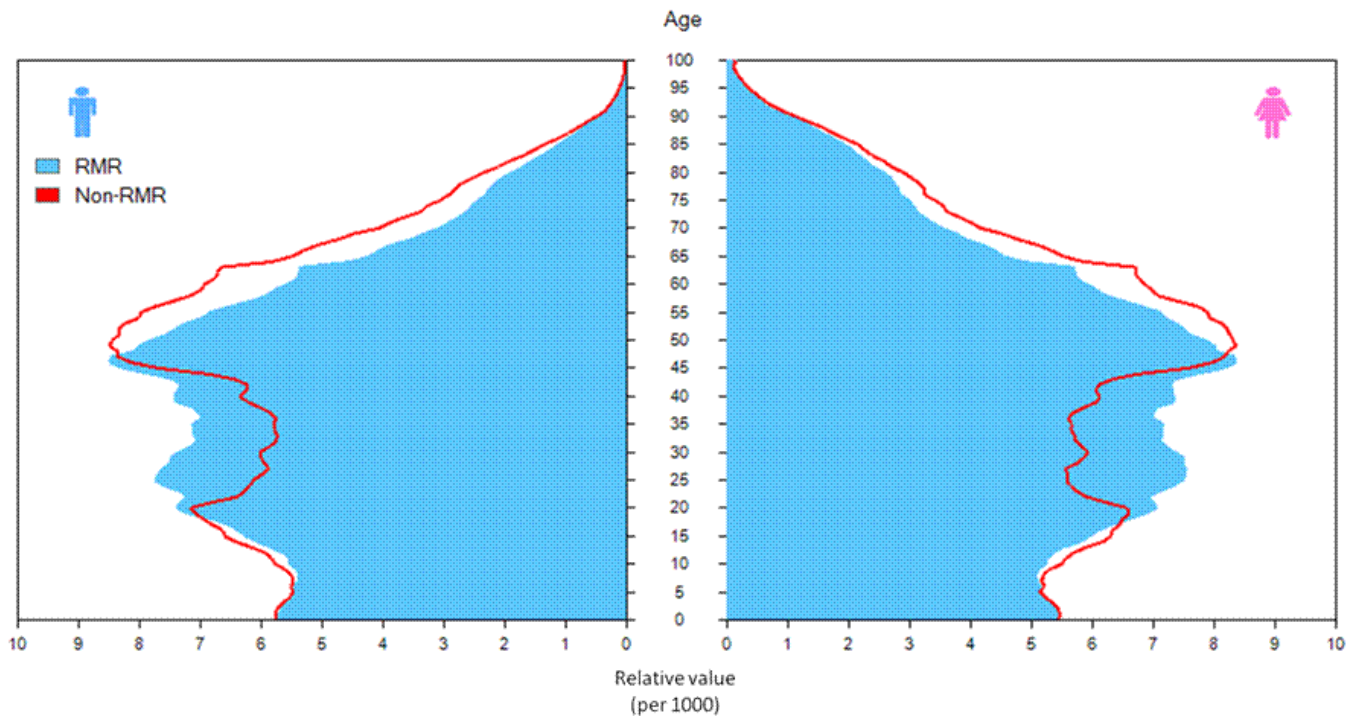


Figure 1.2

Population pyramid for CMA and non-CMA population for July 1, 2010



Saguenay, Thunder Bay and Peterborough continue aging rapidly

In addition to having relatively high median ages, the Saguenay, Thunder Bay and Peterborough CMAs are also noteworthy for the pace at which they were aging. Between July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2010, the median age increased by 5.5 years in Saguenay, 4.7 years in Thunder Bay and 4.3 years in Peterborough.

All three CMAs had fairly small populations; in fact, Peterborough and Thunder Bay were the least populous CMAs. Moreover, in both CMAs, there were more deaths than births, a sign of more rapid aging.

Saskatchewan's CMAs remain young

Between July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2010, there was very little increase in the median ages of Saskatchewan's two CMAs. The increase was just 0.8 years for Saskatoon and 0.9 years for Regina. Edmonton was the only other Canadian CMA with an increase of less than one year in its median age.

In each of the three CMAs, there were far more births than deaths. They also posted net gains in international, interprovincial and subprovincial migration. This was beneficial in every respect, helping to slow the population aging process.

Text table 1.1

Median age and variation of median age for Census metropolitan areas at July 1, 2001 and 2010

	Median age in 2001	Median age in 2010	Variation 2001/2010
	year		
Canada	37.2	39.7	2.5
All census metropolitan areas	36.7	38.7	2.0
Abbotsford-Mission	36.1	38.4	2.3
Barrie	36.9	41.2	4.3
Brantford	36.9	39.3	2.4
Calgary	34.8	35.8	1.0
Edmonton	35.1	36.0	0.9
Greater Sudbury	38.4	41.3	2.9
Guelph	35.9	38.7	2.8
Halifax	36.4	39.3	2.9
Hamilton	37.2	40.0	2.8
Kelowna	40.5	43.2	2.7
Kingston	37.9	41.2	3.3
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	34.9	36.9	2.0
London	36.3	38.8	2.5
Moncton	38.2	40.7	2.5
Montréal	37.6	39.2	1.6
Oshawa	35.5	38.3	2.8
Ottawa-Gatineau	36.3	38.7	2.4
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	36.3	38.7	2.4
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	36.3	38.6	2.3
Peterborough	40.4	44.7	4.3
Québec	39.3	41.8	2.5
Regina	36.0	36.9	0.9
Saguenay	39.5	45.0	5.5
Saint John	37.7	41.1	3.4
Saskatoon	34.6	35.4	0.8
Sherbrooke	38.4	40.3	1.9
St. Catharines - Niagara	39.3	42.8	3.5
St. John's	37.2	40.8	3.6
Thunder Bay	38.2	42.9	4.7
Toronto	35.8	37.9	2.1
Trois-Rivières	41.1	45.0	3.9
Vancouver	37.0	39.1	2.1
Victoria	40.6	43.5	2.9
Windsor	35.7	39.3	3.6
Winnipeg	36.9	38.1	1.2

Table 1.1-1

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

	Both sexes					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Canada	32,245,209	32,576,074	32,929,733	33,315,976	33,720,184	34,108,752
All metropolitan areas	21,928,024	22,211,312	22,525,052	22,862,531	23,230,413	23,573,773
Abbotsford-Mission	161,818	164,306	166,151	168,890	171,870	174,300
Barrie	181,213	183,910	185,911	187,630	189,207	190,872
Brantford	134,359	135,430	136,548	137,379	138,248	139,124
Calgary	1,087,762	1,123,913	1,154,854	1,187,346	1,220,362	1,242,624
Edmonton	1,042,455	1,073,795	1,102,874	1,127,624	1,156,455	1,176,307
Greater Sudbury	162,981	164,195	164,626	165,116	164,887	164,680
Guelph	130,957	132,169	133,384	135,080	136,587	138,158
Halifax	381,878	384,786	388,222	392,811	397,689	403,188
Hamilton	713,545	719,905	724,362	729,226	734,575	740,238
Kelowna	163,612	167,125	170,988	175,008	178,131	178,854
Kingston	157,895	158,039	158,586	159,699	160,969	162,543
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	463,490	470,690	475,842	481,738	486,881	492,390
London	472,474	477,598	481,879	485,939	488,991	492,249
Moncton	128,329	129,514	131,041	132,627	134,932	137,346
Montréal	3,655,834	3,685,045	3,722,963	3,765,430	3,818,699	3,859,318
Oshawa	337,766	344,211	349,020	353,996	359,058	364,193
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,157,845	1,168,955	1,183,438	1,200,423	1,218,547	1,239,140
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	873,807	881,902	892,042	904,398	917,423	933,006
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	284,038	287,053	291,396	296,025	301,124	306,134
Peterborough	119,932	120,541	120,615	120,904	120,987	121,054
Québec	718,478	724,303	730,895	738,328	745,641	754,358
Regina	199,593	200,065	202,808	205,827	210,384	215,138
Saguenay	152,996	152,456	151,845	151,696	151,572	152,150
Saint John	125,452	124,980	125,561	126,262	127,209	127,973
Saskatoon	238,650	240,470	244,844	250,966	258,019	265,259
Sherbrooke	187,190	188,710	190,586	192,419	194,892	197,299
St. Catharines-Niagara	402,528	404,133	403,496	403,338	403,827	404,357
St. John's	183,244	183,387	184,794	187,249	189,787	192,326
Thunder Bay	128,282	127,130	126,563	126,509	126,545	126,683
Toronto	5,250,163	5,336,680	5,435,511	5,535,728	5,634,479	5,741,419
Trois-Rivières	141,746	142,493	143,346	144,514	145,435	146,516
Vancouver	2,160,271	2,190,085	2,231,549	2,279,451	2,337,166	2,391,252
Victoria	336,806	339,768	343,518	348,084	354,019	358,054
Windsor	335,393	336,087	334,754	333,122	331,992	330,856
Winnipeg	713,087	716,438	723,678	732,172	742,371	753,555

Table 1.1-1 – continued

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

	Males					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Canada	15,979,800	16,147,873	16,324,732	16,519,001	16,723,138	16,917,282
All metropolitan areas	10,813,799	10,962,212	11,119,072	11,289,015	11,473,996	11,643,483
Abbotsford-Mission	81,202	82,180	83,152	84,619	86,103	87,304
Barrie	89,852	91,537	92,547	93,434	94,266	95,163
Brantford	66,186	66,635	67,225	67,644	68,032	68,432
Calgary	549,637	569,410	586,969	604,931	622,127	633,047
Edmonton	524,097	541,511	558,240	571,988	587,344	597,335
Greater Sudbury	80,110	80,762	80,934	81,289	81,167	81,066
Guelph	64,786	65,814	66,407	67,284	67,963	68,684
Halifax	185,454	186,709	188,142	190,436	192,884	195,597
Hamilton	350,998	354,712	356,603	359,004	361,485	364,186
Kelowna	80,164	82,039	84,053	86,043	87,693	88,141
Kingston	77,911	77,915	78,274	78,787	79,440	80,279
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	231,136	234,918	237,361	240,302	242,788	245,541
London	231,850	234,863	236,849	238,928	240,389	242,027
Moncton	62,796	63,279	64,085	64,913	66,185	67,489
Montréal	1,796,062	1,812,737	1,831,980	1,853,734	1,881,739	1,902,000
Oshawa	167,488	170,411	172,684	174,945	177,363	179,822
Ottawa-Gatineau	569,661	574,526	581,104	589,385	598,279	608,662
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	429,270	432,753	437,162	443,075	449,330	457,064
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	140,391	141,773	143,942	146,310	148,949	151,598
Peterborough	58,000	58,630	58,677	58,836	58,823	58,807
Québec	350,894	353,999	357,500	361,344	365,213	369,797
Regina	97,545	98,034	99,538	101,208	103,687	106,222
Saguenay	75,826	75,820	75,594	75,582	75,612	75,590
Saint John	60,731	60,356	60,670	61,159	61,610	61,945
Saskatoon	117,167	118,314	120,720	124,173	128,127	132,073
Sherbrooke	91,290	92,276	93,251	94,138	95,537	96,557
St. Catharines-Niagara	196,843	197,902	197,437	197,292	197,469	197,712
St. John's	89,151	89,592	90,206	91,490	92,788	94,159
Thunder Bay	63,388	63,240	62,843	62,800	62,800	62,866
Toronto	2,587,218	2,628,629	2,674,138	2,720,903	2,767,145	2,818,996
Trois-Rivières	68,784	69,533	69,965	70,643	71,180	71,373
Vancouver	1,067,240	1,081,629	1,102,538	1,126,761	1,155,833	1,182,263
Victoria	162,327	163,910	165,923	168,254	171,309	173,360
Windsor	166,916	167,757	166,774	165,720	164,950	164,246
Winnipeg	351,089	352,633	356,689	361,046	366,666	372,742

Table 1.1-1 – continued

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

	Females					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Canada	16,265,409	16,428,201	16,605,001	16,796,975	16,997,046	17,191,470
All metropolitan areas	11,114,225	11,249,100	11,405,980	11,573,516	11,756,417	11,930,290
Abbotsford-Mission	80,616	82,126	82,999	84,271	85,767	86,996
Barrie	91,361	92,373	93,364	94,196	94,941	95,709
Brantford	68,173	68,795	69,323	69,735	70,216	70,692
Calgary	538,125	554,503	567,885	582,415	598,235	609,577
Edmonton	518,358	532,284	544,634	555,636	569,111	578,972
Greater Sudbury	82,871	83,433	83,692	83,827	83,720	83,614
Guelph	66,171	66,355	66,977	67,796	68,624	69,474
Halifax	196,424	198,077	200,080	202,375	204,805	207,591
Hamilton	362,547	365,193	367,759	370,222	373,090	376,052
Kelowna	83,448	85,086	86,935	88,965	90,438	90,713
Kingston	79,984	80,124	80,312	80,912	81,529	82,264
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	232,354	235,772	238,481	241,436	244,093	246,849
London	240,624	242,735	245,030	247,011	248,602	250,222
Moncton	65,533	66,235	66,956	67,714	68,747	69,857
Montréal	1,859,772	1,872,308	1,890,983	1,911,696	1,936,960	1,957,318
Oshawa	170,278	173,800	176,336	179,051	181,695	184,371
Ottawa-Gatineau	588,184	594,429	602,334	611,038	620,268	630,478
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	444,537	449,149	454,880	461,323	468,093	475,942
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	143,647	145,280	147,454	149,715	152,175	154,536
Peterborough	61,932	61,911	61,938	62,068	62,164	62,247
Québec	367,584	370,304	373,395	376,984	380,428	384,561
Regina	102,048	102,031	103,270	104,619	106,697	108,916
Saguenay	77,170	76,636	76,251	76,114	75,960	76,560
Saint John	64,721	64,624	64,891	65,103	65,599	66,028
Saskatoon	121,483	122,156	124,124	126,793	129,892	133,186
Sherbrooke	95,900	96,434	97,335	98,281	99,355	100,742
St. Catharines-Niagara	205,685	206,231	206,059	206,046	206,358	206,645
St. John's	94,093	93,795	94,588	95,759	96,999	98,167
Thunder Bay	64,894	63,890	63,720	63,709	63,745	63,817
Toronto	2,662,945	2,708,051	2,761,373	2,814,825	2,867,334	2,922,423
Trois-Rivières	72,962	72,960	73,381	73,871	74,255	75,143
Vancouver	1,093,031	1,108,456	1,129,011	1,152,690	1,181,333	1,208,989
Victoria	174,479	175,858	177,595	179,830	182,710	184,694
Windsor	168,477	168,330	167,980	167,402	167,042	166,610
Winnipeg	361,998	363,805	366,989	371,126	375,705	380,813

Table 1.1-2

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Canada	10.21	10.80	11.66	12.06	11.46
All metropolitan areas	12.84	14.03	14.87	15.96	14.67
Abbotsford-Mission	15.26	11.17	16.35	17.49	14.04
Barrie	14.77	10.82	9.20	8.37	8.76
Brantford	7.94	8.22	6.07	6.31	6.32
Calgary	32.69	27.16	27.74	27.43	18.08
Edmonton	29.62	26.72	22.19	25.25	17.02
Greater Sudbury	7.42	2.62	2.97	-1.39	-1.26
Guelph	9.21	9.15	12.63	11.09	11.44
Halifax	7.59	8.89	11.75	12.34	13.73
Hamilton	8.87	6.17	6.69	7.31	7.68
Kelowna	21.24	22.85	23.24	17.69	4.05
Kingston	0.91	3.46	6.99	7.92	9.73
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	15.41	10.89	12.31	10.62	11.25
London	10.79	8.92	8.39	6.26	6.64
Moncton	9.19	11.72	12.03	17.23	17.73
Montréal	7.96	10.24	11.34	14.05	10.58
Oshawa	18.90	13.87	14.16	14.20	14.20
Ottawa-Gatineau	9.55	12.31	14.25	14.98	16.76
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	9.22	11.43	13.76	14.30	16.84
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	10.56	15.02	15.76	17.08	16.50
Peterborough	5.07	0.61	2.39	0.69	0.55
Québec	8.07	9.06	10.12	9.86	11.62
Regina	2.36	13.62	14.78	21.90	22.34
Saguenay	-3.54	-4.02	-0.98	-0.82	3.81
Saint John	-3.77	4.64	5.57	7.47	5.99
Saskatoon	7.60	18.03	24.69	27.71	27.67
Sherbrooke	8.09	9.89	9.57	12.77	12.27
St. Catharines-Niagara	3.98	-1.58	-0.39	1.21	1.31
St. John's	0.78	7.64	13.20	13.46	13.29
Thunder Bay	-9.02	-4.47	-0.43	0.28	1.09
Toronto	16.34	18.35	18.27	17.68	18.80
Trois-Rivières	5.26	5.97	8.12	6.35	7.41
Vancouver	13.71	18.76	21.24	25.00	22.88
Victoria	8.76	10.98	13.20	16.91	11.33
Windsor	2.07	-3.97	-4.89	-3.40	-3.43
Winnipeg	4.69	10.05	11.67	13.83	14.95

Table 1.1-3

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2010

	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	34,108,752	6,912,198	3,296,159	19,080,794	2,573,475	2,246,126
All metropolitan areas	23,573,773	4,731,288	2,347,576	13,370,026	1,648,654	1,476,229
Abbotsford-Mission	174,300	39,334	17,764	90,657	13,716	12,829
Barrie	190,872	39,324	19,020	102,945	16,002	13,581
Brantford	139,124	30,465	13,466	75,110	10,283	9,800
Calgary	1,242,624	265,034	124,935	735,156	64,287	53,212
Edmonton	1,176,307	244,440	129,440	672,352	69,685	60,390
Greater Sudbury	164,680	31,191	16,242	91,956	13,770	11,521
Guelph	138,158	29,795	14,644	74,769	9,858	9,092
Halifax	403,188	73,570	43,008	235,560	27,816	23,234
Hamilton	740,238	152,949	73,784	405,793	54,933	52,779
Kelowna	178,854	31,551	18,009	96,201	16,878	16,215
Kingston	162,543	29,654	16,783	89,769	14,065	12,272
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	492,390	106,640	52,358	274,796	31,055	27,541
London	492,249	99,776	53,042	270,163	35,817	33,451
Moncton	137,346	24,902	13,030	78,550	10,692	10,172
Montréal	3,859,318	766,291	357,930	2,188,304	291,227	255,566
Oshawa	364,193	82,608	37,824	202,268	22,881	18,612
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,239,140	250,211	125,244	710,932	82,945	69,808
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	933,006	185,614	95,164	533,204	63,294	55,730
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	306,134	64,597	30,080	177,728	19,651	14,078
Peterborough	121,054	21,112	12,623	63,860	11,933	11,526
Québec	754,358	133,044	67,431	435,058	66,058	52,767
Regina	215,138	46,137	24,164	116,187	14,322	14,328
Saguenay	152,150	27,294	13,420	85,607	14,096	11,733
Saint John	127,973	25,702	13,066	69,892	10,342	8,971
Saskatoon	265,259	56,709	31,407	144,415	15,696	17,032
Sherbrooke	197,299	37,858	19,893	108,563	16,338	14,647
St. Catharines-Niagara	404,357	77,742	39,580	214,945	36,553	35,537
St. John's	192,326	34,015	19,961	111,911	15,231	11,208
Thunder Bay	126,683	23,693	12,913	70,147	10,262	9,668
Toronto	5,741,419	1,199,275	559,318	3,282,557	369,091	331,178
Trois-Rivières	146,516	24,770	13,526	80,878	14,431	12,911
Vancouver	2,391,252	442,377	246,578	1,395,364	161,818	145,115
Victoria	358,054	56,473	35,503	201,156	30,815	34,107
Windsor	330,856	71,290	33,634	178,231	24,907	22,794
Winnipeg	753,555	156,062	78,036	415,974	50,851	52,632

Table 1.1-3 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2010

	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	16,917,282	3,546,792	1,691,915	9,540,539	1,232,078	905,958
All metropolitan areas	11,643,483	2,427,656	1,197,989	6,657,732	774,968	585,138
Abbotsford-Mission	87,304	20,635	9,117	45,423	6,597	5,532
Barrie	95,163	20,103	10,047	51,742	7,707	5,564
Brantford	68,432	15,515	6,711	37,514	4,899	3,793
Calgary	633,047	136,019	64,734	379,713	30,877	21,704
Edmonton	597,335	125,545	67,076	346,883	33,316	24,515
Greater Sudbury	81,066	15,927	8,226	45,876	6,459	4,578
Guelph	68,684	15,393	7,288	37,602	4,706	3,695
Halifax	195,597	37,454	21,294	114,887	13,122	8,840
Hamilton	364,186	78,402	37,573	201,568	25,548	21,095
Kelowna	88,141	15,974	9,388	47,659	7,936	7,184
Kingston	80,279	15,368	6,318	44,900	6,716	4,977
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	245,541	53,936	27,288	138,631	14,797	10,889
London	242,027	51,117	26,946	134,046	16,769	13,149
Moncton	67,489	12,927	6,550	38,926	5,144	3,942
Montréal	1,902,000	392,300	181,220	1,095,954	134,484	98,042
Oshawa	179,822	42,076	19,645	99,906	10,813	7,382
Ottawa-Gatineau	608,662	126,804	63,730	352,298	38,826	27,004
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	457,064	94,158	48,337	263,490	29,604	21,475
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	151,598	32,646	15,393	88,808	9,222	5,529
Peterborough	58,807	10,866	6,166	31,365	5,701	4,709
Québec	369,797	67,918	33,911	218,036	30,583	19,349
Regina	106,222	23,715	12,149	57,981	6,683	5,694
Saguenay	75,590	13,975	7,101	43,392	6,700	4,422
Saint John	61,945	13,275	6,805	33,589	4,912	3,364
Saskatoon	132,073	29,105	16,181	72,847	7,287	6,653
Sherbrooke	96,557	19,604	9,784	53,950	7,833	5,386
St. Catharines-Niagara	197,712	39,741	20,478	105,934	17,360	14,199
St. John's	94,159	17,502	10,070	54,820	7,322	4,445
Thunder Bay	62,866	11,910	6,698	35,400	4,994	3,864
Toronto	2,818,996	616,485	284,769	1,612,096	172,176	133,470
Trois-Rivières	71,373	12,729	6,827	40,349	6,763	4,705
Vancouver	1,182,263	229,351	126,971	688,129	77,519	60,293
Victoria	173,360	28,849	17,970	97,984	14,809	13,748
Windsor	164,246	36,714	17,155	89,189	12,025	9,163
Winnipeg	372,742	80,422	39,803	209,143	23,585	19,789

Table 1.1-3 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2010

	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	17,191,470	3,365,406	1,604,244	9,540,255	1,341,397	1,340,168
All metropolitan areas	11,930,290	2,303,632	1,149,587	6,712,294	873,686	891,091
Abbotsford-Mission	86,996	18,699	8,647	45,234	7,119	7,297
Barrie	95,709	19,221	8,973	51,203	8,295	8,017
Brantford	70,692	14,950	6,755	37,596	5,384	6,007
Calgary	609,577	129,015	60,201	355,443	33,410	31,508
Edmonton	578,972	118,895	62,364	325,469	36,369	35,875
Greater Sudbury	83,614	15,264	8,016	46,080	7,311	6,943
Guelph	69,474	14,402	7,356	37,167	5,152	5,397
Halifax	207,591	36,116	21,714	120,673	14,694	14,394
Hamilton	376,052	74,547	36,211	204,225	29,385	31,684
Kelowna	90,713	15,577	8,621	48,542	8,942	9,031
Kingston	82,264	14,286	8,465	44,869	7,349	7,295
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	246,849	52,704	25,070	136,165	16,258	16,652
London	250,222	48,659	26,096	136,117	19,048	20,302
Moncton	69,857	11,975	6,480	39,624	5,548	6,230
Montréal	1,957,318	373,991	176,710	1,092,350	156,743	157,524
Oshawa	184,371	40,532	18,179	102,362	12,068	11,230
Ottawa-Gatineau	630,478	123,407	61,514	358,634	44,119	42,804
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	475,942	91,456	46,827	269,714	33,690	34,255
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	154,536	31,951	14,687	88,920	10,429	8,549
Peterborough	62,247	10,246	6,457	32,495	6,232	6,817
Québec	384,561	65,126	33,520	217,022	35,475	33,418
Regina	108,916	22,422	12,015	58,206	7,639	8,634
Saguenay	76,560	13,319	6,319	42,215	7,396	7,311
Saint John	66,028	12,427	6,261	36,303	5,430	5,607
Saskatoon	133,186	27,604	15,226	71,568	8,409	10,379
Sherbrooke	100,742	18,254	10,109	54,613	8,505	9,261
St. Catharines-Niagara	206,645	38,001	19,102	109,011	19,193	21,338
St. John's	98,167	16,513	9,891	57,091	7,909	6,763
Thunder Bay	63,817	11,783	6,215	34,747	5,268	5,804
Toronto	2,922,423	582,790	274,549	1,670,461	196,915	197,708
Trois-Rivières	75,143	12,041	6,699	40,529	7,668	8,206
Vancouver	1,208,989	213,026	119,607	707,235	84,299	84,822
Victoria	184,694	27,624	17,533	103,172	16,006	20,359
Windsor	166,610	34,576	16,479	89,042	12,882	13,631
Winnipeg	380,813	75,640	38,233	206,831	27,266	32,843

Table 1.1-4

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2010

	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	20.3	9.7	55.9	7.5	6.6
All metropolitan areas	100.0	20.1	10.0	56.7	7.0	6.3
Abbotsford-Mission	100.0	22.6	10.2	52.0	7.9	7.4
Barrie	100.0	20.6	10.0	53.9	8.4	7.1
Brantford	100.0	21.9	9.7	54.0	7.4	7.0
Calgary	100.0	21.3	10.1	59.2	5.2	4.3
Edmonton	100.0	20.8	11.0	57.2	5.9	5.1
Greater Sudbury	100.0	18.9	9.9	55.8	8.4	7.0
Guelph	100.0	21.6	10.6	54.1	7.1	6.6
Halifax	100.0	18.2	10.7	58.4	6.9	5.8
Hamilton	100.0	20.7	10.0	54.8	7.4	7.1
Kelowna	100.0	17.6	10.1	53.8	9.4	9.1
Kingston	100.0	18.2	10.3	55.2	8.7	7.6
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	100.0	21.7	10.6	55.8	6.3	5.6
London	100.0	20.3	10.8	54.9	7.3	6.8
Moncton	100.0	18.1	9.5	57.2	7.8	7.4
Montréal	100.0	19.9	9.3	56.7	7.5	6.6
Oshawa	100.0	22.7	10.4	55.5	6.3	5.1
Ottawa-Gatineau	100.0	20.2	10.1	57.4	6.7	5.6
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	100.0	19.9	10.2	57.1	6.8	6.0
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	100.0	21.1	9.8	58.1	6.4	4.6
Peterborough	100.0	17.4	10.4	52.8	9.9	9.5
Québec	100.0	17.6	8.9	57.7	8.8	7.0
Regina	100.0	21.4	11.2	54.0	6.7	6.7
Saguenay	100.0	17.9	8.8	56.3	9.3	7.7
Saint John	100.0	20.1	10.2	54.6	8.1	7.0
Saskatoon	100.0	21.4	11.8	54.4	5.9	6.4
Sherbrooke	100.0	19.2	10.1	55.0	8.3	7.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	100.0	19.2	9.8	53.2	9.0	8.8
St. John's	100.0	17.7	10.4	58.2	7.9	5.8
Thunder Bay	100.0	18.7	10.2	55.4	8.1	7.6
Toronto	100.0	20.9	9.7	57.2	6.4	5.8
Trois-Rivières	100.0	16.9	9.2	55.2	9.8	8.8
Vancouver	100.0	18.5	10.3	58.4	6.8	6.1
Victoria	100.0	15.8	9.9	56.2	8.6	9.5
Windsor	100.0	21.5	10.2	53.9	7.5	6.9
Winnipeg	100.0	20.7	10.4	55.2	6.7	7.0

Table 1.1-4 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2010

	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	10.4	5.0	28.0	3.6	2.7
All metropolitan areas	49.4	10.3	5.1	28.2	3.3	2.5
Abbotsford-Mission	50.1	11.8	5.2	26.1	3.8	3.2
Barrie	49.9	10.5	5.3	27.1	4.0	2.9
Brantford	49.2	11.2	4.8	27.0	3.5	2.7
Calgary	50.9	10.9	5.2	30.6	2.5	1.7
Edmonton	50.8	10.7	5.7	29.5	2.8	2.1
Greater Sudbury	49.2	9.7	5.0	27.9	3.9	2.8
Guelph	49.7	11.1	5.3	27.2	3.4	2.7
Halifax	48.5	9.3	5.3	28.5	3.3	2.2
Hamilton	49.2	10.6	5.1	27.2	3.5	2.8
Kelowna	49.3	8.9	5.2	26.6	4.4	4.0
Kingston	49.4	9.5	5.1	27.6	4.1	3.1
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	49.9	11.0	5.5	28.2	3.0	2.2
London	49.2	10.4	5.5	27.2	3.4	2.7
Moncton	49.1	9.4	4.8	28.3	3.7	2.9
Montréal	49.3	10.2	4.7	28.4	3.5	2.5
Oshawa	49.4	11.6	5.4	27.4	3.0	2.0
Ottawa-Gatineau	49.1	10.2	5.1	28.4	3.1	2.2
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	49.0	10.1	5.2	28.2	3.2	2.3
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	49.5	10.7	5.0	29.0	3.0	1.8
Peterborough	48.6	9.0	5.1	25.9	4.7	3.9
Québec	49.0	9.0	4.5	28.9	4.1	2.6
Regina	49.4	11.0	5.6	27.0	3.1	2.6
Saguenay	49.7	9.2	4.7	28.5	4.4	2.9
Saint John	48.4	10.4	5.3	26.2	3.8	2.6
Saskatoon	49.8	11.0	6.1	27.5	2.7	2.5
Sherbrooke	48.9	9.9	5.0	27.3	4.0	2.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	48.9	9.8	5.1	26.2	4.3	3.5
St. John's	49.0	9.1	5.2	28.5	3.8	2.3
Thunder Bay	49.6	9.4	5.3	27.9	3.9	3.1
Toronto	49.1	10.7	5.0	28.1	3.0	2.3
Trois-Rivières	48.7	8.7	4.7	27.5	4.6	3.2
Vancouver	49.4	9.6	5.3	28.8	3.2	2.5
Victoria	48.4	8.1	5.0	27.4	4.1	3.8
Windsor	49.6	11.1	5.2	27.0	3.6	2.8
Winnipeg	49.5	10.7	5.3	27.8	3.1	2.6

Table 1.1-4 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2010

	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	9.9	4.7	28.0	3.9	3.9
All metropolitan areas	50.6	9.8	4.9	28.5	3.7	3.8
Abbotsford-Mission	49.9	10.7	5.0	26.0	4.1	4.2
Barrie	50.1	10.1	4.7	26.8	4.3	4.2
Brantford	50.8	10.7	4.9	27.0	3.9	4.3
Calgary	49.1	10.4	4.8	28.6	2.7	2.5
Edmonton	49.2	10.1	5.3	27.7	3.1	3.0
Greater Sudbury	50.8	9.3	4.9	28.0	4.4	4.2
Guelph	50.3	10.4	5.3	26.9	3.7	3.9
Halifax	51.5	9.0	5.4	29.9	3.6	3.6
Hamilton	50.8	10.1	4.9	27.6	4.0	4.3
Kelowna	50.7	8.7	4.8	27.1	5.0	5.0
Kingston	50.6	8.8	5.2	27.6	4.5	4.5
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	50.1	10.7	5.1	27.7	3.3	3.4
London	50.8	9.9	5.3	27.7	3.9	4.1
Moncton	50.9	8.7	4.7	28.8	4.0	4.5
Montréal	50.7	9.7	4.6	28.3	4.1	4.1
Oshawa	50.6	11.1	5.0	28.1	3.3	3.1
Ottawa-Gatineau	50.9	10.0	5.0	28.9	3.6	3.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	51.0	9.8	5.0	28.9	3.6	3.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	50.5	10.4	4.8	29.0	3.4	2.8
Peterborough	51.4	8.5	5.3	26.8	5.1	5.6
Québec	51.0	8.6	4.4	28.8	4.7	4.4
Regina	50.6	10.4	5.6	27.1	3.6	4.0
Saguenay	50.3	8.8	4.2	27.7	4.9	4.8
Saint John	51.6	9.7	4.9	28.4	4.2	4.4
Saskatoon	50.2	10.4	5.7	27.0	3.2	3.9
Sherbrooke	51.1	9.3	5.1	27.7	4.3	4.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	51.1	9.4	4.7	27.0	4.7	5.3
St. John's	51.0	8.6	5.1	29.7	4.1	3.5
Thunder Bay	50.4	9.3	4.9	27.4	4.2	4.6
Toronto	50.9	10.2	4.8	29.1	3.4	3.4
Trois-Rivières	51.3	8.2	4.6	27.7	5.2	5.6
Vancouver	50.6	8.9	5.0	29.6	3.5	3.5
Victoria	51.6	7.7	4.9	28.8	4.5	5.7
Windsor	50.4	10.5	5.0	26.9	3.9	4.1
Winnipeg	50.5	10.0	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, 2010

	2010			
	Median age	Mean age	Percentage of 65 years and over	Dependency ratio in percent
Canada	39.7	39.7	14.1	59
All census metropolitan areas	38.7	39.1	13.3	56
Abbotsford-Mission	38.4	39.0	15.2	69
Barrie	41.2	40.3	15.5	64
Brantford	39.3	39.4	14.4	64
Calgary	35.8	36.6	9.5	50
Edmonton	36.0	37.4	11.1	53
Greater Sudbury	41.3	40.7	15.4	59
Guelph	38.7	38.8	13.7	62
Halifax	39.3	39.5	12.7	51
Hamilton	40.0	39.7	14.6	61
Kelowna	43.2	42.4	18.5	63
Kingston	41.2	41.0	16.2	59
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	36.9	37.7	11.9	57
London	38.8	39.3	14.1	60
Moncton	40.7	40.9	15.2	56
Montréal	39.2	39.5	14.2	58
Oshawa	38.3	37.8	11.4	59
Ottawa-Gatineau	38.7	38.8	12.3	55
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	38.7	39.0	12.8	55
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	38.6	38.2	11.0	54
Peterborough	44.7	43.1	19.4	66
Québec	41.8	41.3	15.8	56
Regina	36.9	38.3	13.3	61
Saguenay	45.0	42.4	17.0	60
Saint John	41.1	40.4	15.1	62
Saskatoon	35.4	37.6	12.3	58
Sherbrooke	40.3	40.5	15.7	61
St. Catharines - Niagara	42.8	41.8	17.8	67
St. John's	40.8	40.4	13.7	52
Thunder Bay	42.9	41.4	15.7	60
Toronto	37.9	38.3	12.2	56
Trois-Rivières	45.0	43.1	18.7	62
Vancouver	39.1	39.4	12.8	52
Victoria	43.5	43.0	18.1	57
Windsor	39.3	39.3	14.4	64
Winnipeg	38.1	39.1	13.7	60

Table 1.2-1

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	346,082	360,916	370,931	377,929	381,382
All census metropolitan areas	239,858	249,940	256,574	261,360	263,657
Abbotsford-Mission	1,949	2,029	2,108	2,131	2,130
Barrie	1,820	1,808	1,836	1,854	1,872
Brantford	1,401	1,418	1,440	1,453	1,468
Calgary	14,238	15,443	16,135	16,706	17,186
Edmonton	12,563	14,067	14,699	15,220	15,659
Greater Sudbury	1,350	1,487	1,508	1,523	1,539
Guelph	1,445	1,496	1,519	1,535	1,549
Halifax	3,837	3,939	4,010	3,994	3,998
Hamilton	7,363	7,455	7,567	7,640	7,718
Kelowna	1,416	1,537	1,597	1,616	1,613
Kingston	1,395	1,500	1,522	1,537	1,552
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	5,387	5,562	5,645	5,700	5,757
London	4,771	5,061	5,137	5,187	5,239
Moncton	1,194	1,312	1,309	1,299	1,297
Montréal	40,393	42,623	43,898	45,379	45,332
Oshawa	3,519	3,718	3,773	3,810	3,848
Ottawa-Gatineau	12,563	12,791	13,035	13,244	13,337
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	9,301	9,318	9,458	9,549	9,645
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	3,262	3,473	3,577	3,695	3,692
Peterborough	994	1,010	1,024	1,035	1,045
Québec	6,887	7,470	7,693	7,954	7,942
Regina	2,257	2,405	2,576	2,640	2,714
Saguenay	1,352	1,411	1,454	1,504	1,502
Saint John	1,253	1,328	1,327	1,317	1,312
Saskatoon	2,842	3,065	3,281	3,362	3,456
Sherbrooke	1,948	1,952	2,012	2,080	2,078
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,616	3,716	3,772	3,809	3,846
St. John's	1,762	1,763	1,770	1,751	1,754
Thunder Bay	1,149	1,098	1,115	1,126	1,137
Toronto	61,882	63,334	64,280	64,906	65,550
Trois-Rivières	1,162	1,276	1,314	1,358	1,358
Vancouver	21,872	22,527	23,419	23,693	23,650
Victoria	2,811	2,755	2,864	2,897	2,892
Windsor	3,636	3,608	3,662	3,698	3,735
Winnipeg	7,831	7,976	8,273	8,402	8,592

Table 1.2-2

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	225,489	233,825	237,819	242,120	247,556
All census metropolitan areas	140,880	144,578	147,124	149,859	153,317
Abbotsford-Mission	1,210	1,170	1,206	1,181	1,174
Barrie	1,252	1,206	1,235	1,275	1,318
Brantford	1,156	1,113	1,139	1,178	1,217
Calgary	5,297	5,421	5,628	5,826	6,024
Edmonton	6,158	6,175	6,411	6,637	6,862
Greater Sudbury	1,373	1,398	1,431	1,479	1,527
Guelph	843	820	839	867	895
Halifax	2,543	2,688	2,713	2,774	2,837
Hamilton	5,175	5,630	5,774	5,969	6,166
Kelowna	1,433	1,475	1,519	1,487	1,490
Kingston	1,281	1,376	1,410	1,456	1,498
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,703	2,849	2,917	3,014	3,113
London	3,428	3,563	3,647	3,769	3,893
Moncton	954	922	958	985	1,012
Montréal	24,452	25,409	25,320	25,535	25,943
Oshawa	1,772	2,078	2,127	2,198	2,271
Ottawa-Gatineau	6,721	7,080	7,213	7,416	7,632
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5,218	5,450	5,590	5,778	5,976
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,503	1,630	1,623	1,638	1,656
Peterborough	1,188	1,193	1,221	1,261	1,304
Québec	5,084	5,296	5,277	5,323	5,410
Regina	1,541	1,618	1,642	1,664	1,686
Saguenay	1,137	1,227	1,222	1,232	1,257
Saint John	1,079	1,060	1,094	1,124	1,150
Saskatoon	1,785	1,762	1,789	1,813	1,836
Sherbrooke	1,329	1,401	1,395	1,407	1,429
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,623	3,890	3,984	4,116	4,252
St. John's	1,510	1,450	1,412	1,444	1,477
Thunder Bay	1,132	1,135	1,162	1,200	1,238
Toronto	27,722	28,305	28,960	29,913	30,905
Trois-Rivières	1,139	1,230	1,224	1,235	1,255
Vancouver	13,505	13,432	13,842	13,550	13,525
Victoria	3,206	3,110	3,204	3,137	3,132
Windsor	2,388	2,358	2,414	2,494	2,574
Winnipeg	5,761	5,738	5,795	5,900	6,015

Table 1.2-3

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	254,374	238,125	249,622	245,289	270,512
All census metropolitan areas	237,687	221,657	230,689	225,708	248,615
Abbotsford-Mission	1,105	1,049	1,381	1,610	1,664
Barrie	327	220	347	311	344
Brantford	302	241	292	157	174
Calgary	10,561	10,563	13,641	13,673	16,282
Edmonton	6,044	5,944	6,763	7,867	9,369
Greater Sudbury	102	91	102	117	130
Guelph	681	539	703	640	707
Halifax	1,755	2,409	2,226	2,030	2,000
Hamilton	3,695	3,483	3,243	3,550	3,924
Kelowna	435	376	554	612	633
Kingston	335	356	313	334	369
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	3,223	3,255	3,264	3,020	3,337
London	2,385	2,338	2,430	2,398	2,651
Moncton	187	225	309	494	497
Montréal	35,331	38,460	38,882	38,947	43,143
Oshawa	1,055	995	639	662	732
Ottawa-Gatineau	6,135	6,391	6,150	6,755	7,470
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5,114	5,163	4,992	5,362	5,927
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,021	1,228	1,158	1,393	1,543
Peterborough	133	104	108	142	156
Québec	2,222	1,931	2,268	2,357	2,611
Regina	493	921	1,028	1,631	2,014
Saguenay	115	114	73	37	40
Saint John	434	493	374	554	557
Saskatoon	917	1,284	2,329	2,425	2,993
Sherbrooke	950	1,305	1,141	1,387	1,536
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,066	898	1,044	1,078	1,192
St. John's	290	362	530	457	527
Thunder Bay	99	154	131	117	130
Toronto	108,371	92,652	91,267	82,967	91,721
Trois-Rivières	284	374	392	257	284
Vancouver	38,728	33,021	37,229	36,613	37,854
Victoria	1,081	955	1,121	1,172	1,211
Windsor	2,057	1,811	1,902	1,786	1,975
Winnipeg	6,789	8,343	8,513	9,551	10,388

Table 1.2-4

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	43,399	49,155	52,503	53,434	54,081
All census metropolitan areas	36,900	42,190	45,095	45,391	45,944
Abbotsford-Mission	143	206	82	155	157
Barrie	134	152	200	202	204
Brantford	91	138	117	101	103
Calgary	2,566	3,519	4,620	4,735	4,792
Edmonton	1,464	1,893	2,230	2,255	2,282
Greater Sudbury	105	126	83	78	80
Guelph	196	267	293	225	228
Halifax	420	613	522	523	529
Hamilton	997	1,017	1,047	1,178	1,192
Kelowna	149	164	145	202	204
Kingston	340	302	337	323	327
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	824	940	904	889	900
London	769	847	826	986	999
Moncton	54	79	58	99	100
Montréal	4,950	5,950	5,891	5,995	6,066
Oshawa	306	398	312	304	308
Ottawa-Gatineau	2,688	2,652	2,600	2,802	2,837
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	2,461	2,471	2,378	2,563	2,595
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	227	181	222	239	242
Peterborough	108	70	128	141	143
Québec	461	519	492	596	604
Regina	131	127	85	107	108
Saguenay	91	52	87	30	30
Saint John	106	71	81	89	90
Saskatoon	203	174	225	164	165
Sherbrooke	145	152	107	105	107
St. Catharines-Niagara	560	559	638	528	535
St. John's	156	107	294	275	280
Thunder Bay	99	172	101	115	117
Toronto	10,607	12,150	13,115	13,274	13,434
Trois-Rivières	45	61	50	31	31
Vancouver	5,014	5,431	5,689	5,530	5,597
Victoria	469	469	536	560	567
Windsor	1,130	1,504	1,676	1,510	1,529
Winnipeg	1,379	1,309	1,524	1,284	1,299

Table 1.2-5

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	22,934	30,300	25,371	25,371	25,371
All census metropolitan areas	19,252	28,513	21,167	21,221	21,221
Abbotsford-Mission	101	203	111	82	82
Barrie	43	112	93	96	96
Brantford	51	94	72	64	64
Calgary	1,554	2,743	1,368	1,279	1,279
Edmonton	788	1,571	730	717	717
Greater Sudbury	24	40	37	53	53
Guelph	106	137	89	102	102
Halifax	264	323	266	286	286
Hamilton	510	519	512	442	442
Kelowna	157	146	131	137	137
Kingston	136	179	170	186	186
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	362	456	534	501	501
London	326	483	433	373	373
Moncton	38	117	58	75	75
Montréal	2,273	5,011	2,738	2,661	2,661
Oshawa	148	170	108	114	114
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,308	1,757	1,513	1,486	1,486
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,202	1,468	1,384	1,368	1,368
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	106	289	129	118	118
Peterborough	62	70	56	61	61
Québec	219	432	240	274	274
Regina	50	136	99	115	115
Saguenay	31	48	27	20	20
Saint John	59	179	62	51	51
Saskatoon	81	273	144	132	132
Sherbrooke	82	107	80	64	64
St. Catharines-Niagara	238	260	227	236	236
St. John's	81	65	87	93	93
Thunder Bay	30	33	73	61	61
Toronto	6,215	7,749	7,026	7,160	7,160
Trois-Rivières	36	68	28	40	40
Vancouver	2,847	3,126	2,837	2,842	2,842
Victoria	326	752	298	326	326
Windsor	326	412	370	438	438
Winnipeg	380	742	550	654	654

Table 1.2-6

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	20,173	20,169	20,166	20,164	20,168
All census metropolitan areas	16,817	17,125	17,226	17,051	17,056
Abbotsford-Mission	96	101	40	74	74
Barrie	36	61	76	75	75
Brantford	29	55	44	37	37
Calgary	1,119	1,203	1,225	1,235	1,234
Edmonton	654	647	591	588	588
Greater Sudbury	55	50	31	29	29
Guelph	118	107	112	84	84
Halifax	320	300	357	351	351
Hamilton	453	406	399	441	441
Kelowna	94	80	71	98	98
Kingston	143	120	128	121	121
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	339	376	344	332	333
London	416	339	314	369	369
Moncton	59	70	43	72	72
Montréal	2,131	2,193	2,167	2,170	2,171
Oshawa	144	159	119	114	114
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,162	1,055	986	1,044	1,045
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,076	989	904	958	958
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	86	66	82	86	87
Peterborough	51	28	49	53	53
Québec	201	192	181	215	215
Regina	53	72	46	57	57
Saguenay	28	19	32	10	10
Saint John	44	64	60	65	65
Saskatoon	128	99	123	87	87
Sherbrooke	54	56	39	38	38
St. Catharines-Niagara	252	223	243	198	198
St. John's	157	195	213	194	194
Thunder Bay	62	69	38	43	43
Toronto	4,518	4,864	5,002	4,979	4,980
Trois-Rivières	26	22	18	11	11
Vancouver	2,604	2,668	2,790	2,665	2,667
Victoria	279	231	263	270	270
Windsor	519	601	638	565	565
Winnipeg	473	400	444	367	367

Table 1.2-7

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	14,930	27,467	50,807	71,337	33,108
All census metropolitan areas	12,261	22,382	43,177	61,264	29,562
Abbotsford-Mission	87	226	305	489	311
Barrie	-2	15	71	110	81
Brantford	-2	6	33	51	37
Calgary	2,381	6,182	8,129	8,404	-34
Edmonton	1,846	4,609	6,062	6,267	-25
Greater Sudbury	-2	7	35	53	39
Guelph	-3	14	75	116	85
Halifax	475	-103	270	825	1,000
Hamilton	-31	91	471	732	537
Kelowna	74	133	180	289	183
Kingston	-3	17	92	141	103
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	-9	67	355	551	403
London	-14	72	383	596	437
Moncton	18	56	54	126	8
Montréal	2,529	1,192	6,380	11,284	6,072
Oshawa	-2	16	86	133	97
Ottawa-Gatineau	13	150	799	1,273	893
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	-30	130	687	1,075	787
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	43	20	112	198	106
Peterborough	-1	9	46	72	52
Québec	151	65	340	605	325
Regina	71	72	320	636	244
Saguenay	12	3	19	33	19
Saint John	24	130	127	292	17
Saskatoon	114	135	594	1,185	454
Sherbrooke	59	30	162	287	154
St. Catharines-Niagara	-4	52	278	433	316
St. John's	-29	97	185	140	310
Thunder Bay	-1	5	25	41	29
Toronto	-225	1,260	6,672	10,391	7,589
Trois-Rivières	17	7	40	70	37
Vancouver	3,766	6,321	8,539	13,645	8,677
Victoria	314	575	777	1,243	792
Windsor	-15	57	307	477	350
Winnipeg	653	814	966	274	-30

Table 1.2-8

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
All census metropolitan areas	606	-2,713	-3,639	-283	2,001
Abbotsford-Mission	49	-13	-2	93	30
Barrie	-154	-406	-271	-286	-175
Brantford	-203	-210	-182	-234	-204
Calgary	13,755	10,003	6,644	4,955	-196
Edmonton	12,899	9,715	3,921	4,476	100
Greater Sudbury	-45	-67	-19	-253	-196
Guelph	-275	-408	-351	-398	-353
Halifax	-619	-870	-104	-94	447
Hamilton	-1,183	-1,098	-940	-963	-695
Kelowna	1,547	2,204	2,199	1,213	1,275
Kingston	-158	116	337	227	565
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	-660	-975	-655	-792	-541
London	-708	-815	-764	-1,031	-834
Moncton	-113	-120	47	338	592
Montréal	-7,682	-9,350	-9,297	-6,597	-4,804
Oshawa	-454	-582	-639	-702	-624
Ottawa-Gatineau	280	1,456	2,779	2,799	6,247
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	-75	1,429	2,505	2,459	4,873
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	355	27	274	340	1,374
Peterborough	-218	-346	-261	-295	-270
Québec	-807	-964	-682	-321	10
Regina	-1,444	-21	262	513	668
Saguenay	-111	-174	-111	-47	21
Saint John	-775	-448	-94	-97	24
Saskatoon	-1,517	463	928	890	1,170
Sherbrooke	-222	-480	-355	-261	-209
St. Catharines-Niagara	-502	-878	-772	-580	-430
St. John's	-997	-715	24	497	293
Thunder Bay	-1,036	-923	-543	-277	-147
Toronto	-6,599	-7,356	-6,511	-6,305	-3,558
Trois-Rivières	-71	-138	-106	-63	-30
Vancouver	3,134	3,954	3,824	4,613	4,499
Victoria	1,350	2,030	2,562	2,621	2,862
Windsor	-1,009	-1,552	-1,553	-1,487	-1,493
Winnipeg	-4,846	-3,745	-2,954	-2,435	-2,043

Table 1.2-9

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
All census metropolitan areas	-8,573	-2,146	-781	10,913	10,913
Abbotsford-Mission	679	-172	163	-15	-15
Barrie	1,786	1,671	1,155	1,044	1,044
Brantford	640	875	475	694	694
Calgary	-178	-3,850	-1,985	-205	-205
Edmonton	2,492	1,888	1,783	3,764	3,764
Greater Sudbury	835	447	373	-136	-136
Guelph	498	631	906	688	688
Halifax	441	1,339	1,515	1,485	1,485
Hamilton	1,762	1,060	1,231	1,536	1,536
Kelowna	1,810	1,186	1,094	1,043	1,043
Kingston	-287	177	555	745	745
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	1,344	952	919	398	398
London	1,064	1,891	1,227	653	653
Moncton	908	1,008	869	1,129	1,129
Montréal	-8,522	-6,466	-6,571	-4,705	-4,705
Oshawa	4,355	3,127	3,566	3,661	3,661
Ottawa-Gatineau	2,052	2,725	3,504	3,830	3,833
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,511	1,542	2,194	2,512	2,512
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	541	1,183	1,310	1,318	1,321
Peterborough	443	518	714	523	523
Québec	3,006	3,665	3,533	2,578	2,578
Regina	756	1,047	510	850	850
Saguenay	-900	-715	-269	-399	-402
Saint John	-65	94	142	108	108
Saskatoon	1,242	1,189	988	1,123	1,123
Sherbrooke	360	571	339	466	466
St. Catharines-Niagara	323	-13	159	355	355
St. John's	836	1,587	1,782	1,513	1,513
Thunder Bay	-406	442	445	326	326
Toronto	-19,692	-13,489	-15,446	-12,203	-12,203
Trois-Rivières	475	579	795	536	536
Vancouver	-5,620	-5,954	-5,614	-1,946	-1,946
Victoria	203	493	946	1,643	1,643
Windsor	-1,025	-1,206	-1,593	-1,473	-1,473
Winnipeg	-188	557	1,009	1,304	1,304

Table 1.2-10

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	330,865	353,659	386,243	404,208	388,568
All metropolitan areas	283,288	313,740	337,479	367,882	343,360
Abbotsford-Mission	2,488	1,845	2,739	2,980	2,430
Barrie	2,697	2,001	1,719	1,577	1,665
Brantford	1,071	1,118	831	869	876
Calgary	36,151	30,941	32,492	33,016	22,262
Edmonton	31,340	29,079	24,750	28,831	19,852
Greater Sudbury	1,214	431	490	-229	-207
Guelph	1,212	1,215	1,696	1,507	1,571
Halifax	2,908	3,436	4,589	4,878	5,499
Hamilton	6,360	4,457	4,864	5,349	5,663
Kelowna	3,513	3,863	4,020	3,123	723
Kingston	144	547	1,113	1,270	1,574
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	7,200	5,152	5,896	5,143	5,509
London	5,124	4,281	4,060	3,052	3,258
Moncton	1,185	1,527	1,586	2,305	2,414
Montréal	29,211	37,918	42,467	53,269	40,619
Oshawa	6,445	4,809	4,976	5,062	5,135
Ottawa-Gatineau	11,110	14,483	16,985	18,124	20,593
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	8,095	10,140	12,356	13,025	15,583
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	3,015	4,343	4,629	5,099	5,010
Peterborough	609	74	289	83	67
Québec	5,825	6,592	7,433	7,313	8,717
Regina	472	2,743	3,019	4,557	4,754
Saguenay	-540	-611	-149	-124	578
Saint John	-472	581	701	947	764
Saskatoon	1,820	4,374	6,122	7,053	7,240
Sherbrooke	1,520	1,876	1,833	2,473	2,407
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,605	-637	-158	489	530
St. John's	143	1,407	2,455	2,538	2,539
Thunder Bay	-1,152	-567	-54	36	138
Toronto	86,517	98,831	100,217	98,751	106,940
Trois-Rivières	747	853	1,168	921	1,081
Vancouver	29,814	41,464	47,902	57,715	54,086
Victoria	2,962	3,750	4,566	5,935	4,035
Windsor	694	-1,333	-1,632	-1,130	-1,136
Winnipeg	3,351	7,240	8,494	10,199	11,184

Table 1.2-11

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	120,593	127,091	133,112	135,809	133,826
All census metropolitan areas	98,978	105,362	109,450	111,501	110,340
Abbotsford-Mission	739	859	902	950	956
Barrie	568	602	601	579	554
Brantford	245	305	301	275	251
Calgary	8,941	10,022	10,507	10,880	11,162
Edmonton	6,405	7,892	8,288	8,583	8,797
Greater Sudbury	-23	89	77	44	12
Guelph	602	676	680	668	654
Halifax	1,294	1,251	1,297	1,220	1,161
Hamilton	2,188	1,825	1,793	1,671	1,552
Kelowna	-17	62	78	129	123
Kingston	114	124	112	81	54
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,684	2,713	2,728	2,686	2,644
London	1,343	1,498	1,490	1,418	1,346
Moncton	240	390	351	314	285
Montréal	15,941	17,214	18,578	19,844	19,389
Oshawa	1,747	1,640	1,646	1,612	1,577
Ottawa-Gatineau	5,842	5,711	5,822	5,828	5,705
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4,083	3,868	3,868	3,771	3,669
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,759	1,843	1,954	2,057	2,036
Peterborough	-194	-183	-197	-226	-259
Québec	1,803	2,174	2,416	2,631	2,532
Regina	716	787	934	976	1,028
Saguenay	215	184	232	272	245
Saint John	174	268	233	193	162
Saskatoon	1,057	1,303	1,492	1,549	1,620
Sherbrooke	619	551	617	673	649
St. Catharines-Niagara	-7	-174	-212	-307	-406
St. John's	252	313	358	307	277
Thunder Bay	17	-37	-47	-74	-101
Toronto	34,160	35,029	35,320	34,993	34,645
Trois-Rivières	23	46	90	123	103
Vancouver	8,367	9,095	9,577	10,143	10,125
Victoria	-395	-355	-340	-240	-240
Windsor	1,248	1,250	1,248	1,204	1,161
Winnipeg	2,070	2,238	2,478	2,502	2,577

Table 1.2-12

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	228,666	226,568	253,131	268,399	254,742
All census metropolitan areas	215,483	213,237	232,712	245,751	236,398
Abbotsford-Mission	1,054	1,171	1,675	1,952	1,826
Barrie	198	134	235	240	242
Brantford	231	148	236	134	135
Calgary	10,811	14,766	17,293	17,386	11,501
Edmonton	6,560	9,584	10,734	12,008	7,191
Greater Sudbury	-36	-38	60	116	113
Guelph	470	316	462	549	582
Halifax	1,754	1,716	1,883	2,267	2,406
Hamilton	2,724	2,670	2,780	3,105	3,270
Kelowna	423	411	649	738	651
Kingston	-15	130	110	217	210
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,413	2,462	2,905	2,851	3,008
London	1,512	1,707	2,106	2,012	2,093
Moncton	130	249	320	524	408
Montréal	33,052	36,520	39,942	44,727	43,639
Oshawa	751	624	402	491	521
Ottawa-Gatineau	3,606	4,591	4,876	5,668	5,967
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	2,749	3,301	3,781	4,284	4,529
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	857	1,290	1,095	1,384	1,438
Peterborough	35	85	33	81	73
Québec	1,930	1,717	2,175	2,425	2,391
Regina	430	930	1,316	2,218	2,208
Saguenay	39	94	0	50	39
Saint John	367	667	422	743	470
Saskatoon	781	1,419	2,719	3,491	3,327
Sherbrooke	892	1,234	1,237	1,595	1,609
St. Catharines-Niagara	488	428	668	1,021	1,011
St. John's	29	222	295	221	456
Thunder Bay	-33	-49	90	61	60
Toronto	99,236	84,647	86,848	82,265	88,056
Trois-Rivières	266	366	392	325	319
Vancouver	37,723	34,369	40,126	44,905	41,109
Victoria	973	1,582	1,397	1,911	1,492
Windsor	719	175	265	626	669
Winnipeg	5,970	8,190	8,061	8,828	9,346

Table 1.2-13

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Canada	228,666	226,568	253,131	268,399	254,742
All census metropolitan areas	207,516	208,378	228,292	256,381	249,312
Abbotsford-Mission	1,782	986	1,836	2,030	1,841
Barrie	1,830	1,399	1,119	998	1,111
Brantford	668	813	529	594	625
Calgary	24,388	20,919	21,952	22,136	11,100
Edmonton	21,951	21,187	16,438	20,248	11,055
Greater Sudbury	754	342	414	-273	-219
Guelph	693	539	1,017	839	917
Halifax	1,576	2,185	3,294	3,658	4,338
Hamilton	3,303	2,632	3,071	3,678	4,111
Kelowna	3,780	3,801	3,942	2,994	2,969
Kingston	-460	423	1,002	1,189	1,520
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	3,097	2,439	3,169	2,457	2,865
London	1,868	2,783	2,569	1,634	1,912
Moncton	925	1,137	1,236	1,991	2,129
Montréal	16,848	20,704	24,074	33,425	34,130
Oshawa	4,652	3,169	3,329	3,450	3,558
Ottawa-Gatineau	5,938	8,772	11,159	12,297	16,047
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4,185	6,272	8,480	9,255	11,914
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,753	2,500	2,679	3,042	4,133
Peterborough	260	257	486	309	326
Québec	4,129	4,418	5,026	4,682	4,979
Regina	-258	1,956	2,088	3,581	3,726
Saguenay	-972	-795	-380	-396	-342
Saint John	-473	313	470	754	602
Saskatoon	506	3,071	4,635	5,504	5,620
Sherbrooke	1,030	1,325	1,221	1,800	1,866
St. Catharines-Niagara	309	-463	55	796	936
St. John's	-132	1,094	2,101	2,231	2,262
Thunder Bay	-1,475	-530	-8	110	239
Toronto	72,945	63,802	64,891	63,757	72,295
Trois-Rivières	670	807	1,081	798	825
Vancouver	35,237	32,369	38,336	47,572	43,662
Victoria	2,526	4,105	4,905	6,175	5,997
Windsor	-1,315	-2,583	-2,881	-2,334	-2,297
Winnipeg	936	5,002	6,116	7,697	8,607

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 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Canada	34,108,752	133,826	254,742	0	0	254,742	388,568
All census metropolitan areas	23,573,773	110,340	236,398	2,001	10,913	249,312	343,360
Abbotsford-Mission	174,300	956	1,826	30	-15	1,841	2,430
Barrie	190,872	554	242	-175	1,044	1,111	1,665
Brantford	139,124	251	135	-204	694	625	876
Calgary	1,242,624	11,162	11,501	-196	-205	11,100	22,262
Edmonton	1,176,307	8,797	7,191	100	3,764	11,055	19,852
Greater Sudbury	164,680	12	113	-196	-136	-219	-207
Guelph	138,158	654	582	-353	688	917	1,571
Halifax	403,188	1,161	2,406	447	1,485	4,338	5,499
Hamilton	740,238	1,552	3,270	-695	1,536	4,111	5,663
Kelowna	178,854	123	651	1,275	1,043	2,969	723
Kingston	162,543	54	210	565	745	1,520	1,574
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	492,390	2,644	3,008	-541	398	2,865	5,509
London	492,249	1,346	2,093	-834	653	1,912	3,258
Moncton	137,346	285	408	592	1,129	2,129	2,414
Montréal	3,859,318	19,389	43,639	-4,804	-4,705	34,130	40,619
Oshawa	364,193	1,577	521	-624	3,661	3,558	5,135
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,239,140	5,705	5,967	6,247	3,833	16,047	20,593
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	933,006	3,669	4,529	4,873	2,512	11,914	15,583
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	306,134	2,036	1,438	1,374	1,321	4,133	5,010
Peterborough	121,054	-259	73	-270	523	326	67
Québec	754,358	2,532	2,391	10	2,578	4,979	8,717
Regina	215,138	1,028	2,208	668	850	3,726	4,754
Saguenay	152,150	245	39	21	-402	-342	578
Saint John	127,973	162	470	24	108	602	764
Saskatoon	265,259	1,620	3,327	1,170	1,123	5,620	7,240
Sherbrooke	197,299	649	1,609	-209	466	1,866	2,407
St. Catharines-Niagara	404,357	-406	1,011	-430	355	936	530
St. John's	192,326	277	456	293	1,513	2,262	2,539
Thunder Bay	126,683	-101	60	-147	326	239	138
Toronto	5,741,419	34,645	88,056	-3,558	-12,203	72,295	106,940
Trois-Rivières	146,516	103	319	-30	536	825	1,081
Vancouver	2,391,252	10,125	41,109	4,499	-1,946	43,662	54,086
Victoria	358,054	-240	1,492	2,862	1,643	5,997	4,035
Windsor	330,856	1,161	669	-1,493	-1,473	-2,297	-1,136
Winnipeg	753,555	2,577	9,346	-2,043	1,304	8,607	11,184

Table 1.3-2

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

	2009/2010					Total growth
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
	rate per thousand					
Canada	3.95	7.51	0.00	0.00	7.51	11.46
All census metropolitan areas	4.71	10.10	0.09	0.47	10.65	14.67
Abbotsford-Mission	5.52	10.55	0.17	-0.09	10.64	14.04
Barrie	2.92	1.27	-0.92	5.49	5.85	8.76
Brantford	1.81	0.97	-1.47	5.00	4.51	6.32
Calgary	9.06	9.34	-0.16	-0.17	9.01	18.08
Edmonton	7.54	6.17	0.09	3.23	9.48	17.02
Greater Sudbury	0.07	0.69	-1.19	-0.83	-1.33	-1.26
Guelph	4.76	4.24	-2.57	5.01	6.68	11.44
Halifax	2.90	6.01	1.12	3.71	10.83	13.73
Hamilton	2.10	4.43	-0.94	2.08	5.57	7.68
Kelowna	0.69	3.65	7.14	5.84	16.63	4.05
Kingston	0.33	1.30	3.49	4.61	9.40	9.73
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	5.40	6.14	-1.10	0.81	5.85	11.25
London	2.74	4.27	-1.70	1.33	3.90	6.64
Moncton	2.09	3.00	4.35	8.29	15.64	17.73
Montréal	5.05	11.37	-1.25	-1.23	8.89	10.58
Oshawa	4.36	1.44	-1.73	10.12	9.84	14.20
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.64	4.86	5.08	3.12	13.06	16.76
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	3.97	4.90	5.27	2.72	12.88	16.84
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	6.71	4.74	4.53	4.35	13.61	16.50
Peterborough	-2.14	0.60	-2.23	4.32	2.69	0.55
Québec	3.38	3.19	0.01	3.44	6.64	11.62
Regina	4.83	10.38	3.14	4.00	17.51	22.34
Saguenay	1.61	0.26	0.14	-2.65	-2.25	3.81
Saint John	1.27	3.68	0.19	0.85	4.72	5.99
Saskatoon	6.19	12.72	4.47	4.29	21.48	27.67
Sherbrooke	3.31	8.21	-1.07	2.38	9.52	12.27
St. Catharines-Niagara	-1.00	2.50	-1.06	0.88	2.32	1.31
St. John's	1.45	2.39	1.53	7.92	11.84	13.29
Thunder Bay	-0.80	0.47	-1.16	2.57	1.89	1.09
Toronto	6.09	15.48	-0.63	-2.15	12.71	18.80
Trois-Rivières	0.71	2.19	-0.21	3.67	5.65	7.41
Vancouver	4.28	17.39	1.90	-0.82	18.47	22.88
Victoria	-0.67	4.19	8.04	4.61	16.84	11.33
Windsor	3.50	2.02	-4.50	-4.44	-6.93	-3.43
Winnipeg	3.45	12.50	-2.73	1.74	11.51	14.95

2 *Economic regions*

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

Between July 1, 2009 and July 1, 2010, 24 of 76 economic regions experienced demographic growth higher than that of Canada as a whole (11.5 per thousand). Among the 10 fastest growing ERs, more were located in the western part of the country. Once again this year, this situation confirms the vitality of Western Canada's economic regions. However, some ERs in eastern and northern Canada gained ground, breaking through to the top 10 ERs with the most sustained population growth.

Text table 2.1

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten economic regions with the highest growth, Canada, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

	Population 2009 (July 1)	Population 2010 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
South Central, Manitoba	60,345	62,279	1,934	31.5
Nunavut, Nunavut	32,194	33,220	1,026	31.4
Yukon, Yukon	33,652	34,525	873	25.6
Saskatoon - Biggar, Saskatchewan	314,805	322,339	7,534	23.7
Lower Mainland - Southwest, British Columbia	2,686,922	2,746,865	59,943	22.1
Regina - Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan	289,933	295,914	5,981	20.4
Southeast, Manitoba	102,159	104,134	1,975	19.2
Laval, Quebec	391,141	398,667	7,526	19.1
Calgary, Alberta	1,313,771	1,338,241	24,470	18.5
Northeast, British Columbia	68,226	69,491	1,265	18.4

Although in 2008/2009, four Alberta ERs were on the list of the 10 fastest growing regions, this situation changed in 2009/2010 with Calgary being the only Alberta ER remaining (with growth of 18.5 per thousand). Economic regions in the Yukon, Quebec and British Columbia now hold the positions lost by the Alberta ERs.

With demographic growth of 31.5 per thousand, the South Central ER in Manitoba stands out, capturing the top place among fastest growing ERs. It was followed by two northern ERs, Nunavut (31.4 per thousand) and Yukon (25.6 per thousand). As was the case last year, the populations of the Saskatchewan ERs of Saskatoon-Biggar (23.6 per thousand) and Regina-Moose Mountain (20.4 per thousand) are expanding rapidly.

The Lower Mainland-Southwest ER, which encompasses Vancouver, experienced growth of 22.1 per thousand between July 1, 2009 and July 1, 2010.

The ERs of Laval (19.1 per thousand), Southeast in Manitoba (19.1 per thousand) and Northeast in British Columbia (18.4 per thousand) round out the list of fastest growing ERs.

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

During 2009/2010, 14 of 76 economic regions saw declines in their population. Mostly located in the eastern part of the country, almost all of these ERs had a negative balance in their subprovincial and interprovincial migration. They also often experienced more deaths than births.

Text table 2.2

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten economic regions with the highest decrease, Canada, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

	Population 2009 (July 1)	Population 2010 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Southern, Nova Scotia	117,938	116,740	-1,198	-10.2
Campbellton - Miramichi, New Brunswick	159,282	157,800	-1,482	-9.4
Edmundston - Woodstock, New Brunswick	80,597	79,882	-715	-8.9
Parklands, Manitoba	42,389	42,031	-358	-8.5
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	140,738	139,624	-1,114	-8.0
South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador	38,276	38,052	-224	-5.9
Northeast, Ontario	567,142	564,649	-2,493	-4.4
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador	105,029	104,580	-449	-4.3
Windsor - Sarnia, Ontario	646,195	643,467	-2,728	-4.2
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	108,551	108,339	-212	-2.0

Seven of the 10 ERs with the highest rates of decline were in the Atlantic Provinces. Two of Nova Scotia's ERs reported population declines between July 1, 2009 and July 1, 2010: South (-10.2 per thousand) and Cape Breton (-7.9 per thousand). They ranked first and fifth, respectively, among ERs with the highest rates of decline. A similar observation can be made in New Brunswick where two ERs saw their populations shrink during the same period. The ERs of Campbellton-Miramichi (-9.3 per thousand) and Edmundston-Woodstock (-8.9 per thousand) ranked second and third on the list. Lastly, Newfoundland and Labrador had three ERs on the list of 10 ERs with the strongest decline in population: South Coast-Burin Peninsula (-5.9 per thousand), West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador (-4.3 per thousand), and Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay (-2.0 per thousand).

The three other ERs making the list were Parklands in Manitoba (-8.5 per thousand), and Ontario's Northeast (-4.4 per thousand) and Windsor-Sarnia (-4.2 per thousand).

Main sources of growth

In 28 of the 76 ERs (36.8%) in Canada, natural increase was the primary source of growth. International migration was the main reason for population increases in 26 of the 76 ERs (34.2%) and interprovincial and subprovincial migration were the driving forces behind demographic growth in 10 ERs each (13.2%). Lastly, two ERs (2.6%) recorded declines in each of the four components. Although growth in a majority of ERs can be attributed primarily to natural increase, those ERs account for only 23.2% of the Canadian population. Most of Canada's population (51.5%) resides in the ERs where growth was led mainly by international migration.

International migration: main source of growth in several ERs encompassing major Canadian cities

Many of the ERs where international migration plays a key role in growth include a census metropolitan area (CMA). Thus, the cities of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver are all within an ER in which net international migration is the main growth factor. This source also accounts for the largest portion of demographic growth in the ERs of Halifax, Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula, Winnipeg, Regina-Moose Mountain and Saskatoon-Biggar, to name a few. All these ERs encompass a CMA.

As for the other ERs in which growth is mainly due to international migration, if they do not include a CMA within their area, they often encompass a census agglomeration (CA). This is the case for the ERs of Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown), Annapolis Valley (Kentville), Fredericton-Oromocto (Fredericton), Stratford-Bruce Peninsula (Stratford), Southwest in Manitoba (Brandon) and Yukon (Whitehorse), all of which contain a city of at least 25,000 inhabitants.

In a small number of ERs, circumstantial explanations offer insight into why international migration is the main source of growth. Some ERs located outside of urban centres experienced a decline in all components except international migration. It is relatively unusual for net international migration to become negative given the rarity of

emigration. Thus, immigration is the primary source of growth in the ERs of Cape Breton, South in Nova Scotia, Campbellton–Miramichi and Edmundston–Woodstock. For these ERs, this situation is not due to a huge influx of immigrants—quite the contrary, to the weakness of the other components.

In general, the ERs where immigration is the driving force behind growth share the characteristic of being among the most cosmopolitan in Canada. The presence of many immigrants in these ERs perpetuates the migration to these essentially urban regions.

Interprovincial migration: primary growth factor in several ERs bordering neighbouring provinces

For some of the ERs where population increase is attributed primarily to interprovincial migration, their geographic location makes it easier to attract interprovincial migrants. For other ERs that owe a significant portion of their growth to interprovincial migration, specific economic situations drive these population changes.

There is no doubt that the proximity to a neighbouring province explains why net interprovincial migration of certain ERs is their main source of growth. This is the case for the ER of Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine, which borders New Brunswick. In fact, 43% of the interprovincial migrants who move to this ER are from that Maritime province. The same situation exists for two ERs in British Columbia, which border Alberta, namely Thompson–Okanagan and Kootenay. For these two ERs, close to two thirds of interprovincial migrants come from Alberta. Similarly, 52% of interprovincial migrants who settle in the Saskatchewan ER of Swift Current–Moose Jaw come from neighbouring Alberta. Several factors may explain why these migrations occur in one direction rather than another. Positive fiscal and economic climates or employment or education opportunities are some factors that might explain the direction of some interprovincial population migration.

In the case of the ERs of South Coast–Burin Peninsula, Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay and Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake, strong interprovincial migration is due primarily to the influx of oil industry workers. Economic growth stemming from recent natural resources operations in northern Alberta resulted in significant population movements. Because of the difficulty young people from the Atlantic Provinces have finding employment, many have moved to the Alberta ER of Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake. Newfoundland and Labrador, in particular, has for several years supplied a large portion of the migrants to that ER. Slightly more than 40% of interprovincial migrants to the Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake ER come from one of the four Atlantic Provinces, with half of those migrants from Newfoundland and Labrador. In this context, it may seem surprising that the main source of population growth in two ERs in Newfoundland and Labrador is also interprovincial migration. This paradoxical situation can be explained by the fact that despite a moderate exodus of workers to Alberta, these ERs are able to attract enough migrants from elsewhere in the country to offset the loss. More specifically, these two Newfoundland and Labrador ERs owe a significant portion of their interprovincial migration gains to their exchanges with Ontario. Furthermore, while still tangible, the migration of workers from the Atlantic Provinces to Alberta has slowed in recent years.

Subprovincial migration: largest source of growth in ERs experiencing urban sprawl and in certain medium-size metropolitan areas

Subprovincial migration represents the key growth factor for two types of ERs. First, one of the characteristics of several of these ERs is the presence of a medium-size urban centre within their territory. They each encompass a census metropolitan area of less than one million inhabitants. In general, these CMAs constitute intermediate urban centres, meaning that they are not the most populous centres in their respective provinces. The Moncton–Richibucto and Capitale-Nationale ERs are good examples: they host the second-largest city in their provinces, respectively Moncton and Québec, and owe the largest portion of their growth to subprovincial migration. Similarly, the Ontario ERs of Kingston–Pembroke, Muskoka–Kawartha and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie each contain at least one large CMA, but that CMA is smaller than the city of Toronto. All of these ERs are attractive to the population, especially young people, who move there in large numbers from remote regions of their respective provinces. The medium size of these ERs means that they suffer less from a loss of migrants through urban sprawl, unlike the three large ERs of Toronto, Lower Mainland–Southwest and Montréal. Furthermore, when there is an exodus in these three ERs to the suburbs, people often relocate to a neighbouring ER, given the relatively smaller area and high population density of the large ERs. In contrast, in such ERs as Moncton–Richibucto, Capitale-Nationale and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie,

their larger territory and more modest population density mean that the exodus to the suburbs most frequently occurs within the same ER.

Second, this category includes a few ERs located on the immediate periphery of major cities. In fact, the demographic growth of the Laval, Lanaudière and Laurentides ERs has been due mostly to subprovincial migration. All three ERs are located on the outskirts of the Montréal ER. The substantial contribution of subprovincial migration to the ERs neighbouring the Montréal ER is therefore explained in large part by urban sprawl, particularly since the Montréal ER is one of the most densely populated in the country. Like these ERs, the dominance of subprovincial migration in Manitoba's Interlake ER can be attributed to urban sprawl from the Winnipeg CMA.

Natural increase: driver of demographic growth in ERs where the age structure promotes births and limits deaths

The key feature of ERs where the majority of growth results from gains through natural increase is generally their age structure. The vast majority of these ERs have at least one of the characteristics described below.

First, many ERs have a median age below the national average (39.7 years). Second, the proportion of the population consisting of youth under 18 years of age is often higher than that of Canada as a whole (20.3%). These two characteristics attest to the youth of these ERs and illustrate one of the consequences of a high fertility rate, which largely explains the high contribution of natural increase to the increase in these ERs. Moreover, the proportion of adults of childbearing age in these ERs is often higher than the Canadian average. An example of ERs that meet all of these criteria are Calgary, Red Deer and Athabasca—Grande Prairie—Peace River.

In addition to meeting the conditions described above, some ERs also have a large Aboriginal population, which has one of the highest fertility rates in Canada. The Northwest Territories, Nord-du-Québec, Nunavut and Northern Saskatchewan ERs are a few examples.

Natural increase plays a crucial role in the population increase of certain ERs that do not necessarily have a young median age and where the share of the population aged 0 to 17 years is not significantly higher than the national average. The defining feature of these ERs is the small proportion of persons aged 75 years and older in the total population. These ERs experience fewer losses due to deaths compared to Canada as a whole, which enables them to maintain a positive balance in terms of natural increase. The ERs of Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Outaouais, Montérégie, and Côte-Nord in Quebec, and West Coast—Northern Peninsula—Labrador and Cariboo are in this sub-group.

In general, we find that among ERs where natural increase represents the driving factor behind growth, ERs in Western Canada have both the fertility and mortality characteristics that predispose them to this situation. In contrast, ERs in Central and Eastern Canada make this list mainly because of the smaller proportion of persons 75 years and older, which reduces losses attributable to deaths.

The youngest economic regions

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 10 ERs with the lowest median age are almost all located in zones with a high Aboriginal population, often found in the northern part of the country. With a median age of 23.7 years as of July 1, 2010, the Northern Saskatchewan ER is the youngest region in Canada. The Nunavut (24.6 years) and Northern Manitoba (26.3 years) ERs complete the top three Canadian ERs with the lowest median age.

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, 2010

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percent	
Northern, Saskatchewan	23.7	38.1	5.5
Nunavut, Nunavut	24.6	37.5	3.0
North, Manitoba	26.3	37.0	5.9
Nord-du-Québec, Quebec	28.9	32.9	6.1
Northwest Territories, Northwest Territories	31.5	26.6	5.4
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, Alberta	32.7	24.1	6.7
South Central, Manitoba	33.1	29.1	13.0
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, Alberta	33.8	26.8	10.1
Northeast, British Columbia	33.9	25.1	8.8
Red Deer, Alberta	35.1	23.4	10.9

In addition to the fact that many of these ERs are north of the 55th parallel, we also find that most of these ERs are in western provinces. The Nord-du-Québec ER (28.9 years) is the only region in Eastern and Central Canada that made the list of the country's 10 youngest ERs.

The high percentage of Aboriginal communities in these ERs is a determining factor in maintaining a young population. Aboriginal communities generally stand out from the population as a whole because of their higher fertility rates.

The oldest economic regions

Although certain ERs in Canada's western and northern regions are notable because of their youth, the 10 ERs with the highest median age are found almost exclusively in Eastern or Central Canada. The Atlantic Provinces stand out with half of the 10 oldest ERs located in that part of the country.

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, 2010

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percent	
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec	48.2	16.1	19.5
Southern, Nova Scotia	47.1	17.1	19.9
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	47.0	17.4	18.6
Mauricie, Quebec	46.8	16.6	19.8
Muskoka - Kawartha, Ontario	46.7	17.5	20.5
South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador	46.7	17.8	16.6
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Quebec	46.6	17.6	18.7
Campbellton - Miramichi, New Brunswick	46.6	17.3	18.2
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	46.3	18.7	19.2
Kootenay, British Columbia	45.9	18.3	18.1

With a median age of 48.2 years, the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER retained its place as the oldest ER in Canada. The Southern Nova Scotia (47.1 years) and Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay (47.0 years) ERs hold second and third place, respectively, in this national ranking.

One of the characteristics of many of the ERs that top this list is the larger proportion of their non-metropolitan population compared to Canada as a whole. The proportion of persons 65 years or more who live in these ERs is

high and there are more deaths than births in 9 of these 10 ERs. These ERs also experience subprovincial migration deficit, often caused by a significant exodus of young people to the urban centres of their provinces.

Figure 2.1

Population pyramid for the ERs with the highest median age (Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec) and with the lowest median age (Northern, Saskatchewan) for July 1, 2010

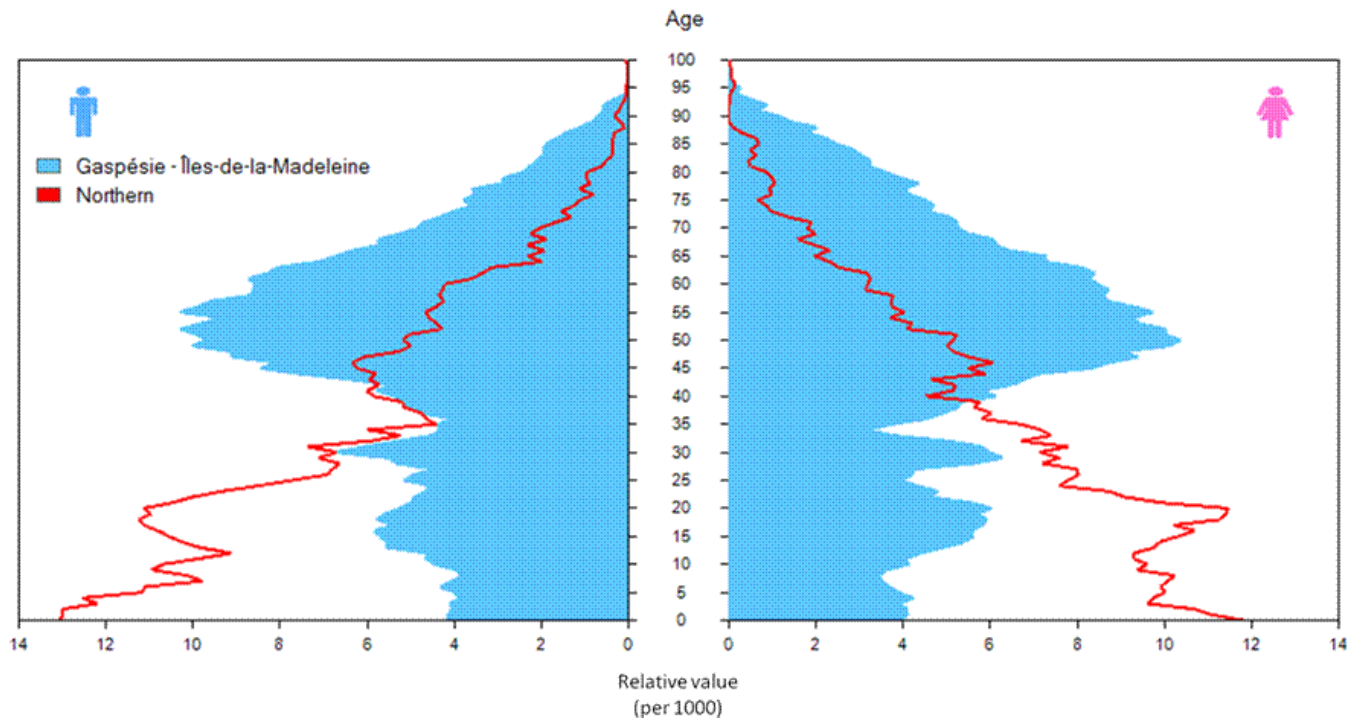


Table 2.1-1

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,363	510,313	506,379	506,193	508,143	509,739
Avalon Peninsula	251,149	251,544	251,876	253,769	256,287	258,768
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	41,291	40,179	39,047	38,457	38,276	38,052
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	108,801	107,286	106,036	105,326	105,029	104,580
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	113,122	111,304	109,420	108,641	108,551	108,339
Prince Edward Island	138,055	137,920	138,161	139,545	141,097	142,266
Nova Scotia	937,941	938,010	935,794	936,737	939,124	942,506
Cape Breton	146,835	145,412	143,355	141,905	140,738	139,624
North Shore	160,912	160,210	158,998	158,372	158,285	158,356
Annapolis Valley	125,417	125,769	124,924	124,389	124,287	124,349
Southern	122,898	121,833	120,325	119,161	117,938	116,740
Halifax	381,879	384,786	388,192	392,910	397,876	403,437
New Brunswick	747,960	745,674	745,515	746,902	749,324	751,755
Campbellton-Miramichi	166,765	164,525	162,582	160,816	159,282	157,800
Moncton-Richibucto	194,898	196,383	197,719	199,719	201,790	203,981
Saint John-St. Stephen	171,696	170,971	171,366	171,831	172,823	173,630
Fredericton-Oromocto	130,997	131,224	131,974	133,296	134,832	136,462
Edmundston-Woodstock	83,604	82,571	81,874	81,240	80,597	79,882
Quebec	7,581,911	7,631,552	7,687,423	7,751,332	7,828,357	7,907,375
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	95,515	95,162	94,619	94,033	93,642	93,826
Bas-Saint-Laurent	201,598	201,565	201,217	200,850	200,870	201,268
Capitale-Nationale	664,662	668,734	673,360	679,839	686,408	693,859
Chaudière-Appalaches	395,083	396,951	398,861	399,953	401,884	405,483
Estrie	299,567	301,014	302,611	304,886	307,252	309,975
Centre-du-Québec	225,060	225,928	227,286	228,561	230,078	232,385
Montréal	1,366,541	1,383,026	1,396,468	1,409,870	1,423,235	1,441,423
Montréal	1,873,594	1,873,589	1,882,343	1,897,183	1,923,785	1,934,082
Laval	367,932	372,410	378,351	384,489	391,141	398,667
Lanaudière	424,628	433,776	442,412	449,793	456,269	464,467
Laurentides	509,626	518,399	526,121	533,753	540,327	549,442
Outaouais	341,434	344,865	348,559	352,976	357,985	363,638
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	144,733	144,868	144,913	145,158	145,288	145,835
Mauricie	259,842	260,314	260,708	261,228	261,359	262,401
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	275,024	274,118	272,965	272,416	272,059	272,911
Côte-Nord	96,822	96,561	95,923	95,296	95,236	95,538
Nord-du-Québec	40,250	40,272	40,706	41,048	41,539	42,175
Ontario	12,528,480	12,665,346	12,792,937	12,932,297	13,064,900	13,210,667
Ottawa	1,205,122	1,213,122	1,222,457	1,235,015	1,247,926	1,263,699
Kingston-Pembroke	453,735	455,019	455,890	457,138	458,001	459,436
Muskoka-Kawartha	371,957	374,255	374,487	375,730	376,315	376,898
Toronto	5,534,084	5,626,743	5,727,598	5,829,260	5,929,002	6,037,039
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,185,592	1,202,304	1,215,235	1,229,846	1,242,058	1,254,942
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,376,111	1,386,029	1,391,390	1,399,403	1,408,314	1,417,587
London	630,962	636,148	640,240	644,896	648,265	651,842
Windsor-Sarnia	652,667	653,908	651,463	648,821	646,195	643,467
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	300,938	301,184	301,057	300,935	300,711	300,510
Northeast	570,994	571,608	570,547	569,719	567,142	564,649
Northwest	246,318	245,026	242,573	241,534	240,971	240,598
Manitoba	1,178,301	1,184,031	1,193,558	1,205,517	1,219,562	1,235,412
Southeast	94,492	95,988	98,448	100,367	102,159	104,134
South Central	55,271	55,978	57,265	58,614	60,345	62,279
Southwest	106,705	106,519	106,276	106,350	106,862	107,561
North Central	48,739	48,604	48,771	49,230	49,420	49,665
Winnipeg	653,472	656,210	661,620	668,467	677,287	687,031
Interlake	88,557	89,115	89,531	89,914	90,400	90,967
Parklands	43,957	43,673	43,242	42,795	42,389	42,031
North	87,108	87,944	88,405	89,780	90,700	91,744

Table 2.1-1 – continued

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Saskatchewan	993,579	992,122	1,000,257	1,013,792	1,029,124	1,045,622
Regina-Moose Mountain	276,619	277,064	280,219	284,417	289,933	295,914
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	102,144	100,884	100,605	100,898	101,128	101,404
Saskatoon-Biggar	295,135	296,879	301,355	307,552	314,805	322,339
Yorkton-Melville	85,521	84,379	83,909	84,055	84,067	84,213
Prince Albert	199,660	197,958	199,053	201,167	202,978	205,015
Northern	34,500	34,958	35,116	35,703	36,213	36,737
Alberta	3,322,200	3,421,253	3,512,691	3,591,391	3,670,742	3,720,946
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	257,928	263,527	270,268	275,068	278,561	280,417
Camrose-Drumheller	191,216	194,246	198,307	200,253	201,719	201,888
Calgary	1,169,568	1,208,916	1,243,376	1,278,071	1,313,771	1,338,241
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	84,043	85,494	87,526	89,098	90,315	90,168
Red Deer	175,519	182,069	187,209	190,702	194,345	196,859
Edmonton	1,083,623	1,116,504	1,145,296	1,170,869	1,199,234	1,218,447
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	241,850	248,871	254,295	257,306	259,365	259,799
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	118,453	121,626	126,414	130,024	133,432	135,127
British Columbia	4,196,788	4,243,580	4,309,632	4,383,860	4,460,292	4,530,961
Vancouver Island and Coast	740,652	747,230	754,854	764,634	773,654	781,534
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,486,142	2,520,598	2,568,131	2,623,028	2,686,922	2,746,865
Thompson-Okanagan	498,907	504,639	512,654	520,370	524,600	524,161
Kootenay	145,686	145,581	147,007	148,579	149,263	149,741
Cariboo	158,982	159,083	160,070	160,068	158,547	159,658
North Coast	59,978	59,184	58,958	59,167	59,086	59,280
Nechako	40,886	40,473	40,335	40,308	39,994	40,231
Northeast	65,555	66,792	67,623	67,706	68,226	69,491
Yukon	31,904	32,276	32,569	33,116	33,652	34,525
Northwest Territories	43,399	43,198	43,545	43,699	43,673	43,759
Nunavut	30,328	30,799	31,272	31,595	32,194	33,220

Table 2.1-2

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-7.9	-7.7	-0.4	3.8	3.1
Avalon Peninsula	1.6	1.3	7.5	9.9	9.6
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-27.3	-28.6	-15.2	-4.7	-5.9
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	-14.0	-11.7	-6.7	-2.8	-4.3
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-16.2	-17.1	-7.1	-0.8	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	-1.0	1.7	10.0	11.1	8.3
Nova Scotia	0.1	-2.4	1.0	2.5	3.6
Cape Breton	-9.7	-14.2	-10.2	-8.3	-7.9
North Shore	-4.4	-7.6	-3.9	-0.5	0.4
Annapolis Valley	2.8	-6.7	-4.3	-0.8	0.5
Southern	-8.7	-12.5	-9.7	-10.3	-10.2
Halifax	7.6	8.8	12.1	12.6	13.9
New Brunswick	-3.1	-0.2	1.9	3.2	3.2
Campbellton-Miramichi	-13.5	-11.9	-10.9	-9.6	-9.3
Moncton-Richibucto	7.6	6.8	10.1	10.3	10.8
Saint John-St. Stephen	-4.2	2.3	2.7	5.8	4.7
Fredericton-Oromocto	1.7	5.7	10.0	11.5	12.0
Edmundston-Woodstock	-12.4	-8.5	-7.8	-7.9	-8.9
Quebec	6.5	7.3	8.3	9.9	10.0
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-3.7	-5.7	-6.2	-4.2	2.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-0.2	-1.7	-1.8	0.1	2.0
Capitale-Nationale	6.1	6.9	9.6	9.6	10.8
Chaudière-Appalaches	4.7	4.8	2.7	4.8	8.9
Estrie	4.8	5.3	7.5	7.7	8.8
Centre-du-Québec	3.8	6.0	5.6	6.6	10.0
Montréal	12.0	9.7	9.6	9.4	12.7
Montréal	0.0	4.7	7.9	13.9	5.3
Laval	12.1	15.8	16.1	17.2	19.1
Lanaudière	21.3	19.7	16.5	14.3	17.8
Laurentides	17.1	14.8	14.4	12.2	16.7
Outaouais	10.0	10.7	12.6	14.1	15.7
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.9	3.8
Mauricie	1.8	1.5	2.0	0.5	4.0
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	-3.3	-4.2	-2.0	-1.3	3.1
Côte-Nord	-2.7	-6.6	-6.6	-0.6	3.2
Nord-du-Québec	0.5	10.7	8.4	11.9	15.2
Ontario	10.9	10.0	10.8	10.2	11.1
Ottawa	6.6	7.7	10.2	10.4	12.6
Kingston-Pembroke	2.8	1.9	2.7	1.9	3.1
Muskoka-Kawartha	6.2	0.6	3.3	1.6	1.5
Toronto	16.6	17.8	17.6	17.0	18.1
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	14.0	10.7	12.0	9.9	10.3
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	7.2	3.9	5.7	6.3	6.6
London	8.2	6.4	7.2	5.2	5.5
Windsor-Sarnia	1.9	-3.7	-4.1	-4.1	-4.2
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7
Northeast	1.1	-1.9	-1.5	-4.5	-4.4
Northwest	-5.3	-10.1	-4.3	-2.3	-1.5

Table 2.1-2 – continued

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	4.9	8.0	10.0	11.6	12.9
Southeast	15.7	25.3	19.3	17.7	19.1
South Central	12.7	22.7	23.3	29.1	31.5
Southwest	-1.7	-2.3	0.7	4.8	6.5
North Central	-2.8	3.4	9.4	3.9	4.9
Winnipeg	4.2	8.2	10.3	13.1	14.3
Interlake	6.3	4.7	4.3	5.4	6.3
Parklands	-6.5	-9.9	-10.4	-9.5	-8.5
North	9.6	5.2	15.4	10.2	11.4
Saskatchewan	-1.5	8.2	13.4	15.0	15.9
Regina-Moose Mountain	1.6	11.3	14.9	19.2	20.4
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	-12.4	-2.8	2.9	2.3	2.7
Saskatoon-Biggar	5.9	15.0	20.4	23.3	23.6
Yorkton-Melville	-13.4	-5.6	1.7	0.1	1.7
Prince Albert	-8.6	5.5	10.6	9.0	10.0
Northern	13.2	4.5	16.6	14.2	14.4
Alberta	29.4	26.4	22.2	21.9	13.6
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	21.5	25.3	17.6	12.6	6.6
Camrose-Drumheller	15.7	20.7	9.8	7.3	0.8
Calgary	33.1	28.1	27.5	27.5	18.5
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain					
House	17.1	23.5	17.8	13.6	-1.6
Red Deer	36.6	27.8	18.5	18.9	12.9
Edmonton	29.9	25.5	22.1	23.9	15.9
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace					
River	28.6	21.6	11.8	8.0	1.7
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	26.4	38.6	28.2	25.9	12.6
British Columbia	11.1	15.4	17.1	17.3	15.7
Vancouver Island and Coast	8.8	10.2	12.9	11.7	10.1
Lower Mainland-Southwest	13.8	18.7	21.2	24.1	22.1
Thompson-Okanagan	11.4	15.8	14.9	8.1	-0.8
Kootenay	-0.7	9.7	10.6	4.6	3.2
Cariboo	0.6	6.2	0.0	-9.5	7.0
North Coast	-13.3	-3.8	3.5	-1.4	3.3
Nechako	-10.2	-3.4	-0.7	-7.8	5.9
Northeast	18.7	12.4	1.2	7.7	18.4
Yukon	11.6	9.0	16.7	16.1	25.6
Northwest Territories	-4.6	8.0	3.5	-0.6	2.0
Nunavut	15.4	15.2	10.3	18.8	31.4

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 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Newfoundland and Labrador	509,739	-285	572	1,309	0	1,881	1,596	
Avalon Peninsula	258,768	91	512	663	1,215	2,390	2,481	
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	38,052	-104	9	107	-236	-120	-224	
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	104,580	45	19	13	-526	-494	-449	
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	108,339	-317	32	526	-453	105	-212	
Prince Edward Island	142,266	180	1,865	-876	0	989	1,169	
Nova Scotia	942,506	-30	3,207	205	0	3,412	3,382	
Cape Breton	139,624	-464	132	-272	-510	-650	-1,114	
North Shore	158,356	-260	212	188	-69	331	71	
Annapolis Valley	124,349	14	241	145	-338	48	62	
Southern	116,740	-471	117	-300	-544	-727	-1,198	
Halifax	403,437	1,151	2,505	444	1,461	4,410	5,561	
New Brunswick	751,755	301	1,408	722	0	2,130	2,431	
Campbellton-Miramichi	157,800	-274	18	-349	-877	-1,208	-1,482	
Moncton-Richibucto	203,981	235	264	771	921	1,956	2,191	
Saint John-St. Stephen	173,630	104	480	257	-34	703	807	
Fredericton-Oromocto	136,462	307	575	277	471	1,323	1,630	
Edmundston-Woodstock	79,882	-71	71	-234	-481	-644	-715	
Quebec	7,907,375	30,800	51,470	-3,252	0	48,218	79,018	
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	93,826	-187	4	191	-317	-122	184	
Bas-Saint-Laurent	201,268	213	110	135	-392	-147	398	
Capitale-Nationale	693,859	1,375	2,328	73	2,912	5,313	7,451	
Chaudière-Appalaches	405,483	1,859	105	112	-129	88	3,599	
Estrée	309,975	989	1,652	-265	23	1,410	2,723	
Centre-du-Québec	232,385	727	504	-16	324	812	2,307	
Montréal	1,441,423	6,282	3,706	-817	4,424	7,313	18,188	
Montréal	1,934,082	8,576	38,072	-3,567	-16,473	18,032	10,297	
Laval	398,667	1,934	2,449	-393	2,793	4,849	7,526	
Lanaudière	464,467	2,218	316	-34	3,985	4,267	8,198	
Laurentides	549,442	2,469	393	-83	3,882	4,192	9,115	
Outaouais	363,638	1,982	1,462	1,265	1,400	4,127	5,653	
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	145,835	600	12	192	-625	-421	547	
Mauricie	262,401	-105	315	-36	-59	220	1,042	
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	272,911	613	37	-9	-957	-929	852	
Côte-Nord	95,538	486	5	-3	-532	-530	302	
Nord-du-Québec	42,175	769	0	3	-259	-256	636	
Ontario	13,210,667	46,924	106,118	-7,275	0	98,843	145,767	
Ottawa	1,263,699	3,177	4,588	5,158	2,850	12,596	15,773	
Kingston-Pembroke	459,436	-239	169	608	897	1,674	1,435	
Muskoka-Kawartha	376,898	-932	103	-572	1,984	1,515	583	
Toronto	6,037,039	35,672	88,153	-3,900	-11,888	72,365	108,037	
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,254,942	4,854	4,191	-1,430	5,269	8,030	12,884	
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,417,587	1,727	4,800	-1,634	4,380	7,546	9,273	
London	651,842	1,713	2,338	-1,171	697	1,864	3,577	
Windsor-Sarnia	643,467	1,272	1,491	-2,550	-2,941	-4,000	-2,728	
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	300,510	-228	227	-298	98	27	-201	
Northeast	564,649	-504	-38	-804	-1,147	-1,989	-2,493	
Northwest	240,598	412	96	-682	-199	-785	-373	
Manitoba	1,235,412	5,547	12,485	-2,182	0	10,303	15,850	
Southeast	104,134	669	899	-57	464	1,306	1,975	
South Central	62,279	425	1,559	149	-199	1,509	1,934	
Southwest	107,561	140	668	-128	19	559	699	
North Central	49,665	270	-36	42	-31	-25	245	
Winnipeg	687,031	2,210	9,332	-2,064	266	7,534	9,744	
Interlake	90,967	33	26	29	479	534	567	
Parklands	42,031	-65	-4	-52	-237	-293	-358	
North	91,744	1,865	41	-101	-761	-821	1,044	

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 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Saskatchewan	1,045,622	4,752	7,837	3,909	0	11,746	16,498	
Regina-Moose Mountain	295,914	1,299	2,628	1,429	625	4,682	5,981	
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	101,404	-96	309	325	-262	372	276	
Saskatoon-Biggar	322,339	1,720	3,806	1,117	891	5,814	7,534	
Yorkton-Melville	84,213	-167	188	629	-504	313	146	
Prince Albert	205,015	1,243	899	387	-492	794	2,037	
Northern	36,737	753	7	22	-258	-229	524	
Alberta	3,720,946	30,931	21,456	-2,183	0	19,273	50,204	
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	280,417	1,983	1,003	-665	-465	-127	1,856	
Camrose-Drumheller	201,888	789	290	-618	-292	-620	169	
Calgary	1,338,241	11,850	11,661	-588	1,547	12,620	24,470	
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	90,168	734	107	-384	-604	-881	-147	
Red Deer	196,859	1,683	560	-508	779	831	2,514	
Edmonton	1,218,447	9,091	7,232	-382	3,272	10,122	19,213	
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	259,799	3,108	226	-823	-2,077	-2,674	434	
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	135,127	1,693	377	1,785	-2,160	2	1,695	
British Columbia	4,530,961	13,323	47,978	9,367	0	57,345	70,669	
Vancouver Island and Coast	781,534	-323	2,420	4,216	2,302	8,938	7,880	
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,746,865	11,772	43,663	5,275	-1,059	47,879	59,943	
Thompson-Okanagan	524,161	-144	1,207	1,537	1,322	4,066	-439	
Kootenay	149,741	-72	332	333	-76	589	478	
Cariboo	159,658	739	141	-1,220	-1,540	-2,619	1,111	
North Coast	59,280	338	32	-73	-425	-466	194	
Nechako	40,231	278	74	-202	-523	-651	237	
Northeast	69,491	735	109	-499	-1	-391	1,265	
Yukon	34,525	158	383	332	0	715	873	
Northwest Territories	43,759	553	10	-477	0	-467	86	
Nunavut	33,220	672	-47	401	0	354	1,026	

Table 2.2-2

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

	2009/2010					
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.6	1.1	2.6	0.0	3.7	3.1
Avalon Peninsula	0.4	2.0	2.6	4.7	9.3	9.6
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-2.7	0.2	2.8	-6.2	-3.1	-5.9
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	0.4	0.2	0.1	-5.0	-4.7	-4.3
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-2.9	0.3	4.9	-4.2	1.0	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	1.3	13.2	-6.2	0.0	7.0	8.3
Nova Scotia	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	3.6	3.6
Cape Breton	-3.3	0.9	-1.9	-3.6	-4.6	-7.9
North Shore	-1.6	1.3	1.2	-0.4	2.1	0.4
Annapolis Valley	0.1	1.9	1.2	-2.7	0.4	0.5
Southern	-4.0	1.0	-2.6	-4.6	-6.2	-10.2
Halifax	2.9	6.3	1.1	3.6	11.0	13.9
New Brunswick	0.4	1.9	1.0	0.0	2.8	3.2
Campbellton-Miramichi	-1.7	0.1	-2.2	-5.5	-7.6	-9.3
Moncton-Richibucto	1.2	1.3	3.8	4.5	9.6	10.8
Saint John-St. Stephen	0.6	2.8	1.5	-0.2	4.1	4.7
Fredericton-Oromocto	2.3	4.2	2.0	3.5	9.8	12.0
Edmundston-Woodstock	-0.9	0.9	-2.9	-6.0	-8.0	-8.9
Quebec	3.9	6.5	-0.4	0.0	6.1	10.0
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-2.0	0.0	2.0	-3.4	-1.3	2.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1.1	0.5	0.7	-1.9	-0.7	2.0
Capitale-Nationale	2.0	3.4	0.1	4.2	7.7	10.8
Chaudière-Appalaches	4.6	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.2	8.9
Estrie	3.2	5.4	-0.9	0.1	4.6	8.8
Centre-du-Québec	3.1	2.2	-0.1	1.4	3.5	10.0
Montréal	4.4	2.6	-0.6	3.1	5.1	12.7
Montréal	4.4	19.7	-1.8	-8.5	9.3	5.3
Laval	4.9	6.2	-1.0	7.1	12.3	19.1
Lanaudière	4.8	0.7	-0.1	8.7	9.3	17.8
Laurentides	4.5	0.7	-0.2	7.1	7.7	16.7
Outaouais	5.5	4.1	3.5	3.9	11.4	15.7
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4.1	0.1	1.3	-4.3	-2.9	3.8
Mauricie	-0.4	1.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	4.0
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	2.2	0.1	0.0	-3.5	-3.4	3.1
Côte-Nord	5.1	0.1	0.0	-5.6	-5.6	3.2
Nord-du-Québec	18.4	0.0	0.1	-6.2	-6.1	15.2
Ontario	3.6	8.1	-0.6	0.0	7.5	11.1
Ottawa	2.5	3.7	4.1	2.3	10.0	12.6
Kingston-Pembroke	-0.5	0.4	1.3	2.0	3.6	3.1
Muskoka-Kawartha	-2.5	0.3	-1.5	5.3	4.0	1.5
Toronto	6.0	14.7	-0.7	-2.0	12.1	18.1
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	3.9	3.4	-1.1	4.2	6.4	10.3
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1.2	3.4	-1.2	3.1	5.3	6.6
London	2.6	3.6	-1.8	1.1	2.9	5.5
Windsor-Sarnia	2.0	2.3	-4.0	-4.6	-6.2	-4.2
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	-0.8	0.8	-1.0	0.3	0.1	-0.7
Northeast	-0.9	-0.1	-1.4	-2.0	-3.5	-4.4
Northwest	1.7	0.4	-2.8	-0.8	-3.3	-1.5
Manitoba	4.5	10.2	-1.8	0.0	8.4	12.9
Southeast	6.5	8.7	-0.6	4.5	12.7	19.1
South Central	6.9	25.4	2.4	-3.2	24.6	31.5
Southwest	1.3	6.2	-1.2	0.2	5.2	6.5
North Central	5.4	-0.7	0.8	-0.6	-0.5	4.9
Winnipeg	3.2	13.7	-3.0	0.4	11.0	14.3
Interlake	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.3	5.9	6.3
Parklands	-1.5	-0.1	-1.2	-5.6	-6.9	-8.5
North	20.4	0.4	-1.1	-8.3	-9.0	11.4

Table 2.2-2 – continued

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

	2009/2010					
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Saskatchewan	4.6	7.6	3.8	0.0	11.3	15.9
Regina-Moose Mountain	4.4	9.0	4.9	2.1	16.0	20.4
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	-0.9	3.1	3.2	-2.6	3.7	2.7
Saskatoon-Biggar	5.4	11.9	3.5	2.8	18.3	23.6
Yorkton-Melville	-2.0	2.2	7.5	-6.0	3.7	1.7
Prince Albert	6.1	4.4	1.9	-2.4	3.9	10.0
Northern	20.6	0.2	0.6	-7.1	-6.3	14.4
Alberta	8.4	5.8	-0.6	0.0	5.2	13.6
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	7.1	3.6	-2.4	-1.7	-0.5	6.6
Camrose-Drumheller	3.9	1.4	-3.1	-1.4	-3.1	0.8
Calgary	8.9	8.8	-0.4	1.2	9.5	18.5
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	8.1	1.2	-4.3	-6.7	-9.8	-1.6
Red Deer	8.6	2.9	-2.6	4.0	4.2	12.9
Edmonton	7.5	6.0	-0.3	2.7	8.4	15.9
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	12.0	0.9	-3.2	-8.0	-10.3	1.7
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	12.6	2.8	13.3	-16.1	0.0	12.6
British Columbia	3.0	10.7	2.1	0.0	12.8	15.7
Vancouver Island and Coast	-0.4	3.1	5.4	3.0	11.5	10.1
Lower Mainland-Southwest	4.3	16.1	1.9	-0.4	17.6	22.1
Thompson-Okanagan	-0.3	2.3	2.9	2.5	7.8	-0.8
Kootenay	-0.5	2.2	2.2	-0.5	3.9	3.2
Cariboo	4.6	0.9	-7.7	-9.7	-16.5	7.0
North Coast	5.7	0.5	-1.2	-7.2	-7.9	3.3
Nechako	6.9	1.8	-5.0	-13.0	-16.2	5.9
Northeast	10.7	1.6	-7.2	0.0	-5.7	18.4
Yukon	4.6	11.2	9.7	0.0	21.0	25.6
Northwest Territories	12.6	0.2	-10.9	0.0	-10.7	2.0
Nunavut	20.5	-1.4	12.3	0.0	10.8	31.4

Table 2.3

Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2010

	2010			
	Median age	Mean age	Percentage of 65 years and over	Dependency ratio in percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.3	41.7	15.2	56
Avalon Peninsula	41.0	40.3	13.6	53
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	46.7	43.7	16.6	57
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador	43.5	41.5	15.2	59
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	47.0	44.3	18.6	62
Prince Edward Island	42.1	40.8	15.6	64
Nova Scotia	42.8	41.6	16.0	59
Cape Breton	46.3	43.4	19.2	68
North Shore	44.9	42.7	18.2	66
Annapolis Valley	44.2	41.9	17.0	66
Southern	47.1	44.6	19.9	65
Halifax	39.3	39.5	12.7	51
New Brunswick	42.7	41.5	15.8	59
Campbellton - Miramichi	46.6	43.9	18.2	61
Moncton - Richibucto	41.7	41.4	15.7	56
Saint John - St. Stephen	41.6	40.6	15.2	62
Fredericton - Oromocto	39.5	39.8	14.2	58
Edmundston - Woodstock	44.1	42.0	15.8	61
Quebec	41.2	40.7	15.3	59
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	48.2	45.0	19.5	61
Bas-Saint-Laurent	46.6	43.6	18.7	63
Capitale-Nationale	43.0	42.1	16.9	57
Chaudière - Appalaches	43.0	41.3	16.0	62
Estrée	42.7	41.4	16.6	63
Centre-du-Québec	43.1	41.5	16.6	64
Montréal	41.2	40.2	14.6	62
Montréal	38.5	40.0	15.0	55
Laval	40.5	40.0	15.4	64
Lanaudière	41.4	39.9	13.9	61
Laurentides	41.8	40.2	14.1	61
Outaouais	40.1	39.2	12.4	56
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	42.0	40.4	14.5	62
Mauricie	46.8	44.1	19.8	64
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	45.1	42.3	17.0	61
Côte-Nord	41.7	40.0	13.8	60
Nord-du-Québec	28.9	30.9	6.1	74
Ontario	39.4	39.4	13.9	59
Ottawa	40.0	39.7	13.8	57
Kingston - Pembroke	43.1	41.8	17.2	63
Muskoka - Kawartha	46.7	44.1	20.5	68
Toronto	37.9	38.3	12.1	56
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	38.6	38.7	13.2	61
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	40.8	40.4	15.7	64
London	39.2	39.4	14.4	62
Windsor - Sarnia	40.4	40.1	15.5	65
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	44.1	42.0	18.2	70
Northeast	44.3	42.2	17.4	63
Northwest	40.9	40.0	14.8	65
Manitoba	37.7	38.5	13.8	66
Southeast	37.4	37.4	12.9	74
South Central	33.1	35.9	13.0	85
Southwest	40.4	40.4	16.9	70
North Central	38.3	38.0	14.0	77
Winnipeg	38.0	39.2	13.8	59
Interlake	43.7	41.2	16.2	69
Parklands	44.7	42.5	20.9	88
North	26.3	29.7	5.9	87

Table 2.3 – continued

Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2010

	2010			
	Median age	Mean age	Percentage of 65 years and over	Dependency ratio in percent
Saskatchewan	37.5	38.7	14.6	69
Regina - Moose Mountain	37.4	38.6	13.8	63
Swift Current - Moose Jaw	43.7	42.1	19.0	74
Saskatoon - Biggar	35.9	37.8	12.7	60
Yorkton - Melville	45.2	43.1	21.5	84
Prince Albert	37.8	38.4	15.6	80
Northern	23.7	28.2	5.5	93
Alberta	35.8	37.0	10.6	55
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	36.5	37.9	13.7	68
Camrose - Drumheller	38.8	39.0	14.8	70
Calgary	35.9	36.7	9.5	50
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House	36.7	37.2	10.4	53
Red Deer	35.1	36.6	10.9	59
Edmonton	36.1	37.5	11.1	53
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	33.8	35.2	10.1	66
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	32.7	34.1	6.7	51
British Columbia	40.8	40.6	14.9	57
Vancouver Island and Coast	45.3	43.5	19.0	63
Lower Mainland - Southwest	39.1	39.4	13.1	53
Thompson - Okanagan	45.5	43.3	19.7	67
Kootenay	45.9	43.2	18.1	64
Cariboo	40.7	39.4	13.0	60
North Coast	38.6	38.0	12.0	64
Nechako	39.4	38.2	12.2	65
Northeast	33.9	35.2	8.8	58
Yukon	38.9	37.7	8.4	48
Northwest Territories	31.5	33.0	5.4	55
Nunavut	24.6	27.4	3.0	80

3 Census divisions

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

Between July 1, 2009 and July 1, 2010, nearly two thirds of CDs had an increase in their population. Specifically, 190 of the 288 CDs experienced positive demographic growth. Conversely, 98 CDs saw their population decline during the same period.

The highest growth rates were in CDs scattered across Canada. In fact, almost all of the major regions were represented among the 10 CDs with the highest annual growth rates. Only the Atlantic Provinces had no CDs in the top 10.

Text table 3.1

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten census divisions with the highest growth, Canada, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

	Population 2009 (July 1)	Population 2010 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
La Jacques-Cartier, Quebec	32,945	35,004	2,059	60.6
Division No. 3, Manitoba	50,751	52,614	1,863	36.1
Mirabel, Quebec	38,634	40,026	1,392	35.4
Kitikmeot, Nunavut	5,782	5,974	192	32.7
Baffin, Nunavut	17,198	17,767	569	32.6
Northern Rockies, British Columbia	5,944	6,139	195	32.3
Keewatin, Nunavut	9,214	9,479	265	28.4
Division No. 11, Saskatchewan	268,735	276,319	7,584	27.8
Squamish-Lillooet, British Columbia	39,513	40,614	1,101	27.5
Halton, Ontario	493,357	506,900	13,543	27.1

Two of the three fastest-growing CDs were in Quebec. At the top of the list, the La Jacques-Cartier CD was far ahead with a growth rate of 60.6 per thousand, followed by Mirabel (35.4 per thousand), in third place nationally. Both CDs are on the outskirts of major urban centres (the Québec and Montréal CMAs, respectively). Hence, a large portion of their growth was probably due to urban sprawl, as reflected in their large net subprovincial migration gains. Natural increase was also a major factor, since the CDs are home to many young people.

Four of the CDs with the highest growth rates are in Western Canada. Manitoba's Division No. 3 (Winkler) registered a growth rate of 36.0 per thousand, second on the national list. British Columbia had two CDs in the top 10: Northern Rockies (32.3 per thousand) and Squamish-Lillooet (27.5 per thousand). In Saskatchewan, Division No. 11 (Saskatoon) was the fastest-growing CD, with a growth rate of 27.8 per thousand. Alberta was absent from the 10 fastest-growing CDs, although it had two on the list last year. A slump in interprovincial migration prevented a number of Alberta CDs from growing as fast as they did in 2008/2009.

In Northern Canada, Nunavut's three CDs stood out because of their steady growth in the 2009/2010 period. The CDs of Kitikmeot (32.7 per thousand), Baffin (32.5 per thousand) and Keewatin (28.4 per thousand) all enjoyed their highest growth rate in the past five years.

The Halton CD was the only one in Ontario that made the list, with a growth rate of 27.1 per thousand.

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

In the 2009/2010 period, seven of the 10 CDs with the largest rates of decline were in the Atlantic Provinces. The other three CDs on the list were in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Text table 3.2

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten census divisions with the highest decrease, Canada, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

	Population 2009 (July 1)	Population 2010 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Stikine, British Columbia	1,246	1,213	-33	-26.8
Shelburne, Nova Scotia	15,019	14,756	-263	-17.7
Division No. 20, Manitoba	10,138	9,962	-176	-17.5
Division No. 3, Saskatchewan	12,751	12,531	-220	-17.4
Division No. 9, Newfoundland and Labrador	17,114	16,826	-288	-17.0
Victoria, New Brunswick	19,736	19,410	-326	-16.7
Restigouche, New Brunswick	32,732	32,203	-529	-16.3
Guysborough, Nova Scotia	8,590	8,460	-130	-15.3
Digby, Nova Scotia	18,379	18,110	-269	-14.7
Division No. 3, Newfoundland and Labrador	16,809	16,577	-232	-13.9

The biggest decrease was observed in British Columbia's Stikine CD (-26.8 per thousand). However, it is a small CD, with a population of only 1,213 on July 1, 2010. As a result, it is sensitive to even minor variations.

The Shelburne CD in Nova Scotia ranked second with a decline of -17.7 per thousand. The province also had two other CDs on the list: Guysborough (-15.2 per thousand) and Digby (-14.7 per thousand).

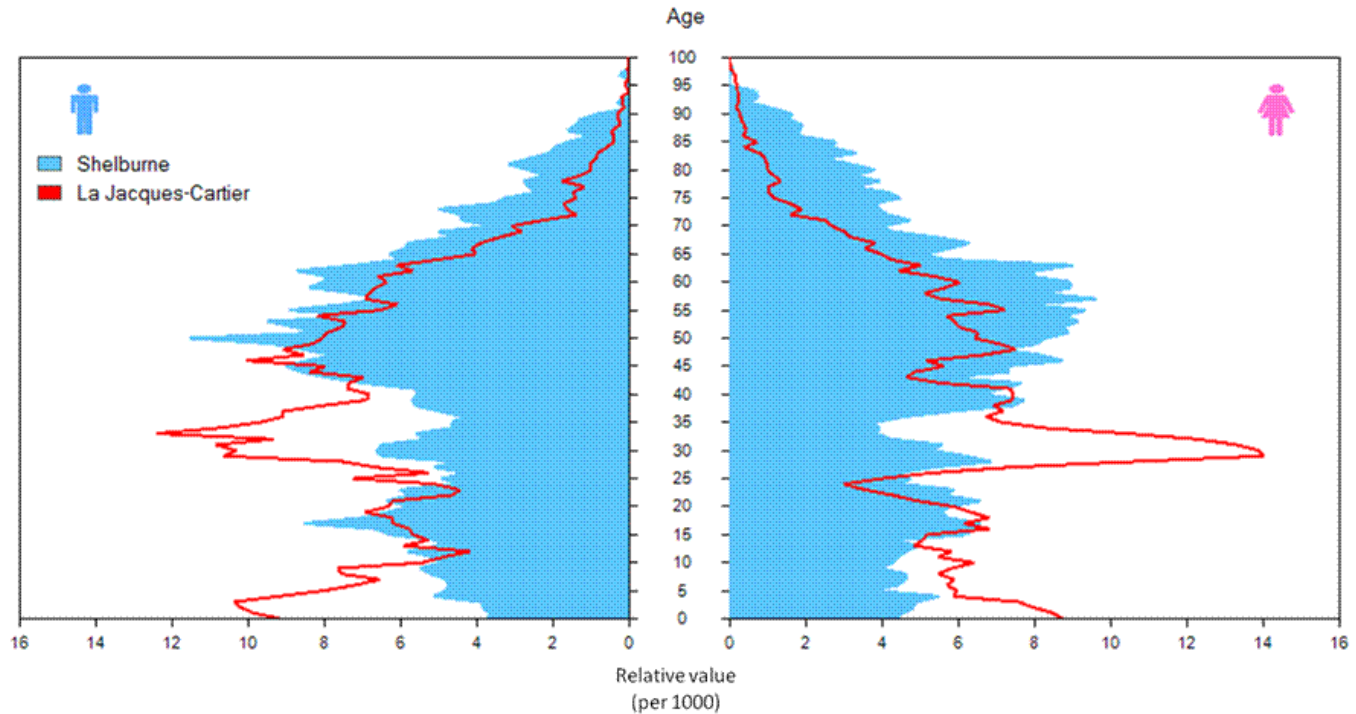
Two CDs in Manitoba and Saskatchewan took the third and fourth places on the list: Manitoba's Division No. 20 (Swan River), with a growth rate of -17.5 per thousand, and Saskatchewan's Division No. 3 (Assiniboia), with a rate of -17.4 per thousand.

Rounding out the list were four CDs in Eastern Canada: two in Newfoundland and Labrador and two in New Brunswick. In Newfoundland and Labrador, Division No. 9 (St. Anthony) posted a rate of -17.0 per thousand, while Division No. 3 (Channel-Port aux Basques) had a rate of -13.9 per thousand. The two CDs with the highest rates of decline in New Brunswick were Victoria (-16.7 per thousand) and Restigouche (-16.3 per thousand).

In general, CDs that registered a sharp decline in population tended to have a net loss in internal migration. In most cases, the deficit was due to a net loss in migration exchanges with the other CDs in the same province. In addition, in almost all the CDs with the highest rates of population decline, there were more deaths than births. Those CDs also did not benefit from international migration. Their net levels of international migration were generally close to zero.

Figure 3.1

Population pyramid for the CDs experiencing the highest growth (La Jacques-Cartier, Quebec) and the highest decrease (Shelburne, Nova Scotia) for July 1, 2010



The youngest census divisions

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".

On July 1, 2010, 86 of the 288 CDs had median ages below the national average (39.7 years). In all those CDs, the proportion of the population under 18 years was larger than the proportion aged 65 and over. Six of the seven youngest CDs were in Nunavut and Manitoba. Saskatchewan, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador each had one CD on the list of the 10 youngest CDs in Canada.

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, 2010

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percent	
Keewatin, Nunavut	22.7	40.9	3.2
Division No. 18, Saskatchewan	23.7	38.1	5.5
Division No. 23, Manitoba	24.1	38.3	4.8
Kitikmeot, Nunavut	24.1	38.1	3.5
Division No. 22, Manitoba	24.4	39.1	4.3
Division No. 19, Manitoba	24.8	39.5	5.6
Baffin, Nunavut	25.8	35.6	2.8
Division No. 17, Alberta	28.4	34.0	7.4
Nord-du-Québec, Quebec	28.9	32.9	6.1
Division No. 11, Newfoundland and Labrador	29.1	26.6	6.2

Nunavut's Keewatin CD was the youngest CD in the country, with a median age of 22.7 years. Next on the list were Division No. 18 (La Loche and La Ronge) in Saskatchewan (23.7 years), Division No. 23 (Churchill) in Manitoba (24.1 years), the Kitikmeot CD (24.1 years) and Division No. 22 (Thompson) in Manitoba (24.4 years).

Canada's youngest CDs generally had large Aboriginal populations. Because of the Aboriginal population's high fertility rate, young people accounted for a substantial share of the population, which kept the median age low. In the eight CDs with the lowest median age in Canada, the under-18 age group made up at least one third of the population. Conversely, people aged 65 years and over accounted for only about 5% of the population in those CDs.

The oldest census divisions

On July 1, 2010, 202 of the 288 CDs had median ages that were higher than the Canadian average (39.7 years). Four of the 10 oldest CDs were in Quebec. Ontario had three, British Columbia two, and Manitoba one.

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, 2010

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percent	
Mékinac, Quebec	51.9	14.7	23.7
Haliburton, Ontario	51.5	14.0	25.6
Okanagan-Similkameen, British Columbia	51.1	15.4	26.5
Division No. 1, Manitoba	50.9	17.1	23.6
Les Basques, Quebec	50.9	16.5	23.7
Prince Edward, Ontario	50.6	14.6	23.5
Les Pays-d'en-Haut, Quebec	50.5	14.4	20.9
Parry Sound, Ontario	50.4	15.8	23.1
Sunshine Coast, British Columbia	50.4	15.8	23.2
La Haute-Gaspésie, Quebec	50.3	15.3	21.4

The CD with the highest median age was Mékinac (Quebec), making it the oldest CD in Canada, with a median age of 51.9 years. Ontario's Haliburton CD came second with a median age of 51.5 years, followed by British Columbia's Okanagan-Similkameen CD (51.1 years). The fourth and fifth places went to Division No. 1 (Alexander) in Manitoba and Les Basques in Quebec, both with a median age of 50.9 years.

It is worth noting that the median age crossed the symbolic threshold of 50 years in 15 Canadian CDs.

The percentage distribution of the population among the broad age groups also reflected the impact of population aging. Specifically, the proportion of people aged 65 years and over exceeded the proportion of people under 18 years in 83 of the 288 CDs. The majority of the CDs in which seniors (65 years and over) outnumbered young people (under 18 years) were in eastern and central Canada.

The Atlantic Provinces were the region with the largest number of CDs in which there were more seniors than young people. In fact, seniors outnumbered young people in 40% of the CDs in the Atlantic provinces (19 out of 47 CDs). In Quebec, 38 of 98 CDs (39%) had more seniors than young people, compared with 11 out of 49 (22%) in Ontario. In the Prairie Provinces, it was much less common for CDs to have more seniors than young people. Only 7% of CDs were in that situation (4 out of 60). In Alberta, young people outnumbered the elderly in all 18 CDs. The number of people aged 65 years and over was greater than the number of people under 18 years in 39% of British Columbia's CDs (11 out of 28) and in none of the CDs in the three territories (0 out of 6).

Figure 3.2

Population pyramid for the CDs with the highest median age (Mékinac, Quebec) and with the lowest median age (Keewatin, Nunavut) for July 1, 2010

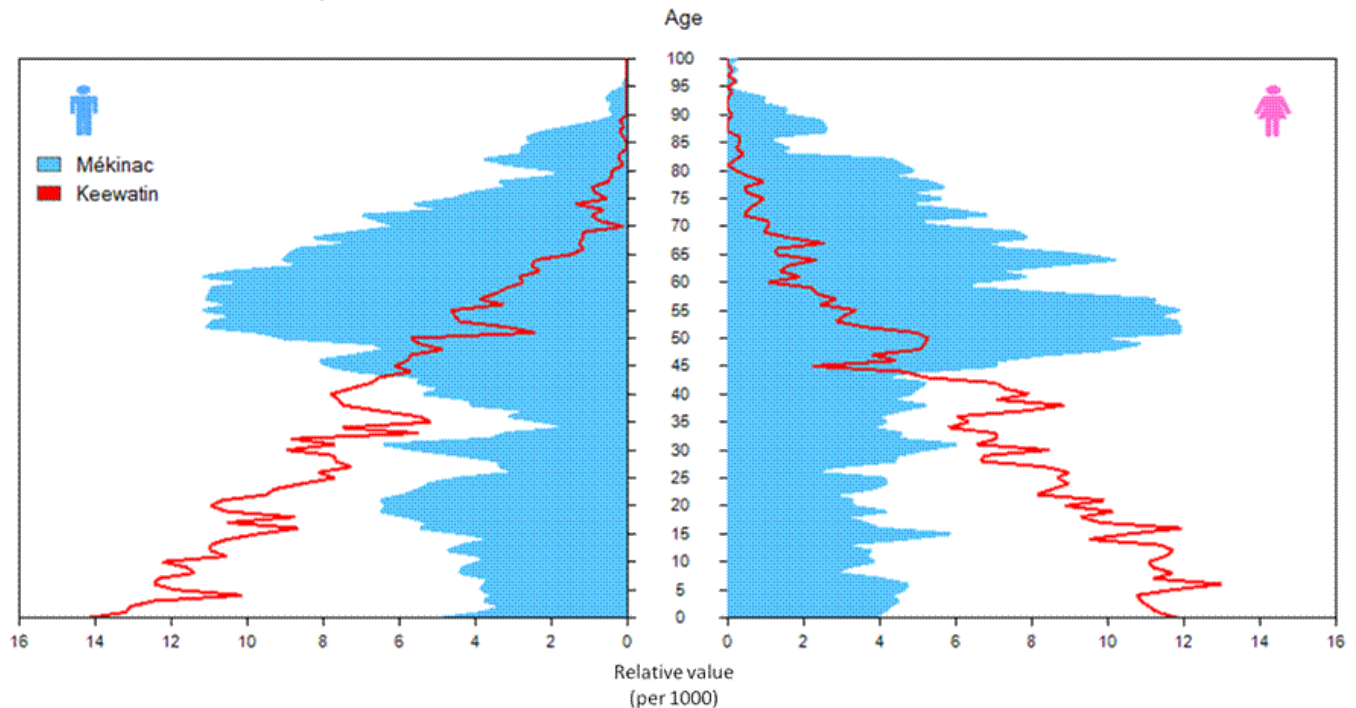


Table 3.1-1

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,363	510,313	506,379	506,193	508,143	509,739
Division 1	251,162	251,544	251,876	253,769	256,287	258,768
Division 2	23,095	22,398	21,741	21,445	21,467	21,475
Division 3	18,197	17,781	17,306	17,012	16,809	16,577
Division 4	21,658	21,263	20,922	20,778	20,787	20,765
Division 5	41,375	41,143	40,898	40,655	40,731	40,754
Division 6	36,677	36,516	36,210	36,192	36,371	36,507
Division 7	36,294	35,684	35,102	34,853	34,814	34,736
Division 8	40,142	39,104	38,108	37,596	37,366	37,096
Division 9	18,680	18,163	17,694	17,371	17,114	16,826
Division 10	24,591	24,264	24,071	24,051	23,905	23,721
Division 11	2,492	2,453	2,451	2,471	2,492	2,514

Table 3.1-2

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-7.9	-7.7	-0.4	3.8	3.1
Division 1	1.5	1.3	7.5	9.9	9.6
Division 2	-30.6	-29.8	-13.7	1.0	0.4
Division 3	-23.1	-27.1	-17.1	-12.0	-13.9
Division 4	-18.4	-16.2	-6.9	0.4	-1.1
Division 5	-5.6	-6.0	-6.0	1.9	0.6
Division 6	-4.4	-8.4	-0.5	4.9	3.7
Division 7	-16.9	-16.4	-7.1	-1.1	-2.2
Division 8	-26.2	-25.8	-13.5	-6.1	-7.3
Division 9	-28.1	-26.2	-18.4	-14.9	-17.0
Division 10	-13.4	-8.0	-0.8	-6.1	-7.7
Division 11	-15.8	-0.8	8.1	8.5	8.8

Table 3.1-3

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Newfoundland and Labrador	509,739	-285	572	1,309	0	1,881	1,596	
Division 1	258,768	91	512	663	1,215	2,390	2,481	
Division 2	21,475	-39	8	174	-135	47	8	
Division 3	16,577	-65	1	-67	-101	-167	-232	
Division 4	20,765	-41	-7	76	-50	19	-22	
Division 5	40,754	-47	14	113	-57	70	23	
Division 6	36,507	-36	30	105	37	172	136	
Division 7	34,736	-140	-10	182	-110	62	-78	
Division 8	37,096	-141	12	239	-380	-129	-270	
Division 9	16,826	-57	3	-57	-177	-231	-288	
Division 10	23,721	158	9	-123	-228	-342	-184	
Division 11	2,514	32	0	4	-14	-10	22	

Table 3.1-4

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.6	1.1	2.6	0.0	3.7
Division 1	0.4	2.0	2.6	4.7	9.3
Division 2	-1.8	0.4	8.1	-6.3	2.2
Division 3	-3.9	0.1	-4.0	-6.1	-10.0
Division 4	-2.0	-0.3	3.7	-2.4	0.9
Division 5	-1.2	0.3	2.8	-1.4	1.7
Division 6	-1.0	0.8	2.9	1.0	4.7
Division 7	-4.0	-0.3	5.2	-3.2	1.8
Division 8	-3.8	0.3	6.4	-10.2	-3.5
Division 9	-3.4	0.2	-3.4	-10.4	-13.6
Division 10	6.6	0.4	-5.2	-9.6	-14.4
Division 11	12.8	0.0	1.6	-5.6	-4.0

Table 3.2-1

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Prince Edward Island	138,055	137,920	138,161	139,545	141,097	142,266
Kings	19,129	18,830	18,525	18,397	18,317	18,206
Prince	45,252	45,127	44,952	44,835	44,532	44,101
Queens	73,674	73,963	74,684	76,313	78,248	79,959

Table 3.2-2

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Prince Edward Island	-1.0	1.7	10.0	11.1	8.3
Kings	-15.8	-16.3	-6.9	-4.4	-6.1
Prince	-2.8	-3.9	-2.6	-6.8	-9.7
Queens	3.9	9.7	21.6	25.0	21.6

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Prince Edward Island	142,266	180	1,865	-876	0	989	1,169
Kings	18,206	-13	23	-37	-84	-98	-111
Prince	44,101	35	-10	-292	-164	-466	-431
Queens	79,959	158	1,852	-547	248	1,553	1,711

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
rate per thousand					
Prince Edward Island	1.3	13.2	-6.2	0.0	7.0
Kings	-0.7	1.3	-2.0	-4.6	-5.4
Prince	0.8	-0.2	-6.6	-3.7	-10.5
Queens	2.0	23.4	-6.9	3.1	19.6

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
number						
Nova Scotia	937,941	938,010	935,794	936,737	939,124	942,506
Annapolis	21,968	21,871	21,747	21,663	21,644	21,665
Antigonish	19,495	19,336	19,149	19,088	19,039	19,005
Cape Breton	109,183	108,285	106,989	105,957	105,047	104,167
Colchester	51,359	51,284	51,377	51,524	51,833	52,185
Cumberland	32,878	32,747	32,432	32,267	32,066	31,908
Digby	19,639	19,382	18,965	18,649	18,379	18,110
Guysborough	9,358	9,222	8,963	8,735	8,590	8,460
Halifax	381,884	384,786	388,192	392,910	397,876	403,437
Hants	42,057	42,273	42,020	41,829	41,721	41,642
Inverness	19,741	19,427	18,870	18,564	18,316	18,065
Kings	61,387	61,625	61,157	60,897	60,922	61,042
Lunenburg	48,470	48,185	47,751	47,527	47,160	46,801
Pictou	47,824	47,621	47,077	46,758	46,757	46,798
Queens	11,588	11,446	11,393	11,326	11,258	11,202
Richmond	10,030	9,938	9,819	9,788	9,820	9,869
Shelburne	16,102	15,903	15,512	15,286	15,019	14,756
Victoria	7,878	7,762	7,677	7,596	7,555	7,523
Yarmouth	27,100	26,917	26,704	26,373	26,122	25,871

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Nova Scotia	0.1	-2.4	1.0	2.5	3.6
Annapolis	-4.4	-5.7	-3.9	-0.9	1.0
Antigonish	-8.2	-9.7	-3.2	-2.6	-1.8
Cape Breton	-8.3	-12.0	-9.7	-8.6	-8.4
Colchester	-1.5	1.8	2.9	6.0	6.8
Cumberland	-4.0	-9.7	-5.1	-6.2	-4.9
Digby	-13.2	-21.7	-16.8	-14.6	-14.7
Guysborough	-14.6	-28.5	-25.8	-16.7	-15.2
Halifax	7.6	8.8	12.1	12.6	13.9
Hants	5.1	-6.0	-4.6	-2.6	-1.9
Inverness	-16.0	-29.1	-16.3	-13.4	-13.8
Kings	3.9	-7.6	-4.3	0.4	2.0
Lunenburg	-5.9	-9.0	-4.7	-7.8	-7.6
Pictou	-4.3	-11.5	-6.8	0.0	0.9
Queens	-12.3	-4.6	-5.9	-6.0	-5.0
Richmond	-9.2	-12.0	-3.2	3.3	5.0
Shelburne	-12.4	-24.9	-14.7	-17.6	-17.7
Victoria	-14.8	-11.0	-10.6	-5.4	-4.2
Yarmouth	-6.8	-7.9	-12.5	-9.6	-9.7

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010				
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
		number				
Nova Scotia	942,506	-30	3,207	205	0	3,412
Annapolis	21,665	-76	45	92	-40	97
Antigonish	19,005	26	37	-62	-35	-60
Cape Breton	104,167	-336	48	-285	-307	-544
Colchester	52,185	-73	70	81	274	425
Cumberland	31,908	-87	26	70	-167	-71
Digby	18,110	-84	15	-13	-187	-185
Guysborough	8,460	-111	8	32	-59	-19
Halifax	403,437	1,151	2,505	444	1,461	4,410
Hants	41,642	77	59	-2	-213	-156
Inverness	18,065	-87	40	-71	-133	-164
Kings	61,042	13	137	55	-85	107
Lunenburg	46,801	-178	39	-121	-99	-181
Pictou	46,798	-15	71	67	-82	56
Queens	11,202	-60	3	-17	18	4
Richmond	9,869	-35	28	58	-2	84
Shelburne	14,756	-81	14	-71	-125	-182
Victoria	7,523	-6	16	26	-68	-26
Yarmouth	25,871	-68	46	-78	-151	-183

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Nova Scotia	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	3.6
Annapolis	-3.5	2.1	4.2	-1.8	4.5
Antigonish	1.4	1.9	-3.3	-1.8	-3.2
Cape Breton	-3.2	0.5	-2.7	-2.9	-5.2
Colchester	-1.4	1.3	1.6	5.3	8.2
Cumberland	-2.7	0.8	2.2	-5.2	-2.2
Digby	-4.6	0.8	-0.7	-10.2	-10.1
Guysborough	-13.0	0.9	3.8	-6.9	-2.2
Halifax	2.9	6.3	1.1	3.6	11.0
Hants	1.8	1.4	0.0	-5.1	-3.7
Inverness	-4.8	2.2	-3.9	-7.3	-9.0
Kings	0.2	2.2	0.9	-1.4	1.8
Lunenburg	-3.8	0.8	-2.6	-2.1	-3.9
Pictou	-0.3	1.5	1.4	-1.8	1.2
Queens	-5.3	0.3	-1.5	1.6	0.4
Richmond	-3.6	2.8	5.9	-0.2	8.5
Shelburne	-5.4	0.9	-4.8	-8.4	-12.2
Victoria	-0.8	2.1	3.4	-9.0	-3.4
Yarmouth	-2.6	1.8	-3.0	-5.8	-7.0

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
New Brunswick	747,960	745,674	745,515	746,902	749,324	751,755
Albert	28,018	28,140	28,268	28,418	28,661	28,943
Carleton	27,406	27,158	27,060	27,063	26,989	26,908
Charlotte	27,836	27,567	27,400	27,185	27,107	27,001
Gloucester	81,305	80,380	79,606	78,883	78,309	77,757
Kent	32,159	32,021	31,819	31,782	31,521	31,254
Kings	67,029	67,173	67,684	68,143	68,816	69,511
Madawaska	35,140	34,727	34,462	34,121	33,872	33,564
Northumberland	50,541	49,761	49,220	48,670	48,241	47,840
Queens	12,072	11,858	11,668	11,510	11,347	11,207
Restigouche	34,923	34,384	33,756	33,263	32,732	32,203
Saint John	76,826	76,231	76,282	76,503	76,900	77,118
Sunbury	26,462	26,186	26,277	26,522	26,719	27,025
Victoria	21,059	20,686	20,352	20,056	19,736	19,410
Westmorland	134,725	136,222	137,632	139,519	141,608	143,784
York	92,459	93,180	94,029	95,264	96,766	98,230

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
New Brunswick	-3.1	-0.2	1.9	3.2	3.2
Albert	4.3	4.5	5.3	8.5	9.8
Carleton	-9.1	-3.6	0.1	-2.7	-3.0
Charlotte	-9.7	-6.1	-7.9	-2.9	-3.9
Gloucester	-11.4	-9.7	-9.1	-7.3	-7.1
Kent	-4.3	-6.3	-1.2	-8.2	-8.5
Kings	2.1	7.6	6.8	9.8	10.0
Madawaska	-11.8	-7.7	-9.9	-7.3	-9.1
Northumberland	-15.6	-10.9	-11.2	-8.9	-8.3
Queens	-17.9	-16.2	-13.6	-14.3	-12.4
Restigouche	-15.6	-18.4	-14.7	-16.1	-16.3
Saint John	-7.8	0.7	2.9	5.2	2.8
Sunbury	-10.5	3.5	9.3	7.4	11.4
Victoria	-17.9	-16.3	-14.7	-16.1	-16.7
Westmorland	11.1	10.3	13.6	14.9	15.2
York	7.8	9.1	13.0	15.6	15.0

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
New Brunswick	751,755	301	1,408	722	0	2,130	2,431
Albert	28,943	24	0	179	79	258	282
Carleton	26,908	-4	33	-22	-88	-77	-81
Charlotte	27,001	-53	-24	97	-126	-53	-106
Gloucester	77,757	-116	27	-162	-301	-436	-552
Kent	31,254	-27	0	38	-278	-240	-267
Kings	69,511	219	157	203	116	476	695
Madawaska	33,564	-39	32	-160	-141	-269	-308
Northumberland	47,840	-54	3	-28	-322	-347	-401
Queens	11,207	-108	-2	78	-108	-32	-140
Restigouche	32,203	-104	-12	-159	-254	-425	-529
Saint John	77,118	-62	347	-43	-24	280	218
Sunbury	27,025	196	-29	105	34	110	306
Victoria	19,410	-28	6	-52	-252	-298	-326
Westmorland	143,784	238	264	554	1,120	1,938	2,176
York	98,230	219	606	94	545	1,245	1,464

Table 3.4-4

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
New Brunswick	0.4	1.9	1.0	0.0	2.8
Albert	0.8	0.0	6.2	2.7	9.0
Carleton	-0.1	1.2	-0.8	-3.3	-2.9
Charlotte	-2.0	-0.9	3.6	-4.7	-2.0
Gloucester	-1.5	0.3	-2.1	-3.9	-5.6
Kent	-0.9	0.0	1.2	-8.9	-7.6
Kings	3.2	2.3	2.9	1.7	6.9
Madawaska	-1.2	0.9	-4.7	-4.2	-8.0
Northumberland	-1.1	0.1	-0.6	-6.7	-7.2
Queens	-9.6	-0.2	6.9	-9.6	-2.8
Restigouche	-3.2	-0.4	-4.9	-7.8	-13.1
Saint John	-0.8	4.5	-0.6	-0.3	3.6
Sunbury	7.3	-1.1	3.9	1.3	4.1
Victoria	-1.4	0.3	-2.7	-12.9	-15.2
Westmorland	1.7	1.9	3.9	7.8	13.6
York	2.2	6.2	1.0	5.6	12.8

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Quebec	7,581,911	7,631,552	7,687,423	7,751,332	7,828,357	7,907,375
Abitibi	24,473	24,440	24,497	24,628	24,622	24,792
Abitibi-Ouest	21,007	20,892	20,829	20,825	20,800	20,787
Acton	15,369	15,408	15,356	15,269	15,169	15,163
Antoine-Labelle	35,378	35,635	35,556	35,468	35,376	35,483
Argenteuil	30,091	30,168	30,320	30,383	30,507	30,695
Arthabaska	66,340	66,776	67,449	67,904	68,576	69,268
Asbestos	14,605	14,489	14,430	14,412	14,346	14,547
Avignon	15,288	15,247	15,157	15,045	14,996	15,052
Beauce-Sartigan	49,776	50,082	50,182	50,306	50,523	50,847
Beauharnois-Salaberry	61,069	61,164	61,283	61,379	61,622	61,974
Bécancour	18,936	18,907	19,058	19,205	19,244	19,588
Bellechasse	33,820	33,673	33,623	33,593	33,687	34,237
Bonaventure	18,151	17,985	17,945	17,803	17,820	17,835
Brome-Missisquoi	46,938	46,945	46,975	47,074	46,967	47,490
Charlevoix	13,258	13,219	13,131	13,104	13,126	13,172
Charlevoix-Est	16,513	16,438	16,307	16,243	16,180	16,214
Coaticook	18,631	18,582	18,688	18,656	18,624	18,691
D'Autray	40,194	40,650	41,226	41,401	41,498	41,688
Deux-Montagnes	88,221	89,715	90,733	92,381	93,518	94,777
Drummond	93,085	93,882	94,729	95,570	96,505	97,657
Francheville	143,510	144,257	144,948	145,808	146,503	147,658
Gatineau	243,129	244,707	248,005	251,738	256,119	260,809
Joliette	58,228	58,802	59,386	60,053	60,665	61,967
Kamouraska	22,278	22,168	21,952	21,782	21,687	21,731
La Côte-de-Beaupré	22,700	23,226	23,492	24,000	24,348	24,968
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,928	17,944	17,892	17,898	17,810	17,803
La Haute-Côte-Nord	12,505	12,352	12,205	11,975	11,813	11,807
La Haute-Gaspésie	12,435	12,355	12,246	12,133	12,119	12,079
La Haute-Yamaska	84,933	86,293	87,631	88,710	89,628	91,444
La Jacques-Cartier	29,459	30,207	30,970	31,915	32,945	35,004
La Matapédia	19,446	19,249	19,137	18,973	18,856	18,746
La Mitis	19,400	19,384	19,374	19,359	19,304	19,381
La Nouvelle-Beauce	31,533	31,752	32,027	32,256	32,485	33,079
La Rivière-du-Nord	100,721	102,723	105,044	107,809	109,899	112,720
La Tuque	15,629	15,532	15,464	15,371	15,308	15,215
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,773	20,922	20,737	20,659	20,522	20,621
La Vallée-de-l'Or	42,267	42,199	42,434	42,657	42,737	42,815
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	105,577	107,950	109,052	110,792	112,206	114,322
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51,589	51,479	51,379	51,346	51,458	51,682
Lajemmerais	69,683	70,630	70,535	70,887	71,262	72,554
L'Amiante	43,673	43,515	43,398	43,109	43,087	43,066
L'Assomption	108,709	110,798	113,317	114,999	116,086	117,642
Laval	367,935	372,410	378,351	384,489	391,141	398,667
Le Bas-Richelieu	50,344	50,134	50,129	50,186	50,145	50,217
Le Domaine-du-Roy	32,254	32,138	32,086	31,923	31,750	31,692
Le Granit	22,377	22,481	22,422	22,444	22,428	22,452
Le Haut-Richelieu	108,709	109,943	110,976	111,992	112,735	113,636
Le Haut-Saint-François	21,900	21,711	21,727	21,931	21,854	21,966
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	25,075	25,035	24,882	24,696	24,636	24,655
Le Rocher-Percé	18,630	18,465	18,271	18,111	17,922	18,006
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	165,173	164,588	163,861	163,695	163,598	164,565
Le Val-Saint-François	29,194	29,224	29,299	29,216	29,156	29,344
L'Érable	23,524	23,254	23,018	22,997	22,903	23,039
Les Basques	9,580	9,478	9,394	9,276	9,194	9,184
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	41,069	42,512	43,206	44,124	44,782	45,498
Les Etchemins	17,792	17,670	17,568	17,454	17,334	17,329
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13,083	13,166	13,108	13,043	12,975	13,051
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	23,943	24,396	24,892	25,162	25,358	25,884
Les Laurentides	42,474	43,199	43,437	43,838	44,054	44,436
Les Maskoutains	81,046	81,362	81,509	81,742	82,089	82,899
Les Moulins	126,426	130,477	134,404	138,081	141,587	144,872
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	35,986	36,760	37,514	38,096	38,555	39,276

Table 3.5-1 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Lévis	129,476	131,466	133,227	134,574	135,882	137,218
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,906	6,874	6,959	6,926	6,958	6,974
L'Islet	19,113	18,951	18,939	18,746	18,650	18,581
Longueuil	386,414	388,826	392,096	394,465	398,073	401,764
Lotbinière	27,552	27,634	27,880	28,170	28,488	29,212
Manicouagan	33,472	33,243	32,856	32,402	32,270	32,231
Maria-Chapdelaine	26,011	25,913	25,639	25,452	25,253	24,972
Maskinongé	35,793	35,803	36,111	36,193	36,237	36,530
Matane	22,277	22,344	22,226	22,162	22,032	22,018
Matawinie	49,020	49,958	50,073	50,565	51,032	51,905
Mékinac	12,789	12,682	12,633	12,580	12,468	12,450
Memphrémagog	45,284	45,535	45,826	46,297	46,682	47,392
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	12,098	11,957	11,797	11,629	11,560	11,704
Mirabel	33,670	35,311	36,462	37,676	38,634	40,026
Montcalm	42,052	43,091	44,006	44,694	45,401	46,393
Montmagny	23,339	23,288	23,056	22,922	22,889	22,969
Montréal	1,873,585	1,873,589	1,882,343	1,897,183	1,923,785	1,934,082
Nicolet-Yamaska	23,176	23,109	23,032	22,885	22,850	22,833
Nord-du-Québec	40,250	40,272	40,706	41,048	41,539	42,175
Papineau	21,712	21,962	22,007	21,975	22,196	22,386
Pontiac	14,753	14,762	14,604	14,480	14,366	14,324
Portneuf	46,571	46,777	46,982	47,313	47,814	48,652
Québec	529,242	531,993	535,519	540,338	545,037	548,875
Rimouski-Neigette	53,425	53,522	53,758	53,930	54,252	54,648
Rivière-du-Loup	33,223	33,568	33,678	33,785	34,027	34,156
Robert-Cliche	19,009	18,920	18,961	18,823	18,859	18,945
Roussillon	158,294	161,151	163,287	165,812	168,525	171,274
Rouville	31,173	31,700	32,276	32,740	33,334	33,583
Rouyn-Noranda	39,838	40,256	40,333	40,453	40,592	40,891
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	38,750	39,009	39,065	39,290	39,593	39,796
Shawinigan	52,121	52,040	51,552	51,276	50,843	50,548
Sherbrooke	147,574	148,992	150,219	151,930	154,162	155,583
Témiscamingue	17,146	17,081	16,820	16,595	16,537	16,550
Témiscouata	21,971	21,852	21,698	21,583	21,518	21,404
Thérèse-De Blainville	143,086	144,888	147,055	148,102	149,784	152,029
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	117,984	122,089	125,589	128,964	131,486	134,564

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2010 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 2009/2010.

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Quebec	6.5	7.3	8.3	9.9	10.0
Abitibi	-1.3	2.3	5.3	-0.2	6.9
Abitibi-Ouest	-5.5	-3.0	-0.2	-1.2	-0.6
Acton	2.5	-3.4	-5.7	-6.6	-0.4
Antoine-Labelle	7.2	-2.2	-2.5	-2.6	3.0
Argenteuil	2.6	5.0	2.1	4.1	6.1
Arthabaska	6.6	10.0	6.7	9.8	10.0
Asbestos	-8.0	-4.1	-1.2	-4.6	13.9
Avignon	-2.7	-5.9	-7.4	-3.3	3.7
Beauce-Sartigan	6.1	2.0	2.5	4.3	6.4
Beauharnois-Salaberry	1.6	1.9	1.6	4.0	5.7
Bécancour	-1.5	8.0	7.7	2.0	17.7
Bellechasse	-4.4	-1.5	-0.9	2.8	16.2
Bonaventure	-9.2	-2.2	-7.9	1.0	0.8
Brome-Missisquoi	0.1	0.6	2.1	-2.3	11.1
Charlevoix	-2.9	-6.7	-2.1	1.7	3.5
Charlevoix-Est	-4.6	-8.0	-3.9	-3.9	2.1
Coaticook	-2.6	5.7	-1.7	-1.7	3.6
D'Autray	11.3	14.1	4.2	2.3	4.6
Deux-Montagnes	16.8	11.3	18.0	12.2	13.4
Drummond	8.5	9.0	8.8	9.7	11.9
Francheville	5.2	4.8	5.9	4.8	7.9
Gatineau	6.5	13.4	14.9	17.3	18.1
Joliette	9.8	9.9	11.2	10.1	21.2
Kamouraska	-4.9	-9.8	-7.8	-4.4	2.0
La Côte-de-Beaupré	22.9	11.4	21.4	14.4	25.1
La Côte-de-Gaspé	0.9	-2.9	0.3	-4.9	-0.4
La Haute-Côte-Nord	-12.3	-12.0	-19.0	-13.6	-0.5
La Haute-Gaspésie	-6.5	-8.9	-9.3	-1.2	-3.3
La Haute-Yamaska	15.9	15.4	12.2	10.3	20.1
La Jacques-Cartier	25.1	24.9	30.1	31.8	60.6
La Matapédia	-10.2	-5.8	-8.6	-6.2	-5.9
La Mitis	-0.8	-0.5	-0.8	-2.8	4.0
La Nouvelle-Beauce	6.9	8.6	7.1	7.1	18.1
La Rivière-du-Nord	19.7	22.3	26.0	19.2	25.3
La Tuque	-6.2	-4.4	-6.0	-4.1	-6.1
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	7.1	-8.9	-3.8	-6.7	4.8
La Vallée-de-l'Or	-1.6	5.6	5.2	1.9	1.8
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	22.2	10.2	15.8	12.7	18.7
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	-2.1	-1.9	-0.6	2.2	4.3
Lajemmerais	13.5	-1.3	5.0	5.3	18.0
L'Amiante	-3.6	-2.7	-6.7	-0.5	-0.5
L'Assomption	19.0	22.5	14.7	9.4	13.3
Laval	12.1	15.8	16.1	17.2	19.1
Le Bas-Richelieu	-4.2	-0.1	1.1	-0.8	1.4
Le Domaine-du-Roy	-3.6	-1.6	-5.1	-5.4	-1.8
Le Granit	4.6	-2.6	1.0	-0.7	1.1
Le Haut-Richelieu	11.3	9.4	9.1	6.6	8.0
Le Haut-Saint-François	-8.7	0.7	9.3	-3.5	5.1
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	-1.6	-6.1	-7.5	-2.4	0.8
Le Rocher-Percé	-8.9	-10.6	-8.8	-10.5	4.7
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	-3.5	-4.4	-1.0	-0.6	5.9
Le Val-Saint-François	1.0	2.6	-2.8	-2.1	6.4
L'Érable	-11.5	-10.2	-0.9	-4.1	5.9
Les Basques	-10.7	-8.9	-12.6	-8.9	-1.1
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	34.5	16.2	21.0	14.8	15.9
Les Etchemins	-6.9	-5.8	-6.5	-6.9	-0.3
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	6.3	-4.4	-5.0	-5.2	5.8
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	18.7	20.1	10.8	7.8	20.5

Table 3.5-2 – continued

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Les Laurentides	16.9	5.5	9.2	4.9	8.6
Les Maskoutains	3.9	1.8	2.9	4.2	9.8
Les Moulins	31.5	29.7	27.0	25.1	22.9
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	21.3	20.3	15.4	12.0	18.5
Lévis	15.3	13.3	10.1	9.7	9.8
L'Île-d'Orléans	-4.6	12.3	-4.8	4.6	2.3
L'Islet	-8.5	-0.6	-10.2	-5.1	-3.7
Longueuil	6.2	8.4	6.0	9.1	9.2
Lotbinière	3.0	8.9	10.3	11.2	25.1
Manicouagan	-6.9	-11.7	-13.9	-4.1	-1.2
Maria-Chapdelaine	-3.8	-10.6	-7.3	-7.8	-11.2
Maskinongé	0.3	8.6	2.3	1.2	8.1
Matane	3.0	-5.3	-2.9	-5.9	-0.6
Matawinie	19.0	2.3	9.8	9.2	17.0
Mékinac	-8.4	-3.9	-4.2	-8.9	-1.4
Memphrémagog	5.5	6.4	10.2	8.3	15.1
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	-11.7	-13.5	-14.3	-6.0	12.4
Mirabel	47.6	32.1	32.7	25.1	35.4
Montcalm	24.4	21.0	15.5	15.7	21.6
Montmagny	-2.2	-10.0	-5.8	-1.4	3.5
Montréal	0.0	4.7	7.9	13.9	5.3
Nicolet-Yamaska	-2.9	-3.3	-6.4	-1.5	-0.7
Nord-du-Québec	0.5	10.7	8.4	11.9	15.2
Papineau	11.4	2.0	-1.5	10.0	8.5
Pontiac	0.6	-10.8	-8.5	-7.9	-2.9
Portneuf	4.4	4.4	7.0	10.5	17.4
Québec	5.2	6.6	9.0	8.7	7.0
Rimouski-Neigette	1.8	4.4	3.2	6.0	7.3
Rivière-du-Loup	10.3	3.3	3.2	7.1	3.8
Robert-Cliche	-4.7	2.2	-7.3	1.9	4.5
Roussillon	17.9	13.2	15.3	16.2	16.2
Rouville	16.8	18.0	14.3	18.0	7.4
Rouyn-Noranda	10.4	1.9	3.0	3.4	7.3
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	6.7	1.4	5.7	7.7	5.1
Shawinigan	-1.6	-9.4	-5.4	-8.5	-5.8
Sherbrooke	9.6	8.2	11.3	14.6	9.2
Témiscamingue	-3.8	-15.4	-13.5	-3.5	0.8
Témiscouata	-5.4	-7.1	-5.3	-3.0	-5.3
Thérèse-De Blainville	12.5	14.8	7.1	11.3	14.9
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	34.2	28.3	26.5	19.4	23.1

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2010 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 2009/2010.

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Quebec	7,907,375	30,800	51,470	-3,252	0	48,218		79,018
Abitibi	24,792	107	6	25	-139	-108		170
Abitibi-Ouest	20,787	41	-2	40	-102	-64		-13
Acton	15,163	51	2	5	-143	-136		-6
Antoine-Labelle	35,483	-58	23	9	-62	-30		107
Argenteuil	30,695	-3	18	20	112	150		188
Arthabaska	69,268	292	300	-19	124	405		692
Asbestos	14,547	-10	2	7	-69	-60		201
Avignon	15,052	-2	-7	55	-50	-2		56
Beauce-Sartigan	50,847	264	6	-6	-58	-58		324
Beauharnois-Salaberry	61,974	54	19	20	155	194		352
Bécancour	19,588	25	-13	9	16	12		344
Bellechasse	34,237	83	9	20	-20	9		550
Bonaventure	17,835	-40	4	70	4	78		15
Brome-Missisquoi	47,490	17	-21	-86	-19	-126		523
Charlevoix	13,172	-38	1	11	49	61		46
Charlevoix-Est	16,214	-37	7	15	-46	-24		34
Coaticook	18,691	97	0	-15	-116	-131		67
D'Autray	41,688	48	7	11	20	38		190
Deux-Montagnes	94,777	533	32	-57	636	611		1,259
Drummond	97,657	361	210	-32	394	572		1,152
Franchville	147,658	74	327	-32	318	613		1,155
Gatineau	260,809	1,709	1,459	1,091	1,060	3,610		4,690
Joliette	61,967	-6	106	11	511	628		1,302
Kamouraska	21,731	9	6	22	-119	-91		44
La Côte-de-Beaupré	24,968	88	27	13	221	261		620
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,803	-21	4	47	-104	-53		-7
La Haute-Côte-Nord	11,807	29	1	7	-196	-188		-6
La Haute-Gaspésie	12,079	-45	0	14	27	41		-40
La Haute-Yamaska	91,444	404	226	-66	360	520		1,816
La Jacques-Cartier	35,004	465	59	3	554	616		2,059
La Matapédia	18,746	13	2	23	-142	-117		-110
La Mitis	19,381	0	5	8	-91	-78		77
La Nouvelle-Beauce	33,079	225	-1	-6	12	5		594
La Rivière-du-Nord	112,720	489	147	-30	1,498	1,615		2,821
La Tuque	15,215	48	-5	6	-112	-111		-93
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,621	-31	0	14	-105	-91		99
La Vallée-de-l'Or	42,815	258	-6	46	-208	-168		78
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	114,322	837	19	2	562	583		2,116
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51,682	174	0	-39	-29	-68		224
Lajemmerais	72,554	694	42	-19	-354	-331		1,292
L'Amiante	43,066	-19	19	20	-38	1		-21
L'Assomption	117,642	532	89	-7	476	558		1,556
Laval	398,667	1,934	2,449	-393	2,793	4,849		7,526
Le Bas-Richelieu	50,217	-67	1	48	-18	31		72
Le Domaine-du-Roy	31,692	74	-6	1	-245	-250		-58
Le Granit	22,452	82	12	6	-114	-96		24
Le Haut-Richelieu	113,636	464	59	-18	271	312		901
Le Haut-Saint-François	21,966	95	3	-7	-166	-170		112
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,655	2	-2	4	-55	-53		19
Le Rocher-Percé	18,006	-56	2	9	-150	-139		84
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	164,565	285	39	2	-382	-341		967
Le Val-Saint-François	29,344	125	1	-8	-177	-184		188
L'Érable	23,039	39	3	8	-144	-133		136
Les Basques	9,184	-40	1	2	-43	-40		-10
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	45,498	331	-2	171	267	436		716
Les Etchemins	17,329	51	-11	-12	-152	-175		-5
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13,051	-23	1	-4	-44	-47		76
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	25,884	118	57	38	-22	73		526

Table 3.5-3 – continued

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Les Laurentides	44,436	52	33	-14	151	170	382	
Les Maskoutains	82,899	200	313	-45	-124	144	810	
Les Moulins	144,872	1,380	93	-36	2,082	2,139	3,285	
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	39,276	27	37	46	370	453	721	
Lévis	137,218	1,014	91	33	186	310	1,336	
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,974	23	13	9	-11	11	16	
L'Islet	18,581	36	-12	14	-136	-134	-69	
Longueuil	401,764	1,300	2,836	-419	-4	2,413	3,691	
Lotbinière	29,212	156	5	23	143	171	724	
Manicouagan	32,231	109	6	-2	-244	-240	-39	
Maria-Chapdelaine	24,972	80	4	27	-301	-270	-281	
Maskinongé	36,530	2	-1	-14	48	33	293	
Matane	22,018	-47	11	-3	-89	-81	-14	
Matawinie	51,905	23	17	-32	450	435	873	
Mékinac	12,450	-25	-3	11	-94	-86	-18	
Memphrémagog	47,392	125	64	-66	259	257	710	
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	11,704	51	-4	-41	-74	-119	144	
Mirabel	40,026	439	22	-7	507	522	1,392	
Montcalm	46,393	241	4	19	446	469	992	
Montmagny	22,969	-50	-5	19	6	20	80	
Montréal	1,934,082	8,576	38,072	-3,567	-16,473	18,032	10,297	
Nicolet-Yamaska	22,833	10	4	18	-66	-44	-17	
Nord-du-Québec	42,175	769	0	3	-259	-256	636	
Papineau	22,386	6	5	38	184	227	190	
Pontiac	14,324	-33	0	-49	-6	-55	-42	
Portneuf	48,652	83	15	33	380	428	838	
Québec	548,875	791	2,206	-11	1,765	3,960	3,838	
Rimouski-Neigette	54,648	176	72	31	80	183	396	
Rivière-du-Loup	34,156	91	5	28	120	153	129	
Robert-Cliche	18,945	99	4	7	-72	-61	86	
Roussillon	171,274	1,037	207	-27	1,528	1,708	2,749	
Rouville	33,583	152	-2	6	439	443	249	
Rouyn-Noranda	40,891	114	12	7	5	24	299	
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	39,796	297	2	33	-18	17	203	
Shawinigan	50,548	-204	-3	-7	-219	-229	-295	
Sherbrooke	155,583	475	1,570	-182	406	1,794	1,421	
Témiscamingue	16,550	80	2	74	-181	-105	13	
Témiscouata	21,404	11	8	24	-108	-76	-114	
Thérèse-De Blainville	152,029	990	81	-50	670	701	2,245	
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	134,564	1,019	-50	-260	1,848	1,538	3,078	

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2010 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 2009/2010.

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Quebec	3.9	6.5	-0.4	0.0	6.1
Abitibi	4.3	0.2	1.0	-5.6	-4.4
Abitibi-Ouest	2.0	-0.1	1.9	-4.9	-3.1
Acton	3.4	0.1	0.3	-9.4	-9.0
Antoine-Labelle	-1.6	0.6	0.3	-1.7	-0.8
Argenteuil	-0.1	0.6	0.7	3.7	4.9
Arthabaska	4.2	4.4	-0.3	1.8	5.9
Asbestos	-0.7	0.1	0.5	-4.8	-4.2
Avignon	-0.1	-0.5	3.7	-3.3	-0.1
Beauce-Sartigan	5.2	0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-1.1
Beauharnois-Salaberry	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.5	3.1
Bécancour	1.3	-0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
Bellechasse	2.4	0.3	0.6	-0.6	0.3
Bonaventure	-2.2	0.2	3.9	0.2	4.4
Brome-Missisquoi	0.4	-0.4	-1.8	-0.4	-2.7
Charlevoix	-2.9	0.1	0.8	3.7	4.6
Charlevoix-Est	-2.3	0.4	0.9	-2.8	-1.5
Coaticook	5.2	0.0	-0.8	-6.2	-7.0
D'Au-ray	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9
Deux-Montagnes	5.7	0.3	-0.6	6.8	6.5
Drummond	3.7	2.2	-0.3	4.1	5.9
Francheville	0.5	2.2	-0.2	2.2	4.2
Gatineau	6.6	5.6	4.2	4.1	14.0
Joliette	-0.1	1.7	0.2	8.3	10.2
Kamouraska	0.4	0.3	1.0	-5.5	-4.2
La Côte-de-Beaupré	3.6	1.1	0.5	9.0	10.6
La Côte-de-Gaspé	-1.2	0.2	2.6	-5.8	-3.0
La Haute-Côte-Nord	2.5	0.1	0.6	-16.6	-15.9
La Haute-Gaspésie	-3.7	0.0	1.2	2.2	3.4
La Haute-Yamaska	4.5	2.5	-0.7	4.0	5.7
La Jacques-Cartier	13.7	1.7	0.1	16.3	18.1
La Matapédia	0.7	0.1	1.2	-7.6	-6.2
La Mitis	0.0	0.3	0.4	-4.7	-4.0
La Nouvelle-Beauce	6.9	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.2
La Rivière-du-Nord	4.4	1.3	-0.3	13.5	14.5
La Tuque	3.1	-0.3	0.4	-7.3	-7.3
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	-1.5	0.0	0.7	-5.1	-4.4
La Vallée-de-l'Or	6.0	-0.1	1.1	-4.9	-3.9
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	7.4	0.2	0.0	5.0	5.1
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	3.4	0.0	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3
Lajemmerais	9.7	0.6	-0.3	-4.9	-4.6
L'Amiante	-0.4	0.4	0.5	-0.9	0.0
L'Assomption	4.6	0.8	-0.1	4.1	4.8
Laval	4.9	6.2	-1.0	7.1	12.3
Le Bas-Richelieu	-1.3	0.0	1.0	-0.4	0.6
Le Domaine-du-Roy	2.3	-0.2	0.0	-7.7	-7.9
Le Granit	3.7	0.5	0.3	-5.1	-4.3
Le Haut-Richelieu	4.1	0.5	-0.2	2.4	2.8
Le Haut-Saint-François	4.3	0.1	-0.3	-7.6	-7.8
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-2.2	-2.2
Le Rocher-Percé	-3.1	0.1	0.5	-8.4	-7.7
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	1.7	0.2	0.0	-2.3	-2.1
Le Val-Saint-François	4.3	0.0	-0.3	-6.1	-6.3

Table 3.5-4 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
L'Érable	1.7	0.1	0.3	-6.3	-5.8
Les Basques	-4.4	0.1	0.2	-4.7	-4.4
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	7.3	0.0	3.8	5.9	9.7
Les Etchemins	2.9	-0.6	-0.7	-8.8	-10.1
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-1.8	0.1	-0.3	-3.4	-3.6
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	4.6	2.2	1.5	-0.9	2.8
Les Laurentides	1.2	0.7	-0.3	3.4	3.8
Les Maskoutains	2.4	3.8	-0.5	-1.5	1.7
Les Moulins	9.6	0.6	-0.3	14.5	14.9
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	0.7	1.0	1.2	9.5	11.6
Lévis	7.4	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.3
L'Île-d'Orléans	3.3	1.9	1.3	-1.6	1.6
L'Islet	1.9	-0.6	0.8	-7.3	-7.2
Longueuil	3.3	7.1	-1.0	0.0	6.0
Lotbinière	5.4	0.2	0.8	5.0	5.9
Manicouagan	3.4	0.2	-0.1	-7.6	-7.4
Maria-Chapdelaine	3.2	0.2	1.1	-12.0	-10.8
Maskinongé	0.1	0.0	-0.4	1.3	0.9
Matane	-2.1	0.5	-0.1	-4.0	-3.7
Matawinie	0.4	0.3	-0.6	8.7	8.5
Mékinac	-2.0	-0.2	0.9	-7.5	-6.9
Memphrémagog	2.7	1.4	-1.4	5.5	5.5
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	4.4	-0.3	-3.5	-6.4	-10.2
Mirabel	11.2	0.6	-0.2	12.9	13.3
Montcalm	5.3	0.1	0.4	9.7	10.2
Montmagny	-2.2	-0.2	0.8	0.3	0.9
Montréal	4.4	19.7	-1.8	-8.5	9.3
Nicolet-Yamaska	0.4	0.2	0.8	-2.9	-1.9
Nord-du-Québec	18.4	0.0	0.1	-6.2	-6.1
Papineau	0.3	0.2	1.7	8.3	10.2
Pontiac	-2.3	0.0	-3.4	-0.4	-3.8
Portneuf	1.7	0.3	0.7	7.9	8.9
Québec	1.4	4.0	0.0	3.2	7.2
Rimouski-Neigette	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.5	3.4
Rivière-du-Loup	2.7	0.1	0.8	3.5	4.5
Robert-Cliche	5.2	0.2	0.4	-3.8	-3.2
Roussillon	6.1	1.2	-0.2	9.0	10.1
Rouville	4.5	-0.1	0.2	13.1	13.2
Rouyn-Noranda	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	7.5	0.1	0.8	-0.5	0.4
Shawinigan	-4.0	-0.1	-0.1	-4.3	-4.5
Sherbrooke	3.1	10.1	-1.2	2.6	11.6
Témiscamingue	4.8	0.1	4.5	-10.9	-6.3
Témiscouata	0.5	0.4	1.1	-5.0	-3.5
Thérèse-De Blainville	6.6	0.5	-0.3	4.4	4.6
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	7.7	-0.4	-2.0	13.9	11.6

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2010 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 2009/2010.

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Ontario	12,528,480	12,665,346	12,792,937	12,932,297	13,064,900	13,210,667
Algoma	121,550	121,189	120,939	120,570	119,763	118,959
Brant	134,860	135,964	136,641	137,558	138,486	139,421
Bruce	67,393	67,428	67,367	67,214	67,079	66,953
Chatham-Kent	112,149	112,425	111,791	111,072	110,272	109,467
Cochrane	87,241	86,945	86,346	85,686	85,110	84,565
Dufferin	56,420	56,483	57,168	57,683	58,034	58,379
Durham	573,629	584,361	594,787	604,179	612,224	620,427
Elgin	87,420	88,658	89,452	89,807	89,916	90,012
Essex	408,007	408,907	407,189	405,353	403,670	401,872
Frontenac	149,120	149,290	149,611	150,745	152,080	153,697
Greater Sudbury	162,621	163,845	164,271	164,831	164,614	164,411
Grey	94,992	95,407	95,645	95,971	96,056	96,150
Haldimand-Norfolk	111,776	112,396	111,935	111,888	111,551	111,188
Haliburton	16,491	16,573	16,670	16,868	16,870	16,871
Halton	444,307	457,789	468,406	480,206	493,357	506,900
Hamilton	522,471	523,774	525,253	527,612	530,348	533,280
Hastings	135,908	136,587	136,821	136,652	136,183	135,797
Huron	61,342	61,287	61,019	60,890	60,701	60,503
Kawartha Lakes	76,348	76,920	76,635	76,741	76,621	76,490
Kenora	68,397	68,556	67,712	67,470	67,616	67,862
Lambton	132,511	132,576	132,483	132,396	132,253	132,128
Lanark	66,078	65,913	65,826	65,540	65,500	65,497
Leeds and Grenville	102,273	102,471	102,659	102,759	102,689	102,662
Lennox and Addington	41,806	41,913	41,884	42,071	42,034	42,016
Manitoulin	13,390	13,491	13,486	13,573	13,529	13,489
Middlesex	437,515	440,940	444,461	448,498	451,594	454,913
Muskoka	59,033	59,625	59,793	60,056	60,383	60,715
Niagara	440,710	442,546	442,224	442,574	443,203	443,866
Nipissing	87,279	87,412	87,071	86,794	86,632	86,494
Northumberland	83,193	83,524	83,654	83,901	84,159	84,438
Ottawa	838,024	845,917	855,272	867,804	880,951	896,529
Oxford	106,028	106,550	106,327	106,591	106,755	106,917
Parry Sound	42,178	42,360	42,361	42,511	42,259	41,997
Peel	1,179,663	1,213,451	1,249,536	1,282,223	1,309,333	1,338,981
Perth	77,214	77,062	77,026	76,860	76,875	76,904
Peterborough	138,891	137,613	137,735	138,164	138,282	138,384
Prescott and Russell	82,760	83,203	83,508	84,112	84,342	84,773
Prince Edward	26,336	26,201	26,180	26,256	26,487	26,718
Rainy River	22,363	22,283	22,104	21,888	21,613	21,335
Renfrew	100,565	101,028	101,394	101,414	101,217	101,208
Simcoe	431,925	438,526	443,221	448,289	452,710	457,386
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	115,989	115,618	115,192	114,800	114,444	114,238
Sudbury	22,182	22,042	21,880	21,786	21,644	21,507
Thunder Bay	155,559	154,187	152,757	152,176	151,742	151,401
Timiskaming	34,552	34,324	34,193	33,968	33,591	33,227
Toronto	2,598,043	2,610,617	2,629,483	2,653,897	2,684,790	2,720,024
Waterloo	490,949	498,736	504,749	511,596	517,104	522,968
Wellington	206,299	208,559	210,097	212,278	214,210	216,209
York	904,730	931,874	960,723	988,526	1,014,024	1,040,539

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Ontario	10.9	10.0	10.8	10.2	11.1
Algoma	-3.0	-2.1	-3.1	-6.7	-6.7
Brant	8.2	5.0	6.7	6.7	6.7
Bruce	0.5	-0.9	-2.3	-2.0	-1.9
Chatham-Kent	2.5	-5.7	-6.5	-7.2	-7.3
Cochrane	-3.4	-6.9	-7.7	-6.7	-6.4
Dufferin	1.1	12.1	9.0	6.1	5.9
Durham	18.5	17.7	15.7	13.2	13.3
Elgin	14.1	8.9	4.0	1.2	1.1
Essex	2.2	-4.2	-4.5	-4.2	-4.5
Frontenac	1.1	2.1	7.6	8.8	10.6
Greater Sudbury	7.5	2.6	3.4	-1.3	-1.2
Grey	4.4	2.5	3.4	0.9	1.0
Haldimand-Norfolk	5.5	-4.1	-0.4	-3.0	-3.3
Haliburton	5.0	5.8	11.8	0.1	0.1
Halton	29.9	22.9	24.9	27.0	27.1
Hamilton	2.5	2.8	4.5	5.2	5.5
Hastings	5.0	1.7	-1.2	-3.4	-2.8
Huron	-0.9	-4.4	-2.1	-3.1	-3.3
Kawartha Lakes	7.5	-3.7	1.4	-1.6	-1.7
Kenora	2.3	-12.4	-3.6	2.2	3.6
Lambton	0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-1.1	-0.9
Lanark	-2.5	-1.3	-4.4	-0.6	0.0
Leeds and Grenville	1.9	1.8	1.0	-0.7	-0.3
Lennox and Addington	2.6	-0.7	4.5	-0.9	-0.4
Manitoulin	7.5	-0.4	6.4	-3.2	-3.0
Middlesex	7.8	8.0	9.0	6.9	7.3
Muskoka	10.0	2.8	4.4	5.4	5.5
Niagara	4.2	-0.7	0.8	1.4	1.5
Nipissing	1.5	-3.9	-3.2	-1.9	-1.6
Northumberland	4.0	1.6	2.9	3.1	3.3
Ottawa	9.4	11.0	14.5	15.0	17.5
Oxford	4.9	-2.1	2.5	1.5	1.5
Parry Sound	4.3	0.0	3.5	-5.9	-6.2
Peel	28.2	29.3	25.8	20.9	22.4
Perth	-2.0	-0.5	-2.2	0.2	0.4
Peterborough	5.3	0.9	3.1	0.9	0.7
Prescott and Russell	5.3	3.7	7.2	2.7	5.1
Prince Edward	-5.1	-0.8	2.9	8.8	8.7
Rainy River	-3.6	-8.1	-9.8	-12.6	-12.9
Renfrew	4.6	3.6	0.2	-1.9	-0.1
Simcoe	15.2	10.6	11.4	9.8	10.3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	-3.2	-3.7	-3.4	-3.1	-1.8
Sudbury	-6.3	-7.4	-4.3	-6.5	-6.3
Thunder Bay	-8.9	-9.3	-3.8	-2.9	-2.2
Timiskaming	-6.6	-3.8	-6.6	-11.2	-10.9
Toronto	4.8	7.2	9.2	11.6	13.0
Waterloo	15.7	12.0	13.5	10.7	11.3
Wellington	10.9	7.3	10.3	9.1	9.3
York	29.6	30.5	28.5	25.5	25.8

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Ontario	13,210,667	46,924	106,118	-7,275	0	98,843	145,767	
Algoma	118,959	-337	-37	-188	-242	-467	-804	
Brant	139,421	250	136	-200	749	685	935	
Bruce	66,953	-45	-4	-49	-28	-81	-126	
Chatham-Kent	109,467	-26	186	-297	-668	-779	-805	
Cochrane	84,565	202	-29	-103	-615	-747	-545	
Dufferin	58,379	261	36	-157	205	84	345	
Durham	620,427	2,839	1,369	-971	4,966	5,364	8,203	
Elgin	90,012	260	186	-287	-63	-164	96	
Essex	401,872	1,323	1,163	-2,119	-2,165	-3,121	-1,798	
Frontenac	153,697	80	194	510	833	1,537	1,617	
Greater Sudbury	164,411	14	113	-224	-106	-217	-203	
Grey	96,150	-245	110	-61	290	339	94	
Haldimand-Norfolk	111,188	-48	74	-246	-143	-315	-363	
Haliburton	16,871	-79	10	-37	107	80	1	
Halton	506,900	2,825	2,047	-108	8,779	10,718	13,543	
Hamilton	533,280	786	2,769	-627	4	2,146	2,932	
Hastings	135,797	-84	41	-147	-196	-302	-386	
Huron	60,503	-43	32	-102	-85	-155	-198	
Kawartha Lakes	76,490	-188	-33	-138	228	57	-131	
Kenora	67,862	505	42	-132	-169	-259	246	
Lambton	132,128	-25	142	-134	-108	-100	-125	
Lanark	65,497	-123	-4	24	100	120	-3	
Leeds and Grenville	102,662	-211	32	27	125	184	-27	
Lennox and Addington	42,016	-49	5	7	19	31	-18	
Manitowlin	13,489	-31	-1	15	-23	-9	-40	
Middlesex	454,913	1,261	2,089	-644	613	2,058	3,319	
Muskoka	60,715	-141	22	-77	528	473	332	
Niagara	443,866	-337	1,046	-522	476	1,000	663	
Nipissing	86,494	-124	-101	-132	219	-14	-138	
Northumberland	84,438	-216	19	-16	492	495	279	
Ottawa	896,529	3,492	4,558	4,499	3,029	12,086	15,578	
Oxford	106,917	192	63	-240	147	-30	162	
Parry Sound	41,997	-126	20	-121	-35	-136	-262	
Peel	1,338,981	11,643	26,540	-2,339	-6,196	18,005	29,648	
Perth	76,904	105	89	-86	-79	-76	29	
Peterborough	138,384	-308	85	-304	629	410	102	
Prescott and Russell	84,773	143	-13	374	-73	288	431	
Prince Edward	26,718	-148	10	9	360	379	231	
Rainy River	21,335	-18	-9	-189	-62	-260	-278	
Renfrew	101,208	-38	-81	229	-119	29	-9	
Simcoe	457,386	859	422	-161	3,556	3,817	4,676	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	114,238	-124	15	234	-331	-82	-206	
Sudbury	21,507	-15	-5	-14	-103	-122	-137	
Thunder Bay	151,401	-75	63	-361	32	-266	-341	
Timiskaming	33,227	-87	2	-37	-242	-277	-364	
Toronto	2,720,024	12,837	49,185	-51	-26,737	22,397	35,234	
Waterloo	522,968	2,818	3,045	-629	630	3,046	5,864	
Wellington	216,209	916	688	-483	878	1,083	1,999	
York	1,040,539	6,604	9,787	-470	10,594	19,911	26,515	

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Ontario	3.6	8.1	-0.6	0.0	7.5
Algoma	-2.8	-0.3	-1.6	-2.0	-3.9
Brant	1.8	1.0	-1.4	5.4	4.9
Bruce	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.4	-1.2
Chatham-Kent	-0.2	1.7	-2.7	-6.1	-7.1
Cochrane	2.4	-0.3	-1.2	-7.2	-8.8
Dufferin	4.5	0.6	-2.7	3.5	1.4
Durham	4.6	2.2	-1.6	8.1	8.7
Elgin	2.9	2.1	-3.2	-0.7	-1.8
Essex	3.3	2.9	-5.3	-5.4	-7.7
Frontenac	0.5	1.3	3.3	5.4	10.1
Greater Sudbury	0.1	0.7	-1.4	-0.6	-1.3
Grey	-2.5	1.1	-0.6	3.0	3.5
Haldimand-Norfolk	-0.4	0.7	-2.2	-1.3	-2.8
Haliburton	-4.7	0.6	-2.2	6.3	4.7
Halton	5.6	4.1	-0.2	17.6	21.4
Hamilton	1.5	5.2	-1.2	0.0	4.0
Hastings	-0.6	0.3	-1.1	-1.4	-2.2
Huron	-0.7	0.5	-1.7	-1.4	-2.6
Kawartha Lakes	-2.5	-0.4	-1.8	3.0	0.7
Kenora	7.5	0.6	-1.9	-2.5	-3.8
Lambton	-0.2	1.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.8
Lanark	-1.9	-0.1	0.4	1.5	1.8
Leeds and Grenville	-2.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.8
Lennox and Addington	-1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7
Manitoulin	-2.3	-0.1	1.1	-1.7	-0.7
Middlesex	2.8	4.6	-1.4	1.4	4.5
Muskoka	-2.3	0.4	-1.3	8.7	7.8
Niagara	-0.8	2.4	-1.2	1.1	2.3
Nipissing	-1.4	-1.2	-1.5	2.5	-0.2
Northumberland	-2.6	0.2	-0.2	5.8	5.9
Ottawa	3.9	5.1	5.1	3.4	13.6
Oxford	1.8	0.6	-2.2	1.4	-0.3
Parry Sound	-3.0	0.5	-2.9	-0.8	-3.2
Peel	8.8	20.0	-1.8	-4.7	13.6
Perth	1.4	1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0
Peterborough	-2.2	0.6	-2.2	4.5	3.0
Prescott and Russell	1.7	-0.2	4.4	-0.9	3.4
Prince Edward	-5.6	0.4	0.3	13.5	14.2
Rainy River	-0.8	-0.4	-8.8	-2.9	-12.1
Renfrew	-0.4	-0.8	2.3	-1.2	0.3
Simcoe	1.9	0.9	-0.4	7.8	8.4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	-1.1	0.1	2.0	-2.9	-0.7
Sudbury	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-4.8	-5.7
Thunder Bay	-0.5	0.4	-2.4	0.2	-1.8
Timiskaming	-2.6	0.1	-1.1	-7.2	-8.3
Toronto	4.8	18.2	0.0	-9.9	8.3
Waterloo	5.4	5.9	-1.2	1.2	5.9
Wellington	4.3	3.2	-2.2	4.1	5.0
York	6.4	9.5	-0.5	10.3	19.4

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Manitoba	1,178,301	1,184,031	1,193,558	1,205,517	1,219,562	1,235,412
Division 1	17,875	17,843	17,768	17,719	17,630	17,587
Division 2	56,467	57,849	59,979	61,494	63,100	64,832
Division 3	45,542	46,378	47,685	49,063	50,751	52,614
Division 4	9,729	9,600	9,580	9,551	9,594	9,665
Division 5	13,686	13,584	13,420	13,443	13,431	13,447
Division 6	10,098	10,054	10,073	10,072	10,104	10,157
Division 7	60,826	60,973	61,131	61,364	61,964	62,664
Division 8	14,484	14,428	14,451	14,590	14,709	14,839
Division 9	24,130	23,970	23,911	23,945	23,818	23,724
Division 10	10,126	10,206	10,409	10,695	10,893	11,102
Division 11	653,472	656,210	661,620	668,467	677,287	687,031
Division 12	20,147	20,296	20,701	21,154	21,429	21,715
Division 13	45,682	46,051	46,450	47,163	47,680	48,218
Division 14	18,544	18,665	18,771	18,795	18,876	18,987
Division 15	22,098	21,908	21,652	21,471	21,363	21,293
Division 16	10,202	10,180	10,175	10,157	10,088	10,033
Division 17	22,998	22,854	22,556	22,327	22,163	22,036
Division 18	24,332	24,399	24,310	23,956	23,844	23,762
Division 19	16,562	16,877	17,113	17,872	18,167	18,483
Division 20	10,756	10,639	10,511	10,311	10,138	9,962
Division 21	22,406	22,225	21,909	21,958	22,130	22,339
Division 22	39,607	40,295	40,762	41,165	41,479	41,848
Division 23	8,532	8,547	8,621	8,785	8,924	9,074

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	4.9	8.0	10.0	11.6	12.9
Division 1	-1.8	-4.2	-2.8	-5.0	-2.4
Division 2	24.2	36.2	24.9	25.8	27.1
Division 3	18.2	27.8	28.5	33.8	36.0
Division 4	-13.3	-2.1	-3.0	4.5	7.4
Division 5	-7.5	-12.1	1.7	-0.9	1.2
Division 6	-4.4	1.9	-0.1	3.2	5.2
Division 7	2.4	2.6	3.8	9.7	11.2
Division 8	-3.9	1.6	9.6	8.1	8.8
Division 9	-6.7	-2.5	1.4	-5.3	-4.0
Division 10	7.9	19.7	27.1	18.3	19.0
Division 11	4.2	8.2	10.3	13.1	14.3
Division 12	7.4	19.8	21.6	12.9	13.3
Division 13	8.0	8.6	15.2	10.9	11.2
Division 14	6.5	5.7	1.3	4.3	5.9
Division 15	-8.6	-11.8	-8.4	-5.0	-3.3
Division 16	-2.2	-0.5	-1.8	-6.8	-5.5
Division 17	-6.3	-13.1	-10.2	-7.4	-5.7
Division 18	2.7	-3.7	-14.7	-4.7	-3.4
Division 19	18.8	13.9	43.4	16.4	17.2
Division 20	-10.9	-12.1	-19.2	-16.9	-17.5
Division 21	-8.1	-14.3	2.2	7.8	9.4
Division 22	17.2	11.5	9.8	7.6	8.9
Division 23	1.8	8.6	18.8	15.7	16.7

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total growth
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration		
	number						
Manitoba	1,235,412	5,547	12,485	-2,182	0	10,303	15,850
Division 1	17,587	-22	-39	80	-62	-21	-43
Division 2	64,832	668	906	-110	268	1,064	1,732
Division 3	52,614	387	1,586	78	-188	1,476	1,863
Division 4	9,665	38	-27	71	-11	33	71
Division 5	13,447	-59	-1	51	25	75	16
Division 6	10,157	17	-22	38	20	36	53
Division 7	62,664	240	709	-260	11	460	700
Division 8	14,839	77	6	27	20	53	130
Division 9	23,724	94	-22	19	-185	-188	-94
Division 10	11,102	99	-20	-4	134	110	209
Division 11	687,031	2,210	9,332	-2,064	266	7,534	9,744
Division 12	21,715	23	32	-27	258	263	286
Division 13	48,218	-27	-21	-61	647	565	538
Division 14	18,987	36	33	59	-17	75	111
Division 15	21,293	-58	-18	43	-37	-12	-70
Division 16	10,033	11	7	-23	-50	-66	-55
Division 17	22,036	-58	-5	43	-107	-69	-127
Division 18	23,762	24	14	31	-151	-106	-82
Division 19	18,483	372	2	7	-65	-56	316
Division 20	9,962	-18	-6	-72	-80	-158	-176
Division 21	22,339	267	5	-47	-16	-58	209
Division 22	41,848	1,031	42	-54	-650	-662	369
Division 23	9,074	195	-8	-7	-30	-45	150

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	4.5	10.2	-1.8	0.0	8.4
Division 1	-1.2	-2.2	4.5	-3.5	-1.2
Division 2	10.4	14.2	-1.7	4.2	16.6
Division 3	7.5	30.7	1.5	-3.6	28.6
Division 4	3.9	-2.8	7.4	-1.1	3.4
Division 5	-4.4	-0.1	3.8	1.9	5.6
Division 6	1.7	-2.2	3.8	2.0	3.6
Division 7	3.9	11.4	-4.2	0.2	7.4
Division 8	5.2	0.4	1.8	1.4	3.6
Division 9	4.0	-0.9	0.8	-7.8	-7.9
Division 10	9.0	-1.8	-0.4	12.2	10.0
Division 11	3.2	13.7	-3.0	0.4	11.0
Division 12	1.1	1.5	-1.3	12.0	12.2
Division 13	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3	13.5	11.8
Division 14	1.9	1.7	3.1	-0.9	4.0
Division 15	-2.7	-0.8	2.0	-1.7	-0.6
Division 16	1.1	0.7	-2.3	-5.0	-6.6
Division 17	-2.6	-0.2	1.9	-4.8	-3.1
Division 18	1.0	0.6	1.3	-6.3	-4.5
Division 19	20.3	0.1	0.4	-3.5	-3.1
Division 20	-1.8	-0.6	-7.2	-8.0	-15.7
Division 21	12.0	0.2	-2.1	-0.7	-2.6
Division 22	24.7	1.0	-1.3	-15.6	-15.9
Division 23	21.7	-0.9	-0.8	-3.3	-5.0

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Saskatchewan	993,579	992,122	1,000,257	1,013,792	1,029,124	1,045,622
Division 1	29,830	29,854	30,105	30,321	30,545	30,841
Division 2	20,975	20,764	20,714	20,881	21,071	21,376
Division 3	13,667	13,337	13,136	12,984	12,751	12,531
Division 4	11,472	11,289	11,446	11,505	11,579	11,699
Division 5	31,492	31,047	30,868	30,970	30,926	30,913
Division 6	225,816	226,446	229,400	233,215	238,317	243,697
Division 7	46,953	46,460	46,449	46,718	46,970	47,194
Division 8	30,051	29,798	29,574	29,691	29,828	29,980
Division 9	35,698	35,363	35,116	35,103	35,023	34,988
Division 10	18,331	17,969	17,925	17,982	18,118	18,312
Division 11	249,068	251,147	255,332	261,440	268,735	276,319
Division 12	22,942	22,898	23,026	22,992	23,030	23,066
Division 13	23,122	22,834	22,997	23,120	23,040	22,954
Division 14	38,021	37,128	36,710	36,640	36,532	36,477
Division 15	81,324	80,700	81,358	82,379	83,374	84,476
Division 16	38,100	37,916	37,992	38,392	38,663	38,987
Division 17	42,217	42,214	42,993	43,756	44,409	45,075
Division 18	34,500	34,958	35,116	35,703	36,213	36,737

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Saskatchewan	-1.5	8.2	13.4	15.0	15.9
Division 1	0.8	8.4	7.1	7.4	9.6
Division 2	-10.1	-2.4	8.0	9.1	14.4
Division 3	-24.4	-15.2	-11.6	-18.1	-17.4
Division 4	-16.1	13.8	5.1	6.4	10.3
Division 5	-14.2	-5.8	3.3	-1.4	-0.4
Division 6	2.8	13.0	16.5	21.6	22.3
Division 7	-10.6	-0.2	5.8	5.4	4.8
Division 8	-8.5	-7.5	3.9	4.6	5.1
Division 9	-9.4	-7.0	-0.4	-2.3	-1.0
Division 10	-19.9	-2.5	3.2	7.5	10.7
Division 11	8.3	16.5	23.6	27.5	27.8
Division 12	-1.9	5.6	-1.5	1.7	1.6
Division 13	-12.5	7.1	5.3	-3.5	-3.7
Division 14	-23.8	-11.3	-1.9	-3.0	-1.5
Division 15	-7.7	8.1	12.5	12.0	13.1
Division 16	-4.8	2.0	10.5	7.0	8.3
Division 17	-0.1	18.3	17.6	14.8	14.9
Division 18	13.2	4.5	16.6	14.2	14.4

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
Saskatchewan	1,045,622	4,752	7,837	3,909	0	11,746	16,498
Division 1	30,841	180	29	290	-203	116	296
Division 2	21,376	-16	118	284	-81	321	305
Division 3	12,531	-48	15	137	-324	-172	-220
Division 4	11,699	17	-7	139	-29	103	120
Division 5	30,913	-100	111	213	-237	87	-13
Division 6	243,697	1,135	2,481	855	909	4,245	5,380
Division 7	47,194	-59	154	2	127	283	224
Division 8	29,980	-6	147	47	-36	158	152
Division 9	34,988	-35	64	174	-238	0	-35
Division 10	18,312	-32	13	242	-29	226	194
Division 11	276,319	1,633	3,742	1,163	1,046	5,951	7,584
Division 12	23,066	20	53	-30	-7	16	36
Division 13	22,954	67	11	-16	-148	-153	-86
Division 14	36,477	-19	163	116	-315	-36	-55
Division 15	84,476	473	320	272	37	629	1,102
Division 16	38,987	169	142	88	-75	155	324
Division 17	45,075	620	274	-89	-139	46	666
Division 18	36,737	753	7	22	-258	-229	524

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Saskatchewan	4.6	7.6	3.8	0.0	11.3
Division 1	5.9	0.9	9.4	-6.6	3.8
Division 2	-0.8	5.6	13.4	-3.8	15.1
Division 3	-3.8	1.2	10.8	-25.6	-13.6
Division 4	1.5	-0.6	11.9	-2.5	8.8
Division 5	-3.2	3.6	6.9	-7.7	2.8
Division 6	4.7	10.3	3.5	3.8	17.6
Division 7	-1.3	3.3	0.0	2.7	6.0
Division 8	-0.2	4.9	1.6	-1.2	5.3
Division 9	-1.0	1.8	5.0	-6.8	0.0
Division 10	-1.8	0.7	13.3	-1.6	12.4
Division 11	6.0	13.7	4.3	3.8	21.8
Division 12	0.9	2.3	-1.3	-0.3	0.7
Division 13	2.9	0.5	-0.7	-6.4	-6.7
Division 14	-0.5	4.5	3.2	-8.6	-1.0
Division 15	5.6	3.8	3.2	0.4	7.5
Division 16	4.4	3.7	2.3	-1.9	4.0
Division 17	13.9	6.1	-2.0	-3.1	1.0
Division 18	20.6	0.2	0.6	-7.1	-6.3

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Alberta	3,322,200	3,421,253	3,512,691	3,591,391	3,670,742	3,720,946
Division 1	75,097	77,132	79,353	81,002	82,235	82,921
Division 2	144,450	147,497	151,623	154,675	156,980	158,301
Division 3	38,381	38,898	39,292	39,391	39,346	39,195
Division 4	10,937	10,888	10,988	10,939	10,929	10,868
Division 5	51,349	52,798	54,157	54,883	55,485	55,636
Division 6	1,169,561	1,208,916	1,243,376	1,278,071	1,313,771	1,338,241
Division 7	40,866	41,110	41,600	41,973	42,141	42,027
Division 8	175,518	182,069	187,209	190,702	194,345	196,859
Division 9	20,557	21,049	21,579	21,814	21,972	22,010
Division 10	88,065	89,450	91,562	92,458	93,164	93,357
Division 11	1,083,628	1,116,504	1,145,296	1,170,869	1,199,234	1,218,447
Division 12	65,108	66,103	66,998	67,890	68,274	68,229
Division 13	67,763	69,044	70,209	70,859	70,974	70,735
Division 14	28,267	28,832	29,109	29,329	29,456	29,404
Division 15	35,219	35,613	36,838	37,955	38,887	38,754
Division 16	53,347	55,523	59,416	62,134	65,158	66,898
Division 17	61,066	61,751	62,863	63,834	64,320	64,504
Division 18	14,378	14,833	15,006	14,989	15,107	15,126
Division 19	98,643	103,243	106,217	107,624	108,964	109,434

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Alberta	29.4	26.4	22.2	21.9	13.6
Division 1	26.7	28.4	20.6	15.1	8.3
Division 2	20.9	27.6	19.9	14.8	8.4
Division 3	13.4	10.1	2.5	-1.1	-3.8
Division 4	-4.5	9.1	-4.5	-0.9	-5.6
Division 5	27.8	25.4	13.3	10.9	2.7
Division 6	33.1	28.1	27.5	27.5	18.5
Division 7	6.0	11.8	8.9	4.0	-2.7
Division 8	36.6	27.8	18.5	18.9	12.9
Division 9	23.7	24.9	10.8	7.2	1.7
Division 10	15.6	23.3	9.7	7.6	2.1
Division 11	29.9	25.5	22.1	23.9	15.9
Division 12	15.2	13.4	13.2	5.6	-0.7
Division 13	18.7	16.7	9.2	1.6	-3.4
Division 14	19.8	9.6	7.5	4.3	-1.8
Division 15	11.1	33.8	29.9	24.3	-3.4
Division 16	40.0	67.7	44.7	47.5	26.4
Division 17	11.2	17.8	15.3	7.6	2.9
Division 18	31.2	11.6	-1.1	7.8	1.3
Division 19	45.6	28.4	13.2	12.4	4.3

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
Alberta	3,720,946	30,931	21,456	-2,183	0	19,273	50,204
Division 1	82,921	425	294	-51	18	261	686
Division 2	158,301	1,408	701	-502	-286	-87	1,321
Division 3	39,195	150	8	-112	-197	-301	-151
Division 4	10,868	24	-9	-20	-56	-85	-61
Division 5	55,636	311	-79	-216	135	-160	151
Division 6	1,338,241	11,850	11,661	-588	1,547	12,620	24,470
Division 7	42,027	149	9	12	-284	-263	-114
Division 8	196,859	1,683	560	-508	779	831	2,514
Division 9	22,010	213	-19	-82	-74	-175	38
Division 10	93,357	305	369	-394	-87	-112	193
Division 11	1,218,447	9,091	7,232	-382	3,272	10,122	19,213
Division 12	68,229	756	-56	-286	-459	-801	-45
Division 13	70,735	305	7	-252	-299	-544	-239
Division 14	29,404	270	25	-85	-262	-322	-52
Division 15	38,754	251	101	-217	-268	-384	-133
Division 16	66,898	937	433	2,071	-1,701	803	1,740
Division 17	64,504	1,192	101	-245	-864	-1,008	184
Division 18	15,126	168	-13	36	-172	-149	19
Division 19	109,434	1,443	131	-362	-742	-973	470

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Alberta	8.4	5.8	-0.6	0.0	5.2
Division 1	5.1	3.6	-0.6	0.2	3.2
Division 2	8.9	4.4	-3.2	-1.8	-0.6
Division 3	3.8	0.2	-2.9	-5.0	-7.7
Division 4	2.2	-0.8	-1.8	-5.1	-7.8
Division 5	5.6	-1.4	-3.9	2.4	-2.9
Division 6	8.9	8.8	-0.4	1.2	9.5
Division 7	3.5	0.2	0.3	-6.7	-6.2
Division 8	8.6	2.9	-2.6	4.0	4.2
Division 9	9.7	-0.9	-3.7	-3.4	-8.0
Division 10	3.3	4.0	-4.2	-0.9	-1.2
Division 11	7.5	6.0	-0.3	2.7	8.4
Division 12	11.1	-0.8	-4.2	-6.7	-11.7
Division 13	4.3	0.1	-3.6	-4.2	-7.7
Division 14	9.2	0.8	-2.9	-8.9	-10.9
Division 15	6.5	2.6	-5.6	-6.9	-9.9
Division 16	14.2	6.6	31.4	-25.8	12.2
Division 17	18.5	1.6	-3.8	-13.4	-15.6
Division 18	11.1	-0.9	2.4	-11.4	-9.9
Division 19	13.2	1.2	-3.3	-6.8	-8.9

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
British Columbia	4,196,788	4,243,580	4,309,632	4,383,860	4,460,292	4,530,961
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,498	31,484	31,487	31,727	31,996	32,047
Bulkley-Nechako	39,737	39,341	39,197	39,097	38,748	39,018
Capital	352,131	355,292	358,857	363,853	370,044	374,324
Cariboo	63,983	63,848	64,125	64,367	63,864	64,193
Central Coast	3,370	3,275	3,294	3,307	3,366	3,422
Central Kootenay	57,327	57,203	57,758	58,423	58,790	59,320
Central Okanagan	163,613	167,125	170,985	175,002	178,119	178,843
Columbia-Shuswap	50,805	51,397	52,224	52,803	53,031	52,924
Comox-Strathcona	103,142	104,184	105,152	106,105	106,407	106,998
Cowichan Valley	77,970	78,870	79,459	80,424	81,170	82,230
East Kootenay	56,904	56,957	57,685	58,565	58,943	59,156
Fraser Valley	261,563	265,572	270,335	275,543	280,418	284,810
Fraser-Fort George	94,999	95,235	95,945	95,701	94,683	95,465
Greater Vancouver	2,160,268	2,190,085	2,231,538	2,279,568	2,337,381	2,391,438
Kitimat-Stikine	39,460	39,001	38,897	39,073	39,080	39,241
Kootenay Boundary	31,455	31,421	31,564	31,591	31,530	31,265
Mount Waddington	12,233	11,944	12,033	12,102	11,956	11,954
Nanaimo	140,391	142,157	144,316	146,718	148,326	149,949
North Okanagan	78,890	79,237	79,902	80,719	81,057	80,929
Northern Rockies	6,417	6,384	6,187	5,960	5,944	6,139
Okanagan-Similkameen	81,128	81,080	81,537	81,933	81,666	80,955
Peace River	59,138	60,408	61,436	61,746	62,282	63,352
Powell River	19,923	20,024	20,256	20,398	20,389	20,610
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	20,520	20,183	20,061	20,094	20,006	20,039
Squamish-Lillooet	36,205	36,601	37,456	38,572	39,513	40,614
Stikine	1,151	1,132	1,138	1,211	1,246	1,213
Sunshine Coast	28,096	28,340	28,802	29,345	29,610	30,003
Thompson-Nicola	124,471	125,800	128,006	129,913	130,727	130,510

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2010 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 2009/2010.

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
British Columbia	11.1	15.4	17.1	17.3	15.7
Alberni-Clayoquot	-0.4	0.1	7.6	8.4	1.6
Bulkley-Nechako	-10.0	-3.7	-2.6	-9.0	6.9
Capital	8.9	10.0	13.8	16.9	11.5
Cariboo	-2.1	4.3	3.8	-7.8	5.1
Central Coast	-28.6	5.8	3.9	17.7	16.5
Central Kootenay	-2.2	9.7	11.4	6.3	9.0
Central Okanagan	21.2	22.8	23.2	17.7	4.1
Columbia-Shuswap	11.6	16.0	11.0	4.3	-2.0
Comox-Strathcona	10.1	9.2	9.0	2.8	5.5
Cowichan Valley	11.5	7.4	12.1	9.2	13.0
East Kootenay	0.9	12.7	15.1	6.4	3.6
Fraser Valley	15.2	17.8	19.1	17.5	15.5
Fraser-Fort George	2.5	7.4	-2.5	-10.7	8.2
Greater Vancouver	13.7	18.8	21.3	25.0	22.9
Kitimat-Stikine	-11.7	-2.7	4.5	0.2	4.1
Kootenay Boundary	-1.1	4.5	0.9	-1.9	-8.4
Mount Waddington	-23.9	7.4	5.7	-12.1	-0.2
Nanaimo	12.5	15.1	16.5	10.9	10.9
North Okanagan	4.4	8.4	10.2	4.2	-1.6
Northern Rockies	-5.2	-31.3	-37.4	-2.7	32.3
Okanagan-Similkameen	-0.6	5.6	4.8	-3.3	-8.7
Peace River	21.2	16.9	5.0	8.6	17.0
Powell River	5.1	11.5	7.0	-0.4	10.8
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	-16.6	-6.1	1.6	-4.4	1.6
Squamish-Lillooet	10.9	23.1	29.4	24.1	27.5
Stikine	-16.6	5.3	62.2	28.5	-26.8
Sunshine Coast	8.6	16.2	18.7	9.0	13.2
Thompson-Nicola	10.6	17.4	14.8	6.2	-1.7

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2010 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 2009/2010.

Table 3.10-3

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

	Population 2010	2009/2010					Total net migration	Total growth
	(July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
British Columbia	4,530,961	13,323	47,978	9,367	0	57,345	70,669	
Alberni-Clayoquot	32,047	110	23	50	63	136	51	
Bulkley-Nechako	39,018	269	73	-182	-571	-680	270	
Capital	374,324	-267	1,539	2,943	1,800	6,282	4,280	
Cariboo	64,193	198	25	-332	-498	-805	329	
Central Coast	3,422	24	6	25	13	44	56	
Central Kootenay	59,320	-78	120	284	4	408	530	
Central Okanagan	178,843	123	653	1,284	1,047	2,984	724	
Columbia-Shuswap	52,924	3	51	162	-23	190	-107	
Comox-Strathcona	106,998	3	164	168	-110	222	591	
Cowichan Valley	82,230	42	174	218	265	657	1,060	
East Kootenay	59,156	142	191	89	-144	136	213	
Fraser Valley	284,810	1,341	2,092	101	1,062	3,255	4,392	
Fraser-Fort George	95,465	541	116	-888	-1,042	-1,814	782	
Greater Vancouver	2,391,438	10,146	41,181	4,495	-1,943	43,733	54,057	
Kitimat-Stikine	39,241	238	10	-42	-228	-260	161	
Kootenay Boundary	31,265	-136	21	-40	64	45	-265	
Mount Waddington	11,954	81	5	-19	-227	-241	-2	
Nanaimo	149,949	-295	480	849	529	1,858	1,623	
North Okanagan	80,929	-68	140	102	116	358	-128	
Northern Rockies	6,139	90	14	-137	-22	-145	195	
Okanagan-Similkameen	80,955	-426	117	93	-97	113	-711	
Peace River	63,352	645	95	-362	21	-246	1,070	
Powell River	20,610	-21	29	-18	-31	-20	221	
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	20,039	100	22	-31	-197	-206	33	
Squamish-Lillooet	40,614	340	314	580	-313	581	1,101	
Stikine	1,213	9	1	-20	48	29	-33	
Sunshine Coast	30,003	-55	76	99	135	310	393	
Thompson-Nicola	130,510	224	246	-104	279	421	-217	

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2010 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 2009/2010.

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
British Columbia	3.0	10.7	2.1	0.0	12.8
Alberni-Clayoquot	3.4	0.7	1.6	2.0	4.2
Bulkley-Nechako	6.9	1.9	-4.7	-14.7	-17.5
Capital	-0.7	4.1	7.9	4.8	16.9
Cariboo	3.1	0.4	-5.2	-7.8	-12.6
Central Coast	7.1	1.8	7.4	3.8	13.0
Central Kootenay	-1.3	2.0	4.8	0.1	6.9
Central Okanagan	0.7	3.7	7.2	5.9	16.7
Columbia-Shuswap	0.1	1.0	3.1	-0.4	3.6
Comox-Strathcona	0.0	1.5	1.6	-1.0	2.1
Cowichan Valley	0.5	2.1	2.7	3.2	8.0
East Kootenay	2.4	3.2	1.5	-2.4	2.3
Fraser Valley	4.7	7.4	0.4	3.8	11.5
Fraser-Fort George	5.7	1.2	-9.3	-11.0	-19.1
Greater Vancouver	4.3	17.4	1.9	-0.8	18.5
Kitimat-Stikine	6.1	0.3	-1.1	-5.8	-6.6
Kootenay Boundary	-4.3	0.7	-1.3	2.0	1.4
Mount Waddington	6.8	0.4	-1.6	-19.0	-20.2
Nanaimo	-2.0	3.2	5.7	3.5	12.5
North Okanagan	-0.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	4.4
Northern Rockies	14.9	2.3	-22.7	-3.6	-24.0
Okanagan-Similkameen	-5.2	1.4	1.1	-1.2	1.4
Peace River	10.3	1.5	-5.8	0.3	-3.9
Powell River	-1.0	1.4	-0.9	-1.5	-1.0
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	5.0	1.1	-1.5	-9.8	-10.3
Squamish-Lillooet	8.5	7.8	14.5	-7.8	14.5
Stikine	7.3	0.8	-16.3	39.0	23.6
Sunshine Coast	-1.8	2.5	3.3	4.5	10.4
Thompson-Nicola	1.7	1.9	-0.8	2.1	3.2

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2010 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 2009/2010.

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Yukon	31,904	32,276	32,569	33,116	33,652	34,525
Yukon	31,904	32,276	32,569	33,116	33,652	34,525

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Yukon	11.6	9.0	16.7	16.1	25.6
Yukon	11.6	9.0	16.7	16.1	25.6

Table 3.11-3

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Yukon	34,525	158	383	332	0	715	873
Yukon	34,525	158	383	332	0	715	873

Table 3.11-4

Yukon census division — Factors of growth from July to June

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Yukon	4.6	11.2	9.7	0.0	21.0
Yukon	4.6	11.2	9.7	0.0	21.0

Table 3.12-1

Northwest Territories census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Northwest Territories	43,399	43,198	43,545	43,699	43,673	43,759
Fort Smith	33,746	33,644	33,977	34,200	34,187	34,268
Inuvik	9,653	9,554	9,568	9,499	9,486	9,491

Table 3.12-2

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Northwest Territories	-4.6	8.0	3.5	-0.6	2.0
Fort Smith	-3.0	9.8	6.5	-0.4	2.4
Inuvik	-10.3	1.5	-7.2	-1.4	0.5

Table 3.12-3

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Northwest Territories	43,759	553	10	-477	0	-467		86
Fort Smith	34,268	441	15	-391	16	-360		81
Inuvik	9,491	112	-5	-86	-16	-107		5

Table 3.12-4

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

	2009/2010				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Northwest Territories	12.6	0.2	-10.9	0.0	-10.7
Fort Smith	12.9	0.4	-11.4	0.5	-10.5
Inuvik	11.8	-0.5	-9.1	-1.7	-11.3

Table 3.13-1

Nunavut census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Nunavut	30,328	30,799	31,272	31,595	32,194	33,220
Baffin	16,301	16,500	16,720	16,890	17,198	17,767
Keewatin	8,560	8,718	8,889	9,037	9,214	9,479
Kitikmeot	5,467	5,581	5,663	5,668	5,782	5,974

Table 3.13-2

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

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	rate per thousand				
Nunavut	15.4	15.2	10.3	18.8	31.4
Baffin	12.1	13.2	10.1	18.1	32.5
Keewatin	18.3	19.4	16.5	19.4	28.4
Kitikmeot	20.6	14.6	0.9	19.9	32.7

Table 3.13-3

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

	Population 2010 (July 1)	2009/2010					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Nunavut	33,220	672	-47	401	0	354	1,026
Baffin	17,767	371	-48	198	48	198	569
Keewatin	9,479	217	1	92	-45	48	265
Kitikmeot	5,974	84	0	111	-3	108	192

Table 3.13-4

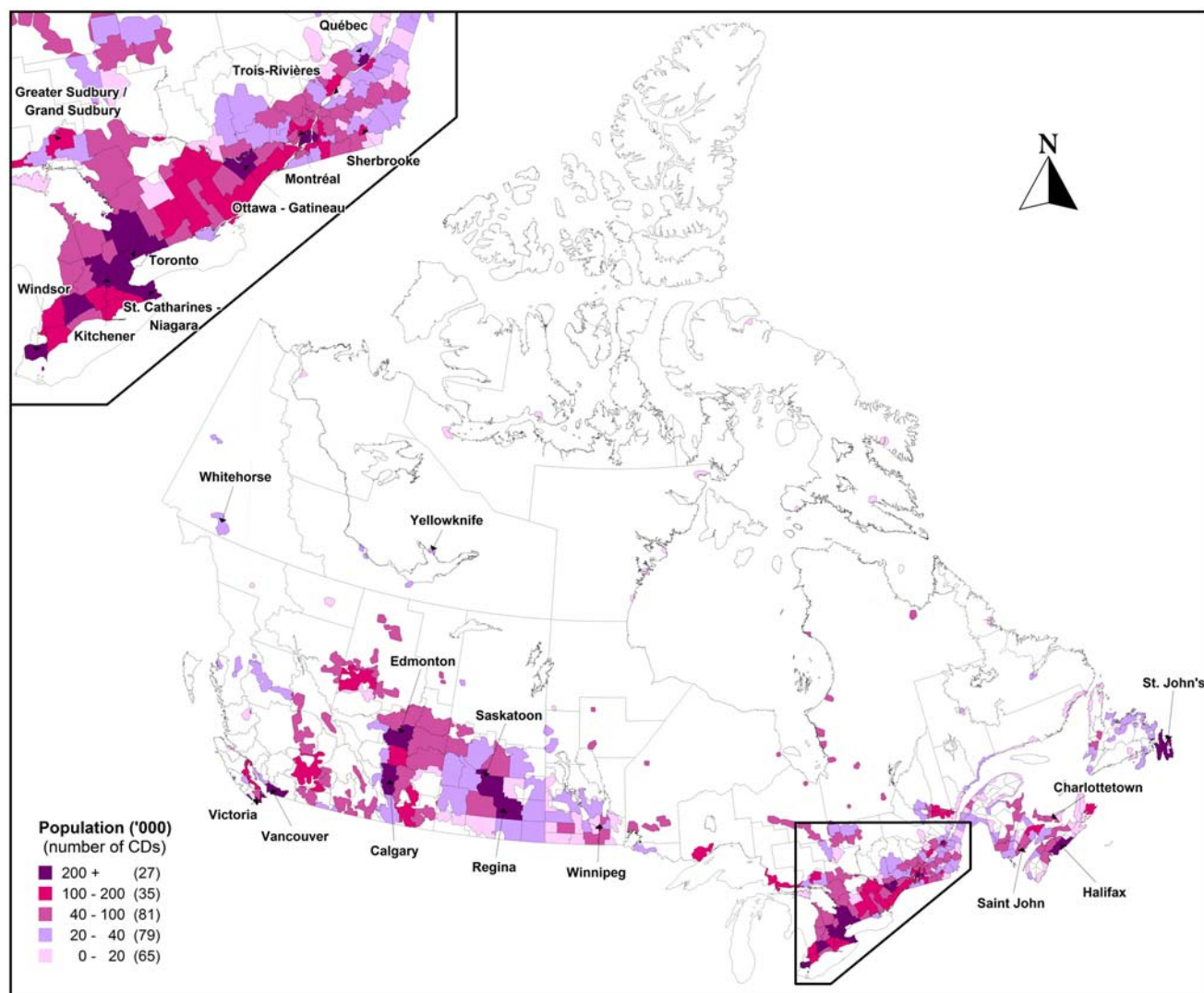
Nunavut census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2009/2010					Total net migration
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration		
	rate per thousand					
Nunavut	20.5	-1.4	12.3	0.0		10.8
Baffin	21.2	-2.7	11.3	2.7		11.3
Keewatin	23.2	0.1	9.8	-4.8		5.1
Kitikmeot	14.3	0.0	18.9	-0.5		18.4

4 Thematic maps

Map 4.1

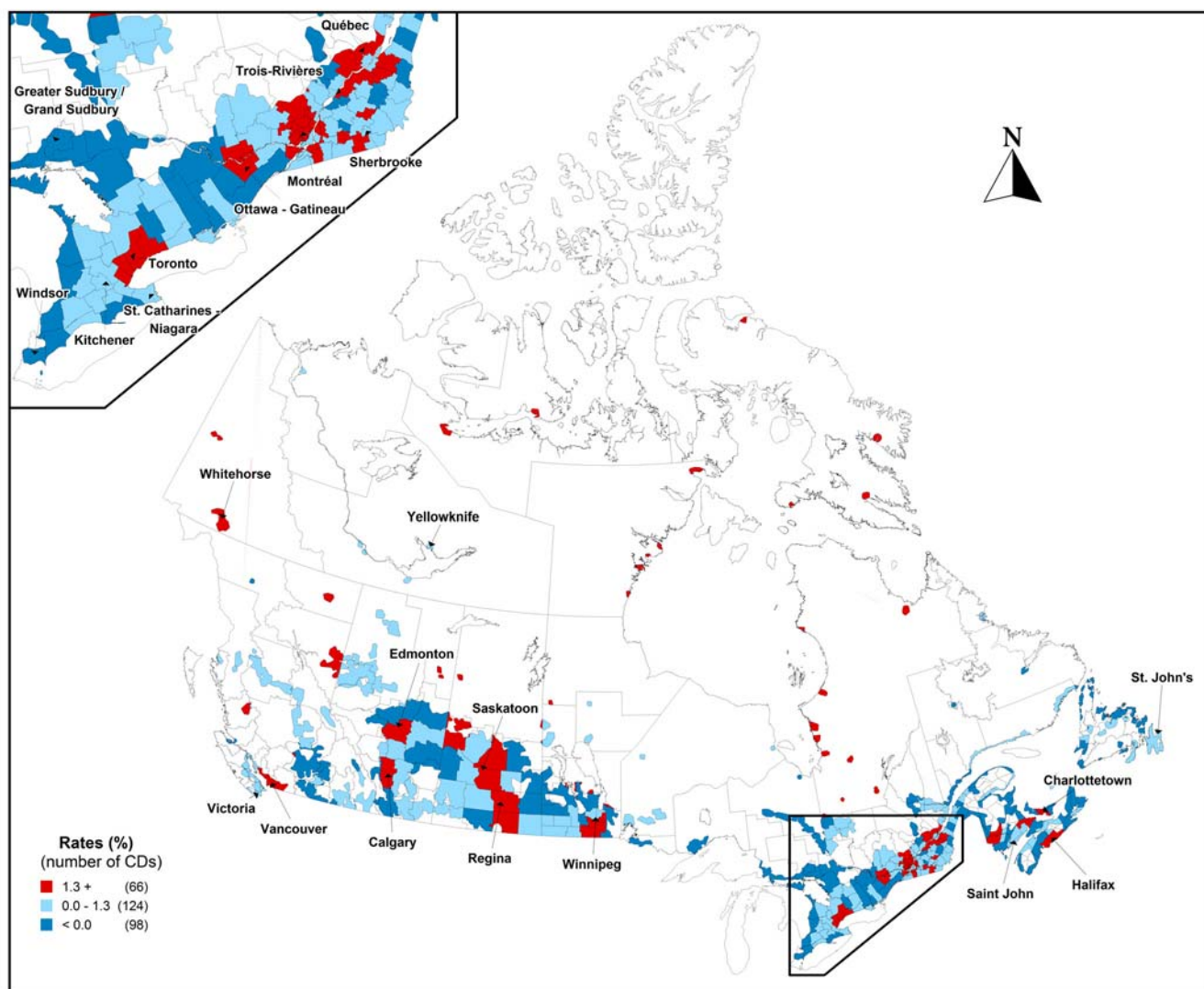
Population distribution as of July 1, 2010 by census division (CD), Canada



Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Map 4.2

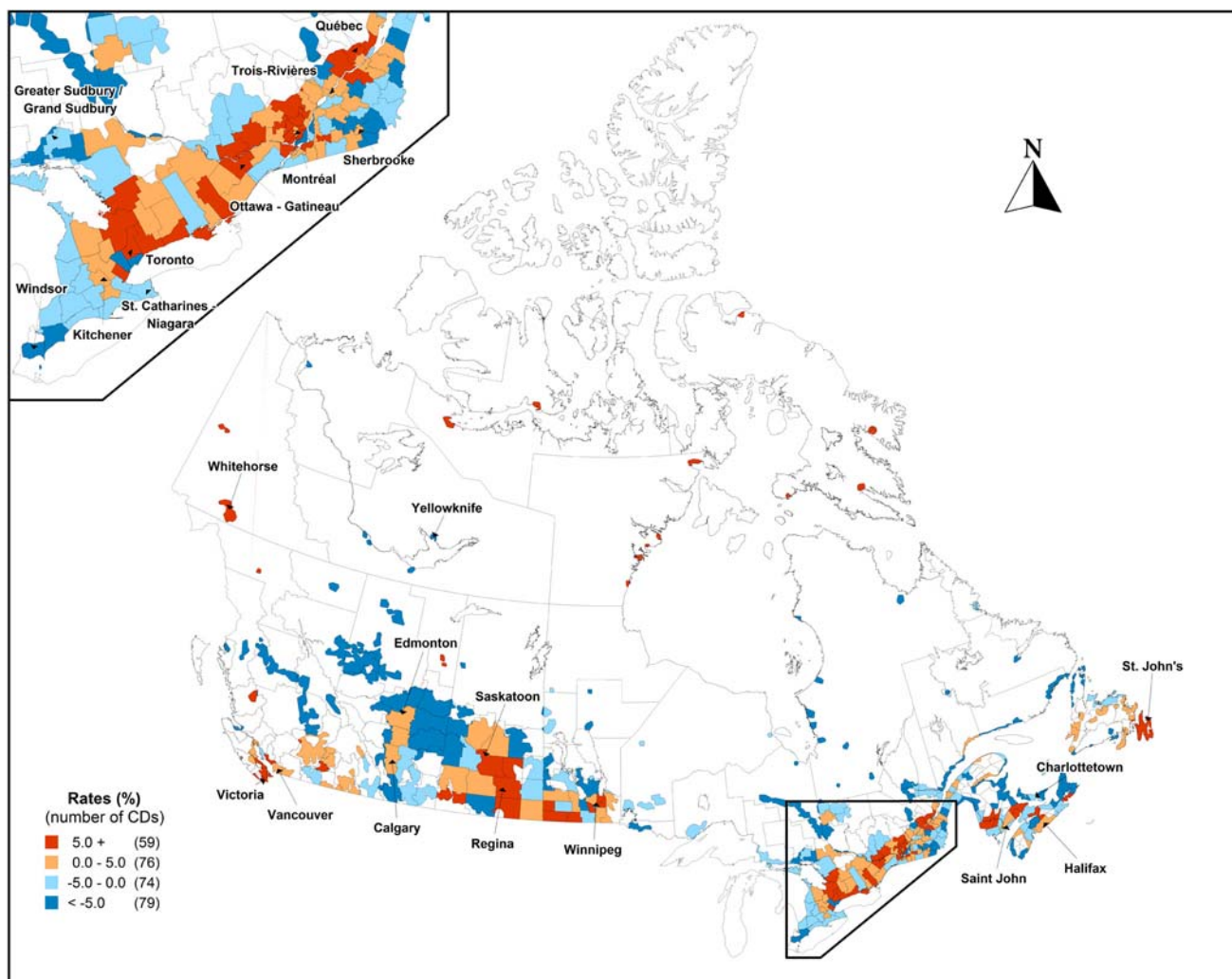
Population growth rates between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010 by census division (CD), Canada



Demography Division, Statistics Canada

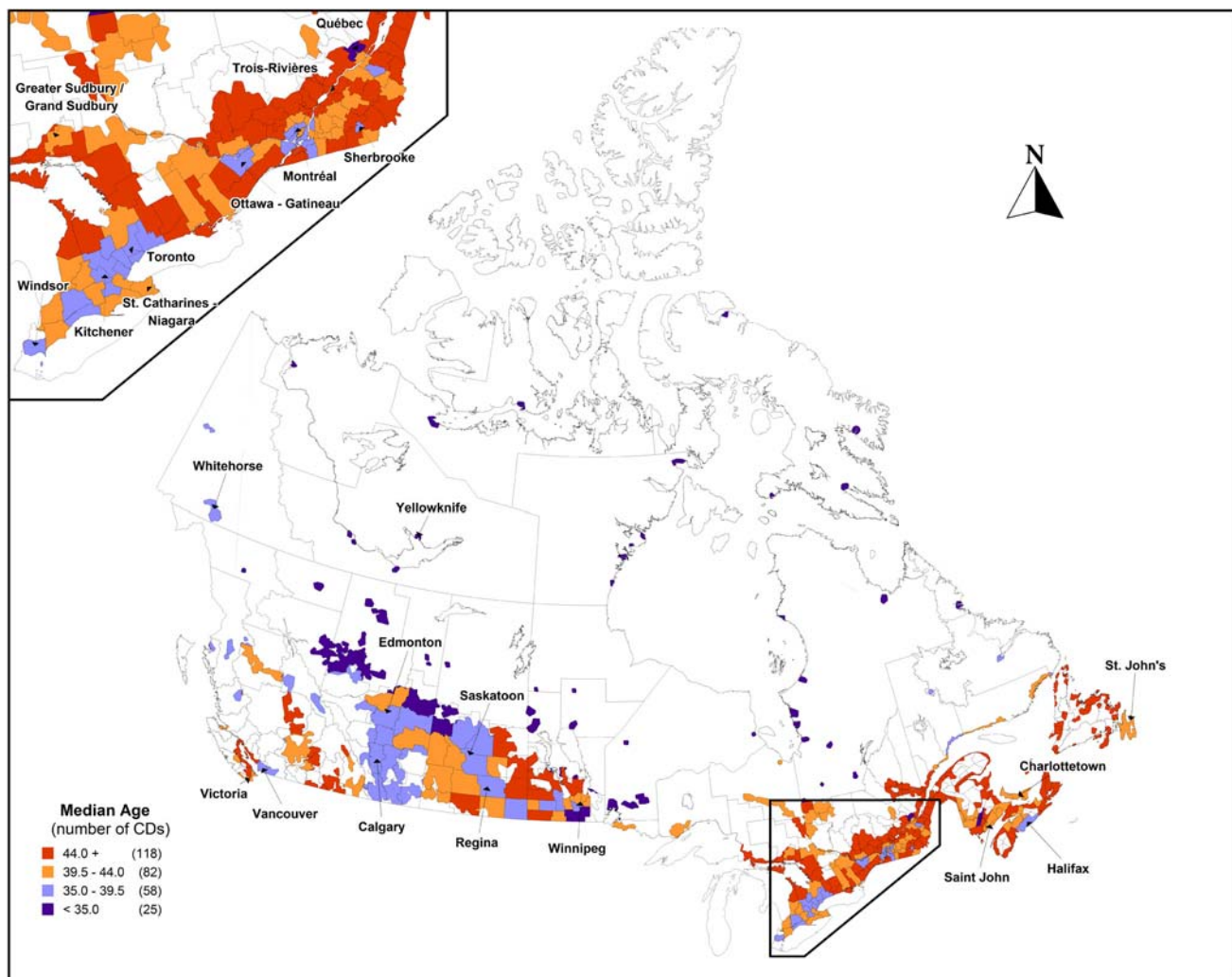
Map 4.3

Net internal migration rates between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010 by census division (CD), Canada



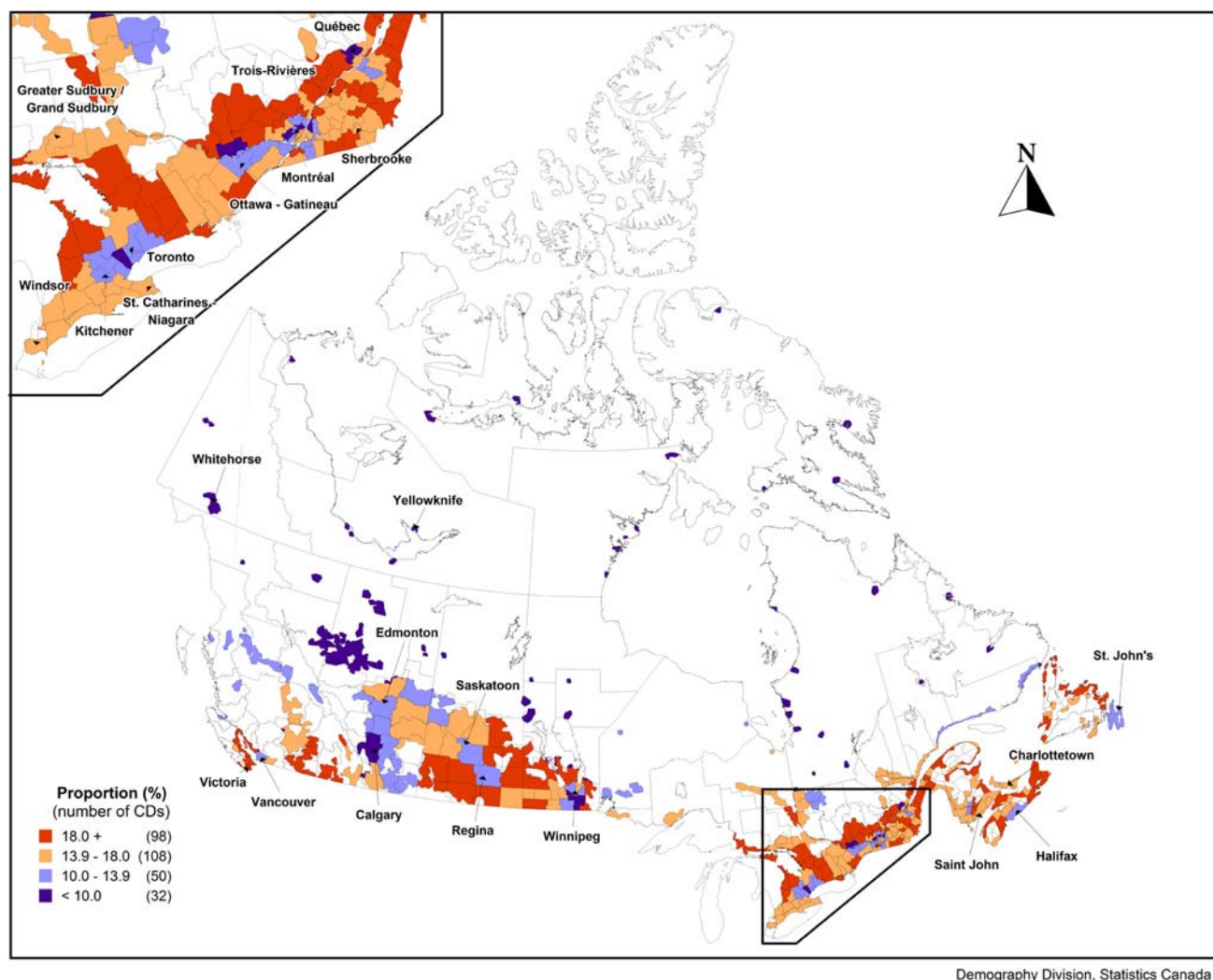
Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Map 4.4
Median age as of July 1, 2010 by census division (CD), Canada



Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Map 4.5
Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2010, 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 to 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 the 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

Text table 4 – continued

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

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
Saskatchewan		
Regina - Moose Mountain	-1,296	-0.47
Swift Current - Moose Jaw	-40	-0.04
Saskatoon - Biggar	-2,269	-0.77
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 Income Statistics 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:

$$(1) \quad P_{(t+1)}^0 = \frac{B_{(t,t+1)} - D_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + I_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} - [E_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+1)}^{-1}]}{\Delta NTER_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + \Delta NFRA_{(t,t+1)}^{-1}} + RE_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + NPR_{(t,t+1)}^0 +$$

Ages 1 to 89:

$$(2) \quad P_{(t+1)}^{a+1} = \frac{P_{(t)}^a - D_{(t,t+1)}^a + I_{(t,t+1)}^a - [E_{(t,t+1)}^a + \Delta TE_{(t,t+1)}^a]}{NPR_{(t,t+1)}^{a+1} + \Delta NTER_{(t,t+1)}^a + \Delta NFRA_{(t,t+1)}^a} + RE_{(t,t+1)}^a - NPR_{(t,t+1)}^a +$$

For age 90 and over:

$$(3) \quad P_{(t+1)}^{90+} = \frac{P_{(t)}^{89+} - D_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} + I_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} - [E_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+1)}^{89+}]}{NPR_{(t,t+1)}^{90+} + \Delta NTER_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} + \Delta NFRA_{(t,t+1)}^{89+}} + RE_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} - NPR_{(t,t+1)}^{89+} +$$

where, for each subprovincial region:

$(t,t+i)$	interval between time t and $t+i$;
$P_{(t+i)}$	Population estimates at time $t+i$;
$P_{(t)}$	Base population at time t (censuses adjusted for 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) as for the deaths for the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) levels are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division. Although Statistics Canada manages the National system of vital statistics, the central vital statistics registries of the provinces and territories are responsible for collecting and processing the information from those administrative files. Under provincial / territorial vital statistics statutes (or similar legislation), all live births and all deaths must be registered, and all provinces and territories provide the information to Statistics Canada.

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

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

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

A different method is used to produce estimates of births 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 most recent subprovincial distribution derived from Health Statistics Division's vital statistics. In such cases, the estimates of births and deaths are categorized as preliminary. To ensure their consistency, the estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial totals using two-way raking.

Special treatment for preliminary postcensal estimates for Quebec and British Columbia

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 emigrants

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 up to 2005, final postcensal for 2006 and 2007, updated postcensal for 2008 and 2009 and preliminary postcensal for 2010.

Annual estimates of demographic components

Births

The numbers of births are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Deaths

The numbers of deaths are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Immigrants

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Emigrants

The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Returning emigrants

The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Net temporary emigrants

The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Net non-permanent residents

The numbers of net non-permanent residents are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Interprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Interprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Intraprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Intraprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

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

Natural increase is final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Net international migration

Net international migration numbers are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Net intraprovincial migration

Net intraprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Total net migration

Total net migration numbers are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Total growth

Numbers for total growth are final up to 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and preliminary for 2009/2010.

Text table 1
Summary of levels

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population	ID	PD	PD	PR	PR	PP
	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	
Births	D	D	R	R		P
Deaths	D	D	R	R		P
Immigrants	D	D	D	D		P
Emigrants	D	D	R	R		P
Returning emigrants	D	D	R	R		P
Net temporary emigrants	D	D	R	R		P
Net Non-permanent residents	D	D	R	R		P
Interprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D	D		P
Interprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D	D		P
Intraprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D	D		P
Intraprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D	D		P

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.