

Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas



2006 to 2011



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Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas

2006 to 2011

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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
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- P preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

Notice to readers

Estimates released in this publication are based on the 2006 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which is added the estimated demographic growth for the period going from May 16, 2006 to the date of the last estimate.

These estimates are not to be mistaken with the 2011 Census counts.

Population estimates based on the 2011 Census counts, adjusted for census net undercoverage, will be available in 2014.

The analysis in this publication is based on preliminary data. These data will be revised over the coming years, and it is possible that some trends described in this publication will change as a result of these revisions. Therefore, this publication should be interpreted with caution.

Most of the components, used to produce preliminary population estimates, are estimated using demographic models or based on data sources less complete or reliable, albeit more timely, than those used for updated or final estimates.

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Highlights

- As of July 1, 2011, 23,901,900 people lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA), accounting for 69.3 % of the Canadian population.
- Between July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2011, the highest growth rates were observed in the CMAs of Saskatoon (25.7 per thousand), Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part (19.3 per thousand) and Regina (18.4 per thousand). The size of the population of only one CMA, Greater Sudbury, decreased during the last year (-6.3 per thousand).
- As of July 1, 2011, the median age of the population living in the country's 33 CMAs was 38.8 years, whereas the population not living in a CMA had a median age of 42.8 years.
- Saskatoon was the CMA with the youngest population in the country, with a median age of 34.9 years compared with 39.9 years for Canada. Apart from Saskatoon, Calgary (35.9 years), Edmonton (36.1 years) and Regina (36.3 years) were the youngest CMAs in the country. The CMAs of Saguenay and Trois-Rivières constituted the oldest CMAs in Canada. Both had a median age of 45.3 years.
- 60 of the 76 economic regions (ER) of the country experienced a positive demographic growth in 2010/2011. With a demographic growth of 36.0 per thousand, the ER of Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake (Fort McMurray) in Alberta stands out, capturing the top place among fastest growing ERs. In contrast, 16 ER saw declines in their population. The strongest decrease occurred in the ER of South Coast-Burin Peninsula in Newfoundland and Labrador (-15.3 per thousand).
- With a median age of 23.8 years as of July 1, 2011, the Northern Saskatchewan ER is the youngest region in Canada. Conversely, the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER in Quebec constitutes the oldest ER in the country, with a median age of 49.0 years.
- 187 of the 288 census divisions (CD) experienced a positive demographic growth between July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2011. Among the fastest growing CDs, Alberta's Division No. 16 CD was far ahead with a growth rate of 61.7 per thousand. In contrast, the biggest decrease was observed in British Columbia's Stikine CD (-30.5 per thousand).
- The median age crossed the symbolic threshold of 50 years in 19 Canadian CDs. In comparison, 10 CDs have median ages below 30 years, while the national average is 39.9 years. Nunavut's Keewatin CD was the youngest in the country, with a median age of 22.6 years while Quebec's Mékinac and Ontario's Haliburton CDs were the oldest at 52.6 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
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*
- *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, 2011, just over two-thirds (69.3%) of the Canadian population (23,901,900 people) lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA), up slightly in the past 10 years from 67.2% in 2001.

Between July 1, 2010, and July 1, 2011, the population growth rate was much greater in CMAs (13.0 per thousand) than in non-CMAs (4.4 per thousand). For Canada as a whole, the population growth rate was 10.4 per thousand in that period.

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

The CMAs of Saskatoon (25.7 per thousand), Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part) (19.3 per thousand) and Regina (18.4 per thousand) had the highest growth rates in the country.

Chart 1.1
Population growth rates by census metropolitan area, Canada

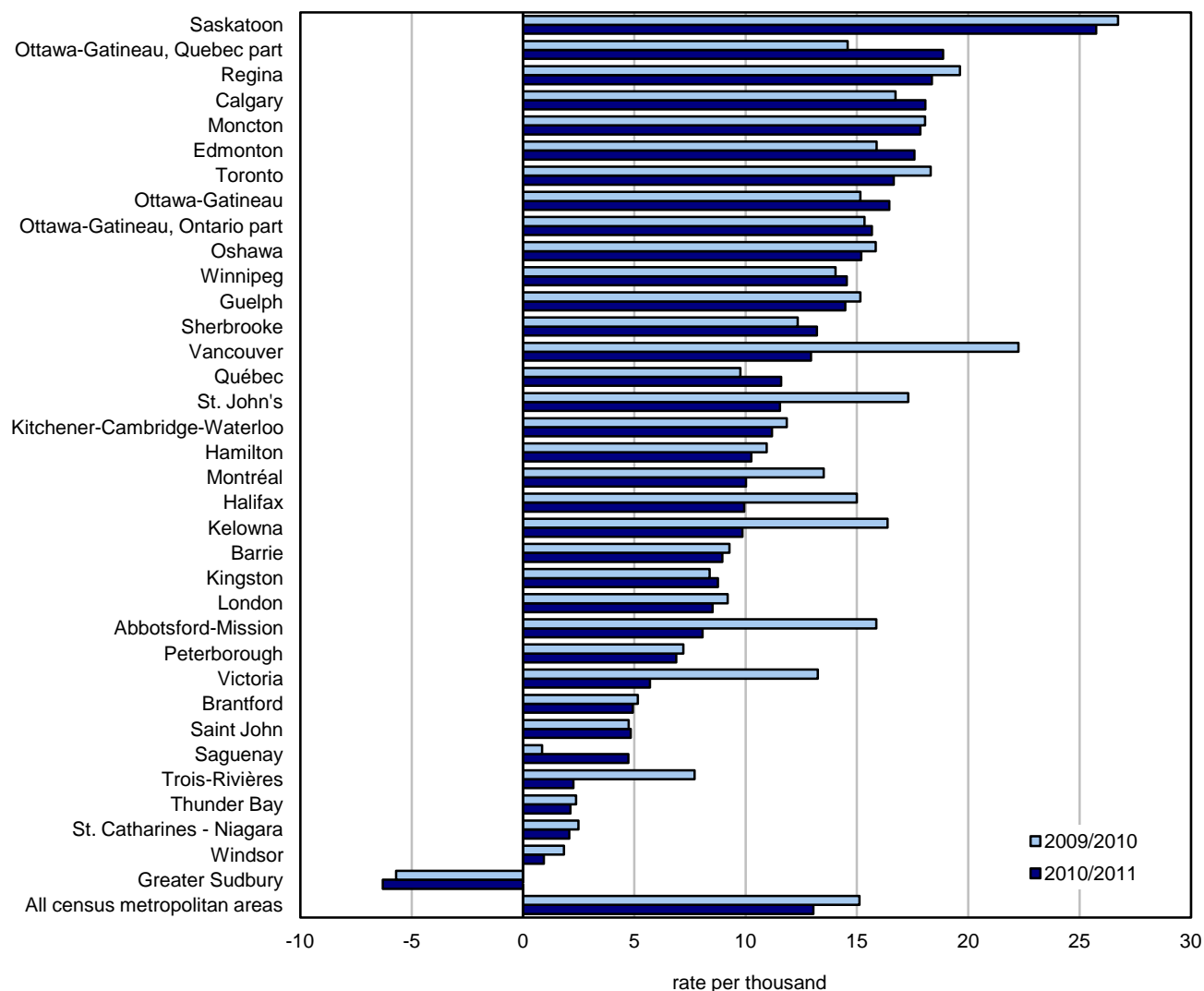
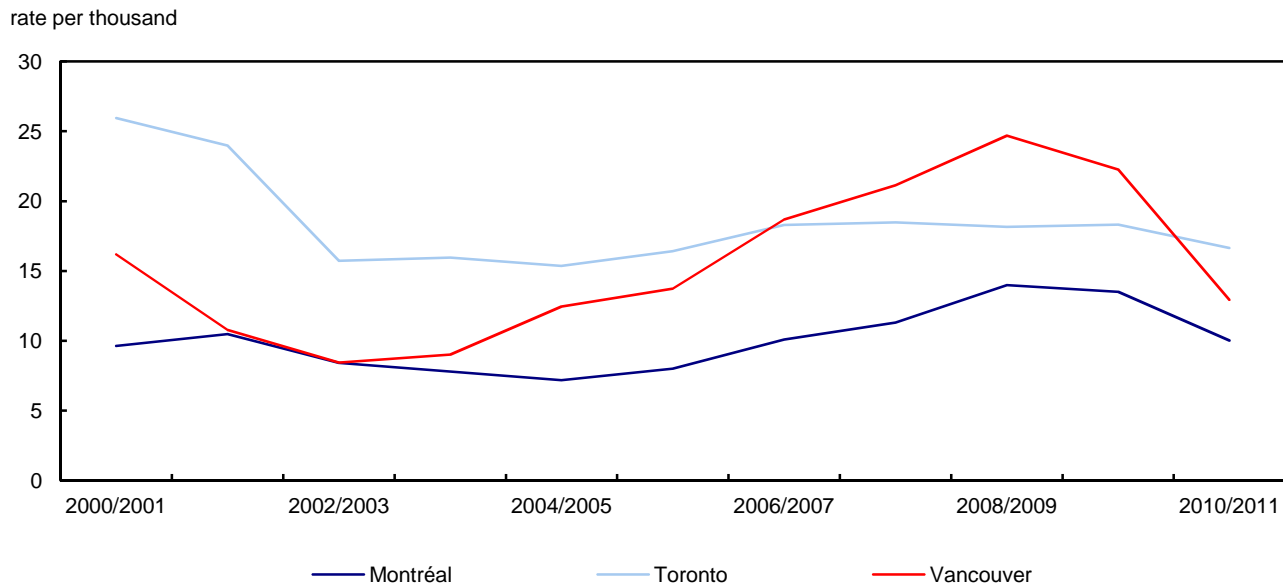


Chart 1.2

Population growth rates of the three largest census metropolitan area, Canada**For the second year in a row, the CMAs in Saskatchewan grew faster than in Alberta**

The Saskatoon and Regina CMAs saw their population grow at a relatively brisk pace in the 2010–2011 period. In terms of population growth, the two CMAs ranked first and third, respectively, at the national level.

With a growth rate of 25.7 per thousand, the Saskatoon CMA's population increased by 6,900 to a total of 272,000 last year. The Regina CMA had a population of 218,700 on July 1, 2011, up 4,000 from the previous year.

Net international migration was responsible for most of the growth in Saskatchewan's two CMAs. In fact, nearly half of the population increase in Saskatoon—and almost two-thirds in Regina—was attributable to this factor. Saskatoon's international migration gain totalled 2,900 (11 per thousand). For the sake of comparison, this was higher than the international migration gains of CMAs that are much more populous than Saskatoon, such as Québec (2,660, or 3.5 per thousand) and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (2,400, or 4.8 per thousand).

Strong growth continues in Alberta's CMAs

The population of Alberta's CMAs continued to grow, the pace of growth having accelerated slightly in 2010–2011 compared to 2009–2010. For example, Calgary's population grew by 22,700 last year, slightly more than the increase of 20,600 in 2009–2010. The same was true for Edmonton, as last year's increase of 20,800 was slightly larger than the previous year's growth of 18,500.

In 2010–2011, the two CMAs ranked fourth and sixth, respectively, on the list of Canada's fastest-growing CMAs, up from some positions from 2009–2010. The growth rates of Alberta's CMAs (18.1 per thousand for Calgary and 17.6 per thousand for Edmonton) were above the average for Canada's CMAs (13.0 per thousand).

Natural increase accounted for most of the population growth in Calgary and Edmonton. Net international migration decreased noticeably compared to 2007–2008 and 2008–2009, when it was the main driver of growth in those two CMAs.

Net interprovincial migration in Calgary and Edmonton increased in 2010–2011 after having been negative in 2009–2010. However, even though net interprovincial migration was positive, it was not as high as it was in the 2000s.

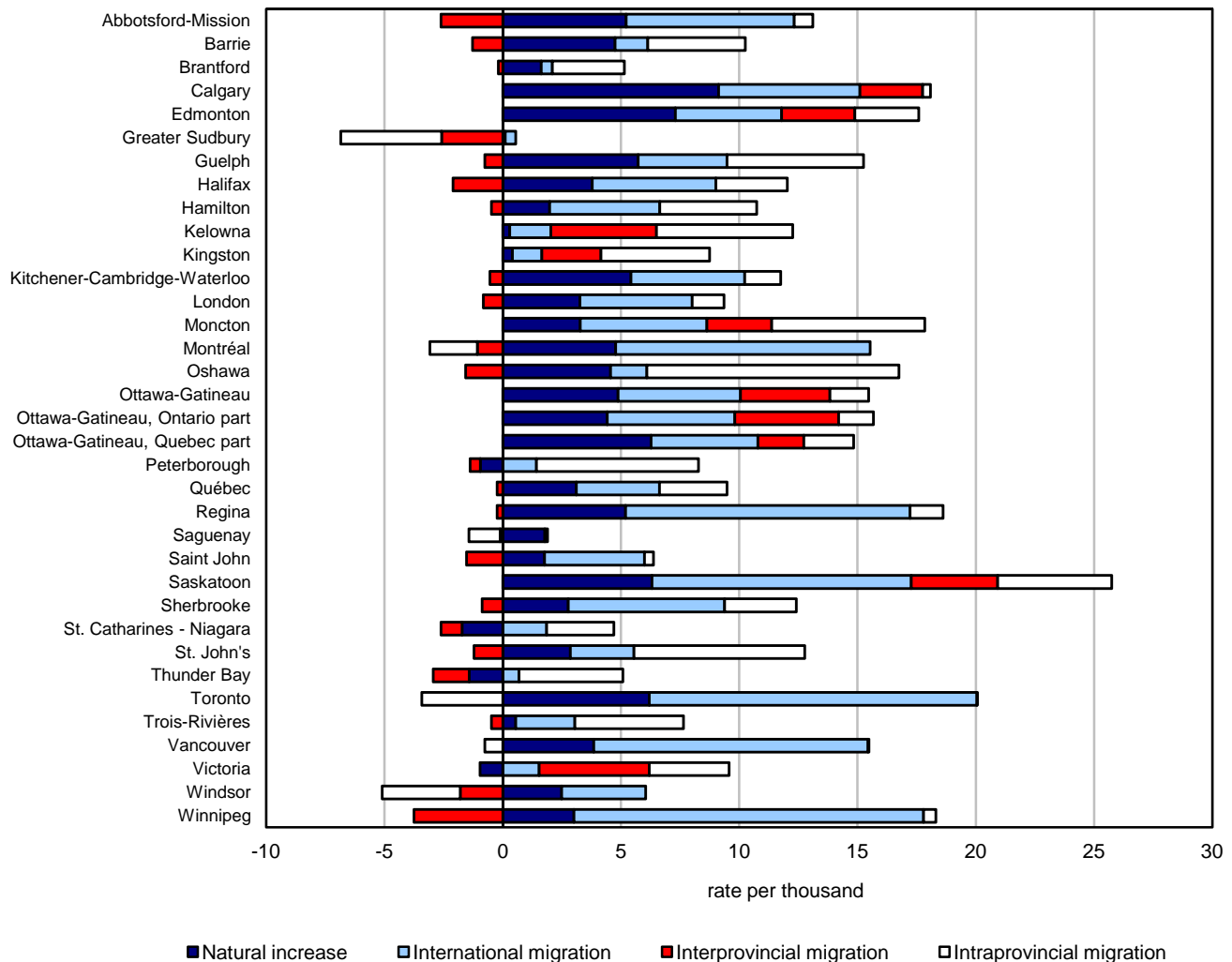
Population decline for the Greater Sudbury CMA

Population growth varied widely across Canada's CMAs. The average growth rate for Canadian CMAs was 13.0 per thousand, but some CMAs had below- or above-average growth rates. The population of only one CMA, namely the Greater Sudbury CMA, decreased in the 2010–2011 period (-6.3 per thousand).

The decline was due to a net loss in internal migration exchanges. While there were slight population gains from natural increase and international migration, they were too small to offset the CMA's deficits in interprovincial and subprovincial exchanges.

Chart 1.3

Factors of the population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2010/2011



Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

The Prairies stand out

All the CMAs in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba had population growth rates higher than the national average (10.4 per thousand). The only CMA in British Columbia with a population growth rate higher than the national average was Vancouver (12.9 per thousand).

By contrast, only nine of the 25 CMAs in Eastern and Central Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces) had growth rates above 10.4 per thousand. Six of them also had growth rates above the national average for CMAs (13.0 per thousand), namely the CMAs of Moncton (17.8 per thousand), Toronto (16.6 per thousand), Ottawa–Gatineau (16.5 per thousand), Oshawa (15.2 per thousand), Guelph (14.5 per thousand) and Sherbrooke (13.2 per thousand). 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). Net interprovincial or subprovincial migration was negative in some of the other CMAs, but total growth remained high as a result of international migration and natural increase.

More than nine out of 10 international immigrants settled in a metropolitan area

Last year, 92% of Canada's international immigrants settled in CMAs. The proportion of immigrants who settled in non-CMAs was well below the non-CMA share of the population (31%).

While the proportion of immigrants who settled in non-CMAs remained small, it grew over the last decade from approximately 5% in 2001–2002 to 8% in 2010–2011.

The CMAs of Montréal (17.6%), Toronto (31.6%) and Vancouver (13.0%) took in nearly two-thirds of all new immigrants in 2010–2011. The proportion of immigrants in the three major CMAs has changed in the last 10 years. Montréal is the only major CMA in which the proportion of immigrants increased (by 4.6% over the period, from 13.0% in 2001–2002). In the Vancouver CMA, the proportion dropped slightly, by 0.4% over the 10 years, from 13.4% in 2001–2002. The Toronto CMA had the largest drop: 16.3% over the period, from 47.9% in 2001–2002.

Of the international immigrants who came to Canada in 2010–2011, the proportion that settled in Calgary (6.0%), Winnipeg (5.0%) and Edmonton (3.9%) remained small, albeit greater than in 2001–2002. From 2001–2002 to 2010–2011, the proportion of immigrants to Canada settling in Calgary and Edmonton rose by 2.2%, while the proportion settling in Winnipeg rose by 3.6%.

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

On July 1, 2011, the median age was 38.8 years for the population living in one of Canada's 33 CMAs, compared with 39.9 years in Canada as a whole.

During the period from July 1, 2001, to July 1, 2011, the median age of the CMA population increased by 2.1 years, from 36.7 years to 38.8 years. The median age in non-CMAs was 42.8 years on July 1, 2011, compared with 38.2 years on July 1, 2001, an increase of 4.6 years.

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 (4.6 years) as in CMAs (2.1 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, 2011, Saskatoon was the CMA with the youngest population. The median age was 34.9 years, compared to 39.9 years for Canada as a whole. After Saskatoon, the CMAs with the lowest median ages were Calgary (35.9 years), Edmonton (36.1 years) and Regina (36.3 years).

Chart 1.4
Median age by census metropolitan area, July 1, 2011

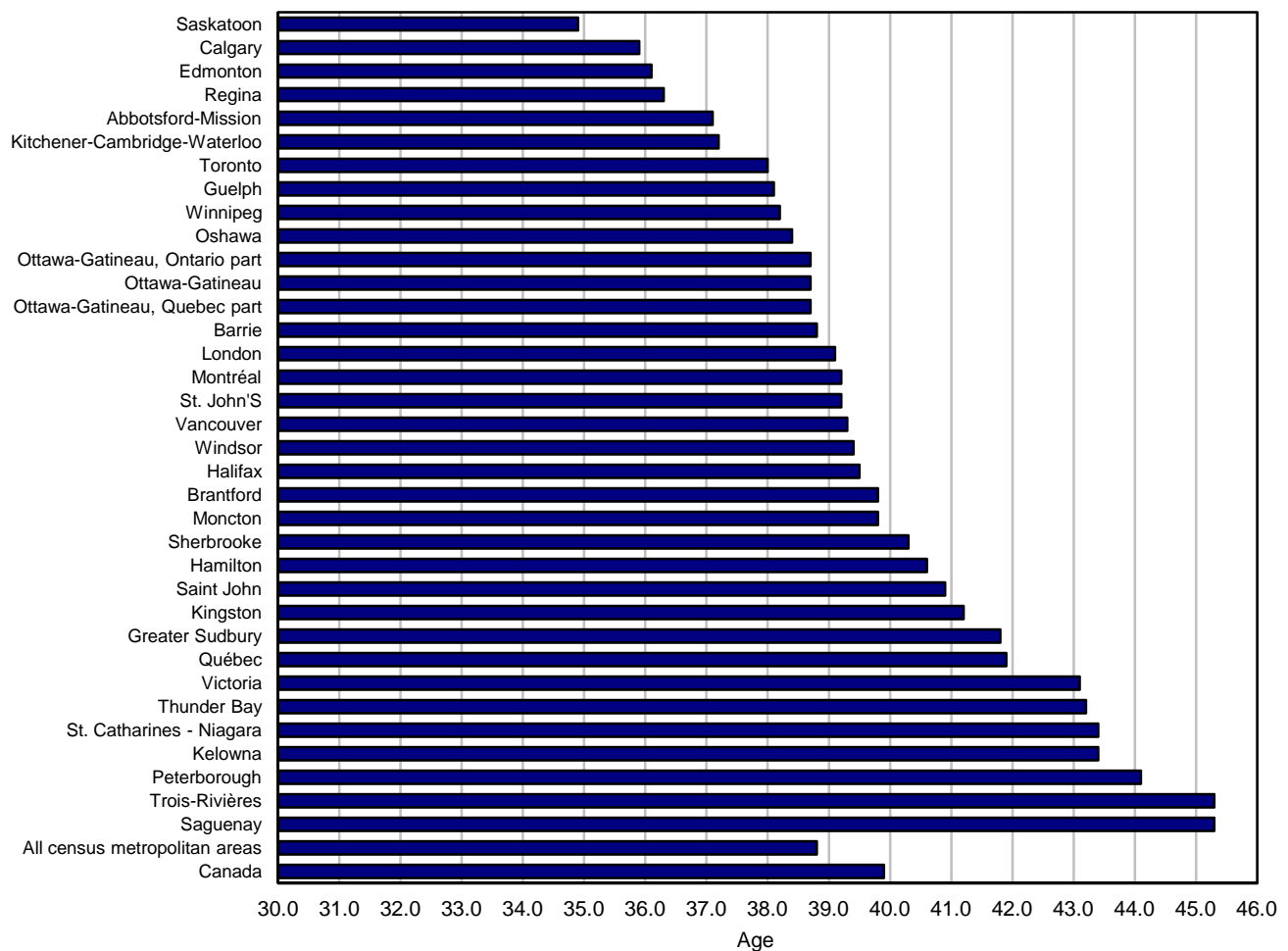
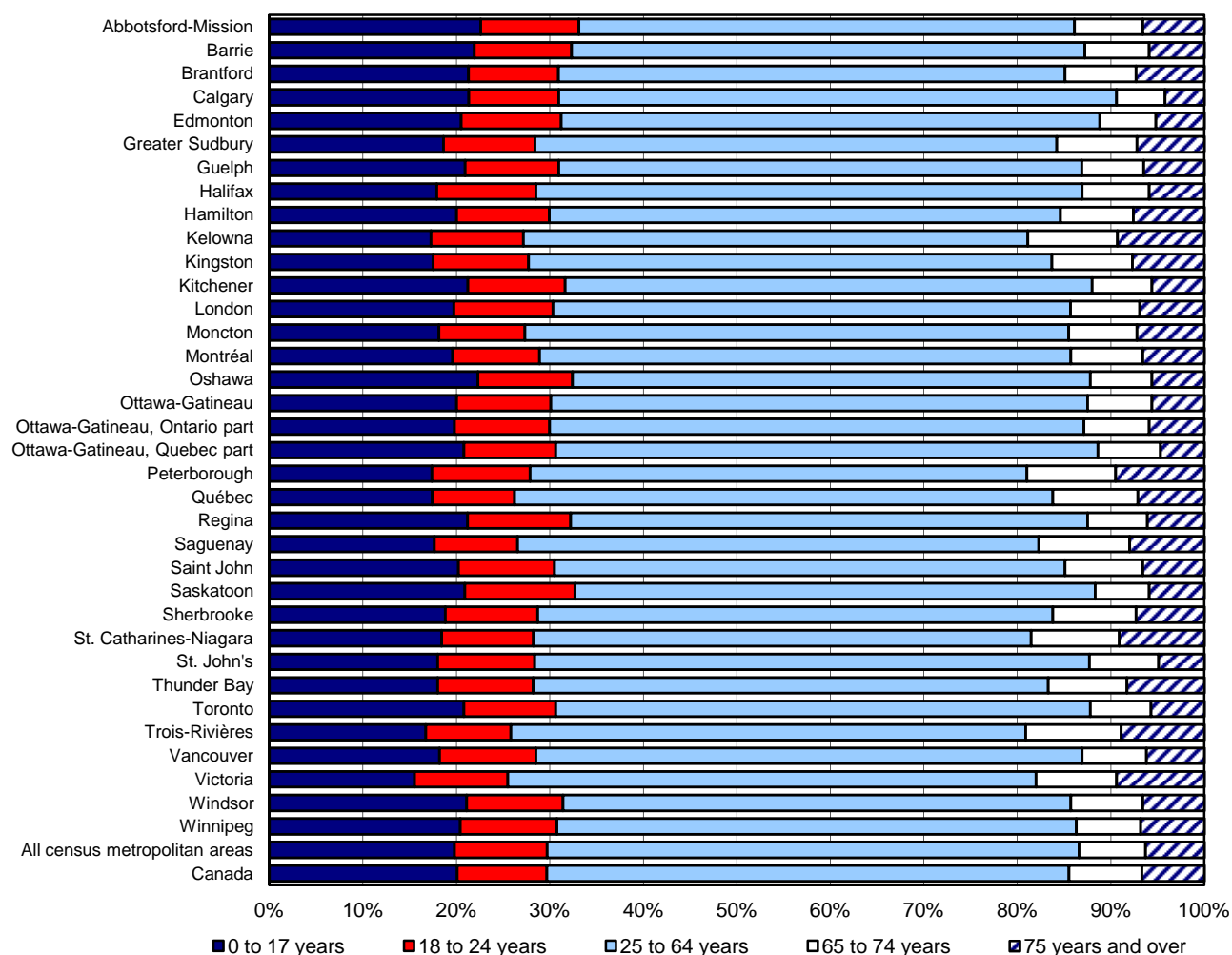


Chart 1.5
Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan area, Canada, 2011



Trois-Rivières and Saguenay are the two oldest CMAs in Canada

The median age in the Saguenay and Trois-Rivières CMAs was 45.3 years, higher than in any other Canadian CMA.

Other CMAs with a high median age are Peterborough (44.1 years), Kelowna and St. Catharines–Niagara (43.4 years), Thunder Bay (43.2 years) and Victoria (43.1 years). These CMAs are quite small, each having fewer than 500,000 inhabitants.

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, 2011

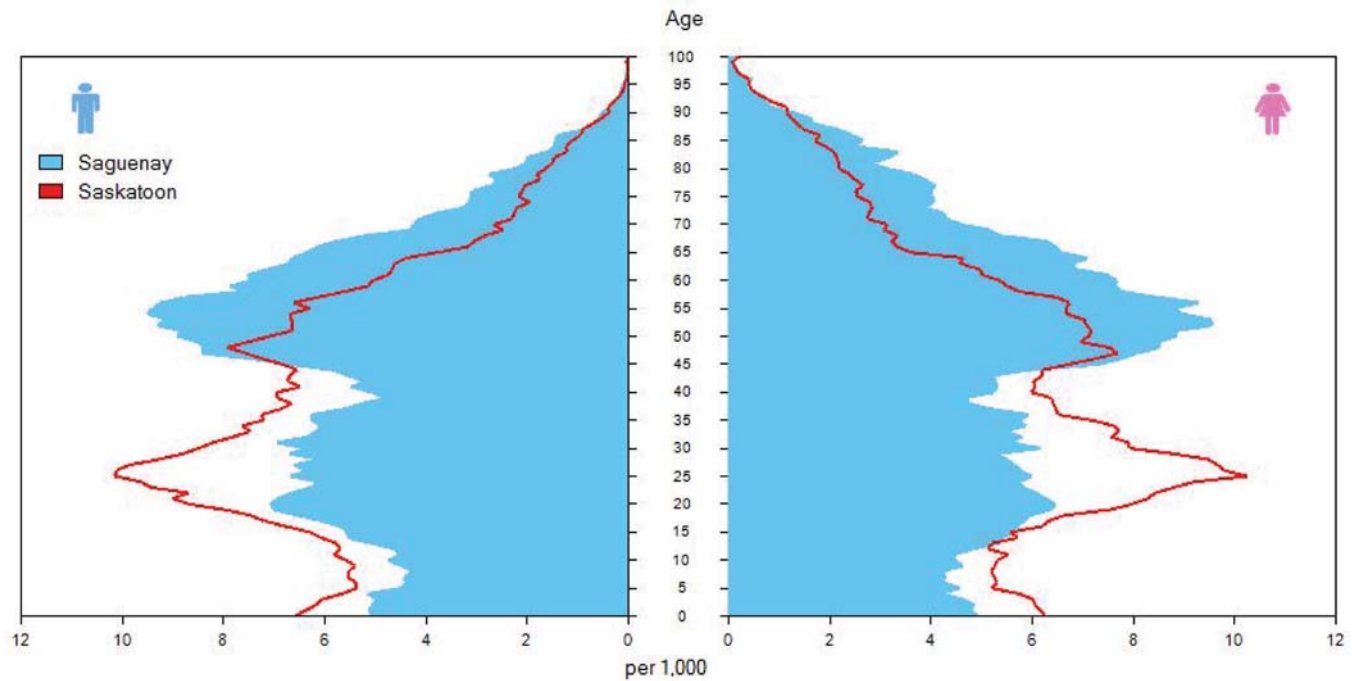
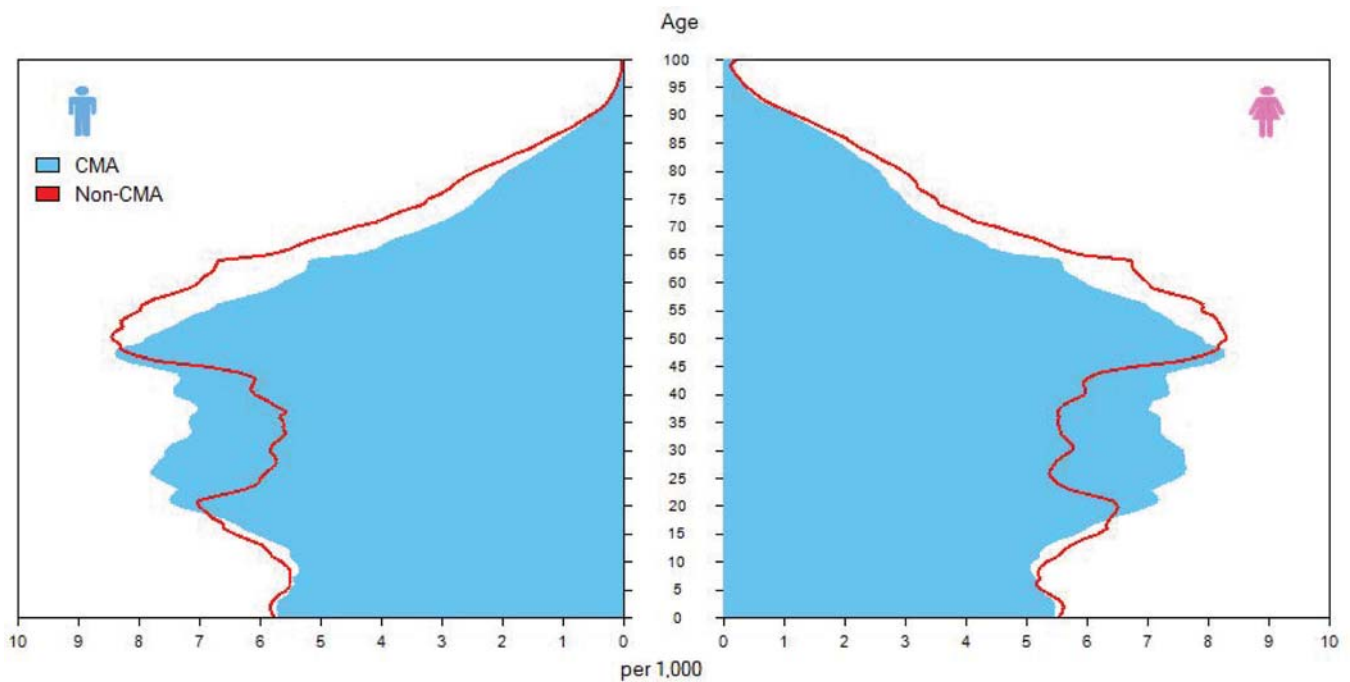


Figure 1.2

Population pyramid for CMA and non-CMA population for July 1, 2011



Saguenay, Thunder Bay and Trois-Rivières continue aging rapidly

In addition to having relatively high median ages, the Saguenay, Thunder Bay and Trois-Rivières CMAs are also noteworthy for the pace at which they were aging. Between July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2011, the median age increased by 5.8 years in Saguenay, 5.0 years in Thunder Bay and 4.2 years in Trois-Rivières.

All three CMAs had fairly small populations and are among the least populous CMAs. Moreover, in the Thunder Bay CMA there were more deaths than births, a sign of more rapid aging, and there was a net loss in interprovincial migration exchanges. Net interprovincial and subprovincial migration was negative in the Saguenay CMA; many of the immigrants were of working age. In Trois-Rivières, natural increase was small and net interprovincial migration was negative.

Saskatchewan's CMAs remain young

Between July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2011, there was very little increase in the median ages of Saskatchewan's two CMAs. The increase was just 0.3 years for Saskatoon and Regina.

In each of the two CMAs, there were far more births than deaths. They also posted net gains in international, interprovincial (except for Regina) 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 by census metropolitan area at July 1, 2001 and 2011

	Median age in 2001	Median age in 2011	Variation 2001/2011
	year		
Canada	37.2	39.9	2.7
All census metropolitan areas	36.7	38.8	2.0
Abbotsford-Mission	36.1	37.1	1.1
Barrie	36.9	38.8	1.9
Brantford	36.9	39.8	2.9
Calgary	34.8	35.9	1.1
Edmonton	35.1	36.1	1.0
Greater Sudbury	38.4	41.8	3.4
Guelph	35.9	38.1	2.2
Halifax	36.4	39.5	3.1
Hamilton	37.2	40.6	3.4
Kelowna	40.5	43.4	3.0
Kingston	37.9	41.2	3.3
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	34.9	37.2	2.3
London	36.3	39.1	2.8
Moncton	38.2	39.8	1.7
Montréal	37.6	39.2	1.5
Oshawa	35.5	38.4	2.9
Ottawa-Gatineau	36.3	38.7	2.4
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	36.3	38.7	2.4
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	36.3	38.7	2.4
Peterborough	40.4	44.1	3.7
Québec	39.3	41.9	2.6
Regina	36.0	36.3	0.3
Saguenay	39.5	45.3	5.8
Saint John	37.7	40.9	3.2
Saskatoon	34.6	34.9	0.3
Sherbrooke	38.4	40.3	1.9
St. Catharines - Niagara	39.3	43.4	4.1
St. John's	37.2	39.2	2.0
Thunder Bay	38.2	43.2	5.0
Toronto	35.8	38.0	2.2
Trois-Rivières	41.1	45.3	4.2
Vancouver	37.0	39.3	2.3
Victoria	40.6	43.1	2.5
Windsor	35.7	39.4	3.7
Winnipeg	36.9	38.2	1.2

Table 1.1-1

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

	Both sexes					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Canada	32,576,074	32,929,733	33,319,098	33,729,690	34,126,181	34,482,779
All metropolitan areas	22,213,295	22,525,253	22,865,359	23,238,280	23,592,183	23,901,864
Abbotsford-Mission	164,370	166,225	168,985	171,974	174,725	176,141
Barrie	184,453	186,455	188,536	190,507	192,283	194,013
Brantford	135,453	136,566	137,382	138,257	138,972	139,660
Calgary	1,124,613	1,155,466	1,188,317	1,221,858	1,242,467	1,265,119
Edmonton	1,073,963	1,103,070	1,127,987	1,156,972	1,175,494	1,196,342
Greater Sudbury	164,210	164,659	165,186	165,016	164,078	163,048
Guelph	132,462	133,670	135,506	137,186	139,281	141,313
Halifax	384,784	388,029	392,904	398,150	404,162	408,198
Hamilton	719,692	724,124	728,974	734,472	742,562	750,213
Kelowna	167,124	170,986	174,981	178,053	180,992	182,785
Kingston	158,128	158,680	159,817	161,167	162,523	163,951
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	470,818	475,951	481,879	487,176	492,985	498,533
London	476,164	480,432	484,759	488,215	492,724	496,941
Moncton	129,686	131,225	132,977	135,540	138,010	140,495
Montréal	3,685,124	3,722,461	3,764,814	3,817,812	3,869,750	3,908,723
Oshawa	344,353	349,155	354,239	359,459	365,199	370,789
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,169,021	1,183,490	1,200,875	1,219,739	1,238,358	1,258,914
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	881,975	892,113	904,903	918,707	932,905	947,641
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	287,046	291,377	295,972	301,032	305,453	311,273
Peterborough	120,639	120,729	121,179	121,448	122,325	123,170
Québec	724,302	730,866	738,333	745,643	752,963	761,745
Regina	200,190	202,841	205,925	210,536	214,709	218,690
Saguenay	152,452	151,859	151,786	151,729	151,859	152,581
Saint John	124,995	125,544	126,292	127,354	127,961	128,582
Saskatoon	240,608	244,850	251,008	258,054	265,044	271,955
Sherbrooke	188,776	190,633	192,428	194,857	197,277	199,899
St. Catharines-Niagara	404,092	403,457	403,064	403,408	404,415	405,256
St. John's	183,694	185,065	187,719	190,641	193,970	196,222
Thunder Bay	127,135	126,581	126,476	126,488	126,789	127,060
Toronto	5,336,958	5,435,485	5,536,805	5,638,241	5,742,448	5,838,838
Trois-Rivières	142,396	143,253	144,453	145,406	146,532	146,865
Vancouver	2,190,077	2,231,386	2,279,068	2,336,020	2,388,611	2,419,733
Victoria	339,952	343,695	348,240	354,106	358,825	360,876
Windsor	336,164	334,821	332,811	331,532	332,143	332,455
Winnipeg	716,447	723,544	731,654	741,264	751,747	762,759

Table 1.1-1 – continued

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

	Males					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Canada	16,147,873	16,324,732	16,520,442	16,727,239	16,925,006	17,104,098
All metropolitan areas	10,957,386	11,113,375	11,284,684	11,472,066	11,649,463	11,806,271
Abbotsford-Mission	82,483	83,463	85,004	86,576	88,011	88,739
Barrie	91,415	92,431	93,562	94,640	95,685	96,716
Brantford	66,627	67,214	67,613	67,987	68,395	68,786
Calgary	569,780	587,297	605,478	623,001	632,626	643,253
Edmonton	541,293	558,021	571,925	587,429	596,496	606,722
Greater Sudbury	80,758	80,933	81,328	81,256	80,752	80,200
Guelph	65,527	66,113	67,107	67,921	68,868	69,789
Halifax	186,723	188,057	190,549	193,194	196,344	198,399
Hamilton	353,661	355,531	357,943	360,489	364,639	368,607
Kelowna	82,043	84,065	86,085	87,726	89,131	89,976
Kingston	77,954	78,319	78,849	79,545	80,192	80,884
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	234,837	237,261	240,306	242,976	246,026	248,993
London	233,724	235,705	237,888	239,531	241,962	244,291
Moncton	63,373	64,179	65,080	66,490	67,886	69,320
Montréal	1,811,971	1,830,838	1,852,548	1,880,465	1,907,807	1,928,715
Oshawa	170,765	173,033	175,343	177,821	180,639	183,388
Ottawa-Gatineau	574,660	581,214	589,580	598,696	607,893	618,136
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	432,878	437,273	443,295	449,794	456,662	463,850
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	141,782	143,941	146,285	148,902	151,231	154,286
Peterborough	58,399	58,449	58,657	58,710	59,083	59,438
Québec	354,021	357,490	361,308	365,123	369,052	373,828
Regina	97,584	99,039	100,738	103,259	105,557	107,878
Saguenay	75,471	75,248	75,218	75,227	75,276	75,572
Saint John	60,417	60,791	61,324	61,932	62,262	62,622
Saskatoon	118,231	120,607	124,049	128,013	131,656	135,393
Sherbrooke	92,148	93,126	93,987	95,362	96,639	98,045
St. Catharines-Niagara	197,499	197,030	196,712	196,766	197,280	197,710
St. John's	89,285	89,883	91,237	92,711	94,543	95,767
Thunder Bay	62,676	62,291	62,216	62,198	62,274	62,321
Toronto	2,629,236	2,674,694	2,722,159	2,769,775	2,820,535	2,868,421
Trois-Rivières	69,056	69,494	70,174	70,709	71,270	71,502
Vancouver	1,081,608	1,102,427	1,126,389	1,154,878	1,180,724	1,195,689
Victoria	163,999	166,019	168,402	171,452	173,865	174,946
Windsor	167,042	166,019	164,764	163,882	164,202	164,401
Winnipeg	353,120	357,094	361,162	366,326	371,893	377,824

Table 1.1-1 – continued

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

	Females					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Canada	16,428,201	16,605,001	16,798,656	17,002,451	17,201,175	17,378,681
All metropolitan areas	11,255,909	11,411,878	11,580,675	11,766,214	11,942,720	12,095,593
Abbotsford-Mission	81,887	82,762	83,981	85,398	86,714	87,402
Barrie	93,038	94,024	94,974	95,867	96,598	97,297
Brantford	68,826	69,352	69,769	70,270	70,577	70,874
Calgary	554,833	568,169	582,839	598,857	609,841	621,866
Edmonton	532,670	545,049	556,062	569,543	578,998	589,620
Greater Sudbury	83,452	83,726	83,858	83,760	83,326	82,848
Guelph	66,935	67,557	68,399	69,265	70,413	71,524
Halifax	198,061	199,972	202,355	204,956	207,818	209,799
Hamilton	366,031	368,593	371,031	373,983	377,923	381,606
Kelowna	85,081	86,921	88,896	90,327	91,861	92,809
Kingston	80,174	80,361	80,968	81,622	82,331	83,067
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	235,981	238,690	241,573	244,200	246,959	249,540
London	242,440	244,727	246,871	248,684	250,762	252,650
Moncton	66,313	67,046	67,897	69,050	70,124	71,175
Montréal	1,873,153	1,891,623	1,912,266	1,937,347	1,961,943	1,980,008
Oshawa	173,588	176,122	178,896	181,638	184,560	187,401
Ottawa-Gatineau	594,361	602,276	611,295	621,043	630,465	640,778
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	449,097	454,840	461,608	468,913	476,243	483,791
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	145,264	147,436	149,687	152,130	154,222	156,987
Peterborough	62,240	62,280	62,522	62,738	63,242	63,732
Québec	370,281	373,376	377,025	380,520	383,911	387,917
Regina	102,606	103,802	105,187	107,277	109,152	110,812
Saguenay	76,981	76,611	76,568	76,502	76,583	77,009
Saint John	64,578	64,753	64,968	65,422	65,699	65,960
Saskatoon	122,377	124,243	126,959	130,041	133,388	136,562
Sherbrooke	96,628	97,507	98,441	99,495	100,638	101,854
St. Catharines-Niagara	206,593	206,427	206,352	206,642	207,135	207,546
St. John's	94,409	95,182	96,482	97,930	99,427	100,455
Thunder Bay	64,459	64,290	64,260	64,290	64,515	64,739
Toronto	2,707,722	2,760,791	2,814,646	2,868,466	2,921,913	2,970,417
Trois-Rivières	73,340	73,759	74,279	74,697	75,262	75,363
Vancouver	1,108,469	1,128,959	1,152,679	1,181,142	1,207,887	1,224,044
Victoria	175,953	177,676	179,838	182,654	184,960	185,930
Windsor	169,122	168,802	168,047	167,650	167,941	168,054
Winnipeg	363,327	366,450	370,492	374,938	379,854	384,935

Table 1.1-2

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Canada	10.80	11.75	12.25	11.69	10.40
All metropolitan areas	13.95	14.99	16.18	15.11	13.04
Abbotsford-Mission	11.22	16.47	17.53	15.87	8.07
Barrie	10.80	11.10	10.40	9.28	8.96
Brantford	8.18	5.96	6.35	5.16	4.94
Calgary	27.06	28.03	27.83	16.73	18.07
Edmonton	26.74	22.34	25.37	15.88	17.58
Greater Sudbury	2.73	3.20	-1.03	-5.70	-6.30
Guelph	9.08	13.64	12.32	15.16	14.48
Halifax	8.40	12.49	13.26	14.99	9.94
Hamilton	6.14	6.68	7.51	10.95	10.25
Kelowna	22.84	23.09	17.40	16.37	9.86
Kingston	3.48	7.14	8.41	8.38	8.75
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	10.84	12.38	10.93	11.85	11.19
London	8.92	8.97	7.10	9.19	8.52
Moncton	11.80	13.26	19.09	18.06	17.85
Montréal	10.08	11.31	13.98	13.51	10.02
Oshawa	13.85	14.46	14.63	15.84	15.19
Ottawa-Gatineau	12.30	14.58	15.59	15.15	16.46
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	11.43	14.23	15.14	15.34	15.67
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	14.98	15.65	16.95	14.58	18.87
Peterborough	0.75	3.72	2.22	7.20	6.88
Québec	9.02	10.16	9.85	9.77	11.60
Regina	13.16	15.09	22.14	19.63	18.37
Saguenay	-3.90	-0.48	-0.38	0.86	4.74
Saint John	4.38	5.94	8.37	4.75	4.84
Saskatoon	17.48	24.84	27.68	26.73	25.74
Sherbrooke	9.79	9.37	12.54	12.34	13.20
St. Catharines-Niagara	-1.57	-0.97	0.85	2.49	2.08
St. John's	7.44	14.24	15.45	17.31	11.54
Thunder Bay	-4.37	-0.83	0.09	2.38	2.14
Toronto	18.29	18.47	18.15	18.31	16.65
Trois-Rivières	6.00	8.34	6.58	7.71	2.27
Vancouver	18.69	21.14	24.68	22.26	12.94
Victoria	10.95	13.14	16.70	13.24	5.70
Windsor	-4.00	-6.02	-3.85	1.84	0.94
Winnipeg	9.86	11.15	13.05	14.04	14.54

Table 1.1-3

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2011

	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	34,482,779	6,923,899	3,319,619	19,265,823	2,677,040	2,296,398
All metropolitan areas	23,901,864	4,741,295	2,369,153	13,597,878	1,699,380	1,494,158
Abbotsford-Mission	176,141	39,766	18,412	93,358	12,894	11,711
Barrie	194,013	42,534	20,153	106,501	13,304	11,521
Brantford	139,660	29,765	13,437	75,695	10,586	10,177
Calgary	1,265,119	269,546	121,951	754,058	65,968	53,596
Edmonton	1,196,342	245,502	128,152	688,911	72,165	61,612
Greater Sudbury	163,048	30,390	15,931	90,911	14,076	11,740
Guelph	141,313	29,548	14,138	79,014	9,385	9,228
Halifax	408,198	73,244	43,277	238,497	29,300	23,880
Hamilton	750,213	150,156	74,406	409,857	58,663	57,131
Kelowna	182,785	31,558	18,122	98,620	17,525	16,960
Kingston	163,951	28,740	16,660	91,807	14,164	12,580
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	498,533	105,732	52,085	280,677	31,915	28,124
London	496,941	98,023	52,607	274,790	37,020	34,501
Moncton	140,495	25,444	12,975	81,687	10,321	10,068
Montréal	3,908,723	767,870	362,532	2,218,206	301,678	258,437
Oshawa	370,789	82,556	37,522	205,358	24,618	20,735
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,258,914	251,939	127,371	722,215	86,825	70,564
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	947,641	187,171	96,778	541,721	65,948	56,023
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	311,273	64,768	30,593	180,494	20,877	14,541
Peterborough	123,170	21,441	12,890	65,486	11,677	11,676
Québec	761,745	132,182	67,273	438,699	69,693	53,898
Regina	218,690	46,330	24,077	120,882	13,955	13,446
Saguenay	152,581	26,870	13,615	84,994	14,841	12,261
Saint John	128,582	25,928	13,254	70,159	10,701	8,540
Saskatoon	271,955	56,733	32,008	151,554	15,653	16,007
Sherbrooke	199,899	37,659	19,759	110,164	17,715	14,602
St. Catharines-Niagara	405,256	74,744	39,820	215,722	38,250	36,720
St. John's	196,222	35,370	20,340	116,460	14,490	9,562
Thunder Bay	127,060	22,843	12,913	70,017	10,720	10,567
Toronto	5,838,838	1,212,444	571,558	3,341,047	379,057	334,732
Trois-Rivières	146,865	24,555	13,377	80,811	15,010	13,112
Vancouver	2,419,733	439,929	249,227	1,413,422	168,067	149,088
Victoria	360,876	55,956	36,140	203,953	31,056	33,771
Windsor	332,455	70,062	34,272	180,649	25,460	22,012
Winnipeg	762,759	155,936	78,899	423,697	52,628	51,599

Table 1.1-3 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2011

	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	17,104,098	3,551,713	1,703,717	9,634,015	1,282,979	931,674
All metropolitan areas	11,806,271	2,433,217	1,209,091	6,771,791	798,281	593,891
Abbotsford-Mission	88,739	20,946	9,593	47,133	6,234	4,833
Barrie	96,716	21,873	10,469	53,458	6,315	4,601
Brantford	68,786	15,167	6,685	37,829	5,076	4,029
Calgary	643,253	137,952	62,705	389,191	31,525	21,880
Edmonton	606,722	126,801	65,815	354,742	34,335	25,029
Greater Sudbury	80,200	15,495	8,198	45,179	6,605	4,723
Guelph	69,789	15,238	6,982	39,496	4,357	3,716
Halifax	198,399	37,352	21,863	116,053	13,864	9,267
Hamilton	368,607	77,323	37,917	203,318	27,406	22,643
Kelowna	89,976	16,113	9,361	48,610	8,238	7,654
Kingston	80,884	14,930	8,237	45,951	6,762	5,004
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	248,993	53,937	27,070	141,655	15,191	11,140
London	244,291	50,174	26,905	136,275	17,483	13,454
Moncton	69,320	13,326	6,416	40,789	4,863	3,926
Montréal	1,928,715	392,778	183,752	1,112,210	139,634	100,341
Oshawa	183,388	41,994	19,577	101,812	11,661	8,344
Ottawa-Gatineau	618,136	127,345	64,896	357,727	40,583	27,585
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	463,850	94,510	49,160	267,649	30,799	21,732
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	154,286	32,835	15,736	90,078	9,784	5,853
Peterborough	59,438	10,931	6,216	32,103	5,496	4,692
Québec	373,828	67,257	33,993	220,362	32,408	19,808
Regina	107,878	23,735	12,068	60,339	6,499	5,237
Saguenay	75,572	13,606	7,108	43,194	7,073	4,591
Saint John	62,622	13,528	7,019	33,751	5,118	3,206
Saskatoon	135,393	29,178	16,558	76,235	7,270	6,152
Sherbrooke	98,045	19,596	9,745	54,918	8,392	5,394
St. Catharines-Niagara	197,710	38,028	20,572	106,376	18,289	14,445
St. John's	95,767	18,011	10,296	57,049	6,684	3,727
Thunder Bay	62,321	11,410	6,614	34,854	5,165	4,278
Toronto	2,868,421	623,504	291,574	1,641,361	176,677	135,305
Trois-Rivières	71,502	12,556	6,807	40,441	6,909	4,789
Vancouver	1,195,689	227,955	128,261	696,677	80,539	62,257
Victoria	174,946	28,724	18,255	99,399	15,008	13,560
Windsor	164,401	36,248	17,410	89,750	12,207	8,786
Winnipeg	377,824	80,206	40,154	213,554	24,415	19,495

Table 1.1-3 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2011

	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	17,378,681	3,372,186	1,615,902	9,631,808	1,394,061	1,364,724
All metropolitan areas	12,095,593	2,308,078	1,160,062	6,826,087	901,099	900,267
Abbotsford-Mission	87,402	18,820	8,819	46,225	6,660	6,878
Barrie	97,297	20,661	9,684	53,043	6,989	6,920
Brantford	70,874	14,598	6,752	37,866	5,510	6,148
Calgary	621,866	131,594	59,246	364,867	34,443	31,716
Edmonton	589,620	118,701	62,337	334,169	37,830	36,583
Greater Sudbury	82,848	14,895	7,733	45,732	7,471	7,017
Guelph	71,524	14,310	7,156	39,518	5,028	5,512
Halifax	209,799	35,892	21,414	122,444	15,436	14,613
Hamilton	381,606	72,833	36,489	206,539	31,257	34,488
Kelowna	92,809	15,445	8,761	50,010	9,287	9,306
Kingston	83,067	13,810	8,423	45,856	7,402	7,576
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	249,540	51,795	25,015	139,022	16,724	16,984
London	252,650	47,849	25,702	138,515	19,537	21,047
Moncton	71,175	12,118	6,559	40,898	5,458	6,142
Montréal	1,980,008	375,092	178,780	1,105,996	162,044	158,096
Oshawa	187,401	40,562	17,945	103,546	12,957	12,391
Ottawa-Gatineau	640,778	124,594	62,475	364,488	46,242	42,979
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	483,791	92,661	47,618	274,072	35,149	34,291
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	156,987	31,933	14,857	90,416	11,093	8,688
Peterborough	63,732	10,510	6,674	33,383	6,181	6,984
Québec	387,917	64,925	33,280	218,337	37,285	34,090
Regina	110,812	22,595	12,009	60,543	7,456	8,209
Saguenay	77,009	13,264	6,507	41,800	7,768	7,670
Saint John	65,960	12,400	6,235	36,408	5,583	5,334
Saskatoon	136,562	27,555	15,450	75,319	8,383	9,855
Sherbrooke	101,854	18,063	10,014	55,246	9,323	9,208
St. Catharines-Niagara	207,546	36,716	19,248	109,346	19,961	22,275
St. John's	100,455	17,359	10,044	59,411	7,806	5,835
Thunder Bay	64,739	11,433	6,299	35,163	5,555	6,289
Toronto	2,970,417	588,940	279,984	1,699,686	202,380	199,427
Trois-Rivières	75,363	11,999	6,570	40,370	8,101	8,323
Vancouver	1,224,044	211,974	120,966	716,745	87,528	86,831
Victoria	185,930	27,232	17,885	104,554	16,048	20,211
Windsor	168,054	33,814	16,862	90,899	13,253	13,226
Winnipeg	384,935	75,730	38,745	210,143	28,213	32,104

Table 1.1-4

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2011

	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	20.1	9.6	55.9	7.8	6.7
All metropolitan areas	100.0	19.8	9.9	56.9	7.1	6.3
Abbotsford-Mission	100.0	22.6	10.5	53.0	7.3	6.6
Barrie	100.0	21.9	10.4	54.9	6.9	5.9
Brantford	100.0	21.3	9.6	54.2	7.6	7.3
Calgary	100.0	21.3	9.6	59.6	5.2	4.2
Edmonton	100.0	20.5	10.7	57.6	6.0	5.2
Greater Sudbury	100.0	18.6	9.8	55.8	8.6	7.2
Guelph	100.0	20.9	10.0	55.9	6.6	6.5
Halifax	100.0	17.9	10.6	58.4	7.2	5.9
Hamilton	100.0	20.0	9.9	54.6	7.8	7.6
Kelowna	100.0	17.3	9.9	54.0	9.6	9.3
Kingston	100.0	17.5	10.2	56.0	8.6	7.7
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	100.0	21.2	10.4	56.3	6.4	5.6
London	100.0	19.7	10.6	55.3	7.4	6.9
Moncton	100.0	18.1	9.2	58.1	7.3	7.2
Montréal	100.0	19.6	9.3	56.8	7.7	6.6
Oshawa	100.0	22.3	10.1	55.4	6.6	5.6
Ottawa-Gatineau	100.0	20.0	10.1	57.4	6.9	5.6
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	100.0	19.8	10.2	57.2	7.0	5.9
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	100.0	20.8	9.8	58.0	6.7	4.7
Peterborough	100.0	17.4	10.5	53.2	9.5	9.5
Québec	100.0	17.4	8.8	57.6	9.1	7.1
Regina	100.0	21.2	11.0	55.3	6.4	6.1
Saguenay	100.0	17.6	8.9	55.7	9.7	8.0
Saint John	100.0	20.2	10.3	54.6	8.3	6.6
Saskatoon	100.0	20.9	11.8	55.7	5.8	5.9
Sherbrooke	100.0	18.8	9.9	55.1	8.9	7.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	100.0	18.4	9.8	53.2	9.4	9.1
St. John's	100.0	18.0	10.4	59.4	7.4	4.9
Thunder Bay	100.0	18.0	10.2	55.1	8.4	8.3
Toronto	100.0	20.8	9.8	57.2	6.5	5.7
Trois-Rivières	100.0	16.7	9.1	55.0	10.2	8.9
Vancouver	100.0	18.2	10.3	58.4	6.9	6.2
Victoria	100.0	15.5	10.0	56.5	8.6	9.4
Windsor	100.0	21.1	10.3	54.3	7.7	6.6
Winnipeg	100.0	20.4	10.3	55.5	6.9	6.8

Table 1.1-4 – continued

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2011

	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	10.3	4.9	27.9	3.7	2.7
All metropolitan areas	49.4	10.2	5.1	28.3	3.3	2.5
Abbotsford-Mission	50.4	11.9	5.4	26.8	3.5	2.7
Barrie	49.9	11.3	5.4	27.6	3.3	2.4
Brantford	49.3	10.9	4.8	27.1	3.6	2.9
Calgary	50.8	10.9	5.0	30.8	2.5	1.7
Edmonton	50.7	10.6	5.5	29.7	2.9	2.1
Greater Sudbury	49.2	9.5	5.0	27.7	4.1	2.9
Guelph	49.4	10.8	4.9	27.9	3.1	2.6
Halifax	48.6	9.2	5.4	28.4	3.4	2.3
Hamilton	49.1	10.3	5.1	27.1	3.7	3.0
Kelowna	49.2	8.8	5.1	26.6	4.5	4.2
Kingston	49.3	9.1	5.0	28.0	4.1	3.1
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	49.9	10.8	5.4	28.4	3.0	2.2
London	49.2	10.1	5.4	27.4	3.5	2.7
Moncton	49.3	9.5	4.6	29.0	3.5	2.8
Montréal	49.3	10.0	4.7	28.5	3.6	2.6
Oshawa	49.5	11.3	5.3	27.5	3.1	2.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	49.1	10.1	5.2	28.4	3.2	2.2
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	48.9	10.0	5.2	28.2	3.3	2.3
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	49.6	10.5	5.1	28.9	3.1	1.9
Peterborough	48.3	8.9	5.0	26.1	4.5	3.8
Québec	49.1	8.8	4.5	28.9	4.3	2.6
Regina	49.3	10.9	5.5	27.6	3.0	2.4
Saguenay	49.5	8.9	4.7	28.3	4.6	3.0
Saint John	48.7	10.5	5.5	26.2	4.0	2.5
Saskatoon	49.8	10.7	6.1	28.0	2.7	2.3
Sherbrooke	49.0	9.8	4.9	27.5	4.2	2.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	48.8	9.4	5.1	26.2	4.5	3.6
St. John's	48.8	9.2	5.2	29.1	3.4	1.9
Thunder Bay	49.0	9.0	5.2	27.4	4.1	3.4
Toronto	49.1	10.7	5.0	28.1	3.0	2.3
Trois-Rivières	48.7	8.5	4.6	27.5	4.7	3.3
Vancouver	49.4	9.4	5.3	28.8	3.3	2.6
Victoria	48.5	8.0	5.1	27.5	4.2	3.8
Windsor	49.5	10.9	5.2	27.0	3.7	2.6
Winnipeg	49.5	10.5	5.3	28.0	3.2	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, 2011

	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	9.8	4.7	27.9	4.0	4.0
All metropolitan areas	50.6	9.7	4.9	28.6	3.8	3.8
Abbotsford-Mission	49.6	10.7	5.0	26.2	3.8	3.9
Barrie	50.1	10.6	5.0	27.3	3.6	3.6
Brantford	50.7	10.5	4.8	27.1	3.9	4.4
Calgary	49.2	10.4	4.7	28.8	2.7	2.5
Edmonton	49.3	9.9	5.2	27.9	3.2	3.1
Greater Sudbury	50.8	9.1	4.7	28.0	4.6	4.3
Guelph	50.6	10.1	5.1	28.0	3.6	3.9
Halifax	51.4	8.8	5.2	30.0	3.8	3.6
Hamilton	50.9	9.7	4.9	27.5	4.2	4.6
Kelowna	50.8	8.4	4.8	27.4	5.1	5.1
Kingston	50.7	8.4	5.1	28.0	4.5	4.6
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	50.1	10.4	5.0	27.9	3.4	3.4
London	50.8	9.6	5.2	27.9	3.9	4.2
Moncton	50.7	8.6	4.7	29.1	3.9	4.4
Montréal	50.7	9.6	4.6	28.3	4.1	4.0
Oshawa	50.5	10.9	4.8	27.9	3.5	3.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	50.9	9.9	5.0	29.0	3.7	3.4
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	51.1	9.8	5.0	28.9	3.7	3.6
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	50.4	10.3	4.8	29.0	3.6	2.8
Peterborough	51.7	8.5	5.4	27.1	5.0	5.7
Québec	50.9	8.5	4.4	28.7	4.9	4.5
Regina	50.7	10.3	5.5	27.7	3.4	3.8
Saguenay	50.5	8.7	4.3	27.4	5.1	5.0
Saint John	51.3	9.6	4.8	28.3	4.3	4.1
Saskatoon	50.2	10.1	5.7	27.7	3.1	3.6
Sherbrooke	51.0	9.0	5.0	27.6	4.7	4.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	51.2	9.1	4.7	27.0	4.9	5.5
St. John's	51.2	8.8	5.1	30.3	4.0	3.0
Thunder Bay	51.0	9.0	5.0	27.7	4.4	4.9
Toronto	50.9	10.1	4.8	29.1	3.5	3.4
Trois-Rivières	51.3	8.2	4.5	27.5	5.5	5.7
Vancouver	50.6	8.8	5.0	29.6	3.6	3.6
Victoria	51.5	7.5	5.0	29.0	4.4	5.6
Windsor	50.5	10.2	5.1	27.3	4.0	4.0
Winnipeg	50.5	9.9	5.1	27.6	3.7	4.2

Table 1.1-5

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

	2011			
	Median age	Mean age	65 years and over	Dependency ratio
	year	year	percentage	
Canada	39.9	39.8	14.4	59
All census metropolitan areas	38.8	39.2	13.4	56
Abbotsford-Mission	37.1	38.4	14.0	65
Barrie	38.8	38.5	12.8	61
Brantford	39.8	39.8	14.9	64
Calgary	35.9	36.7	9.5	50
Edmonton	36.1	37.6	11.2	52
Greater Sudbury	41.8	41.1	15.8	59
Guelph	38.1	38.7	13.2	58
Halifax	39.5	39.7	13.0	51
Hamilton	40.6	40.3	15.4	62
Kelowna	43.4	42.7	18.9	63
Kingston	41.2	41.2	16.3	57
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	37.2	38.0	12.0	56
London	39.1	39.6	14.4	59
Moncton	39.8	40.5	14.5	54
Montréal	39.2	39.6	14.3	58
Oshawa	38.4	38.2	12.2	60
Ottawa-Gatineau	38.7	38.9	12.5	54
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	38.7	39.0	12.9	54
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	38.7	38.4	11.4	54
Peterborough	44.1	42.8	19.0	64
Québec	41.9	41.5	16.2	56
Regina	36.3	38.0	12.5	58
Saguenay	45.3	42.8	17.8	61
Saint John	40.9	40.3	15.0	61
Saskatoon	34.9	37.3	11.6	55
Sherbrooke	40.3	40.7	16.2	60
St. Catharines - Niagara	43.4	42.3	18.5	66
St. John's	39.2	39.3	12.3	49
Thunder Bay	43.2	42.0	16.8	60
Toronto	38.0	38.4	12.2	55
Trois-Rivières	45.3	43.3	19.1	63
Vancouver	39.3	39.6	13.1	51
Victoria	43.1	42.9	18.0	56
Windsor	39.4	39.4	14.3	62
Winnipeg	38.2	39.2	13.7	58

Table 1.2-1

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	360,916	373,695	380,767	383,585	386,013
All census metropolitan areas	249,940	258,855	263,513	265,356	267,048
Abbotsford-Mission	2,029	2,162	2,186	2,180	2,143
Barrie	1,808	2,152	2,167	2,188	2,212
Brantford	1,418	1,381	1,391	1,403	1,420
Calgary	15,443	16,295	16,872	17,255	17,480
Edmonton	14,067	14,705	15,226	15,572	15,775
Greater Sudbury	1,487	1,523	1,533	1,548	1,566
Guelph	1,496	1,637	1,648	1,664	1,683
Halifax	3,939	4,219	4,254	4,270	4,287
Hamilton	7,455	7,556	7,606	7,679	7,768
Kelowna	1,537	1,577	1,595	1,590	1,563
Kingston	1,500	1,457	1,467	1,481	1,498
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	5,562	5,662	5,700	5,754	5,821
London	5,061	5,246	5,281	5,332	5,393
Moncton	1,312	1,419	1,442	1,440	1,440
Montréal	42,623	44,091	45,598	45,404	45,480
Oshawa	3,718	3,880	3,906	3,943	3,989
Ottawa-Gatineau	12,791	13,521	13,708	13,788	13,912
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	9,318	9,911	9,975	10,071	10,188
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	3,473	3,610	3,733	3,717	3,724
Peterborough	1,010	1,082	1,089	1,100	1,112
Québec	7,470	7,762	8,028	7,993	8,007
Regina	2,405	2,646	2,702	2,780	2,847
Saguenay	1,411	1,462	1,512	1,505	1,509
Saint John	1,328	1,367	1,390	1,388	1,386
Saskatoon	3,065	3,276	3,345	3,443	3,525
Sherbrooke	1,952	2,008	2,077	2,068	2,072
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,716	3,520	3,544	3,578	3,619
St. John's	1,763	2,005	2,096	2,096	2,079
Thunder Bay	1,098	1,088	1,096	1,106	1,119
Toronto	63,334	65,376	65,802	66,437	67,205
Trois-Rivières	1,276	1,373	1,420	1,414	1,416
Vancouver	22,527	23,042	23,302	23,233	22,835
Victoria	2,755	2,930	2,963	2,955	2,903
Windsor	3,608	3,414	3,437	3,470	3,510
Winnipeg	7,976	8,021	8,130	8,299	8,474

Table 1.2-2

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	233,825	236,525	239,930	244,677	252,561
All census metropolitan areas	144,578	146,013	148,147	151,128	156,155
Abbotsford-Mission	1,170	1,252	1,225	1,214	1,229
Barrie	1,206	1,190	1,218	1,257	1,297
Brantford	1,114	1,094	1,119	1,156	1,195
Calgary	5,422	5,431	5,665	5,855	6,048
Edmonton	6,176	6,392	6,668	6,892	7,120
Greater Sudbury	1,398	1,417	1,451	1,497	1,549
Guelph	820	808	826	853	881
Halifax	2,688	2,616	2,639	2,695	2,751
Hamilton	5,630	5,747	5,887	6,084	6,293
Kelowna	1,475	1,533	1,503	1,493	1,511
Kingston	1,376	1,310	1,340	1,384	1,431
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,849	2,868	2,936	3,032	3,135
London	3,563	3,462	3,542	3,659	3,782
Moncton	922	926	937	961	984
Montréal	25,410	25,133	25,426	25,607	26,910
Oshawa	2,078	2,113	2,162	2,234	2,310
Ottawa-Gatineau	7,081	7,202	7,352	7,543	7,829
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5,451	5,521	5,652	5,837	6,039
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,630	1,681	1,700	1,706	1,790
Peterborough	1,193	1,125	1,151	1,187	1,229
Québec	5,296	5,279	5,343	5,380	5,650
Regina	1,618	1,671	1,676	1,701	1,722
Saguenay	1,227	1,158	1,172	1,180	1,240
Saint John	1,060	1,093	1,106	1,133	1,160
Saskatoon	1,763	1,791	1,796	1,812	1,831
Sherbrooke	1,401	1,421	1,438	1,448	1,521
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,889	3,954	4,047	4,174	4,316
St. John's	1,447	1,430	1,451	1,486	1,521
Thunder Bay	1,135	1,193	1,221	1,259	1,299
Toronto	28,305	28,702	29,354	30,324	31,345
Trois-Rivières	1,229	1,248	1,263	1,272	1,337
Vancouver	13,432	13,802	13,527	13,468	13,601
Victoria	3,110	3,297	3,230	3,215	3,247
Windsor	2,357	2,455	2,513	2,595	2,682
Winnipeg	5,738	5,900	5,963	6,078	6,199

Table 1.2-3

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	238,125	249,622	245,289	270,581	258,906
All census metropolitan areas	219,824	230,703	225,718	250,860	238,492
Abbotsford-Mission	1,047	1,380	1,610	1,616	1,421
Barrie	226	357	319	335	302
Brantford	239	298	158	211	190
Calgary	10,517	13,643	13,673	15,460	15,553
Edmonton	5,922	6,762	7,867	9,941	10,003
Greater Sudbury	112	112	130	160	144
Guelph	530	703	639	697	626
Halifax	2,227	2,223	2,025	1,938	1,835
Hamilton	3,466	3,241	3,548	4,141	3,728
Kelowna	378	564	619	494	434
Kingston	355	315	334	484	435
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	3,244	3,262	3,020	3,081	2,772
London	2,332	2,429	2,397	2,947	2,651
Moncton	228	323	516	719	735
Montréal	37,880	38,869	38,936	43,388	45,442
Oshawa	992	638	661	790	711
Ottawa-Gatineau	6,356	6,149	6,760	7,967	7,390
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5,139	4,988	5,360	6,474	5,826
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,217	1,161	1,400	1,493	1,564
Peterborough	118	119	147	188	169
Québec	1,900	2,268	2,356	2,846	2,979
Regina	823	1,032	1,641	2,367	2,480
Saguenay	134	83	42	47	49
Saint John	458	370	542	425	434
Saskatoon	1,147	2,329	2,425	2,724	2,853
Sherbrooke	1,285	1,141	1,386	1,300	1,361
St. Catharines-Niagara	894	1,044	1,078	933	840
St. John's	330	530	450	584	580
Thunder Bay	167	142	132	131	119
Toronto	92,294	91,231	82,934	91,085	81,941
Trois-Rivières	377	392	258	430	450
Vancouver	32,892	37,221	36,608	38,324	33,676
Victoria	950	1,120	1,171	1,149	1,010
Windsor	1,804	1,900	1,785	2,363	2,125
Winnipeg	8,200	8,513	9,551	11,595	13,054

Table 1.2-4

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	49,155	55,278	52,482	52,387	52,456
All census metropolitan areas	42,216	47,560	44,633	45,013	45,069
Abbotsford-Mission	203	84	166	168	168
Barrie	153	214	186	179	179
Brantford	137	125	93	146	146
Calgary	3,523	4,697	4,622	4,687	4,692
Edmonton	1,897	2,267	2,201	2,175	2,178
Greater Sudbury	127	89	72	117	117
Guelph	267	312	207	240	240
Halifax	615	547	552	569	568
Hamilton	1,015	1,117	1,083	999	1,000
Kelowna	164	148	215	171	171
Kingston	301	360	297	338	338
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	940	965	818	928	929
London	848	882	908	908	910
Moncton	80	58	60	47	47
Montréal	5,954	6,388	6,581	6,558	6,564
Oshawa	400	333	280	282	282
Ottawa-Gatineau	2,649	2,779	2,616	2,421	2,423
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	2,466	2,538	2,353	2,139	2,141
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	183	241	263	282	282
Peterborough	71	137	129	99	99
Québec	518	533	655	537	538
Regina	126	84	119	104	104
Saguenay	53	94	33	40	40
Saint John	72	82	55	50	50
Saskatoon	174	221	184	261	262
Sherbrooke	152	116	116	155	155
St. Catharines-Niagara	556	681	486	475	476
St. John's	107	311	210	206	207
Thunder Bay	173	108	106	81	81
Toronto	12,161	13,997	12,215	12,393	12,408
Trois-Rivières	60	54	35	90	90
Vancouver	5,436	5,783	5,891	6,078	6,089
Victoria	468	545	596	528	530
Windsor	1,506	1,789	1,388	1,260	1,261
Winnipeg	1,310	1,660	1,458	1,723	1,727

Table 1.2-5

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	30,300	25,369	25,362	25,364	25,364
All census metropolitan areas	28,514	21,166	21,255	21,157	21,157
Abbotsford-Mission	203	111	82	68	68
Barrie	112	93	96	120	120
Brantford	93	72	64	37	37
Calgary	2,744	1,368	1,281	1,356	1,356
Edmonton	1,571	729	719	714	714
Greater Sudbury	40	37	54	43	43
Guelph	137	90	102	141	141
Halifax	323	267	286	269	269
Hamilton	519	512	442	527	527
Kelowna	146	131	137	128	128
Kingston	178	170	187	127	127
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	456	534	501	444	444
London	483	433	373	462	462
Moncton	117	57	69	47	47
Montréal	5,013	2,736	2,669	2,613	2,613
Oshawa	170	109	114	137	137
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,760	1,513	1,487	1,513	1,513
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,471	1,384	1,368	1,356	1,356
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	289	129	119	157	157
Peterborough	70	56	61	83	83
Québec	431	241	274	261	261
Regina	136	99	115	109	109
Saguenay	48	27	20	16	16
Saint John	179	62	48	63	63
Saskatoon	273	144	131	160	160
Sherbrooke	107	80	64	89	89
St. Catharines-Niagara	259	227	236	209	209
St. John's	64	87	93	78	78
Thunder Bay	34	73	62	49	49
Toronto	7,747	7,024	7,178	7,058	7,058
Trois-Rivières	68	28	40	22	22
Vancouver	3,127	2,839	2,848	2,941	2,941
Victoria	752	297	328	298	298
Windsor	412	370	440	415	415
Winnipeg	742	550	654	560	560

Table 1.2-6

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	20,169	20,170	20,166	20,165	20,163
All census metropolitan areas	17,137	17,229	17,056	17,188	17,186
Abbotsford-Mission	100	40	75	76	76
Barrie	60	76	75	73	73
Brantford	55	44	37	60	60
Calgary	1,205	1,227	1,235	1,253	1,253
Edmonton	648	591	588	582	582
Greater Sudbury	50	31	29	47	47
Guelph	107	112	84	98	98
Halifax	301	358	351	360	360
Hamilton	406	399	441	407	407
Kelowna	81	71	98	78	78
Kingston	120	128	121	138	138
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	376	344	332	378	378
London	339	314	369	371	371
Moncton	71	43	72	56	56
Montréal	2,193	2,168	2,171	2,163	2,162
Oshawa	161	119	114	115	115
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,055	986	1,045	959	959
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	987	904	958	866	866
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	68	82	87	93	93
Peterborough	29	49	53	40	40
Québec	191	181	216	177	177
Regina	71	47	57	50	50
Saguenay	19	32	10	13	13
Saint John	64	60	65	59	59
Saskatoon	98	122	88	125	125
Sherbrooke	57	39	38	51	51
St. Catharines-Niagara	222	243	198	194	194
St. John's	195	213	194	191	190
Thunder Bay	69	38	43	33	33
Toronto	4,868	4,999	4,979	5,058	5,058
Trois-Rivières	23	18	11	30	30
Vancouver	2,670	2,791	2,664	2,764	2,764
Victoria	230	263	270	240	240
Windsor	602	638	565	513	513
Winnipeg	401	445	368	436	436

Table 1.2-7

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	27,467	52,652	71,752	34,190	11,495
All census metropolitan areas	22,445	44,569	61,622	30,532	11,068
Abbotsford-Mission	232	320	498	313	2
Barrie	10	75	110	89	98
Brantford	5	36	51	42	44
Calgary	6,147	8,239	8,486	-41	-3,481
Edmonton	4,661	6,261	6,386	-62	-2,644
Greater Sudbury	4	35	53	43	49
Guelph	15	82	118	90	97
Halifax	-106	279	834	998	945
Hamilton	80	508	737	586	632
Kelowna	130	180	281	181	4
Kingston	19	100	144	111	117
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	59	382	556	439	476
London	65	414	601	476	516
Moncton	63	60	133	4	68
Montréal	1,192	6,220	11,276	6,353	2,533
Oshawa	16	95	136	104	112
Ottawa-Gatineau	162	873	1,295	951	945
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	141	765	1,094	839	899
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	21	108	201	112	46
Peterborough	9	50	73	57	61
Québec	64	333	605	340	135
Regina	77	338	643	241	172
Saguenay	4	19	31	19	7
Saint John	131	132	293	18	155
Saskatoon	142	629	1,201	448	316
Sherbrooke	30	158	289	162	66
St. Catharines-Niagara	51	304	438	339	368
St. John's	96	186	133	315	262
Thunder Bay	4	29	42	32	34
Toronto	1,337	7,347	10,587	8,080	8,682
Trois-Rivières	7	38	71	39	15
Vancouver	6,300	8,745	13,609	8,673	118
Victoria	571	795	1,235	790	12
Windsor	53	331	483	381	412
Winnipeg	815	976	194	-79	-260

Table 1.2-8

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
All census metropolitan areas	-2,710	-3,636	-281	-67	3,294
Abbotsford-Mission	-13	-2	92	-105	-458
Barrie	-406	-271	-286	-242	-248
Brantford	-211	-183	-234	-41	-27
Calgary	10,001	6,646	4,956	-2,029	3,334
Edmonton	9,714	3,922	4,476	-1,196	3,678
Greater Sudbury	-67	-19	-253	-375	-423
Guelph	-407	-350	-398	-117	-107
Halifax	-871	-105	-95	930	-852
Hamilton	-1,098	-940	-963	-409	-360
Kelowna	2,205	2,201	1,213	1,240	811
Kingston	117	336	228	263	408
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	-975	-654	-792	-319	-271
London	-815	-765	-1,030	-432	-404
Moncton	-119	46	339	423	381
Montréal	-9,345	-9,299	-6,595	-3,705	-4,204
Oshawa	-583	-639	-702	-527	-576
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,454	2,787	2,793	3,283	4,722
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,428	2,508	2,456	2,910	4,123
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	26	279	337	373	599
Peterborough	-346	-263	-295	-66	-53
Québec	-965	-682	-321	-187	-178
Regina	-21	262	513	229	-53
Saguenay	-176	-111	-48	-23	-18
Saint John	-448	-94	-97	-94	-197
Saskatoon	464	928	891	1,118	980
Sherbrooke	-479	-356	-261	-148	-172
St. Catharines-Niagara	-878	-772	-579	-359	-359
St. John's	-715	23	496	730	-238
Thunder Bay	-922	-544	-277	-200	-193
Toronto	-7,355	-6,511	-6,301	-883	110
Trois-Rivières	-138	-106	-63	-62	-71
Vancouver	3,955	3,824	4,613	3,546	101
Victoria	2,030	2,562	2,622	2,293	1,677
Windsor	-1,552	-1,553	-1,488	-554	-598
Winnipeg	-3,745	-2,954	-2,435	-2,049	-2,848

Table 1.2-9

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
All census metropolitan areas	-2,124	-749	10,930	-606	-606
Abbotsford-Mission	-170	165	-13	137	137
Barrie	1,671	1,155	1,044	795	795
Brantford	875	475	694	425	425
Calgary	-3,849	-1,985	-205	403	403
Edmonton	1,893	1,788	3,768	3,202	3,202
Greater Sudbury	448	376	-135	-696	-696
Guelph	631	906	688	811	811
Halifax	1,337	1,513	1,484	1,231	1,231
Hamilton	1,061	1,236	1,539	3,056	3,056
Kelowna	1,186	1,094	1,043	1,048	1,048
Kingston	180	557	748	750	750
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	952	919	398	748	748
London	1,892	1,228	653	662	662
Moncton	1,011	874	1,133	901	901
Montréal	-6,469	-6,575	-4,708	-7,787	-7,787
Oshawa	3,128	3,566	3,661	3,924	3,924
Ottawa-Gatineau	2,731	3,509	3,835	2,040	2,040
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,545	2,197	2,515	1,390	1,390
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,186	1,312	1,320	650	650
Peterborough	522	717	527	841	841
Québec	3,669	3,538	2,582	2,161	2,161
Regina	1,046	509	849	302	302
Saguenay	-715	-269	-399	-201	-201
Saint John	97	146	112	49	49
Saskatoon	1,186	986	1,121	1,295	1,295
Sherbrooke	572	340	466	603	603
St. Catharines-Niagara	-10	162	358	1,150	1,150
St. John's	1,582	1,777	1,509	1,409	1,409
Thunder Bay	442	446	327	556	556
Toronto	-13,496	-15,449	-12,217	-19,795	-19,795
Trois-Rivières	579	795	536	675	675
Vancouver	-5,954	-5,613	-1,946	-1,816	-1,816
Victoria	493	946	1,643	1,217	1,217
Windsor	-1,203	-1,590	-1,470	-1,096	-1,096
Winnipeg	558	1,009	1,305	394	394

Table 1.2-10

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	353,659	389,365	410,592	396,491	356,598
All metropolitan areas	311,958	340,106	372,921	353,903	309,681
Abbotsford-Mission	1,855	2,760	2,989	2,751	1,416
Barrie	2,002	2,081	1,971	1,776	1,730
Brantford	1,113	816	875	715	688
Calgary	30,853	32,851	33,541	20,609	22,652
Edmonton	29,107	24,917	28,985	18,522	20,848
Greater Sudbury	449	527	-170	-938	-1,030
Guelph	1,208	1,836	1,680	2,095	2,032
Halifax	3,245	4,875	5,246	6,012	4,036
Hamilton	4,432	4,850	5,498	8,090	7,651
Kelowna	3,862	3,995	3,072	2,939	1,793
Kingston	552	1,137	1,350	1,356	1,428
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	5,133	5,928	5,297	5,809	5,548
London	4,268	4,327	3,456	4,509	4,217
Moncton	1,539	1,752	2,563	2,470	2,485
Montréal	37,337	42,353	52,998	51,938	38,973
Oshawa	4,802	5,084	5,220	5,740	5,590
Ottawa-Gatineau	14,469	17,385	18,864	18,619	20,556
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	10,138	12,790	13,804	14,198	14,736
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	4,331	4,595	5,060	4,421	5,820
Peterborough	90	450	269	877	845
Québec	6,564	7,467	7,310	7,320	8,782
Regina	2,651	3,084	4,611	4,173	3,981
Saguenay	-593	-73	-57	130	722
Saint John	549	748	1,062	607	621
Saskatoon	4,242	6,158	7,046	6,990	6,911
Sherbrooke	1,857	1,795	2,429	2,420	2,622
St. Catharines-Niagara	-635	-393	344	1,007	841
St. John's	1,371	2,654	2,922	3,329	2,252
Thunder Bay	-554	-105	12	301	271
Toronto	98,527	101,320	101,436	104,207	96,390
Trois-Rivières	857	1,200	953	1,126	333
Vancouver	41,309	47,682	56,952	52,591	31,122
Victoria	3,743	4,545	5,866	4,719	2,051
Windsor	-1,343	-2,010	-1,279	611	312
Winnipeg	7,097	8,110	9,610	10,483	11,012

Table 1.2-11

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	127,091	137,170	140,837	138,908	133,452
All census metropolitan areas	105,362	112,842	115,366	114,228	110,893
Abbotsford-Mission	859	910	961	966	914
Barrie	602	962	949	931	915
Brantford	304	287	272	247	225
Calgary	10,021	10,864	11,207	11,400	11,432
Edmonton	7,891	8,313	8,558	8,680	8,655
Greater Sudbury	89	106	82	51	17
Guelph	676	829	822	811	802
Halifax	1,251	1,603	1,615	1,575	1,536
Hamilton	1,825	1,809	1,719	1,595	1,475
Kelowna	62	44	92	97	52
Kingston	124	147	127	97	67
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,713	2,794	2,764	2,722	2,686
London	1,498	1,784	1,739	1,673	1,611
Moncton	390	493	505	479	456
Montréal	17,213	18,958	20,172	19,797	18,570
Oshawa	1,640	1,767	1,744	1,709	1,679
Ottawa-Gatineau	5,710	6,319	6,356	6,245	6,083
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	3,867	4,390	4,323	4,234	4,149
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,843	1,929	2,033	2,011	1,934
Peterborough	-183	-43	-62	-87	-117
Québec	2,174	2,483	2,685	2,613	2,357
Regina	787	975	1,026	1,079	1,125
Saguenay	184	304	340	325	269
Saint John	268	274	284	255	226
Saskatoon	1,302	1,485	1,549	1,631	1,694
Sherbrooke	551	587	639	620	551
St. Catharines-Niagara	-173	-434	-503	-596	-697
St. John's	316	575	645	610	558
Thunder Bay	-37	-105	-125	-153	-180
Toronto	35,029	36,674	36,448	36,113	35,860
Trois-Rivières	47	125	157	142	79
Vancouver	9,095	9,240	9,775	9,765	9,234
Victoria	-355	-367	-267	-260	-344
Windsor	1,251	959	924	875	828
Winnipeg	2,238	2,121	2,167	2,221	2,275

Table 1.2-12

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	226,568	252,195	269,755	257,583	223,146
All census metropolitan areas	211,430	231,649	246,906	240,348	208,462
Abbotsford-Mission	1,179	1,687	1,949	1,753	1,247
Barrie	135	235	264	292	268
Brantford	145	237	143	84	65
Calgary	14,680	17,326	17,583	10,835	7,483
Edmonton	9,609	10,894	12,183	7,836	5,313
Greater Sudbury	-21	64	136	82	72
Guelph	308	451	568	590	526
Halifax	1,528	1,864	2,242	2,276	2,121
Hamilton	2,644	2,745	3,203	3,848	3,480
Kelowna	409	656	724	554	317
Kingston	131	97	247	246	203
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,443	2,869	2,927	2,658	2,385
London	1,693	2,080	2,094	2,606	2,348
Moncton	257	339	586	667	747
Montréal	35,938	39,269	44,129	43,633	41,862
Oshawa	617	390	517	634	563
Ottawa-Gatineau	4,574	4,770	5,881	7,051	6,466
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	3,298	3,695	4,511	5,664	5,074
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,276	1,075	1,370	1,387	1,392
Peterborough	97	39	99	189	174
Québec	1,686	2,128	2,364	2,733	2,660
Regina	839	1,338	2,223	2,563	2,607
Saguenay	114	3	50	29	19
Saint John	632	422	763	397	543
Saskatoon	1,290	2,759	3,485	2,946	2,942
Sherbrooke	1,213	1,224	1,585	1,345	1,310
St. Catharines-Niagara	426	651	1,068	812	747
St. John's	188	279	272	580	523
Thunder Bay	-37	98	87	98	88
Toronto	84,349	86,606	83,505	88,772	80,215
Trois-Rivières	369	386	323	371	367
Vancouver	34,213	40,231	44,510	41,096	27,882
Victoria	1,575	1,404	1,868	1,469	550
Windsor	161	174	755	1,386	1,178
Winnipeg	8,046	7,934	8,573	9,917	11,191

Table 1.2-13

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	number				
Canada	226,568	252,195	269,755	257,583	223,146
All census metropolitan areas	206,596	227,264	257,555	239,675	211,150
Abbotsford-Mission	996	1,850	2,028	1,785	926
Barrie	1,400	1,119	1,022	845	815
Brantford	809	529	603	468	463
Calgary	20,832	21,987	22,334	9,209	11,220
Edmonton	21,216	16,604	20,427	9,842	12,193
Greater Sudbury	360	421	-252	-989	-1,047
Guelph	532	1,007	858	1,284	1,230
Halifax	1,994	3,272	3,631	4,437	2,500
Hamilton	2,607	3,041	3,779	6,495	6,176
Kelowna	3,800	3,951	2,980	2,842	2,176
Kingston	428	990	1,223	1,259	1,361
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,420	3,134	2,533	3,087	2,862
London	2,770	2,543	1,717	2,836	2,606
Moncton	1,149	1,259	2,058	1,991	2,029
Montréal	20,124	23,395	32,826	32,141	29,871
Oshawa	3,162	3,317	3,476	4,031	3,911
Ottawa-Gatineau	8,759	11,066	12,509	12,374	13,228
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	6,271	8,400	9,482	9,964	10,587
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	2,488	2,666	3,027	2,410	2,641
Peterborough	273	493	331	964	962
Québec	4,390	4,984	4,625	4,707	4,643
Regina	1,864	2,109	3,585	3,094	2,856
Saguenay	-777	-377	-397	-195	-200
Saint John	281	474	778	352	395
Saskatoon	2,940	4,673	5,497	5,359	5,217
Sherbrooke	1,306	1,208	1,790	1,800	1,741
St. Catharines-Niagara	-462	41	847	1,603	1,538
St. John's	1,055	2,079	2,277	2,719	1,694
Thunder Bay	-517	0	137	454	451
Toronto	63,498	64,646	64,987	68,094	60,530
Trois-Rivières	810	1,075	796	984	971
Vancouver	32,214	38,442	47,177	42,826	26,167
Victoria	4,098	4,912	6,133	4,979	3,444
Windsor	-2,594	-2,969	-2,203	-264	-516
Winnipeg	4,859	5,989	7,443	8,262	8,737

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 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Canada	34,482,779	133,452	223,146	0	0	223,146	356,598	
All census metropolitan areas	23,901,864	110,893	208,462	3,294	-606	211,150	309,681	
Abbotsford-Mission	176,141	914	1,247	-458	137	926	1,416	
Barrie	194,013	915	268	-248	795	815	1,730	
Brantford	139,660	225	65	-27	425	463	688	
Calgary	1,265,119	11,432	7,483	3,334	403	11,220	22,652	
Edmonton	1,196,342	8,655	5,313	3,678	3,202	12,193	20,848	
Greater Sudbury	163,048	17	72	-423	-696	-1,047	-1,030	
Guelph	141,313	802	526	-107	811	1,230	2,032	
Halifax	408,198	1,536	2,121	-852	1,231	2,500	4,036	
Hamilton	750,213	1,475	3,480	-360	3,056	6,176	7,651	
Kelowna	182,785	52	317	811	1,048	2,176	1,793	
Kingston	163,951	67	203	408	750	1,361	1,428	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	498,533	2,686	2,385	-271	748	2,862	5,548	
London	496,941	1,611	2,348	-404	662	2,606	4,217	
Moncton	140,495	456	747	381	901	2,029	2,485	
Montréal	3,908,723	18,570	41,862	-4,204	-7,787	29,871	38,973	
Oshawa	370,789	1,679	563	-576	3,924	3,911	5,590	
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,258,914	6,083	6,466	4,722	2,040	13,228	20,556	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	947,641	4,149	5,074	4,123	1,390	10,587	14,736	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	311,273	1,934	1,392	599	650	2,641	5,820	
Peterborough	123,170	-117	174	-53	841	962	845	
Québec	761,745	2,357	2,660	-178	2,161	4,643	8,782	
Regina	218,690	1,125	2,607	-53	302	2,856	3,981	
Saguenay	152,581	269	19	-18	-201	-200	722	
Saint John	128,582	226	543	-197	49	395	621	
Saskatoon	271,955	1,694	2,942	980	1,295	5,217	6,911	
Sherbrooke	199,899	551	1,310	-172	603	1,741	2,622	
St. Catharines-Niagara	405,256	-697	747	-359	1,150	1,538	841	
St. John's	196,222	558	523	-238	1,409	1,694	2,252	
Thunder Bay	127,060	-180	88	-193	556	451	271	
Toronto	5,838,838	35,860	80,215	110	-19,795	60,530	96,390	
Trois-Rivières	146,865	79	367	-71	675	971	333	
Vancouver	2,419,733	9,234	27,882	101	-1,816	26,167	31,122	
Victoria	360,876	-344	550	1,677	1,217	3,444	2,051	
Windsor	332,455	828	1,178	-598	-1,096	-516	312	
Winnipeg	762,759	2,275	11,191	-2,848	394	8,737	11,012	

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

Table 1.3-2

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

	2010/2011					
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Canada	3.89	6.50	0.00	0.00	6.50	10.40
All census metropolitan areas	4.67	8.78	0.14	-0.03	8.89	13.04
Abbotsford-Mission	5.21	7.11	-2.61	0.78	5.28	8.07
Barrie	4.74	1.39	-1.28	4.12	4.22	8.96
Brantford	1.62	0.47	-0.19	3.05	3.32	4.94
Calgary	9.12	5.97	2.66	0.32	8.95	18.07
Edmonton	7.30	4.48	3.10	2.70	10.28	17.58
Greater Sudbury	0.10	0.44	-2.59	-4.26	-6.40	-6.30
Guelph	5.72	3.75	-0.76	5.78	8.77	14.48
Halifax	3.78	5.22	-2.10	3.03	6.15	9.94
Hamilton	1.98	4.66	-0.48	4.09	8.27	10.25
Kelowna	0.29	1.74	4.46	5.76	11.96	9.86
Kingston	0.41	1.24	2.50	4.59	8.34	8.75
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	5.42	4.81	-0.55	1.51	5.77	11.19
London	3.26	4.75	-0.82	1.34	5.27	8.52
Moncton	3.27	5.36	2.74	6.47	14.57	17.85
Montréal	4.77	10.76	-1.08	-2.00	7.68	10.02
Oshawa	4.56	1.53	-1.57	10.66	10.63	15.19
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.87	5.18	3.78	1.63	10.59	16.46
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4.41	5.40	4.38	1.48	11.26	15.67
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	6.27	4.51	1.94	2.11	8.56	18.87
Peterborough	-0.95	1.42	-0.43	6.85	7.84	6.88
Québec	3.11	3.51	-0.24	2.85	6.13	11.60
Regina	5.19	12.03	-0.24	1.39	13.18	18.37
Saguenay	1.77	0.12	-0.12	-1.32	-1.31	4.74
Saint John	1.76	4.23	-1.54	0.38	3.08	4.84
Saskatoon	6.31	10.96	3.65	4.82	19.43	25.74
Sherbrooke	2.77	6.60	-0.87	3.04	8.77	13.20
St. Catharines-Niagara	-1.72	1.85	-0.89	2.84	3.80	2.08
St. John's	2.86	2.68	-1.22	7.22	8.68	11.54
Thunder Bay	-1.42	0.69	-1.52	4.38	3.55	2.14
Toronto	6.19	13.85	0.02	-3.42	10.45	16.65
Trois-Rivières	0.54	2.50	-0.48	4.60	6.62	2.27
Vancouver	3.84	11.60	0.04	-0.76	10.88	12.94
Victoria	-0.96	1.53	4.66	3.38	9.57	5.70
Windsor	2.49	3.55	-1.80	-3.30	-1.55	0.94
Winnipeg	3.00	14.78	-3.76	0.52	11.54	14.54

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

2 Economic regions

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

Between July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2011, 26 of the 76 economic regions (ERs) experienced demographic growth higher than that of Canada as a whole (10.4 per thousand). Among the 10 fastest growing ERs, many were located in the western part of the country. Once again this year, this situation confirms the vitality of Western Canada's economic regions.

The four fastest growing ERs during the 2010–2011 period were located in the western part of the country. The ER of Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (Fort McMurray) in Alberta was in first place with a growth rate of 36.0 per thousand, followed by the Saskatoon–Biggar ER in Saskatchewan (21.8 per thousand), the Southeast ER in Manitoba (18.8 per thousand) and the Calgary ER in Alberta (18.7 per thousand).

Text table 2.1

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten economic regions with the highest growth, Canada, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

	Population 2010 (July 1)	Population 2011 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, Alberta	136,445	141,450	5,005	36.0
Saskatoon - Biggar, Saskatchewan	321,427	328,509	7,082	21.8
Southeast, Manitoba	104,309	106,283	1,974	18.8
Calgary, Alberta	1,337,160	1,362,370	25,210	18.7
Prince Edward Island, Prince Edward Island	143,395	145,855	2,460	17.0
Regina - Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan	294,732	299,741	5,009	16.9
Edmonton, Alberta	1,218,097	1,238,763	20,666	16.8
North, Manitoba	92,253	93,796	1,543	16.6
Toronto, Ontario	6,036,929	6,135,087	98,158	16.1
Laval, Quebec	397,627	403,744	6,117	15.3

Only one Alberta ER was on the list of the 10 fastest growing regions in 2009–2010, but three were on the list for 2010–2011. In addition to the Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake and Calgary ERs, the Edmonton ER ranked seventh (16.8 per thousand).

The only ER in the Atlantic provinces to make the list was Prince Edward Island, which ranked fifth, with a growth rate of 17.0 per thousand.

Saskatchewan's Regina–Moose Mountain ER (16.9 per thousand), Manitoba's Northern ER (16.8 per thousand), Ontario's Toronto ER (16.6 per thousand) and Quebec's Laval ER (15.3 per thousand) round out the list of fastest growing ERs in Canada.

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

During 2010–2011, 16 of the 76 economic regions saw declines in their population. Mostly located in the eastern part of the country, almost all of these ERs had a net loss in subprovincial and interprovincial migration exchanges. In addition, they 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, 2010 to June 30, 2011

	Population 2010 (July 1)	Population 2011 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador	37,922	37,347	-575	-15.3
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	108,321	107,140	-1,181	-11.0
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador	104,999	104,011	-988	-9.5
Southern, Nova Scotia	117,432	116,369	-1,063	-9.1
Edmundston - Woodstock, New Brunswick	80,170	79,503	-667	-8.4
Campbellton - Miramichi, New Brunswick	158,325	157,058	-1,267	-8.0
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	140,575	139,560	-1,015	-7.3
North Shore, Nova Scotia	158,040	157,083	-957	-6.1
Parklands, Manitoba	42,379	42,151	-228	-5.4
Northeast, Ontario	565,759	563,582	-2,177	-3.9

Eight of the 10 ERs with the highest rates of decline were in the Atlantic provinces. The three ERs with the strongest declines between July 1, 2010, and July 1, 2011, were in Newfoundland and Labrador. The strongest decline in population was recorded in South Coast–Burin Peninsula (-15.3 per thousand), followed by Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay (-11.0 per thousand) and West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador (-9.5 per thousand). A similar observation can be made in Nova Scotia, where three ERs saw their populations shrink during the same period. The Southern ER (-9.1 per thousand), Cape Breton ER (-7.3 per thousand) and North Shore ER (-6.1 per thousand) ranked fourth, seventh and eighth on the list, respectively. Two New Brunswick ERs made the list: Edmundston–Woodstock (-8.4 per thousand) and Campbellton–Miramichi (-8.0 per thousand), ranking fifth and sixth, respectively.

The two other ERs making the list were the Parklands ER in Manitoba (-5.4 per thousand) and the Northeast ER in Ontario (-3.9 per thousand).

Main sources of growth

In one-third of the ERs in Canada (25 out of 76), natural increase was the primary source of growth. International migration was the main reason for population increases in just over one-quarter of the ERs (21 out of 76), and interprovincial and subprovincial migration were the driving forces behind demographic growth in 14 ERs (18.4%). Although growth in a number of ERs can be attributed primarily to natural increase, those ERs account for only 21.8% of the Canadian population. Almost half of Canada's population (48.2%) 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 in which international migration plays a key role in growth include a census metropolitan area (CMA). For example, the cities of Montréal, Winnipeg and Toronto 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 Saskatoon–Biggar, Regina–Moose Mountain, Vancouver and Halifax, to name but a few. Each of 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), Southwest in Manitoba (Brandon), Yukon (Whitehorse) and Fredericton–Oromocto (Fredericton), each of which contains a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants.

In a small number of ERs, the presence of major cities is not the reason for international migration being the main source of growth. Rather, 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. For example, immigration is the main source of growth in the ERs of Kootenay, Mauricie and Bas-Saint-Laurent, not because there was a huge influx of immigrants, but because the other components are simply smaller sources of growth.

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

Subprovincial migration is the key growth factor for two types of ERs. First, a number of these ERs have a medium-size urban centre within their boundaries. They each encompass a CMA with fewer than one million inhabitants. In general, these CMAs are medium-size urban centres, meaning that they are not the most populous centre in their province. The Moncton–Richibucto and Capitale–Nationale ERs are good examples: they include the second-largest city in their province, 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 none larger than Toronto. All of these ERs are attractive to the population, especially young people, many of whom move from a remote region in their province. 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 (including Vancouver) 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. By contrast, ERs such as Moncton–Richibucto, Capitale–Nationale and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie have a larger territory and lower population density, making the exodus more frequent to suburbs within the same ER.

Second, this category includes a few ERs located on the immediate periphery of major cities. For example, the demographic growth of the Lanaudière and Laurentides ERs has been due mostly to subprovincial migration. They are located on the outskirts of the Montréal ER. Montréal is losing many young people likely to start families who are leaving the core of the metropolitan area to live in neighbouring ERs where the cost of owning a first property may be lower. The substantial contribution of subprovincial migration to the ERs surrounding the Montréal ER can therefore be explained in large part by urban sprawl, particularly since the Montréal ER is one of the most densely populated in the country. Similarly, 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 distinguishing feature of ERs that grew mainly 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 (39.9 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 (20.1%). 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. Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton are examples of ERs that meet all of the criteria above.

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 relatively small proportion of persons aged 75 years or 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 Chaudière-Appalaches, Centre-du-Québec and Abitibi-Témiscamingue are in this subgroup.

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".

With a median age of 23.8 years as of July 1, 2011, the Northern ER in Saskatchewan is the youngest region in Canada. The Nunavut ER (24.8 years) and Northern ER in Manitoba (25.8 years) 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, 2011

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Northern, Saskatchewan	23.8	38.1	5.5
Nunavut, Nunavut	24.8	37.5	3.2
North, Manitoba	25.8	37.4	5.9
Nord-du-Québec, Quebec	28.9	33.1	6.6
Northwest Territories, Northwest Territories	31.8	25.9	5.6
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, Alberta	32.6	24.3	6.6
South Central, Manitoba	33.5	28.9	13.4
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, Alberta	34.0	27.1	10.2
Northeast, British Columbia	34.3	25.2	9.2
Red Deer, Alberta	35.3	23.4	11.1

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. In fourth place nationally, the Nord-du-Québec ER (28.9 years) is the only region in Central and Eastern Canada that made the list of the country's 10 youngest ERs.

Further south, the South Central ER in Manitoba ranked seventh with a median age of 33.5 years, and the Red Deer ER in Alberta ranked tenth with a median age of 35.3 years.

The oldest economic regions

While 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 Canada. The Atlantic provinces stand out with 5 of the 10 oldest ERs being located in that part of the country, which has only 15 ERs in total.

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, 2011

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec	49.0	16.2	20.4
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	47.8	17.5	19.8
Southern, Nova Scotia	47.7	17.0	20.7
South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador	47.7	17.7	17.6
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Quebec	47.3	17.3	19.5
Mauricie, Quebec	47.2	16.4	20.4
Campbellton - Miramichi, New Brunswick	47.2	17.0	18.8
Muskoka - Kawarthas, Ontario	47.1	17.2	20.9
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	46.6	18.5	19.7
Kootenay, British Columbia	46.4	18.5	18.8

With a median age of 49.0 years, the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER retained its place as the oldest ER in Canada. The Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay ER in Newfoundland and Labrador (47.8 years) and the Southern ER in Nova Scotia (47.7 years) hold second place and third place, respectively, in the national ranking.

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, 2011

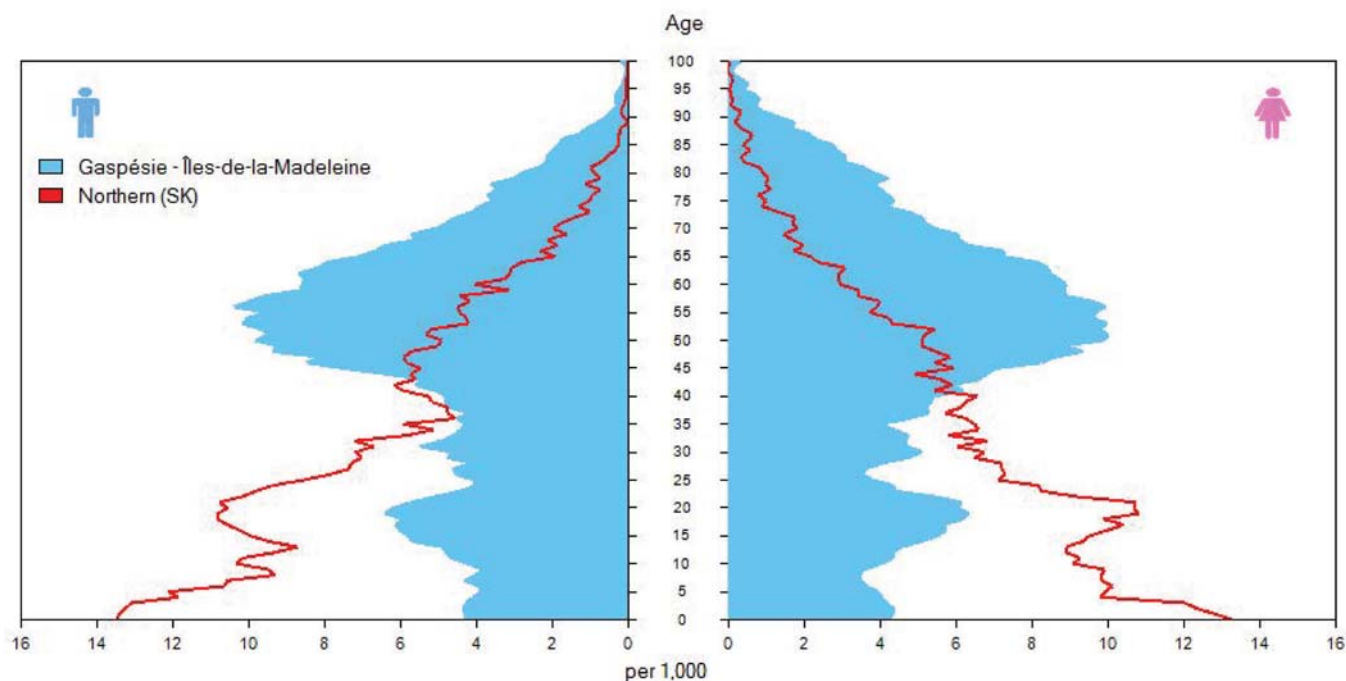


Table 2.1-1

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,313	506,379	506,366	508,862	511,281	510,578
Avalon Peninsula	251,543	251,824	253,795	256,671	260,039	262,080
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	40,177	39,059	38,486	38,313	37,922	37,347
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	107,289	106,060	105,393	105,192	104,999	104,011
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	111,304	109,436	108,692	108,686	108,321	107,140
Prince Edward Island	137,920	138,161	139,604	141,219	143,395	145,855
Nova Scotia	938,010	935,794	937,211	940,293	944,810	945,437
Cape Breton	145,424	143,369	142,082	141,129	140,575	139,560
North Shore	160,208	159,043	158,468	158,432	158,040	157,083
Annapolis Valley	125,769	124,996	124,528	124,508	124,736	124,428
Southern	121,834	120,366	119,271	118,155	117,432	116,369
Halifax	384,775	388,020	392,862	398,069	404,027	407,997
New Brunswick	745,674	745,515	747,023	749,983	752,838	755,455
Campbellton-Miramichi	164,525	162,655	160,927	159,479	158,325	157,058
Moncton-Richibucto	196,389	197,711	199,734	201,977	204,503	207,012
Saint John-St. Stephen	170,978	171,357	171,809	172,869	173,374	173,895
Fredericton-Oromocto	131,214	131,887	133,234	134,871	136,466	137,987
Edmundston-Woodstock	82,568	81,905	81,319	80,787	80,170	79,503
Quebec	7,631,552	7,687,423	7,750,735	7,826,891	7,905,679	7,979,663
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	95,160	94,567	93,901	93,472	93,117	93,130
Bas-Saint-Laurent	201,566	201,210	200,589	200,451	200,069	200,462
Capitale-Nationale	668,736	673,345	679,859	686,461	693,489	701,204
Chaudière-Appalaches	396,947	398,773	399,633	401,290	403,275	406,401
Estrie	301,017	302,601	304,815	307,096	309,664	312,150
Centre-du-Québec	225,929	227,270	228,475	229,928	231,341	233,509
Montréal	1,383,014	1,396,698	1,410,688	1,424,527	1,439,797	1,456,743
Montréal	1,873,615	1,882,149	1,896,300	1,921,934	1,946,930	1,958,257
Laval	372,406	378,348	384,441	391,058	397,627	403,744
Lanaudière	433,778	442,498	450,030	456,694	462,819	469,916
Laurentides	518,392	526,172	533,930	540,600	548,059	555,614
Outaouais	344,863	348,606	352,998	357,994	362,921	368,181
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	144,868	144,880	145,087	145,208	145,519	146,419
Mauricie	260,315	260,685	261,137	261,200	261,726	262,340
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	274,116	272,999	272,570	272,330	272,259	273,461
Côte-Nord	96,559	95,896	95,258	95,185	95,160	95,802
Nord-du-Québec	40,271	40,726	41,024	41,463	41,907	42,330
Ontario	12,665,346	12,792,937	12,934,499	13,072,727	13,227,791	13,372,996
Ottawa	1,213,123	1,222,541	1,235,625	1,249,547	1,265,064	1,281,145
Kingston-Pembroke	455,020	455,963	457,441	458,625	460,085	461,624
Muskoka-Kawartha	374,252	374,614	376,078	376,959	378,805	380,528
Toronto	5,626,669	5,727,086	5,829,018	5,930,736	6,036,929	6,135,087
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,202,312	1,215,182	1,230,033	1,242,699	1,258,192	1,273,224
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,386,044	1,391,432	1,399,657	1,409,028	1,420,531	1,431,332
London	636,154	640,242	645,260	649,151	655,001	660,494
Windsor-Sarnia	653,947	651,438	648,417	645,659	644,760	643,391
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	301,190	301,119	301,352	301,551	301,961	302,306
Northeast	571,609	570,727	570,041	567,707	565,759	563,582
Northwest	245,026	242,593	241,577	241,065	240,704	240,283
Manitoba	1,184,031	1,193,558	1,205,477	1,219,183	1,234,535	1,250,574
Southeast	95,986	98,543	100,557	102,425	104,309	106,283
South Central	55,975	57,239	58,681	60,532	61,384	62,262
Southwest	106,517	106,315	106,498	107,110	107,876	108,656
North Central	48,604	48,804	49,304	49,532	50,003	50,472
Winnipeg	656,213	661,373	667,745	675,764	685,004	694,764
Interlake	89,116	89,580	89,977	90,485	91,327	92,190
Parklands	43,676	43,284	42,905	42,582	42,379	42,151
North	87,944	88,420	89,810	90,753	92,253	93,796

Table 2.1-1 – continued

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Saskatchewan	992,122	1,000,257	1,013,922	1,029,325	1,044,028	1,057,884
Regina-Moose Mountain	277,079	280,169	284,264	289,568	294,732	299,741
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	100,886	100,693	101,141	101,578	101,728	101,699
Saskatoon-Biggar	296,862	301,237	307,268	314,209	321,427	328,509
Yorkton-Melville	84,380	83,962	84,173	84,353	84,137	83,880
Prince Albert	197,957	199,088	201,342	203,336	205,172	206,683
Northern	34,958	35,108	35,734	36,281	36,832	37,372
Alberta	3,421,253	3,512,691	3,591,791	3,671,699	3,720,928	3,779,353
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	263,528	270,299	275,181	278,766	280,911	283,667
Camrose-Drumheller	194,246	198,292	200,255	201,720	201,866	202,564
Calgary	1,208,890	1,243,266	1,278,173	1,314,215	1,337,160	1,362,370
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	85,493	87,558	89,230	90,560	90,798	91,206
Red Deer	182,078	187,226	190,750	194,420	196,476	198,999
Edmonton	1,116,522	1,145,358	1,171,164	1,199,756	1,218,097	1,238,763
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	248,872	254,291	257,038	258,842	259,175	260,334
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	121,624	126,401	130,000	133,420	136,445	141,450
British Columbia	4,243,580	4,309,632	4,384,047	4,459,947	4,529,674	4,573,319
Vancouver Island and Coast	747,233	754,902	764,840	773,909	782,151	786,432
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,520,592	2,567,983	2,622,553	2,685,569	2,744,024	2,778,592
Thompson-Okanagan	504,640	512,686	520,510	524,775	528,196	530,661
Kootenay	145,582	147,078	148,864	149,767	150,261	150,594
Cariboo	159,083	160,067	160,136	158,669	158,050	158,801
North Coast	59,184	58,984	59,184	59,113	58,736	58,793
Nechako	40,473	40,302	40,206	39,830	39,696	39,858
Northeast	66,793	67,630	67,754	68,315	68,560	69,588
Yukon	32,276	32,569	33,113	33,683	34,559	34,666
Northwest Territories	43,198	43,545	43,681	43,638	43,830	43,675
Nunavut	30,799	31,272	31,629	32,240	32,833	33,322

Table 2.1-2

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-7.7	0.0	4.9	4.7	-1.4
Avalon Peninsula	1.1	7.8	11.3	13.0	7.8
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-28.2	-14.8	-4.5	-10.3	-15.3
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	-11.5	-6.3	-1.9	-1.8	-9.5
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-16.9	-6.8	-0.1	-3.4	-11.0
Prince Edward Island	1.7	10.4	11.5	15.3	17.0
Nova Scotia	-2.4	1.5	3.3	4.8	0.7
Cape Breton	-14.2	-9.0	-6.7	-3.9	-7.2
North Shore	-7.3	-3.6	-0.2	-2.5	-6.1
Annapolis Valley	-6.2	-3.8	-0.2	1.8	-2.5
Southern	-12.1	-9.1	-9.4	-6.1	-9.1
Halifax	8.4	12.4	13.2	14.9	9.8
New Brunswick	-0.2	2.0	4.0	3.8	3.5
Campbellton-Miramichi	-11.4	-10.7	-9.0	-7.3	-8.0
Moncton-Richibucto	6.7	10.2	11.2	12.4	12.2
Saint John-St. Stephen	2.2	2.6	6.2	2.9	3.0
Fredericton-Oromocto	5.1	10.2	12.2	11.8	11.1
Edmundston-Woodstock	-8.1	-7.2	-6.6	-7.7	-8.4
Quebec	7.3	8.2	9.8	10.0	9.3
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-6.3	-7.1	-4.6	-3.8	0.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-1.8	-3.1	-0.7	-1.9	2.0
Capitale-Nationale	6.9	9.6	9.7	10.2	11.1
Chaudière-Appalaches	4.6	2.2	4.1	4.9	7.7
Estrie	5.2	7.3	7.5	8.3	8.0
Centre-du-Québec	5.9	5.3	6.3	6.1	9.3
Montréal	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.7	11.7
Montréal	4.5	7.5	13.4	12.9	5.8
Laval	15.8	16.0	17.1	16.7	15.3
Lanaudière	19.9	16.9	14.7	13.3	15.2
Laurentides	14.9	14.6	12.4	13.7	13.7
Outaouais	10.8	12.5	14.1	13.7	14.4
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0.1	1.4	0.8	2.1	6.2
Mauricie	1.4	1.7	0.2	2.0	2.3
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	-4.1	-1.6	-0.9	-0.3	4.4
Côte-Nord	-6.9	-6.7	-0.8	-0.3	6.7
Nord-du-Québec	11.2	7.3	10.6	10.7	10.0
Ontario	10.0	11.0	10.6	11.8	10.9
Ottawa	7.7	10.6	11.2	12.3	12.6
Kingston-Pembroke	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.3
Muskoka-Kawartha	1.0	3.9	2.3	4.9	4.5
Toronto	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.7	16.1
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	10.6	12.1	10.2	12.4	11.9
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	3.9	5.9	6.7	8.1	7.6
London	6.4	7.8	6.0	9.0	8.4
Windsor-Sarnia	-3.8	-4.6	-4.3	-1.4	-2.1
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	-0.2	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.1
Northeast	-1.5	-1.2	-4.1	-3.4	-3.9
Northwest	-10.0	-4.2	-2.1	-1.5	-1.8

Table 2.1-2 – continued

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	8.0	9.9	11.3	12.5	12.9
Southeast	26.3	20.2	18.4	18.2	18.7
South Central	22.3	24.9	31.1	14.0	14.2
Southwest	-1.9	1.7	5.7	7.1	7.2
North Central	4.1	10.2	4.6	9.5	9.3
Winnipeg	7.8	9.6	11.9	13.6	14.1
Interlake	5.2	4.4	5.6	9.3	9.4
Parklands	-9.0	-8.8	-7.6	-4.8	-5.4
North	5.4	15.6	10.4	16.4	16.6
Saskatchewan	8.2	13.6	15.1	14.2	13.2
Regina-Moose Mountain	11.1	14.5	18.5	17.7	16.9
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	-1.9	4.4	4.3	1.5	-0.3
Saskatoon-Biggar	14.6	19.8	22.3	22.7	21.8
Yorkton-Melville	-5.0	2.5	2.1	-2.6	-3.1
Prince Albert	5.7	11.3	9.9	9.0	7.3
Northern	4.3	17.7	15.2	15.1	14.6
Alberta	26.4	22.3	22.0	13.3	15.6
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	25.4	17.9	12.9	7.7	9.8
Camrose-Drumheller	20.6	9.9	7.3	0.7	3.5
Calgary	28.0	27.7	27.8	17.3	18.7
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	23.9	18.9	14.8	2.6	4.5
Red Deer	27.9	18.6	19.1	10.5	12.8
Edmonton	25.5	22.3	24.1	15.2	16.8
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	21.5	10.7	7.0	1.3	4.5
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	38.5	28.1	26.0	22.4	36.0
British Columbia	15.4	17.1	17.2	15.5	9.6
Vancouver Island and Coast	10.2	13.1	11.8	10.6	5.5
Lower Mainland-Southwest	18.6	21.0	23.7	21.5	12.5
Thompson-Okanagan	15.8	15.1	8.2	6.5	4.7
Kootenay	10.2	12.1	6.0	3.3	2.2
Cariboo	6.2	0.4	-9.2	-3.9	4.7
North Coast	-3.4	3.4	-1.2	-6.4	1.0
Nechako	-4.2	-2.4	-9.4	-3.4	4.1
Northeast	12.5	1.8	8.2	3.6	14.9
Yukon	9.0	16.6	17.1	25.7	3.1
Northwest Territories	8.0	3.1	-1.0	4.4	-3.5
Nunavut	15.2	11.4	19.1	18.2	14.8

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 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
						number		
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,578	16	615	-1,334	0	-719	-703	
Avalon Peninsula	262,080	322	535	-54	1,238	1,719	2,041	
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	37,347	-92	-29	-40	-414	-483	-575	
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	104,011	92	50	-722	-408	-1,080	-988	
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	107,140	-306	59	-518	-416	-875	-1,181	
Prince Edward Island	145,855	214	2,789	-543	0	2,246	2,460	
Nova Scotia	945,437	590	2,967	-2,930	0	37	627	
Cape Breton	139,560	-273	166	-520	-388	-742	-1,015	
North Shore	157,083	-229	223	-607	-344	-728	-957	
Annapolis Valley	124,428	52	244	-684	80	-360	-308	
Southern	116,369	-419	205	-265	-584	-644	-1,063	
Halifax	407,997	1,459	2,129	-854	1,236	2,511	3,970	
New Brunswick	755,455	525	2,013	79	0	2,092	2,617	
Campbellton-Miramichi	157,058	-277	-3	-91	-896	-990	-1,267	
Moncton-Richibucto	207,012	275	754	505	975	2,234	2,509	
Saint John-St. Stephen	173,895	144	579	-112	-90	377	521	
Fredericton-Oromocto	137,987	416	585	20	500	1,105	1,521	
Edmundston-Woodstock	79,503	-33	98	-243	-489	-634	-667	
Quebec	7,979,663	28,150	49,125	-3,291	0	45,834	73,984	
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	93,130	-213	14	-21	-166	-173	13	
Bas-Saint-Laurent	200,462	-52	50	31	-508	-427	393	
Capitale-Nationale	701,204	1,252	2,605	-103	2,951	5,453	7,715	
Chaudière-Appalaches	406,401	1,642	98	-7	113	204	3,126	
Estrie	312,150	855	1,274	-199	458	1,533	2,486	
Centre-du-Québec	233,509	609	273	-50	491	714	2,168	
Montréal	1,456,743	6,272	3,598	-979	5,715	8,334	16,946	
Montréal	1,958,257	7,481	35,795	-2,297	-18,679	14,819	11,327	
Laval	403,744	1,802	2,627	-359	2,348	4,616	6,117	
Lanaudière	469,916	2,200	399	-73	3,454	3,780	7,097	
Laurentides	555,614	2,392	505	-108	4,502	4,899	7,555	
Outaouais	368,181	1,842	1,392	864	1,013	3,269	5,260	
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	146,419	568	66	57	-412	-289	900	
Mauricie	262,340	-259	388	-80	323	631	614	
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	273,461	625	44	-1	-836	-793	1,202	
Côte-Nord	95,802	438	-14	23	-491	-482	642	
Nord-du-Québec	42,330	696	11	11	-276	-254	423	
Ontario	13,372,996	48,859	98,644	-2,298	0	96,346	145,205	
Ottawa	1,281,145	3,766	5,065	4,143	3,107	12,315	16,081	
Kingston-Pembroke	461,624	-90	380	178	1,071	1,629	1,539	
Muskoka-Kawarthas	380,528	-844	201	-336	2,702	2,567	1,723	
Toronto	6,135,087	36,319	80,171	-333	-17,999	61,839	98,158	
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,273,224	5,109	3,470	-1,059	7,512	9,923	15,032	
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,431,332	1,740	4,670	-919	5,310	9,061	10,801	
London	660,494	2,032	2,548	-656	1,569	3,461	5,493	
Windsor-Sarnia	643,391	921	1,691	-1,521	-2,460	-2,290	-1,369	
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	302,306	91	105	-225	374	254	345	
Northeast	563,582	-566	220	-980	-851	-1,611	-2,177	
Northwest	240,283	381	123	-590	-335	-802	-421	
Manitoba	1,250,574	5,701	13,749	-3,411	0	10,338	16,039	
Southeast	106,283	764	548	52	610	1,210	1,974	
South Central	62,262	504	720	-175	-171	374	878	
Southwest	108,656	254	1,038	-361	-151	526	780	
North Central	50,472	294	36	-8	147	175	469	
Winnipeg	694,764	1,936	11,282	-2,951	-507	7,824	9,760	
Interlake	92,190	14	30	71	748	849	863	
Parklands	42,151	8	33	-90	-179	-236	-228	
North	93,796	1,927	62	51	-497	-384	1,543	

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 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Saskatchewan	1,057,884	5,122	7,723	1,011	0	8,734	13,856	
Regina-Moose Mountain	299,741	1,296	2,914	422	377	3,713	5,009	
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	101,699	-20	419	-139	-289	-9	-29	
Saskatoon-Biggar	328,509	1,757	3,202	968	1,155	5,325	7,082	
Yorkton-Melville	83,880	-156	241	231	-573	-101	-257	
Prince Albert	206,683	1,419	935	-457	-386	92	1,511	
Northern	37,372	826	12	-14	-284	-286	540	
Alberta	3,779,353	30,672	14,093	13,660	0	27,753	58,425	
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	283,667	1,976	853	739	-812	780	2,756	
Camrose-Drumheller	202,564	766	66	573	-707	-68	698	
Calgary	1,362,370	11,950	7,588	3,580	2,092	13,260	25,210	
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	91,206	779	-180	360	-551	-371	408	
Red Deer	198,999	1,667	163	487	206	856	2,523	
Edmonton	1,238,763	9,005	5,351	3,305	3,005	11,661	20,666	
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	260,334	2,840	-32	311	-1,960	-1,681	1,159	
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	141,450	1,689	284	4,305	-1,273	3,316	5,005	
British Columbia	4,573,319	12,226	31,231	190	0	31,421	43,645	
Vancouver Island and Coast	786,432	-399	1,005	2,331	2,270	5,606	4,281	
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,778,592	10,759	29,414	-306	-235	28,873	34,568	
Thompson-Okanagan	530,661	-223	604	687	373	1,664	2,465	
Kootenay	150,594	37	127	-262	-119	-254	333	
Cariboo	158,801	748	77	-1,045	-1,100	-2,068	751	
North Coast	58,793	295	20	-299	-586	-865	57	
Nechako	39,858	265	-9	-165	-372	-546	162	
Northeast	69,588	744	-7	-751	-231	-989	1,028	
Yukon	34,666	174	214	-281	0	-67	107	
Northwest Territories	43,675	512	-4	-663	0	-667	-155	
Nunavut	33,322	691	-13	-189	0	-202	489	

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

Table 2.2-2

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

	2010/2011					
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.0	1.2	-2.6	0.0	-1.4	-1.4
Avalon Peninsula	1.2	2.0	-0.2	4.7	6.6	7.8
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-2.4	-0.8	-1.1	-11.0	-12.8	-15.3
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	0.9	0.5	-6.9	-3.9	-10.3	-9.5
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-2.8	0.5	-4.8	-3.9	-8.1	-11.0
Prince Edward Island	1.5	19.3	-3.8	0.0	15.5	17.0
Nova Scotia	0.6	3.1	-3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Cape Breton	-1.9	1.2	-3.7	-2.8	-5.3	-7.2
North Shore	-1.5	1.4	-3.9	-2.2	-4.6	-6.1
Annapolis Valley	0.4	2.0	-5.5	0.6	-2.9	-2.5
Southern	-3.6	1.8	-2.3	-5.0	-5.5	-9.1
Halifax	3.6	5.2	-2.1	3.0	6.2	9.8
New Brunswick	0.7	2.7	0.1	0.0	2.8	3.5
Campbellton-Miramichi	-1.8	0.0	-0.6	-5.7	-6.3	-8.0
Moncton-Richibucto	1.3	3.7	2.5	4.7	10.9	12.2
Saint John-St. Stephen	0.8	3.3	-0.6	-0.5	2.2	3.0
Fredericton-Oromocto	3.0	4.3	0.1	3.6	8.1	11.1
Edmundston-Woodstock	-0.4	1.2	-3.0	-6.1	-7.9	-8.4
Quebec	3.5	6.2	-0.4	0.0	5.8	9.3
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-2.3	0.2	-0.2	-1.8	-1.9	0.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-0.3	0.2	0.2	-2.5	-2.1	2.0
Capitale-Nationale	1.8	3.7	-0.1	4.2	7.8	11.1
Chaudière-Appalaches	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	7.7
Estrie	2.8	4.1	-0.6	1.5	4.9	8.0
Centre-du-Québec	2.6	1.2	-0.2	2.1	3.1	9.3
Montréal	4.3	2.5	-0.7	3.9	5.8	11.7
Montréal	3.8	18.3	-1.2	-9.6	7.6	5.8
Laval	4.5	6.6	-0.9	5.9	11.5	15.3
Lanaudière	4.7	0.9	-0.2	7.4	8.1	15.2
Laurentides	4.3	0.9	-0.2	8.2	8.9	13.7
Outaouais	5.0	3.8	2.4	2.8	8.9	14.4
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3.9	0.5	0.4	-2.8	-2.0	6.2
Mauricie	-1.0	1.5	-0.3	1.2	2.4	2.3
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	2.3	0.2	0.0	-3.1	-2.9	4.4
Côte-Nord	4.6	-0.1	0.2	-5.1	-5.0	6.7
Nord-du-Québec	16.5	0.3	0.3	-6.6	-6.0	10.0
Ontario	3.7	7.4	-0.2	0.0	7.2	10.9
Ottawa	3.0	4.0	3.3	2.4	9.7	12.6
Kingston-Pembroke	-0.2	0.8	0.4	2.3	3.5	3.3
Muskoka-Kawartha	-2.2	0.5	-0.9	7.1	6.8	4.5
Toronto	6.0	13.2	-0.1	-3.0	10.2	16.1
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	4.0	2.7	-0.8	5.9	7.8	11.9
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1.2	3.3	-0.6	3.7	6.4	7.6
London	3.1	3.9	-1.0	2.4	5.3	8.4
Windsor-Sarnia	1.4	2.6	-2.4	-3.8	-3.6	-2.1
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	0.3	0.3	-0.7	1.2	0.8	1.1
Northeast	-1.0	0.4	-1.7	-1.5	-2.9	-3.9
Northwest	1.6	0.5	-2.5	-1.4	-3.3	-1.8
Manitoba	4.6	11.1	-2.7	0.0	8.3	12.9
Southeast	7.3	5.2	0.5	5.8	11.5	18.7
South Central	8.2	11.6	-2.8	-2.8	6.0	14.2
Southwest	2.3	9.6	-3.3	-1.4	4.9	7.2
North Central	5.9	0.7	-0.2	2.9	3.5	9.3
Winnipeg	2.8	16.4	-4.3	-0.7	11.3	14.1
Interlake	0.2	0.3	0.8	8.2	9.3	9.4
Parklands	0.2	0.8	-2.1	-4.2	-5.6	-5.4
North	20.7	0.7	0.5	-5.3	-4.1	16.6

Table 2.2-2 – continued

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

	2010/2011					
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
Saskatchewan	4.9	7.3	1.0	0.0	8.3	13.2
Regina-Moose Mountain	4.4	9.8	1.4	1.3	12.5	16.9
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	-0.2	4.1	-1.4	-2.8	-0.1	-0.3
Saskatoon-Biggar	5.4	9.9	3.0	3.6	16.4	21.8
Yorkton-Melville	-1.9	2.9	2.7	-6.8	-1.2	-3.1
Prince Albert	6.9	4.5	-2.2	-1.9	0.4	7.3
Northern	22.3	0.3	-0.4	-7.7	-7.7	14.6
Alberta	8.2	3.8	3.6	0.0	7.4	15.6
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	7.0	3.0	2.6	-2.9	2.8	9.8
Camrose-Drumheller	3.8	0.3	2.8	-3.5	-0.3	3.5
Calgary	8.9	5.6	2.7	1.5	9.8	18.7
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	8.6	-2.0	4.0	-6.1	-4.1	4.5
Red Deer	8.4	0.8	2.5	1.0	4.3	12.8
Edmonton	7.3	4.4	2.7	2.4	9.5	16.8
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	10.9	-0.1	1.2	-7.5	-6.5	4.5
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	12.2	2.0	31.0	-9.2	23.9	36.0
British Columbia	2.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	6.9	9.6
Vancouver Island and Coast	-0.5	1.3	3.0	2.9	7.1	5.5
Lower Mainland-Southwest	3.9	10.7	-0.1	-0.1	10.5	12.5
Thompson-Okanagan	-0.4	1.1	1.3	0.7	3.1	4.7
Kootenay	0.2	0.8	-1.7	-0.8	-1.7	2.2
Cariboo	4.7	0.5	-6.6	-6.9	-13.1	4.7
North Coast	5.0	0.3	-5.1	-10.0	-14.7	1.0
Nechako	6.7	-0.2	-4.1	-9.4	-13.7	4.1
Northeast	10.8	-0.1	-10.9	-3.3	-14.3	14.9
Yukon	5.0	6.2	-8.1	0.0	-1.9	3.1
Northwest Territories	11.7	-0.1	-15.2	0.0	-15.2	-3.5
Nunavut	20.9	-0.4	-5.7	0.0	-6.1	14.8

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

Table 2.3

Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2011

	2011			
	Median age	Mean age	65 years and over	Dependency ratio
	year	year	percentage	
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.8	41.9	15.8	57
Avalon Peninsula	41.1	40.5	13.9	53
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	47.7	44.2	17.6	60
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador	44.2	41.9	15.9	60
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	47.8	44.7	19.8	65
Prince Edward Island	42.2	40.9	15.8	64
Nova Scotia	43.1	41.8	16.5	60
Cape Breton	46.6	43.6	19.7	69
North Shore	45.6	43.1	18.8	67
Annapolis Valley	44.6	42.2	17.5	67
Southern	47.7	44.9	20.7	67
Halifax	39.5	39.7	13.0	50
New Brunswick	43.0	41.7	16.2	60
Campbellton - Miramichi	47.2	44.3	18.8	62
Moncton - Richibucto	41.9	41.6	16.0	56
Saint John - St. Stephen	41.8	40.8	15.5	63
Fredericton - Oromocto	39.7	40.0	14.6	58
Edmundston - Woodstock	44.6	42.2	16.3	61
Quebec	41.4	40.9	15.7	60
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	49.0	45.4	20.4	64
Bas-Saint-Laurent	47.3	44.1	19.5	64
Capitale-Nationale	43.0	42.3	17.3	57
Chaudière - Appalaches	43.4	41.7	16.8	63
Estrie	42.8	41.6	17.2	64
Centre-du-Québec	43.2	41.7	17.3	65
Montréal	41.5	40.4	15.1	62
Montréal	38.4	40.0	14.9	54
Laval	40.4	40.1	15.5	64
Lanaudière	41.6	40.2	14.4	61
Laurentides	42.1	40.5	14.7	62
Outaouais	40.2	39.4	12.8	56
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	42.2	40.5	14.9	63
Mauricie	47.2	44.3	20.4	65
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	45.6	42.7	17.7	63
Côte-Nord	42.4	40.5	14.3	60
Nord-du-Québec	28.9	31.1	6.6	76
Ontario	39.6	39.6	14.2	59
Ottawa	40.1	39.9	14.2	58
Kingston - Pembroke	43.4	42.1	17.7	63
Muskoka - Kawartha	47.1	44.3	20.9	69
Toronto	38.1	38.5	12.4	56
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	38.8	38.9	13.5	60
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	41.1	40.6	15.9	63
London	39.3	39.6	14.6	61
Windsor - Sarnia	40.8	40.3	15.8	65
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	44.4	42.3	18.8	71
Northeast	44.5	42.4	17.8	64
Northwest	41.3	40.3	15.2	64
Manitoba	37.6	38.5	13.9	66
Southeast	37.7	37.7	13.4	75
South Central	33.5	36.2	13.4	85
Southwest	40.4	40.6	17.0	70
North Central	38.1	38.0	14.3	78
Winnipeg	38.0	39.2	13.9	58
Interlake	43.8	41.2	16.3	69
Parklands	44.8	42.4	21.0	88
North	25.8	29.5	5.9	88

Table 2.3 – continued

Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2011

	2011			
	Median age	Mean age	65 years and over	Dependency ratio
	year		percentage	
Saskatchewan	37.3	38.6	14.6	68
Regina - Moose Mountain	37.2	38.6	13.7	62
Swift Current - Moose Jaw	43.3	41.9	18.8	75
Saskatoon - Biggar	35.8	37.9	12.6	59
Yorkton - Melville	45.4	43.2	21.6	86
Prince Albert	37.6	38.4	15.7	81
Northern	23.8	28.2	5.5	92
Alberta	36.0	37.1	10.8	55
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	36.4	37.9	13.9	68
Camrose - Drumheller	38.9	39.0	15.0	72
Calgary	36.1	36.9	9.7	51
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House	37.3	37.5	10.8	54
Red Deer	35.3	36.8	11.1	59
Edmonton	36.2	37.6	11.3	53
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	34.0	35.3	10.2	67
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	32.6	34.0	6.6	51
British Columbia	41.1	40.8	15.3	57
Vancouver Island and Coast	45.7	43.7	19.5	63
Lower Mainland - Southwest	39.3	39.6	13.4	53
Thompson - Okanagan	45.9	43.7	20.2	68
Kootenay	46.4	43.5	18.8	66
Cariboo	40.9	39.7	13.7	61
North Coast	39.4	38.5	12.5	64
Nechako	40.0	38.4	12.7	69
Northeast	34.3	35.5	9.2	59
Yukon Territory	39.2	37.9	8.8	47
Northwest Territories	31.8	33.3	5.6	54
Nunavut	24.8	27.6	3.2	79

3 Census divisions

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

Between July 1, 2010, and July 1, 2011, nearly two-thirds of the CDs had an increase in their population. Specifically, 187 of the 288 CDs experienced positive demographic growth.

Text table 3.1

Population estimates and growth rates for the ten census divisions with the highest growth, Canada, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

	Population 2010 (July 1)	Population 2011 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Division No. 16, Alberta	67,956	72,284	4,328	61.7
La Jacques-Cartier, Quebec	34,123	35,616	1,493	42.8
Les Collines-De-L'Outaouais, Quebec	47,489	49,478	1,989	41.0
Queens, Prince Edward Island	80,254	82,921	2,667	32.7
Mirabel, Quebec	39,773	40,971	1,198	29.7
Division No. 19, Manitoba	18,699	19,222	523	27.6
Division No. 2, Manitoba	64,748	66,474	1,726	26.3
York, Ontario	1,042,517	1,069,780	27,263	25.8
Squamish-Lillooet, British Columbia	40,688	41,730	1,042	25.3
Division No. 11, Saskatchewan	274,852	281,743	6,891	24.8

Five of the 10 CDs with the highest growth rates are in Western Canada. The number one CD in Canada is Alberta's Division No. 16 (Fort McMurray) with a growth rate of 61.7 per thousand. Manitoba's Division No. 19 (South Central) and Division No. 2 (southeast of Winnipeg) rank sixth and seventh, with growth rates of 27.6 per thousand and 26.3 per thousand, respectively. British Columbia's fastest growing CD, Squamish-Lillooet, ranked ninth nationally with a growth rate of 25.3 per thousand. Saskatchewan's fastest growing CD, Division No. 11 (Saskatoon), placed 10th with a growth rate of 24.8 per thousand.

Three of the fastest growing CDs in Canada are in Quebec. In second place, the CD of La Jacques-Cartier posted a growth rate of 42.8 per thousand. The two other Quebec CDs are Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais in third place (41.0 per thousand) and Mirabel (29.7 per thousand) in fifth place nationally. All three CDs are on the outskirts of major urban centres (the Québec, Ottawa-Gatineau and Montréal CMAs, respectively).

The only CD in the Atlantic provinces to make the list is the Queens CD (Charlottetown) in Prince Edward Island, which ranked fourth with a growth rate of 32.7 per thousand. In eighth place, the York CD (near Toronto) was the only CD in Ontario that made the list, with a growth rate of 25.8 per thousand.

In the territories, two of Nunavut's three CDs stood out because of their steady growth in the 2010–2011 period, even though that growth was less than in the previous year. The two CDs are Baffin (19.6 per thousand) and Keewatin (15.4 per thousand). Elsewhere in the North, the population increased slightly in the Yukon CD, but decreased in the three other CDs.

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

In the 2010–2011 period, nine of the 10 CDs with the largest rates of decline were in the Atlantic provinces. The only one not in the eastern part of the country was the Stikine CD in British Columbia, which was in first place with

a rate of -30.5 per thousand. However, Stikine is a small CD, with a population of only 1,100 as of July 1, 2011. As a result, it is sensitive to even minor variations.

Text table 3.2

Population estimates and growth rates for the ten census divisions with the highest decrease, Canada, July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

	Population 2010 (July 1)	Population 2011 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Stikine, British Columbia	1,131	1,097	-34	-30.5
Guysborough, Nova Scotia	8,432	8,219	-213	-25.6
Division No. 9, Newfoundland and Labrador	16,975	16,699	-276	-16.4
Division No. 8, Newfoundland and Labrador	37,159	36,556	-603	-16.4
Restigouche, New Brunswick	32,349	31,834	-515	-16.1
Division No. 2, Newfoundland and Labrador	21,308	20,975	-333	-15.8
Division No. 3, Newfoundland and Labrador	16,614	16,372	-242	-14.7
Cumberland, Nova Scotia	31,768	31,336	-432	-13.7
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	25,931	25,584	-347	-13.5
Victoria, New Brunswick	19,514	19,259	-255	-13.2

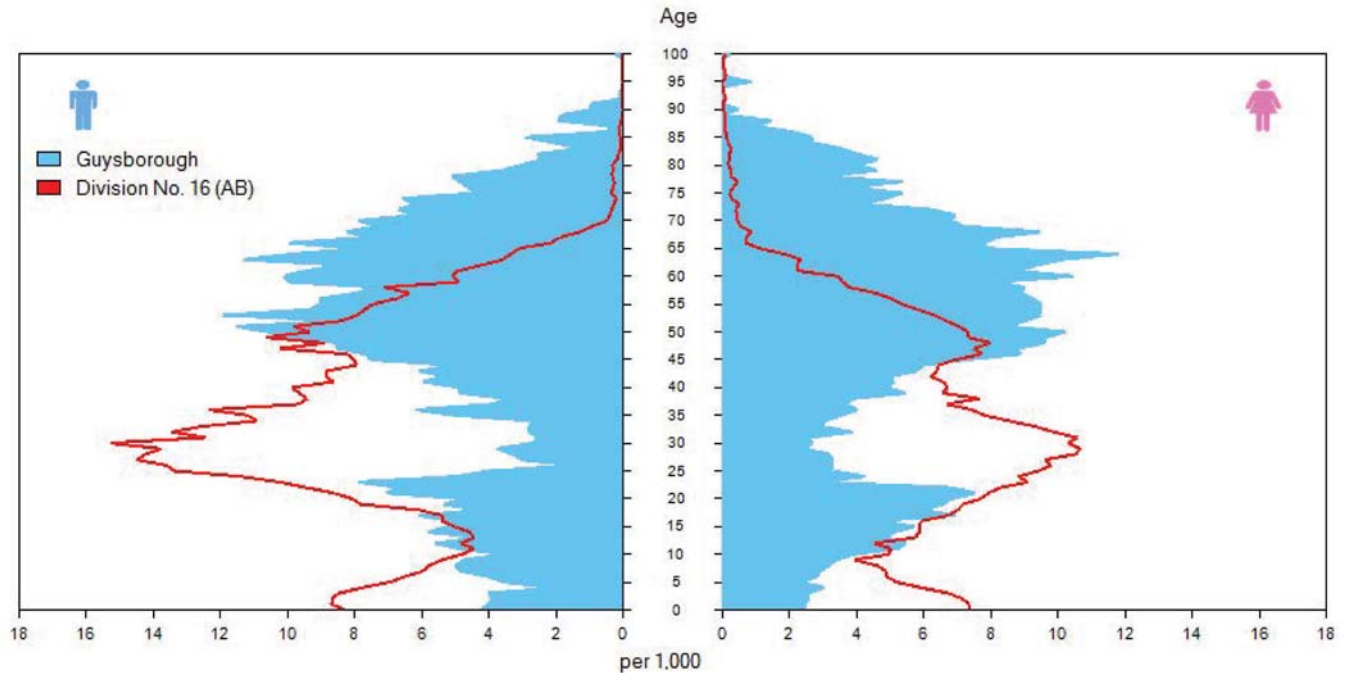
The Guysborough CD in Nova Scotia ranked second with a decline of -25.6 per thousand. The province also had two other CDs on the list: Cumberland (-13.7 per thousand) and Yarmouth (-13.5 per thousand), in eighth and ninth place, respectively.

Rounding out the list were four CDs in Newfoundland and Labrador and two in New Brunswick. In Newfoundland and Labrador, Division No. 9 (St. Anthony) and Division No. 8 (Springdale) both posted a rate of -16.4 per thousand and had the third and fourth highest rates of decline, respectively. Also in Newfoundland and Labrador, Division No. 2 (Marystown) and Division No. 3 (Channel–Port aux Basques) posted rates of -15.8 per thousand and -14.7 per thousand, respectively. Lastly, New Brunswick's La Restigouche CD ranked fifth (-16.1 per thousand), and its Victoria CD ranked tenth (-13.2 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. As well, there were more deaths than births in all the CDs with the highest rates of population decline except for Stikine. 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 (Division No. 16, Alberta) and the highest decrease (Guysborough, Nova Scotia) for July 1, 2011



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, 2011, 85 of the 288 CDs had median ages below the national average (39.9 years). In all those CDs, the proportion of the population under 18 was larger than the proportion aged 65 or over. Six of the seven youngest CDs were in Nunavut and Manitoba. Saskatchewan, Alberta, Quebec and the Northwest Territories 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, 2011

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Keewatin, Nunavut	22.6	40.5	3.3
Division No. 23, Manitoba	23.6	38.8	4.7
Division No. 18, Saskatchewan	23.8	38.1	5.5
Division No. 22, Manitoba	23.9	39.5	4.0
Division No. 19, Manitoba	24.2	40.6	5.7
Kitikmeot, Nunavut	24.5	37.3	3.7
Baffin, Nunavut	26.1	35.9	3.0
Division No. 17, Alberta	28.5	34.3	7.6
Nord-Du-Québec, Quebec	28.9	33.1	6.6
Inuvik, Northwest Territories	29.8	28.7	6.1

Nunavut's Keewatin CD was the youngest CD in the country, with a median age of 22.6 years. Next on the list were Division No. 23 (Churchill) in Manitoba (23.6 years), Division No. 18 (La Loche and La Ronge) in Saskatchewan (23.8 years), Division No. 22 (Thompson) in Manitoba (23.9 years) and Division No. 19 in Manitoba (24.2 years).

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 65 or over accounted for approximately 5% of the population in those CDs.

The oldest census divisions

On July 1, 2011, 203 of the 288 CDs had median ages that were higher than the Canadian average (39.9 years). Quebec had four of the 10 oldest CDs, British Columbia had two, and Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba each had 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, 2011

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Mékinac, Quebec	52.6	14.9	25.1
Haliburton, Ontario	52.6	13.8	26.8
Les Basques, Quebec	52.0	14.9	25.6
Okanagan-Similkameen, British Columbia	51.6	15.3	27.1
Division No. 1, Manitoba	51.5	17.1	24.6
Les Pays-D'En-Haut, Quebec	51.4	14.1	22.7
Guysborough, Nova Scotia	51.1	15.0	23.8
Sunshine Coast, British Columbia	51.1	16.2	24.0
Charlevoix, Quebec	50.6	15.0	23.0
Queens, New Brunswick	50.5	16.3	23.7

The CDs with the highest median age were Haliburton in Ontario and Mékinac in Quebec, making them the oldest CDs in Canada, with a median age of 52.6 years. They were followed by Quebec's Les Basques CD (52.0 years) and British Columbia's Okanagan-Similkameen CD (51.6 years). Fifth place went to Manitoba's Division No. 1 (Alexander), with a median age of 51.5 years.

It is worth noting that the median age exceeded the symbolic threshold of 50 years in 19 Canadian CDs, 10 of which are in Quebec.

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 or over exceeded the proportion of people under 18 in 90 of the 288 CDs. The majority of the CDs in which seniors (65 or over) outnumbered young people (under 18) were in Eastern and Central Canada.

Quebec is the province with the largest proportion of CDs (42 out of 98, or 42.9%) in which seniors outnumber young people. In the Atlantic provinces, 19 of the 47 CDs (40.4%) had more seniors than young people, compared to 14 of the 49 CDs (28.6%) in Ontario. In the Prairie provinces, it was much less common for CDs to have more seniors than young people. Only 6.7% 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 65 or over was greater than the number of people under 18 in 39.3% of the CDs in British Columbia (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, Québec) and with the lowest median age (Keewatin, Nunavut) for July 1, 2011

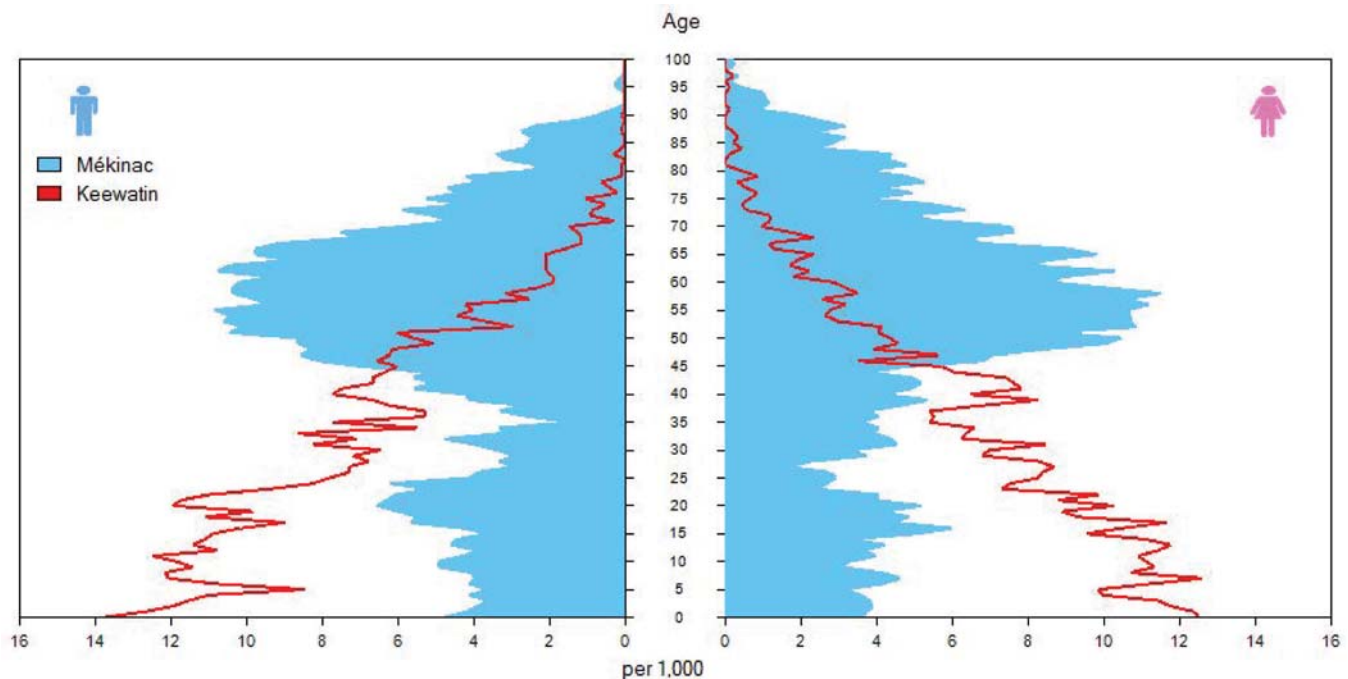


Table 3.1-1

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,313	506,379	506,366	508,862	511,281	510,578
Division 1	251,542	251,823	253,794	256,670	260,038	262,079
Division 2	22,396	21,749	21,479	21,521	21,308	20,975
Division 3	17,781	17,310	17,007	16,792	16,614	16,372
Division 4	21,263	20,936	20,769	20,768	20,753	20,553
Division 5	41,145	40,890	40,650	40,752	40,841	40,637
Division 6	36,516	36,212	36,160	36,329	36,366	36,074
Division 7	35,685	35,108	34,882	34,891	34,799	34,513
Division 8	39,106	38,119	37,653	37,469	37,159	36,556
Division 9	18,161	17,691	17,386	17,142	16,975	16,699
Division 10	24,265	24,089	24,127	24,057	23,959	23,656
Division 11	2,453	2,452	2,459	2,471	2,469	2,464

Table 3.1-2

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	-7.7	0.0	4.9	4.7	-1.4
Division 1	1.1	7.8	11.3	13.0	7.8
Division 2	-29.3	-12.5	2.0	-9.9	-15.8
Division 3	-26.8	-17.7	-12.7	-10.7	-14.7
Division 4	-15.5	-8.0	0.0	-0.7	-9.7
Division 5	-6.2	-5.9	2.5	2.2	-5.0
Division 6	-8.4	-1.4	4.7	1.0	-8.1
Division 7	-16.3	-6.5	0.3	-2.6	-8.3
Division 8	-25.6	-12.3	-4.9	-8.3	-16.4
Division 9	-26.2	-17.4	-14.1	-9.8	-16.4
Division 10	-7.3	1.6	-2.9	-4.1	-12.7
Division 11	-0.4	2.9	4.9	-0.8	-2.0

Table 3.1-3

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,578	16	615	-1,334	0	-719	-703	
Division 1	262,079	322	535	-54	1,238	1,719	2,041	
Division 2	20,975	-23	-11	-66	-233	-310	-333	
Division 3	16,372	-69	-18	26	-181	-173	-242	
Division 4	20,553	-63	-1	-70	-66	-137	-200	
Division 5	40,637	-36	18	-254	68	-168	-204	
Division 6	36,074	-79	21	-324	90	-213	-292	
Division 7	34,513	-118	28	-18	-178	-168	-286	
Division 8	36,556	-109	10	-176	-328	-494	-603	
Division 9	16,699	-53	5	-40	-188	-223	-276	
Division 10	23,656	212	27	-362	-180	-515	-303	
Division 11	2,464	32	1	4	-42	-37	-5	

Table 3.1-4

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

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.0	1.2	-2.6	0.0	-1.4
Division 1	1.2	2.0	-0.2	4.7	6.6
Division 2	-1.1	-0.5	-3.1	-11.0	-14.7
Division 3	-4.2	-1.1	1.6	-11.0	-10.5
Division 4	-3.1	0.0	-3.4	-3.2	-6.6
Division 5	-0.9	0.4	-6.2	1.7	-4.1
Division 6	-2.2	0.6	-8.9	2.5	-5.9
Division 7	-3.4	0.8	-0.5	-5.1	-4.8
Division 8	-3.0	0.3	-4.8	-8.9	-13.4
Division 9	-3.1	0.3	-2.4	-11.2	-13.2
Division 10	8.9	1.1	-15.2	-7.6	-21.6
Division 11	13.0	0.4	1.6	-17.0	-15.0

Table 3.2-1

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Prince Edward Island	137,920	138,161	139,604	141,219	143,395	145,855
Kings	18,829	18,508	18,379	18,333	18,261	18,150
Prince	45,126	45,021	45,049	44,843	44,880	44,784
Queens	73,965	74,632	76,176	78,043	80,254	82,921

Table 3.2-2

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Prince Edward Island	1.7	10.4	11.5	15.3	17.0
Kings	-17.2	-7.0	-2.5	-3.9	-6.1
Prince	-2.3	0.6	-4.6	0.8	-2.1
Queens	9.0	20.5	24.2	27.9	32.7

Table 3.2-3

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Prince Edward Island	145,855	214	2,789	-543	0	2,246	2,460
Kings	18,150	-3	71	-73	-106	-108	-111
Prince	44,784	86	63	-97	-148	-182	-96
Queens	82,921	131	2,655	-373	254	2,536	2,667

Table 3.2-4

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

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
rate per thousand					
Prince Edward Island	1.5	19.3	-3.8	0.0	15.5
Kings	-0.2	3.9	-4.0	-5.8	-5.9
Prince	1.9	1.4	-2.2	-3.3	-4.1
Queens	1.6	32.5	-4.6	3.1	31.1

Table 3.3-1

Nova Scotia census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
number						
Nova Scotia	938,010	935,794	937,211	940,293	944,810	945,437
Annapolis	21,870	21,759	21,673	21,665	21,713	21,672
Antigonish	19,335	19,170	19,092	19,023	19,046	18,999
Cape Breton	108,285	107,028	106,171	105,485	104,924	104,013
Colchester	51,283	51,391	51,630	52,040	52,105	52,010
Cumberland	32,748	32,451	32,267	32,047	31,768	31,336
Digby	19,382	18,996	18,669	18,391	18,225	17,995
Guysborough	9,222	8,943	8,740	8,615	8,432	8,219
Halifax	384,778	388,023	392,865	398,072	404,030	408,000
Hants	42,276	42,043	41,818	41,682	41,719	41,635
Inverness	19,430	18,907	18,643	18,451	18,469	18,420
Kings	61,620	61,191	61,034	61,158	61,301	61,118
Lunenburg	48,184	47,791	47,568	47,224	47,003	46,656
Pictou	47,621	47,089	46,740	46,708	46,690	46,520
Queens	11,446	11,344	11,289	11,225	11,256	11,271
Richmond	9,945	9,763	9,676	9,637	9,623	9,573
Shelburne	15,904	15,526	15,328	15,123	15,018	14,864
Victoria	7,762	7,669	7,590	7,554	7,557	7,552
Yarmouth	26,919	26,710	26,418	26,193	25,931	25,584

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Nova Scotia	-2.4	1.5	3.3	4.8	0.7
Annapolis	-5.1	-4.0	-0.4	2.2	-1.9
Antigonish	-8.6	-4.1	-3.6	1.2	-2.5
Cape Breton	-11.7	-8.0	-6.5	-5.3	-8.7
Colchester	2.1	4.6	7.9	1.2	-1.8
Cumberland	-9.1	-5.7	-6.8	-8.7	-13.7
Digby	-20.1	-17.4	-15.0	-9.1	-12.7
Guysborough	-30.7	-23.0	-14.4	-21.5	-25.6
Halifax	8.4	12.4	13.2	14.9	9.8
Hants	-5.5	-5.4	-3.3	0.9	-2.0
Inverness	-27.3	-14.1	-10.4	1.0	-2.7
Kings	-7.0	-2.6	2.0	2.3	-3.0
Lunenburg	-8.2	-4.7	-7.3	-4.7	-7.4
Pictou	-11.2	-7.4	-0.7	-0.4	-3.6
Queens	-9.0	-4.9	-5.7	2.8	1.3
Richmond	-18.5	-9.0	-4.0	-1.5	-5.2
Shelburne	-24.1	-12.8	-13.5	-7.0	-10.3
Victoria	-12.1	-10.4	-4.8	0.4	-0.7
Yarmouth	-7.8	-11.0	-8.6	-10.1	-13.5

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
Nova Scotia	945,437	590	2,967	-2,930	0	37	627
Annapolis	21,672	-84	38	-42	47	43	-41
Antigonish	18,999	9	35	-19	-72	-56	-47
Cape Breton	104,013	-182	77	-489	-317	-729	-911
Colchester	52,010	31	97	-177	-46	-126	-95
Cumberland	31,336	-134	32	-286	-44	-298	-432
Digby	17,995	-111	51	-68	-102	-119	-230
Guysborough	8,219	-85	11	-57	-82	-128	-213
Halifax	408,000	1,459	2,129	-854	1,236	2,511	3,970
Hants	41,635	39	58	-144	-37	-123	-84
Inverness	18,420	-62	49	-51	15	13	-49
Kings	61,118	97	148	-498	70	-280	-183
Lunenburg	46,656	-203	90	-48	-186	-144	-347
Pictou	46,520	-50	48	-68	-100	-120	-170
Queens	11,271	-34	9	52	-12	49	15
Richmond	9,573	-37	21	-20	-14	-13	-50
Shelburne	14,864	-35	16	-45	-90	-119	-154
Victoria	7,552	8	19	40	-72	-13	-5
Yarmouth	25,584	-36	39	-156	-194	-311	-347

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

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Nova Scotia	0.6	3.1	-3.1	0.0	0.0
Annapolis	-3.9	1.8	-1.9	2.2	2.0
Antigonish	0.5	1.8	-1.0	-3.8	-2.9
Cape Breton	-1.7	0.7	-4.7	-3.0	-7.0
Colchester	0.6	1.9	-3.4	-0.9	-2.4
Cumberland	-4.2	1.0	-9.1	-1.4	-9.4
Digby	-6.1	2.8	-3.8	-5.6	-6.6
Guysborough	-10.2	1.3	-6.8	-9.8	-15.4
Halifax	3.6	5.2	-2.1	3.0	6.2
Hants	0.9	1.4	-3.5	-0.9	-3.0
Inverness	-3.4	2.7	-2.8	0.8	0.7
Kings	1.6	2.4	-8.1	1.1	-4.6
Lunenburg	-4.3	1.9	-1.0	-4.0	-3.1
Pictou	-1.1	1.0	-1.5	-2.1	-2.6
Queens	-3.0	0.8	4.6	-1.1	4.4
Richmond	-3.9	2.2	-2.1	-1.5	-1.4
Shelburne	-2.3	1.1	-3.0	-6.0	-8.0
Victoria	1.1	2.5	5.3	-9.5	-1.7
Yarmouth	-1.4	1.5	-6.1	-7.5	-12.1

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
New Brunswick	745,674	745,515	747,023	749,983	752,838	755,455
Albert	28,142	28,272	28,426	28,698	28,963	29,203
Carleton	27,158	27,027	27,047	27,008	26,805	26,583
Charlotte	27,568	27,454	27,233	27,168	27,006	26,851
Gloucester	80,381	79,633	78,915	78,352	77,799	77,187
Kent	32,022	31,835	31,791	31,533	31,442	31,363
Kings	67,176	67,677	68,114	68,814	69,313	69,808
Madawaska	34,726	34,497	34,204	34,027	33,852	33,662
Northumberland	49,760	49,226	48,684	48,294	48,176	48,036
Queens	11,858	11,650	11,503	11,352	11,301	11,250
Restigouche	34,383	33,795	33,327	32,832	32,349	31,834
Saint John	76,234	76,226	76,462	76,887	77,055	77,236
Sunbury	26,188	26,275	26,517	26,726	27,087	27,422
Victoria	20,685	20,382	20,069	19,753	19,514	19,259
Westmorland	136,221	137,600	139,513	141,742	144,094	146,442
York	93,172	93,966	95,218	96,797	98,082	99,319

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
New Brunswick	-0.2	2.0	4.0	3.8	3.5
Albert	4.6	5.4	9.5	9.2	8.3
Carleton	-4.8	0.7	-1.4	-7.5	-8.3
Charlotte	-4.1	-8.1	-2.4	-6.0	-5.8
Gloucester	-9.3	-9.1	-7.2	-7.1	-7.9
Kent	-5.9	-1.4	-8.1	-2.9	-2.5
Kings	7.4	6.4	10.2	7.2	7.1
Madawaska	-6.6	-8.5	-5.2	-5.2	-5.6
Northumberland	-10.8	-11.1	-8.0	-2.4	-2.9
Queens	-17.7	-12.7	-13.2	-4.5	-4.5
Restigouche	-17.2	-13.9	-15.0	-14.8	-16.0
Saint John	-0.1	3.1	5.5	2.2	2.3
Sunbury	3.3	9.2	7.9	13.4	12.3
Victoria	-14.8	-15.5	-15.9	-12.2	-13.2
Westmorland	10.1	13.8	15.9	16.5	16.2
York	8.5	13.2	16.4	13.2	12.5

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
New Brunswick	755,455	525	2,013	79	0	2,092	2,617
Albert	29,203	37	93	-50	160	203	240
Carleton	26,583	37	23	-87	-195	-259	-222
Charlotte	26,851	-59	24	41	-161	-96	-155
Gloucester	77,187	-138	6	-67	-413	-474	-612
Kent	31,363	-35	40	90	-174	-44	-79
Kings	69,808	220	192	58	25	275	495
Madawaska	33,662	-13	57	-127	-107	-177	-190
Northumberland	48,036	-47	1	84	-178	-93	-140
Queens	11,250	-82	5	17	9	31	-51
Restigouche	31,834	-92	-10	-108	-305	-423	-515
Saint John	77,236	-17	363	-211	46	198	181
Sunbury	27,422	191	5	226	-87	144	335
Victoria	19,259	-57	18	-29	-187	-198	-255
Westmorland	146,442	273	621	465	989	2,075	2,348
York	99,319	307	575	-223	578	930	1,237

Table 3.4-4

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

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
New Brunswick	0.7	2.7	0.1	0.0	2.8
Albert	1.3	3.2	-1.7	5.5	7.0
Carleton	1.4	0.9	-3.3	-7.3	-9.7
Charlotte	-2.2	0.9	1.5	-6.0	-3.6
Gloucester	-1.8	0.1	-0.9	-5.3	-6.1
Kent	-1.1	1.3	2.9	-5.5	-1.4
Kings	3.2	2.8	0.8	0.4	4.0
Madawaska	-0.4	1.7	-3.8	-3.2	-5.2
Northumberland	-1.0	0.0	1.7	-3.7	-1.9
Queens	-7.3	0.4	1.5	0.8	2.7
Restigouche	-2.9	-0.3	-3.4	-9.5	-13.2
Saint John	-0.2	4.7	-2.7	0.6	2.6
Sunbury	7.0	0.2	8.3	-3.2	5.3
Victoria	-2.9	0.9	-1.5	-9.6	-10.2
Westmorland	1.9	4.3	3.2	6.8	14.3
York	3.1	5.8	-2.3	5.9	9.4

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Quebec	7,631,552	7,687,423	7,750,735	7,826,891	7,905,679	7,979,663
Abitibi	24,440	24,489	24,613	24,619	24,799	24,942
Abitibi-Ouest	20,892	20,803	20,815	20,796	20,765	20,759
Acton	15,408	15,353	15,314	15,240	15,258	15,342
Antoine-Labelle	35,635	35,546	35,463	35,374	35,478	35,605
Argenteuil	30,167	30,295	30,314	30,403	30,479	30,806
Arthabaska	66,777	67,433	67,790	68,370	68,750	69,547
Asbestos	14,489	14,426	14,434	14,397	14,514	14,489
Avignon	15,247	15,157	15,083	15,079	15,008	15,037
Beauce-Sartigan	50,083	50,172	50,312	50,529	50,754	51,200
Beauharnois-Salaberry	61,164	61,295	61,334	61,530	61,799	62,382
Bécancour	18,906	19,048	19,168	19,190	19,288	19,461
Bellechasse	33,672	33,591	33,542	33,623	33,865	34,429
Bonaventure	17,985	17,888	17,680	17,661	17,588	17,643
Brome-Missisquoi	46,945	46,986	47,066	46,923	47,188	47,611
Charlevoix	13,219	13,114	13,100	13,127	13,125	13,163
Charlevoix-Est	16,437	16,295	16,227	16,159	16,110	16,121
Coaticook	18,582	18,680	18,636	18,599	18,556	18,536
D'Autray	40,654	41,209	41,432	41,600	41,769	41,989
Deux-Montagnes	89,713	90,744	92,519	93,792	94,675	95,617
Drummond	93,881	94,737	95,644	96,636	97,635	98,815
Francheville	144,257	144,945	145,776	146,439	147,245	148,013
Gatineau	244,706	248,054	251,721	256,033	258,758	262,023
Joliette	58,801	59,417	60,136	60,802	61,822	62,717
Kamouraska	22,169	21,943	21,704	21,559	21,403	21,267
La Côte-de-Beaupré	23,226	23,505	23,994	24,322	24,622	25,163
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,944	17,892	17,903	17,815	17,816	17,819
La Haute-Côte-Nord	12,352	12,199	11,931	11,729	11,631	11,626
La Haute-Gaspésie	12,355	12,233	12,094	12,061	11,951	11,870
La Haute-Yamaska	86,294	87,656	88,756	89,704	90,927	92,238
La Jacques-Cartier	30,205	30,989	31,997	33,091	34,123	35,616
La Matapédia	19,249	19,107	18,880	18,724	18,550	18,492
La Mitis	19,385	19,370	19,305	19,202	19,117	19,050
La Nouvelle-Beauce	31,752	32,064	32,385	32,686	33,082	33,748
La Rivière-du-Nord	102,725	105,052	107,864	109,965	112,454	115,098
La Tuque	15,532	15,460	15,371	15,306	15,283	15,345
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,922	20,734	20,642	20,494	20,502	20,511
La Vallée-de-l'Or	42,199	42,461	42,658	42,704	42,860	43,252
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	107,950	109,070	110,936	112,472	114,145	115,734
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51,479	51,383	51,369	51,498	51,581	51,885
Lajemmerais	70,630	70,539	70,789	71,064	71,969	72,900
L'Amiante	43,515	43,356	42,982	42,884	42,832	42,904
L'Assomption	110,798	113,331	115,077	116,229	117,493	119,074
Laval	372,409	378,351	384,444	391,060	397,628	403,744
Le Bas-Richelieu	50,133	50,132	50,186	50,143	49,915	49,969
Le Domaine-du-Roy	32,138	32,093	31,938	31,772	31,591	31,573
Le Granit	22,481	22,414	22,438	22,416	22,372	22,452
Le Haut-Richelieu	109,941	110,983	112,125	113,002	113,650	114,218
Le Haut-Saint-François	21,713	21,705	21,895	21,809	21,848	21,820
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	25,034	24,890	24,718	24,654	24,565	24,634
Le Rocher-Percé	18,465	18,283	18,088	17,880	17,809	17,819
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	164,585	163,900	163,844	163,854	164,116	165,032
Le Val-Saint-François	29,224	29,304	29,195	29,109	29,109	29,182
L'Érable	23,255	23,026	23,026	22,952	22,957	22,961
Les Basques	9,478	9,395	9,266	9,173	9,097	9,034
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	42,511	43,231	44,274	45,041	47,489	49,478
Les Etchemins	17,670	17,580	17,430	17,275	17,145	17,051
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13,166	13,116	13,055	12,978	12,947	12,942
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	24,403	24,987	25,346	25,630	25,768	26,122
Les Laurentides	43,198	43,446	43,845	44,045	44,445	44,805
Les Maskoutains	81,362	81,506	81,871	82,347	82,932	83,371
Les Moulins	130,475	134,416	138,145	141,714	144,300	147,595
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	36,762	37,543	38,104	38,549	39,143	39,578

Table 3.5-1 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Lévis	131,464	133,242	134,517	135,729	136,639	137,606
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,873	6,957	6,919	6,951	6,917	6,993
L'Islet	18,951	18,936	18,713	18,592	18,518	18,505
Longueuil	388,817	392,095	394,435	397,957	401,849	406,571
Lotbinière	27,633	27,827	28,048	28,309	28,771	29,287
Manicouagan	33,241	32,844	32,434	32,347	32,229	32,237
Maria-Chapdelaine	25,914	25,623	25,419	25,206	24,971	24,971
Maskinongé	35,804	36,099	36,169	36,208	36,428	36,549
Matane	22,343	22,236	22,174	22,067	21,924	21,873
Matawinie	49,959	50,105	50,518	50,905	51,332	51,623
Mékinac	12,682	12,625	12,571	12,452	12,350	12,349
Memphrémagog	45,535	45,841	46,268	46,601	47,016	47,615
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	11,957	11,799	11,663	11,626	11,729	11,712
Mirabel	35,309	36,470	37,692	38,654	39,773	40,971
Montcalm	43,091	44,020	44,722	45,444	46,103	46,918
Montmagny	23,288	23,043	22,915	22,883	22,859	22,849
Montréal	1,873,608	1,882,143	1,896,297	1,921,937	1,946,936	1,958,257
Nicolet-Yamaska	23,110	23,026	22,847	22,779	22,709	22,725
Nord-du-Québec	40,271	40,726	41,024	41,463	41,907	42,330
Papineau	21,961	21,971	21,815	21,946	21,846	21,824
Pontiac	14,761	14,614	14,544	14,478	14,324	14,345
Portneuf	46,776	46,985	47,338	47,868	48,484	49,443
Québec	531,997	535,496	540,278	544,935	550,100	554,705
Rimouski-Neigette	53,521	53,795	53,931	54,252	54,615	55,364
Rivière-du-Loup	33,567	33,664	33,786	34,044	34,120	34,326
Robert-Cliche	18,920	18,963	18,790	18,781	18,811	18,822
Roussillon	161,150	163,282	165,943	168,794	171,594	173,738
Rouville	31,700	32,270	32,751	33,360	33,778	34,205
Rouyn-Noranda	40,256	40,303	40,427	40,594	40,676	41,085
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	39,009	39,054	39,230	39,483	39,571	40,227
Shawinigan	52,040	51,556	51,250	50,795	50,420	50,084
Sherbrooke	148,993	150,231	151,949	154,165	156,249	158,056
Témiscamingue	17,080	16,823	16,573	16,494	16,418	16,381
Témiscouata	21,852	21,698	21,541	21,428	21,241	21,056
Thérèse-De Blainville	144,886	147,079	148,132	149,821	151,615	153,134
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	122,089	125,660	129,123	131,710	134,462	137,708

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Quebec	7.3	8.2	9.8	10.0	9.3
Abitibi	2.0	5.1	0.2	7.3	5.7
Abitibi-Ouest	-4.3	0.6	-0.9	-1.5	-0.3
Acton	-3.6	-2.5	-4.8	1.2	5.5
Antoine-Labelle	-2.5	-2.3	-2.5	2.9	3.6
Argenteuil	4.2	0.6	2.9	2.5	10.7
Arthabaska	9.8	5.3	8.5	5.5	11.5
Asbestos	-4.4	0.6	-2.6	8.1	-1.7
Avignon	-5.9	-4.9	-0.3	-4.7	1.9
Beauce-Sartigan	1.8	2.8	4.3	4.4	8.7
Beauharnois-Salaberry	2.1	0.6	3.2	4.4	9.4
Bécancour	7.5	6.3	1.1	5.1	8.9
Bellechasse	-2.4	-1.5	2.4	7.2	16.5
Bonaventure	-5.4	-11.7	-1.1	-4.1	3.1
Brome-Missisquoi	0.9	1.7	-3.0	5.6	8.9
Charlevoix	-8.0	-1.1	2.1	-0.2	2.9
Charlevoix-Est	-8.7	-4.2	-4.2	-3.0	0.7
Coaticook	5.3	-2.4	-2.0	-2.3	-1.1
D'Autray	13.6	5.4	4.0	4.1	5.3
Deux-Montagnes	11.4	19.4	13.7	9.4	9.9
Drummond	9.1	9.5	10.3	10.3	12.0
Francheville	4.8	5.7	4.5	5.5	5.2
Gatineau	13.6	14.7	17.0	10.6	12.5
Joliette	10.4	12.0	11.0	16.6	14.4
Kamouraska	-10.2	-11.0	-6.7	-7.3	-6.4
La Côte-de-Beaupré	11.9	20.6	13.6	12.3	21.7
La Côte-de-Gaspé	-2.9	0.6	-4.9	0.1	0.2
La Haute-Côte-Nord	-12.5	-22.2	-17.1	-8.4	-0.4
La Haute-Gaspésie	-9.9	-11.4	-2.7	-9.2	-6.8
La Haute-Yamaska	15.7	12.5	10.6	13.5	14.3
La Jacques-Cartier	25.6	32.0	33.6	30.7	42.8
La Matapédia	-7.4	-12.0	-8.3	-9.3	-3.1
La Mitis	-0.8	-3.4	-5.3	-4.4	-3.5
La Nouvelle-Beauce	9.8	10.0	9.3	12.0	19.9
La Rivière-du-Nord	22.4	26.4	19.3	22.4	23.2
La Tuque	-4.6	-5.8	-4.2	-1.5	4.0
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	-9.0	-4.4	-7.2	0.4	0.4
La Vallée-de-l'Or	6.2	4.6	1.1	3.6	9.1
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	10.3	17.0	13.8	14.8	13.8
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	-1.9	-0.3	2.5	1.6	5.9
Lajemmerais	-1.3	3.5	3.9	12.7	12.9
L'Amiante	-3.7	-8.7	-2.3	-1.2	1.7
L'Assomption	22.6	15.3	10.0	10.8	13.4
Laval	15.8	16.0	17.1	16.7	15.3
Le Bas-Richelieu	0.0	1.1	-0.9	-4.6	1.1
Le Domaine-du-Roy	-1.4	-4.8	-5.2	-5.7	-0.6
Le Granit	-3.0	1.1	-1.0	-2.0	3.6
Le Haut-Richelieu	9.4	10.2	7.8	5.7	5.0
Le Haut-Saint-François	-0.4	8.7	-3.9	1.8	-1.3
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	-5.8	-6.9	-2.6	-3.6	2.8
Le Rocher-Percé	-9.9	-10.7	-11.6	-4.0	0.6
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	-4.2	-0.3	0.1	1.6	5.6
Le Val-Saint-François	2.7	-3.7	-3.0	0.0	2.5
L'Érable	-9.9	0.0	-3.2	0.2	0.2
Les Basques	-8.8	-13.8	-10.1	-8.3	-6.9
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	16.8	23.8	17.2	52.9	41.0
Les Etchemins	-5.1	-8.6	-8.9	-7.6	-5.5
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-3.8	-4.7	-5.9	-2.4	-0.4
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	23.6	14.3	11.1	5.4	13.6

Table 3.5-2 – continued

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Les Laurentides	5.7	9.1	4.6	9.0	8.1
Les Maskoutains	1.8	4.5	5.8	7.1	5.3
Les Moulins	29.8	27.4	25.5	18.1	22.6
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	21.0	14.8	11.6	15.3	11.1
Lévis	13.4	9.5	9.0	6.7	7.1
L'Île-d'Orléans	12.1	-5.5	4.6	-4.9	10.9
L'Islet	-0.8	-11.8	-6.5	-4.0	-0.7
Longueuil	8.4	6.0	8.9	9.7	11.7
Lotbinière	7.0	7.9	9.3	16.2	17.8
Manicouagan	-12.0	-12.6	-2.7	-3.7	0.2
Maria-Chapdelaine	-11.3	-8.0	-8.4	-9.4	0.0
Maskinongé	8.2	1.9	1.1	6.1	3.3
Matane	-4.8	-2.8	-4.8	-6.5	-2.3
Matawinie	2.9	8.2	7.6	8.4	5.7
Mékinac	-4.5	-4.3	-9.5	-8.2	-0.1
Memphrémagog	6.7	9.3	7.2	8.9	12.7
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	-13.3	-11.6	-3.2	8.8	-1.5
Mirabel	32.3	33.0	25.2	28.5	29.7
Montcalm	21.3	15.8	16.0	14.4	17.5
Montmagny	-10.6	-5.6	-1.4	-1.0	-0.4
Montréal	4.5	7.5	13.4	12.9	5.8
Nicolet-Yamaska	-3.6	-7.8	-3.0	-3.1	0.7
Nord-du-Québec	11.2	7.3	10.6	10.7	10.0
Papineau	0.5	-7.1	6.0	-4.6	-1.0
Pontiac	-10.0	-4.8	-4.5	-10.7	1.5
Portneuf	4.5	7.5	11.1	12.8	19.6
Québec	6.6	8.9	8.6	9.4	8.3
Rimouski-Neigette	5.1	2.5	5.9	6.7	13.6
Rivière-du-Loup	2.9	3.6	7.6	2.2	6.0
Robert-Cliche	2.3	-9.2	-0.5	1.6	0.6
Roussillon	13.1	16.2	17.0	16.5	12.4
Rouville	17.8	14.8	18.4	12.5	12.6
Rouyn-Noranda	1.2	3.1	4.1	2.0	10.0
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	1.2	4.5	6.4	2.2	16.4
Shawinigan	-9.3	-6.0	-8.9	-7.4	-6.7
Sherbrooke	8.3	11.4	14.5	13.4	11.5
Témiscamingue	-15.2	-15.0	-4.8	-4.6	-2.3
Témiscouata	-7.1	-7.3	-5.3	-8.8	-8.7
Thérèse-De Blainville	15.0	7.1	11.3	11.9	10.0
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	28.8	27.2	19.8	20.7	23.9

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Quebec	7,979,663	28,150	49,125	-3,291	0	45,834		73,984
Abitibi	24,942	101	-1	32	46	77		143
Abitibi-Ouest	20,759	49	5	11	-105	-89		-6
Acton	15,342	89	0	4	-79	-75		84
Antoine-Labelle	35,605	-52	6	27	118	151		127
Argenteuil	30,806	-22	-3	-42	124	79		327
Arthabaska	69,547	190	95	-14	90	171		797
Asbestos	14,489	8	5	-14	103	94		-25
Avignon	15,037	29	2	-51	-59	-108		29
Beauce-Sartigan	51,200	284	8	-3	-82	-77		446
Beauharnois-Salaberry	62,382	-20	9	3	245	257		583
Bécancour	19,461	10	-1	-2	81	78		173
Bellechasse	34,429	68	3	5	151	159		564
Bonaventure	17,643	-45	5	-1	-39	-35		55
Brome-Missisquoi	47,611	-44	18	6	265	289		423
Charlevoix	13,163	-37	7	2	18	27		38
Charlevoix-Est	16,121	-31	3	-2	-29	-28		11
Coaticook	18,536	85	-3	-5	-126	-134		-20
D'Autray	41,989	100	22	12	20	54		220
Deux-Montagnes	95,617	627	23	-87	276	212		942
Drummond	98,815	397	173	-29	417	561		1,180
Francheville	148,013	-4	371	-53	405	723		768
Gatineau	262,023	1,515	1,387	728	-728	1,387		3,265
Joliette	62,717	0	232	8	765	1,005		895
Kamouraska	21,267	-50	9	8	-129	-112		-136
La Côte-de-Beaupré	25,163	56	-18	-8	259	233		541
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,819	-22	-1	5	13	17		3
La Haute-Côte-Nord	11,626	-15	4	1	-90	-85		-5
La Haute-Gaspésie	11,870	-51	6	15	-83	-62		-81
La Haute-Yamaska	92,238	370	251	6	569	826		1,311
La Jacques-Cartier	35,616	515	-57	18	571	532		1,493
La Matapédia	18,492	-29	2	6	-161	-153		-58
La Mitis	19,050	-42	2	8	-62	-52		-67
La Nouvelle-Beauce	33,748	278	-3	-1	116	112		666
La Rivière-du-Nord	115,098	450	181	32	1,805	2,018		2,644
La Tuque	15,345	47	-1	10	-85	-76		62
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,511	-46	-7	31	29	53		9
La Vallée-de-l'Or	43,252	209	40	3	-106	-63		392
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	115,734	937	31	-39	705	697		1,589
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51,885	168	14	28	-140	-98		304
Lajemmerais	72,900	572	-20	-23	352	309		931
L'Amiante	42,904	-77	36	5	-38	3		72
L'Assomption	119,074	562	51	-6	624	669		1,581
Laval	403,744	1,802	2,627	-359	2,348	4,616		6,116
Le Bas-Richelieu	49,969	-90	-8	-5	-147	-160		54
Le Domaine-du-Roy	31,573	68	8	-23	-248	-263		-18
Le Granit	22,452	79	-11	29	-145	-127		80
Le Haut-Richelieu	114,218	558	29	-49	66	46		568
Le Haut-Saint-François	21,820	107	-2	-19	-59	-80		-28
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,634	-11	4	-60	-47	-103		69
Le Rocher-Percé	17,819	-82	-1	2	-3	-2		10
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	165,032	327	20	-13	-132	-125		916
Le Val-Saint-François	29,182	88	-3	-13	-81	-97		73
L'Érable	22,961	41	2	15	-58	-41		4
Les Basques	9,034	-49	4	9	-46	-33		-63
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	49,478	417	-2	233	1,847	2,078		1,989
Les Etchemins	17,051	-6	12	1	-145	-132		-94
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	12,942	-42	3	9	5	17		-5
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	26,122	155	23	50	-101	-28		354

Table 3.5-3 – continued

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Les Laurentides	44,805	13	48	-6	328	370	360	
Les Maskoutains	83,371	280	286	27	-28	285	439	
Les Moulins	147,595	1,388	62	-80	1,178	1,160	3,295	
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	39,578	-10	60	-28	552	584	435	
Lévis	137,606	899	65	-41	-57	-33	967	
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,993	20	5	15	-72	-52	76	
L'Islet	18,505	16	6	-2	-102	-98	-13	
Longueuil	406,571	1,143	2,746	-631	372	2,487	4,722	
Lotbinière	29,287	155	-2	8	297	303	516	
Manicouagan	32,237	143	-12	-24	-237	-273	8	
Maria-Chapdelaine	24,971	62	2	7	-316	-307	0	
Maskinongé	36,549	-10	13	-13	208	208	121	
Matane	21,873	-39	-6	4	-113	-115	-51	
Matawinie	51,623	-83	29	4	453	486	291	
Mékinac	12,349	-35	1	-4	-69	-72	-1	
Memphrémagog	47,615	55	-26	-17	375	332	599	
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	11,712	73	-1	6	24	29	-17	
Mirabel	40,971	431	23	-3	662	682	1,198	
Montcalm	46,918	233	3	-11	414	406	815	
Montmagny	22,849	-33	-11	7	6	2	-10	
Montréal	1,958,257	7,481	35,795	-2,297	-18,679	14,819	11,321	
Nicolet-Yamaska	22,725	-29	4	-20	-39	-55	16	
Nord-du-Québec	42,330	696	11	11	-276	-254	423	
Papineau	21,824	-50	6	-33	-40	-67	-22	
Pontiac	14,345	6	8	-95	-95	-182	21	
Portneuf	49,443	91	6	-20	515	501	959	
Québec	554,705	638	2,659	-108	1,689	4,240	4,605	
Rimouski-Neigette	55,364	94	19	14	204	237	749	
Rivière-du-Loup	34,326	97	14	-10	-38	-34	206	
Robert-Cliche	18,822	58	-16	14	-33	-35	11	
Roussillon	173,738	1,150	131	-22	1,498	1,607	2,144	
Rouville	34,205	158	9	6	236	251	427	
Rouyn-Noranda	41,085	150	15	0	-95	-80	409	
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	40,227	237	-5	40	-188	-153	656	
Shawinigan	50,084	-257	4	-20	-136	-152	-336	
Sherbrooke	158,056	433	1,314	-160	391	1,545	1,807	
Témiscamingue	16,381	59	7	11	-152	-134	-37	
Témiscouata	21,056	-34	6	-8	-163	-165	-185	
Thérèse-De Blainville	153,134	955	167	-1	637	803	1,519	
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	137,708	1,025	89	-252	1,809	1,646	3,246	

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

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

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Quebec	3.5	6.2	-0.4	0.0	5.8
Abitibi	4.1	0.0	1.3	1.8	3.1
Abitibi-Ouest	2.4	0.2	0.5	-5.1	-4.3
Acton	5.8	0.0	0.3	-5.2	-4.9
Antoine-Labelle	-1.5	0.2	0.8	3.3	4.2
Argenteuil	-0.7	-0.1	-1.4	4.0	2.6
Arthabaska	2.7	1.4	-0.2	1.3	2.5
Asbestos	0.6	0.3	-1.0	7.1	6.5
Avignon	1.9	0.1	-3.4	-3.9	-7.2
Beauce-Sartigan	5.6	0.2	-0.1	-1.6	-1.5
Beauharnois-Salaberry	-0.3	0.1	0.0	3.9	4.1
Bécancour	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	4.2	4.0
Bellechasse	2.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	4.7
Bonaventure	-2.6	0.3	-0.1	-2.2	-2.0
Brome-Missisquoi	-0.9	0.4	0.1	5.6	6.1
Charlevoix	-2.8	0.5	0.2	1.4	2.1
Charlevoix-Est	-1.9	0.2	-0.1	-1.8	-1.7
Coaticook	4.6	-0.2	-0.3	-6.8	-7.2
D'Autray	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3
Deux-Montagnes	6.6	0.2	-0.9	2.9	2.2
Drummond	4.0	1.8	-0.3	4.2	5.7
Francheville	0.0	2.5	-0.4	2.7	4.9
Gatineau	5.8	5.3	2.8	-2.8	5.3
Joliette	0.0	3.7	0.1	12.3	16.1
Kamouraska	-2.3	0.4	0.4	-6.0	-5.2
La Côte-de-Beaupré	2.2	-0.7	-0.3	10.4	9.4
La Côte-de-Gaspé	-1.2	-0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0
La Haute-Côte-Nord	-1.3	0.3	0.1	-7.7	-7.3
La Haute-Gaspésie	-4.3	0.5	1.3	-7.0	-5.2
La Haute-Yamaska	4.0	2.7	0.1	6.2	9.0
La Jacques-Cartier	14.8	-1.6	0.5	16.4	15.3
La Matapédia	-1.6	0.1	0.3	-8.7	-8.3
La Mitis	-2.2	0.1	0.4	-3.2	-2.7
La Nouvelle-Beauce	8.3	-0.1	0.0	3.5	3.4
La Rivière-du-Nord	4.0	1.6	0.3	15.9	17.7
La Tuque	3.1	-0.1	0.7	-5.6	-5.0
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	-2.2	-0.3	1.5	1.4	2.6
La Vallée-de-l'Or	4.9	0.9	0.1	-2.5	-1.5
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	8.2	0.3	-0.3	6.1	6.1
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	3.2	0.3	0.5	-2.7	-1.9
Lajemmerais	7.9	-0.3	-0.3	4.9	4.3
L'Amiante	-1.8	0.8	0.1	-0.9	0.1
L'Assomption	4.8	0.4	-0.1	5.3	5.7
Laval	4.5	6.6	-0.9	5.9	11.5
Le Bas-Richelieu	-1.8	-0.2	-0.1	-2.9	-3.2
Le Domaine-du-Roy	2.2	0.3	-0.7	-7.9	-8.3
Le Granit	3.5	-0.5	1.3	-6.5	-5.7
Le Haut-Richelieu	4.9	0.3	-0.4	0.6	0.4
Le Haut-Saint-François	4.9	-0.1	-0.9	-2.7	-3.7
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	-0.4	0.2	-2.4	-1.9	-4.2
Le Rocher-Percé	-4.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	2.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8
Le Val-Saint-François	3.0	-0.1	-0.4	-2.8	-3.3

Table 3.5-4 – continued

Quebec census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
L'Érable	1.8	0.1	0.7	-2.5	-1.8
Les Basques	-5.4	0.4	1.0	-5.1	-3.6
Les Collines-de-l'Oustaouais	8.6	0.0	4.8	38.1	42.9
Les Etchemins	-0.4	0.7	0.1	-8.5	-7.7
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-3.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.3
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	6.0	0.9	1.9	-3.9	-1.1
Les Laurentides	0.3	1.1	-0.1	7.4	8.3
Les Maskoutains	3.4	3.4	0.3	-0.3	3.4
Les Moulins	9.5	0.4	-0.5	8.1	7.9
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	-0.3	1.5	-0.7	14.0	14.8
Lévis	6.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
L'Île-d'Orléans	2.9	0.7	2.2	-10.4	-7.5
L'Islet	0.9	0.3	-0.1	-5.5	-5.3
Longueuil	2.8	6.8	-1.6	0.9	6.2
Lotbinière	5.3	-0.1	0.3	10.2	10.4
Manicouagan	4.4	-0.4	-0.7	-7.4	-8.5
Maria-Chapdelaine	2.5	0.1	0.3	-12.7	-12.3
Maskinongé	-0.3	0.4	-0.4	5.7	5.7
Matane	-1.8	-0.3	0.2	-5.2	-5.3
Matawinie	-1.6	0.6	0.1	8.8	9.4
Mékinac	-2.8	0.1	-0.3	-5.6	-5.8
Memphrémagog	1.2	-0.5	-0.4	7.9	7.0
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	6.2	-0.1	0.5	2.0	2.5
Mirabel	10.7	0.6	-0.1	16.4	16.9
Montcalm	5.0	0.1	-0.2	8.9	8.7
Montmagny	-1.4	-0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Montréal	3.8	18.3	-1.2	-9.6	7.6
Nicolet-Yamaska	-1.3	0.2	-0.9	-1.7	-2.4
Nord-du-Québec	16.5	0.3	0.3	-6.6	-6.0
Papineau	-2.3	0.3	-1.5	-1.8	-3.1
Pontiac	0.4	0.6	-6.6	-6.6	-12.7
Portneuf	1.9	0.1	-0.4	10.5	10.2
Québec	1.2	4.8	-0.2	3.1	7.7
Rimouski-Neigette	1.7	0.3	0.3	3.7	4.3
Rivière-du-Loup	2.8	0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-1.0
Robert-Cliche	3.1	-0.9	0.7	-1.8	-1.9
Roussillon	6.7	0.8	-0.1	8.7	9.3
Rouville	4.6	0.3	0.2	6.9	7.4
Rouyn-Noranda	3.7	0.4	0.0	-2.3	-2.0
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscou	5.9	-0.1	1.0	-4.7	-3.8
Shawinigan	-5.1	0.1	-0.4	-2.7	-3.0
Sherbrooke	2.8	8.4	-1.0	2.5	9.8
Témiscamingue	3.6	0.4	0.7	-9.3	-8.2
Témiscouata	-1.6	0.3	-0.4	-7.7	-7.8
Thérèse-De Blainville	6.3	1.1	0.0	4.2	5.3
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	7.5	0.7	-1.9	13.3	12.1

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Ontario	12,665,346	12,792,937	12,934,499	13,072,727	13,227,791	13,372,996
Algoma	121,188	120,967	120,656	119,947	119,485	118,989
Brant	135,964	136,645	137,553	138,490	139,266	140,014
Bruce	67,429	67,354	67,262	67,221	67,486	67,754
Chatham-Kent	112,429	111,783	111,091	110,323	109,465	108,580
Cochrane	86,945	86,369	85,601	84,930	84,345	83,733
Dufferin	56,482	57,140	57,561	57,806	58,358	58,886
Durham	584,367	594,783	604,278	612,512	622,047	631,270
Elgin	88,658	89,456	89,912	90,138	90,793	91,418
Essex	408,944	407,171	405,001	403,208	403,501	403,396
Frontenac	149,290	149,615	150,759	152,156	153,392	154,702
Greater Sudbury	163,848	164,292	164,893	164,741	163,889	162,946
Grey	95,408	95,663	96,066	96,244	96,674	97,083
Haldimand-Norfolk	112,400	111,962	112,072	111,870	111,708	111,511
Haliburton	16,572	16,675	16,861	16,854	16,988	17,122
Halton	457,792	468,406	480,240	493,610	506,255	518,660
Hamilton	523,781	525,242	527,867	530,970	535,785	540,234
Hastings	136,586	136,830	136,663	136,219	135,907	135,590
Huron	61,289	61,035	60,975	60,866	60,618	60,339
Kawartha Lakes	76,920	76,687	76,843	76,791	77,016	77,217
Kenora	68,556	67,710	67,456	67,589	67,444	67,290
Lambton	132,574	132,484	132,325	132,128	131,794	131,415
Lanark	65,912	65,839	65,584	65,561	65,966	66,374
Leeds and Grenville	102,470	102,658	102,774	102,751	103,265	103,789
Lennox and Addington	41,912	41,889	42,048	41,989	42,313	42,633
Manitoulin	13,491	13,478	13,559	13,502	13,515	13,526
Middlesex	440,945	444,438	448,694	452,127	456,630	460,850
Muskoka	59,623	59,800	60,103	60,504	60,758	60,977
Niagara	442,549	442,237	442,386	442,896	444,225	445,363
Nipissing	87,413	87,125	86,989	86,999	87,240	87,444
Northumberland	83,523	83,693	83,945	84,206	84,453	84,667
Ottawa	845,917	855,257	868,095	881,966	895,694	909,862
Oxford	106,551	106,348	106,654	106,886	107,578	108,226
Parry Sound	42,361	42,384	42,549	42,318	42,385	42,428
Peel	1,213,431	1,249,396	1,281,882	1,309,118	1,338,874	1,365,849
Perth	77,064	77,067	77,049	77,220	77,183	77,130
Peterborough	137,614	137,759	138,326	138,604	139,590	140,545
Prescott and Russell	83,202	83,570	84,232	84,531	85,472	86,495
Prince Edward	26,202	26,198	26,318	26,588	26,856	27,123
Rainy River	22,283	22,115	21,934	21,696	21,619	21,547
Renfrew	101,030	101,431	101,653	101,673	101,617	101,575
Simcoe	438,530	443,224	448,490	453,175	458,885	464,515
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	115,620	115,215	114,938	114,736	114,665	114,624
Sudbury	22,041	21,895	21,811	21,669	21,457	21,235
Thunder Bay	154,187	152,768	152,187	151,780	151,641	151,446
Timiskaming	34,323	34,218	33,984	33,602	33,444	33,282
Toronto	2,610,578	2,629,176	2,653,957	2,686,104	2,716,783	2,743,738
Waterloo	498,741	504,719	511,646	517,346	523,931	530,248
Wellington	208,560	210,100	212,337	214,373	217,019	219,576
York	931,851	960,671	988,440	1,014,194	1,042,517	1,069,780

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Ontario	10.0	11.0	10.6	11.8	10.9
Algoma	-1.8	-2.6	-5.9	-3.9	-4.2
Brant	5.0	6.6	6.8	5.6	5.4
Bruce	-1.1	-1.4	-0.6	3.9	4.0
Chatham-Kent	-5.8	-6.2	-6.9	-7.8	-8.1
Cochrane	-6.6	-8.9	-7.9	-6.9	-7.3
Dufferin	11.6	7.3	4.2	9.5	9.0
Durham	17.7	15.8	13.5	15.4	14.7
Elgin	9.0	5.1	2.5	7.2	6.9
Essex	-4.3	-5.3	-4.4	0.7	-0.3
Frontenac	2.2	7.6	9.2	8.1	8.5
Greater Sudbury	2.7	3.7	-0.9	-5.2	-5.8
Grey	2.7	4.2	1.9	4.5	4.2
Haldimand-Norfolk	-3.9	1.0	-1.8	-1.4	-1.8
Haliburton	6.2	11.1	-0.4	7.9	7.9
Halton	22.9	24.9	27.5	25.3	24.2
Hamilton	2.8	5.0	5.9	9.0	8.3
Hastings	1.8	-1.2	-3.3	-2.3	-2.3
Huron	-4.2	-1.0	-1.8	-4.1	-4.6
Kawartha Lakes	-3.0	2.0	-0.7	2.9	2.6
Kenora	-12.4	-3.8	2.0	-2.1	-2.3
Lambton	-0.7	-1.2	-1.5	-2.5	-2.9
Lanark	-1.1	-3.9	-0.4	6.2	6.2
Leeds and Grenville	1.8	1.1	-0.2	5.0	5.1
Lennox and Addington	-0.5	3.8	-1.4	7.7	7.5
Manitoulin	-1.0	6.0	-4.2	1.0	0.8
Middlesex	7.9	9.5	7.6	9.9	9.2
Muskoka	3.0	5.1	6.6	4.2	3.6
Niagara	-0.7	0.3	1.2	3.0	2.6
Nipissing	-3.3	-1.6	0.1	2.8	2.3
Northumberland	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.5
Ottawa	11.0	14.9	15.9	15.4	15.7
Oxford	-1.9	2.9	2.2	6.5	6.0
Parry Sound	0.5	3.9	-5.4	1.6	1.0
Peel	29.2	25.7	21.0	22.5	19.9
Perth	0.0	-0.2	2.2	-0.5	-0.7
Peterborough	1.1	4.1	2.0	7.1	6.8
Prescott and Russell	4.4	7.9	3.5	11.1	11.9
Prince Edward	-0.2	4.6	10.2	10.0	9.9
Rainy River	-7.6	-8.2	-10.9	-3.6	-3.3
Renfrew	4.0	2.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.4
Simcoe	10.6	11.8	10.4	12.5	12.2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	-3.5	-2.4	-1.8	-0.6	-0.4
Sudbury	-6.6	-3.8	-6.5	-9.8	-10.4
Thunder Bay	-9.2	-3.8	-2.7	-0.9	-1.3
Timiskaming	-3.1	-6.9	-11.3	-4.7	-4.9
Toronto	7.1	9.4	12.0	11.4	9.9
Waterloo	11.9	13.6	11.1	12.6	12.0
Wellington	7.4	10.6	9.5	12.3	11.7
York	30.5	28.5	25.7	27.5	25.8

Table 3.6-3

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	number		
Ontario	13,372,996	48,859	98,644	-2,298	0	96,346	145,205	
Algoma	118,989	-321	14	-93	-96	-175	-496	
Brant	140,014	223	65	-28	488	525	748	
Bruce	67,754	54	-7	-1	222	214	268	
Chatham-Kent	108,580	-9	55	-130	-801	-876	-885	
Cochrane	83,733	70	30	-136	-576	-682	-612	
Dufferin	58,886	191	-31	-110	478	337	528	
Durham	631,270	2,946	1,339	-960	5,898	6,277	9,223	
Elgin	91,418	344	109	-125	297	281	625	
Essex	403,396	1,045	1,594	-1,281	-1,463	-1,150	-105	
Frontenac	154,702	77	213	415	605	1,233	1,310	
Greater Sudbury	162,946	22	71	-419	-617	-965	-943	
Grey	97,083	-200	54	-14	569	609	409	
Haldimand-Norfolk	111,511	38	78	-111	-202	-235	-197	
Haliburton	17,122	-100	11	14	209	234	134	
Halton	518,660	2,909	1,920	-94	7,670	9,496	12,405	
Hamilton	540,234	1,006	3,066	-332	709	3,443	4,449	
Hastings	135,590	-86	127	-131	-227	-231	-317	
Huron	60,339	8	-14	-130	-143	-287	-279	
Kawartha Lakes	77,217	-166	-43	-64	474	367	201	
Kenora	67,290	491	6	-224	-427	-645	-154	
Lambton	131,415	-115	42	-110	-196	-264	-379	
Lanark	66,374	-127	-20	29	526	535	408	
Leeds and Grenville	103,789	-193	-11	109	619	717	524	
Lennox and Addington	42,633	-91	-9	-11	431	411	320	
Manitoulin	13,526	-40	9	4	38	51	11	
Middlesex	460,850	1,491	2,375	-363	717	2,729	4,220	
Muskoka	60,977	-111	28	-125	427	330	219	
Niagara	445,363	-629	731	-418	1,454	1,767	1,138	
Nipissing	87,444	-26	93	-175	312	230	204	
Northumberland	84,667	-262	28	-114	562	476	214	
Ottawa	909,862	3,957	5,081	3,576	1,554	10,211	14,168	
Oxford	108,226	197	64	-168	555	451	648	
Parry Sound	42,428	-129	1	-71	242	172	43	
Peel	1,365,849	11,633	24,649	-1,542	-7,765	15,342	26,975	
Perth	77,130	229	72	-80	-274	-282	-53	
Peterborough	140,545	-205	177	-47	1,030	1,160	955	
Prescott and Russell	86,495	129	-10	304	600	894	1,023	
Prince Edward	27,123	-134	39	12	350	401	267	
Rainy River	21,547	11	-1	-19	-63	-83	-72	
Renfrew	101,575	144	10	-108	-88	-186	-42	
Simcoe	464,515	1,018	506	-403	4,509	4,612	5,630	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	114,624	0	25	126	-192	-41	-41	
Sudbury	21,235	-31	-4	-56	-131	-191	-222	
Thunder Bay	151,446	-121	118	-347	155	-74	-195	
Timiskaming	33,282	-111	6	-34	-23	-51	-162	
Toronto	2,743,738	13,270	43,762	2,472	-32,549	13,685	26,955	
Waterloo	530,248	2,928	2,404	-329	1,314	3,389	6,317	
Wellington	219,576	972	591	-217	1,211	1,585	2,557	
York	1,069,780	6,663	9,231	-239	11,608	20,600	27,263	

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

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Ontario	3.7	7.4	-0.2	0.0	7.2
Algoma	-2.7	0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-1.5
Brant	1.6	0.5	-0.2	3.5	3.8
Bruce	0.8	-0.1	0.0	3.3	3.2
Chatham-Kent	-0.1	0.5	-1.2	-7.3	-8.0
Cochrane	0.8	0.4	-1.6	-6.9	-8.1
Dufferin	3.3	-0.5	-1.9	8.2	5.7
Durham	4.7	2.1	-1.5	9.4	10.0
Elgin	3.8	1.2	-1.4	3.3	3.1
Essex	2.6	4.0	-3.2	-3.6	-2.9
Frontenac	0.5	1.4	2.7	3.9	8.0
Greater Sudbury	0.1	0.4	-2.6	-3.8	-5.9
Grey	-2.1	0.6	-0.1	5.9	6.3
Haldimand-Norfolk	0.3	0.7	-1.0	-1.8	-2.1
Haliburton	-5.9	0.6	0.8	12.3	13.7
Halton	5.7	3.7	-0.2	15.0	18.5
Hamilton	1.9	5.7	-0.6	1.3	6.4
Hastings	-0.6	0.9	-1.0	-1.7	-1.7
Huron	0.1	-0.2	-2.1	-2.4	-4.7
Kawartha Lakes	-2.2	-0.6	-0.8	6.1	4.8
Kenora	7.3	0.1	-3.3	-6.3	-9.6
Lambton	-0.9	0.3	-0.8	-1.5	-2.0
Lanark	-1.9	-0.3	0.4	7.9	8.1
Leeds and Grenville	-1.9	-0.1	1.1	6.0	6.9
Lennox and Addington	-2.1	-0.2	-0.3	10.1	9.7
Manitoulin	-3.0	0.7	0.3	2.8	3.8
Middlesex	3.3	5.2	-0.8	1.6	5.9
Muskoka	-1.8	0.5	-2.1	7.0	5.4
Niagara	-1.4	1.6	-0.9	3.3	4.0
Nipissing	-0.3	1.1	-2.0	3.6	2.6
Northumberland	-3.1	0.3	-1.3	6.6	5.6
Ottawa	4.4	5.6	4.0	1.7	11.3
Oxford	1.8	0.6	-1.6	5.1	4.2
Parry Sound	-3.0	0.0	-1.7	5.7	4.1
Peel	8.6	18.2	-1.1	-5.7	11.3
Perth	3.0	0.9	-1.0	-3.6	-3.7
Peterborough	-1.5	1.3	-0.3	7.4	8.3
Prescott and Russell	1.5	-0.1	3.5	7.0	10.4
Prince Edward	-5.0	1.4	0.4	13.0	14.9
Rainy River	0.5	0.0	-0.9	-2.9	-3.8
Renfrew	1.4	0.1	-1.1	-0.9	-1.8
Simcoe	2.2	1.1	-0.9	9.8	10.0
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	0.0	0.2	1.1	-1.7	-0.4
Sudbury	-1.5	-0.2	-2.6	-6.1	-8.9
Thunder Bay	-0.8	0.8	-2.3	1.0	-0.5
Timiskaming	-3.3	0.2	-1.0	-0.7	-1.5
Toronto	4.9	16.0	0.9	-11.9	5.0
Waterloo	5.6	4.6	-0.6	2.5	6.4
Wellington	4.5	2.7	-1.0	5.5	7.3
York	6.3	8.7	-0.2	11.0	19.5

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Manitoba	1,184,031	1,193,558	1,205,477	1,219,183	1,234,535	1,250,574
Division 1	17,843	17,790	17,776	17,732	17,694	17,645
Division 2	57,848	59,989	61,519	63,104	64,748	66,474
Division 3	46,374	47,681	49,140	50,945	51,705	52,479
Division 4	9,601	9,558	9,541	9,587	9,679	9,783
Division 5	13,584	13,420	13,478	13,504	13,402	13,298
Division 6	10,053	10,057	10,059	10,107	10,183	10,276
Division 7	60,975	61,152	61,413	62,041	62,817	63,580
Division 8	14,428	14,462	14,670	14,843	15,032	15,214
Division 9	23,970	23,917	23,944	23,812	23,901	23,991
Division 10	10,205	10,424	10,689	10,876	11,069	11,266
Division 11	656,214	661,374	667,746	675,765	685,005	694,765
Division 12	20,296	20,765	21,263	21,590	21,868	22,165
Division 13	46,049	46,483	47,212	47,758	48,378	49,007
Division 14	18,665	18,785	18,800	18,874	18,950	19,023
Division 15	21,906	21,687	21,549	21,459	21,475	21,503
Division 16	10,182	10,168	10,100	9,991	9,916	9,838
Division 17	22,854	22,575	22,427	22,349	22,223	22,078
Division 18	24,401	24,311	23,964	23,852	23,998	24,159
Division 19	16,877	17,113	17,885	18,197	18,699	19,222
Division 20	10,640	10,541	10,378	10,242	10,240	10,235
Division 21	22,225	21,914	21,951	22,116	22,211	22,296
Division 22	40,294	40,773	41,158	41,454	42,157	42,886
Division 23	8,547	8,619	8,815	8,985	9,185	9,391

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	8.0	9.9	11.3	12.5	12.9
Division 1	-3.0	-0.8	-2.5	-2.1	-2.8
Division 2	36.3	25.2	25.4	25.7	26.3
Division 3	27.8	30.1	36.1	14.8	14.9
Division 4	-4.5	-1.8	4.8	9.6	10.7
Division 5	-12.1	4.3	1.9	-7.6	-7.8
Division 6	0.4	0.2	4.8	7.5	9.1
Division 7	2.9	4.3	10.2	12.4	12.1
Division 8	2.4	14.3	11.7	12.7	12.0
Division 9	-2.2	1.1	-5.5	3.7	3.8
Division 10	21.2	25.1	17.3	17.6	17.6
Division 11	7.8	9.6	11.9	13.6	14.1
Division 12	22.8	23.7	15.3	12.8	13.5
Division 13	9.4	15.6	11.5	12.9	12.9
Division 14	6.4	0.8	3.9	4.0	3.8
Division 15	-10.0	-6.4	-4.2	0.7	1.3
Division 16	-1.4	-6.7	-10.9	-7.5	-7.9
Division 17	-12.3	-6.6	-3.5	-5.7	-6.5
Division 18	-3.7	-14.4	-4.7	6.1	6.7
Division 19	13.9	44.1	17.3	27.2	27.6
Division 20	-9.3	-15.6	-13.2	-0.2	-0.5
Division 21	-14.1	1.7	7.5	4.3	3.8
Division 22	11.8	9.4	7.2	16.8	17.1
Division 23	8.4	22.5	19.1	22.0	22.2

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Manitoba	1,250,574	5,701	13,749	-3,411	0	10,338	16,039
Division 1	17,645	4	-3	-24	-26	-53	-49
Division 2	66,474	707	565	18	436	1,019	1,726
Division 3	52,479	483	696	-217	-188	291	774
Division 4	9,783	21	24	42	17	83	104
Division 5	13,298	-21	24	1	-108	-83	-104
Division 6	10,276	40	33	57	-37	53	93
Division 7	63,580	299	912	-457	9	464	763
Division 8	15,214	140	0	-30	72	42	182
Division 9	23,991	84	24	9	-27	6	90
Division 10	11,266	70	12	13	102	127	197
Division 11	694,765	1,936	11,282	-2,951	-507	7,824	9,760
Division 12	22,165	53	-14	58	200	244	297
Division 13	49,007	-37	13	38	615	666	629
Division 14	19,023	17	-15	-8	79	56	73
Division 15	21,503	-64	69	38	-15	92	28
Division 16	9,838	-19	11	-11	-59	-59	-78
Division 17	22,078	18	10	-67	-106	-163	-145
Division 18	24,159	34	32	41	54	127	161
Division 19	19,222	390	-8	67	74	133	523
Division 20	10,235	9	12	-12	-14	-14	-5
Division 21	22,296	265	6	-51	-135	-180	85
Division 22	42,886	1,042	58	7	-378	-313	729
Division 23	9,391	230	6	28	-58	-24	206

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

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	4.6	11.1	-2.7	0.0	8.3
Division 1	0.2	-0.2	-1.4	-1.5	-3.0
Division 2	10.8	8.6	0.3	6.6	15.5
Division 3	9.3	13.4	-4.2	-3.6	5.6
Division 4	2.2	2.5	4.3	1.7	8.5
Division 5	-1.6	1.8	0.1	-8.1	-6.2
Division 6	3.9	3.2	5.6	-3.6	5.2
Division 7	4.7	14.4	-7.2	0.1	7.3
Division 8	9.3	0.0	-2.0	4.8	2.8
Division 9	3.5	1.0	0.4	-1.1	0.3
Division 10	6.3	1.1	1.2	9.1	11.4
Division 11	2.8	16.4	-4.3	-0.7	11.3
Division 12	2.4	-0.6	2.6	9.1	11.1
Division 13	-0.8	0.3	0.8	12.6	13.7
Division 14	0.9	-0.8	-0.4	4.2	2.9
Division 15	-3.0	3.2	1.8	-0.7	4.3
Division 16	-1.9	1.1	-1.1	-6.0	-6.0
Division 17	0.8	0.5	-3.0	-4.8	-7.4
Division 18	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.2	5.3
Division 19	20.6	-0.4	3.5	3.9	7.0
Division 20	0.9	1.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4
Division 21	11.9	0.3	-2.3	-6.1	-8.1
Division 22	24.5	1.4	0.2	-8.9	-7.4
Division 23	24.8	0.6	3.0	-6.2	-2.6

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Saskatchewan	992,122	1,000,257	1,013,922	1,029,325	1,044,028	1,057,884
Division 1	29,853	30,166	30,376	30,588	30,935	31,292
Division 2	20,765	20,721	20,907	21,132	21,297	21,480
Division 3	13,337	13,164	13,032	12,840	12,717	12,579
Division 4	11,289	11,468	11,538	11,649	11,652	11,628
Division 5	31,047	30,874	30,964	30,918	30,861	30,817
Division 6	226,460	229,281	232,980	237,847	242,499	246,968
Division 7	46,462	46,461	46,811	47,142	47,289	47,342
Division 8	29,798	29,600	29,760	29,947	30,070	30,150
Division 9	35,364	35,151	35,179	35,201	35,139	35,031
Division 10	17,969	17,937	18,030	18,234	18,137	18,032
Division 11	251,135	255,163	261,005	267,872	274,852	281,743
Division 12	22,897	23,038	23,044	23,128	23,300	23,464
Division 13	22,833	23,039	23,222	23,212	23,278	23,305
Division 14	37,128	36,716	36,683	36,603	36,546	36,479
Division 15	80,697	81,378	82,434	83,476	84,390	85,209
Division 16	37,915	37,992	38,449	38,791	39,082	39,357
Division 17	42,215	43,000	43,774	44,464	45,152	45,636
Division 18	34,958	35,108	35,734	36,281	36,832	37,372

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Saskatchewan	8.2	13.6	15.1	14.2	13.2
Division 1	10.4	6.9	7.0	11.3	11.5
Division 2	-2.1	8.9	10.7	7.8	8.6
Division 3	-13.1	-10.1	-14.8	-9.6	-10.9
Division 4	15.7	6.1	9.6	0.3	-2.1
Division 5	-5.6	2.9	-1.5	-1.8	-1.4
Division 6	12.4	16.0	20.7	19.4	18.3
Division 7	0.0	7.5	7.0	3.1	1.1
Division 8	-6.7	5.4	6.3	4.1	2.7
Division 9	-6.0	0.8	0.6	-1.8	-3.1
Division 10	-1.8	5.2	11.3	-5.3	-5.8
Division 11	15.9	22.6	26.0	25.7	24.8
Division 12	6.1	0.3	3.6	7.4	7.0
Division 13	9.0	7.9	-0.4	2.8	1.2
Division 14	-11.2	-0.9	-2.2	-1.6	-1.8
Division 15	8.4	12.9	12.6	10.9	9.7
Division 16	2.0	12.0	8.9	7.5	7.0
Division 17	18.4	17.8	15.6	15.4	10.7
Division 18	4.3	17.7	15.2	15.1	14.6

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011				
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	number					
Saskatchewan	1,057,884	5,122	7,723	1,011	0	8,734
Division 1	31,292	116	174	191	-124	241
Division 2	21,480	-7	114	149	-73	190
Division 3	12,579	-24	27	36	-177	-114
Division 4	11,628	0	51	-47	-28	-24
Division 5	30,817	-93	53	192	-196	49
Division 6	246,968	1,187	2,626	82	574	3,282
Division 7	47,342	21	163	-110	-21	32
Division 8	30,150	-17	178	-18	-63	97
Division 9	35,031	-35	126	3	-202	-73
Division 10	18,032	-28	62	36	-175	-77
Division 11	281,743	1,586	3,045	939	1,321	5,305
Division 12	23,464	70	106	51	-63	94
Division 13	23,305	101	51	-22	-103	-74
Division 14	36,479	15	131	76	-289	-82
Division 15	85,209	516	318	-183	168	303
Division 16	39,357	243	223	34	-225	32
Division 17	45,636	645	263	-384	-40	-161
Division 18	37,372	826	12	-14	-284	-286

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

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Saskatchewan	4.9	7.3	1.0	0.0	8.3
Division 1	3.7	5.6	6.1	-4.0	7.7
Division 2	-0.3	5.3	7.0	-3.4	8.9
Division 3	-1.9	2.1	2.8	-14.0	-9.0
Division 4	0.0	4.4	-4.0	-2.4	-2.1
Division 5	-3.0	1.7	6.2	-6.4	1.6
Division 6	4.9	10.7	0.3	2.3	13.4
Division 7	0.4	3.4	-2.3	-0.4	0.7
Division 8	-0.6	5.9	-0.6	-2.1	3.2
Division 9	-1.0	3.6	0.1	-5.8	-2.1
Division 10	-1.5	3.4	2.0	-9.7	-4.3
Division 11	5.7	10.9	3.4	4.7	19.1
Division 12	3.0	4.5	2.2	-2.7	4.0
Division 13	4.3	2.2	-0.9	-4.4	-3.2
Division 14	0.4	3.6	2.1	-7.9	-2.2
Division 15	6.1	3.8	-2.2	2.0	3.6
Division 16	6.2	5.7	0.9	-5.7	0.8
Division 17	14.2	5.8	-8.5	-0.9	-3.5
Division 18	22.3	0.3	-0.4	-7.7	-7.7

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Alberta	3,421,253	3,512,691	3,591,791	3,671,699	3,720,928	3,779,353
Division 1	77,131	79,365	81,093	82,417	82,802	83,392
Division 2	147,499	151,642	154,640	156,884	158,772	160,988
Division 3	38,897	39,291	39,447	39,464	39,336	39,286
Division 4	10,888	10,968	10,886	10,828	10,693	10,566
Division 5	52,798	54,173	54,935	55,572	55,742	55,950
Division 6	1,208,900	1,243,276	1,278,183	1,314,225	1,337,170	1,362,380
Division 7	41,109	41,588	41,977	42,165	42,040	42,011
Division 8	182,075	187,223	190,747	194,417	196,473	198,996
Division 9	21,049	21,584	21,856	22,055	22,048	22,063
Division 10	89,450	91,562	92,456	93,154	93,390	94,036
Division 11	1,116,515	1,145,351	1,171,157	1,199,749	1,218,090	1,238,756
Division 12	66,103	67,001	67,846	68,178	68,489	69,166
Division 13	69,043	70,194	70,761	70,813	70,552	70,363
Division 14	28,831	29,110	29,312	29,428	29,230	29,111
Division 15	35,613	36,864	38,062	39,077	39,520	40,032
Division 16	55,521	59,400	62,154	65,242	67,956	72,284
Division 17	61,751	62,865	63,792	64,235	64,315	64,562
Division 18	14,835	14,994	14,932	15,003	15,148	15,403
Division 19	103,245	106,240	107,555	108,793	109,162	110,008

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Alberta	26.4	22.3	22.0	13.3	15.6
Division 1	28.6	21.5	16.2	4.7	7.1
Division 2	27.7	19.6	14.4	12.0	13.9
Division 3	10.1	4.0	0.4	-3.2	-1.3
Division 4	7.3	-7.5	-5.3	-12.5	-11.9
Division 5	25.7	14.0	11.5	3.1	3.7
Division 6	28.0	27.7	27.8	17.3	18.7
Division 7	11.6	9.3	4.5	-3.0	-0.7
Division 8	27.9	18.6	19.1	10.5	12.8
Division 9	25.1	12.5	9.1	-0.3	0.7
Division 10	23.3	9.7	7.5	2.5	6.9
Division 11	25.5	22.3	24.1	15.2	16.8
Division 12	13.5	12.5	4.9	4.6	9.8
Division 13	16.5	8.0	0.7	-3.7	-2.7
Division 14	9.6	6.9	3.9	-6.8	-4.1
Division 15	34.5	32.0	26.3	11.3	12.9
Division 16	67.5	45.3	48.5	40.8	61.7
Division 17	17.9	14.6	6.9	1.2	3.8
Division 18	10.7	-4.1	4.7	9.6	16.7
Division 19	28.6	12.3	11.4	3.4	7.7

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
Alberta	3,779,353	30,672	14,093	13,660	0	27,753	58,425
Division 1	83,392	472	95	192	-169	118	590
Division 2	160,988	1,318	761	473	-336	898	2,216
Division 3	39,286	186	-3	74	-307	-236	-50
Division 4	10,566	11	-4	18	-152	-138	-127
Division 5	55,950	322	-58	68	-124	-114	208
Division 6	1,362,380	11,950	7,588	3,580	2,092	13,260	25,210
Division 7	42,011	158	-60	120	-247	-187	-29
Division 8	198,996	1,667	163	487	206	856	2,523
Division 9	22,063	244	-15	-26	-188	-229	15
Division 10	94,036	275	188	367	-184	371	646
Division 11	1,238,756	9,005	5,351	3,305	3,005	11,661	20,666
Division 12	69,166	691	-33	385	-366	-14	677
Division 13	70,363	220	-32	-163	-214	-409	-189
Division 14	29,111	243	-16	-6	-340	-362	-119
Division 15	40,032	292	-149	392	-23	220	512
Division 16	72,284	998	317	3,920	-907	3,330	4,328
Division 17	64,562	1,146	-41	160	-1,018	-899	247
Division 18	15,403	145	23	182	-95	110	255
Division 19	110,008	1,329	18	132	-633	-483	846

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

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Alberta	8.2	3.8	3.6	0.0	7.4
Division 1	5.7	1.1	2.3	-2.0	1.4
Division 2	8.2	4.8	3.0	-2.1	5.6
Division 3	4.7	-0.1	1.9	-7.8	-6.0
Division 4	1.0	-0.4	1.7	-14.3	-13.0
Division 5	5.8	-1.0	1.2	-2.2	-2.0
Division 6	8.9	5.6	2.7	1.5	9.8
Division 7	3.8	-1.4	2.9	-5.9	-4.4
Division 8	8.4	0.8	2.5	1.0	4.3
Division 9	11.1	-0.7	-1.2	-8.5	-10.4
Division 10	2.9	2.0	3.9	-2.0	4.0
Division 11	7.3	4.4	2.7	2.4	9.5
Division 12	10.0	-0.5	5.6	-5.3	-0.2
Division 13	3.1	-0.5	-2.3	-3.0	-5.8
Division 14	8.3	-0.5	-0.2	-11.7	-12.4
Division 15	7.3	-3.7	9.9	-0.6	5.5
Division 16	14.2	4.5	55.9	-12.9	47.5
Division 17	17.8	-0.6	2.5	-15.8	-14.0
Division 18	9.5	1.5	11.9	-6.2	7.2
Division 19	12.1	0.2	1.2	-5.8	-4.4

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
British Columbia	4,243,580	4,309,632	4,384,047	4,459,947	4,529,674	4,573,319
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,483	31,513	31,727	31,951	32,076	32,114
Bulkley-Nechako	39,341	39,193	39,079	38,716	38,565	38,761
Capital	355,291	358,837	363,807	369,925	374,951	377,402
Cariboo	63,848	64,141	64,415	63,938	63,534	63,917
Central Coast	3,275	3,267	3,261	3,297	3,334	3,342
Central Kootenay	57,204	57,776	58,514	58,960	59,230	59,541
Central Okanagan	167,124	170,979	174,972	178,033	180,961	182,756
Columbia-Shuswap	51,399	52,226	52,790	52,992	53,181	53,263
Comox-Strathcona	104,183	105,157	106,339	106,865	107,447	107,746
Cowichan Valley	78,868	79,461	80,418	81,146	81,751	82,196
East Kootenay	56,957	57,715	58,660	59,106	59,282	59,329
Fraser Valley	265,573	270,323	275,496	280,303	285,068	287,128
Fraser-Fort George	95,234	95,925	95,720	94,730	94,515	94,884
Greater Vancouver	2,190,082	2,231,385	2,278,994	2,335,892	2,388,427	2,419,509
Kitimat-Stikine	39,000	38,917	39,069	39,068	38,837	38,905
Kootenay Boundary	31,423	31,589	31,692	31,703	31,751	31,724
Mount Waddington	11,944	12,041	12,092	11,914	11,877	11,860
Nanaimo	142,158	144,327	146,763	148,402	150,279	151,267
North Okanagan	79,236	79,913	80,809	81,219	81,312	81,248
Northern Rockies	6,385	6,193	5,964	5,946	6,010	6,123
Okanagan-Similkameen	81,080	81,555	81,998	81,765	81,625	81,533
Peace River	60,408	61,437	61,790	62,369	62,550	63,465
Powell River	20,025	20,293	20,427	20,403	20,430	20,505
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	20,184	20,067	20,115	20,045	19,899	19,888
Squamish-Lillooet	36,602	37,474	38,708	39,753	40,688	41,730
Stikine	1,132	1,109	1,127	1,114	1,131	1,097
Sunshine Coast	28,340	28,806	29,360	29,626	29,846	30,225
Thompson-Nicola	125,801	128,013	129,941	130,766	131,117	131,861

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
British Columbia	15.4	17.1	17.2	15.5	9.6
Alberni-Clayoquot	1.0	6.8	7.0	3.9	1.2
Bulkley-Nechako	-3.8	-2.9	-9.3	-3.9	5.1
Capital	9.9	13.8	16.7	13.5	6.5
Cariboo	4.6	4.3	-7.4	-6.3	6.0
Central Coast	-2.4	-1.8	11.0	11.2	2.4
Central Kootenay	9.9	12.7	7.6	4.6	5.2
Central Okanagan	22.8	23.1	17.3	16.3	9.9
Columbia-Shuswap	16.0	10.7	3.8	3.6	1.5
Comox-Strathcona	9.3	11.2	4.9	5.4	2.8
Cowichan Valley	7.5	12.0	9.0	7.4	5.4
East Kootenay	13.2	16.2	7.6	3.0	0.8
Fraser Valley	17.7	19.0	17.3	16.9	7.2
Fraser-Fort George	7.2	-2.1	-10.4	-2.3	3.9
Greater Vancouver	18.7	21.1	24.7	22.2	12.9
Kitimat-Stikine	-2.1	3.9	0.0	-5.9	1.7
Kootenay Boundary	5.3	3.3	0.3	1.5	-0.9
Mount Waddington	8.1	4.2	-14.8	-3.1	-1.4
Nanaimo	15.1	16.7	11.1	12.6	6.6
North Okanagan	8.5	11.1	5.1	1.1	-0.8
Northern Rockies	-30.5	-37.7	-3.0	10.7	18.6
Okanagan-Similkameen	5.8	5.4	-2.8	-1.7	-1.1
Peace River	16.9	5.7	9.3	2.9	14.5
Powell River	13.3	6.6	-1.2	1.3	3.7
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	-5.8	2.4	-3.5	-7.3	-0.6
Squamish-Lillooet	23.5	32.4	26.6	23.2	25.3
Stikine	-20.5	16.1	-11.6	15.1	-30.5
Sunshine Coast	16.3	19.0	9.0	7.4	12.6
Thompson-Nicola	17.4	14.9	6.3	2.7	5.7

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

Table 3.10-3

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
British Columbia	4,573,319	12,226	31,231	190	0	31,421	43,645	
Alberni-Clayoquot	32,114	49	22	32	-65	-11	38	
Bulkley-Nechako	38,761	262	-9	-175	-368	-552	196	
Capital	377,402	-369	627	1,734	1,362	3,723	2,451	
Cariboo	63,917	184	19	-248	-564	-793	383	
Central Coast	3,342	35	2	10	-13	-1	8	
Central Kootenay	59,541	-14	57	28	-44	41	311	
Central Okanagan	182,756	51	312	804	1,049	2,165	1,795	
Columbia-Shuswap	53,263	-31	17	112	-104	25	82	
Comox-Strathcona	107,746	199	23	1	-48	-24	299	
Cowichan Valley	82,196	-2	45	148	174	367	445	
East Kootenay	59,329	142	46	-255	-123	-332	47	
Fraser Valley	287,128	1,227	1,407	-512	1,387	2,282	2,060	
Fraser-Fort George	94,884	564	58	-797	-536	-1,275	369	
Greater Vancouver	2,419,509	9,190	27,845	105	-1,815	26,135	31,082	
Kitimat-Stikine	38,905	194	17	-202	-364	-549	68	
Kootenay Boundary	31,724	-91	24	-35	48	37	-27	
Mount Waddington	11,860	41	4	-62	-60	-118	-17	
Nanaimo	151,267	-290	261	456	934	1,651	988	
North Okanagan	81,248	-26	79	7	-248	-162	-64	
Northern Rockies	6,123	83	4	-94	4	-86	113	
Okanagan-Similkameen	81,533	-425	62	101	-131	32	-92	
Peace River	63,465	661	-11	-657	-235	-903	915	
Powell River	20,505	-62	21	12	-14	19	75	
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	19,888	101	3	-97	-222	-316	-11	
Squamish-Lillooet	41,730	409	120	119	21	260	1,042	
Stikine	1,097	3	0	10	-4	6	-34	
Sunshine Coast	30,225	-67	42	-18	172	196	379	
Thompson-Nicola	131,861	208	134	-337	-193	-396	744	

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

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

	2010/2011				
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
British Columbia	2.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	6.9
Alberni-Clayoquot	1.5	0.7	1.0	-2.0	-0.3
Bulkley-Nechako	6.8	-0.2	-4.5	-9.5	-14.3
Capital	-1.0	1.7	4.6	3.6	9.9
Cariboo	2.9	0.3	-3.9	-8.9	-12.4
Central Coast	10.5	0.6	3.0	-3.9	-0.3
Central Kootenay	-0.2	1.0	0.5	-0.7	0.7
Central Okanagan	0.3	1.7	4.4	5.8	11.9
Columbia-Shuswap	-0.6	0.3	2.1	-2.0	0.5
Comox-Strathcona	1.8	0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.2
Cowichan Valley	0.0	0.5	1.8	2.1	4.5
East Kootenay	2.4	0.8	-4.3	-2.1	-5.6
Fraser Valley	4.3	4.9	-1.8	4.8	8.0
Fraser-Fort George	6.0	0.6	-8.4	-5.7	-13.5
Greater Vancouver	3.8	11.6	0.0	-0.8	10.9
Kitimat-Stikine	5.0	0.4	-5.2	-9.4	-14.1
Kootenay Boundary	-2.9	0.8	-1.1	1.5	1.2
Mount Waddington	3.5	0.3	-5.2	-5.1	-9.9
Nanaimo	-1.9	1.7	3.0	6.2	11.0
North Okanagan	-0.3	1.0	0.1	-3.1	-2.0
Northern Rockies	13.7	0.7	-15.5	0.7	-14.2
Okanagan-Similkameen	-5.2	0.8	1.2	-1.6	0.4
Peace River	10.5	-0.2	-10.4	-3.7	-14.3
Powell River	-3.0	1.0	0.6	-0.7	0.9
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	5.1	0.2	-4.9	-11.2	-15.9
Squamish-Lillooet	9.9	2.9	2.9	0.5	6.3
Stikine	2.7	0.0	9.0	-3.6	5.4
Sunshine Coast	-2.2	1.4	-0.6	5.7	6.5
Thompson-Nicola	1.6	1.0	-2.6	-1.5	-3.0

Note(s): With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2011 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 2010/2011.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Yukon	32,276	32,569	33,113	33,683	34,559	34,666
Yukon	32,276	32,569	33,113	33,683	34,559	34,666

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Yukon	9.0	16.6	17.1	25.7	3.1
Yukon	9.0	16.6	17.1	25.7	3.1

Table 3.11-3

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Yukon	34,666	174	214	-281	0	-67		107
Yukon	34,666	174	214	-281	0	-67		107

Table 3.11-4

Yukon census division — Factors of growth from July to June

	2010/2011					Total net migration
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration		
	rate per thousand					
Yukon	5.0	6.2	-8.1	0.0	-1.9	
Yukon	5.0	6.2	-8.1	0.0	-1.9	

Table 3.12-1

Northwest Territories census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Northwest Territories	43,198	43,545	43,681	43,638	43,830	43,675
Fort Smith	33,645	33,965	34,163	34,136	34,343	34,246
Inuvik	9,553	9,580	9,518	9,502	9,487	9,429

Table 3.12-2

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Northwest Territories	8.0	3.1	-1.0	4.4	-3.5
Fort Smith	9.5	5.8	-0.8	6.0	-2.8
Inuvik	2.8	-6.5	-1.7	-1.6	-6.1

Table 3.12-3

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Northwest Territories	43,675	512	-4	-663	0	-667		-155
Fort Smith	34,246	407	8	-620	108	-504		-97
Inuvik	9,429	105	-12	-43	-108	-163		-58

Table 3.12-4

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

	2010/2011					Total net migration
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration		
	rate per thousand					
Northwest Territories	11.7	-0.1	-15.2	0.0	-15.2	
Fort Smith	11.9	0.2	-18.1	3.1	-14.7	
Inuvik	11.1	-1.3	-4.5	-11.4	-17.2	

Table 3.13-1

Nunavut census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number					
Nunavut	30,799	31,272	31,629	32,240	32,833	33,322
Baffin	16,497	16,730	16,923	17,237	17,629	17,977
Keewatin	8,719	8,880	8,992	9,139	9,305	9,449
Kitikmeot	5,583	5,662	5,714	5,864	5,899	5,896

Table 3.13-2

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	rate per thousand				
Nunavut	15.2	11.4	19.1	18.2	14.8
Baffin	14.0	11.5	18.4	22.5	19.5
Keewatin	18.3	12.5	16.2	18.0	15.4
Kitikmeot	14.1	9.1	25.9	6.0	-0.5

Table 3.13-3

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

	Population 2011 (July 1)	2010/2011					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Nunavut	33,322	691	-13	-189	0	-202	489
Baffin	17,977	364	-4	-36	24	-16	348
Keewatin	9,449	209	-12	-57	4	-65	144
Kitikmeot	5,896	118	3	-96	-28	-121	-3

Table 3.13-4

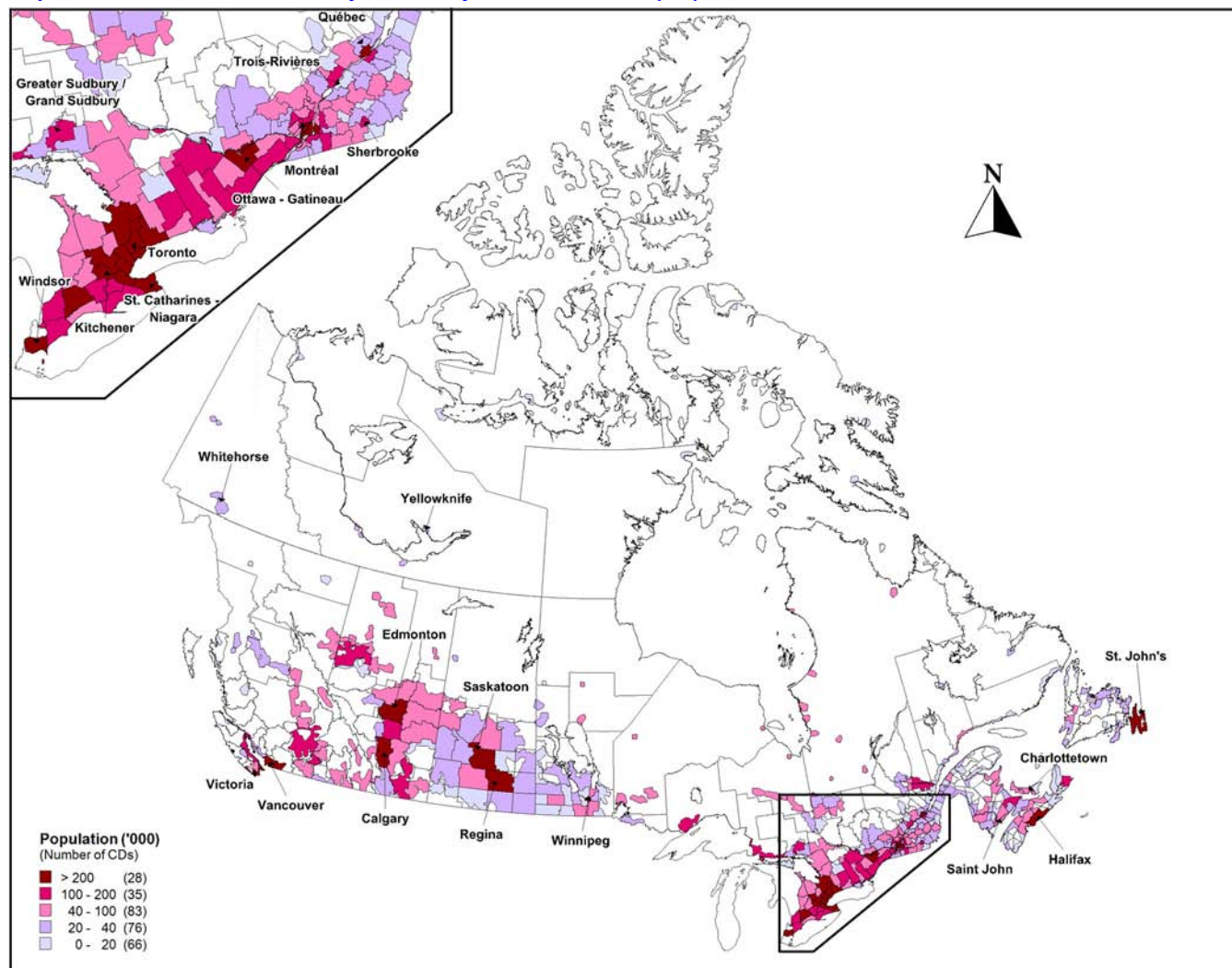
Nunavut census divisions — Factors of growth from July to June

	2010/2011				Total net migration
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	
	rate per thousand				
Nunavut	20.9	-0.4	-5.7	0.0	-6.1
Baffin	20.4	-0.2	-2.0	1.3	-0.9
Keewatin	22.3	-1.3	-6.1	0.4	-6.9
Kitikmeot	20.0	0.5	-16.3	-4.7	-20.5

4 Thematic maps

Map 4.1

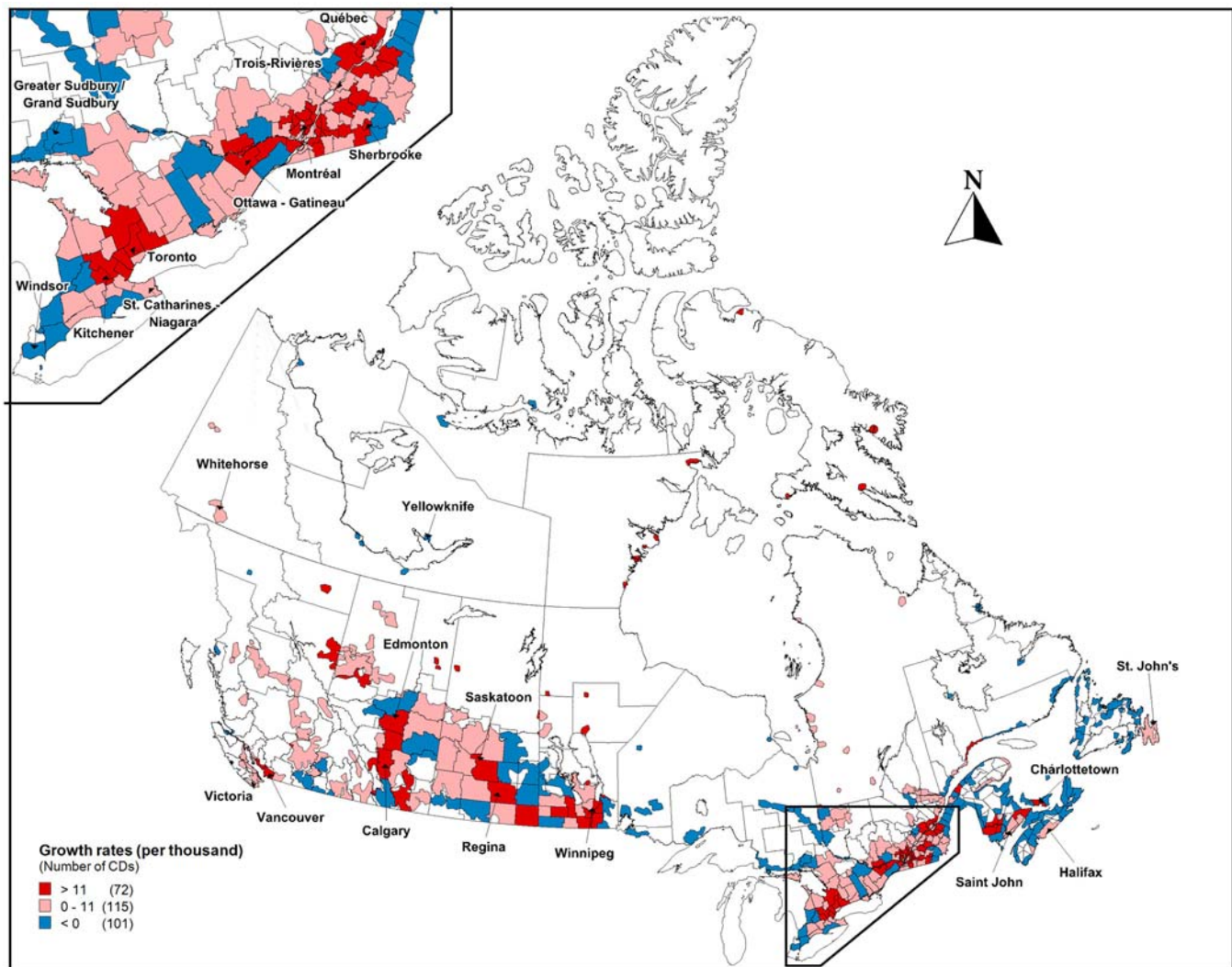
Population distribution as of July 1, 2011 by census division (CD), Canada



Source : Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Map 4.2

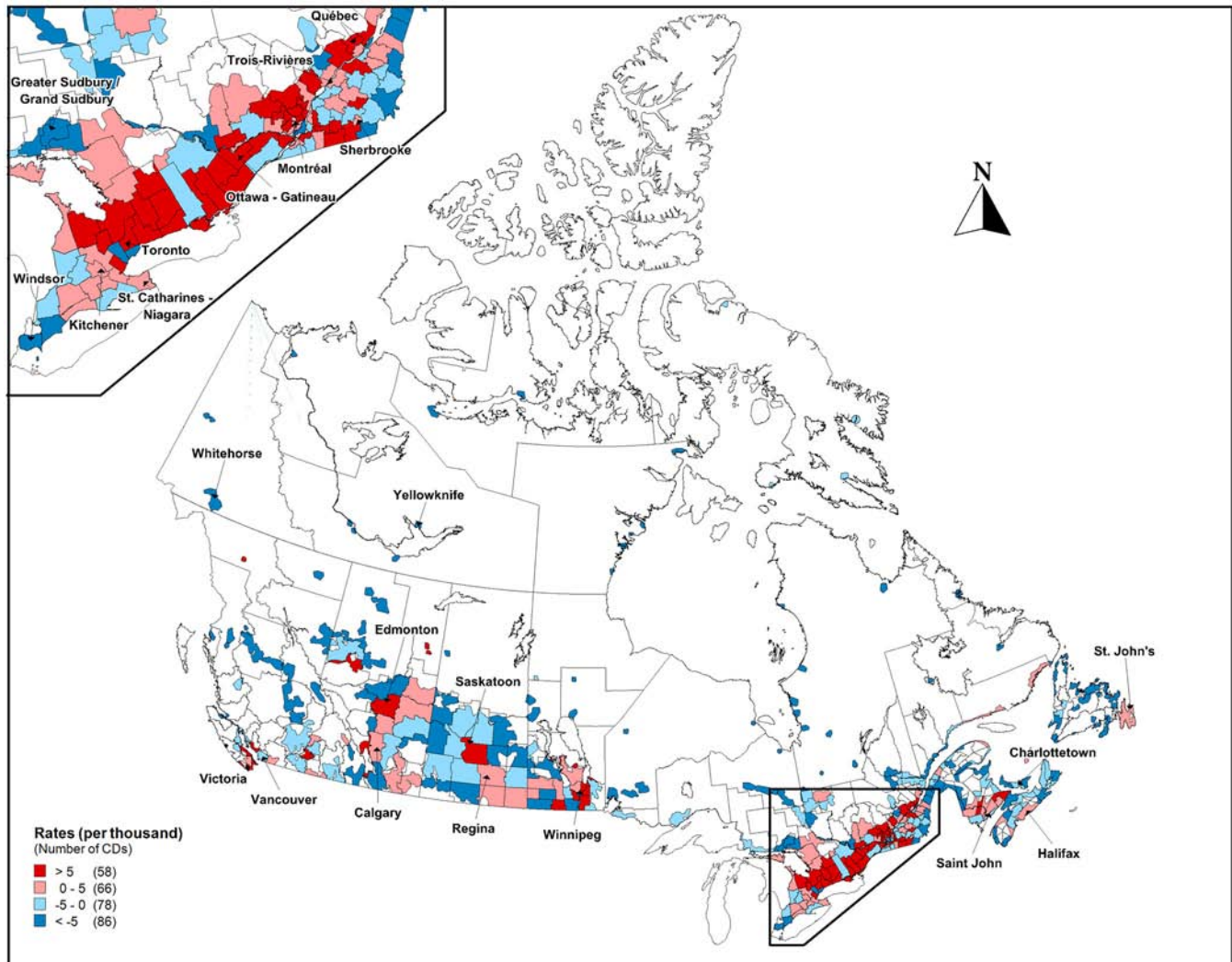
Population growth rates between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011 by census division (CD), Canada



Source : Demography Division, Statistics Canada

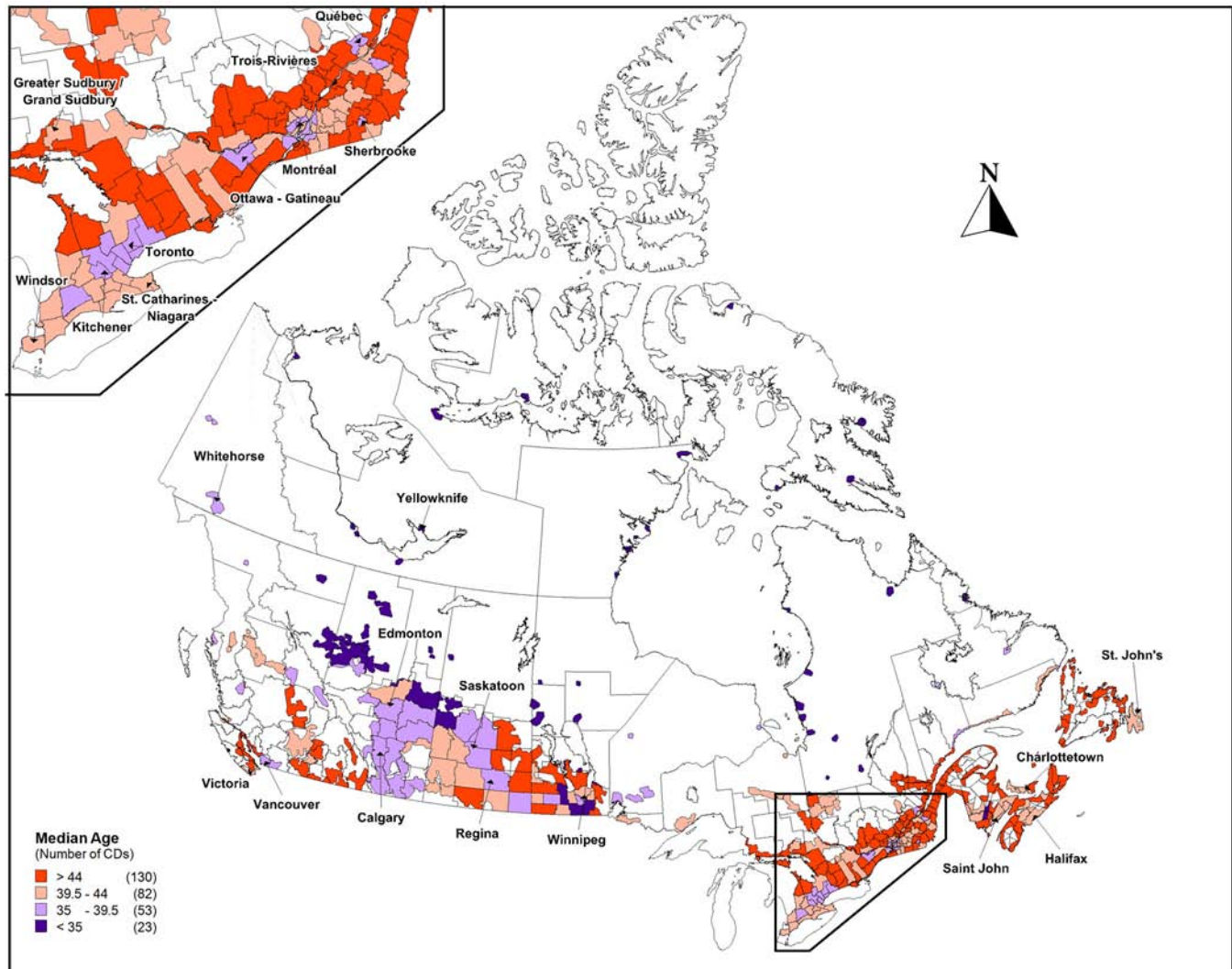
Map 4.3

Net internal migration rates between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011 by census division (CD), Canada



Source : Demography Division, Statistics Canada

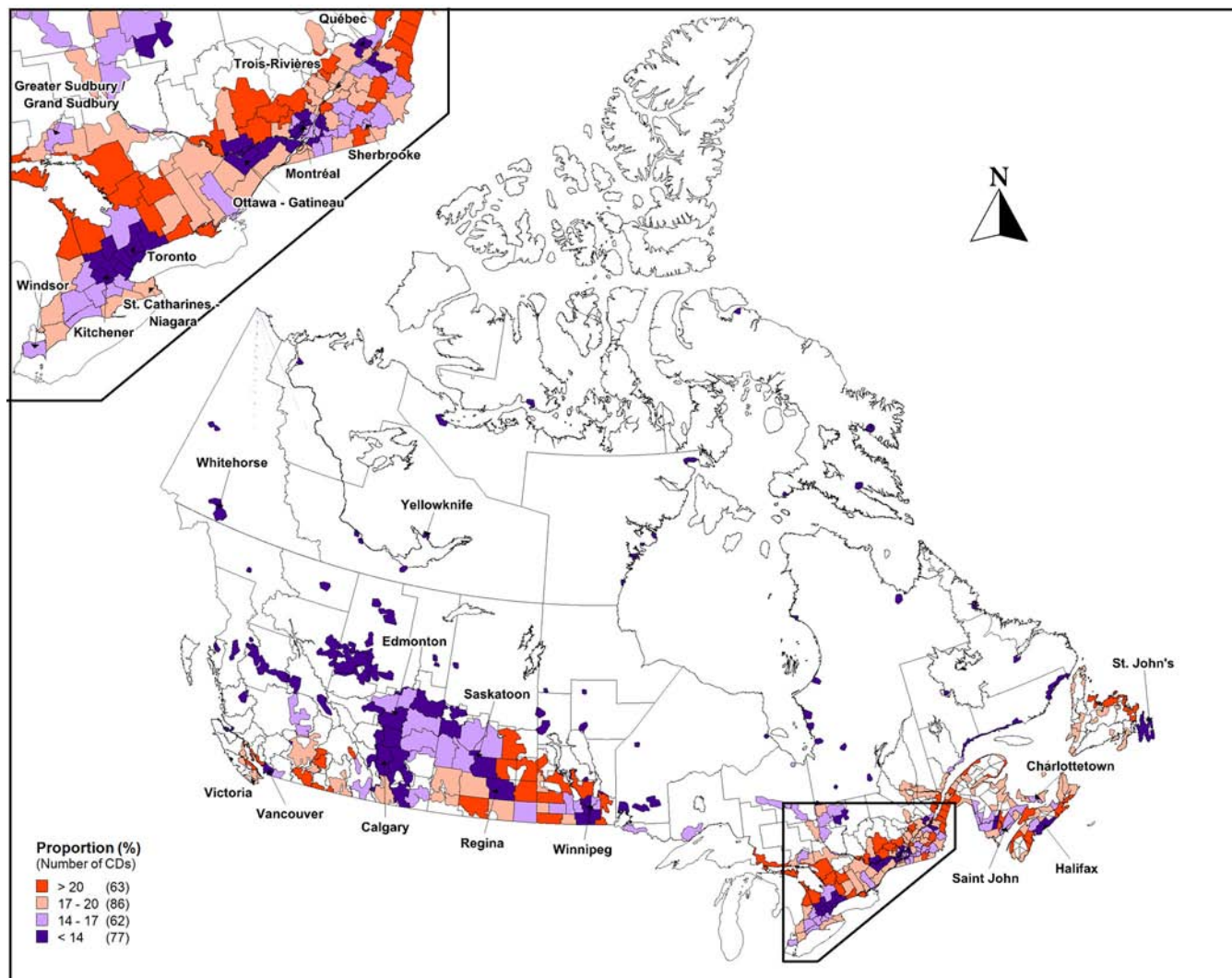
Map 4.4
Median age as of July 1, 2011 by census division (CD), Canada



Source : Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Map 4.5

Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2011, by census division (CD), Canada



Source : Demography Division, Statistics 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 2011 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					Total of census divisions	Average absolute error ¹	Census Divisions with positive error
	Less than 1.0%	1.0 to 1.9%	2.0 to 2.9%	3.0 to 3.9%	4% and over			
	percent					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, the data sources and the methodology used to produce the population estimates. Population estimates are produced to measure the population counts according to various characteristics and geographies between two censuses. The demographic estimates are the official population estimates at the national, provincial, territorial and subprovincial levels.

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 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 estimates by age and sex, we use the two-way raking. 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)*”.

In the case of British Columbia, preliminary postcensal estimates at the CMA and CD levels 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 immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry;
- 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 and 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) and at 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) in 2006-2007 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 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 number of births 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 at provincial and territorial level the number and characteristics of people granted permanent resident status by the federal government on a given date. For Demography Division, the terms immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent.

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

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

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

of the most recent subprovincial distribution derived from 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 census distribution. The distribution is made with the 2006 Census one-year mobility question. Note that in certain cases, when the census vector of CDs were small or contained outlier values, those were modelled by using provincial vectors. 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 also regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and Immigration Canada* (CIC) collects and processes the administrative files of NPRs in Canada. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted NPR status by the federal government.

NPRs are persons who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit, along with members of their family living with them. Non-permanent residents include foreign workers, foreign students, the humanitarian population and other temporary residents. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents who are allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds and are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. For Demography Division, the terms non-permanent resident and temporary resident are equivalent.

Estimates of the net number of NPRs are calculated using estimates of their stocks. At the provincial and territorial levels, the number of people in CIC's administrative system is estimated for specific dates in each period of observation. First, the end-of-period NPR stock is estimated, and then the start-of-period stock 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. Estimates of the net number of NPRs 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 directly estimate net number of NPRs. To compensate for the lack of data, the provincial / territorial estimates by age and sex are disaggregated by subprovincial area, age and sex on the basis of the distribution coming from the most recent census. It should be noted that in certain cases of distributions including outliers, census information was modelled, single-year of age distributions being replaced by 5-year age groups distributions. To ensure their consistency, subprovincial estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial and territorial 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. These estimates 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 at provincial or territorial level is estimated using data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security* data collected by the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) program, and data from the *T1 Family File* (T1FF). The first source is used to estimate emigration to the United States. CCTB data are used to estimate emigration to other countries. The estimates of the number of child emigrants have to be adjusted because the CCTB is not universal and does not provide direct information on the number of adult emigrants. As a result, four adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- 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 census distribution. The distribution is made with the 2006 Census one-year mobility question. Note that in certain cases, when the census vector of CDs were small or contained outlier values, those were modelled by using provincial vectors. To ensure their consistency, they are subsequently controlled to the provincial totals using two-way raking.

Levels of estimates

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

H. Net temporary emigration

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

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

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

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

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

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the 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 at provincial or territorial level. Adjustment factors are applied to compensate for the fact that the CCTB program is not universal, and an adult/child ratio is used to estimate the number of adult returning emigrants. As a result, 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 returning emigrants (T1FF). To ensure their consistency, they are subsequently controlled to the provincial totals using two-way raking.

Levels of estimates

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

J. Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration by broad age group and sex for subprovincial areas is derived from the T1FF for each subprovincial area. The estimates by broad age group and sex are disaggregated into single years of age using distributions from the 2006 Census one-year mobility question. Note that in certain cases, when the census vector of CDs were small or contained aberration those were modeled by using provincial vectors. 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 for each subprovincial area. 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. Note that in certain cases, when the census vector of CDs were small or contained outlier values, those were modelled by using provincial vectors.

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.

Aging (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, 2007 and 2008, updated postcensal for 2009 and 2010 and preliminary postcensal for 2011.

Annual estimates of demographic components

Births

The numbers of births are final up to 2007/2008, updated for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Deaths

The numbers of deaths are final up to 2007/2008, updated for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Immigrants

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Emigrants

The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2007/2008, updated for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Returning emigrants

The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2007/2008, updated for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Net temporary emigrants

The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2007/2008, updated for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Net non-permanent residents

The numbers of net non-permanent residents are final up to 2007/2008, updated for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Interprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Interprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Intraprovincial in-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Intraprovincial out-migrants

The numbers of intraprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

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

Natural increase is final up to 2007/2008, updated for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Net international migration

Net international migration numbers are final up to 2007/2008, updated for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Net intraprovincial migration

Net intraprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Total net migration

Total net migration numbers are final up to 2007/2008, updated for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Total growth

Numbers for total growth are final up to 2007/2008, updated for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and preliminary for 2010/2011.

Text table 1
Summary of levels

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	ID	PD	PD	PD	PR	PR	PP
	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	
Births	D	D	D		R	R	P
Deaths	D	D	D		R	R	P
Immigrants	D	D	D		D	D	P
Emigrants	D	D	D		R	R	P
Returning emigrants	D	D	D		R	R	P
Net temporary emigrants	D	D	D		R	R	P
Net non-permanent residents	D	D	D		R	R	P
Interprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D		D	D	P
Interprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D		D	D	P
Intraprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D		D	D	P
Intraprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D		D	D	P

D Final
R Updated
P Preliminary
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.