

# Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas



2007 to 2012



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# Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas

2007 to 2012

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## Symbols

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- . 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<sup>s</sup> 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, 2012, 24,285,200 people lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA), accounting for 69.6 % of the Canadian population.
- Between July 1, 2011 and July 1, 2012, Greater Sudbury was the only CMA that experienced a population decline (-1.3 per thousand). The highest growth rate was observed in the Saskatoon CMA (40.4 per thousand).
- As of July 1, 2012, the median age of the population living in one of the CMAs was 38.9 years, whereas the population not living in a CMA had a median age of 43.1 years and the median age for Canada as a whole was 40.0 years.
- As of July 1, 2012, with a median age of 34.9 years, Saskatoon was the CMA with the youngest population in the country, while the CMAs of Trois-Rivières and Saguenay constituted the oldest CMAs in Canada with a median age of 45.3 years.
- 59 of the 76 economic regions (ER) of the country experienced a positive demographic growth in 2011/2012. With a demographic growth of 43.8 per thousand, the ER of Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake was the fastest growing ER. In contrast, 17 ERs saw declines in their population. The strongest decrease occurred in the ER of Northwest Territories (-19.7 per thousand).
- With a median age of 24.2 years as of July 1, 2012, 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 49.8 years.
- 192 of the 288 census divisions (CD) experienced positive demographic growth between July 1, 2011 and July 1, 2012. The fastest growth was observed in Alberta's Division No. 16 CD with a growth rate of 73.2 per thousand. In contrast, the biggest decrease was observed in the Northwest Territories' Inuvik CD at -32.5 per thousand.
- The median age crossed the symbolic threshold of 50 years in 20 Canadian CDs. In comparison, 9 CDs have median ages below 30 years, while the national average is 40.0 years. Nunavut's Keewatin CD was the youngest in the country, with a median age of 22.7 years while Ontario's Haliburton CD was the oldest at 53.1 years.
- Population growth rates for the Saskatoon CMA, the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake ER and Division No. 16 CD in Alberta all attained peaks unseen in more than 15 years for their respective geographical level.

# Related products

## Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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91-002-X	Quarterly Demographic Estimates
91-003-X	Canadian Demographics at a Glance
91-209-X	Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
91-215-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-520-X	Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-528-X	Population and Family Estimation Methods at Statistics Canada

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## Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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051-0001	Estimates of population, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0002	Estimates of deaths, by sex and age group, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0004	Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0005	Estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0006	Immigrants to Canada, by country of last permanent residence, quarterly
051-0011	International migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, and territories, annual
051-0012	Interprovincial migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0013	Estimates of births, by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0017	Interprovincial migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0018	Interprovincial in-, out- and net-migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0019	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, annual
051-0020	Number of non-permanent residents, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0037	International migration components, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0041	Number of non-permanent residents, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual

051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
051-0046	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
102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0503	Deaths, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0504	Deaths and mortality rates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4503	Live births, by age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4505	Crude birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates (live births), Canada, provinces and territories, annual
109-5325	Estimates of population (2006 Census and administrative data), by age group and sex for July 1st, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2011 boundaries) and peer groups, annual
109-5326	Dependency ratio (2006 Census and administrative data), by age group for July 1st, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2011 boundaries) and peer groups, annual

## Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

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3231	Vital Statistics - Birth Database
3233	Vital Statistics - Death Database
3601	Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories
3604	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories
3605	Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Legal Marital Status, Age and sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories
3608	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Census Divisions, Census Metropolitan Areas and Economic Regions (Component Method)

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## Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

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- *Births and total fertility rate, by province and territory*
- *Births, estimates, by province and territory*
- *Deaths, estimates, by province and territory*
- *Components of population growth, by province and territory*
- *Population by year, by province and territory*
- *Population by sex and age group*
- *Population by sex and age group, by province and territory*
- *Population of census metropolitan areas*
- *Population by marital status and sex, by province and territory*
- *Population by marital status and sex*

# 1 Census metropolitan areas

On July 1, 2012, 24,285,200 people lived in a census metropolitan area (CMA), or slightly more than two-thirds (69.6%) of the Canadian population. By comparison, 67.5% of Canada's population lived in a CMA in 2002, which indicates a slight increase over ten years.

Between July 1, 2011 and July 1, 2012 (2011-2012), the population growth rate was far higher in CMAs (14.8 per thousand) than in non-CMAs (3.9 per thousand). For Canada, the population growth rate was 11.4 per thousand during this period. Among the CMAs that posted the largest increases, six were in Western Canada, two in Central Canada and two in the east.

The Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver CMAs alone had a total population of 12.4 million on July 1, 2012. This means that slightly more than half of the Canadian population living in a census metropolitan area lived in one of these three CMAs.

## CMA growth unequal from east to west

The population growth rates of CMAs in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were higher than the national average (11.4 per thousand).

In British Columbia, only the Vancouver CMA (15.3 per thousand) registered a higher growth rate than Canada.

By contrast, only eight of the 24 CMAs in Eastern and Central Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces) had growth rates above 11.4 per thousand. Three of them also had growth rates above the national average for CMAs (14.8 per thousand), namely the CMAs of Toronto (17.0 per thousand), Moncton (16.1 per thousand) and St. John's (15.2 per thousand). The Toronto CMA's population growth was due primarily to net international migration and secondarily to natural increase. The growth of the Moncton and St. John's CMAs was largely due to their positive net intraprovincial migration, and to a lesser extent, to their net international migration and natural increase.

For a third consecutive year, Saskatoon recorded the strongest growth of any CMA in Canada. Its population increased by a rate of 40.4 per thousand; no CMA has registered such strong annual growth in more than 15 years. The CMAs of Regina (31.5 per thousand) and Calgary (31.4 per thousand) had the second and third largest population increases in Canada.

**Chart 1.1**  
**Population growth rates by census metropolitan area, Canada**

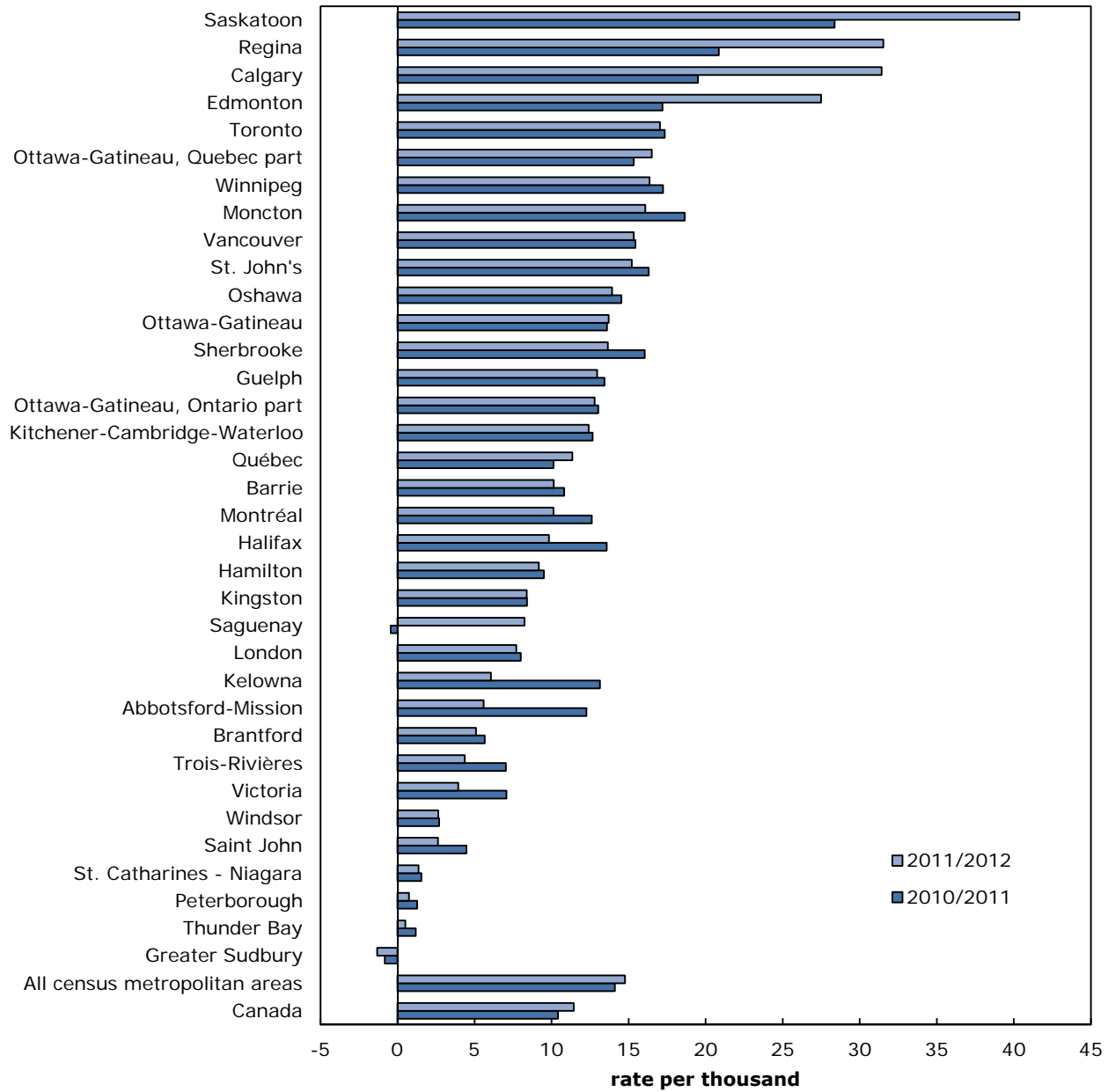
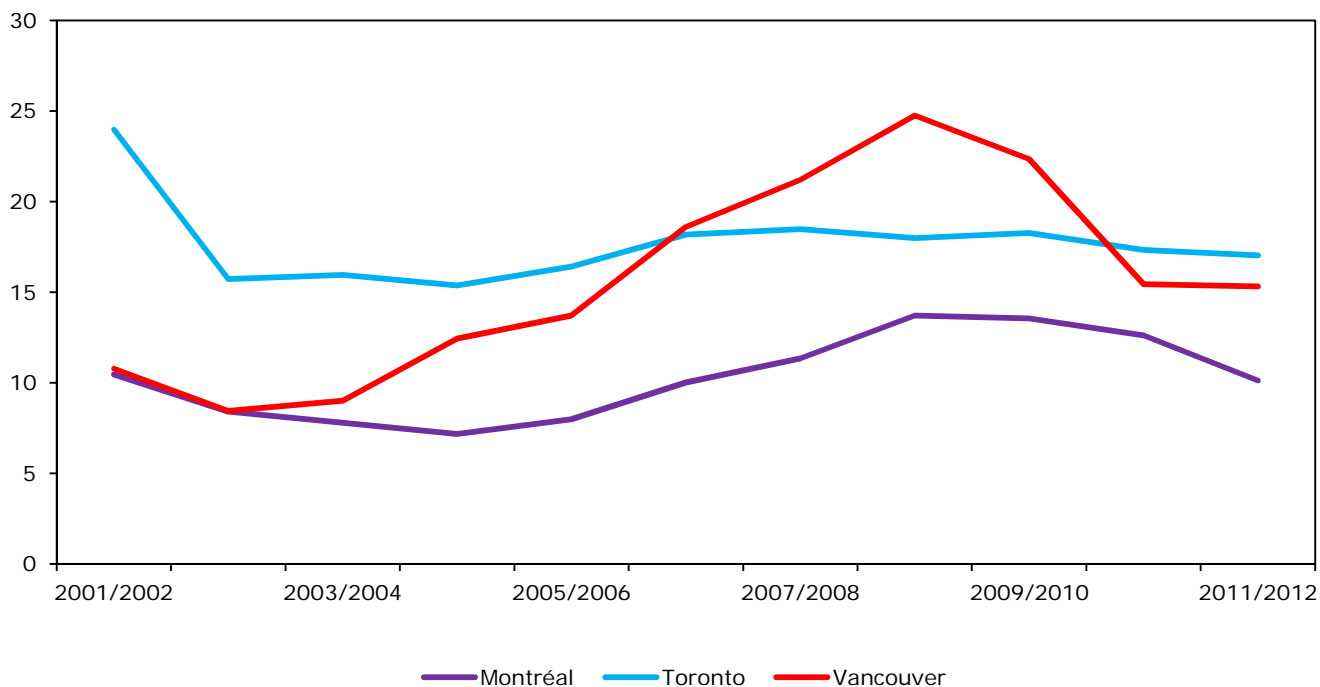


Chart 1.2

**Population growth rates of the three largest census metropolitan area, Canada**

rate per thousand

**Saskatchewan CMAs continue to post strong growth**

Saskatchewan's two CMA, Saskatoon and Regina, saw a substantial increase in their population during the 2011-2012 period, progressing compared with 2010-2011. In 2011-2012, they still ranked first and second nationwide in population growth. The substantial growth of these two CMAs contrasts with the situation ten years ago, when Saskatoon and Regina were among the slowest growing CMAs in Canada. This turnaround is explained by recent trends in international migration and interprovincial migration. Since 2001-2002 in these two CMAs, net international migration has increased nearly tenfold and net interprovincial migration is now positive after reaching record lows ten years ago. International migration is responsible for half of the population increase (+6,100) in Saskatoon and two-thirds (+4,800) in Regina.

Benefitting from the strongest growth rate in Canada, the Saskatoon CMA saw its population grow by 11,200 to 284,000 on July 1, 2012. The Regina CMA had a population of 226,300 on the same date, up 7,000 from the previous year.

**Alberta's CMAs among the fastest growing in Canada**

Alberta's CMAs continued to post strong population increases, with substantially higher growth rates in 2011-2012 than in 2010-2011. Calgary saw its population grow by 40,500 in 2011-2012, almost double the increase of 24,500 recorded in 2010-2011. The same was true for Edmonton, whose increase of 33,400 was significantly larger than the previous year's growth of 20,400.



In 2011-2012, these two CMAs ranked third and fourth among the CMAs with the strongest growth in Canada. The growth of Alberta's CMAs (31.4 per thousand in Calgary and 27.5 per thousand in Edmonton) is approximately twice as strong as for Canadian CMAs in general (14.8 per thousand).

Net international migration is the main factor of population growth for both Calgary and Edmonton. The strong growth of these CMAs is also due to their natural increase, which exceeds that of any other Canadian CMA. Interprovincial migration also contributed to the Alberta CMAs' strong population growth. Indeed, the highest rates of interprovincial migration were recorded in the CMAs of Edmonton (7.0 per thousand) and Calgary (5.8 per thousand).

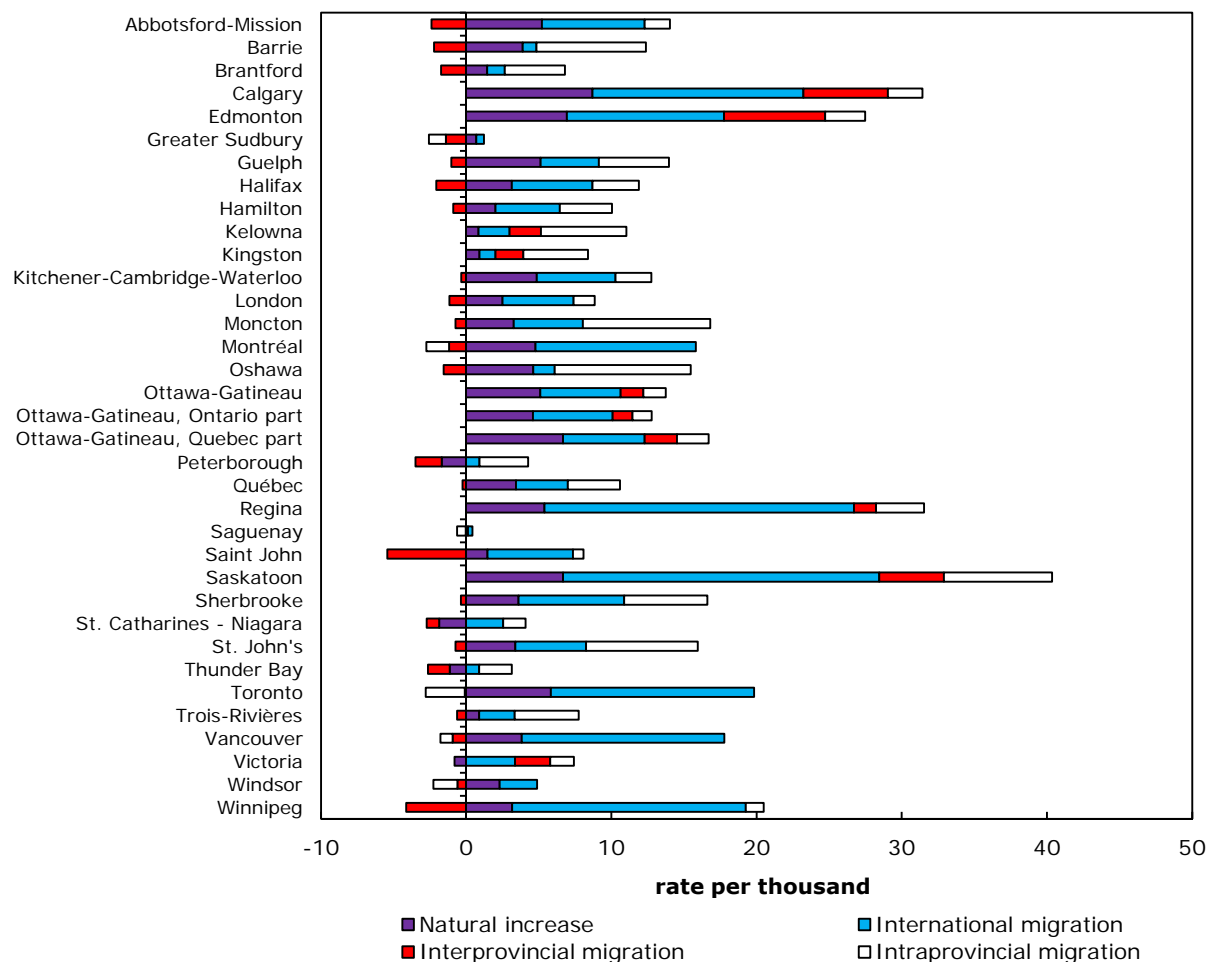
### **Population decline for the Greater Sudbury CMA**

Population growth varied widely across Canada's CMAs. The average growth rate for Canadian CMAs was 14.8 per thousand, with some CMAs coming in above or below the average. Only one CMA, Greater Sudbury, saw its population decrease in 2011–2012 (-1.3 per thousand).

The decline in this Ontario CMA's population was due to a net loss in internal migration exchanges. Although there were small gains in natural increase (0.7 per thousand) and international migration (0.5 per thousand), these were not enough to offset the CMA's deficit in net interprovincial and intraprovincial migration (-1.4 per thousand and -1.2 per thousand respectively).

Chart 1.3

## Factors of the population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2011/2012



**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.

### More than nine immigrants in ten settle in a metropolitan area

During the 2011-2012 period, CMAs received 92% of immigrants to Canada. However, while only a low proportion of immigrants settle elsewhere than in a CMA, that proportion increased over the past decade, going from 5% in 2001-2002 to 8% in 2011-2012. The proportion of immigrants settling outside CMAs is far below their demographic weight (30% of Canada's population lives outside a CMA).

Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver are the main magnets for immigrants. In 2011-2012, approximately 60% of all immigrants to Canada settled in one of these CMAs. In the last ten years, the proportion of immigrants heading for the Toronto CMA has steadily declined, going from 48% to 31% between 2001-2002 and 2011-2012. Other CMAs, smaller and generally on the Prairies (Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton) are now attracting a large proportion of immigrants. In fact, between 2001-2002 and 2011-2012, the share of immigrants settling in these five CMAs almost tripled, going from 7% to 20%.

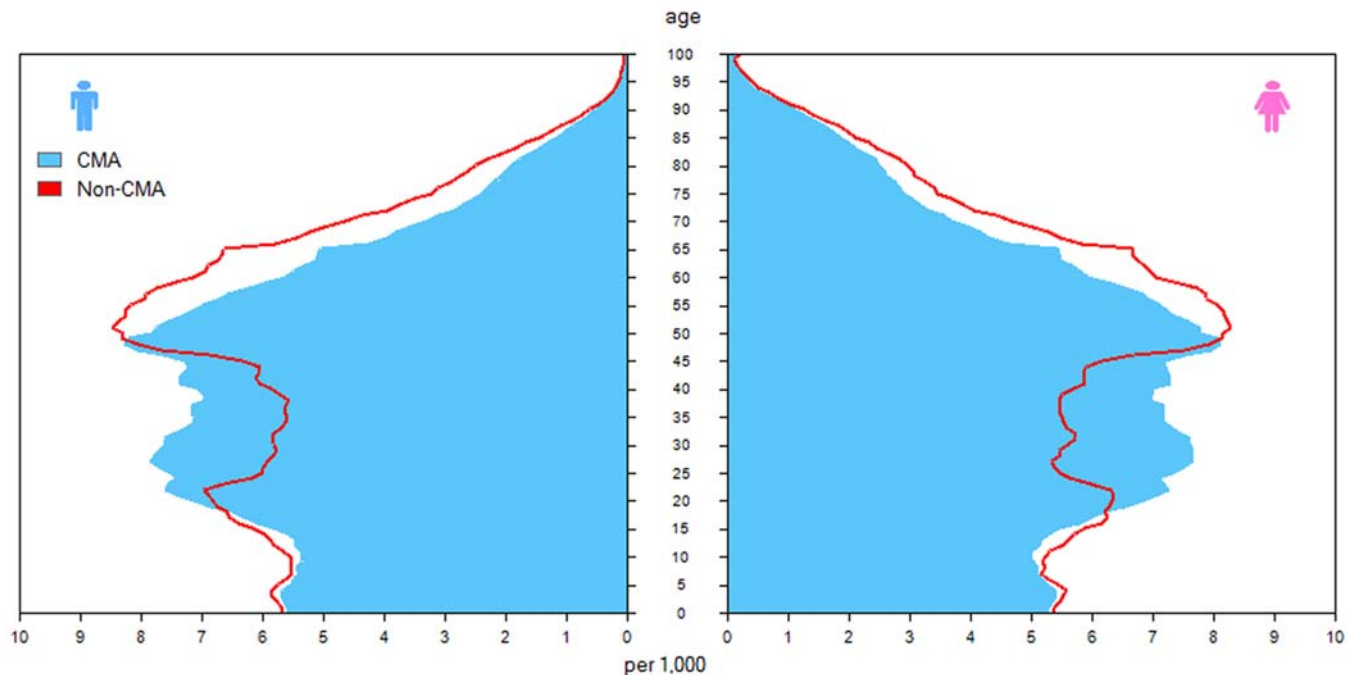
## The CMAs are aging, but more slowly than the rest of Canada

On July 1, 2012, the median age for the population living in one of Canada's 33 CMAs was 38.9 years, compared with 40.0 years for Canada as a whole.

During the period from July 1, 2002 to July 1, 2012, the median age of the CMA population went from 37.0 years to 38.9 years. The median age in non-CMAs was 43.1 years on July 1, 2012, compared with 38.9 years on July 1, 2002, an increase of 4.2 years. The increase in the median age for Canada as a whole during the same period was 2.4 years.

Figure 1.1

Population pyramid for CMA and non-CMA population for July 1, 2012.



These trends indicate that although aging affects all parts of Canada, it is not occurring uniformly throughout 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 as in CMAs.

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 CMAs with younger populations were mostly in Western Canada, while the CMAs with older populations were generally in the eastern part of the country.

On July 1, 2012, Saskatoon was the CMA with the youngest population, with a median age of 34.9 years, compared with 40.0 years for Canada as a whole. After Saskatoon, the other CMAs with the lowest median age are Calgary (36.0 years), Regina (36.0 years), Edmonton (36.2 years) and Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo (37.4 years).

**Chart 1.4**  
**Median age by census metropolitan area, Canada, July 1, 2012**

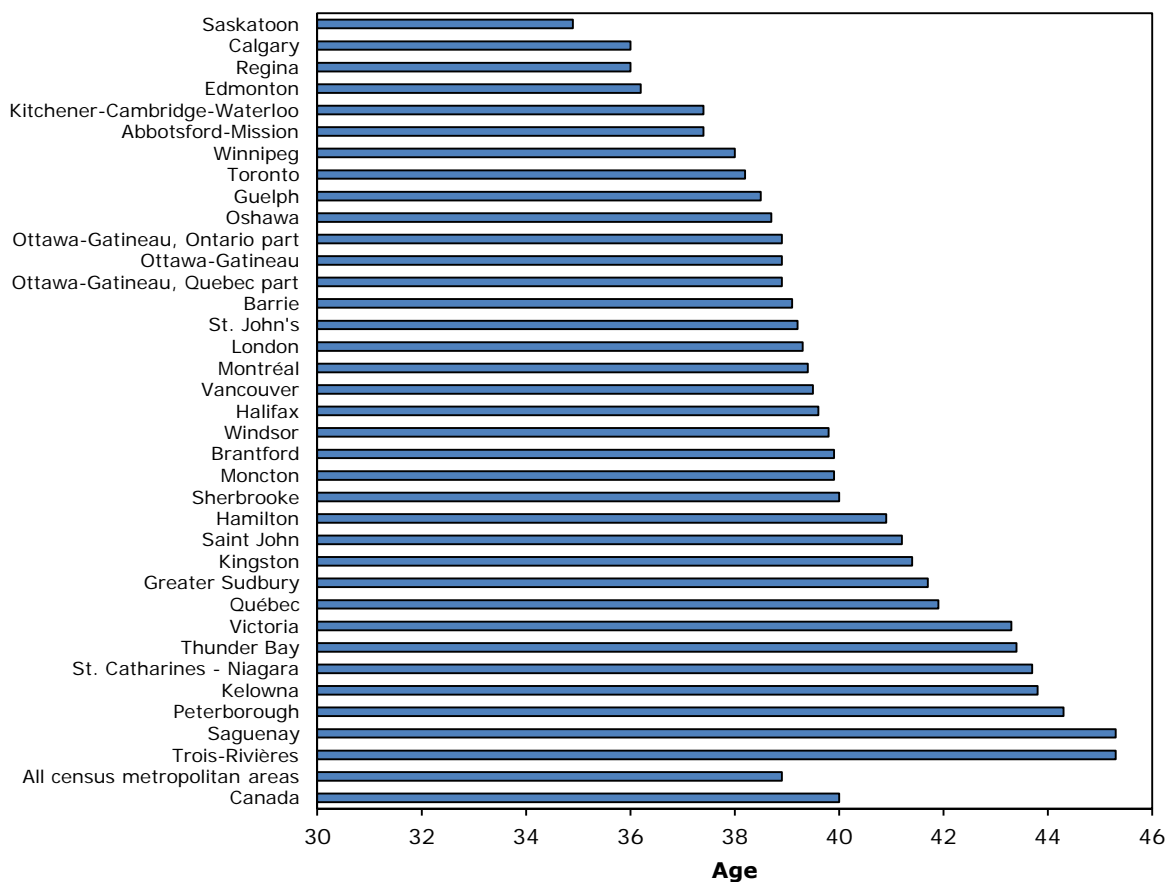
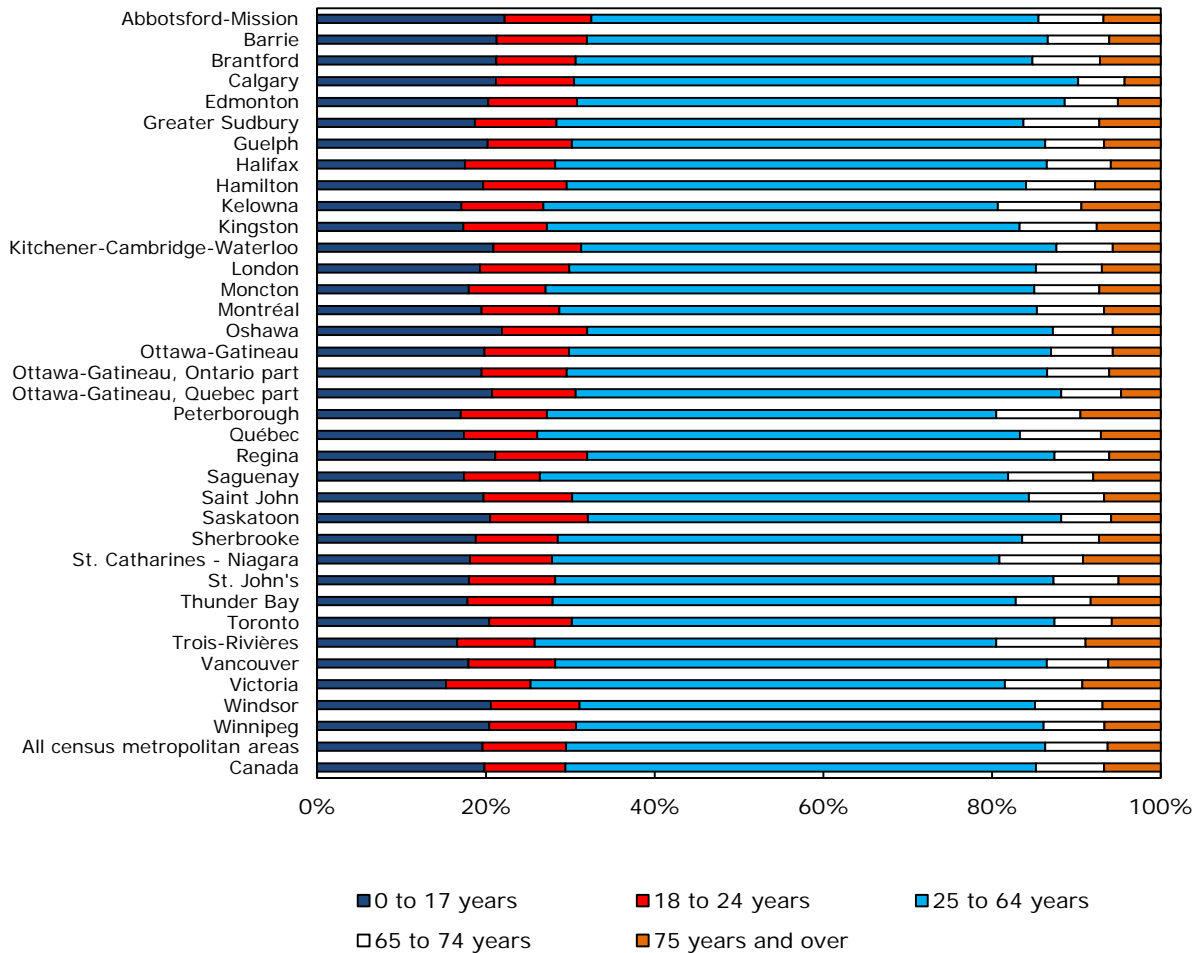


Chart 1.5

Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan area, Canada, July 1, 2012

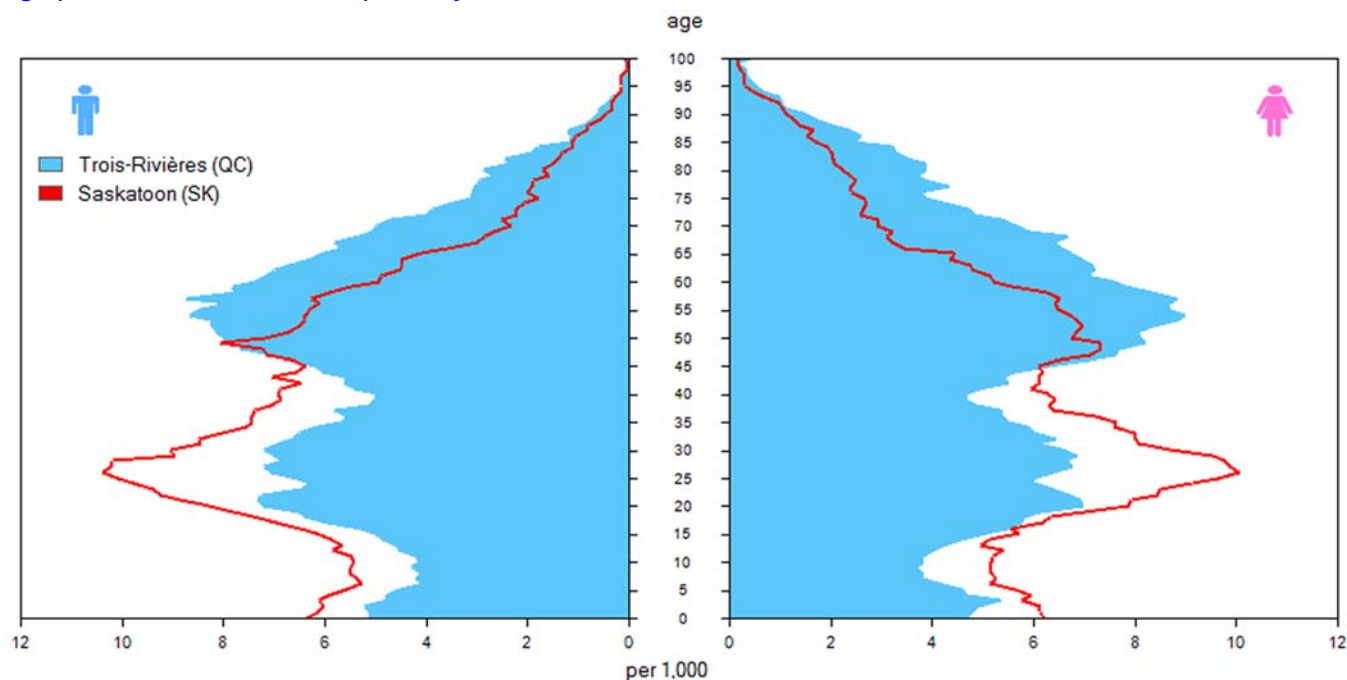


### Trois-Rivières and Saguenay are the two oldest CMAs in Canada

The two oldest CMAs in Canada are Trois-Rivières and Saguenay, with a median age of 45.3 years. Among the other older CMAs are Peterborough (44.3 years), Kelowna (43.8 years) and St. Catharines-Niagara (43.7 years). These CMAs have the largest proportions of persons aged 65 and over in Canada. The share of persons age 65 and over is between 18% and 20% for each of the above-mentioned CMAs, compared with 14% for CMAs overall.

Figure 1.2

Population pyramid for the CMAs with the highest median age (Trois-Rivières, Quebec) and with the lowest median age (Saskatoon, Saskatchewan) for July 1, 2012.



### Saguenay, Thunder Bay and St. Catharines-Niagara continue to age rapidly

In addition to having relatively high median ages, the Saguenay, Thunder Bay and St. Catharines-Niagara CMAs are also noteworthy for the pace of their aging. Between July 1, 2002, and July 1, 2012, the median age of these CMAs increased by 5.0 years in Saguenay, 4.6 years in Thunder Bay and 3.9 years in St. Catharines-Niagara.

These three CMAs all have low rates of natural increase. Indeed, deaths exceeded births in St. Catharines-Niagara and Thunder Bay, while the numbers of births and deaths were almost equal in Saguenay. Furthermore, the cumulative total of net migration between 1996-1997 and 2011-2012 is negative in Saguenay and Thunder Bay. Since a substantial portion of migrants are persons of working age, negative net migration can further accentuate the aging of the population.

### Saskatchewan CMAs are still among the youngest in Canada

Between July 1, 2002 and July 1, 2012, the median ages of Saskatchewan's two CMAs remained relatively stable. During the past ten-year period, the net increase was only 0.2 years for Saskatoon, while for Regina, the median age declined 0.2 years. By comparison, the median age for Canada as a whole increased by 2.4 years during the same period.

In each of these two CMAs, births greatly exceeded deaths (3,600 births versus 1,700 deaths in Saskatoon; 2,900 births versus 1,700 deaths in Regina). Moreover, these CMAs had positive net migration at all three levels: international (+6,100 in Saskatoon and +4,800 in Regina), interprovincial (+1,200 in Saskatoon and +300 in Regina) and intraprovincial (+2,100 in Saskatoon and +700 in Regina). All these factors can contribute to slower population aging.

Text table 1.1

## Median age and variation of median age for census metropolitan areas at July 1, 2002 and 2012

	Median age in 2002	Median age in 2012	Variation 2002/2012
	year		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	36.1	37.4	1.3
Barrie	36.8	39.1	2.3
Brantford	37.4	39.9	2.5
Calgary	34.9	36.0	1.1
Edmonton	35.3	36.2	0.9
Greater Sudbury	38.9	41.7	2.8
Guelph	36.0	38.5	2.5
Halifax	36.8	39.6	2.8
Hamilton	37.6	40.9	3.2
Kelowna	41.1	43.8	2.7
Kingston	38.3	41.4	3.1
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	35.1	37.4	2.3
London	36.7	39.3	2.6
Moncton	38.3	39.9	1.6
Montréal	37.9	39.4	1.5
Oshawa	35.9	38.7	2.8
Ottawa-Gatineau	36.6	38.9	2.2
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	36.6	38.9	2.2
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	36.7	38.9	2.2
Peterborough	40.8	44.3	3.5
Québec	39.6	41.9	2.2
Regina	36.2	36.0	-0.2
Saguenay	40.3	45.3	5.0
Saint John	38.2	41.2	3.0
Saskatoon	34.7	34.9	0.2
Sherbrooke	38.7	40.0	1.3
St. Catharines - Niagara	39.8	43.7	3.9
St. John's	37.4	39.2	1.8
Thunder Bay	38.8	43.4	4.6
Toronto	36.0	38.2	2.2
Trois-Rivières	41.6	45.3	3.7
Vancouver	37.3	39.5	2.1
Victoria	41.0	43.3	2.2
Windsor	36.0	39.8	3.8
Winnipeg	37.3	38.0	0.8

Table 1.1-1

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

	Both sexes					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>32,927,517</b>	<b>33,317,662</b>	<b>33,726,915</b>	<b>34,126,547</b>	<b>34,483,975</b>	<b>34,880,491</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>22,524,130</b>	<b>22,864,651</b>	<b>23,236,747</b>	<b>23,594,222</b>	<b>23,929,391</b>	<b>24,285,176</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	166,251	169,043	172,132	174,907	177,064	178,055
Barrie	186,450	188,527	190,293	191,965	194,052	196,031
Brantford	136,563	137,381	138,275	139,002	139,793	140,507
Calgary	1,155,684	1,188,595	1,222,491	1,244,207	1,268,704	1,309,221
Edmonton	1,103,222	1,128,188	1,157,200	1,176,291	1,196,704	1,230,056
Greater Sudbury	164,639	165,165	165,134	164,330	164,196	163,977
Guelph	133,643	135,460	137,112	139,164	141,045	142,883
Halifax	388,156	393,048	398,167	404,139	409,662	413,710
Hamilton	724,029	728,866	734,316	742,636	749,722	756,630
Kelowna	171,002	175,026	178,145	181,229	183,627	184,744
Kingston	158,659	159,793	161,246	162,715	164,089	165,472
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	475,855	481,801	486,937	492,595	498,876	505,104
London	480,369	484,698	487,933	492,204	496,156	499,998
Moncton	131,210	132,973	135,594	138,087	140,686	142,966
Montréal	3,722,250	3,764,698	3,816,662	3,868,768	3,917,875	3,957,715
Oshawa	349,105	354,173	359,266	365,103	370,448	375,639
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,183,344	1,200,775	1,219,765	1,238,973	1,255,938	1,273,272
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	891,947	904,771	918,614	933,249	945,489	957,655
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	291,397	296,004	301,151	305,724	310,449	315,617
Peterborough	120,735	121,184	121,357	122,191	122,347	122,439
Québec	730,848	738,327	745,741	753,296	760,961	769,639
Regina	202,820	205,900	210,555	214,760	219,286	226,312
Saguenay	151,856	151,780	151,590	151,461	151,394	152,646
Saint John	125,542	126,293	127,381	127,961	128,534	128,873
Saskatoon	244,835	250,960	258,107	265,140	272,771	284,008
Sherbrooke	190,623	192,431	194,905	197,499	200,695	203,454
St. Catharines-Niagara	403,397	402,972	403,521	404,590	405,216	405,768
St. John's	185,041	187,712	190,792	194,330	197,524	200,550
Thunder Bay	126,547	126,447	126,517	126,898	127,049	127,113
Toronto	5,434,885	5,536,262	5,636,790	5,740,709	5,841,126	5,941,488
Trois-Rivières	143,255	144,457	145,462	146,622	147,657	148,302
Vancouver	2,231,209	2,279,040	2,336,179	2,388,991	2,426,200	2,463,677
Victoria	343,873	348,445	354,310	359,136	361,685	363,113
Windsor	334,556	332,393	331,065	331,641	332,539	333,417
Winnipeg	723,677	731,838	741,807	752,682	765,770	778,397



Table 1.1-1 – continued

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

	Males					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,323,405</b>	<b>16,519,363</b>	<b>16,726,521</b>	<b>16,926,611</b>	<b>17,106,957</b>	<b>17,309,143</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>11,112,552</b>	<b>11,283,973</b>	<b>11,471,487</b>	<b>11,651,121</b>	<b>11,819,232</b>	<b>11,999,787</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	83,485	85,041	86,653	88,093	89,190	89,722
Barrie	92,426	93,552	94,461	95,392	96,433	97,422
Brantford	67,210	67,609	68,013	68,447	68,883	69,275
Calgary	587,396	605,597	623,279	633,514	645,224	665,895
Edmonton	558,090	572,021	587,626	597,100	607,152	624,728
Greater Sudbury	80,923	81,318	81,326	80,883	80,746	80,557
Guelph	66,100	67,085	67,865	68,724	69,635	70,513
Halifax	188,118	190,618	193,165	196,315	199,177	201,337
Hamilton	355,478	357,875	360,480	364,757	368,314	371,743
Kelowna	84,072	86,103	87,771	89,252	90,431	90,976
Kingston	78,307	78,832	79,555	80,258	81,014	81,773
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	237,209	240,263	242,834	245,713	248,895	252,039
London	235,663	237,847	239,290	241,591	243,649	245,627
Moncton	64,167	65,076	66,486	67,865	69,190	70,372
Montréal	1,830,718	1,852,454	1,880,192	1,907,577	1,933,088	1,953,575
Oshawa	172,999	175,303	177,773	180,715	183,342	185,874
Ottawa-Gatineau	581,116	589,506	598,816	608,434	617,003	625,772
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	437,168	443,204	449,786	456,965	463,163	469,264
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	143,948	146,302	149,030	151,469	153,840	156,508
Peterborough	58,450	58,659	58,664	59,030	59,157	59,251
Québec	357,478	361,296	365,234	369,379	373,474	378,295
Regina	99,028	100,725	103,251	105,538	108,013	111,944
Saguenay	75,245	75,215	75,164	75,111	75,046	75,631
Saint John	60,786	61,322	61,894	62,163	62,469	62,667
Saskatoon	120,591	124,022	128,054	131,667	135,675	141,727
Sherbrooke	93,117	93,987	95,370	96,714	98,330	99,666
St. Catharines-Niagara	197,001	196,665	196,919	197,556	197,851	198,080
St. John's	89,881	91,240	92,833	94,822	96,501	98,121
Thunder Bay	62,273	62,199	62,191	62,275	62,370	62,419
Toronto	2,674,332	2,721,799	2,769,051	2,819,887	2,869,577	2,918,702
Trois-Rivières	69,495	70,175	70,711	71,315	71,884	72,318
Vancouver	1,102,298	1,126,320	1,154,895	1,180,886	1,198,766	1,217,058
Victoria	166,101	168,501	171,526	173,934	175,373	176,291
Windsor	165,875	164,540	163,535	163,795	164,297	164,756
Winnipeg	357,124	361,208	366,610	372,419	379,083	385,661

Table 1.1-1 – continued

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

	Females					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,604,112</b>	<b>16,798,299</b>	<b>17,000,394</b>	<b>17,199,936</b>	<b>17,377,018</b>	<b>17,571,348</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>11,411,578</b>	<b>11,580,678</b>	<b>11,765,260</b>	<b>11,943,101</b>	<b>12,110,159</b>	<b>12,285,389</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	82,766	84,002	85,479	86,814	87,874	88,333
Barrie	94,024	94,975	95,832	96,573	97,619	98,609
Brantford	69,353	69,772	70,262	70,555	70,910	71,232
Calgary	568,288	582,998	599,212	610,693	623,480	643,326
Edmonton	545,132	556,167	569,574	579,191	589,552	605,328
Greater Sudbury	83,716	83,847	83,808	83,447	83,450	83,420
Guelph	67,543	68,375	69,247	70,440	71,410	72,370
Halifax	200,038	202,430	205,002	207,824	210,485	212,373
Hamilton	368,551	370,991	373,836	377,879	381,408	384,887
Kelowna	86,930	88,923	90,374	91,977	93,196	93,768
Kingston	80,352	80,961	81,691	82,457	83,075	83,699
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	238,646	241,538	244,103	246,882	249,981	253,065
London	244,706	246,851	248,643	250,613	252,507	254,371
Moncton	67,043	67,897	69,108	70,222	71,496	72,594
Montréal	1,891,532	1,912,244	1,936,470	1,961,191	1,984,787	2,004,140
Oshawa	176,106	178,870	181,493	184,388	187,106	189,765
Ottawa-Gatineau	602,228	611,269	620,949	630,539	638,935	647,500
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	454,779	461,567	468,828	476,284	482,326	488,391
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	147,449	149,702	152,121	154,255	156,609	159,109
Peterborough	62,285	62,525	62,693	63,161	63,190	63,188
Québec	373,370	377,031	380,507	383,917	387,487	391,344
Regina	103,792	105,175	107,304	109,222	111,273	114,368
Saguenay	76,611	76,565	76,426	76,350	76,348	77,015
Saint John	64,756	64,971	65,487	65,798	66,065	66,206
Saskatoon	124,244	126,938	130,053	133,473	137,096	142,281
Sherbrooke	97,506	98,444	99,535	100,785	102,365	103,788
St. Catharines-Niagara	206,396	206,307	206,602	207,034	207,365	207,688
St. John's	95,160	96,472	97,959	99,508	101,023	102,429
Thunder Bay	64,274	64,248	64,326	64,623	64,679	64,694
Toronto	2,760,553	2,814,463	2,867,739	2,920,822	2,971,549	3,022,786
Trois-Rivières	73,760	74,282	74,751	75,307	75,773	75,984
Vancouver	1,128,911	1,152,720	1,181,284	1,208,105	1,227,434	1,246,619
Victoria	177,772	179,944	182,784	185,202	186,312	186,822
Windsor	168,681	167,853	167,530	167,846	168,242	168,661
Winnipeg	366,553	370,630	375,197	380,263	386,687	392,736

Table 1.1-2

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>11.78</b>	<b>12.21</b>	<b>11.78</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>11.43</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>15.27</b>	<b>14.11</b>	<b>14.76</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	16.65	18.11	15.99	12.26	5.58
Barrie	11.08	9.32	8.75	10.81	10.15
Brantford	5.97	6.49	5.24	5.67	5.09
Calgary	28.08	28.12	17.61	19.50	31.43
Edmonton	22.38	25.39	16.36	17.20	27.49
Greater Sudbury	3.19	-0.19	-4.88	-0.82	-1.33
Guelph	13.50	12.12	14.85	13.43	12.95
Halifax	12.52	12.94	14.89	13.57	9.83
Hamilton	6.66	7.45	11.27	9.50	9.17
Kelowna	23.26	17.66	17.16	13.14	6.06
Kingston	7.12	9.05	9.07	8.41	8.39
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	12.42	10.60	11.55	12.67	12.41
London	8.97	6.65	8.72	8.00	7.71
Moncton	13.35	19.52	18.22	18.65	16.08
Montréal	11.34	13.71	13.56	12.61	10.12
Oshawa	14.41	14.28	16.12	14.53	13.92
Ottawa-Gatineau	14.62	15.69	15.62	13.60	13.71
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	14.27	15.18	15.81	13.03	12.79
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	15.69	17.24	15.07	15.34	16.51
Peterborough	3.71	1.43	6.85	1.28	0.75
Québec	10.18	9.99	10.08	10.12	11.34
Regina	15.07	22.36	19.77	20.85	31.54
Saguenay	-0.50	-1.25	-0.85	-0.44	8.24
Saint John	5.96	8.58	4.54	4.47	2.63
Saskatoon	24.71	28.08	26.88	28.37	40.36
Sherbrooke	9.44	12.77	13.22	16.05	13.65
St. Catharines-Niagara	-1.05	1.36	2.65	1.55	1.36
St. John's	14.33	16.27	18.37	16.30	15.20
Thunder Bay	-0.79	0.55	3.01	1.19	0.50
Toronto	18.48	17.99	18.27	17.34	17.04
Trois-Rivières	8.36	6.93	7.94	7.03	4.36
Vancouver	21.21	24.76	22.35	15.45	15.33
Victoria	13.21	16.69	13.53	7.07	3.94
Windsor	-6.49	-4.00	1.74	2.70	2.64
Winnipeg	11.21	13.53	14.55	17.24	16.35

Table 1.1-3

## Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2012

	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					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>34,880,491</b>	<b>6,919,122</b>	<b>3,348,087</b>	<b>19,426,460</b>	<b>2,835,797</b>	<b>2,351,025</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>24,285,176</b>	<b>4,757,343</b>	<b>2,395,381</b>	<b>13,793,948</b>	<b>1,804,487</b>	<b>1,534,017</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	178,055	39,575	18,407	94,297	13,635	12,141
Barrie	196,031	41,691	20,941	107,170	14,330	11,899
Brantford	140,507	29,842	13,267	75,999	11,231	10,168
Calgary	1,309,221	277,020	121,973	782,793	71,700	55,735
Edmonton	1,230,056	249,161	129,356	711,370	77,260	62,909
Greater Sudbury	163,977	30,614	15,878	90,800	14,692	11,993
Guelph	142,883	28,896	14,243	80,181	10,033	9,530
Halifax	413,710	72,539	44,264	240,958	31,464	24,485
Hamilton	756,630	148,752	74,924	412,075	62,118	58,761
Kelowna	184,744	31,573	17,863	99,636	18,276	17,396
Kingston	165,472	28,659	16,388	92,672	15,121	12,632
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	505,104	105,317	52,298	285,093	33,848	28,548
London	499,998	96,603	52,953	276,310	39,241	34,891
Moncton	142,966	25,781	12,957	82,881	10,962	10,385
Montréal	3,957,715	770,650	365,466	2,239,422	316,754	265,423
Oshawa	375,639	82,232	38,011	207,327	26,653	21,416
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,273,272	252,303	127,919	726,932	93,128	72,990
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	957,655	186,817	96,705	545,448	70,621	58,064
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	315,617	65,486	31,214	181,484	22,507	14,926
Peterborough	122,439	20,857	12,469	65,190	12,296	11,627
Québec	769,639	133,764	66,905	440,785	73,658	54,527
Regina	226,312	47,649	24,704	125,376	14,763	13,820
Saguenay	152,646	26,592	13,798	84,653	15,417	12,186
Saint John	128,873	25,432	13,574	69,771	11,466	8,630
Saskatoon	284,008	58,336	32,916	159,412	16,680	16,664
Sherbrooke	203,454	38,233	19,759	111,941	18,595	14,926
St. Catharines-Niagara	405,768	73,428	39,512	215,256	40,346	37,226
St. John's	200,550	36,066	20,498	118,505	15,478	10,003
Thunder Bay	127,113	22,588	12,817	69,831	11,298	10,579
Toronto	5,941,488	1,214,566	582,180	3,395,624	402,769	346,349
Trois-Rivières	148,302	24,551	13,691	81,117	15,704	13,239
Vancouver	2,463,677	441,514	254,049	1,434,594	179,606	153,914
Victoria	363,113	55,447	36,164	204,311	33,256	33,935
Windsor	333,417	68,558	35,167	179,944	26,789	22,959
Winnipeg	778,397	158,554	80,070	431,722	55,920	52,131

Table 1.1-3 – continued

## Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2012

	Males					
	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	number					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>17,309,143</b>	<b>3,551,698</b>	<b>1,719,230</b>	<b>9,716,570</b>	<b>1,361,762</b>	<b>959,883</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>11,999,787</b>	<b>2,443,274</b>	<b>1,223,566</b>	<b>6,868,701</b>	<b>850,686</b>	<b>613,560</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	89,722	20,698	9,558	47,641	6,650	5,175
Barrie	97,422	21,153	10,985	53,673	6,832	4,779
Brantford	69,275	15,324	6,578	37,959	5,422	3,992
Calgary	665,895	142,424	62,324	403,861	34,467	22,819
Edmonton	624,728	128,733	66,158	367,044	37,158	25,635
Greater Sudbury	80,557	15,543	8,172	44,987	6,997	4,858
Guelph	70,513	14,950	6,949	40,133	4,743	3,738
Halifax	201,337	37,208	22,408	117,469	14,809	9,443
Hamilton	371,743	76,676	37,997	204,512	28,962	23,596
Kelowna	90,976	16,096	9,041	49,248	8,658	7,933
Kingston	81,773	14,843	8,159	46,466	7,206	5,099
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	252,039	53,523	27,131	143,972	15,970	11,443
London	245,627	49,599	27,171	136,591	18,534	13,732
Moncton	70,372	13,393	6,364	41,351	5,143	4,121
Montréal	1,953,575	394,007	185,677	1,123,230	146,885	103,776
Oshawa	185,874	41,877	19,844	102,903	12,633	8,617
Ottawa-Gatineau	625,772	128,344	65,522	359,467	43,734	28,705
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	469,264	94,963	49,515	268,927	33,125	22,734
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	156,508	33,381	16,007	90,540	10,609	5,971
Peterborough	59,251	10,776	6,102	31,949	5,807	4,617
Québec	378,295	68,361	34,085	221,122	34,527	20,200
Regina	111,944	24,470	12,367	62,798	6,889	5,420
Saguenay	75,631	13,451	7,156	43,035	7,316	4,673
Saint John	62,667	13,253	7,201	33,523	5,471	3,219
Saskatoon	141,727	29,949	17,221	80,381	7,789	6,387
Sherbrooke	99,666	19,660	9,920	55,765	8,718	5,603
St. Catharines-Niagara	198,080	37,460	20,424	105,891	19,268	15,037
St. John's	98,121	18,449	10,452	57,956	7,226	4,038
Thunder Bay	62,419	11,347	6,591	34,935	5,427	4,119
Toronto	2,918,702	625,052	297,654	1,666,880	188,775	140,341
Trois-Rivières	72,318	12,513	7,020	40,612	7,227	4,946
Vancouver	1,217,058	228,633	130,402	706,900	86,417	64,706
Victoria	176,291	28,510	18,336	99,854	15,990	13,601
Windsor	164,756	35,580	17,724	89,309	12,986	9,157
Winnipeg	385,661	81,419	40,873	217,284	26,050	20,035

Table 1.1-3 – continued

## Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Population by age group and sex at July 1, 2012

	Females					
	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	number					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>17,571,348</b>	<b>3,367,424</b>	<b>1,628,857</b>	<b>9,709,890</b>	<b>1,474,035</b>	<b>1,391,142</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>12,285,389</b>	<b>2,314,069</b>	<b>1,171,815</b>	<b>6,925,247</b>	<b>953,801</b>	<b>920,457</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	88,333	18,877	8,849	46,656	6,985	6,966
Barrie	98,609	20,538	9,956	53,497	7,498	7,120
Brantford	71,232	14,518	6,689	38,040	5,809	6,176
Calgary	643,326	134,596	59,649	378,932	37,233	32,916
Edmonton	605,328	120,428	63,198	344,326	40,102	37,274
Greater Sudbury	83,420	15,071	7,706	45,813	7,695	7,135
Guelph	72,370	13,946	7,294	40,048	5,290	5,792
Halifax	212,373	35,331	21,856	123,489	16,655	15,042
Hamilton	384,887	72,076	36,927	207,563	33,156	35,165
Kelowna	93,768	15,477	8,822	50,388	9,618	9,463
Kingston	83,699	13,816	8,229	46,206	7,915	7,533
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	253,065	51,794	25,167	141,121	17,878	17,105
London	254,371	47,004	25,782	139,719	20,707	21,159
Moncton	72,594	12,388	6,593	41,530	5,819	6,264
Montréal	2,004,140	376,643	179,789	1,116,192	169,869	161,647
Oshawa	189,765	40,355	18,167	104,424	14,020	12,799
Ottawa-Gatineau	647,500	123,959	62,397	367,465	49,394	44,285
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	488,391	91,854	47,190	276,521	37,496	35,330
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	159,109	32,105	15,207	90,944	11,898	8,955
Peterborough	63,188	10,081	6,367	33,241	6,489	7,010
Québec	391,344	65,403	32,820	219,663	39,131	34,327
Regina	114,368	23,179	12,337	62,578	7,874	8,400
Saguenay	77,015	13,141	6,642	41,618	8,101	7,513
Saint John	66,206	12,179	6,373	36,248	5,995	5,411
Saskatoon	142,281	28,387	15,695	79,031	8,891	10,277
Sherbrooke	103,788	18,573	9,839	56,176	9,877	9,323
St. Catharines-Niagara	207,688	35,968	19,088	109,365	21,078	22,189
St. John's	102,429	17,617	10,046	60,549	8,252	5,965
Thunder Bay	64,694	11,241	6,226	34,896	5,871	6,460
Toronto	3,022,786	589,514	284,526	1,728,744	213,994	206,008
Trois-Rivières	75,984	12,038	6,671	40,505	8,477	8,293
Vancouver	1,246,619	212,881	123,647	727,694	93,189	89,208
Victoria	186,822	26,937	17,828	104,457	17,266	20,334
Windsor	168,661	32,978	17,443	90,635	13,803	13,802
Winnipeg	392,736	77,135	39,197	214,438	29,870	32,096

Table 1.1-4

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2012

	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					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	100.0	22.2	10.3	53.0	7.7	6.8
Barrie	100.0	21.3	10.7	54.7	7.3	6.1
Brantford	100.0	21.2	9.4	54.1	8.0	7.2
Calgary	100.0	21.2	9.3	59.8	5.5	4.3
Edmonton	100.0	20.3	10.5	57.8	6.3	5.1
Greater Sudbury	100.0	18.7	9.7	55.4	9.0	7.3
Guelph	100.0	20.2	10.0	56.1	7.0	6.7
Halifax	100.0	17.5	10.7	58.2	7.6	5.9
Hamilton	100.0	19.7	9.9	54.5	8.2	7.8
Kelowna	100.0	17.1	9.7	53.9	9.9	9.4
Kingston	100.0	17.3	9.9	56.0	9.1	7.6
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	100.0	20.9	10.4	56.4	6.7	5.7
London	100.0	19.3	10.6	55.3	7.8	7.0
Moncton	100.0	18.0	9.1	58.0	7.7	7.3
Montréal	100.0	19.5	9.2	56.6	8.0	6.7
Oshawa	100.0	21.9	10.1	55.2	7.1	5.7
Ottawa-Gatineau	100.0	19.8	10.0	57.1	7.3	5.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	100.0	19.5	10.1	57.0	7.4	6.1
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	100.0	20.7	9.9	57.5	7.1	4.7
Peterborough	100.0	17.0	10.2	53.2	10.0	9.5
Québec	100.0	17.4	8.7	57.3	9.6	7.1
Regina	100.0	21.1	10.9	55.4	6.5	6.1
Saguenay	100.0	17.4	9.0	55.5	10.1	8.0
Saint John	100.0	19.7	10.5	54.1	8.9	6.7
Saskatoon	100.0	20.5	11.6	56.1	5.9	5.9
Sherbrooke	100.0	18.8	9.7	55.0	9.1	7.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	100.0	18.1	9.7	53.0	9.9	9.2
St. John's	100.0	18.0	10.2	59.1	7.7	5.0
Thunder Bay	100.0	17.8	10.1	54.9	8.9	8.3
Toronto	100.0	20.4	9.8	57.2	6.8	5.8
Trois-Rivières	100.0	16.6	9.2	54.7	10.6	8.9
Vancouver	100.0	17.9	10.3	58.2	7.3	6.2
Victoria	100.0	15.3	10.0	56.3	9.2	9.3
Windsor	100.0	20.6	10.5	54.0	8.0	6.9
Winnipeg	100.0	20.4	10.3	55.5	7.2	6.7

Table 1.1-4 – continued

## Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Distribution of population by age group and sex at July 1, 2012

	Males					
	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	percent					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	50.4	11.6	5.4	26.8	3.7	2.9
Barrie	49.7	10.8	5.6	27.4	3.5	2.4
Brantford	49.3	10.9	4.7	27.0	3.9	2.8
Calgary	50.9	10.9	4.8	30.8	2.6	1.7
Edmonton	50.8	10.5	5.4	29.8	3.0	2.1
Greater Sudbury	49.1	9.5	5.0	27.4	4.3	3.0
Guelph	49.4	10.5	4.9	28.1	3.3	2.6
Halifax	48.7	9.0	5.4	28.4	3.6	2.3
Hamilton	49.1	10.1	5.0	27.0	3.8	3.1
Kelowna	49.2	8.7	4.9	26.7	4.7	4.3
Kingston	49.4	9.0	4.9	28.1	4.4	3.1
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	49.9	10.6	5.4	28.5	3.2	2.3
London	49.1	9.9	5.4	27.3	3.7	2.7
Moncton	49.2	9.4	4.5	28.9	3.6	2.9
Montréal	49.4	10.0	4.7	28.4	3.7	2.6
Oshawa	49.5	11.1	5.3	27.4	3.4	2.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	49.1	10.1	5.1	28.2	3.4	2.3
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	49.0	9.9	5.2	28.1	3.5	2.4
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	49.6	10.6	5.1	28.7	3.4	1.9
Peterborough	48.4	8.8	5.0	26.1	4.7	3.8
Québec	49.2	8.9	4.4	28.7	4.5	2.6
Regina	49.5	10.8	5.5	27.7	3.0	2.4
Saguenay	49.5	8.8	4.7	28.2	4.8	3.1
Saint John	48.6	10.3	5.6	26.0	4.2	2.5
Saskatoon	49.9	10.5	6.1	28.3	2.7	2.2
Sherbrooke	49.0	9.7	4.9	27.4	4.3	2.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	48.8	9.2	5.0	26.1	4.7	3.7
St. John's	48.9	9.2	5.2	28.9	3.6	2.0
Thunder Bay	49.1	8.9	5.2	27.5	4.3	3.2
Toronto	49.1	10.5	5.0	28.1	3.2	2.4
Trois-Rivières	48.8	8.4	4.7	27.4	4.9	3.3
Vancouver	49.4	9.3	5.3	28.7	3.5	2.6
Victoria	48.5	7.9	5.0	27.5	4.4	3.7
Windsor	49.4	10.7	5.3	26.8	3.9	2.7
Winnipeg	49.5	10.5	5.3	27.9	3.3	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, 2012**

	Females					
	All ages	0 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
	percent					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	49.6	10.6	5.0	26.2	3.9	3.9
Barrie	50.3	10.5	5.1	27.3	3.8	3.6
Brantford	50.7	10.3	4.8	27.1	4.1	4.4
Calgary	49.1	10.3	4.6	28.9	2.8	2.5
Edmonton	49.2	9.8	5.1	28.0	3.3	3.0
Greater Sudbury	50.9	9.2	4.7	27.9	4.7	4.4
Guelph	50.6	9.8	5.1	28.0	3.7	4.1
Halifax	51.3	8.5	5.3	29.8	4.0	3.6
Hamilton	50.9	9.5	4.9	27.4	4.4	4.6
Kelowna	50.8	8.4	4.8	27.3	5.2	5.1
Kingston	50.6	8.3	5.0	27.9	4.8	4.6
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	50.1	10.3	5.0	27.9	3.5	3.4
London	50.9	9.4	5.2	27.9	4.1	4.2
Moncton	50.8	8.7	4.6	29.0	4.1	4.4
Montréal	50.6	9.5	4.5	28.2	4.3	4.1
Oshawa	50.5	10.7	4.8	27.8	3.7	3.4
Ottawa-Gatineau	50.9	9.7	4.9	28.9	3.9	3.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	51.0	9.6	4.9	28.9	3.9	3.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	50.4	10.2	4.8	28.8	3.8	2.8
Peterborough	51.6	8.2	5.2	27.1	5.3	5.7
Québec	50.8	8.5	4.3	28.5	5.1	4.5
Regina	50.5	10.2	5.5	27.7	3.5	3.7
Saguenay	50.5	8.6	4.4	27.3	5.3	4.9
Saint John	51.4	9.5	4.9	28.1	4.7	4.2
Saskatoon	50.1	10.0	5.5	27.8	3.1	3.6
Sherbrooke	51.0	9.1	4.8	27.6	4.9	4.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	51.2	8.9	4.7	27.0	5.2	5.5
St. John's	51.1	8.8	5.0	30.2	4.1	3.0
Thunder Bay	50.9	8.8	4.9	27.5	4.6	5.1
Toronto	50.9	9.9	4.8	29.1	3.6	3.5
Trois-Rivières	51.2	8.1	4.5	27.3	5.7	5.6
Vancouver	50.6	8.6	5.0	29.5	3.8	3.6
Victoria	51.5	7.4	4.9	28.8	4.8	5.6
Windsor	50.6	9.9	5.2	27.2	4.1	4.1
Winnipeg	50.5	9.9	5.0	27.5	3.8	4.1

Table 1.1-5

Annual population estimates by census metropolitan area, Canada — Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio at July 1, 2012

	Median age	Mean age	65 years and over	Dependency ratio
	year	year	percentage	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>56</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	37.4	38.7	14.5	65
Barrie	39.1	38.8	13.4	61
Brantford	39.9	39.9	15.2	64
Calgary	36.0	36.9	9.7	50
Edmonton	36.2	37.7	11.4	52
Greater Sudbury	41.7	41.2	16.3	60
Guelph	38.5	39.2	13.7	58
Halifax	39.6	39.9	13.5	51
Hamilton	40.9	40.6	16.0	62
Kelowna	43.8	42.9	19.3	63
Kingston	41.4	41.4	16.8	58
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	37.4	38.2	12.4	56
London	39.3	39.9	14.8	59
Moncton	39.9	40.6	14.9	55
Montréal	39.4	39.9	14.7	58
Oshawa	38.7	38.5	12.8	60
Ottawa-Gatineau	38.9	39.1	13.0	55
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	38.9	39.3	13.4	55
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	38.9	38.6	11.9	55
Peterborough	44.3	43.1	19.5	64
Québec	41.9	41.6	16.7	57
Regina	36.0	37.9	12.6	57
Saguenay	45.3	42.9	18.1	61
Saint John	41.2	40.6	15.6	62
Saskatoon	34.9	37.4	11.7	54
Sherbrooke	40.0	40.8	16.5	61
St. Catharines - Niagara	43.7	42.6	19.1	66
St. John's	39.2	39.4	12.7	50
Thunder Bay	43.4	42.1	17.2	60
Toronto	38.2	38.6	12.6	56
Trois-Rivières	45.3	43.4	19.5	63
Vancouver	39.5	39.8	13.5	52
Victoria	43.3	43.1	18.5	57
Windsor	39.8	39.8	14.9	62
Winnipeg	38.0	39.2	13.9	59

Table 1.2-1

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>373,695</b>	<b>379,290</b>	<b>379,373</b>	<b>378,683</b>	<b>381,598</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>258,855</b>	<b>263,073</b>	<b>263,497</b>	<b>263,182</b>	<b>265,205</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	2,162	2,207	2,134	2,096	2,089
Barrie	2,152	2,024	2,101	2,109	2,132
Brantford	1,381	1,491	1,481	1,487	1,503
Calgary	16,295	16,872	16,925	16,811	17,162
Edmonton	14,705	15,093	15,425	15,322	15,641
Greater Sudbury	1,523	1,648	1,639	1,645	1,663
Guelph	1,637	1,585	1,548	1,554	1,570
Halifax	4,219	4,132	4,267	4,163	4,151
Hamilton	7,556	7,437	7,571	7,598	7,680
Kelowna	1,577	1,653	1,738	1,707	1,701
Kingston	1,457	1,548	1,538	1,544	1,561
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	5,662	5,634	5,597	5,617	5,678
London	5,246	5,248	5,127	5,145	5,201
Moncton	1,419	1,520	1,466	1,458	1,451
Montréal	44,091	44,883	45,033	45,112	45,065
Oshawa	3,880	3,777	3,972	3,986	4,029
Ottawa-Gatineau	13,521	13,858	14,008	14,051	14,158
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	9,911	9,999	10,146	10,182	10,293
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	3,610	3,859	3,862	3,869	3,865
Peterborough	1,082	1,058	1,088	1,092	1,104
Québec	7,762	8,296	8,299	8,314	8,305
Regina	2,646	2,695	2,770	2,811	2,880
Saguenay	1,462	1,569	1,427	1,429	1,429
Saint John	1,367	1,411	1,331	1,323	1,317
Saskatoon	3,276	3,326	3,449	3,500	3,586
Sherbrooke	2,008	2,113	2,204	2,208	2,206
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,520	3,676	3,474	3,487	3,525
St. John's	2,005	2,186	2,187	2,156	2,133
Thunder Bay	1,088	1,135	1,138	1,142	1,154
Toronto	65,376	65,243	64,808	65,036	65,748
Trois-Rivières	1,373	1,449	1,422	1,424	1,424
Vancouver	23,042	23,684	23,586	23,159	23,074
Victoria	2,930	2,945	3,035	2,981	2,971
Windsor	3,414	3,411	3,283	3,294	3,331
Winnipeg	8,021	8,266	8,426	8,421	8,583

Table 1.2-2

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>236,525</b>	<b>237,708</b>	<b>240,295</b>	<b>247,608</b>	<b>252,242</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>146,013</b>	<b>146,498</b>	<b>148,060</b>	<b>152,692</b>	<b>155,624</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	1,252	1,140	1,135	1,144	1,163
Barrie	1,190	1,262	1,286	1,330	1,373
Brantford	1,094	1,194	1,213	1,256	1,301
Calgary	5,431	5,513	5,586	5,764	5,954
Edmonton	6,392	6,680	6,770	6,987	7,217
Greater Sudbury	1,417	1,421	1,449	1,498	1,548
Guelph	808	773	788	816	843
Halifax	2,616	2,650	2,733	2,797	2,859
Hamilton	5,747	5,652	5,763	5,961	6,156
Kelowna	1,533	1,515	1,509	1,518	1,542
Kingston	1,310	1,294	1,319	1,364	1,409
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,868	2,970	3,027	3,131	3,234
London	3,462	3,633	3,703	3,830	3,957
Moncton	926	925	940	960	986
Montréal	25,133	25,278	25,341	26,438	26,241
Oshawa	2,113	2,127	2,168	2,234	2,303
Ottawa-Gatineau	7,202	7,167	7,265	7,529	7,704
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5,521	5,443	5,546	5,738	5,927
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,681	1,724	1,719	1,791	1,777
Peterborough	1,125	1,203	1,226	1,269	1,310
Québec	5,279	5,474	5,486	5,724	5,681
Regina	1,671	1,641	1,644	1,664	1,680
Saguenay	1,158	1,360	1,361	1,420	1,409
Saint John	1,093	1,072	1,087	1,113	1,128
Saskatoon	1,791	1,690	1,694	1,713	1,731
Sherbrooke	1,421	1,423	1,426	1,489	1,477
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,954	3,932	4,006	4,145	4,280
St. John's	1,430	1,360	1,387	1,422	1,458
Thunder Bay	1,193	1,192	1,214	1,257	1,298
Toronto	28,702	28,843	29,381	30,395	31,405
Trois-Rivières	1,248	1,244	1,246	1,301	1,291
Vancouver	13,802	13,467	13,416	13,508	13,730
Victoria	3,297	3,199	3,187	3,209	3,263
Windsor	2,455	2,353	2,396	2,482	2,561
Winnipeg	5,900	5,851	5,908	6,024	6,132

Table 1.2-3

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>249,622</b>	<b>245,289</b>	<b>270,581</b>	<b>259,106</b>	<b>259,969</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>230,703</b>	<b>225,718</b>	<b>250,860</b>	<b>239,353</b>	<b>239,980</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	1,380	1,610	1,616	1,315	1,223
Barrie	357	319	335	303	293
Brantford	298	158	211	201	194
Calgary	13,643	13,673	15,460	16,014	18,164
Edmonton	6,762	7,867	9,941	10,050	11,397
Greater Sudbury	112	130	160	104	101
Guelph	703	639	697	672	648
Halifax	2,223	2,025	1,938	1,858	1,910
Hamilton	3,241	3,548	4,141	3,587	3,455
Kelowna	564	619	494	329	307
Kingston	315	334	484	283	274
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	3,262	3,020	3,081	2,939	2,831
London	2,429	2,397	2,947	2,363	2,276
Moncton	323	516	719	534	608
Montréal	38,869	38,936	43,388	44,415	45,112
Oshawa	638	661	790	694	669
Ottawa-Gatineau	6,149	6,760	7,967	7,562	7,379
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4,988	5,360	6,474	5,739	5,527
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,161	1,400	1,493	1,823	1,852
Peterborough	119	147	188	148	143
Québec	2,268	2,356	2,846	2,937	2,982
Regina	1,032	1,641	2,367	2,721	4,123
Saguenay	83	42	47	82	83
Saint John	370	542	425	603	683
Saskatoon	2,329	2,425	2,724	3,130	4,740
Sherbrooke	1,141	1,386	1,300	1,383	1,405
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,044	1,078	933	869	837
St. John's	530	450	584	588	622
Thunder Bay	142	132	131	106	102
Toronto	91,231	82,934	91,085	82,437	79,427
Trois-Rivières	392	258	430	373	379
Vancouver	37,221	36,608	38,324	34,223	31,829
Victoria	1,120	1,171	1,149	1,027	955
Windsor	1,900	1,785	2,363	1,890	1,820
Winnipeg	8,513	9,551	11,595	13,613	13,009

Table 1.2-4

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>54,188</b>	<b>52,517</b>	<b>48,770</b>	<b>50,438</b>	<b>51,350</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>46,668</b>	<b>44,722</b>	<b>41,968</b>	<b>42,862</b>	<b>43,642</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	81	164	170	216	220
Barrie	212	188	169	218	222
Brantford	124	94	138	94	96
Calgary	4,509	4,555	3,570	3,750	3,815
Edmonton	2,177	2,169	1,657	1,617	1,646
Greater Sudbury	87	74	111	78	80
Guelph	309	209	227	223	228
Halifax	533	521	495	490	500
Hamilton	1,105	1,097	944	1,095	1,116
Kelowna	143	215	174	164	167
Kingston	356	301	320	300	306
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	955	829	877	854	870
London	872	919	858	704	718
Moncton	55	61	72	55	56
Montréal	6,351	6,609	6,425	6,682	6,795
Oshawa	329	284	266	308	314
Ottawa-Gatineau	2,752	2,653	2,296	2,290	2,334
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	2,513	2,389	2,020	2,032	2,071
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	239	264	276	258	263
Peterborough	135	131	94	123	125
Québec	530	658	526	564	574
Regina	78	114	141	224	229
Saguenay	93	34	40	59	61
Saint John	78	55	76	106	108
Saskatoon	208	175	353	266	271
Sherbrooke	115	116	152	118	120
St. Catharines-Niagara	674	492	449	406	414
St. John's	291	204	119	111	113
Thunder Bay	107	107	77	67	69
Toronto	13,858	12,368	11,698	12,310	12,541
Trois-Rivières	54	35	88	64	65
Vancouver	5,607	5,878	6,176	6,190	6,299
Victoria	529	596	537	554	564
Windsor	1,770	1,407	1,189	1,235	1,258
Winnipeg	1,591	1,410	1,484	1,327	1,348

Table 1.2-5

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>34,028</b>	<b>31,884</b>	<b>33,197</b>	<b>33,199</b>	<b>33,199</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>28,357</b>	<b>26,555</b>	<b>27,669</b>	<b>27,739</b>	<b>27,737</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	158	108	94	87	87
Barrie	121	112	151	94	94
Brantford	93	75	47	59	59
Calgary	1,786	1,864	1,902	1,972	1,972
Edmonton	953	1,045	1,002	972	972
Greater Sudbury	48	62	53	40	40
Guelph	117	120	177	132	132
Halifax	425	415	357	386	386
Hamilton	666	519	662	670	670
Kelowna	187	182	178	180	180
Kingston	221	218	160	205	205
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	696	587	556	525	525
London	565	437	579	497	497
Moncton	83	70	73	93	93
Montréal	3,760	3,384	3,585	3,651	3,650
Oshawa	141	133	172	195	195
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,975	1,762	1,908	1,785	1,785
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,799	1,612	1,694	1,574	1,574
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	176	150	214	211	211
Peterborough	74	71	104	70	70
Québec	330	349	358	331	331
Regina	108	148	149	142	142
Saguenay	37	26	22	39	39
Saint John	89	48	97	98	98
Saskatoon	154	169	220	195	195
Sherbrooke	110	81	121	120	120
St. Catharines-Niagara	296	277	262	278	278
St. John's	178	149	101	119	121
Thunder Bay	95	72	62	66	66
Toronto	9,160	8,404	8,867	9,126	9,124
Trois-Rivières	38	51	31	47	47
Vancouver	4,055	3,776	4,068	4,107	4,107
Victoria	425	434	413	416	416
Windsor	482	515	521	393	392
Winnipeg	731	892	617	649	649

Table 1.2-6

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>29,139</b>	<b>29,133</b>	<b>29,131</b>	<b>29,135</b>	<b>29,133</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>24,888</b>	<b>24,622</b>	<b>24,817</b>	<b>24,514</b>	<b>24,514</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	58	108	110	135	135
Barrie	110	109	105	132	132
Brantford	64	55	86	57	57
Calgary	1,771	1,784	1,809	1,837	1,837
Edmonton	856	849	840	793	793
Greater Sudbury	45	42	69	48	48
Guelph	161	121	142	135	135
Halifax	515	506	520	501	501
Hamilton	576	637	588	661	661
Kelowna	103	141	112	103	103
Kingston	186	175	199	181	181
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	497	481	547	516	516
London	454	533	535	425	425
Moncton	62	104	81	59	59
Montréal	3,132	3,131	3,123	3,136	3,134
Oshawa	171	164	166	186	186
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,428	1,510	1,392	1,347	1,347
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	1,310	1,386	1,258	1,226	1,226
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	118	124	134	121	121
Peterborough	71	76	59	74	74
Québec	261	311	256	264	264
Regina	67	82	72	110	110
Saguenay	46	16	19	28	28
Saint John	87	94	86	115	115
Saskatoon	178	126	180	131	130
Sherbrooke	57	55	74	55	55
St. Catharines-Niagara	351	285	280	246	246
St. John's	307	281	276	252	252
Thunder Bay	56	62	48	41	41
Toronto	7,214	7,178	7,290	7,421	7,422
Trois-Rivières	26	16	43	30	30
Vancouver	4,033	3,851	3,991	3,862	3,862
Victoria	380	390	347	346	346
Windsor	922	817	742	746	746
Winnipeg	643	532	630	541	543



Table 1.2-7

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>52,652</b>	<b>72,148</b>	<b>34,677</b>	<b>13,621</b>	<b>54,475</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>44,569</b>	<b>61,946</b>	<b>30,962</b>	<b>12,955</b>	<b>47,024</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	320	497	314	7	302
Barrie	75	112	92	105	150
Brantford	36	53	42	48	70
Calgary	8,239	8,588	21	-3,316	4,247
Edmonton	6,261	6,462	-16	-2,516	3,203
Greater Sudbury	35	54	44	52	73
Guelph	82	120	93	103	154
Halifax	279	834	997	951	991
Hamilton	508	756	594	678	992
Kelowna	180	281	182	6	174
Kingston	100	148	112	126	189
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	382	569	446	511	746
London	414	616	484	551	806
Moncton	60	134	4	68	89
Montréal	6,220	11,076	6,478	2,952	4,614
Oshawa	95	139	106	120	179
Ottawa-Gatineau	873	1,317	968	1,015	1,516
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	765	1,120	853	962	1,434
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	108	197	115	53	82
Peterborough	50	75	58	66	97
Québec	333	595	346	159	247
Regina	338	646	245	184	824
Saguenay	19	31	19	8	12
Saint John	132	293	20	157	200
Saskatoon	629	1,206	454	343	1,534
Sherbrooke	158	284	165	76	119
St. Catharines-Niagara	304	449	344	394	580
St. John's	186	134	309	267	591
Thunder Bay	29	42	33	37	55
Toronto	7,347	10,853	8,193	9,320	13,850
Trois-Rivières	38	69	40	18	29
Vancouver	8,745	13,600	8,685	234	8,337
Victoria	795	1,235	790	22	760
Windsor	331	495	386	441	647
Winnipeg	976	183	-86	-232	647

Table 1.2-8

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>-3,645</b>	<b>-284</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>3,823</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	-2	92	-105	-162	-423
Barrie	-271	-286	-242	-314	-433
Brantford	-183	-234	-42	-180	-241
Calgary	6,644	4,956	-2,030	1,282	7,493
Edmonton	3,922	4,475	-1,196	2,642	8,455
Greater Sudbury	-19	-253	-375	-159	-228
Guelph	-350	-397	-117	-91	-145
Halifax	-103	-94	930	631	-852
Hamilton	-942	-963	-409	-444	-670
Kelowna	2,201	1,212	1,239	877	398
Kingston	336	227	263	327	316
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	-655	-792	-319	-53	-175
London	-765	-1,031	-432	-379	-572
Moncton	47	338	423	277	-103
Montréal	-9,301	-6,589	-3,703	-4,614	-4,651
Oshawa	-639	-703	-527	-421	-577
Ottawa-Gatineau	2,786	2,789	3,270	1,773	1,994
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	2,508	2,456	2,902	1,519	1,302
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	278	333	368	254	692
Peterborough	-262	-295	-66	-164	-223
Québec	-682	-321	-187	-277	-200
Regina	263	513	229	-69	341
Saguenay	-111	-49	-23	-30	-6
Saint John	-95	-97	-93	-365	-699
Saskatoon	928	891	1,118	499	1,240
Sherbrooke	-356	-262	-147	-86	-75
St. Catharines-Niagara	-772	-580	-359	-224	-347
St. John's	23	497	730	319	-148
Thunder Bay	-544	-277	-200	-121	-191
Toronto	-6,514	-6,301	-870	468	-575
Trois-Rivières	-106	-63	-61	-86	-92
Vancouver	3,823	4,613	3,548	1,101	-2,271
Victoria	2,562	2,622	2,293	1,619	878
Windsor	-1,553	-1,487	-554	-109	-199
Winnipeg	-2,955	-2,435	-2,049	-2,429	-3,196

Table 1.2-9

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>-749</b>	<b>10,930</b>	<b>-606</b>	<b>10,969</b>	<b>10,969</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	165	-13	137	309	309
Barrie	1,155	1,044	795	1,470	1,470
Brantford	475	694	425	583	583
Calgary	-1,985	-205	403	3,085	3,085
Edmonton	1,788	3,768	3,202	3,340	3,340
Greater Sudbury	376	-135	-696	-192	-192
Guelph	906	688	811	685	685
Halifax	1,513	1,484	1,231	1,322	1,322
Hamilton	1,236	1,539	3,056	2,714	2,714
Kelowna	1,094	1,043	1,048	1,084	1,084
Kingston	557	748	750	734	734
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	919	398	748	1,243	1,243
London	1,228	653	662	734	734
Moncton	874	1,133	901	1,243	1,243
Montréal	-6,575	-4,708	-7,787	-6,154	-6,154
Oshawa	3,566	3,661	3,924	3,499	3,499
Ottawa-Gatineau	3,509	3,835	2,040	1,945	1,945
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	2,197	2,515	1,390	1,260	1,260
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,312	1,320	650	685	685
Peterborough	717	527	841	410	410
Québec	3,538	2,582	2,161	2,753	2,753
Regina	509	849	302	735	735
Saguenay	-269	-399	-201	-88	-88
Saint John	146	112	49	91	91
Saskatoon	986	1,121	1,295	2,074	2,074
Sherbrooke	340	466	603	1,157	1,157
St. Catharines-Niagara	162	358	1,150	619	619
St. John's	1,777	1,509	1,409	1,530	1,530
Thunder Bay	446	327	556	286	286
Toronto	-15,449	-12,217	-19,795	-15,844	-15,844
Trois-Rivières	795	536	675	654	654
Vancouver	-5,613	-1,946	-1,816	-2,055	-2,055
Victoria	946	1,643	1,217	593	593
Windsor	-1,590	-1,470	-1,096	-548	-548
Winnipeg	1,009	1,305	394	958	958

Table 1.2-10

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>390,145</b>	<b>409,253</b>	<b>399,632</b>	<b>357,428</b>	<b>396,516</b>
<b>All metropolitan areas</b>	<b>340,521</b>	<b>372,096</b>	<b>357,475</b>	<b>335,169</b>	<b>355,785</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	2,792	3,089	2,775	2,157	991
Barrie	2,077	1,766	1,672	2,087	1,979
Brantford	818	894	727	791	714
Calgary	32,911	33,896	21,716	24,497	40,517
Edmonton	24,966	29,012	19,091	20,413	33,352
Greater Sudbury	526	-31	-804	-134	-219
Guelph	1,817	1,652	2,052	1,881	1,838
Halifax	4,892	5,119	5,972	5,523	4,048
Hamilton	4,837	5,450	8,320	7,086	6,908
Kelowna	4,024	3,119	3,084	2,398	1,117
Kingston	1,134	1,453	1,469	1,374	1,383
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	5,946	5,136	5,658	6,281	6,228
London	4,329	3,235	4,271	3,952	3,842
Moncton	1,763	2,621	2,493	2,599	2,280
Montréal	42,448	51,964	52,106	49,107	39,840
Oshawa	5,068	5,093	5,837	5,345	5,191
Ottawa-Gatineau	17,431	18,990	19,208	16,965	17,334
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	12,824	13,843	14,635	12,240	12,166
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	4,607	5,147	4,573	4,725	5,168
Peterborough	449	173	834	156	92
Québec	7,479	7,414	7,555	7,665	8,678
Regina	3,080	4,655	4,205	4,526	7,026
Saguenay	-76	-190	-129	-67	1,252
Saint John	751	1,088	580	573	339
Saskatoon	6,125	7,147	7,033	7,631	11,237
Sherbrooke	1,808	2,474	2,594	3,196	2,759
St. Catharines-Niagara	-425	549	1,069	626	552
St. John's	2,671	3,080	3,538	3,194	3,026
Thunder Bay	-100	70	381	151	64
Toronto	101,377	100,528	103,919	100,417	100,362
Trois-Rivières	1,202	1,005	1,160	1,035	645
Vancouver	47,831	57,139	52,812	37,209	37,477
Victoria	4,572	5,865	4,826	2,549	1,428
Windsor	-2,163	-1,328	576	898	878
Winnipeg	8,161	9,969	10,875	13,088	12,627

Table 1.2-11

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>137,170</b>	<b>141,582</b>	<b>139,078</b>	<b>131,075</b>	<b>129,356</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>112,842</b>	<b>116,575</b>	<b>115,437</b>	<b>110,490</b>	<b>109,581</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	910	1,067	999	952	926
Barrie	962	762	815	779	759
Brantford	287	297	268	231	202
Calgary	10,864	11,359	11,339	11,047	11,208
Edmonton	8,313	8,413	8,655	8,335	8,424
Greater Sudbury	106	227	190	147	115
Guelph	829	812	760	738	727
Halifax	1,603	1,482	1,534	1,366	1,292
Hamilton	1,809	1,785	1,808	1,637	1,524
Kelowna	44	138	229	189	159
Kingston	147	254	219	180	152
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,794	2,664	2,570	2,486	2,444
London	1,784	1,615	1,424	1,315	1,244
Moncton	493	595	526	498	465
Montréal	18,958	19,605	19,692	18,674	18,824
Oshawa	1,767	1,650	1,804	1,752	1,726
Ottawa-Gatineau	6,319	6,691	6,743	6,522	6,454
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4,390	4,556	4,600	4,444	4,366
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,929	2,135	2,143	2,078	2,088
Peterborough	-43	-145	-138	-177	-206
Québec	2,483	2,822	2,813	2,590	2,624
Regina	975	1,054	1,126	1,147	1,200
Saguenay	304	209	66	9	20
Saint John	274	339	244	210	189
Saskatoon	1,485	1,636	1,755	1,787	1,855
Sherbrooke	587	690	778	719	729
St. Catharines-Niagara	-434	-256	-532	-658	-755
St. John's	575	826	800	734	675
Thunder Bay	-105	-57	-76	-115	-144
Toronto	36,674	36,400	35,427	34,641	34,343
Trois-Rivières	125	205	176	123	133
Vancouver	9,240	10,217	10,170	9,651	9,344
Victoria	-367	-254	-152	-228	-292
Windsor	959	1,058	887	812	770
Winnipeg	2,121	2,415	2,518	2,397	2,451

Table 1.2-12

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>252,975</b>	<b>267,671</b>	<b>260,554</b>	<b>226,353</b>	<b>267,160</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>232,073</b>	<b>244,875</b>	<b>242,706</b>	<b>212,671</b>	<b>246,585</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	1,719	1,943	1,744	1,058	1,257
Barrie	231	246	304	152	183
Brantford	239	137	76	157	170
Calgary	17,388	17,786	12,004	9,083	18,731
Edmonton	10,943	12,356	8,430	6,096	13,133
Greater Sudbury	63	130	77	70	86
Guelph	432	549	598	549	571
Halifax	1,879	2,247	2,277	2,204	2,286
Hamilton	2,734	3,089	3,865	3,179	3,340
Kelowna	685	726	568	248	391
Kingston	94	224	237	133	181
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2,888	2,866	2,659	2,605	2,716
London	2,082	1,998	2,617	2,282	2,436
Moncton	349	555	643	581	675
Montréal	39,366	43,656	43,903	41,200	43,447
Oshawa	374	485	636	515	543
Ottawa-Gatineau	4,817	5,676	7,155	6,725	6,999
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	3,729	4,317	5,743	5,017	5,238
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	1,088	1,359	1,412	1,708	1,761
Peterborough	37	86	197	87	111
Québec	2,140	2,331	2,768	2,599	2,722
Regina	1,333	2,239	2,548	2,713	4,750
Saguenay	0	49	29	42	45
Saint John	426	734	380	637	758
Saskatoon	2,726	3,499	2,865	3,271	6,068
Sherbrooke	1,237	1,580	1,360	1,406	1,469
St. Catharines-Niagara	619	1,027	810	889	1,035
St. John's	296	248	599	611	969
Thunder Bay	103	77	101	101	113
Toronto	86,666	82,645	89,157	81,152	82,438
Trois-Rivières	388	327	370	344	360
Vancouver	40,381	44,255	40,910	28,512	34,112
Victoria	1,431	1,854	1,468	565	1,221
Windsor	21	571	1,339	743	855
Winnipeg	7,986	8,684	10,012	12,162	12,414

Table 1.2-13

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	number				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>252,975</b>	<b>267,671</b>	<b>260,554</b>	<b>226,353</b>	<b>267,160</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>227,679</b>	<b>255,521</b>	<b>242,037</b>	<b>224,678</b>	<b>261,377</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	1,882	2,022	1,776	1,205	1,143
Barrie	1,115	1,004	857	1,308	1,220
Brantford	531	597	459	560	512
Calgary	22,047	22,537	10,377	13,450	29,309
Edmonton	16,653	20,599	10,436	12,078	24,928
Greater Sudbury	420	-258	-994	-281	-334
Guelph	988	840	1,292	1,143	1,111
Halifax	3,289	3,637	4,438	4,157	2,756
Hamilton	3,028	3,665	6,512	5,449	5,384
Kelowna	3,980	2,981	2,855	2,209	1,873
Kingston	987	1,199	1,250	1,194	1,231
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	3,152	2,472	3,088	3,795	3,784
London	2,545	1,620	2,847	2,637	2,598
Moncton	1,270	2,026	1,967	2,101	1,815
Montréal	23,490	32,359	32,413	30,432	32,642
Oshawa	3,301	3,443	4,033	3,593	3,465
Ottawa-Gatineau	11,112	12,300	12,465	10,443	10,938
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	8,434	9,288	10,035	7,796	7,800
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	2,678	3,012	2,430	2,647	3,138
Peterborough	492	318	972	333	298
Québec	4,996	4,592	4,742	5,075	5,275
Regina	2,105	3,601	3,079	3,379	5,826
Saguenay	-380	-399	-195	-76	-49
Saint John	477	749	336	363	150
Saskatoon	4,640	5,511	5,278	5,844	9,382
Sherbrooke	1,221	1,784	1,816	2,477	2,551
St. Catharines-Niagara	9	805	1,601	1,284	1,307
St. John's	2,096	2,254	2,738	2,460	2,351
Thunder Bay	5	127	457	266	208
Toronto	64,703	64,127	68,492	65,776	66,019
Trois-Rivières	1,077	800	984	912	922
Vancouver	38,591	46,922	42,642	27,558	29,786
Victoria	4,939	6,119	4,978	2,777	2,692
Windsor	-3,122	-2,386	-311	86	108
Winnipeg	6,040	7,554	8,357	10,691	10,176

Table 1.3-1

Annual population estimates and demographic factors of growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July 2011 to June 2012 — Population estimates and factors of growth

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Canada	34,880,491	129,356	267,160	0	0	267,160	396,516	
All census metropolitan areas	24,285,176	109,581	246,585	3,823	10,969	261,377	355,785	
Abbotsford-Mission	178,055	926	1,257	-423	309	1,143	991	
Barrie	196,031	759	183	-433	1,470	1,220	1,979	
Brantford	140,507	202	170	-241	583	512	714	
Calgary	1,309,221	11,208	18,731	7,493	3,085	29,309	40,517	
Edmonton	1,230,056	8,424	13,133	8,455	3,340	24,928	33,352	
Greater Sudbury	163,977	115	86	-228	-192	-334	-219	
Guelph	142,883	727	571	-145	685	1,111	1,838	
Halifax	413,710	1,292	2,286	-852	1,322	2,756	4,048	
Hamilton	756,630	1,524	3,340	-670	2,714	5,384	6,908	
Kelowna	184,744	159	391	398	1,084	1,873	1,117	
Kingston	165,472	152	181	316	734	1,231	1,383	
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	505,104	2,444	2,716	-175	1,243	3,784	6,228	
London	499,998	1,244	2,436	-572	734	2,598	3,842	
Moncton	142,966	465	675	-103	1,243	1,815	2,280	
Montréal	3,957,715	18,824	43,447	-4,651	-6,154	32,642	39,840	
Oshawa	375,639	1,726	543	-577	3,499	3,465	5,191	
Ottawa-Gatineau	1,273,272	6,454	6,999	1,994	1,945	10,938	17,334	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	957,655	4,366	5,238	1,302	1,260	7,800	12,166	
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	315,617	2,088	1,761	692	685	3,138	5,168	
Peterborough	122,439	-206	111	-223	410	298	92	
Québec	769,639	2,624	2,722	-200	2,753	5,275	8,678	
Regina	226,312	1,200	4,750	341	735	5,826	7,026	
Saguenay	152,646	20	45	-6	-88	-49	1,252	
Saint John	128,873	189	758	-699	91	150	339	
Saskatoon	284,008	1,855	6,068	1,240	2,074	9,382	11,237	
Sherbrooke	203,454	729	1,469	-75	1,157	2,551	2,759	
St. Catharines-Niagara	405,768	-755	1,035	-347	619	1,307	552	
St. John's	200,550	675	969	-148	1,530	2,351	3,026	
Thunder Bay	127,113	-144	113	-191	286	208	64	
Toronto	5,941,488	34,343	82,438	-575	-15,844	66,019	100,362	
Trois-Rivières	148,302	133	360	-92	654	922	645	
Vancouver	2,463,677	9,344	34,112	-2,271	-2,055	29,786	37,477	
Victoria	363,113	-292	1,221	878	593	2,692	1,428	
Windsor	333,417	770	855	-199	-548	108	878	
Winnipeg	778,397	2,451	12,414	-3,196	958	10,176	12,627	

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.



Table 1.3-2

Annual population estimates and demographic factors of growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, from July 2011 to June 2012 — Factors of growth

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>11.43</b>
<b>All census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>10.23</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>10.84</b>	<b>14.76</b>
Abbotsford-Mission	5.22	7.08	-2.38	1.74	6.44	5.58
Barrie	3.89	0.94	-2.22	7.54	6.26	10.15
Brantford	1.44	1.21	-1.72	4.16	3.65	5.09
Calgary	8.70	14.53	5.81	2.39	22.74	31.43
Edmonton	6.94	10.82	6.97	2.75	20.54	27.49
Greater Sudbury	0.70	0.52	-1.39	-1.17	-2.04	-1.33
Guelph	5.12	4.02	-1.02	4.83	7.83	12.95
Halifax	3.14	5.55	-2.07	3.21	6.69	9.83
Hamilton	2.02	4.43	-0.89	3.60	7.15	9.17
Kelowna	0.86	2.12	2.16	5.89	10.17	6.06
Kingston	0.92	1.10	1.92	4.45	7.47	8.39
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	4.87	5.41	-0.35	2.48	7.54	12.41
London	2.50	4.89	-1.15	1.47	5.22	7.71
Moncton	3.28	4.76	-0.73	8.76	12.80	16.08
Montréal	4.78	11.03	-1.18	-1.56	8.29	10.12
Oshawa	4.63	1.46	-1.55	9.38	9.29	13.92
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.10	5.53	1.58	1.54	8.65	13.71
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4.59	5.50	1.37	1.32	8.20	12.79
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	6.67	5.63	2.21	2.19	10.02	16.51
Peterborough	-1.68	0.91	-1.82	3.35	2.43	0.75
Québec	3.43	3.56	-0.26	3.60	6.89	11.34
Regina	5.39	21.32	1.53	3.30	26.15	31.54
Saguenay	0.13	0.30	-0.04	-0.58	-0.32	8.24
Saint John	1.47	5.89	-5.43	0.71	1.17	2.63
Saskatoon	6.66	21.80	4.45	7.45	33.70	40.36
Sherbrooke	3.61	7.27	-0.37	5.73	12.62	13.65
St. Catharines-Niagara	-1.86	2.55	-0.86	1.53	3.22	1.36
St. John's	3.39	4.87	-0.74	7.69	11.81	15.20
Thunder Bay	-1.13	0.89	-1.50	2.25	1.64	0.50
Toronto	5.83	13.99	-0.10	-2.69	11.21	17.04
Trois-Rivières	0.90	2.43	-0.62	4.42	6.23	4.36
Vancouver	3.82	13.95	-0.93	-0.84	12.18	15.33
Victoria	-0.81	3.37	2.42	1.64	7.43	3.94
Windsor	2.31	2.57	-0.60	-1.65	0.32	2.64
Winnipeg	3.17	16.08	-4.14	1.24	13.18	16.35

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.

## 2 Economic regions

### Economic regions (ERs) with the highest growth rates in the past year

Between July 1, 2011 and July 1, 2012 (2011-2012), 22 of the 76 economic regions (ERs) experienced demographic growth higher than that of Canada as a whole (11.4 per thousand). Of the ten ERs posting the strongest increases, seven are in Western Canada (Alberta and Saskatchewan). This situation confirms the vitality of Western Canada's economic regions once again this year.

Of the four fastest growing ERs during the 2011-2012 period, three are in Alberta and the other in Saskatchewan. The ER of Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake (Fort McMurray) in Alberta ranks first with a growth rate of 43.8 per thousand, followed by Saskatoon-Biggar ER in Saskatchewan (33.1 per thousand) and the ERs of Calgary (30.3 per thousand) and Edmonton (26.3 per thousand) in Alberta.

#### Text table 2.1

Population estimates and growth rate for the ten economic regions with the highest growth, Canada, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

	Population 2011 (July 1)	Population 2012 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, Alberta	139,976	146,238	6,262	43.8
Saskatoon - Biggar, Saskatchewan	328,742	339,818	11,076	33.1
Calgary, Alberta	1,364,172	1,406,080	41,908	30.3
Edmonton, Alberta	1,238,456	1,271,412	32,956	26.3
Regina - Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan	299,732	307,546	7,814	25.7
Northeast, British Columbia	69,166	70,682	1,516	21.7
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House, Alberta	90,792	92,668	1,876	20.5
Yukon, Yukon	35,398	36,101	703	19.7
Red Deer, Alberta	198,761	202,669	3,908	19.5
Lanaudière, Quebec	469,143	476,941	7,798	16.5

The number of ERs in Alberta on the list of the 10 fastest growing regions increased in the last three years. It went from a single ER for 2009-2010 to three for 2010-2011 and five for 2011-2012. In addition to Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake, Calgary and Edmonton, there are also the ERs of Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House (20.5 per thousand) and Red Deer (19.5 per thousand), in seventh and ninth place respectively.

Rounding out the list of the fastest growing ERs are Regina-Moose Mountain in Saskatchewan (25.7 per thousand), Northeast in British Columbia (21.7 per thousand), Yukon (19.7 per thousand) in Yukon and Lanaudière in Quebec (16.5 per thousand).

None of the ERs in the Atlantic provinces rank among the fastest growing for the 2011-2012 period.

### Economic regions with the highest rates of decline in the past year

During 2011-2012, 17 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 their intraprovincial 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, 2011 to June 30, 2012**

	Population 2011 (July 1)	Population 2012 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Northwest Territories, Northwest Territories	44,212	43,349	-863	-19.7
South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador	37,412	36,733	-679	-18.3
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	139,266	137,656	-1,610	-11.6
Campbellton - Miramichi, New Brunswick	156,957	155,215	-1,742	-11.2
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	107,755	106,781	-974	-9.1
Southern, Nova Scotia	116,898	115,936	-962	-8.3
Parklands, Manitoba	42,086	41,746	-340	-8.1
Edmundston - Woodstock, New Brunswick	79,716	79,099	-617	-7.8
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador	104,948	104,293	-655	-6.3
Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia	124,634	124,096	-538	-4.3

Of the 10 ERs with the highest rates of decline, eight were in the Atlantic provinces. The list includes three ERs in Newfoundland and Labrador: South Coast-Burin Peninsula (-18.3 per thousand) in second place, Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay (-9.1 per thousand) in fifth place and West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador (-6.3 per thousand) in ninth place. Similarly, three ERs in Nova Scotia saw their populations shrink during the same period. These were the ERs of Cape Breton (-11.6 per thousand), ranking third, Southern (-8.3 per thousand), ranking sixth, and Annapolis Valley (-4.3 per thousand), in tenth place. Lastly, New Brunswick had two ERs on the list: Campbellton-Miramichi (-11.2 per thousand) and Edmundston-Woodstock (-7.8 per thousand), ranked fourth and eighth respectively.

The other two ERs rounding out the list were Northwest Territories (-19.7 per thousand) in the Northwest Territories and Parklands (-8.1 per thousand) in Manitoba, ranking first and seventh respectively.

## Main sources of growth

In more than 20% of Canada's ERs (17 out of 76), natural increase was the main source of growth in 2011-2012. International migration was the main driver of population growth in more than one-third of ERs (28 out of 76), while interprovincial migration and intraprovincial migration were the main engines of growth in 41% of ERs (31 out of 76). Although a number of ERs owed their growth primarily to natural increase, those ERs accounted for only 11.6% of the Canadian population. Nearly 64% of Canada's population instead resided in ERs where growth was led mainly by international migration.

### ***International migration: Main source of growth in several ERs encompassing major Canadian cities***

Of the ERs in which international migration plays a key role in growth, many 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 a few. All these ERs encompass a CMA.

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

### ***Intraprovincial migration: Largest source of growth in ERs experiencing urban sprawl and in certain mid-size metropolitan areas***

Intraprovincial migration is the key growth factor for two types of ERs. First, a number of these ERs have a CMA with fewer than one million inhabitants within their boundaries. Generally, these CMAs 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 intraprovincial migration. These ERs are attractive to the population, especially young people, many of whom move there from other regions in their province (net intraprovincial migration in 2011-2012 for persons aged 15 to 34: +600 for Moncton–Richibucto and +2,300 for Capitale-Nationale). Because these ERs are mid-size, they suffer less from a loss of migrants through urban sprawl than the three large ERs of Toronto, Lower Mainland–Southwest (including Vancouver) and Montréal. Furthermore, when urban sprawl occurs, migrants 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 and Capitale-Nationale have a larger territory and lower population density, making urban sprawl within the same ER more frequent.

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 intraprovincial migration. They are located on the outskirts of the Montréal ER. Montréal is losing many young people likely to start families who leave the core of the metropolitan area to live in ERs in the rest of Quebec (net intraprovincial migration of -7,600 for persons aged 25-39 in the Montréal ER). The substantial intraprovincial migration to ERs adjacent to the Montréal ER is therefore largely due to urban sprawl, especially since the Montréal ER is one of the most densely populated ERs in Canada (3,970 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> on July 1, 2012<sup>1</sup>).

### ***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 younger age structure. A high fertility rate sometimes explains the major contribution of natural increase to the growth of these ERs. Moreover, the proportion of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) in these ERs is often higher than the Canadian average. The Northern ER (Saskatchewan), the Nunavut ER (Nunavut), the Northern ER (Manitoba) and the Nord-du-Québec ER (Quebec) exhibit these characteristics.

These ERs also have a high concentration of the Aboriginal identity population,<sup>2</sup> whose fertility rate is among the highest in Canada.<sup>3</sup>

## **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 24.2 years on July 1, 2012, the Northern ER in Saskatchewan is the youngest region in Canada. The Nunavut ER in Nunavut (24.7 years) and Northern ER in Manitoba (25.9 years) round out the trio of Canadian ERs with the lowest median age. Ranking fourth, the Nord-du-Québec ER (29.1 years) is the only region in Central and Eastern Canada on the top 10 list of Canada's youngest ERs. Further south, the South Central ER in Manitoba ranks seventh with a median age of 33.4 years, while the Red Deer ER in Alberta (35.6 years) ranks tenth. The youngest economic regions are also those where natural increase is the main engine of growth, as described in the previous paragraph. Thus, the economic regions with the lowest median age are often characterized by a sizable Aboriginal identity population.

1. The surface area of the Montreal ER used to calculate its population density is taken from: Statistics Canada. 2007. GeoSuite. 2006 Census (Geography Products: Geographic Data Products). Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-150-XBB. Ottawa, Ontario. March 13. CD-ROM.
2. Statistics Canada. 2007. 2006 Census: Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-558.
3. Statistics Canada. 2011. Population Projections by Aboriginal Identity in Canada, 2006 to 2031, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 91-552, page 10.

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, 2012**

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Northern, Saskatchewan	24.2	37.3	5.8
Nunavut, Nunavut	24.7	37.5	3.3
North, Manitoba	25.9	37.2	6.2
Nord-du-Québec, Quebec	29.0	32.9	6.8
Northwest Territories, Northwest Territories	32.1	25.8	6.2
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake, Alberta	32.7	24.1	6.7
South Central, Manitoba	33.4	28.4	13.5
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River, Alberta	34.2	26.8	10.6
Northeast, British Columbia	34.3	24.6	9.5
Red Deer, Alberta	35.6	23.1	11.5

## The oldest economic regions

While some ERs in Western and Northern Canada are notable for their youth, the 10 ERs with the highest median age are found almost exclusively in Eastern Canada. The Atlantic provinces stand out in this regard: five of the 10 oldest ERs are 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, 2012**

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec	49.5	15.7	21.2
South Coast - Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland and Labrador	48.7	17.3	19.2
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	48.4	17.6	20.6
Southern, Nova Scotia	48.3	16.9	21.5
Campbellton - Miramichi, New Brunswick	48.0	16.7	19.9
Muskoka - Kawartha, Ontario	47.8	16.7	21.7
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Quebec	47.5	17.2	20.0
Mauricie, Quebec	47.4	16.2	20.9
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	47.4	18.1	20.6
Kootenay, British Columbia	46.8	18.4	19.6

With a median age of 49.8 years, the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER retained its place as the oldest ER in Canada. The ERs of South Shore-Burin Peninsula (48.7 years) and Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay (48.4 years) in Newfoundland and Labrador held second 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, 2012

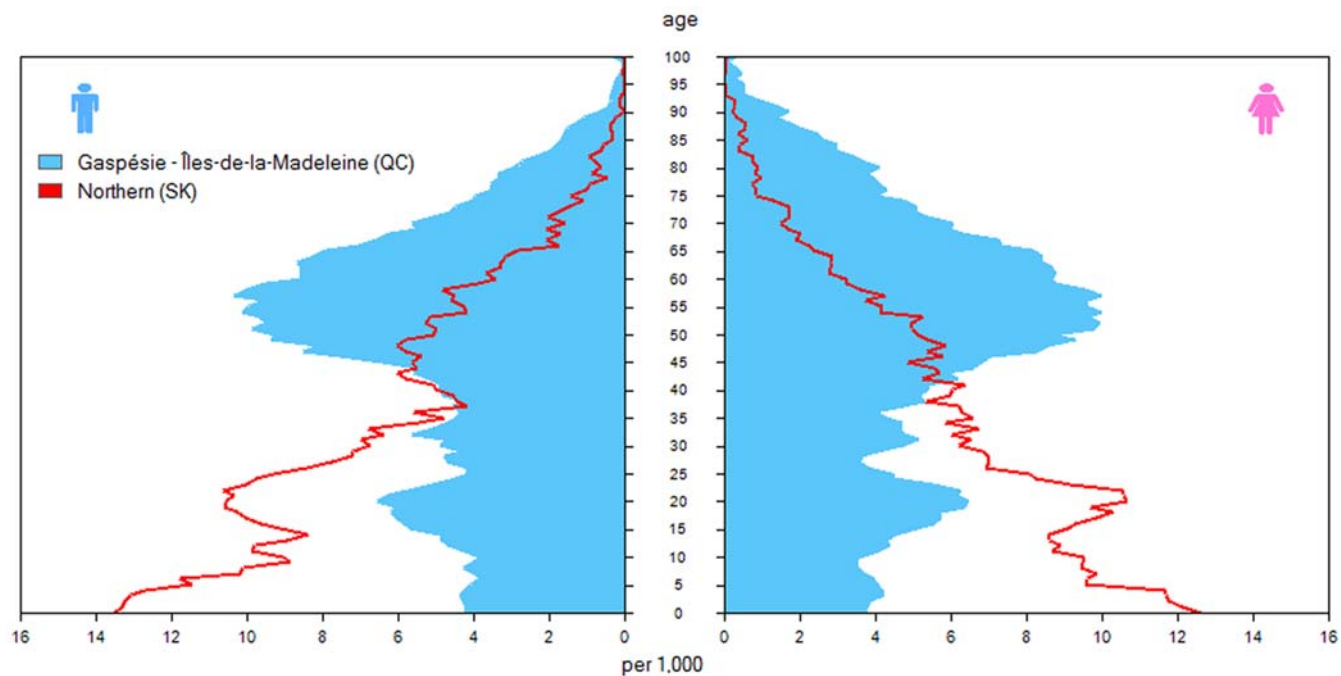


Table 2.1-1

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>506,330</b>	<b>506,352</b>	<b>509,095</b>	<b>511,872</b>	<b>512,900</b>	<b>512,659</b>
Avalon Peninsula	251,783	253,764	256,821	260,397	262,785	264,852
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	39,053	38,479	38,342	37,969	37,412	36,733
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	106,061	105,410	105,275	105,163	104,948	104,293
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	109,433	108,699	108,657	108,343	107,755	106,781
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>138,142</b>	<b>139,548</b>	<b>141,054</b>	<b>143,077</b>	<b>145,695</b>	<b>146,105</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>935,983</b>	<b>937,472</b>	<b>940,565</b>	<b>945,152</b>	<b>948,458</b>	<b>948,695</b>
Cape Breton	143,379	142,086	141,100	140,458	139,266	137,656
North Shore	159,070	158,526	158,616	158,331	158,153	157,498
Annapolis Valley	125,022	124,599	124,521	124,759	124,634	124,096
Southern	120,384	119,298	118,271	117,594	116,898	115,936
Halifax	388,128	392,963	398,057	404,010	409,507	413,509
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>745,398</b>	<b>746,910</b>	<b>749,945</b>	<b>752,892</b>	<b>755,335</b>	<b>755,950</b>
Campbellton-Miramichi	162,649	160,928	159,475	158,334	156,957	155,215
Moncton-Richibucto	197,682	199,727	202,022	204,600	206,909	208,782
Saint John-St. Stephen	171,336	171,804	172,897	173,401	173,776	173,823
Fredericton-Oromocto	131,865	133,182	134,802	136,386	137,977	139,031
Edmundston-Woodstock	81,866	81,269	80,749	80,171	79,716	79,099
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>7,687,063</b>	<b>7,750,518</b>	<b>7,825,803</b>	<b>7,905,087</b>	<b>7,977,989</b>	<b>8,054,756</b>
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	94,569	93,902	93,445	93,038	92,450	92,536
Bas-Saint-Laurent	201,208	200,593	200,385	199,879	199,227	199,834
Capitale-Nationale	673,327	679,848	686,639	693,956	700,780	707,984
Chaudière-Appalaches	398,780	399,645	401,190	403,092	404,930	408,188
Estrie	302,591	304,820	307,174	309,917	312,858	315,487
Centre-du-Québec	227,269	228,479	230,036	231,417	232,800	235,005
Montréal	1,396,600	1,410,605	1,424,317	1,439,624	1,453,051	1,470,252
Laval	1,881,929	1,896,113	1,920,903	1,946,298	1,969,694	1,981,672
Lanaudière	378,334	384,444	391,145	397,798	404,095	409,718
Laurentides	442,496	450,040	456,861	463,193	469,143	476,941
Outaouais	526,148	533,915	540,404	547,704	554,010	563,139
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	348,622	353,026	358,124	363,261	368,461	372,329
Mauricie	144,885	145,090	145,158	145,416	145,643	146,753
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	260,687	261,144	261,272	261,846	261,927	263,269
Côte-Nord	273,000	272,574	272,145	271,660	271,305	273,009
Nord-du-Québec	95,894	95,260	95,184	95,098	95,215	95,647
	40,724	41,020	41,421	41,890	42,400	42,993
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>12,791,032</b>	<b>12,932,480</b>	<b>13,068,845</b>	<b>13,223,789</b>	<b>13,366,294</b>	<b>13,505,900</b>
Ottawa	1,222,317	1,235,453	1,249,188	1,265,159	1,277,806	1,290,152
Kingston-Pembroke	455,932	457,407	458,705	460,214	461,232	462,042
Muskoka-Kawartha	374,595	376,067	376,699	378,387	379,298	380,016
Toronto	5,726,324	5,828,262	5,928,648	6,034,549	6,135,155	6,235,483
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,215,008	1,229,863	1,242,100	1,257,161	1,272,045	1,286,467
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,391,250	1,399,426	1,408,932	1,420,619	1,430,418	1,439,832
London	640,164	645,200	648,856	654,416	659,115	663,626
Windsor-Sarnia	651,128	647,971	645,294	644,428	644,044	643,495
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	301,103	301,326	301,565	301,929	301,809	301,550
Northeast	570,673	569,984	567,741	566,017	564,301	562,199
Northwest	242,538	241,521	241,117	240,910	241,071	241,038
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1,193,601</b>	<b>1,205,691</b>	<b>1,219,904</b>	<b>1,235,723</b>	<b>1,251,690</b>	<b>1,267,003</b>
Southeast	98,563	100,605	102,476	104,374	105,808	107,256
South Central	57,301	58,815	60,770	61,649	62,495	63,324
Southwest	106,298	106,492	107,117	107,926	108,651	109,296
North Central	48,796	49,300	49,579	50,082	50,465	50,837
Winnipeg	661,348	667,754	676,093	685,761	697,052	707,839
Interlake	89,594	89,998	90,556	91,450	92,024	92,600
Parklands	43,281	42,909	42,598	42,407	42,086	41,746
North	88,420	89,818	90,715	92,074	93,109	94,105

Table 2.1-1 – continued

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,000,171</b>	<b>1,013,784</b>	<b>1,029,499</b>	<b>1,044,363</b>	<b>1,057,804</b>	<b>1,079,958</b>
Regina-Moose Mountain	280,134	284,218	289,632	294,856	299,732	307,546
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	100,688	101,134	101,595	101,751	101,566	101,914
Saskatoon-Biggar	301,206	307,195	314,240	321,537	328,742	339,818
Yorkton-Melville	83,951	84,165	84,450	84,324	84,035	84,118
Prince Albert	199,083	201,337	203,307	205,086	206,536	208,901
Northern	35,109	35,735	36,275	36,809	37,193	37,661
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>3,512,897</b>	<b>3,592,191</b>	<b>3,672,728</b>	<b>3,723,756</b>	<b>3,778,072</b>	<b>3,873,745</b>
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	270,409	275,333	279,020	281,304	282,837	286,515
Camrose-Drumheller	198,314	200,295	201,975	202,233	202,531	204,332
Calgary	1,243,302	1,278,273	1,314,711	1,338,859	1,364,172	1,406,080
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	87,549	89,227	90,398	90,484	90,792	92,668
Red Deer	187,207	190,733	194,387	196,362	198,761	202,669
Edmonton	1,145,391	1,171,250	1,199,748	1,218,558	1,238,456	1,271,412
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	254,317	257,069	259,009	259,306	260,547	263,831
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	126,408	130,011	133,480	136,650	139,976	146,238
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>4,309,524</b>	<b>4,384,310</b>	<b>4,459,900</b>	<b>4,529,508</b>	<b>4,576,577</b>	<b>4,622,573</b>
Vancouver Island and Coast	754,945	764,939	773,805	782,027	786,394	788,756
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,567,807	2,622,597	2,685,813	2,744,486	2,786,058	2,826,416
Thompson-Okanagan	512,715	520,603	524,814	528,227	530,294	531,657
Kootenay	147,087	148,880	149,717	150,173	149,987	150,286
Cariboo	160,064	160,143	158,530	157,730	157,144	157,459
North Coast	58,970	59,178	59,142	58,747	58,202	58,068
Nechako	40,302	40,210	39,823	39,706	39,332	39,249
Northeast	67,634	67,760	68,256	68,412	69,166	70,682
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>32,561</b>	<b>33,100</b>	<b>33,747</b>	<b>34,632</b>	<b>35,398</b>	<b>36,101</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>43,551</b>	<b>43,692</b>	<b>43,637</b>	<b>43,873</b>	<b>44,212</b>	<b>43,349</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>31,264</b>	<b>31,614</b>	<b>32,193</b>	<b>32,823</b>	<b>33,551</b>	<b>33,697</b>



Table 2.1-2

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Avalon Peninsula	7.8	12.0	13.8	9.1	7.8
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-14.8	-3.6	-9.8	-14.8	-18.3
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	-6.2	-1.3	-1.1	-2.0	-6.3
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-6.7	-0.4	-2.9	-5.4	-9.1
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Cape Breton	-9.1	-7.0	-4.6	-8.5	-11.6
North Shore	-3.4	0.6	-1.8	-1.1	-4.2
Annapolis Valley	-3.4	-0.6	1.9	-1.0	-4.3
Southern	-9.1	-8.6	-5.7	-5.9	-8.3
Halifax	12.4	12.9	14.8	13.5	9.7
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Campbellton-Miramichi	-10.6	-9.1	-7.2	-8.7	-11.2
Moncton-Richibucto	10.3	11.4	12.7	11.2	9.0
Saint John-St. Stephen	2.7	6.3	2.9	2.2	0.3
Fredericton-Oromocto	9.9	12.1	11.7	11.6	7.6
Edmundston-Woodstock	-7.3	-6.4	-7.2	-5.7	-7.8
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-7.1	-4.9	-4.4	-6.3	0.9
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-3.1	-1.0	-2.5	-3.3	3.0
Capitale-Nationale	9.6	9.9	10.6	9.8	10.2
Chaudière-Appalaches	2.2	3.9	4.7	4.5	8.0
Estrie	7.3	7.7	8.9	9.4	8.4
Centre-du-Québec	5.3	6.8	6.0	6.0	9.4
Montréal	10.0	9.7	10.7	9.3	11.8
Montréal	7.5	13.0	13.1	11.9	6.1
Laval	16.0	17.3	16.9	15.7	13.8
Lanaudière	16.9	15.0	13.8	12.8	16.5
Laurentides	14.7	12.1	13.4	11.4	16.3
Outaouais	12.6	14.3	14.2	14.2	10.4
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1.4	0.5	1.8	1.6	7.6
Mauricie	1.8	0.5	2.2	0.3	5.1
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	-1.6	-1.6	-1.8	-1.3	6.3
Côte-Nord	-6.6	-0.8	-0.9	1.2	4.5
Nord-du-Québec	7.2	9.7	11.3	12.1	13.9
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Ottawa	10.7	11.1	12.7	9.9	9.6
Kingston-Pembroke	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.2	1.8
Muskoka-Kawartha	3.9	1.7	4.5	2.4	1.9
Toronto	17.6	17.1	17.7	16.5	16.2
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	12.2	9.9	12.1	11.8	11.3
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	5.9	6.8	8.3	6.9	6.6
London	7.8	5.7	8.5	7.2	6.8
Windsor-Sarnia	-4.9	-4.1	-1.3	-0.6	-0.9
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	0.7	0.8	1.2	-0.4	-0.9
Northeast	-1.2	-3.9	-3.0	-3.0	-3.7
Northwest	-4.2	-1.7	-0.9	0.7	-0.1

Table 2.1-2 – continued

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Southeast	20.5	18.4	18.4	13.6	13.6
South Central	26.1	32.7	14.4	13.6	13.2
Southwest	1.8	5.9	7.5	6.7	5.9
North Central	10.3	5.6	10.1	7.6	7.3
Winnipeg	9.6	12.4	14.2	16.3	15.4
Interlake	4.5	6.2	9.8	6.3	6.2
Parklands	-8.6	-7.3	-4.5	-7.6	-8.1
North	15.7	9.9	14.9	11.2	10.6
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Regina-Moose Mountain	14.5	18.9	17.9	16.4	25.7
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	4.4	4.5	1.5	-1.8	3.4
Saskatoon-Biggar	19.7	22.7	23.0	22.2	33.1
Yorkton-Melville	2.5	3.4	-1.5	-3.4	1.0
Prince Albert	11.3	9.7	8.7	7.0	11.4
Northern	17.7	15.0	14.6	10.4	12.5
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	18.0	13.3	8.2	5.4	12.9
Camrose-Drumheller	9.9	8.4	1.3	1.5	8.9
Calgary	27.7	28.1	18.2	18.7	30.3
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	19.0	13.0	1.0	3.4	20.5
Red Deer	18.7	19.0	10.1	12.1	19.5
Edmonton	22.3	24.0	15.6	16.2	26.3
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	10.8	7.5	1.1	4.8	12.5
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	28.1	26.3	23.5	24.0	43.8
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Vancouver Island and Coast	13.2	11.5	10.6	5.6	3.0
Lower Mainland-Southwest	21.1	23.8	21.6	15.0	14.4
Thompson-Okanagan	15.3	8.1	6.5	3.9	2.6
Kootenay	12.1	5.6	3.0	-1.2	2.0
Cariboo	0.5	-10.1	-5.1	-3.7	2.0
North Coast	3.5	-0.6	-6.7	-9.3	-2.3
Nechako	-2.3	-9.7	-2.9	-9.5	-2.1
Northeast	1.9	7.3	2.3	11.0	21.7
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-19.7</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Table 2.2-1

**Demographic factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012 by economic region, provinces and territories — Population estimates and factors of growth**

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>512,900</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>-1,556</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-389</b>		<b>-241</b>
Avalon Peninsula	262,785	404	977	-320	1,006	1,663		2,067
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	37,412	-82	21	-209	-409	-597		-679
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	104,948	129	65	-573	-276	-784		-655
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	107,755	-303	104	-454	-321	-671		-974
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>145,695</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>-1,252</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>334</b>		<b>410</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>948,458</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>-3,008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>237</b>
Cape Breton	139,266	-439	248	-869	-550	-1,171		-1,610
North Shore	158,153	-212	232	-638	-37	-443		-655
Annapolis Valley	124,634	-25	164	-403	-274	-513		-538
Southern	116,898	-424	186	-253	-471	-538		-962
Halifax	409,507	1,242	2,273	-845	1,332	2,760		4,002
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>755,335</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>-2,182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>		<b>615</b>
Campbellton-Miramichi	156,957	-295	31	-520	-958	-1,447		-1,742
Moncton-Richibucto	206,909	317	810	-180	926	1,556		1,873
Saint John-St. Stephen	173,776	122	747	-719	-103	-75		47
Fredericton-Oromocto	137,977	436	586	-467	499	618		1,054
Edmundston-Woodstock	79,716	-10	53	-296	-364	-607		-617
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>7,977,989</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>51,653</b>	<b>-3,886</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,767</b>		<b>76,767</b>
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	92,450	-249	10	-28	-292	-310		86
Bas-Saint-Laurent	199,227	-153	61	-12	-497	-448		607
Capitale-Nationale	700,780	1,554	2,642	-194	3,032	5,480		7,204
Chaudière-Appalaches	404,930	1,570	229	-9	107	327		3,258
Estrie	312,858	1,045	1,516	-111	586	1,991		2,629
Centre-du-Québec	232,800	590	246	-58	627	815		2,205
Montréal	1,453,051	6,412	3,597	-1,044	4,689	7,242		17,201
Montréal	1,969,694	7,875	37,451	-2,846	-16,917	17,688		11,978
Laval	404,095	1,894	2,728	-354	2,093	4,467		5,623
Lanaudière	469,143	2,441	561	-121	3,109	3,549		7,798
Laurentides	554,010	2,239	345	-80	3,906	4,171		9,129
Outaouais	368,461	2,058	1,765	1,060	960	3,785		3,868
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	145,643	520	12	106	-357	-239		1,110
Mauricie	261,927	-161	380	-93	-16	271		1,342
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	271,305	254	75	-97	-537	-559		1,704
Côte-Nord	95,215	386	32	2	-295	-261		432
Nord-du-Québec	42,400	725	3	-7	-198	-202		593
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>13,366,294</b>	<b>45,598</b>	<b>102,099</b>	<b>-8,091</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94,008</b>		<b>139,606</b>
Ottawa	1,277,806	3,892	5,424	858	2,172	8,454		12,346
Kingston-Pembroke	461,232	-191	223	-196	974	1,001		810
Muskoka-Kawartha	379,298	-1,128	241	-500	2,105	1,846		718
Toronto	6,135,155	34,775	82,842	-1,148	-16,141	65,553		100,328
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	1,272,045	4,401	3,718	-1,573	7,876	10,021		14,422
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1,430,418	1,575	5,021	-1,559	4,377	7,839		9,414
London	659,115	1,545	2,689	-791	1,068	2,966		4,511
Windsor-Sarnia	644,044	826	1,452	-1,104	-1,723	-1,375		-549
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	301,809	-51	161	-406	37	-208		-259
Northeast	564,301	-515	156	-1,103	-640	-1,587		-2,102
Northwest	241,071	469	172	-569	-105	-502		-33
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1,251,690</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>14,197</b>	<b>-4,675</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,522</b>		<b>15,313</b>
Southeast	105,808	754	258	-95	531	694		1,448
South Central	62,495	497	597	-228	-37	332		829
Southwest	108,651	280	681	-422	106	365		645
North Central	50,465	317	19	-90	126	55		372
Winnipeg	697,052	2,119	12,444	-3,311	-465	8,668		10,787
Interlake	92,024	47	7	-71	593	529		576
Parklands	42,086	8	40	-120	-268	-348		-340
North	93,109	1,769	151	-338	-586	-773		996

Table 2.2-1 – continued

**Demographic factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012 by economic region, provinces and territories — Population estimates and factors of growth**

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,057,804</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>13,742</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,588</b>	<b>22,154</b>
Regina-Moose Mountain	299,732	1,419	5,018	1,014	363	6,395	7,814
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	101,566	3	675	40	-370	345	348
Saskatoon-Biggar	328,742	1,958	6,464	1,237	1,417	9,118	11,076
Yorkton-Melville	84,035	-48	332	294	-495	131	83
Prince Albert	206,536	1,415	1,209	211	-470	950	2,365
Northern	37,193	819	44	50	-445	-351	468
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>3,778,072</b>	<b>29,513</b>	<b>37,990</b>	<b>28,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66,160</b>	<b>95,673</b>
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	282,837	1,862	2,155	1,126	-1,465	1,816	3,678
Camrose-Drumheller	202,531	782	587	1,288	-856	1,019	1,801
Calgary	1,364,172	11,733	19,161	7,669	3,345	30,175	41,908
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	90,792	570	715	1,169	-578	1,306	1,876
Red Deer	198,761	1,467	779	1,336	326	2,441	3,908
Edmonton	1,238,456	8,628	13,143	8,367	2,818	24,328	32,956
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	260,547	2,704	715	2,070	-2,205	580	3,284
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	139,976	1,767	735	5,145	-1,385	4,495	6,262
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>4,576,577</b>	<b>11,621</b>	<b>39,023</b>	<b>-4,648</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,375</b>	<b>45,996</b>
Vancouver Island and Coast	786,394	-615	1,866	916	1,541	4,323	2,362
Lower Mainland-Southwest	2,786,058	10,831	35,963	-2,811	-692	32,460	40,358
Thompson-Okanagan	530,294	-325	724	-242	854	1,336	1,363
Kootenay	149,987	-25	134	-362	-292	-520	299
Cariboo	157,144	547	198	-1,012	-590	-1,404	315
North Coast	58,202	273	25	-368	-593	-936	-134
Nechako	39,332	281	35	-188	-549	-702	-83
Northeast	69,166	654	78	-581	321	-182	1,516
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>35,398</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>703</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>44,212</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-1,491</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,370</b>	<b>-863</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>33,551</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-492</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-513</b>	<b>146</b>

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.

Table 2.2-2

**Demographic factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012 by economic region, provinces and territories — Factors of growth**

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Avalon Peninsula	1.5	3.7	-1.2	3.8	6.3	7.8
South Coast-Burin Peninsula	-2.2	0.6	-5.6	-11.0	-16.1	-18.3
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	1.2	0.6	-5.5	-2.6	-7.5	-6.3
Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	-2.8	1.0	-4.2	-3.0	-6.3	-9.1
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Cape Breton	-3.2	1.8	-6.3	-4.0	-8.5	-11.6
North Shore	-1.3	1.5	-4.0	-0.2	-2.8	-4.2
Annapolis Valley	-0.2	1.3	-3.2	-2.2	-4.1	-4.3
Southern	-3.6	1.6	-2.2	-4.0	-4.6	-8.3
Halifax	3.0	5.5	-2.1	3.2	6.7	9.7
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Campbellton-Miramichi	-1.9	0.2	-3.3	-6.1	-9.3	-11.2
Moncton-Richibucto	1.5	3.9	-0.9	4.5	7.5	9.0
Saint John-St. Stephen	0.7	4.3	-4.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.3
Fredericton-Oromocto	3.1	4.2	-3.4	3.6	4.5	7.6
Edmundston-Woodstock	-0.1	0.7	-3.7	-4.6	-7.6	-7.8
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-2.7	0.1	-0.3	-3.2	-3.4	0.9
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-0.8	0.3	-0.1	-2.5	-2.2	3.0
Capitale-Nationale	2.2	3.8	-0.3	4.3	7.8	10.2
Chaudière-Appalaches	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	8.0
Estrie	3.3	4.8	-0.4	1.9	6.3	8.4
Centre-du-Québec	2.5	1.1	-0.2	2.7	3.5	9.4
Montréal	4.4	2.5	-0.7	3.2	5.0	11.8
Montréal	4.0	19.0	-1.4	-8.6	9.0	6.1
Laval	4.7	6.7	-0.9	5.1	11.0	13.8
Lanaudière	5.2	1.2	-0.3	6.6	7.5	16.5
Laurentides	4.0	0.6	-0.1	7.0	7.5	16.3
Outaouais	5.6	4.8	2.9	2.6	10.2	10.4
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3.6	0.1	0.7	-2.4	-1.6	7.6
Mauricie	-0.6	1.4	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	5.1
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	0.9	0.3	-0.4	-2.0	-2.1	6.3
Côte-Nord	4.0	0.3	0.0	-3.1	-2.7	4.5
Nord-du-Québec	17.0	0.1	-0.2	-4.6	-4.7	13.9
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Ottawa	3.0	4.2	0.7	1.7	6.6	9.6
Kingston-Pembroke	-0.4	0.5	-0.4	2.1	2.2	1.8
Muskoka-Kawartha	-3.0	0.6	-1.3	5.5	4.9	1.9
Toronto	5.6	13.4	-0.2	-2.6	10.6	16.2
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	3.4	2.9	-1.2	6.2	7.8	11.3
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1.1	3.5	-1.1	3.0	5.5	6.6
London	2.3	4.1	-1.2	1.6	4.5	6.8
Windsor-Sarnia	1.3	2.3	-1.7	-2.7	-2.1	-0.9
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	-0.2	0.5	-1.3	0.1	-0.7	-0.9
Northeast	-0.9	0.3	-2.0	-1.1	-2.8	-3.7
Northwest	1.9	0.7	-2.4	-0.4	-2.1	-0.1
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Southeast	7.1	2.4	-0.9	5.0	6.5	13.6
South Central	7.9	9.5	-3.6	-0.6	5.3	13.2
Southwest	2.6	6.2	-3.9	1.0	3.3	5.9
North Central	6.3	0.4	-1.8	2.5	1.1	7.3
Winnipeg	3.0	17.7	-4.7	-0.7	12.3	15.4
Interlake	0.5	0.1	-0.8	6.4	5.7	6.2
Parklands	0.2	1.0	-2.9	-6.4	-8.3	-8.1
North	18.9	1.6	-3.6	-6.3	-8.3	10.6

Table 2.2-2 – continued

**Demographic factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012 by economic region, provinces and territories — Factors of growth**

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	rate per thousand					
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Regina-Moose Mountain	4.7	16.5	3.3	1.2	21.1	25.7
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	0.0	6.6	0.4	-3.6	3.4	3.4
Saskatoon-Biggar	5.9	19.3	3.7	4.2	27.3	33.1
Yorkton-Melville	-0.6	3.9	3.5	-5.9	1.6	1.0
Prince Albert	6.8	5.8	1.0	-2.3	4.6	11.4
Northern	21.9	1.2	1.3	-11.9	-9.4	12.5
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	6.5	7.6	4.0	-5.1	6.4	12.9
Camrose-Drumheller	3.8	2.9	6.3	-4.2	5.0	8.9
Calgary	8.5	13.8	5.5	2.4	21.8	30.3
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	6.2	7.8	12.7	-6.3	14.2	20.5
Red Deer	7.3	3.9	6.7	1.6	12.2	19.5
Edmonton	6.9	10.5	6.7	2.2	19.4	26.3
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	10.3	2.7	7.9	-8.4	2.2	12.5
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	12.3	5.1	36.0	-9.7	31.4	43.8
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Vancouver Island and Coast	-0.8	2.4	1.2	2.0	5.5	3.0
Lower Mainland-Southwest	3.9	12.8	-1.0	-0.2	11.6	14.4
Thompson-Okanagan	-0.6	1.4	-0.5	1.6	2.5	2.6
Kootenay	-0.2	0.9	-2.4	-1.9	-3.5	2.0
Cariboo	3.5	1.3	-6.4	-3.8	-8.9	2.0
North Coast	4.7	0.4	-6.3	-10.2	-16.1	-2.3
Nechako	7.2	0.9	-4.8	-14.0	-17.9	-2.1
Northeast	9.4	1.1	-8.3	4.6	-2.6	21.7
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-34.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-31.3</b>	<b>-19.7</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.

Table 2.3

Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2012

	Median age	Mean age	65 years and over	Dependency ratio
	year		percentage	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>59</b>
Avalon Peninsula	41.3	40.7	14.6	54
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	48.7	45.0	19.2	63
West Coast - Northern Peninsula - Labrador	44.8	42.3	16.6	61
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	48.4	45.0	20.6	67
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>60</b>
Cape Breton	47.4	44.0	20.6	70
North Shore	46.1	43.5	19.8	69
Annapolis Valley	45.1	42.5	18.1	67
Southern	48.3	45.2	21.5	69
Halifax	39.6	39.9	13.5	50
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>61</b>
Campbellton - Miramichi	48.0	44.9	19.9	64
Moncton - Richibucto	42.2	41.8	16.6	58
Saint John - St. Stephen	42.1	41.0	16.1	63
Fredericton - Oromocto	39.9	40.1	15.1	59
Edmundston - Woodstock	45.4	42.7	17.3	63
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>60</b>
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	49.5	45.7	21.2	65
Bas-Saint-Laurent	47.5	44.2	20.0	65
Capitale-Nationale	43.0	42.4	17.7	58
Chaudière - Appalaches	43.4	41.8	17.3	64
Estrie	42.7	41.8	17.8	65
Centre-du-Québec	43.2	41.9	17.8	66
Montréal	41.7	40.7	15.7	63
Montréal	38.6	40.2	15.2	54
Laval	40.7	40.3	15.9	64
Lanaudière	41.7	40.4	15.0	62
Laurentides	42.3	40.7	15.3	62
Outaouais	40.4	39.6	13.4	57
Abitibi - Témiscamingue	42.3	40.7	15.3	63
Mauricie	47.4	44.5	20.9	65
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	45.6	42.8	18.1	63
Côte-Nord	42.5	40.7	14.9	61
Nord-du-Québec	29.0	31.3	6.8	76
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>60</b>
Ottawa	40.4	40.2	14.8	58
Kingston - Pembroke	43.7	42.4	18.4	64
Muskoka - Kawartha	47.8	44.7	21.7	69
Toronto	38.3	38.7	12.8	56
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	39.1	39.2	13.9	60
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	41.3	40.9	16.4	64
London	39.5	39.9	15.0	62
Windsor - Sarnia	41.1	40.7	16.5	66
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	44.8	42.6	19.6	73
Northeast	44.7	42.7	18.4	65
Northwest	41.5	40.5	15.6	65
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>66</b>
Southeast	38.1	38.0	13.9	75
South Central	33.4	36.2	13.5	84
Southwest	40.3	40.4	17.1	71
North Central	38.4	38.3	14.7	78
Winnipeg	37.9	39.2	14.1	58
Interlake	44.6	41.7	17.3	70
Parklands	45.2	42.6	21.5	90
North	25.9	29.6	6.2	88
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>68</b>
Regina - Moose Mountain	36.9	38.6	13.8	62
Swift Current - Moose Jaw	43.0	42.0	19.0	75
Saskatoon - Biggar	35.7	37.9	12.7	58
Yorkton - Melville	45.3	43.0	21.7	87
Prince Albert	37.6	38.4	15.9	82
Northern	24.2	28.6	5.8	90
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>55</b>
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	36.6	38.1	14.3	69

Table 2.3 – continued

## Demographic indicators, age and dependency ratio by economic region, provinces and territories, Canada, July 1, 2012

	Median age	Mean age	65 years and over	Dependency ratio
	year		percentage	
Camrose - Drumheller	39.1	39.3	15.6	73
Calgary	36.2	37.0	10.0	51
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House	37.5	37.8	11.1	53
Red Deer	35.6	37.1	11.5	59
Edmonton	36.3	37.7	11.5	53
Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	34.2	35.6	10.6	67
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	32.7	34.1	6.7	50
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>58</b>
Vancouver Island and Coast	46.0	44.0	20.3	64
Lower Mainland - Southwest	39.5	39.8	13.8	53
Thompson - Okanagan	46.3	43.9	20.8	69
Kootenay	46.8	43.7	19.6	68
Cariboo	41.4	40.1	14.5	62
North Coast	39.8	38.9	13.3	66
Nechako	40.8	38.9	13.5	71
Northeast	34.3	35.7	9.5	58
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>80</b>



### 3 Census divisions

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

Between July 1, 2011 and July 1, 2012 (2011-2012), nearly two-thirds of CDs recorded an increase in their population. More specifically, 192 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, 2011 to June 30, 2012

	Population 2011 (July 1)	Population 2012 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Division No. 16, Alberta	71,189	76,601	5,412	73.2
Mirabel, Quebec	41,166	42,875	1,709	40.7
Division No. 11, Saskatchewan	282,361	293,437	11,076	38.5
La Jacques-Cartier, Quebec	35,255	36,581	1,326	36.9
Division No. 15, Alberta	39,577	40,909	1,332	33.1
Division No. 23, Manitoba	9,432	9,739	307	32.0
Division No. 6, Alberta	1,364,182	1,406,090	41,908	30.3
Division No. 6, Saskatchewan	246,978	254,016	7,038	28.1
Division No. 10, Manitoba	11,499	11,812	313	26.9
Division No. 11, Alberta	1,238,449	1,271,405	32,956	26.3

Eight of the ten CDs with the highest growth rates in 2011-2012 were in Western Canada. As in the previous period, the fastest-growing CD in Canada was Division No. 16 (Wood Buffalo) in Alberta, with a growth rate of 73.2 per thousand. There were three other fast-growing CDs in that province: Division No. 15 (Crownsnest Pass), ranking fifth (33.1 per thousand); Division No. 6 (Calgary), ranking seventh (30.3 per thousand); and Division No. 11 (Edmonton), in tenth place (26.3 per thousand). In Manitoba, Division No. 23 (Gillam) and Division No. 10 (Macdonald) ranked sixth and ninth in Canada with growth rates of 32.0 per thousand and 26.9 per thousand respectively. Turning to Saskatchewan, Division No. 11 (Saskatoon) was the fastest-growing CD in that province (ranking third nationwide) with a growth rate of 38.5 per thousand. In the same province, Division No. 6 (Virden) ranked eighth with a growth rate of 28.1 per thousand.

The other two CDs in the top 10 in Canada for population growth were in Quebec. Ranking second, the Mirabel CD posted a growth rate of 40.7 per thousand. Lastly, in fourth place was the Jacques-Cartier CD with a growth rate of 36.9 per thousand. Both CDs are on the outskirts of major urban centres, namely the Montréal and Québec CMAs respectively.

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

During the period 2011-2012, the CD with the largest rate of decline was in the Northwest Territories, where the Inuvik CD recorded a decrease of -32.5 per thousand. In the same territory, the Fort Smith CD was in eighth place with a decline of -16.3 per thousand.

Text table 3.2

Population estimates and growth rates for the ten census divisions with the highest decrease, Canada, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

	Population 2011 (July 1)	Population 2012 (July 1)	Growth	Growth rate
	number		per thousand	
Inuvik, Northwest Territories	9,468	9,165	-303	-32.5
Division No. 9, Newfoundland and Labrador	16,663	16,232	-431	-26.2
Mount Waddington, British Columbia	11,882	11,620	-262	-22.3
Division No. 8, Newfoundland and Labrador	36,508	35,717	-791	-21.9
Division No. 2, Newfoundland and Labrador	20,955	20,506	-449	-21.7
Sudbury, Ontario	21,087	20,690	-397	-19.0
Kings, Prince Edward Island	18,039	17,733	-306	-17.1
Fort Smith, Northwest Territories	34,744	34,184	-560	-16.3
Richmond, Nova Scotia	9,490	9,342	-148	-15.7
Victoria, Nova Scotia	7,410	7,304	-106	-14.4

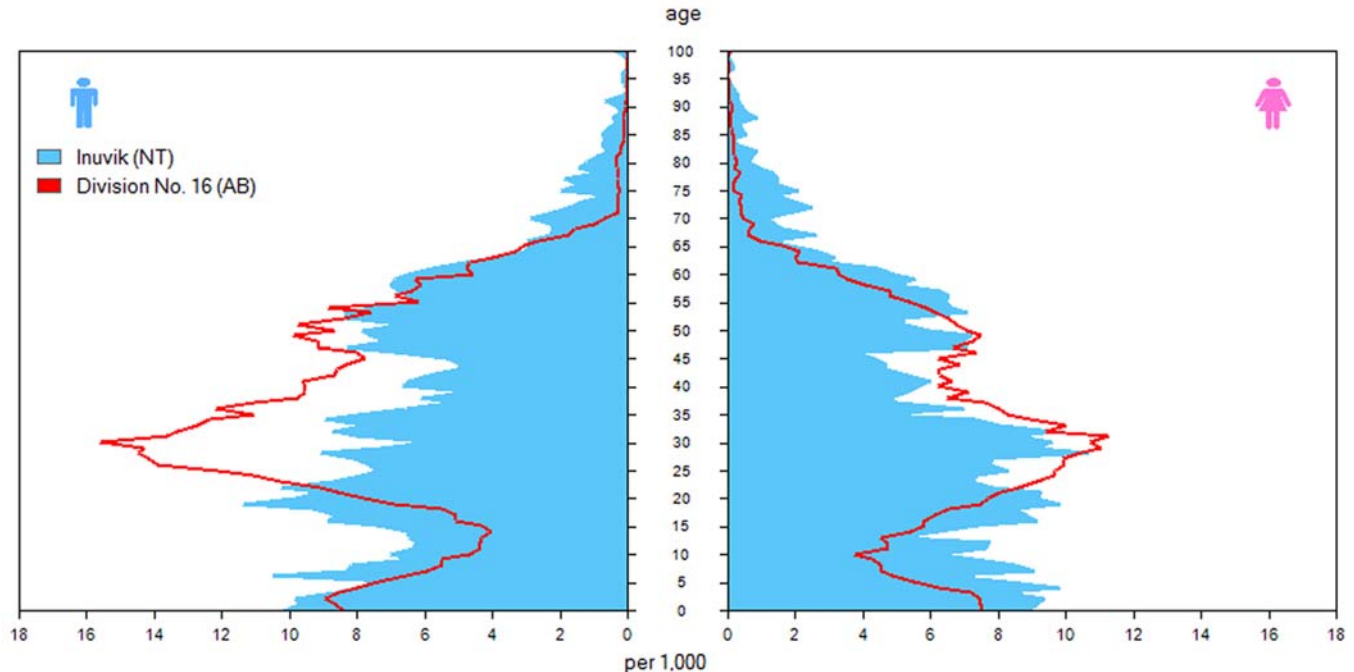
Six of the 10 CDs with the largest rates of decline were in the Atlantic provinces. Division No. 9 (St. Anthony) in Newfoundland and Labrador ranked second with a decrease of -26.2 per thousand. Two other CDs in that province were on this list: Division No. 8 (Springdale), which ranked fourth with a decrease of -21.9 per thousand, and Division No. 2 (Marystown), close behind in fifth place with a decrease of -21.7 per thousand. The CD of Kings in Prince Edward Island ranked seventh with a decrease of -17.1 per thousand. Two CDs in Nova Scotia were also on the list: the CDs of Richmond and Victoria came last with declines of -15.7 per thousand and -14.4 per thousand respectively.

Elsewhere in Canada, the Mount Waddington CD in British Columbia was the only CD in the West to rank among the CDs with the largest declines. It ranked third with a decrease of -22.3 per thousand. Finally, the Sudbury CD in Ontario came in sixth with a decrease of -19.0 per thousand.

In general, CDs that registered a sharp decline in population tended to have a net loss in internal migration. Except for the CDs in the Northwest Territories, which saw their population decline largely because of interprovincial migration, this deficit is mainly due to a net loss of migrants in favour of CDs in the same province. Also, except for the CDs in the Northwest Territories, the CDs coping with the largest population declines almost all recorded more deaths than births. Finally, these CDs had very little or no international migration.

Figure 3.1

Population pyramid for the CDs experiencing the highest growth (Division No. 16, Alberta) and the highest decrease (Inuvik, Northwest Territories) for July 1, 2012.



### 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, 2012, 83 of the 288 CDs had median ages below the national average (40.0 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, 2012**

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Keewatin, Nunavut	22.7	40.6	3.6
Division No. 22, Manitoba	24.0	39.5	4.1
Division No. 23, Manitoba	24.0	38.4	4.9
Division No. 18, Saskatchewan	24.2	37.3	5.8
Division No. 19, Manitoba	24.4	40.0	6.0
Kitikmeot, Nunavut	24.5	37.3	3.4
Baffin, Nunavut	26.0	35.9	3.2
Division No. 17, Alberta	28.7	33.9	8.1
Nord-du-Québec, Quebec	29.0	32.9	6.8
Inuvik, Northwest Territories	30.3	28.7	7.0

Nunavut's Keewatin CD was the youngest CD in Canada, with a median age of 22.7 years. Next on the list were Division No. 22 (Thompson) in Manitoba (24.0 years), Division No. 23 (Churchill) in the same province (24.0 years), Division No. 18 in Saskatchewan (24.2 years) and Division No. 19, also in Manitoba (24.4 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, persons aged 65 and over comprised 8.1% or less of the population of these CDs.

## The oldest census divisions

On July 1, 2012, 205 of Canada's 288 CDs had median ages that were higher than the Canadian average (40.0 years). Quebec had four of the oldest CDs. British Columbia had two, while Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 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, 2012**

	Median age	Under 18 years	65 years and over
	year	percentage	
Haliburton, Ontario	53.2	13.7	27.5
Mékinac, Quebec	53.1	14.4	26.1
Division No. 1, Manitoba	52.8	16.2	26.7
Les Basques, Quebec	52.6	14.6	26.3
Okanagan-Similkameen, British Columbia	52.0	15.2	27.4
Sunshine Coast, British Columbia	52.0	15.8	25.5
Les Pays-d'en-Haut, Quebec	51.8	14.2	23.6
Guysborough, Nova Scotia	51.7	14.8	25.3
Queens, New Brunswick	51.3	16.7	25.1
Le Rocher-Percé, Quebec	51.2	14.8	23.1

Haliburton in Ontario was the CD with the highest median age, 53.2 years, making it the oldest CD in Canada. It was followed by the Mékinac CD in Quebec (53.1 years) and Division No. 1 (Alexander) in Manitoba (52.8 years). Next came the CDs of Les Basques in Quebec (52.6 years) and Okanagan-Similkameen in British Columbia (52.0 years), in fourth and fifth place respectively.

It is worth noting that the median age exceeded the symbolic threshold of 50 years in 20 Canadian CDs, nine of which are in Quebec.

The percentage distribution of the population among the broad age groups also reflects the impact of population aging. More specifically, the proportion of people aged 65 and over exceeded the proportion under 18 in 106 of the 288 CDs. The majority of the CDs in which seniors (65 and over) outnumbered young people (under 18) were in Eastern and Central Canada.

The Atlantic region had the largest proportion of CDs (25 out of 47, or 53.2%) in which seniors outnumbered young people. In Quebec, 48 of the 98 CDs (49.0%) had more seniors than young people, compared with 16 of the 49 CDs (32.7%) in Ontario. In the Prairie provinces, it was much less common for CDs to have more seniors than young people. There, only 8.3% of CDs were in this situation (5 out of 60). More specifically in Alberta, young people outnumbered the elderly in all 19 CDs. Finally, the number of people aged 65 and over was greater than the number of people under 18 years of age in 42.9% of the CDs in British Columbia (12 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 (Haliburton, Ontario) and with the lowest median age (Keewatin, Nunavut) for July 1, 2012.

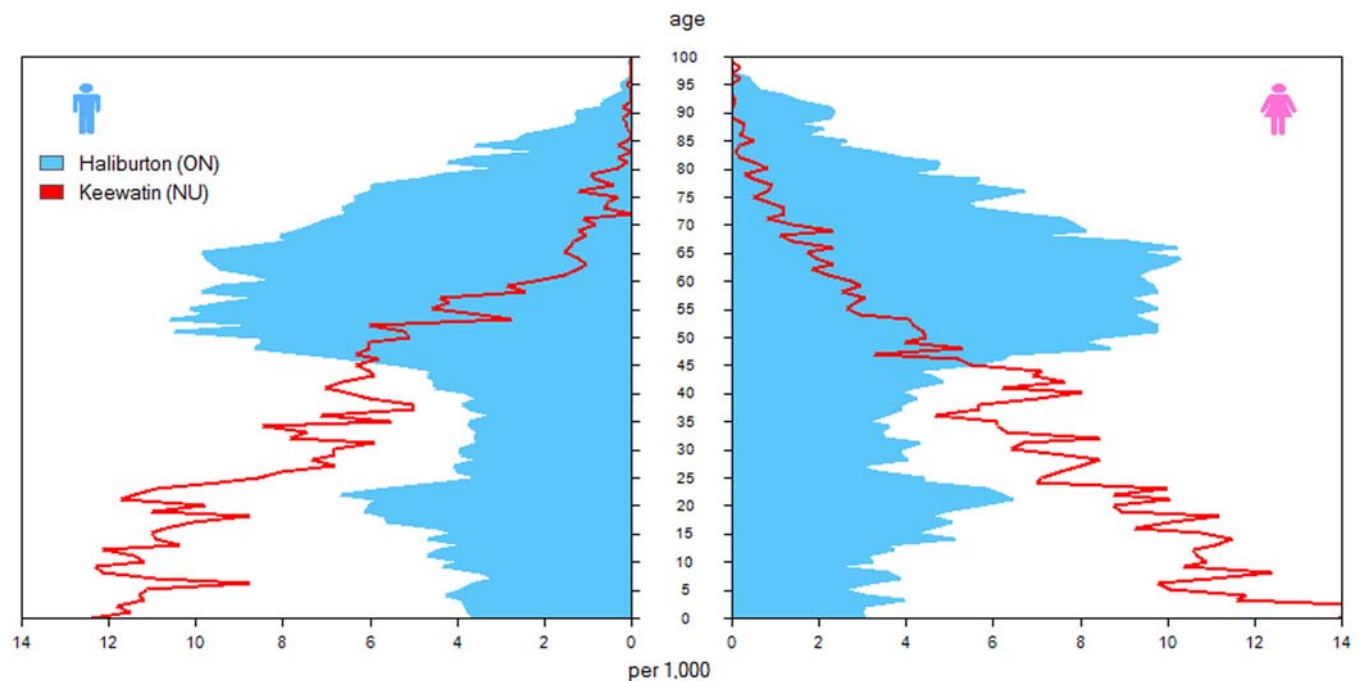


Table 3.1-1

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>506,330</b>	<b>506,352</b>	<b>509,095</b>	<b>511,872</b>	<b>512,900</b>	<b>512,659</b>
Division 1	251,782	253,763	256,820	260,396	262,784	264,851
Division 2	21,746	21,474	21,527	21,325	20,955	20,506
Division 3	17,307	17,005	16,815	16,644	16,457	16,227
Division 4	20,940	20,774	20,792	20,784	20,685	20,489
Division 5	40,887	40,656	40,764	40,889	40,986	40,950
Division 6	36,210	36,159	36,327	36,413	36,530	36,520
Division 7	35,109	34,889	34,879	34,810	34,720	34,547
Division 8	38,117	37,654	37,454	37,123	36,508	35,717
Division 9	17,693	17,387	17,156	17,006	16,663	16,232
Division 10	24,087	24,132	24,087	24,010	24,133	24,141
Division 11	2,452	2,459	2,474	2,472	2,479	2,479

Table 3.1-2

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Division 1	7.8	12.0	13.8	9.1	7.8
Division 2	-12.6	2.5	-9.4	-17.5	-21.7
Division 3	-17.6	-11.2	-10.2	-11.3	-14.1
Division 4	-8.0	0.9	-0.4	-4.8	-9.5
Division 5	-5.7	2.7	3.1	2.4	-0.9
Division 6	-1.4	4.6	2.4	3.2	-0.3
Division 7	-6.3	-0.3	-2.0	-2.6	-5.0
Division 8	-12.2	-5.3	-8.9	-16.7	-21.9
Division 9	-17.4	-13.4	-8.8	-20.4	-26.2
Division 10	1.9	-1.9	-3.2	5.1	0.3
Division 11	2.9	6.1	-0.8	2.8	0.0

Table 3.1-3

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,659	148	1,167	-1,556	0	-389	-241	
Division 1	264,851	404	977	-320	1,006	1,663	2,067	
Division 2	20,506	-17	21	-155	-298	-432	-449	
Division 3	16,227	-65	0	-54	-111	-165	-230	
Division 4	20,489	-68	22	-88	-62	-128	-196	
Division 5	40,950	-20	0	-111	95	-16	-36	
Division 6	36,520	-43	37	-120	116	33	-10	
Division 7	34,547	-111	35	-30	-67	-62	-173	
Division 8	35,717	-149	32	-304	-370	-642	-791	
Division 9	16,232	-40	2	-137	-256	-391	-431	
Division 10	24,141	225	41	-220	-38	-217	8	
Division 11	2,479	32	0	-17	-15	-32	0	

Table 3.1-4

## Newfoundland and Labrador census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Division 1	1.5	3.7	-1.2	3.8	6.3
Division 2	-0.8	1.0	-7.5	-14.4	-20.8
Division 3	-4.0	0.0	-3.3	-6.8	-10.1
Division 4	-3.3	1.1	-4.3	-3.0	-6.2
Division 5	-0.5	0.0	-2.7	2.3	-0.4
Division 6	-1.2	1.0	-3.3	3.2	0.9
Division 7	-3.2	1.0	-0.9	-1.9	-1.8
Division 8	-4.1	0.9	-8.4	-10.2	-17.8
Division 9	-2.4	0.1	-8.3	-15.6	-23.8
Division 10	9.3	1.7	-9.1	-1.6	-9.0
Division 11	12.9	0.0	-6.9	-6.1	-12.9

Table 3.2-1

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>138,142</b>	<b>139,548</b>	<b>141,054</b>	<b>143,077</b>	<b>145,695</b>	<b>146,105</b>
Kings	18,506	18,372	18,332	18,220	18,039	17,733
Prince	45,017	45,036	44,745	44,722	44,615	44,189
Queens	74,619	76,140	77,977	80,135	83,041	84,183

Table 3.2-2

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Kings	-7.3	-2.2	-6.1	-10.0	-17.1
Prince	0.4	-6.5	-0.5	-2.4	-9.6
Queens	20.2	23.8	27.3	35.6	13.7

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
Prince Edward Island	146,105	76	1,586	-1,252	0	334	410
Kings	17,733	-49	41	-155	-143	-257	-306
Prince	44,189	24	29	-361	-118	-450	-426
Queens	84,183	101	1,516	-736	261	1,041	1,142

**Table 3.2-4****Prince Edward Island census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012**

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
rate per thousand					
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Kings	-2.7	2.3	-8.7	-8.0	-14.4
Prince	0.5	0.7	-8.1	-2.7	-10.1
Queens	1.2	18.1	-8.8	3.1	12.5

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
number						
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>935,983</b>	<b>937,472</b>	<b>940,565</b>	<b>945,152</b>	<b>948,458</b>	<b>948,695</b>
Annapolis	21,765	21,682	21,621	21,633	21,631	21,582
Antigonish	19,176	19,104	19,064	19,114	18,985	18,779
Cape Breton	107,037	106,172	105,445	104,808	103,971	102,810
Colchester	51,398	51,639	52,030	52,093	52,329	52,424
Cumberland	32,461	32,292	32,121	31,894	31,737	31,464
Digby	18,999	18,677	18,443	18,292	18,134	17,930
Guysborough	8,944	8,742	8,622	8,444	8,379	8,299
Halifax	388,131	392,966	398,060	404,013	409,510	413,512
Hants	42,042	41,823	41,722	41,833	41,752	41,576
Inverness	18,905	18,643	18,486	18,530	18,393	18,198
Kings	61,212	61,091	61,175	61,290	61,248	60,935
Lunenburg	47,793	47,575	47,268	47,081	46,966	46,743
Pictou	47,092	46,750	46,780	46,787	46,724	46,533
Queens	11,350	11,295	11,212	11,226	11,105	10,971
Richmond	9,765	9,678	9,635	9,624	9,490	9,342
Shelburne	15,529	15,331	15,129	15,041	14,932	14,792
Victoria	7,670	7,591	7,532	7,494	7,410	7,304
Yarmouth	26,714	26,421	26,220	25,955	25,762	25,501



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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Annapolis	-3.8	-2.8	0.6	-0.1	-2.3
Antigonish	-3.8	-2.1	2.6	-6.8	-10.9
Cape Breton	-8.1	-6.9	-6.1	-8.0	-11.2
Colchester	4.7	7.5	1.2	4.5	1.8
Cumberland	-5.2	-5.3	-7.1	-4.9	-8.6
Digby	-17.1	-12.6	-8.2	-8.7	-11.3
Guysborough	-22.8	-13.8	-20.9	-7.7	-9.6
Halifax	12.4	12.9	14.8	13.5	9.7
Hants	-5.2	-2.4	2.7	-1.9	-4.2
Inverness	-14.0	-8.5	2.4	-7.4	-10.7
Kings	-2.0	1.4	1.9	-0.7	-5.1
Lunenburg	-4.6	-6.5	-4.0	-2.4	-4.8
Pictou	-7.3	0.6	0.1	-1.3	-4.1
Queens	-4.9	-7.4	1.2	-10.8	-12.1
Richmond	-8.9	-4.5	-1.1	-14.0	-15.7
Shelburne	-12.8	-13.3	-5.8	-7.3	-9.4
Victoria	-10.4	-7.8	-5.1	-11.3	-14.4
Yarmouth	-11.0	-7.6	-10.2	-7.5	-10.2

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>948,695</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>-3,008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>237</b>
Annapolis	21,582	-126	23	34	20	77	-49
Antigonish	18,779	15	41	-172	-90	-221	-206
Cape Breton	102,810	-314	145	-661	-331	-847	-1,161
Colchester	52,424	-11	129	-183	160	106	95
Cumberland	31,464	-94	21	-186	-14	-179	-273
Digby	17,930	-104	27	-41	-86	-100	-204
Guysborough	8,299	-72	7	19	-34	-8	-80
Halifax	413,512	1,242	2,273	-845	1,332	2,760	4,002
Hants	41,576	78	79	-146	-187	-254	-176
Inverness	18,198	-44	47	-117	-81	-151	-195
Kings	60,935	23	62	-291	-107	-336	-313
Lunenburg	46,743	-194	77	-40	-66	-29	-223
Pictou	46,533	-50	34	-116	-59	-141	-191
Queens	10,971	-53	7	6	-94	-81	-134
Richmond	9,342	-37	31	-59	-83	-111	-148
Shelburne	14,792	-21	10	-31	-98	-119	-140
Victoria	7,304	-44	25	-32	-55	-62	-106
Yarmouth	25,501	-52	65	-147	-127	-209	-261

**Table 3.3-4**  
**Nova Scotia census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012**

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Annapolis	-5.8	1.1	1.6	0.9	3.6
Antigonish	0.8	2.2	-9.1	-4.8	-11.7
Cape Breton	-3.0	1.4	-6.4	-3.2	-8.2
Colchester	-0.2	2.5	-3.5	3.1	2.0
Cumberland	-3.0	0.7	-5.9	-0.4	-5.7
Digby	-5.8	1.5	-2.3	-4.8	-5.5
Guysborough	-8.6	0.8	2.3	-4.1	-1.0
Halifax	3.0	5.5	-2.1	3.2	6.7
Hants	1.9	1.9	-3.5	-4.5	-6.1
Inverness	-2.4	2.6	-6.4	-4.4	-8.3
Kings	0.4	1.0	-4.8	-1.8	-5.5
Lunenburg	-4.1	1.6	-0.9	-1.4	-0.6
Pictou	-1.1	0.7	-2.5	-1.3	-3.0
Queens	-4.8	0.6	0.5	-8.5	-7.3
Richmond	-3.9	3.3	-6.3	-8.8	-11.8
Shelburne	-1.4	0.7	-2.1	-6.6	-8.0
Victoria	-6.0	3.4	-4.3	-7.5	-8.4
Yarmouth	-2.0	2.5	-5.7	-5.0	-8.2

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>745,398</b>	<b>746,910</b>	<b>749,945</b>	<b>752,892</b>	<b>755,335</b>	<b>755,950</b>
Albert	28,268	28,424	28,726	29,017	29,097	29,107
Carleton	27,012	27,024	26,948	26,727	26,613	26,426
Charlotte	27,446	27,224	27,156	26,992	26,819	26,593
Gloucester	79,630	78,907	78,408	77,922	77,263	76,435
Kent	31,835	31,790	31,542	31,460	31,242	30,990
Kings	67,665	68,112	68,815	69,305	69,687	69,912
Madawaska	34,477	34,179	34,009	33,843	33,653	33,411
Northumberland	49,225	48,692	48,262	48,154	47,787	47,306
Queens	11,651	11,507	11,352	11,304	11,230	11,145
Restigouche	33,793	33,328	32,804	32,257	31,906	31,473
Saint John	76,225	76,468	76,926	77,104	77,270	77,318
Sunbury	26,272	26,517	26,745	27,144	27,481	27,593
Victoria	20,378	20,067	19,793	19,602	19,451	19,263
Westmorland	137,575	139,509	141,750	144,119	146,566	148,681
York	93,946	95,162	96,709	97,942	99,270	100,297

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Albert	5.5	10.6	10.1	2.8	0.3
Carleton	0.4	-2.8	-8.2	-4.3	-7.1
Charlotte	-8.1	-2.5	-6.1	-6.4	-8.5
Gloucester	-9.1	-6.3	-6.2	-8.5	-10.8
Kent	-1.4	-7.8	-2.6	-7.0	-8.1
Kings	6.6	10.3	7.1	5.5	3.2
Madawaska	-8.7	-5.0	-4.9	-5.6	-7.2
Northumberland	-10.9	-8.9	-2.2	-7.7	-10.1
Queens	-12.4	-13.6	-4.2	-6.6	-7.6
Restigouche	-13.9	-15.8	-16.8	-10.9	-13.7
Saint John	3.2	6.0	2.3	2.2	0.6
Sunbury	9.3	8.6	14.8	12.3	4.1
Victoria	-15.4	-13.7	-9.7	-7.7	-9.7
Westmorland	14.0	15.9	16.6	16.8	14.3
York	12.9	16.1	12.7	13.5	10.3

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Total growth
	number						
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>755,950</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>-2,182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>615</b>
Albert	29,107	64	88	-91	-51	-54	10
Carleton	26,426	18	11	-138	-78	-205	-187
Charlotte	26,593	-52	-4	-18	-152	-174	-226
Gloucester	76,435	-80	22	-319	-451	-748	-828
Kent	30,990	-28	61	-40	-245	-224	-252
Kings	69,912	188	95	-168	110	37	225
Madawaska	33,411	-14	65	-118	-175	-228	-242
Northumberland	47,306	-50	-3	-120	-308	-431	-481
Queens	11,145	-85	1	72	-73	0	-85
Restigouche	31,473	-165	12	-81	-199	-268	-433
Saint John	77,318	-14	656	-533	-61	62	48
Sunbury	27,593	231	-21	-111	13	-119	112
Victoria	19,263	-14	-23	-40	-111	-174	-188
Westmorland	148,681	281	661	-49	1,222	1,834	2,115
York	100,297	290	606	-428	559	737	1,027

**Table 3.4-4**  
**New Brunswick census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012**

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Albert	2.2	3.0	-3.1	-1.8	-1.9
Carleton	0.7	0.4	-5.2	-2.9	-7.7
Charlotte	-1.9	-0.1	-0.7	-5.7	-6.5
Gloucester	-1.0	0.3	-4.2	-5.9	-9.7
Kent	-0.9	2.0	-1.3	-7.9	-7.2
Kings	2.7	1.4	-2.4	1.6	0.5
Madawaska	-0.4	1.9	-3.5	-5.2	-6.8
Northumberland	-1.1	-0.1	-2.5	-6.5	-9.1
Queens	-7.6	0.1	6.4	-6.5	0.0
Restigouche	-5.2	0.4	-2.6	-6.3	-8.5
Saint John	-0.2	8.5	-6.9	-0.8	0.8
Sunbury	8.4	-0.8	-4.0	0.5	-4.3
Victoria	-0.7	-1.2	-2.1	-5.7	-9.0
Westmorland	1.9	4.5	-0.3	8.3	12.4
York	2.9	6.1	-4.3	5.6	7.4

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>7,687,063</b>	<b>7,750,518</b>	<b>7,825,803</b>	<b>7,905,087</b>	<b>7,977,989</b>	<b>8,054,756</b>
Abitibi	24,489	24,611	24,615	24,799	24,835	25,000
Abitibi-Ouest	20,804	20,814	20,774	20,706	20,639	20,759
Acton	15,353	15,314	15,205	15,178	15,143	15,201
Antoine-Labelle	35,549	35,466	35,374	35,455	35,492	35,752
Argenteuil	30,294	30,314	30,401	30,476	30,592	30,746
Arthabaska	67,433	67,790	68,433	68,837	69,372	70,120
Asbestos	14,425	14,433	14,378	14,481	14,465	14,512
Avignon	15,158	15,085	15,063	14,957	14,908	15,018
Beauce-Sartigan	50,176	50,316	50,524	50,733	50,976	51,400
Beauharnois-Salaberry	61,296	61,335	61,564	61,840	62,130	62,598
Bécancour	19,047	19,167	19,200	19,341	19,480	19,710
Bellechasse	33,594	33,547	33,638	33,929	34,239	34,838
Bonaventure	17,887	17,679	17,657	17,615	17,531	17,630
Brome-Missisquoi	46,988	47,069	46,987	47,324	47,530	47,849
Charlevoix	13,113	13,099	13,143	13,148	13,122	13,166
Charlevoix-Est	16,296	16,227	16,165	16,130	16,069	16,124
Coaticook	18,681	18,639	18,578	18,508	18,419	18,432
D'Autray	41,209	41,436	41,612	41,806	41,813	42,135
Deux-Montagnes	90,736	92,518	93,754	94,646	95,428	96,574
Drummond	94,736	95,649	96,642	97,539	98,514	99,590
Francheville	144,947	145,782	146,548	147,409	148,156	149,340
Gatineau	248,079	251,755	256,199	259,102	263,466	266,535
Joliette	59,420	60,140	60,870	61,973	62,821	63,752
Kamouraska	21,942	21,707	21,604	21,461	21,200	21,154
La Côte-de-Beaupré	23,506	23,994	24,347	24,668	24,939	25,379
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,894	17,904	17,795	17,798	17,678	17,727
La Haute-Côte-Nord	12,199	11,932	11,742	11,629	11,561	11,515
La Haute-Gaspésie	12,231	12,091	12,033	11,874	11,773	11,751
La Haute-Yamaska	87,648	88,749	89,684	90,927	91,882	93,332
La Jacques-Cartier	30,990	31,999	33,133	34,198	35,255	36,581
La Matapédia	19,107	18,880	18,704	18,492	18,291	18,205
La Mitis	19,369	19,304	19,211	19,136	19,004	18,982
La Nouvelle-Beauce	32,066	32,388	32,631	32,965	33,388	33,839
La Rivière-du-Nord	105,049	107,861	109,893	112,295	114,678	117,673
La Tuque	15,460	15,371	15,328	15,299	15,220	15,233
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,732	20,639	20,516	20,560	20,468	20,526
La Vallée-de-l'Or	42,463	42,661	42,682	42,777	42,890	43,403
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	109,055	110,926	112,367	113,976	115,137	117,199
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51,384	51,370	51,430	51,422	51,535	51,876
Lajemmerais	70,538	70,787	71,133	72,078	72,716	73,834
L'Amiante	43,358	42,983	42,919	42,889	42,789	42,717
L'Assomption	113,335	115,081	116,126	117,315	118,450	120,241
Laval	378,337	384,447	391,147	397,800	404,094	409,718
Le Bas-Richelieu	50,132	50,189	50,161	49,942	50,050	50,150
Le Domaine-du-Roy	32,097	31,941	31,782	31,580	31,476	31,459
Le Granit	22,415	22,441	22,420	22,373	22,258	22,185
Le Haut-Richelieu	110,978	112,125	112,945	113,549	113,936	114,515
Le Haut-Saint-François	21,707	21,897	21,785	21,789	21,662	21,912
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,890	24,717	24,689	24,654	24,650	24,653
Le Rocher-Percé	18,283	18,088	17,900	17,813	17,661	17,586
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	163,895	163,844	163,714	163,691	163,601	164,932
Le Val-Saint-François	29,308	29,196	29,179	29,253	29,207	29,452
L'Érable	23,026	23,026	22,971	22,987	22,853	22,893
Les Basques	9,395	9,266	9,202	9,138	9,047	8,954
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	43,224	44,273	45,009	47,446	48,566	49,282
Les Etchemins	17,581	17,434	17,261	17,125	17,015	16,931
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13,118	13,057	12,999	12,983	12,901	12,824
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	24,990	25,348	25,565	25,653	25,813	26,202
Les Laurentides	43,449	43,848	44,094	44,558	44,717	45,049
Les Maskoutains	81,507	81,875	82,263	82,821	83,129	84,046
Les Moulins	134,407	138,138	141,778	144,393	147,292	150,576
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	37,544	38,106	38,520	39,081	39,366	40,312

Table 3.5-1 – continued

## Quebec census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
Lévis	133,236	134,510	135,707	136,578	137,575	138,874
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,955	6,917	6,943	6,902	6,895	6,949
L'Islet	18,935	18,711	18,573	18,450	18,388	18,364
Longueuil	392,065	394,399	397,976	402,022	406,542	410,314
Lotbinière	27,829	28,053	28,265	28,708	29,025	29,587
Manicouagan	32,846	32,436	32,337	32,162	31,973	32,086
Maria-Chapdelaine	25,624	25,419	25,219	24,967	24,693	24,742
Maskinongé	36,100	36,171	36,203	36,447	36,427	36,695
Matane	22,236	22,173	22,059	21,905	21,765	21,793
Matawinie	50,104	50,519	50,959	51,469	51,936	52,288
Mékinac	12,625	12,571	12,434	12,305	12,196	12,170
Memphrémagog	45,841	46,267	46,580	46,991	47,323	47,741
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	11,798	11,661	11,608	11,687	11,666	11,653
Mirabel	36,470	37,695	38,689	39,836	41,166	42,875
Montcalm	44,021	44,726	45,516	46,237	46,831	47,949
Montmagny	23,042	22,913	22,876	22,857	22,717	22,810
Montréal	1,881,923	1,896,110	1,920,906	1,946,304	1,969,707	1,981,672
Nicolet-Yamaska	23,027	22,847	22,790	22,713	22,580	22,692
Nord-du-Québec	40,724	41,020	41,421	41,890	42,400	42,993
Papineau	21,973	21,815	21,966	21,905	21,815	21,921
Pontiac	14,612	14,542	14,432	14,246	14,144	14,065
Portneuf	46,986	47,340	47,877	48,501	48,990	49,779
Québec	535,477	540,266	545,023	550,399	555,496	560,006
Rimouski-Neigette	53,793	53,929	54,167	54,473	54,800	55,457
Rivière-du-Loup	33,664	33,787	34,003	34,016	34,099	34,302
Robert-Cliche	18,964	18,791	18,797	18,859	18,819	18,828
Roussillon	163,283	165,946	168,681	171,301	173,494	176,207
Rouville	32,268	32,752	33,406	33,904	34,211	34,470
Rouyn-Noranda	40,303	40,430	40,627	40,761	41,029	41,247
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	39,051	39,231	39,497	39,620	40,015	40,393
Shawinigan	51,555	51,249	50,759	50,386	49,928	49,831
Sherbrooke	150,214	151,947	154,254	156,522	159,524	161,253
Témiscamingue	16,825	16,573	16,459	16,372	16,249	16,344
Témiscouata	21,700	21,545	21,433	21,256	21,019	20,987
Thérèse-De Blainville	147,060	148,110	149,682	151,360	152,574	154,158
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	125,615	129,079	131,693	134,456	136,690	139,682

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Abitibi	5.0	0.2	7.4	1.5	6.6
Abitibi-Ouest	0.5	-1.9	-3.3	-3.2	5.8
Acton	-2.5	-7.1	-1.8	-2.3	3.8
Antoine-Labelle	-2.3	-2.6	2.3	1.0	7.3
Argenteuil	0.7	2.9	2.5	3.8	5.0
Arthabaska	5.3	9.4	5.9	7.7	10.7
Asbestos	0.6	-3.8	7.1	-1.1	3.2
Avignon	-4.8	-1.5	-7.1	-3.3	7.4
Beauce-Sartigan	2.8	4.1	4.1	4.8	8.3
Beauharnois-Salaberry	0.6	3.7	4.5	4.7	7.5
Bécancour	6.3	1.7	7.3	7.2	11.7
Bellechasse	-1.4	2.7	8.6	9.1	17.3
Bonaventure	-11.7	-1.2	-2.4	-4.8	5.6
Brome-Missisquoi	1.7	-1.7	7.1	4.3	6.7
Charlevoix	-1.1	3.4	0.4	-2.0	3.3
Charlevoix-Est	-4.2	-3.8	-2.2	-3.8	3.4
Coaticook	-2.3	-3.3	-3.8	-4.8	0.7
D'Autray	5.5	4.2	4.7	0.2	7.7
Deux-Montagnes	19.4	13.3	9.5	8.2	11.9
Drummond	9.6	10.3	9.2	9.9	10.9
Francheville	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.1	8.0
Gatineau	14.7	17.5	11.3	16.7	11.6
Joliette	12.0	12.1	18.0	13.6	14.7
Kamouraska	-10.8	-4.8	-6.6	-12.2	-2.2
La Côte-de-Beaupré	20.5	14.6	13.1	10.9	17.5
La Côte-de-Gaspé	0.6	-6.1	0.2	-6.8	2.8
La Haute-Côte-Nord	-22.1	-16.1	-9.7	-5.9	-4.0
La Haute-Gaspésie	-11.5	-4.8	-13.3	-8.5	-1.9
La Haute-Yamaska	12.5	10.5	13.8	10.4	15.7
La Jacques-Cartier	32.0	34.8	31.6	30.4	36.9
La Matapédia	-12.0	-9.4	-11.4	-10.9	-4.7
La Mitis	-3.4	-4.8	-3.9	-6.9	-1.2
La Nouvelle-Beauce	10.0	7.5	10.2	12.7	13.4
La Rivière-du-Nord	26.4	18.7	21.6	21.0	25.8
La Tuque	-5.8	-2.8	-1.9	-5.2	0.9
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	-4.5	-6.0	2.1	-4.5	2.8
La Vallée-de-l'Or	4.7	0.5	2.2	2.6	11.9
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	17.0	12.9	14.2	10.1	17.8
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	-0.3	1.2	-0.2	2.2	6.6
Lajemmerais	3.5	4.9	13.2	8.8	15.3
L'Amiante	-8.7	-1.5	-0.7	-2.3	-1.7
L'Assomption	15.3	9.0	10.2	9.6	15.0
Laval	16.0	17.3	16.9	15.7	13.8
Le Bas-Richelieu	1.1	-0.6	-4.4	2.2	2.0
Le Domaine-du-Roy	-4.9	-5.0	-6.4	-3.3	-0.5
Le Granit	1.2	-0.9	-2.1	-5.2	-3.3
Le Haut-Richelieu	10.3	7.3	5.3	3.4	5.1
Le Haut-Saint-François	8.7	-5.1	0.2	-5.8	11.5
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	-7.0	-1.1	-1.4	-0.2	0.1
Le Rocher-Percé	-10.7	-10.4	-4.9	-8.6	-4.3
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	8.1
Le Val-Saint-François	-3.8	-0.6	2.5	-1.6	8.4
L'Érable	0.0	-2.4	0.7	-5.8	1.7
Les Basques	-13.8	-6.9	-7.0	-10.0	-10.3
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	24.0	16.5	52.7	23.3	14.6
Les Etchemins	-8.4	-10.0	-7.9	-6.4	-4.9
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-4.7	-4.5	-1.2	-6.3	-6.0
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	14.2	8.5	3.4	6.2	15.0

Table 3.5-2 – continued

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
Les Laurentides	9.1	5.6	10.5	3.6	7.4
Les Maskoutains	4.5	4.7	6.8	3.7	11.0
Les Moulins	27.4	26.0	18.3	19.9	22.1
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	14.9	10.8	14.5	7.3	23.7
Lévis	9.5	8.9	6.4	7.3	9.4
L'Île-d'Orléans	-5.5	3.8	-5.9	-1.0	7.8
L'Islet	-11.9	-7.4	-6.6	-3.4	-1.3
Longueuil	5.9	9.0	10.1	11.2	9.2
Lotbinière	8.0	7.5	15.6	11.0	19.2
Manicouagan	-12.6	-3.1	-5.4	-5.9	3.5
Maria-Chapdelaine	-8.0	-7.9	-10.0	-11.0	2.0
Maskinongé	2.0	0.9	6.7	-0.5	7.3
Matane	-2.8	-5.2	-7.0	-6.4	1.3
Matawinie	8.2	8.7	10.0	9.0	6.8
Mékinac	-4.3	-11.0	-10.4	-8.9	-2.1
Memphrémagog	9.3	6.7	8.8	7.0	8.8
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	-11.7	-4.6	6.8	-1.8	-1.1
Mirabel	33.0	26.0	29.2	32.8	40.7
Montcalm	15.9	17.5	15.7	12.8	23.6
Montmagny	-5.6	-1.6	-0.8	-6.1	4.1
Montréal	7.5	13.0	13.1	12.0	6.1
Nicolet-Yamaska	-7.8	-2.5	-3.4	-5.9	4.9
Nord-du-Québec	7.2	9.7	11.3	12.1	13.9
Papineau	-7.2	6.9	-2.8	-4.1	4.8
Pontiac	-4.8	-7.6	-13.0	-7.2	-5.6
Portneuf	7.5	11.3	12.9	10.0	16.0
Québec	8.9	8.8	9.8	9.2	8.1
Rimouski-Neigette	2.5	4.4	5.6	6.0	11.9
Rivière-du-Loup	3.6	6.4	0.4	2.4	5.9
Robert-Cliche	-9.2	0.3	3.3	-2.1	0.5
Roussillon	16.2	16.3	15.4	12.7	15.5
Rouville	14.9	19.8	14.8	9.0	7.5
Rouyn-Noranda	3.1	4.9	3.3	6.6	5.3
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	4.6	6.8	3.1	9.9	9.4
Shawinigan	-6.0	-9.6	-7.4	-9.1	-1.9
Sherbrooke	11.5	15.1	14.6	19.0	10.8
Témiscamingue	-15.1	-6.9	-5.3	-7.5	5.8
Témiscouata	-7.2	-5.2	-8.3	-11.2	-1.5
Thérèse-De Blainville	7.1	10.6	11.1	8.0	10.3
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	27.2	20.0	20.8	16.5	21.7

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.



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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>8,054,756</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>51,653</b>	<b>-3,886</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,767</b>		<b>76,767</b>
Abitibi	25,000	108	9	38	-110	-63		165
Abitibi-Ouest	20,759	15	1	-4	-74	-77		120
Acton	15,201	46	-16	-2	-63	-81		58
Antoine-Labelle	35,752	-79	3	-22	136	117		260
Argenteuil	30,746	-18	4	-39	177	142		154
Arthabaska	70,120	218	96	-9	235	322		748
Asbestos	14,512	-1	-1	-21	5	-17		47
Avignon	15,018	-6	1	-17	-24	-40		110
Beauce-Sartigan	51,400	266	11	2	-31	-18		424
Beauharnois-Salaberry	62,598	2	-14	-24	332	294		468
Bécancour	19,710	64	-6	-8	94	80		230
Bellechasse	34,838	117	8	-8	193	193		599
Bonaventure	17,630	-14	5	7	-76	-64		99
Brome-Missisquoi	47,849	35	-15	-11	209	183		319
Charlevoix	13,166	-26	10	-2	-9	-1		44
Charlevoix-Est	16,124	-15	2	7	-57	-48		55
Coaticook	18,432	57	11	-17	-142	-148		13
D'Autray	42,135	129	19	-9	-126	-116		322
Deux-Montagnes	96,574	640	56	-43	134	147		1,146
Drummond	99,590	294	149	-59	595	685		1,076
Francheville	149,340	88	376	-102	393	667		1,184
Gatineau	266,535	1,693	1,762	896	546	3,204		3,069
Joliette	63,752	95	243	0	521	764		931
Kamouraska	21,154	-36	6	-7	-218	-219		-46
La Côte-de-Beaupré	25,379	84	11	5	178	194		440
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,727	-8	5	-12	-100	-107		49
La Haute-Côte-Nord	11,515	-24	5	0	-50	-45		-46
La Haute-Gaspésie	11,751	-97	6	13	-11	8		-22
La Haute-Yamaska	93,332	392	230	-2	356	584		1,450
La Jacques-Cartier	36,581	550	36	-61	541	516		1,326
La Matapédia	18,205	-64	6	0	-139	-133		-86
La Mitis	18,982	-29	13	2	-113	-98		-22
La Nouvelle-Beauce	33,839	225	3	-14	212	201		451
La Rivière-du-Nord	117,673	369	181	27	1,844	2,052		2,995
La Tuque	15,233	46	-5	-8	-111	-124		13
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,526	-9	4	-7	-74	-77		58
La Vallée-de-l'Or	43,403	151	19	29	-69	-21		513
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	117,199	885	-10	-62	355	283		2,062
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	51,876	85	14	-24	41	31		341
Lajemmerais	73,834	619	-12	2	41	31		1,118
L'Amiante	42,717	-50	26	8	-75	-41		-72
L'Assomption	120,241	495	87	-50	612	649		1,791
Laval	409,718	1,894	2,728	-354	2,093	4,467		5,624
Le Bas-Richelieu	50,150	-77	-14	5	203	194		100
Le Domaine-du-Roy	31,459	55	7	-21	-139	-153		-17
Le Granit	22,185	81	-4	-22	-175	-201		-73
Le Haut-Richelieu	114,515	509	56	-49	-115	-108		579
Le Haut-Saint-François	21,912	74	19	2	-215	-194		250
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,653	43	19	-2	-50	-33		3
Le Rocher-Percé	17,586	-92	-4	-3	-51	-58		-75
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	164,932	59	46	-22	-131	-107		1,331
Le Val-Saint-François	29,452	162	-14	8	-198	-204		245
L'Érable	22,893	54	-1	18	-198	-181		40
Les Basques	8,954	-32	-1	7	-62	-56		-93
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	49,282	408	-2	187	611	796		716
Les Etchemins	16,931	-16	19	6	-109	-84		-84
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	12,824	-32	-3	-16	-30	-49		-77
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	26,202	113	17	8	38	63		389

Table 3.5-3 – continued

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
Les Laurentides	45,049	79	5	-35	116	86	332	
Les Maskoutains	84,046	264	124	-57	-9	58	917	
Les Moulins	150,576	1,414	165	-15	1,347	1,497	3,284	
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	40,312	-47	31	24	296	351	946	
Lévis	138,874	856	145	8	13	166	1,299	
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,949	13	10	20	-43	-13	54	
L'Islet	18,364	-30	0	-4	-26	-30	-24	
Longueuil	410,314	1,323	3,052	-499	724	3,277	3,772	
Lotbinière	29,587	135	-6	5	185	184	562	
Manicouagan	32,086	89	16	-9	-283	-276	113	
Maria-Chapdelaine	24,742	55	8	-30	-308	-330	49	
Maskinongé	36,695	14	-5	11	-33	-27	268	
Matane	21,793	-43	17	-9	-98	-90	28	
Matawinie	52,288	6	29	-44	476	461	352	
Mékinac	12,170	-60	-6	1	-41	-46	-26	
Memphrémagog	47,741	52	68	3	221	292	418	
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	11,653	49	3	-51	-31	-79	-13	
Mirabel	42,875	458	-3	56	833	886	1,709	
Montcalm	47,949	302	18	-3	279	294	1,118	
Montmagny	22,810	-27	8	3	-122	-111	93	
Montréal	1,981,672	7,875	37,451	-2,846	-16,917	17,688	11,965	
Nicolet-Yamaska	22,692	-40	8	0	-99	-91	112	
Nord-du-Québec	42,993	725	3	-7	-198	-202	593	
Papineau	21,921	-8	15	-9	-79	-73	106	
Pontiac	14,065	-26	-14	-7	-44	-65	-79	
Portneuf	49,779	111	22	18	346	386	789	
Québec	560,006	837	2,551	-181	2,076	4,446	4,510	
Rimouski-Neigette	55,457	37	4	-17	313	300	657	
Rivière-du-Loup	34,302	34	14	18	28	60	203	
Robert-Cliche	18,828	94	15	-15	-133	-133	9	
Roussillon	176,207	955	182	-107	1,168	1,243	2,713	
Rouville	34,470	245	17	-22	66	61	259	
Rouyn-Noranda	41,247	203	-21	32	66	77	218	
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	40,393	272	8	62	69	139	378	
Shawinigan	49,831	-249	20	5	-224	-199	-97	
Sherbrooke	161,253	620	1,437	-64	1,090	2,463	1,729	
Témiscamingue	16,344	43	4	11	-170	-155	95	
Témiscouata	20,987	-20	2	-6	-208	-212	-32	
Thérèse-De Blainville	154,158	837	68	-48	370	390	1,584	
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	139,682	1,058	-19	-222	1,434	1,193	2,992	

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.

**Table 3.5-4**  
**Quebec census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012**

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Abitibi	4.3	0.4	1.5	-4.4	-2.5
Abitibi-Ouest	0.7	0.0	-0.2	-3.6	-3.7
Acton	3.0	-1.1	-0.1	-4.2	-5.3
Antoine-Labelle	-2.2	0.1	-0.6	3.8	3.3
Argenteuil	-0.6	0.1	-1.3	5.8	4.6
Arthabaska	3.1	1.4	-0.1	3.4	4.6
Asbestos	-0.1	-0.1	-1.4	0.3	-1.2
Avignon	-0.4	0.1	-1.1	-1.6	-2.7
Beauce-Sartigan	5.2	0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.4
Beauharnois-Salaberry	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	5.3	4.7
Bécancour	3.3	-0.3	-0.4	4.8	4.1
Bellechasse	3.4	0.2	-0.2	5.6	5.6
Bonaventure	-0.8	0.3	0.4	-4.3	-3.6
Brome-Missisquoi	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	4.4	3.8
Charlevoix	-2.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1
Charlevoix-Est	-0.9	0.1	0.4	-3.5	-3.0
Coaticook	3.1	0.6	-0.9	-7.7	-8.0
D'Autray	3.1	0.5	-0.2	-3.0	-2.8
Deux-Montagnes	6.7	0.6	-0.4	1.4	1.5
Drummond	3.0	1.5	-0.6	6.0	6.9
Franchville	0.6	2.5	-0.7	2.6	4.5
Gatineau	6.4	6.6	3.4	2.1	12.1
Joliette	1.5	3.8	0.0	8.2	12.1
Kamouraska	-1.7	0.3	-0.3	-10.3	-10.3
La Côte-de-Beaupré	3.3	0.4	0.2	7.1	7.7
La Côte-de-Gaspé	-0.5	0.3	-0.7	-5.6	-6.0
La Haute-Côte-Nord	-2.1	0.4	0.0	-4.3	-3.9
La Haute-Gaspésie	-8.2	0.5	1.1	-0.9	0.7
La Haute-Yamaska	4.2	2.5	0.0	3.8	6.3
La Jacques-Cartier	15.3	1.0	-1.7	15.1	14.4
La Matapédia	-3.5	0.3	0.0	-7.6	-7.3
La Mitis	-1.5	0.7	0.1	-5.9	-5.2
La Nouvelle-Beauce	6.7	0.1	-0.4	6.3	6.0
La Rivière-du-Nord	3.2	1.6	0.2	15.9	17.7
La Tuque	3.0	-0.3	-0.5	-7.3	-8.1
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	-3.6	-3.8
La Vallée-de-l'Or	3.5	0.4	0.7	-1.6	-0.5
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	7.6	-0.1	-0.5	3.1	2.4
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	1.6	0.3	-0.5	0.8	0.6
Lajemmerais	8.4	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4
L'Amiante	-1.2	0.6	0.2	-1.8	-1.0
L'Assomption	4.1	0.7	-0.4	5.1	5.4
Laval	4.7	6.7	-0.9	5.1	11.0
Le Bas-Richelieu	-1.5	-0.3	0.1	4.1	3.9
Le Domaine-du-Roy	1.7	0.2	-0.7	-4.4	-4.9
Le Granit	3.6	-0.2	-1.0	-7.9	-9.0
Le Haut-Richelieu	4.5	0.5	-0.4	-1.0	-0.9
Le Haut-Saint-François	3.4	0.9	0.1	-9.9	-8.9
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	1.7	0.8	-0.1	-2.0	-1.3
Le Rocher-Percé	-5.2	-0.2	-0.2	-2.9	-3.3
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	-0.7
Le Val-Saint-François	5.5	-0.5	0.3	-6.8	-7.0

Table 3.5-4 – continued

## Quebec census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
L'Érable	2.4	0.0	0.8	-8.7	-7.9
Les Basques	-3.6	-0.1	0.8	-6.9	-6.2
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	8.3	0.0	3.8	12.5	16.3
Les Etchemins	-0.9	1.1	0.4	-6.4	-4.9
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-2.5	-0.2	-1.2	-2.3	-3.8
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	4.3	0.7	0.3	1.5	2.4
Les Laurentides	1.8	0.1	-0.8	2.6	1.9
Les Maskoutains	3.2	1.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.7
Les Moulins	9.5	1.1	-0.1	9.0	10.1
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	-1.2	0.8	0.6	7.4	8.8
Lévis	6.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2
L'Île-d'Orléans	1.9	1.4	2.9	-6.2	-1.9
L'Islet	-1.6	0.0	-0.2	-1.4	-1.6
Longueuil	3.2	7.5	-1.2	1.8	8.0
Lotbinière	4.6	-0.2	0.2	6.3	6.3
Manicouagan	2.8	0.5	-0.3	-8.8	-8.6
Maria-Chapdelaine	2.2	0.3	-1.2	-12.5	-13.4
Maskinongé	0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.9	-0.7
Matane	-2.0	0.8	-0.4	-4.5	-4.1
Matawinie	0.1	0.6	-0.8	9.1	8.8
Mékinac	-4.9	-0.5	0.1	-3.4	-3.8
Memphrémagog	1.1	1.4	0.1	4.6	6.1
Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord	4.2	0.3	-4.4	-2.7	-6.8
Mirabel	10.9	-0.1	1.3	19.8	21.1
Montcalm	6.4	0.4	-0.1	5.9	6.2
Montmagny	-1.2	0.4	0.1	-5.4	-4.9
Montréal	4.0	19.0	-1.4	-8.6	9.0
Nicolet-Yamaska	-1.8	0.4	0.0	-4.4	-4.0
Nord-du-Québec	17.0	0.1	-0.2	-4.6	-4.7
Papineau	-0.4	0.7	-0.4	-3.6	-3.3
Pontiac	-1.8	-1.0	-0.5	-3.1	-4.6
Portneuf	2.2	0.4	0.4	7.0	7.8
Québec	1.5	4.6	-0.3	3.7	8.0
Rimouski-Neigette	0.7	0.1	-0.3	5.7	5.4
Rivière-du-Loup	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.8
Robert-Cliche	5.0	0.8	-0.8	-7.1	-7.1
Roussillon	5.5	1.0	-0.6	6.7	7.1
Rouville	7.1	0.5	-0.6	1.9	1.8
Rouyn-Noranda	4.9	-0.5	0.8	1.6	1.9
Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau	6.8	0.2	1.5	1.7	3.5
Shawinigan	-5.0	0.4	0.1	-4.5	-4.0
Sherbrooke	3.9	9.0	-0.4	6.8	15.4
Témiscamingue	2.6	0.2	0.7	-10.4	-9.5
Témiscouata	-1.0	0.1	-0.3	-9.9	-10.1
Thérèse-De Blainville	5.5	0.4	-0.3	2.4	2.5
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	7.7	-0.1	-1.6	10.4	8.6

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>12,791,032</b>	<b>12,932,480</b>	<b>13,068,845</b>	<b>13,223,789</b>	<b>13,366,294</b>	<b>13,505,900</b>
Algoma	120,960	120,645	119,827	119,300	118,509	117,641
Brant	136,636	137,546	138,500	139,289	140,131	140,896
Bruce	67,349	67,254	67,139	67,374	67,446	67,500
Chatham-Kent	111,778	111,105	110,458	109,618	109,096	108,528
Cochrane	86,363	85,597	85,015	84,486	84,116	83,656
Dufferin	57,138	57,562	57,826	58,356	58,888	59,386
Durham	594,714	604,191	612,247	621,938	630,206	638,220
Elgin	89,458	89,927	90,074	90,606	90,880	91,133
Essex	406,895	404,573	402,663	402,859	403,435	403,954
Frontenac	149,587	150,728	152,207	153,554	154,806	156,063
Greater Sudbury	164,271	164,871	164,861	164,143	164,083	163,934
Grey	95,660	96,064	96,277	96,684	96,637	96,522
Haldimand-Norfolk	111,970	112,096	111,861	111,657	111,370	111,027
Haliburton	16,676	16,864	16,868	17,003	17,184	17,358
Halton	468,273	480,075	493,450	506,146	516,336	526,419
Hamilton	525,180	527,788	530,785	535,697	540,012	544,213
Hastings	136,827	136,658	136,225	135,856	135,367	134,786
Huron	61,031	60,968	60,921	60,714	60,616	60,496
Kawartha Lakes	76,672	76,832	76,641	76,735	76,851	76,924
Kenora	67,699	67,438	67,627	67,559	67,654	67,673
Lambton	132,455	132,293	132,173	131,951	131,513	131,013
Lanark	65,828	65,574	65,566	66,037	66,093	66,109
Leeds and Grenville	102,655	102,762	102,653	103,088	103,165	103,186
Lennox and Addington	41,894	42,052	42,005	42,278	42,160	42,025
Manitoulin	13,481	13,561	13,523	13,545	13,483	13,417
Middlesex	444,368	448,628	451,884	456,225	460,020	463,710
Muskoka	59,798	60,100	60,447	60,666	60,710	60,716
Niagara	442,182	442,291	443,064	444,512	445,645	446,676
Nipissing	87,118	86,981	86,913	87,156	87,304	87,391
Northumberland	83,688	83,946	84,227	84,505	84,873	85,213
Ottawa	855,076	867,963	881,833	895,934	907,844	919,624
Oxford	106,338	106,645	106,898	107,586	108,216	108,784
Parry Sound	42,381	42,551	42,312	42,378	42,277	42,146
Peel	1,249,349	1,281,943	1,308,536	1,337,335	1,364,357	1,390,545
Perth	77,063	77,040	77,228	77,157	77,110	77,032
Peterborough	137,761	138,325	138,516	139,478	139,680	139,805
Prescott and Russell	83,567	84,232	84,581	85,639	86,368	87,053
Prince Edward	26,197	26,320	26,552	26,767	26,833	26,885
Rainy River	22,114	21,934	21,651	21,557	21,512	21,455
Renfrew	101,427	101,649	101,716	101,759	102,066	102,283
Simcoe	443,190	448,449	452,920	458,444	463,882	469,021
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	115,189	114,920	114,553	114,458	114,333	114,177
Sudbury	21,890	21,805	21,657	21,469	21,087	20,690
Thunder Bay	152,725	152,149	151,839	151,794	151,905	151,910
Timiskaming	34,210	33,974	33,634	33,541	33,443	33,325
Toronto	2,628,739	2,653,505	2,685,205	2,716,151	2,753,131	2,791,140
Waterloo	504,610	511,563	517,090	523,507	530,181	536,793
Wellington	210,071	212,290	214,265	216,855	219,095	221,268
York	960,531	988,253	1,013,932	1,042,443	1,064,385	1,086,179

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Algoma	-2.6	-6.8	-4.4	-6.7	-7.4
Brant	6.6	6.9	5.7	6.0	5.4
Bruce	-1.4	-1.7	3.5	1.1	0.8
Chatham-Kent	-6.0	-5.8	-7.6	-4.8	-5.2
Cochrane	-8.9	-6.8	-6.2	-4.4	-5.5
Dufferin	7.4	4.6	9.1	9.1	8.4
Durham	15.8	13.2	15.7	13.2	12.6
Elgin	5.2	1.6	5.9	3.0	2.8
Essex	-5.7	-4.7	0.5	1.4	1.3
Frontenac	7.6	9.8	8.8	8.1	8.1
Greater Sudbury	3.6	-0.1	-4.4	-0.4	-0.9
Grey	4.2	2.2	4.2	-0.5	-1.2
Haldimand-Norfolk	1.1	-2.1	-1.8	-2.6	-3.1
Haliburton	11.2	0.2	8.0	10.6	10.1
Halton	24.9	27.5	25.4	19.9	19.3
Hamilton	5.0	5.7	9.2	8.0	7.7
Hastings	-1.2	-3.2	-2.7	-3.6	-4.3
Huron	-1.0	-0.8	-3.4	-1.6	-2.0
Kawartha Lakes	2.1	-2.5	1.2	1.5	0.9
Kenora	-3.9	2.8	-1.0	1.4	0.3
Lambton	-1.2	-0.9	-1.7	-3.3	-3.8
Lanark	-3.9	-0.1	7.2	0.8	0.2
Leeds and Grenville	1.0	-1.1	4.2	0.7	0.2
Lennox and Addington	3.8	-1.1	6.5	-2.8	-3.2
Manitoulin	5.9	-2.8	1.6	-4.6	-4.9
Middlesex	9.5	7.2	9.6	8.3	8.0
Muskoka	5.0	5.8	3.6	0.7	0.1
Niagara	0.2	1.7	3.3	2.5	2.3
Nipissing	-1.6	-0.8	2.8	1.7	1.0
Northumberland	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.0
Ottawa	15.0	15.9	15.9	13.2	12.9
Oxford	2.9	2.4	6.4	5.8	5.2
Parry Sound	4.0	-5.6	1.6	-2.4	-3.1
Peel	25.8	20.5	21.8	20.0	19.0
Perth	-0.3	2.4	-0.9	-0.6	-1.0
Peterborough	4.1	1.4	6.9	1.4	0.9
Prescott and Russell	7.9	4.1	12.4	8.5	7.9
Prince Edward	4.7	8.8	8.1	2.5	1.9
Rainy River	-8.2	-13.0	-4.4	-2.1	-2.7
Renfrew	2.2	0.7	0.4	3.0	2.1
Simcoe	11.8	9.9	12.1	11.8	11.0
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	-2.3	-3.2	-0.8	-1.1	-1.4
Sudbury	-3.9	-6.8	-8.7	-18.0	-19.0
Thunder Bay	-3.8	-2.0	-0.3	0.7	0.0
Timiskaming	-6.9	-10.1	-2.8	-2.9	-3.5
Toronto	9.4	11.9	11.5	13.5	13.7
Waterloo	13.7	10.7	12.3	12.7	12.4
Wellington	10.5	9.3	12.0	10.3	9.9
York	28.5	25.7	27.7	20.8	20.3

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>13,505,900</b>	<b>45,598</b>	<b>102,099</b>	<b>-8,091</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94,008</b>		<b>139,606</b>
Algoma	117,641	-431	28	-239	-226	-437		-868
Brant	140,896	199	170	-239	635	566		765
Bruce	67,500	2	12	-38	78	52		54
Chatham-Kent	108,528	-35	85	-120	-498	-533		-568
Cochrane	83,656	98	7	-295	-270	-558		-460
Dufferin	59,386	179	13	-128	434	319		498
Durham	638,220	3,006	1,268	-912	4,652	5,008		8,014
Elgin	91,133	188	210	-78	-67	65		253
Essex	403,954	898	1,310	-842	-847	-379		519
Frontenac	156,063	161	172	283	641	1,096		1,257
Greater Sudbury	163,934	117	86	-244	-108	-266		-149
Grey	96,522	-259	37	-211	318	144		-115
Haldimand-Norfolk	111,027	-40	157	-217	-243	-303		-343
Haliburton	17,358	-101	16	-12	271	275		174
Halton	526,419	2,898	1,966	-201	5,420	7,185		10,083
Hamilton	544,213	959	2,891	-554	905	3,242		4,201
Hastings	134,786	-205	56	-258	-174	-376		-581
Huron	60,496	38	15	-64	-109	-158		-120
Kawartha Lakes	76,924	-322	4	-123	514	395		73
Kenora	67,673	556	32	-288	-281	-537		19
Lambton	131,013	-37	57	-142	-378	-463		-500
Lanark	66,109	-82	49	-80	129	98		16
Leeds and Grenville	103,186	-304	21	-75	379	325		21
Lennox and Addington	42,025	-150	2	-5	18	15		-135
Manitowlin	13,417	-29	-3	-11	-23	-37		-66
Middlesex	463,710	1,198	2,396	-525	621	2,492		3,690
Muskoka	60,716	-160	59	-139	246	166		6
Niagara	446,676	-636	1,080	-471	1,058	1,667		1,031
Nipissing	87,391	-56	34	-144	253	143		87
Northumberland	85,213	-261	50	25	526	601		340
Ottawa	919,624	4,103	5,236	896	1,545	7,677		11,780
Oxford	108,784	159	83	-188	514	409		568
Parry Sound	42,146	-140	4	-97	102	9		-131
Peel	1,390,545	10,351	24,972	-1,652	-7,483	15,837		26,188
Perth	77,032	168	97	-93	-250	-246		-78
Peterborough	139,805	-284	112	-251	548	409		125
Prescott and Russell	87,053	229	62	26	368	456		685
Prince Edward	26,885	-210	-11	-18	291	262		52
Rainy River	21,455	-14	4	-14	-33	-43		-57
Renfrew	102,283	213	4	-198	198	4		217
Simcoe	469,021	699	394	-1,036	5,082	4,440		5,139
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	114,177	-54	58	91	-249	-100		-156
Sudbury	20,690	-14	-3	-39	-341	-383		-397
Thunder Bay	151,910	-73	136	-267	209	78		5
Timiskaming	33,325	-60	3	-34	-27	-58		-118
Toronto	2,791,140	12,923	45,901	1,708	-22,525	25,084		38,009
Waterloo	536,793	2,663	2,684	-221	1,486	3,949		6,612
Wellington	221,268	860	627	-188	874	1,313		2,173
York	1,086,179	6,690	9,456	-169	5,817	15,104		21,794

Table 3.6-4

## Ontario census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Algoma	-3.7	0.2	-2.0	-1.9	-3.7
Brant	1.4	1.2	-1.7	4.5	4.0
Bruce	0.0	0.2	-0.6	1.2	0.8
Chatham-Kent	-0.3	0.8	-1.1	-4.6	-4.9
Cochrane	1.2	0.1	-3.5	-3.2	-6.7
Dufferin	3.0	0.2	-2.2	7.3	5.4
Durham	4.7	2.0	-1.4	7.3	7.9
Elgin	2.1	2.3	-0.9	-0.7	0.7
Essex	2.2	3.2	-2.1	-2.1	-0.9
Frontenac	1.0	1.1	1.8	4.1	7.1
Greater Sudbury	0.7	0.5	-1.5	-0.7	-1.6
Grey	-2.7	0.4	-2.2	3.3	1.5
Haldimand-Norfolk	-0.4	1.4	-2.0	-2.2	-2.7
Haliburton	-5.8	0.9	-0.7	15.7	15.9
Halton	5.6	3.8	-0.4	10.4	13.8
Hamilton	1.8	5.3	-1.0	1.7	6.0
Hastings	-1.5	0.4	-1.9	-1.3	-2.8
Huron	0.6	0.2	-1.1	-1.8	-2.6
Kawartha Lakes	-4.2	0.1	-1.6	6.7	5.1
Kenora	8.2	0.5	-4.3	-4.2	-7.9
Lambton	-0.3	0.4	-1.1	-2.9	-3.5
Lanark	-1.2	0.7	-1.2	2.0	1.5
Leeds and Grenville	-2.9	0.2	-0.7	3.7	3.1
Lennox and Addington	-3.6	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.4
Manitoulin	-2.2	-0.2	-0.8	-1.7	-2.8
Middlesex	2.6	5.2	-1.1	1.3	5.4
Muskoka	-2.6	1.0	-2.3	4.1	2.7
Niagara	-1.4	2.4	-1.1	2.4	3.7
Nipissing	-0.6	0.4	-1.6	2.9	1.6
Northumberland	-3.1	0.6	0.3	6.2	7.1
Ottawa	4.5	5.7	1.0	1.7	8.4
Oxford	1.5	0.8	-1.7	4.7	3.8
Parry Sound	-3.3	0.1	-2.3	2.4	0.2
Peel	7.5	18.1	-1.2	-5.4	11.5
Perth	2.2	1.3	-1.2	-3.2	-3.2
Peterborough	-2.0	0.8	-1.8	3.9	2.9
Prescott and Russell	2.6	0.7	0.3	4.2	5.3
Prince Edward	-7.8	-0.4	-0.7	10.8	9.8
Rainy River	-0.7	0.2	-0.7	-1.5	-2.0
Renfrew	2.1	0.0	-1.9	1.9	0.0
Simcoe	1.5	0.8	-2.2	10.9	9.5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	-0.5	0.5	0.8	-2.2	-0.9
Sudbury	-0.7	-0.1	-1.9	-16.3	-18.3
Thunder Bay	-0.5	0.9	-1.8	1.4	0.5
Timiskaming	-1.8	0.1	-1.0	-0.8	-1.7
Toronto	4.7	16.6	0.6	-8.1	9.0
Waterloo	5.0	5.0	-0.4	2.8	7.4
Wellington	3.9	2.8	-0.9	4.0	6.0
York	6.2	8.8	-0.2	5.4	14.0



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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1,193,601</b>	<b>1,205,691</b>	<b>1,219,904</b>	<b>1,235,723</b>	<b>1,251,690</b>	<b>1,267,003</b>
Division 1	17,789	17,777	17,706	17,638	17,415	17,180
Division 2	60,011	61,564	63,159	64,822	66,172	67,537
Division 3	47,747	49,278	51,198	51,998	52,801	53,578
Division 4	9,554	9,537	9,572	9,651	9,693	9,744
Division 5	13,421	13,478	13,510	13,409	13,492	13,585
Division 6	10,055	10,058	10,090	10,134	10,172	10,207
Division 7	61,136	61,409	62,034	62,832	63,527	64,133
Division 8	14,460	14,668	14,812	14,956	15,069	15,185
Division 9	23,911	23,939	23,826	23,943	23,896	23,839
Division 10	10,424	10,692	10,940	11,182	11,499	11,812
Division 11	661,349	667,755	676,094	685,762	697,054	707,843
Division 12	20,764	21,265	21,612	21,915	22,222	22,540
Division 13	46,483	47,215	47,769	48,409	49,039	49,679
Division 14	18,787	18,802	18,946	19,081	19,168	19,256
Division 15	21,687	21,548	21,484	21,552	21,461	21,371
Division 16	10,167	10,102	10,012	9,974	9,971	9,968
Division 17	22,576	22,431	22,360	22,226	22,028	21,817
Division 18	24,323	23,980	23,840	23,959	23,816	23,664
Division 19	17,114	17,886	18,174	18,617	18,875	19,139
Division 20	10,538	10,376	10,226	10,207	10,087	9,961
Division 21	21,915	21,954	22,131	22,241	22,320	22,375
Division 22	40,773	41,164	41,443	42,078	42,481	42,851
Division 23	8,617	8,813	8,966	9,137	9,432	9,739

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Division 1	-0.7	-4.0	-3.8	-12.7	-13.6
Division 2	25.5	25.6	26.0	20.6	20.4
Division 3	31.6	38.2	15.5	15.3	14.6
Division 4	-1.8	3.7	8.2	4.3	5.2
Division 5	4.2	2.4	-7.5	6.2	6.9
Division 6	0.3	3.2	4.4	3.7	3.4
Division 7	4.5	10.1	12.8	11.0	9.5
Division 8	14.3	9.8	9.7	7.5	7.7
Division 9	1.2	-4.7	4.9	-2.0	-2.4
Division 10	25.4	22.9	21.9	28.0	26.9
Division 11	9.6	12.4	14.2	16.3	15.4
Division 12	23.8	16.2	13.9	13.9	14.2
Division 13	15.6	11.7	13.3	12.9	13.0
Division 14	0.8	7.6	7.1	4.5	4.6
Division 15	-6.4	-3.0	3.2	-4.2	-4.2
Division 16	-6.4	-8.9	-3.8	-0.3	-0.3
Division 17	-6.4	-3.2	-6.0	-8.9	-9.6
Division 18	-14.2	-5.9	5.0	-6.0	-6.4
Division 19	44.1	16.0	24.1	13.8	13.9
Division 20	-15.5	-14.6	-1.9	-11.8	-12.6
Division 21	1.8	8.0	5.0	3.5	2.5
Division 22	9.5	6.8	15.2	9.5	8.7
Division 23	22.5	17.2	18.9	31.8	32.0

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total growth
	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration		
	number						
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1,267,003</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>14,197</b>	<b>-4,675</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,522</b>	<b>15,313</b>
Division 1	17,180	-30	-30	-96	-79	-205	-235
Division 2	67,537	710	276	10	369	655	1,365
Division 3	53,578	485	609	-274	-43	292	777
Division 4	9,744	11	-12	46	6	40	51
Division 5	13,585	-17	7	49	54	110	93
Division 6	10,207	7	23	3	2	28	35
Division 7	64,133	303	682	-471	92	303	606
Division 8	15,185	93	20	-21	24	23	116
Division 9	23,839	104	6	-48	-119	-161	-57
Division 10	11,812	120	-7	-21	221	193	313
Division 11	707,843	2,121	12,444	-3,311	-465	8,668	10,789
Division 12	22,540	74	12	-9	241	244	318
Division 13	49,679	-20	-2	-10	672	660	640
Division 14	19,256	72	-7	-12	35	16	88
Division 15	21,371	-14	-31	-3	-42	-76	-90
Division 16	9,968	18	12	-5	-28	-21	-3
Division 17	21,817	2	0	-79	-134	-213	-211
Division 18	23,664	-5	16	-49	-114	-147	-152
Division 19	19,139	329	0	3	-68	-65	264
Division 20	9,961	-12	28	-36	-106	-114	-126
Division 21	22,375	272	7	-119	-105	-217	55
Division 22	42,851	968	140	-263	-475	-598	370
Division 23	9,739	200	4	41	62	107	307

**Table 3.7-4**  
**Manitoba census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012**

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
Manitoba	4.6	11.3	-3.7	0.0	7.6
Division 1	-1.7	-1.7	-5.5	-4.6	-11.9
Division 2	10.6	4.1	0.1	5.5	9.8
Division 3	9.1	11.4	-5.2	-0.8	5.5
Division 4	1.1	-1.2	4.7	0.6	4.1
Division 5	-1.3	0.5	3.6	4.0	8.1
Division 6	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.2	2.7
Division 7	4.7	10.7	-7.4	1.4	4.7
Division 8	6.1	1.3	-1.4	1.6	1.5
Division 9	4.4	0.3	-2.0	-5.0	-6.7
Division 10	10.3	-0.6	-1.8	19.0	16.6
Division 11	3.0	17.7	-4.7	-0.7	12.3
Division 12	3.3	0.5	-0.4	10.8	10.9
Division 13	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	13.6	13.4
Division 14	3.7	-0.4	-0.6	1.8	0.8
Division 15	-0.7	-1.4	-0.1	-2.0	-3.5
Division 16	1.8	1.2	-0.5	-2.8	-2.1
Division 17	0.1	0.0	-3.6	-6.1	-9.7
Division 18	-0.2	0.7	-2.1	-4.8	-6.2
Division 19	17.3	0.0	0.2	-3.6	-3.4
Division 20	-1.2	2.8	-3.6	-10.6	-11.4
Division 21	12.2	0.3	-5.3	-4.7	-9.7
Division 22	22.7	3.3	-6.2	-11.1	-14.0
Division 23	20.9	0.4	4.3	6.5	11.2

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,000,171</b>	<b>1,013,784</b>	<b>1,029,499</b>	<b>1,044,363</b>	<b>1,057,804</b>	<b>1,079,958</b>
Division 1	30,164	30,374	30,600	30,930	31,148	31,582
Division 2	20,724	20,913	21,167	21,407	21,605	21,947
Division 3	13,161	13,030	12,834	12,711	12,596	12,587
Division 4	11,469	11,539	11,651	11,661	11,637	11,679
Division 5	30,870	30,960	31,004	31,013	30,939	31,008
Division 6	229,245	232,930	237,864	242,518	246,978	254,016
Division 7	46,464	46,808	47,153	47,270	47,452	47,912
Division 8	29,594	29,757	29,957	30,109	29,881	29,736
Division 9	35,149	35,178	35,206	35,161	34,976	34,934
Division 10	17,932	18,027	18,240	18,150	18,120	18,176
Division 11	255,133	260,930	267,927	274,997	282,361	293,437
Division 12	23,038	23,044	23,140	23,339	23,360	23,450
Division 13	23,038	23,224	23,176	23,204	23,024	22,934
Division 14	36,716	36,684	36,594	36,550	36,266	36,080
Division 15	81,374	82,428	83,405	84,291	85,110	86,278
Division 16	37,990	38,447	38,808	39,104	39,189	39,438
Division 17	43,001	43,776	44,498	45,139	45,969	47,103
Division 18	35,109	35,735	36,275	36,809	37,193	37,661

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Division 1	6.9	7.4	10.7	7.0	13.8
Division 2	9.1	12.1	11.3	9.2	15.7
Division 3	-10.0	-15.2	-9.6	-9.1	-0.7
Division 4	6.1	9.7	0.9	-2.1	3.6
Division 5	2.9	1.4	0.3	-2.4	2.2
Division 6	15.9	21.0	19.4	18.2	28.1
Division 7	7.4	7.3	2.5	3.8	9.6
Division 8	5.5	6.7	5.1	-7.6	-4.9
Division 9	0.8	0.8	-1.3	-5.3	-1.2
Division 10	5.3	11.7	-4.9	-1.7	3.1
Division 11	22.5	26.5	26.0	26.4	38.5
Division 12	0.3	4.2	8.6	0.9	3.8
Division 13	8.0	-2.1	1.2	-7.8	-3.9
Division 14	-0.9	-2.5	-1.2	-7.8	-5.1
Division 15	12.9	11.8	10.6	9.7	13.6
Division 16	12.0	9.3	7.6	2.2	6.3
Division 17	17.9	16.4	14.3	18.2	24.4
Division 18	17.7	15.0	14.6	10.4	12.5

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

	Population 2012	2011/2012					Total growth
	(July 1)	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
	number						
Saskatchewan	1,079,958	5,566	13,742	2,846	0	16,588	22,154
Division 1	31,582	105	126	346	-143	329	434
Division 2	21,947	72	124	236	-90	270	342
Division 3	12,587	-17	161	71	-224	8	-9
Division 4	11,679	10	64	33	-65	32	42
Division 5	31,008	-15	119	132	-167	84	69
Division 6	254,016	1,242	4,768	432	596	5,796	7,038
Division 7	47,912	-3	273	158	32	463	460
Division 8	29,736	13	177	-222	-113	-158	-145
Division 9	34,934	-18	147	31	-202	-24	-42
Division 10	18,176	-15	66	131	-126	71	56
Division 11	293,437	1,793	6,257	1,264	1,762	9,283	11,076
Division 12	23,450	99	82	-17	-74	-9	90
Division 13	22,934	66	125	-10	-271	-156	-90
Division 14	36,080	38	211	-106	-329	-224	-186
Division 15	86,278	516	464	195	-7	652	1,168
Division 16	39,438	252	287	-24	-266	-3	249
Division 17	47,103	609	247	146	132	525	1,134
Division 18	37,661	819	44	50	-445	-351	468

**Table 3.8-4**  
**Saskatchewan census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012**

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
rate per thousand					
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Division 1	3.3	4.0	11.0	-4.6	10.5
Division 2	3.3	5.7	10.8	-4.1	12.4
Division 3	-1.4	12.8	5.6	-17.8	0.6
Division 4	0.9	5.5	2.8	-5.6	2.7
Division 5	-0.5	3.8	4.3	-5.4	2.7
Division 6	5.0	19.0	1.7	2.4	23.1
Division 7	-0.1	5.7	3.3	0.7	9.7
Division 8	0.4	5.9	-7.4	-3.8	-5.3
Division 9	-0.5	4.2	0.9	-5.8	-0.7
Division 10	-0.8	3.6	7.2	-6.9	3.9
Division 11	6.2	21.7	4.4	6.1	32.2
Division 12	4.2	3.5	-0.7	-3.2	-0.4
Division 13	2.9	5.4	-0.4	-11.8	-6.8
Division 14	1.1	5.8	-2.9	-9.1	-6.2
Division 15	6.0	5.4	2.3	-0.1	7.6
Division 16	6.4	7.3	-0.6	-6.8	-0.1
Division 17	13.1	5.3	3.1	2.8	11.3
Division 18	21.9	1.2	1.3	-11.9	-9.4

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>3,512,897</b>	<b>3,592,191</b>	<b>3,672,728</b>	<b>3,723,756</b>	<b>3,778,072</b>	<b>3,873,745</b>
Division 1	79,386	81,124	82,418	82,765	83,143	84,212
Division 2	151,728	154,752	157,099	159,157	160,434	163,027
Division 3	39,294	39,456	39,502	39,381	39,259	39,275
Division 4	10,970	10,890	10,857	10,758	10,560	10,416
Division 5	54,170	54,936	55,585	55,727	55,914	56,534
Division 6	1,243,312	1,278,283	1,314,721	1,338,869	1,364,182	1,406,090
Division 7	41,590	41,983	42,194	42,045	41,832	41,923
Division 8	187,204	190,730	194,384	196,359	198,758	202,666
Division 9	21,584	21,859	21,991	21,918	21,941	22,093
Division 10	91,583	92,485	93,338	93,702	94,224	95,458
Division 11	1,145,384	1,171,243	1,199,741	1,218,551	1,238,449	1,271,405
Division 12	67,006	67,854	68,159	68,496	68,787	69,637
Division 13	70,192	70,755	70,923	70,758	70,524	70,640
Division 14	29,108	29,310	29,377	29,132	29,274	29,666
Division 15	36,857	38,058	39,030	39,434	39,577	40,909
Division 16	59,402	62,157	65,321	68,154	71,189	76,601
Division 17	62,881	63,818	64,280	64,284	64,298	64,644
Division 18	14,992	14,930	14,975	15,071	15,040	15,143
Division 19	106,254	107,568	108,833	109,195	110,687	113,406

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Division 1	21.7	15.8	4.2	4.6	12.8
Division 2	19.7	15.1	13.0	8.0	16.0
Division 3	4.1	1.2	-3.1	-3.1	0.4
Division 4	-7.3	-3.0	-9.2	-18.6	-13.7
Division 5	14.0	11.7	2.6	3.4	11.0
Division 6	27.7	28.1	18.2	18.7	30.3
Division 7	9.4	5.0	-3.5	-5.1	2.2
Division 8	18.7	19.0	10.1	12.1	19.5
Division 9	12.7	6.0	-3.3	1.0	6.9
Division 10	9.8	9.2	3.9	5.6	13.0
Division 11	22.3	24.0	15.6	16.2	26.3
Division 12	12.6	4.5	4.9	4.2	12.3
Division 13	8.0	2.4	-2.3	-3.3	1.6
Division 14	6.9	2.3	-8.4	4.9	13.3
Division 15	32.1	25.2	10.3	3.6	33.1
Division 16	45.3	49.6	42.4	43.6	73.2
Division 17	14.8	7.2	0.1	0.2	5.4
Division 18	-4.1	3.0	6.4	-2.1	6.8
Division 19	12.3	11.7	3.3	13.6	24.3

Table 3.9-3

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>3,873,745</b>	<b>29,513</b>	<b>37,990</b>	<b>28,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66,160</b>	<b>95,673</b>	
Division 1	84,212	371	353	366	-21	698	1,069	
Division 2	163,027	1,326	1,759	646	-1,138	1,267	2,593	
Division 3	39,275	165	43	114	-306	-149	16	
Division 4	10,416	50	31	34	-259	-194	-144	
Division 5	56,534	261	268	153	-62	359	620	
Division 6	1,406,090	11,733	19,161	7,669	3,345	30,175	41,908	
Division 7	41,923	114	126	169	-318	-23	91	
Division 8	202,666	1,467	779	1,336	326	2,441	3,908	
Division 9	22,093	162	22	83	-115	-10	152	
Division 10	95,458	357	162	932	-217	877	1,234	
Division 11	1,271,405	8,628	13,143	8,367	2,818	24,328	32,956	
Division 12	69,637	687	50	638	-525	163	850	
Division 13	70,640	287	107	208	-486	-171	116	
Division 14	29,666	190	128	291	-217	202	392	
Division 15	40,909	218	565	795	-246	1,114	1,332	
Division 16	76,601	1,080	685	4,507	-860	4,332	5,412	
Division 17	64,644	1,050	147	137	-988	-704	346	
Division 18	15,143	97	32	149	-175	6	103	
Division 19	113,406	1,270	429	1,576	-556	1,449	2,719	

Table 3.9-4

## Alberta census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Division 1	4.4	4.2	4.4	-0.3	8.3
Division 2	8.2	10.9	4.0	-7.0	7.8
Division 3	4.2	1.1	2.9	-7.8	-3.8
Division 4	4.8	3.0	3.2	-24.7	-18.5
Division 5	4.6	4.8	2.7	-1.1	6.4
Division 6	8.5	13.8	5.5	2.4	21.8
Division 7	2.7	3.0	4.0	-7.6	-0.5
Division 8	7.3	3.9	6.7	1.6	12.2
Division 9	7.4	1.0	3.8	-5.2	-0.5
Division 10	3.8	1.7	9.8	-2.3	9.2
Division 11	6.9	10.5	6.7	2.2	19.4
Division 12	9.9	0.7	9.2	-7.6	2.4
Division 13	4.1	1.5	2.9	-6.9	-2.4
Division 14	6.4	4.3	9.9	-7.4	6.9
Division 15	5.4	14.0	19.8	-6.1	27.7
Division 16	14.6	9.3	61.0	-11.6	58.6
Division 17	16.3	2.3	2.1	-15.3	-10.9
Division 18	6.4	2.1	9.9	-11.6	0.4
Division 19	11.3	3.8	14.1	-5.0	12.9

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>4,309,524</b>	<b>4,384,310</b>	<b>4,459,900</b>	<b>4,529,508</b>	<b>4,576,577</b>	<b>4,622,573</b>
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,514	31,733	31,946	32,069	32,004	31,866
Bulkley-Nechako	39,191	39,081	38,703	38,570	38,205	38,126
Capital	358,854	363,839	369,935	375,040	377,698	379,195
Cariboo	64,138	64,420	63,851	63,336	62,761	62,632
Central Coast	3,267	3,261	3,286	3,313	3,360	3,400
Central Kootenay	57,775	58,521	58,948	59,197	59,265	59,438
Central Okanagan	171,000	175,020	178,127	181,197	183,580	184,697
Columbia-Shuswap	52,222	52,789	52,994	53,200	53,107	52,927
Comox-Strathcona	105,162	106,347	106,685	107,123	107,604	107,863
Cowichan Valley	79,460	80,427	81,112	81,672	81,924	82,107
East Kootenay	57,726	58,667	59,105	59,310	59,293	59,405
Fraser Valley	270,302	275,514	280,385	285,180	288,702	290,356
Fraser-Fort George	95,925	95,722	94,678	94,393	94,382	94,827
Greater Vancouver	2,231,220	2,278,987	2,336,039	2,388,791	2,425,900	2,463,371
Kitimat-Stikine	38,905	39,063	39,107	38,845	38,438	38,429
Kootenay Boundary	31,588	31,694	31,666	31,668	31,431	31,443
Mount Waddington	12,040	12,093	11,939	11,921	11,882	11,620
Nanaimo	144,346	146,803	148,482	150,453	151,634	152,411
North Okanagan	79,924	80,828	81,244	81,351	81,171	81,377
Northern Rockies	6,197	5,968	5,944	5,994	5,978	6,035
Okanagan-Similkameen	81,561	82,011	81,682	81,433	81,438	81,643
Peace River	61,437	61,792	62,312	62,418	63,188	64,647
Powell River	20,296	20,430	20,414	20,430	20,282	20,294
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	20,065	20,115	20,034	19,900	19,762	19,639
Squamish-Lillooet	37,473	38,722	39,707	40,573	41,378	42,395
Stikine	1,111	1,129	1,120	1,136	1,127	1,123
Sunshine Coast	28,817	29,379	29,688	29,949	30,085	30,294
Thompson-Nicola	128,008	129,955	130,767	131,046	130,998	131,013

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Alberni-Clayoquot	6.9	6.7	3.8	-2.0	-4.3
Bulkley-Nechako	-2.8	-9.7	-3.4	-9.5	-2.1
Capital	13.8	16.6	13.7	7.1	4.0
Cariboo	4.4	-8.9	-8.1	-9.1	-2.1
Central Coast	-1.8	7.6	8.2	14.1	11.8
Central Kootenay	12.8	7.3	4.2	1.1	2.9
Central Okanagan	23.2	17.6	17.1	13.1	6.1
Columbia-Shuswap	10.8	3.9	3.9	-1.7	-3.4
Comox-Strathcona	11.2	3.2	4.1	4.5	2.4
Cowichan Valley	12.1	8.5	6.9	3.1	2.2
East Kootenay	16.2	7.4	3.5	-0.3	1.9
Fraser Valley	19.1	17.5	17.0	12.3	5.7
Fraser-Fort George	-2.1	-11.0	-3.0	-0.1	4.7
Greater Vancouver	21.2	24.7	22.3	15.4	15.3
Kitimat-Stikine	4.1	1.1	-6.7	-10.5	-0.2
Kootenay Boundary	3.4	-0.9	0.1	-7.5	0.4
Mount Waddington	4.4	-12.8	-1.5	-3.3	-22.3
Nanaimo	16.9	11.4	13.2	7.8	5.1
North Okanagan	11.2	5.1	1.3	-2.2	2.5
Northern Rockies	-37.6	-4.0	8.4	-2.7	9.5
Okanagan-Similkameen	5.5	-4.0	-3.1	0.1	2.5
Peace River	5.8	8.4	1.7	12.3	22.8
Powell River	6.6	-0.8	0.8	-7.3	0.6
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	2.5	-4.0	-6.7	-7.0	-6.2
Squamish-Lillooet	32.8	25.1	21.6	19.6	24.3
Stikine	16.1	-8.0	14.2	-8.0	-3.6
Sunshine Coast	19.3	10.5	8.8	4.5	6.9
Thompson-Nicola	15.1	6.2	2.1	-0.4	0.1

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.



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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>4,622,573</b>	<b>11,621</b>	<b>39,023</b>	<b>-4,648</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,375</b>	<b>45,996</b>	
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,866	35	2	-38	-81	-117	-138	
Bulkley-Nechako	38,126	277	35	-176	-547	-688	-79	
Capital	379,195	-388	1,381	879	605	2,865	1,497	
Cariboo	62,632	62	45	-404	-383	-742	-129	
Central Coast	3,400	22	3	13	4	20	40	
Central Kootenay	59,438	-48	76	30	-95	11	173	
Central Okanagan	184,697	156	383	392	1,086	1,861	1,117	
Columbia-Shuswap	52,927	-25	17	-75	-128	-186	-180	
Comox-Strathcona	107,863	37	-17	-84	305	204	259	
Cowichan Valley	82,107	-62	87	-68	224	243	183	
East Kootenay	59,405	162	69	-325	-120	-376	112	
Fraser Valley	290,356	1,222	1,477	-693	1,285	2,069	1,654	
Fraser-Fort George	94,827	485	153	-608	-207	-662	445	
Greater Vancouver	2,463,371	9,308	34,068	-2,274	-2,058	29,736	37,471	
Kitimat-Stikine	38,429	161	-4	-320	-339	-663	-9	
Kootenay Boundary	31,443	-139	-11	-67	-77	-155	12	
Mount Waddington	11,620	60	-1	4	-112	-109	-262	
Nanaimo	152,411	-249	386	215	685	1,286	777	
North Okanagan	81,377	-21	78	-227	-202	-351	206	
Northern Rockies	6,035	69	12	-127	-9	-124	57	
Okanagan-Similkameen	81,643	-549	110	60	195	365	205	
Peace River	64,647	585	66	-454	330	-58	1,459	
Powell River	20,294	-70	25	-5	-89	-69	12	
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	19,639	112	29	-48	-254	-273	-123	
Squamish-Lillooet	42,395	335	343	160	0	503	1,017	
Stikine	1,123	4	0	-12	-2	-14	-4	
Sunshine Coast	30,294	-34	75	-4	81	152	209	
Thompson-Nicola	131,013	114	136	-392	-97	-353	15	

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.

**Table 3.10-4**  
**British Columbia census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012**

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Alberni-Clayoquot	1.1	0.1	-1.2	-2.5	-3.7
Bulkley-Nechako	7.3	0.9	-4.6	-14.3	-18.0
Capital	-1.0	3.6	2.3	1.6	7.6
Cariboo	1.0	0.7	-6.4	-6.1	-11.8
Central Coast	6.5	0.9	3.8	1.2	5.9
Central Kootenay	-0.8	1.3	0.5	-1.6	0.2
Central Okanagan	0.8	2.1	2.1	5.9	10.1
Columbia-Shuswap	-0.5	0.3	-1.4	-2.4	-3.5
Comox-Strathcona	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	2.8	1.9
Cowichan Valley	-0.8	1.1	-0.8	2.7	3.0
East Kootenay	2.7	1.2	-5.5	-2.0	-6.3
Fraser Valley	4.2	5.1	-2.4	4.4	7.1
Fraser-Fort George	5.1	1.6	-6.4	-2.2	-7.0
Greater Vancouver	3.8	13.9	-0.9	-0.8	12.2
Kitimat-Stikine	4.2	-0.1	-8.3	-8.8	-17.3
Kootenay Boundary	-4.4	-0.3	-2.1	-2.4	-4.9
Mount Waddington	5.1	-0.1	0.3	-9.5	-9.3
Nanaimo	-1.6	2.5	1.4	4.5	8.5
North Okanagan	-0.3	1.0	-2.8	-2.5	-4.3
Northern Rockies	11.5	2.0	-21.1	-1.5	-20.6
Okanagan-Similkameen	-6.7	1.3	0.7	2.4	4.5
Peace River	9.2	1.0	-7.1	5.2	-0.9
Powell River	-3.5	1.2	-0.2	-4.4	-3.4
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	5.7	1.5	-2.4	-12.9	-13.9
Squamish-Lillooet	8.0	8.2	3.8	0.0	12.0
Stikine	3.6	0.0	-10.7	-1.8	-12.4
Sunshine Coast	-1.1	2.5	-0.1	2.7	5.0
Thompson-Nicola	0.9	1.0	-3.0	-0.7	-2.7

**Note(s):** With the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, preliminary estimates for July 1, 2012 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 2011/2012.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>32,561</b>	<b>33,100</b>	<b>33,747</b>	<b>34,632</b>	<b>35,398</b>	<b>36,101</b>
Yukon	32,561	33,100	33,747	34,632	35,398	36,101

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>
Yukon	16.4	19.4	25.9	21.9	19.7

Table 3.11-3

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>36,101</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>703</b>
Yukon	36,101	165	273	265	0	538	703

Table 3.11-4

## Yukon census division — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Yukon	4.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	15.0

Table 3.12-1

## Northwest Territories census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>43,551</b>	<b>43,692</b>	<b>43,637</b>	<b>43,873</b>	<b>44,212</b>	<b>43,349</b>
Fort Smith	33,968	34,169	34,109	34,313	34,744	34,184
Inuvik	9,583	9,523	9,528	9,560	9,468	9,165

Table 3.12-2

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-19.7</b>
Fort Smith	5.9	-1.8	6.0	12.5	-16.2
Inuvik	-6.3	0.5	3.4	-9.7	-32.5

Table 3.12-3

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total net migration	Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration			
		number						
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>43,349</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-1,491</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,370</b>		<b>-863</b>
Fort Smith	34,184	365	126	-1,198	147	-925		-560
Inuvik	9,165	142	-5	-293	-147	-445		-303

Table 3.12-4

## Northwest Territories census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-34.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-31.3</b>
Fort Smith	10.6	3.7	-34.8	4.3	-26.8
Inuvik	15.2	-0.5	-31.4	-15.8	-47.8

Table 3.13-1

## Nunavut census divisions — Annual population estimates at July 1

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>31,264</b>	<b>31,614</b>	<b>32,193</b>	<b>32,823</b>	<b>33,551</b>	<b>33,697</b>
Baffin	16,723	16,909	17,209	17,602	17,927	17,891
Keewatin	8,880	8,992	9,138	9,337	9,633	9,822
Kitikmeot	5,661	5,713	5,846	5,884	5,991	5,984

Table 3.13-2

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

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	rate per thousand				
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Baffin	11.1	17.6	22.6	18.3	-2.0
Keewatin	12.5	16.1	21.5	31.2	19.4
Kitikmeot	9.1	23.0	6.5	18.0	-1.2

Table 3.13-3

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

	Population 2012 (July 1)	2011/2012					Total growth
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	
		number					
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>33,697</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-492</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-513</b>	<b>146</b>
Baffin	17,891	329	-31	-307	-27	-365	-36
Keewatin	9,822	221	7	-84	45	-32	189
Kitikmeot	5,984	109	3	-101	-18	-116	-7

Table 3.13-4

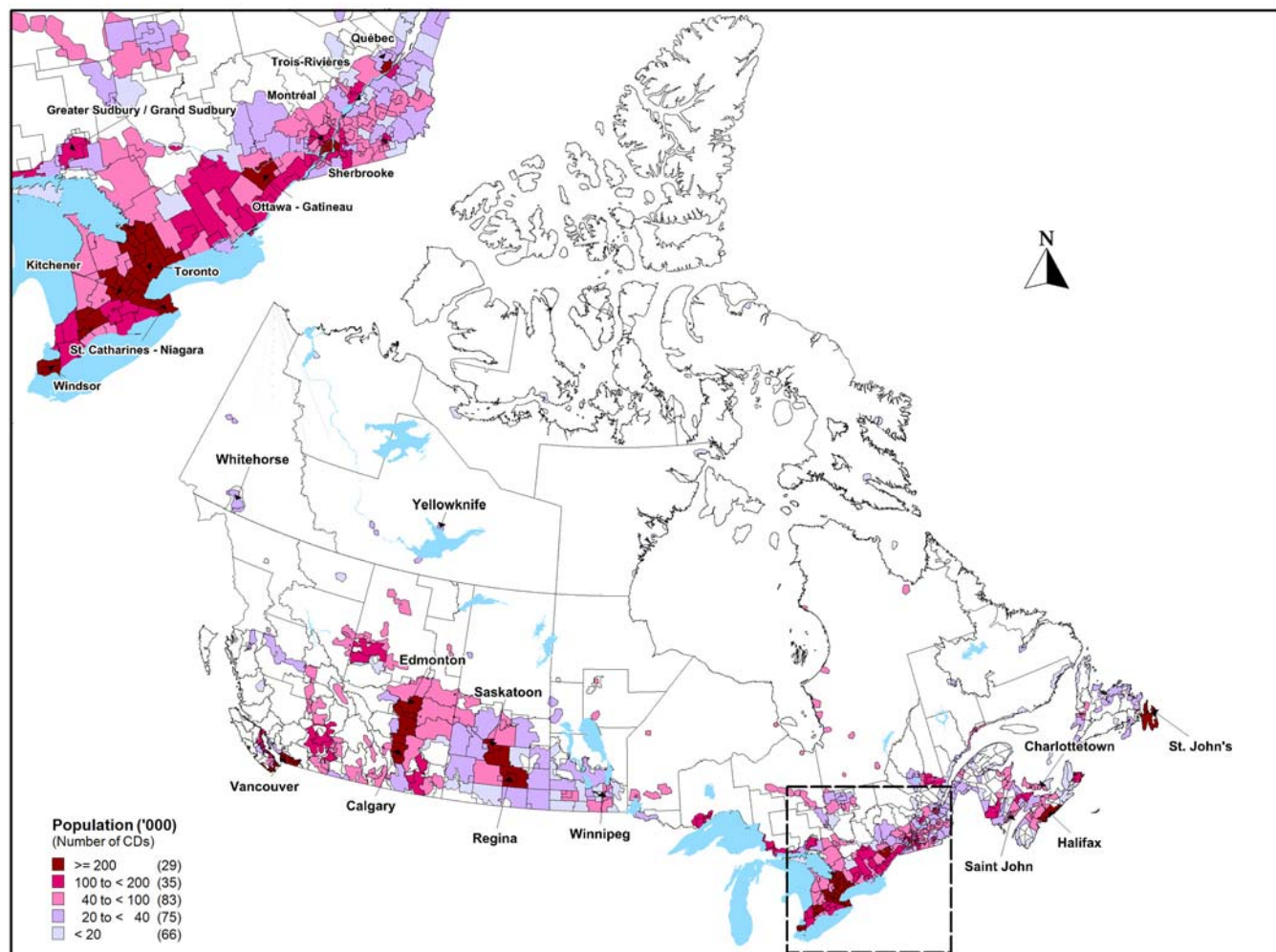
## Nunavut census divisions — Factors of growth from July 2011 to June 2012

	Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration
	rate per thousand				
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
Baffin	18.4	-1.7	-17.1	-1.5	-20.4
Keewatin	22.7	0.7	-8.6	4.6	-3.3
Kitikmeot	18.2	0.5	-16.9	-3.0	-19.4

# 4 Thematic maps

Map 4.1

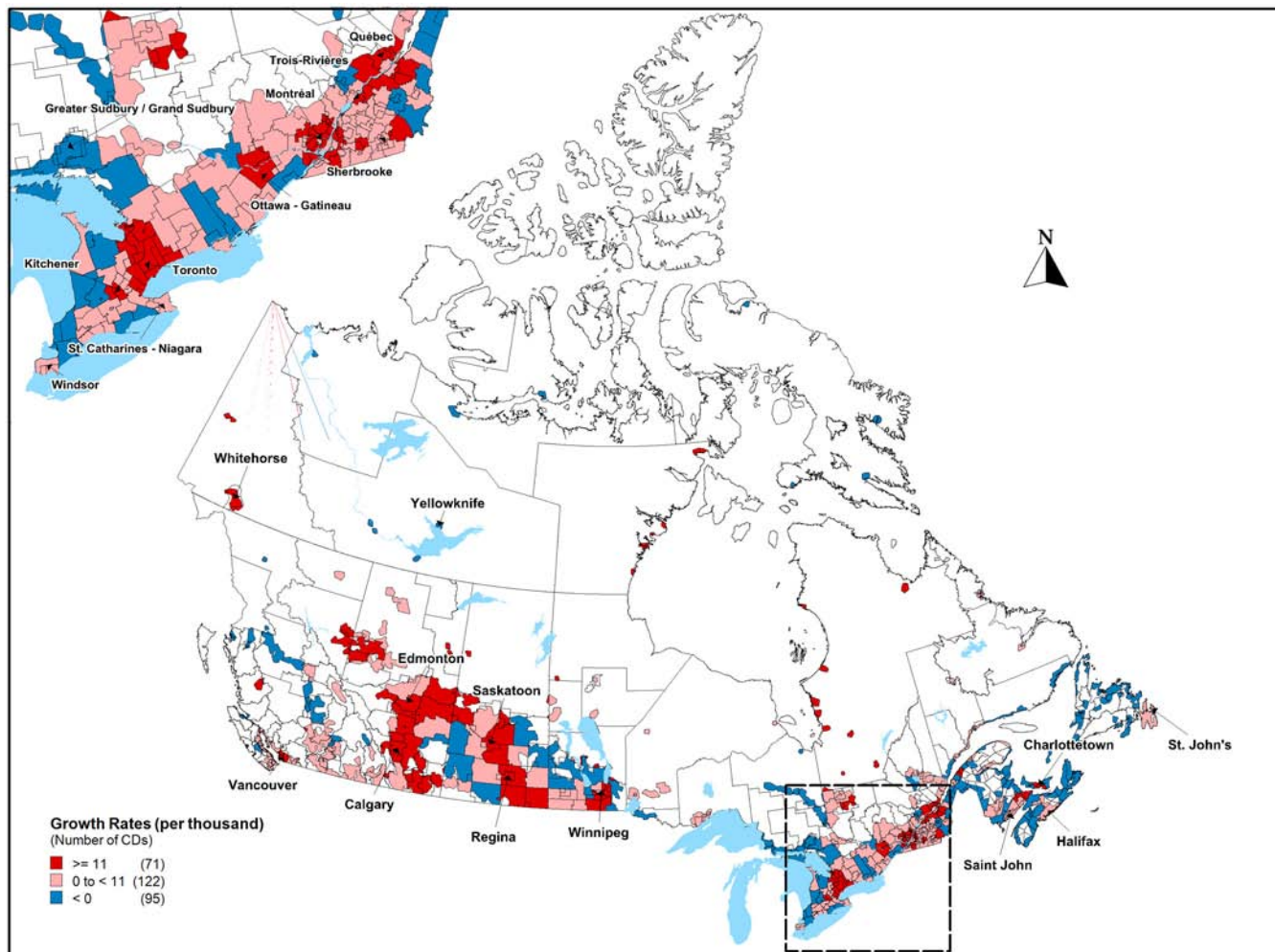
Population distribution as of July 1, 2012 by census division (CD), Canada



Source : Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Map 4.2

Population growth rates between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012 by census division (CD), Canada

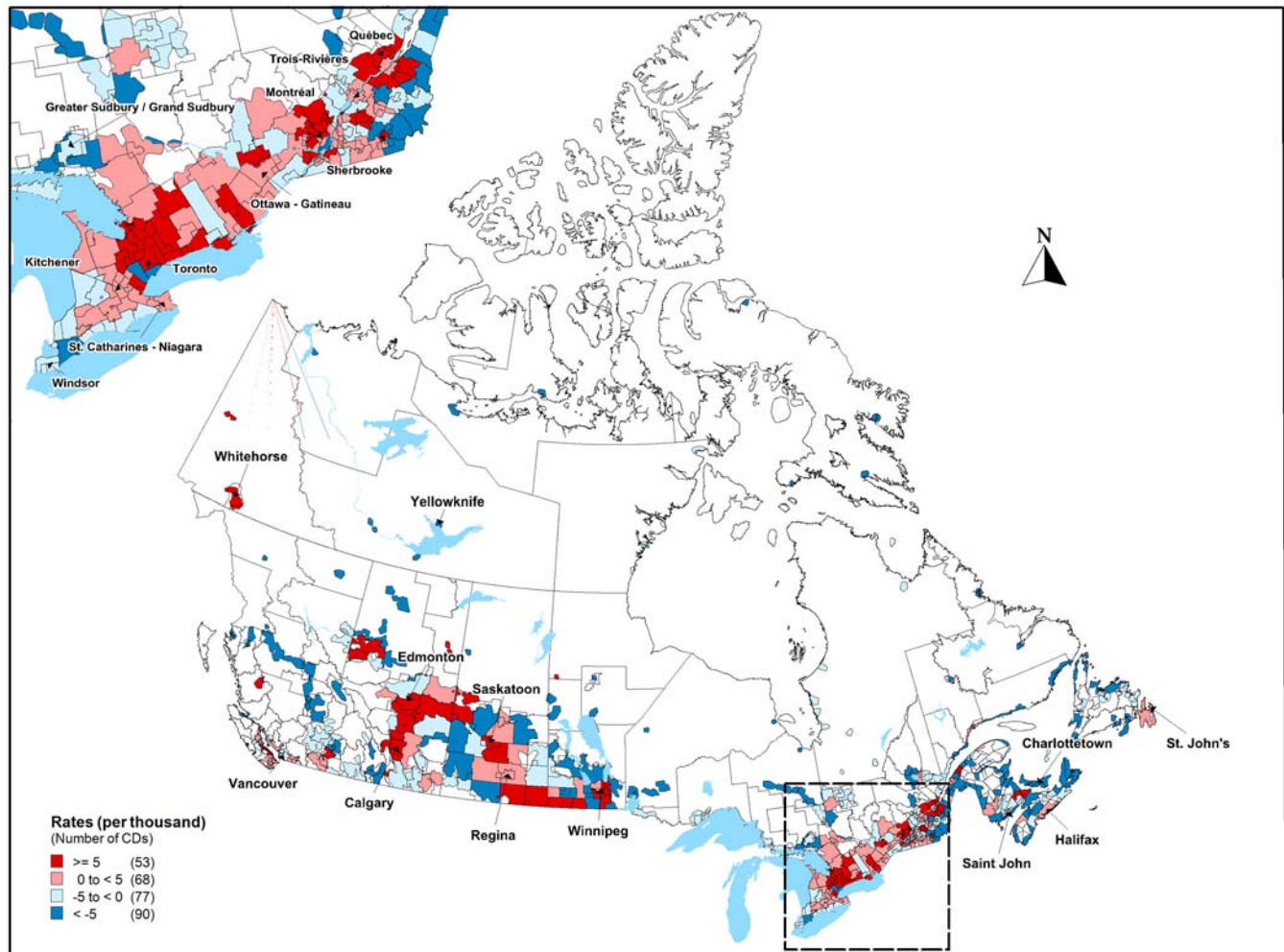


Source : Demography Division, Statistics Canada



Map 4.3

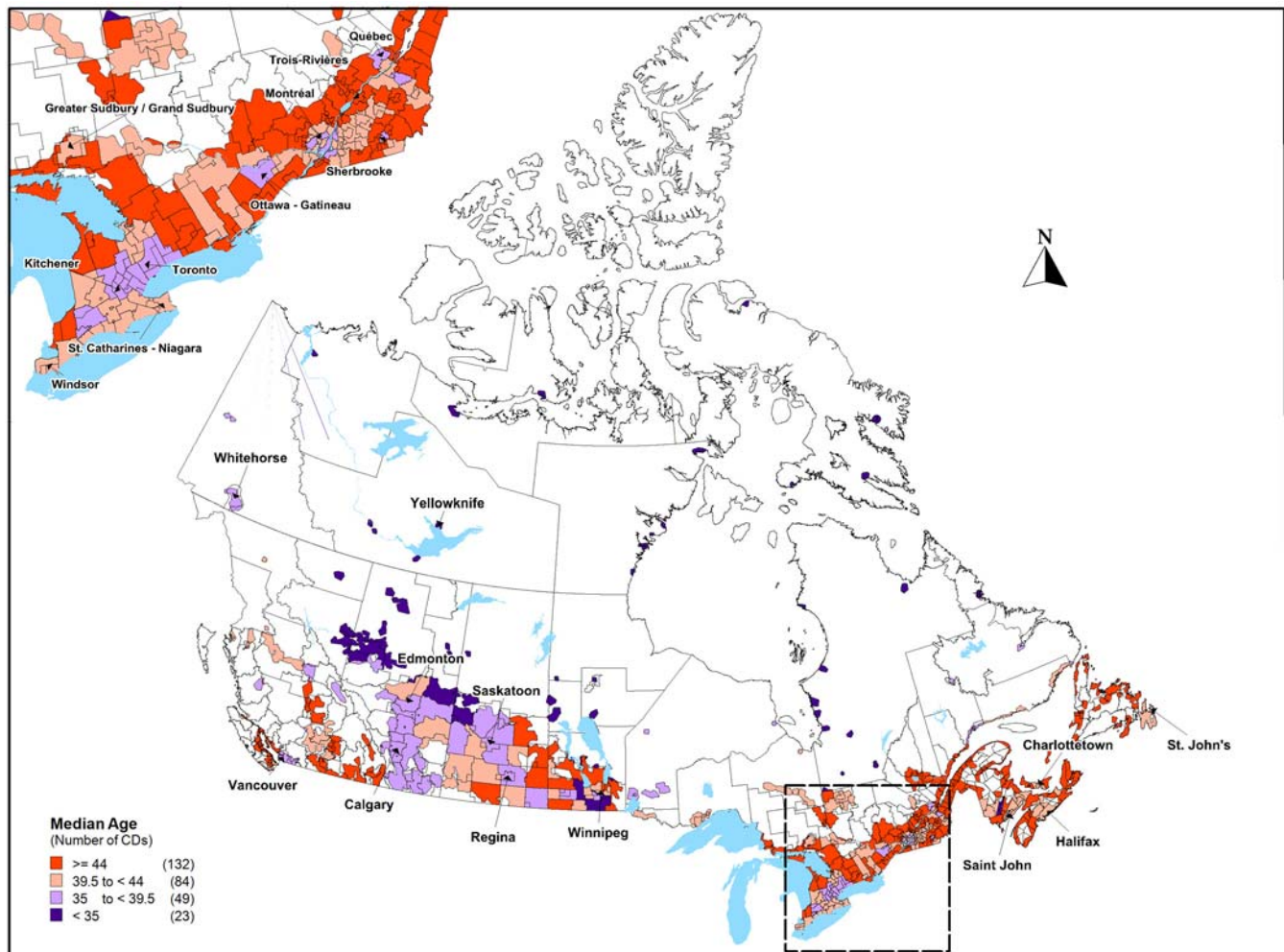
Net internal migration rates between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012 by census division (CD), Canada



Source : Demography Division, Statistics Canada



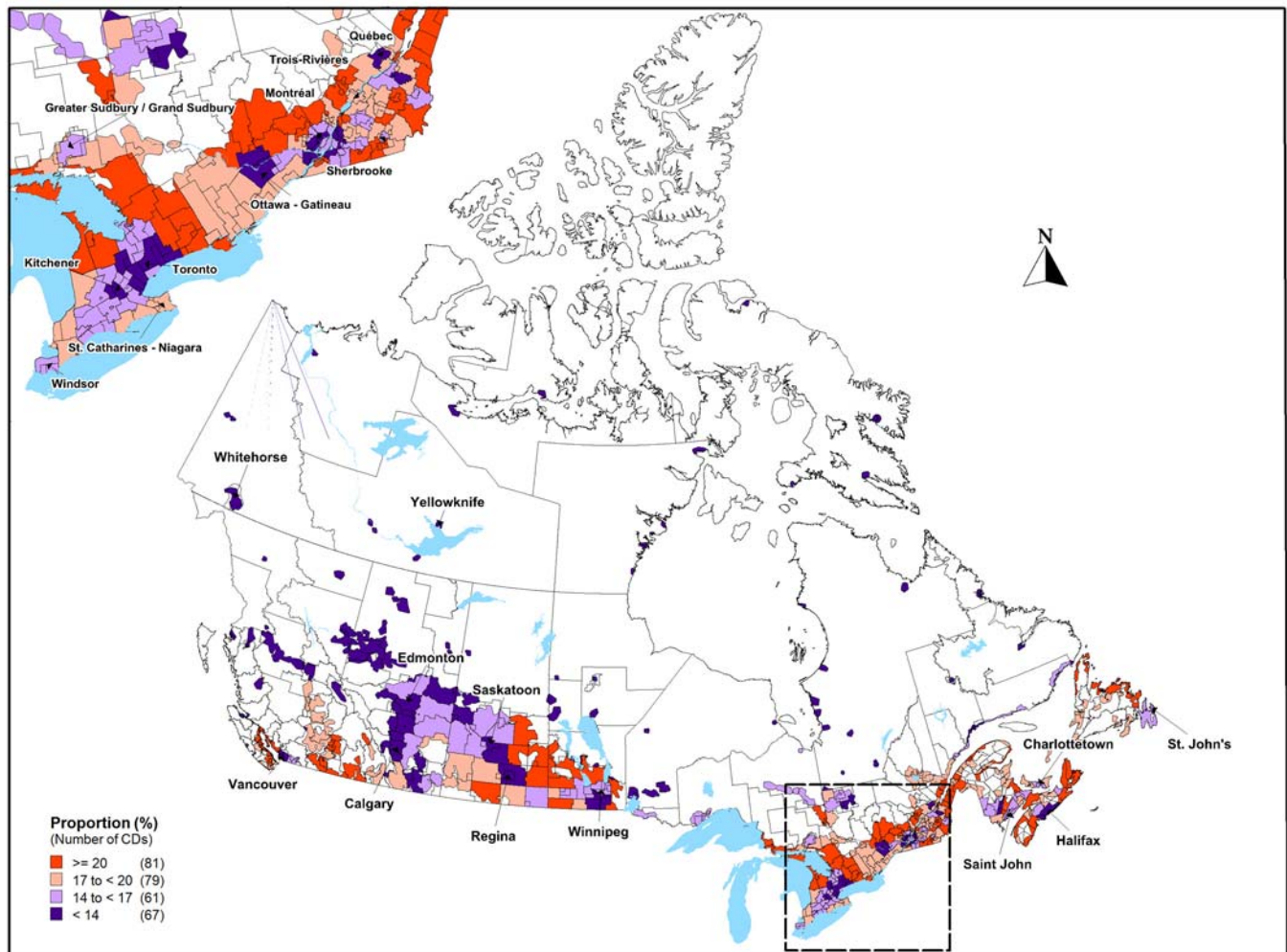
**Map 4.4**  
**Median age as of July 1, 2012 by census division (CD), Canada**



Source : Demography Division, Statistics Canada

Map 4.5

Proportion of population 65 years of age and over as of July 1, 2012, 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 <sup>1</sup>					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>30,007,094</b>	<b>924,430</b>	<b>34,539</b>	<b>30,966,063</b>	<b>3.1</b>
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 <sup>1</sup>					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31,612,897</b>	<b>868,658</b>	<b>40,115</b>	<b>32,521,670</b>	<b>2.79</b>
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 stated province of intended residence at the time of arrival and the actual province of residence, may persist. Finally, since information provided by the *Visitor Data System* (VSD) from CIC is not complete (age and sex of dependents, province of residence for certain groups of permit holders), estimates of NPRs are more prone to error than data on immigrants.

### c. Emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration

Of all the demographic components that are used in the population estimates program, 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 2012 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 two censuses 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
<b>All Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>112,235</b>	<b>0.51</b>
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
<b>All economic regions</b>	<b>105,352</b>	<b>0.32</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>		
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
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>		
Prince Edward Island	74	0.05
<b>Nova Scotia</b>		
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
<b>New Brunswick</b>		
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
<b>Quebec</b>		
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
<b>Ontario</b>		
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
<b>Manitoba</b>		
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
<b>Saskatchewan</b>		
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
<b>Alberta</b>		
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
<b>British Columbia</b>		
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
<b>Yukon</b>	-979	-3.04
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	-875	-2.03
<b>Nunavut</b>	-417	-1.36

Text table 5

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

Error of closure								
	Less than 1.0%	1.0 to 1.9%	2.0 to 2.9%	3.0 to 3.9%	4% and over	Total of census divisions	Average absolute error <sup>1</sup>	Census Divisions with positive error
	number					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:

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

Ages 1 to 89:

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

For age 90 and over:

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

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;
$\Delta TE$	net temporary emigrants;
$RE$	number of returning emigrants;
$NPR$	stocks of non-permanent residents;
$\Delta NTER$	net interprovincial migration;
$\Delta NFRA$	net subprovincial migration.

In order to ensure the concordance between the subprovincial and provincial and territorial population estimate by age and sex, we use the prorating technique.

### 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 adjustment for NCU is important. 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.

### Levels of estimates

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

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

### Special treatment for preliminary postcensal estimates for Quebec and British Columbia

A special case is relevant to the provincial totals on which subprovincial estimates are prorated. Quebec and British Columbia provide their most recent estimates of births and deaths at the provincial level. These estimates are used for the preliminary estimates. However, the final estimates of births and deaths for these provinces are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division.

## E. Immigration

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, immigration is regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and Immigration Canada* (CIC) collects and processes administrative files of immigrants. CIC then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate at provincial and territorial level the number and characteristics of people granted permanent resident status by the federal government on a given date. For Demography Division, the terms immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent.

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

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

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

NPR estimates are based on the number of NPRs, not on the net. At the provincial and territorial levels, the number of people in CIC's administrative system is estimated for specific dates in each period of observation. First, the end-of-period number of NPR is estimated, and then the start-of-period number of NPR is subtracted from that estimate. That yields the net number of NPRs.

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

At the subprovincial level, there are no reliable administrative data available to directly estimate net number of NPRs. To compensate for the lack of data, the provincial / territorial 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. The same estimation method is used.

## I. Returning emigrants

A returning emigrant is a person who returns to Canada after having been classified as an emigrant. In a manner similar to the procedure used to calculate the number of emigrants, data from the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) file 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 of days within each month.

Intercensal estimates by age and sex are adjusted in the same way, i.e., by distributing the error of closure uniformly across the age and sex cohorts.

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

# Appendix A

## Glossary

### Age

Age as of July 1.

### 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

**Census net undercoverage:** Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

**Overcoverage:** Number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once.

**Undercoverage:** Number of persons who were intended to be enumerated in a census but were not.

### Census division (CD)

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

In Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, provincial/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, the census division is equivalent to the entire territory.

### Cohort

Represents a group of persons who have experienced a specific demographic event during a given year. Thus, the married cohort of 2001 consists of the number of persons who got married in 2001. In the cast of births, persons born within a specified year are referred to as a generation.

## Census metropolitan area (CMA)

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

Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if its total population declines below 100,000 or the population of its core falls below 50,000. Small population centres with a population count of less than 10,000 are called fringe. All areas inside the CMA or CA that are not population centres are rural areas.

All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts.

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).

## Generation

Unless otherwise specified, refers here to a group of persons born within a given period. The 2001 generation represents people born during the year 2001.

## Immigrant

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

## International migration

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

## Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movement between provinces or territories involving a change in 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 with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold a study permit;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold a minister's permit (including extensions);
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold a minister's permit (including extensions);
- All non-Canadian born dependants of persons claiming refugee status, or of persons holding study permits, work permits or minister's permits and living in Canada.

## Net temporary emigration

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

## Population

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

## Population estimate

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

**Intercensal:** Population estimate derived by using **postcensal estimates** and data adjusted for **census net undercoverage** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) of censuses preceding and following the year in question.



## Population growth or total growth

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

## Precocity error

Difference between preliminary and final estimate in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for either population estimates or components of population growth.

## Rate

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

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

**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 enumerate) 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 postcensal for 2007, 2008 and 2009, updated postcensal for 2010 and 2011 and preliminary postcensal for 2012.

### Annual estimates of demographic components

#### Births

The numbers of births are final up to 2009/2010, updated for 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

#### Deaths

The numbers of deaths are final up to 2008/2009, updated for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

#### Immigrants

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

#### Emigrants

The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2008/2009, updated for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

#### Returning emigrants

The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2008/2009, updated for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

#### Net temporary emigrants

The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2008/2009, updated for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

#### Net non-permanent residents

The numbers of net non-permanent residents are final up to 2008/2009, updated for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

### **Interprovincial in-migrants**

The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

### **Interprovincial out-migrants**

The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

### **Intraprovincial in-migrants**

The numbers of intraprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

### **Intraprovincial out-migrants**

The numbers of intraprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

## **Annual population estimates and factors of growth**

### **Natural increase**

Natural increase is final up to 2008/2009, updated for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

### **Net international migration**

Net international migration numbers are final up to 2008/2009, updated for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

### **Net interprovincial migration**

Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

### **Net intraprovincial migration**

Net intraprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

### **Total net migration**

Total net migration numbers are final up to 2008/2009, updated for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

### **Total growth**

Numbers for total growth are final up to 2008/2009, updated for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 and preliminary for 2011/2012.

**Text table 1**  
**Summary of levels**

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

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

# Appendix C

## Sources and remarks

### Base population

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

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

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

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

### Births and deaths

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

### Migration

The components (immigration, emigration, returning emigrants, interprovincial and intraprovincial migration) by broad age group and sex for intraprovincial areas were obtained using tax data. Data by broad age group and sex were distributed by single year of age according to the provincial and territorial distribution, with the exception of intraprovincial migration which was based on the 2006 Census mobility data.

### Net temporary emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the Reverses Record Check (RRC), 2001 and 2006 Censuses. Data were distributed by region, single year of age and sex according to the emigrant distribution.

### Non-permanent residents

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Data were distributed by region, single year of age and sex according to the most recent census distribution.