

The Daily

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Releases

Canada's population estimates: Age and sex

July 1, 2011 (preliminary)

As of July 1, the median age of Canada's population was estimated at 39.9 years, up 0.2 years from the same date a year earlier. The main factors explaining the aging of the Canadian population are fertility rates persistently below the generation replacement level of 2.1 children per woman and an increasing life expectancy.

On July 1, the number of people aged 65 years or older was estimated at 4,973,400 or 14.4% of Canada's population, up 0.3 percentage points from the same date a year earlier. The proportion of seniors will grow more rapidly in the coming years as the first generation of baby boomers are now reaching the age of 65. On the other hand, the proportion of children under the age of 15 has decreased, representing 16.4% of the total population or 5,644,800.

The Atlantic provinces have the highest median age in the country

As of July 1, Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest median age in the country (43.8 years) and the highest increase in median age from the same date a year earlier (+0.5 years). The median age in the other Atlantic provinces was also above the national average: 42.2 years in Prince Edward Island, 43.1 years in Nova Scotia and 43.0 years in New Brunswick.

Nova Scotia (16.5%) and New Brunswick (16.2%) also had the highest proportion of the population aged 65 or older. The lowest proportions of children under the age of 15 in the country were in Newfoundland and Labrador (14.8%) and Nova Scotia (14.7%).

Central Canada: Population older in Quebec

As of July 1, Quebec's population was older than that of the country as a whole, with a median age of 41.4 years and 15.7% of the population aged 65 years or older. For the first time, Quebec now has more persons aged 65 and older (1,253,600) than youth under the age of 15 (1,241,700).

Ontario's population was younger than that of Canada on July 1. Its median age was estimated at 39.6 years, while 14.2% of the population was 65 years of age or older.

Note to readers

Estimates in this release are based on 2006 Census counts adjusted for net census undercoverage to which is added the estimated demographic growth from May 16, 2006 to June 30, 2011.

The 2011 Census population counts will be released on February 8, 2012. Population estimates based on the 2011 Census counts, adjusted for Census net undercoverage, will be available in September 2013 for provinces and territories and in February 2014 for subprovincial areas.

This release mainly focuses on preliminary postcensal population estimates by age and sex as of July 1, 2011. The estimates presented in this release are subject to revision. Future updates could affect the analysis of trends.

Unless otherwise stated, historical comparisons in this analysis relate to the period between July 1, 1971 and July 1, 2011, the period covered by the current system of demographic accounts.

***Natural increase** is the variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.*

***Net international migration** is the variation in population over a given period as a result of movements of population between Canada and other countries that involve a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made between immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and net non-permanent residents.*

***Non-permanent residents (also called temporary residents)** are people from another country who have a work or study permit, or who are refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.*

***Median age** is the age at which 50% of the population is older and 50% is younger.*

British Columbia has the oldest population in the West

While the three Prairie provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) each had younger populations than the country as a whole, British Columbia had an older population.

On July 1, the estimated median age in Manitoba declined by 0.1 years from the same date a year earlier to 37.6 years. In Saskatchewan, the estimated median age declined by 0.2 years to 37.3 years. These were the only two provinces in Canada where the median age declined compared with the same date a year earlier. These two provinces also had the highest proportion of children under the age of 15 (18.8% in Manitoba and 19.0% in Saskatchewan).

Alberta had, on July 1, the youngest population among the provinces with a median age of 36.0 years and a proportion of persons 65 years or older of 10.8%. In both cases, these were the lowest among all the provinces.

British Columbia was the only province in the West where the median age was higher than that of the country as a whole. As of July 1, the median age in British Columbia was 41.1 years, while the proportion of persons aged 65 years or older was 15.3%, the highest for the western provinces. It was also the only province in the West where there were fewer children under the age of 15 (684,900) than persons 65 years or older (700,500).

Youngest population in the territories

As of July 1, the youngest population in Canada was in Nunavut, where the median age was 24.8 years. Almost a third (31.5%) of the Nunavut population was under the age of 15, the highest proportion in the country.

The Northwest Territories' population was also younger than the national average, with the median age at 31.8 years and 21.2% of the population under the age of 15. Among the territories, Yukon had the oldest population. Its median age as of July 1 was estimated at 39.2 years and the proportion of persons aged 65 or older at 8.8%.

Population growth slows

On July 1, Canada's population was estimated at 34,482,800, up 356,600, or 1.0%, from the same date in 2010. This was down from the 1.2% gain between July 1, 2009 and July 1, 2010.

Population growth varied across the country. In 2010/2011, the western provinces as well as Prince Edward Island and Nunavut all had growth rates above or equal to the national average. The largest provincial increases were in Prince Edward Island (+1.7%) and Alberta (+1.6%). Major components of Canada's population growth for 2010/2011 are presented in table 1.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0001, 051-0002, 051-0004, 051-0005, 051-0011 to 051-0013, 051-0018, 051-0019 and 051-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3604.

The *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011* (91-215-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For further information regarding demographic estimates, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.gc.ca), Demography Division.

Components and factors of demographic growth

	July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010 ¹ number	July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011 ²	2010/2011 and 2009/2010 difference
Total growth	396,491	356,598	-39,893
Natural increase	138,908	133,452	-5,456
Births	383,585	386,013	2,428
Deaths	244,677	252,561	7,884
Net international migration	257,583	223,146	-34,437
Immigration	270,581	258,906	-11,675
Net non-permanent residents	34,190	11,495	-22,695
Emigration ³	47,188	47,255	67

1. Updated estimates.

2. Preliminary estimates.

3. Emigration also takes into account net temporary emigration and returning emigration.

Annual population estimates

	July 1, 2010 ¹	July 1, 2011 ²	July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011
	number		% change
Canada	34,126,181	34,482,779	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	511,281	510,578	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	143,395	145,855	1.7
Nova Scotia	944,810	945,437	0.1
New Brunswick	752,838	755,455	0.3
Quebec	7,905,679	7,979,663	0.9
Ontario	13,227,791	13,372,996	1.1
Manitoba	1,234,535	1,250,574	1.3
Saskatchewan	1,044,028	1,057,884	1.3
Alberta	3,720,928	3,779,353	1.6
British Columbia	4,529,674	4,573,321	1.0
Yukon	34,559	34,666	0.3
Northwest Territories	43,830	43,675	-0.4
Nunavut	32,833	33,322	1.5

1. Updated postcensal estimates.

2. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: These estimates are based on 2006 Census population counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

Population estimates¹, age distribution and median age as of July 1, 2011, Canada, provinces and territories

	Population	0 to 14 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
	number	%			years
Canada	34,482,779	16.4	69.2	14.4	39.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,578	14.8	69.4	15.8	43.8
Prince Edward Island	145,855	16.1	68.1	15.8	42.2
Nova Scotia	945,437	14.7	68.8	16.5	43.1
New Brunswick	755,455	15.0	68.7	16.2	43.0
Quebec	7,979,663	15.6	68.7	15.7	41.4
Ontario	13,372,996	16.5	69.3	14.2	39.6
Manitoba	1,250,574	18.8	67.3	13.9	37.6
Saskatchewan	1,057,884	19.0	66.4	14.6	37.3
Alberta	3,779,353	18.4	70.8	10.8	36.0
British Columbia	4,573,321	15.0	69.7	15.3	41.1
Yukon	34,666	17.2	74.0	8.8	39.2
Northwest Territories	43,675	21.2	73.2	5.6	31.8
Nunavut	33,322	31.5	65.4	3.2	24.8

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Population estimates¹ by sex and age group as of July 1, 2011, Canada

Age group	Total	Male	Female
Total	34,482,779	17,104,098	17,378,681
0 to 4 years	1,921,203	982,889	938,314
5 to 9 years	1,823,983	938,803	885,180
10 to 14 years	1,899,661	975,748	923,913
15 to 19 years	2,196,437	1,123,767	1,072,670
20 to 24 years	2,402,234	1,234,223	1,168,011
25 to 29 years	2,419,280	1,227,544	1,191,736
30 to 34 years	2,348,086	1,173,463	1,174,623
35 to 39 years	2,290,396	1,149,025	1,141,371
40 to 44 years	2,396,726	1,206,180	1,190,546
45 to 49 years	2,750,685	1,384,979	1,365,706
50 to 54 years	2,668,169	1,333,326	1,334,843
55 to 59 years	2,354,191	1,161,120	1,193,071
60 to 64 years	2,038,290	998,378	1,039,912
65 to 69 years	1,534,466	744,151	790,315
70 to 74 years	1,142,574	538,828	603,746
75 to 79 years	918,295	415,433	502,862
80 to 84 years	703,048	293,347	409,701
85 to 89 years	439,034	157,271	281,763
90 to 94 years	179,895	52,717	127,178
95 to 99 years	48,557	11,338	37,219
100 years and over	7,569	1,568	6,001

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.



Railway carloadings

July 2011

Total rail freight traffic in Canada from both domestic and international operations rose to 25.8 million tonnes in July, up 4.3% from July 2010.

On the domestic front, the Canadian railway industry's network of mainline, regional and shortline carriers saw their combined non-intermodal and intermodal freight loadings rise to 22.7 million tonnes in July, up 2.0% compared with the same month a year earlier.

Non-intermodal freight loadings, which represented about 90% of the total domestic cargo loaded in July, rose 2.2% from July 2010 to 20.4 million tonnes. The increase was the result of gains in more than half of the commodity classifications carried by the railways. The commodity groups that had the largest increases in tonnage were lumber, potash and wood pulp.

Several commodity groups registered decreases in July. Those that had the largest drops in tonnage were iron ores and concentrates, coal, and sand, gravel and crushed stone.

Intermodal freight loadings edged up 0.6% from a year earlier to 2.3 million tonnes in July. The gain was the result of a rise in containerized cargo shipments.

Internationally, total rail freight traffic received from the United States rose 24.7% to 3.0 million tonnes in July from July 2010. The increase occurred on the strength of non-intermodal traffic, which advanced 27.2% to 2.9 million tonnes in July.

From a geographic perspective, 57.1% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, the Eastern and Western Divisions are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The July 2011 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 88, no. 7 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Canada's population estimates

Second quarter 2011 (preliminary)

Demographic estimates by province and territory for the second quarter are now available.

These estimates are based on the 2006 Census counts, adjusted for net census undercoverage.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017, 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3233 and 3601.

The April to June 2011 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 25, no. 2 (91-002-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For further information regarding Quarterly Demographic Estimates data, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.gc.ca), Demography Division. ■

Migration

2009/2010

Data are now available on the number of individuals who moved between July 1, 2009, and June 30, 2010. Migration data reflect interprovincial and international movements as well as intraprovincial moves between census metropolitan areas or census divisions. Moves across town or across the street are excluded.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0027 to 111-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4101.

Migration estimates (91C0025, various prices) are available for the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census divisions. There are also five tables covering these levels of geography that provide data on origin and destination, as well as the age, the sex and the median income of migrants.

For further information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.gc.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

August 2011

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey

2010

Data from the 2010 National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey are now available.

The 2010 National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey covered establishments in the construction industry for the province of British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. For British Columbia, establishments with fewer than six employees (based on Statistics Canada's Business Register) are excluded. In the case of Northwest Territories and Nunavut, all establishments are included regardless of the number of employees.

The establishments were asked to provide wage rates for employees working full time in selected occupations and to indicate whether the workers were unionized. Data were collected for work on institutional or commercial construction sites only.

Note: This survey, conducted on behalf of the Labour Branch of Human Resources and Social Development Canada, helps establish wage schedules for workers on federal construction projects. It is conducted region by region on a rotating basis. It excludes Quebec, Manitoba and Yukon, where wage rates are established by the provincial or territorial government.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2935.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Uhrbach (613-951-9214; bsstdinfo@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division.

For information or requests concerning the wage schedules developed from this survey data for workers on federal construction projects, contact Danijela Hong (819-994-4522; danijela.hong@labour-travail.gc.ca), Human Resources and Social Development Canada. ■

New products and studies

Monthly Railway Carloadings, July 2011, Vol. 88,
no. 7
Catalogue number 52-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Health Fact Sheets,
Catalogue number 82-625-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Quarterly Demographic Estimates, April to
June 2011, Vol. 25, no. 2
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