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by Demography Division

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

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Notice to readers

Estimates released in this publication are based on 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which are added the estimated demographic growth for the period from May 10, 2011 to the date of the estimate.

These estimates are also based on the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification.

These estimates are not to be confused with the 2016 Census population counts that were released on February 8, 2017. It is expected that Statistics Canada's census counts and population estimates differ (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/hp/estima?HPA=1).

Population estimates based on the 2016 Census counts, adjusted for Census net undercoverage, will be available in 2019 for subprovincial areas.

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.

Acknowledgements

The completion of this publication and the dissemination of the annual demographic estimates for subprovincial areas rest on the assiduous and meticulous work of the members of the Population Estimates Section of the Demography Division.

The contribution of editorial, communications, translation and dissemination services staff of Statistics Canada was essential to the project's achievement and is appreciated.

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Highlights

Census metropolitan areas

- On July 1, 2016, 25,534,700 people, or 7 in 10 Canadians (70.4 %), were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA).
- Between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, the five CMAs with the highest population growth were in the Prairies.
- Moreover, the population growth rate was 20.0 per thousand or higher in those five CMAs: Saskatoon (+31.1 per thousand), Regina (+26.0 per thousand), Calgary (+24.6 per thousand), Edmonton (+24.3 per thousand) and Winnipeg (+21.3 per thousand).
- The overall CMA growth in the 2015/2016 period (+15.9 per thousand) exceeded the growth of the previous annual period (+11.1 per thousand). Immigration, the main source of growth, reached a record number in many CMAs over the last year.
- The population decreased in the CMAs of Thunder Bay (-2.5 per thousand) and Saguenay (-2.0 per thousand).

Economic regions

- With a population growth rate of 26.5 per thousand, the economic region (ER) of Saskatoon–Biggar (Sask.) was the fastest growing ER in 2015/2016. The strongest population decrease was recorded in the North Coast ER (-21.2 per thousand) in British Columbia.
- On July 1, 2016, Quebec's Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER had the oldest median age, at 52.0 years.

Census divisions

- The fastest growing census division (CD) was Mirabel in Quebec with a population growth rate of 31.1 per thousand between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016. The CD with the largest population decrease was Kitimat-Stikine (-24.7 per thousand) in British-Columbia.
- On July 1, 2016, Nova Scotia's Guysborough CD had the oldest median age, at 56.3 years, and the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and older, at 32.1%. Nunavut's Keewatin CD had the highest proportion of people aged under 15 years (33.3%) and the lowest median age (24.2 years).

Section 1: Census metropolitan areas

On July 1, 2016, 25,534,700 people were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA). The proportion of the population living in a CMA continued to increase to 70.4%, or 7 in 10 Canadians. Canada's three largest CMAs alone—Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver—were home to more than one in three Canadians (35.5%).

Between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016 (the 2015/2016 period), population growth was much higher in CMAs (+15.9 per thousand) than in non-CMAs (+3.3 per thousand). The five CMAs with the highest population growth were in the Prairies. As well, for the fifth consecutive year, the three CMAs with the highest growth were in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The overall growth of CMAs in the most recent annual period (+15.9 per thousand) exceeded the growth in 2014/2015 (+11.1 per thousand), similar to the trend observed for Canada as a whole.[1] Preliminary estimates show that of all the CMAs in Canada, Saskatoon had the greatest population growth in 2015/2016 (+31.1 per thousand). The population of two CMAs decreased in the most recent period: Thunder Bay (-2.5 per thousand) and Saguenay (-2.0 per thousand).

For the rest of this analysis, a rate higher than -1 per thousand and lower than 1 per thousand is considered to be nil or low. Rates are based on the ratio of the number of events during the period (*t, t+x*) to the average of the populations at the beginning and end of the period. Five-year rates are annualized. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect trend analysis.

CMA growth unequal from east to west

In the Atlantic provinces, Halifax (+19.3 per thousand) was the only CMA whose population growth was higher than the growth of all CMAs combined (+15.9 per thousand). Moreover, the population growth of the Saint John CMA, although positive for the first time since 2010/2011, was relatively moderate (+4.5 per thousand).

In Quebec, the population growth of each of the six CMAs was lower than that of all the CMAs combined. The population of the Saguenay CMA decreased (-2.0 per thousand) for a third consecutive year.

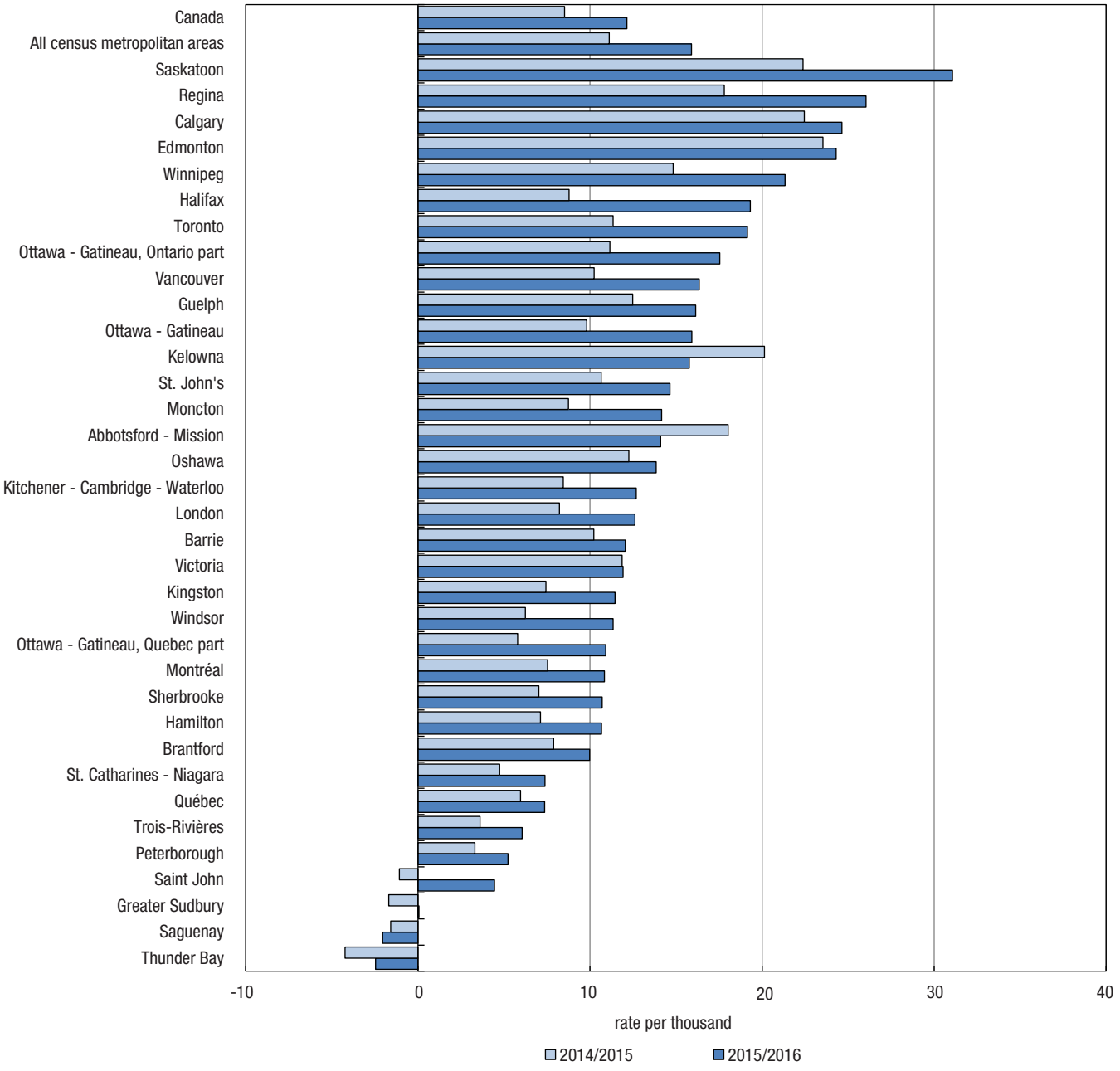
In Ontario, Toronto (+19.1 per thousand), the Ontario part of Ottawa–Gatineau (+17.5 per thousand) and Guelph (+16.1 per thousand) were the only three of the province's 15 CMAs whose population growth was higher than the growth of all CMAs combined. The population of the Thunder Bay CMA decreased (-2.5 per thousand) for a third consecutive year, while the population of the Greater Sudbury CMA remained relatively stable (+0.1 per thousand) after edging down over the previous two years.

Similar to the demographic trends observed in the provinces, the CMAs in the Prairies stood out on account of their strong population growth. The two CMAs in Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (+31.1 per thousand) and Regina (+26.0 per thousand), had the highest population growth in 2015/2016. They were followed by the Alberta CMAs of Calgary (+24.6 per thousand) and Edmonton (+24.3 per thousand). However, the population growth of CMAs in Alberta varied little between 2014/2015 and 2015/2016, unlike that of all the CMAs, which was up 43.0% over the same period.

In British Columbia, only the Vancouver CMA (+16.3 per thousand) posted population growth higher than the growth of all CMAs combined.

1. Statistics Canada. 2016. Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?ObjId=91-215-X&ObjType=2&lang=en&limit=0) Statistics Canada Catalogue nº 91-215.

Chart 1.1
Population growth rates by census metropolitan area, Canada



Note: Census metropolitan areas are sorted in descending order of the 2015/2016 population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 1.1
Population and demographic factors of growth by census metropolitan area, Canada

	Population 2016 (July 1)	2015/2016					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Population growth
	number						
Canada	**36,286,425**	**123,890**	**313,925**	**0**	**0**	**313,925**	**437,815**
All census metropolitan areas	**25,534,712**	**110,043**	**285,774**	**3,866**	**-2,031**	**287,609**	**402,591**
St. John's	217,454	350	1,585	-77	1,304	2,812	3,162
Halifax	425,871	1,167	6,150	-440	1,270	6,980	8,147
Moncton	149,744	363	1,681	-532	593	1,742	2,105
Saint John	127,549	-68	1,319	-661	-23	635	567
Saguenay	159,669	260	-4	31	-614	-587	-327
Québec	807,211	2,468	3,087	-780	1,144	3,451	5,919
Sherbrooke	215,594	609	1,401	-440	726	1,687	2,296
Trois-Rivières	157,764	-96	385	-141	804	1,048	952
Montréal	4,093,767	17,149	45,484	-9,357	-9,141	26,986	44,135
Ottawa - Gatineau	1,351,135	6,185	9,015	3,477	2,651	15,143	21,328
Ottawa - Gatineau, Ontario part	1,018,741	4,501	7,293	4,178	1,746	13,217	17,718
Ottawa - Gatineau, Quebec part	332,394	1,684	1,722	-701	905	1,926	3,610
Kingston	171,372	-38	540	637	813	1,990	1,952
Peterborough	124,082	-68	233	-204	686	715	647
Oshawa	393,977	1,517	724	-499	3,672	3,897	5,414
Toronto	6,242,273	35,384	105,772	4,090	-26,903	82,959	118,343
Hamilton	778,417	1,145	4,583	212	2,321	7,116	8,261
St. Catharines - Niagara	411,700	-748	1,091	-341	3,024	3,774	3,026
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	517,316	2,321	3,175	21	1,005	4,201	6,522
Brantford	145,455	137	444	-43	906	1,307	1,444
Guelph	156,029	681	982	40	795	1,817	2,498
London	512,431	1,181	3,467	-137	1,911	5,241	6,422
Windsor	340,279	574	3,070	194	-2	3,262	3,836
Barrie	205,003	762	297	-214	1,612	1,695	2,457
Greater Sudbury	165,536	57	318	-192	-174	-48	9
Thunder Bay	124,166	-202	58	-106	-55	-103	-305
Winnipeg	811,874	3,119	17,994	-4,284	317	14,027	17,145
Regina	247,224	1,497	4,902	-1,140	1,097	4,859	6,356
Saskatoon	315,150	2,319	6,067	-850	2,106	7,323	9,642
Calgary	1,469,341	12,763	21,345	-934	2,595	23,006	35,769
Edmonton	1,392,594	10,236	15,611	2,375	5,214	23,200	33,436
Kelowna	198,304	-88	13	2,822	1,402	4,237	3,102
Abbotsford - Mission	186,792	865	1,282	531	1,051	2,864	2,617
Vancouver	2,548,740	8,583	23,421	7,451	-5,578	25,294	41,320
Victoria	370,899	-341	282	3,357	1,440	5,079	4,394

Note: Postcensal population estimates are produced using the component method, with the exception of British Columbia's preliminary estimates. Instead, they are based on the population estimates provided by *BC Stats*. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for preliminary estimates of British Columbia's census metropolitan areas.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Population growth of CMAs stimulated by immigration

Similar to provincial population growth, the population growth of CMAs in 2015/2016 was driven significantly by immigration, in part due to the arrival of Syrian refugees.[2] For example, in each of the 10 CMAs with the highest population growth, international migration was the main source of growth. Several CMAs received a record number of immigrants over the last year, particularly each of the five CMAs in the Prairies and each of the four CMAs in the

2. Refugees are classified as permanent residents (immigrants) by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).

Atlantic provinces. Canada's three largest CMAs continued to be the main destination for new immigrants, even though those CMAs did not receive a record number of immigrants in 2015/2016.

Net interprovincial migration was the main factor in the population growth of only two CMAs, Kelowna (+2,800) and Victoria (+3,400), British Columbia. In Alberta, the Calgary CMA recorded interprovincial migration losses (-900) for the first time since 2009/2010, while gains in Edmonton (+2,400) were considerably smaller than in the previous four years (+11,300 on average). Conversely, the Toronto CMA had positive net interprovincial migration (+4,100) for the first time since 2010/2011. These trends reflect existing provincial findings for 2015/2016, which showed interprovincial migration gains in British Columbia and in Ontario, but losses in Alberta.

Intraprovincial migration was largely responsible for population growth in seven CMAs with populations under 500,000 (Trois-Rivières, Kingston, Peterborough, Oshawa, St. Catharines–Niagara, Brantford and Barrie). Many of these smaller CMAs are near the Toronto CMA, and their migratory gains were mainly at the expense of Toronto.

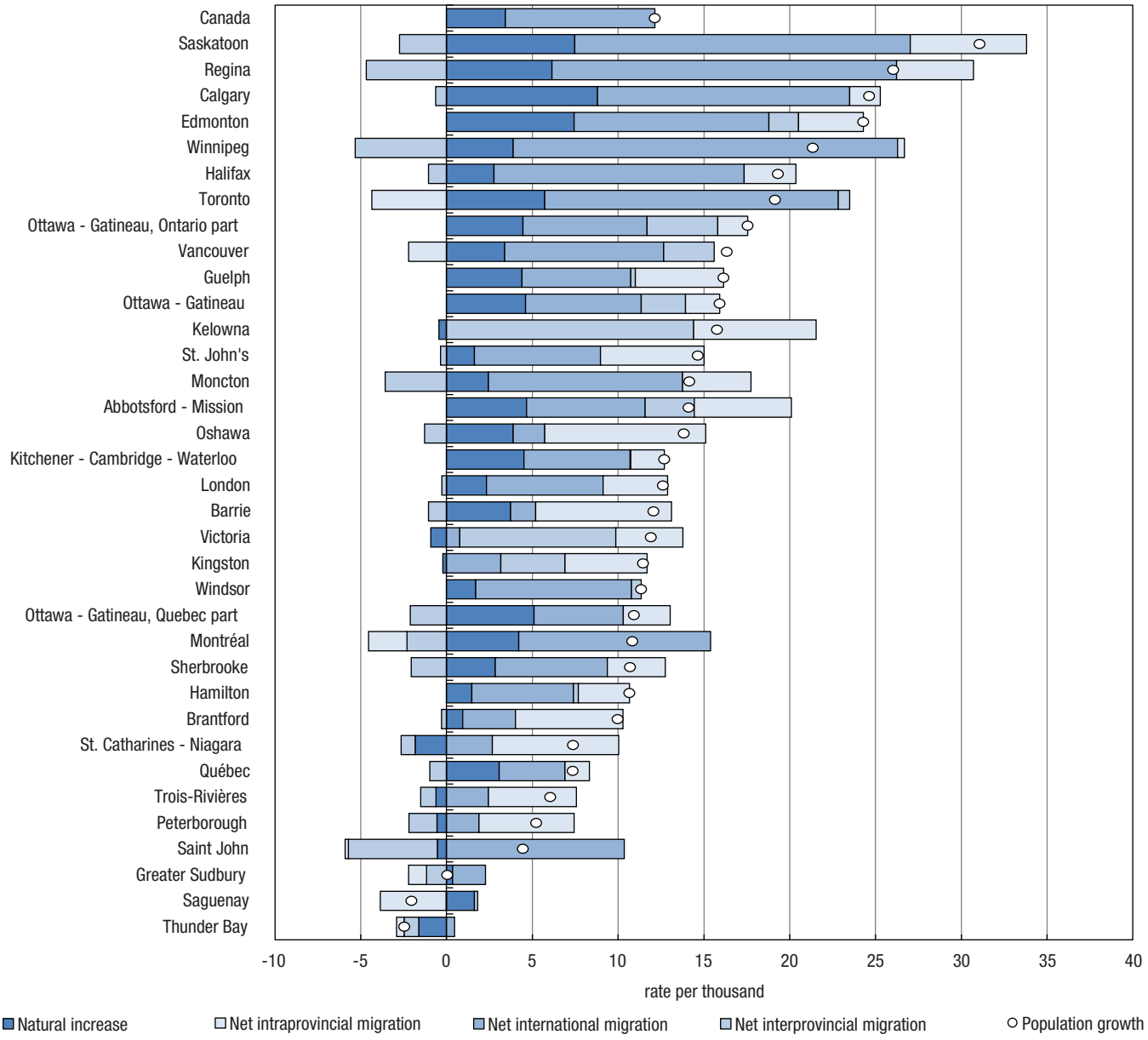
Population decreases in two CMAs and in non-CMAs in several eastern and central Canadian provinces

Although Canada's overall population grew, as did the populations of most CMAs, some regions nevertheless saw their populations decrease.

For a third consecutive year, the Thunder Bay and Saguenay CMAs each recorded a population decrease of 300 in 2015/2016. In Thunder Bay, net international migration (+100) was not enough to offset the net losses due to natural increase (-200) and internal migration (-200). In Saguenay, despite positive natural increase (+300), the CMA's population declined due to intraprovincial migration losses (-600).

In non-CMAs, population decreases were observed in Newfoundland and Labrador (-1,700), Nova Scotia (-2,000), and New Brunswick (-200). These population decreases were due to a combination of factors, including interprovincial migration, negative intraprovincial migration and more deaths than births.

Chart 1.2
Factors of population growth by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2015/2016



Notes: Census metropolitan areas are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate. Postcensal population estimates are produced using the component method, with the exception of British Columbia's preliminary estimates. Instead, they are based on the population estimates provided by BC Stats. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for preliminary estimates of British Columbia's census metropolitan areas.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Toronto posts highest population growth of Canada's three largest CMAs

Canada's three largest CMAs had a total combined population of 12.9 million on July 1, 2016, or more than one in three Canadians (35.5%).

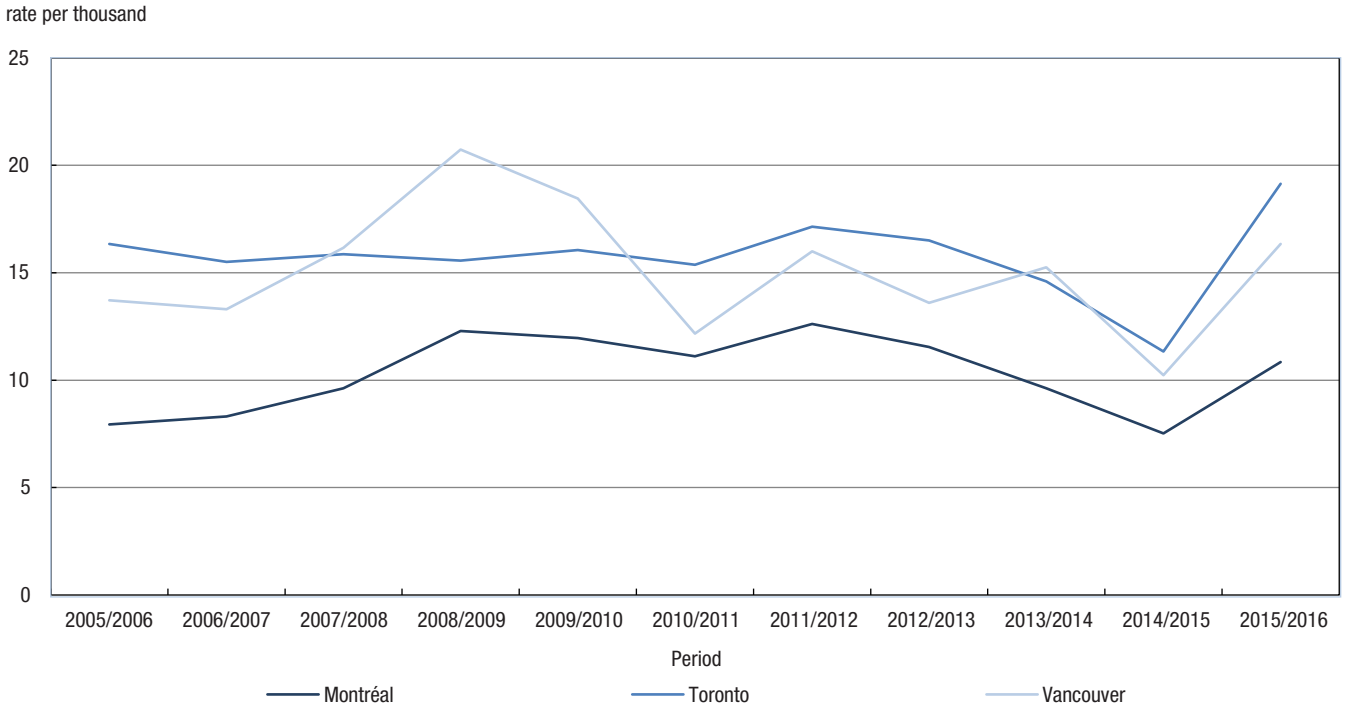
Of Canada's three largest CMAs, Toronto had the strongest population growth in 2015/2016. With an increase of 118,300 people (+19.1 per thousand), the population of Canada's largest CMA was 6,242,300. A growth rate that high had not been recorded in the Toronto CMA since 2001/2002 (+24.5 per thousand). It occurred after a period of more moderate growth, while the lowest population growth rate since 1990/1991 was recorded last year

(+11.3 per thousand). Increased international migration was largely the reason that population growth resumed in the Toronto CMA. In the Montréal CMA in 2015/2016, the population grew by 44,100 people (+10.8 per thousand) to 4,093,800. Lastly, the population of the Vancouver CMA was 2,548,700 on July 1, 2016, up 41,300 (+16.3 per thousand) from the previous year.

In each of Canada's three major CMAs, international migration was the main driver of population growth. However, the proportion of immigrants who settled in one of the three largest CMAs continues to decline. In 2015/2016, 53.8% of immigrants who settled in Canada (172,700) chose to live in the Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver CMA, compared with 71.7% 10 years ago, in 2005/2006. This decrease primarily benefited the five Prairie CMAs (Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton), which received an increased proportion of immigrants in 2015/2016 (23.0%) compared with 2005/2006 (9.8%).

Lastly, the three largest CMAs in Canada saw migration losses within the rest of their province, specifically Toronto (-26,900), Montréal (-9,100) and Vancouver (-5,600). These intraprovincial migration losses mainly benefited outlying CMAs or neighbouring non-CMA areas. In particular, the Toronto CMA recorded migration losses to the benefit of the neighbouring CMAs of Oshawa, Hamilton and Barrie. The migration losses were the most pronounced among persons aged 30 to 64 years and children under 18 years of age.

Chart 1.3
Population growth rates of the three largest census metropolitan areas, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

For the purposes of this article, various indicators will be used to measure the aging of a population. The distribution of the population aged 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over and the median age will be the indicators considered. The median age is an age "x" that divides the population into two equal groups, such that one contains only those individuals older than "x" and the other those younger than "x."

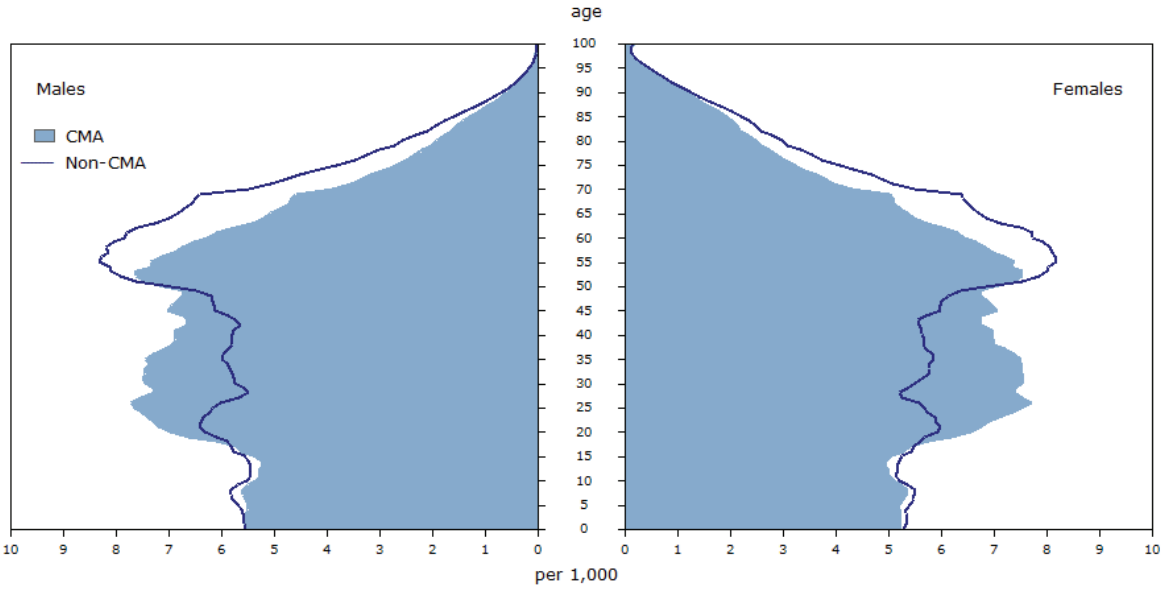
Population of CMAs younger than in the rest of Canada

On July 1, 2016, the median age of the population residing in a CMA was 39.3 years. By comparison, the median age of the non-CMA population was higher, at 44.1 years.

The age structure of CMA and non-CMA populations differs mainly in terms of the demographic weight of the age groups starting at 15 years, as the age pyramid in Figure 1.1 shows. On one hand, the group of persons aged 65 and older accounted for 19.6% of the non-CMA population, compared with 15.2% of those in CMAs. On the other hand, Figure 1.1 shows that persons aged 20 to 49 years represented a larger portion of the population of CMAs than of non-CMAs. This is the result of young adults migrating from non-CMAs to CMAs, as well as a greater influx of immigrants into CMAs—nearly two thirds of the immigrants who settled in a CMA were aged 20 to 49 years.

Although the number of persons aged 65 years and older exceeded the number of children aged 0 to 14 years in Canada in 2014/2015, 14 CMAs still had more children than seniors on July 1, 2016.

Figure 1.1
Age pyramid for CMA and non-CMA population for July 1, 2016

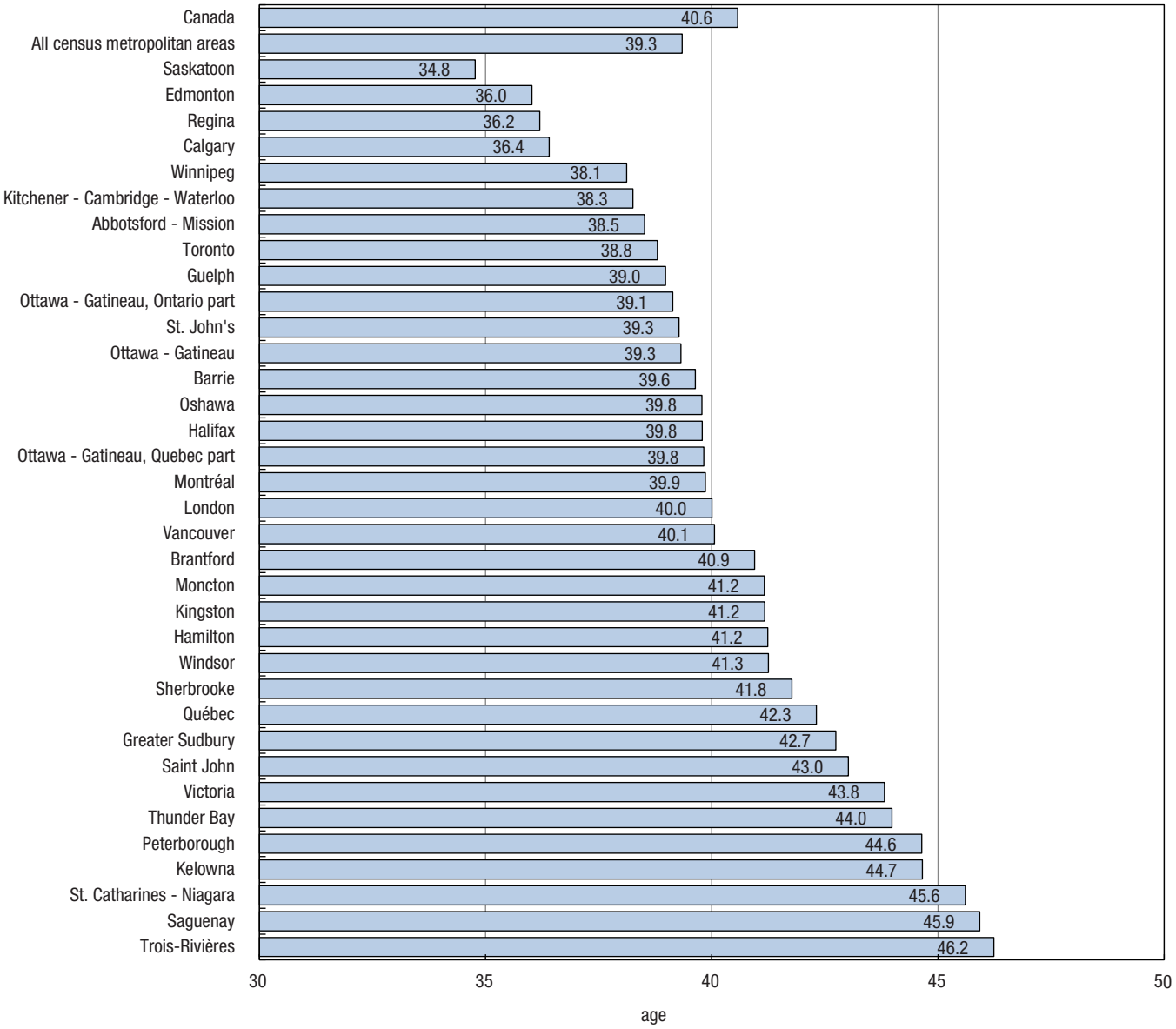


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

The CMAs with the youngest populations are in Western Canada

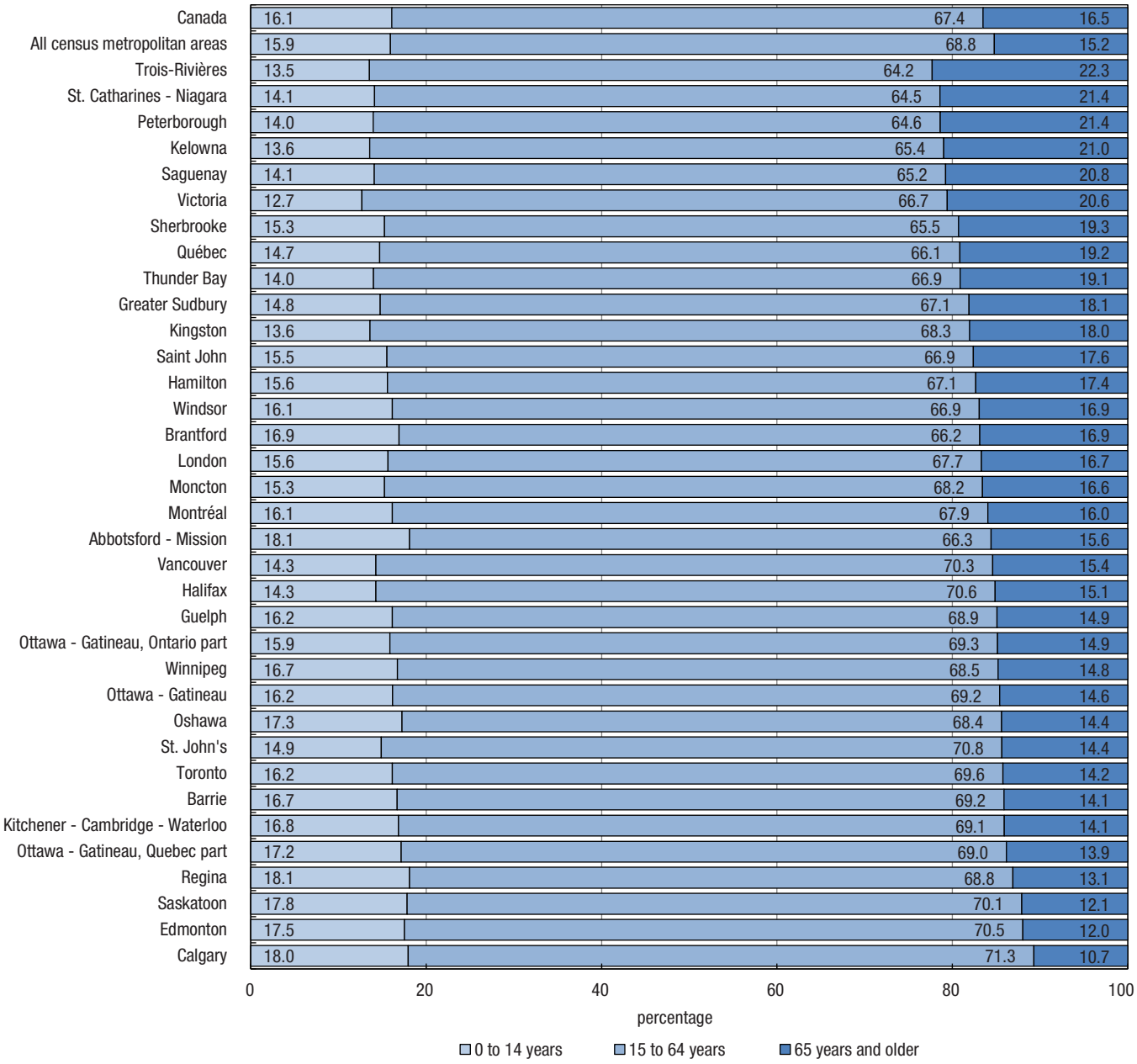
On July 1, 2016, the four CMAs in Canada having the lowest median age were in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Saskatoon had the lowest median age, at 34.8 years. By comparison, this is almost six years less than the median age for Canada (40.6 years). The Regina and Abbotsford–Mission CMAs also stood out for having young populations. They had the greatest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (18.1%). Lastly, the Calgary CMA was also one of the youngest CMAs in Canada. In addition to posting the third largest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (18.0%), it was the CMA with the smallest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older (10.7%).

Chart 1.4
Median age by census metropolitan area, Canada, July 1, 2016



Note: Census metropolitan areas are sorted in ascending order of median age.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Chart 1.5
Distribution of population by age group and census metropolitan area, Canada, July 1, 2016



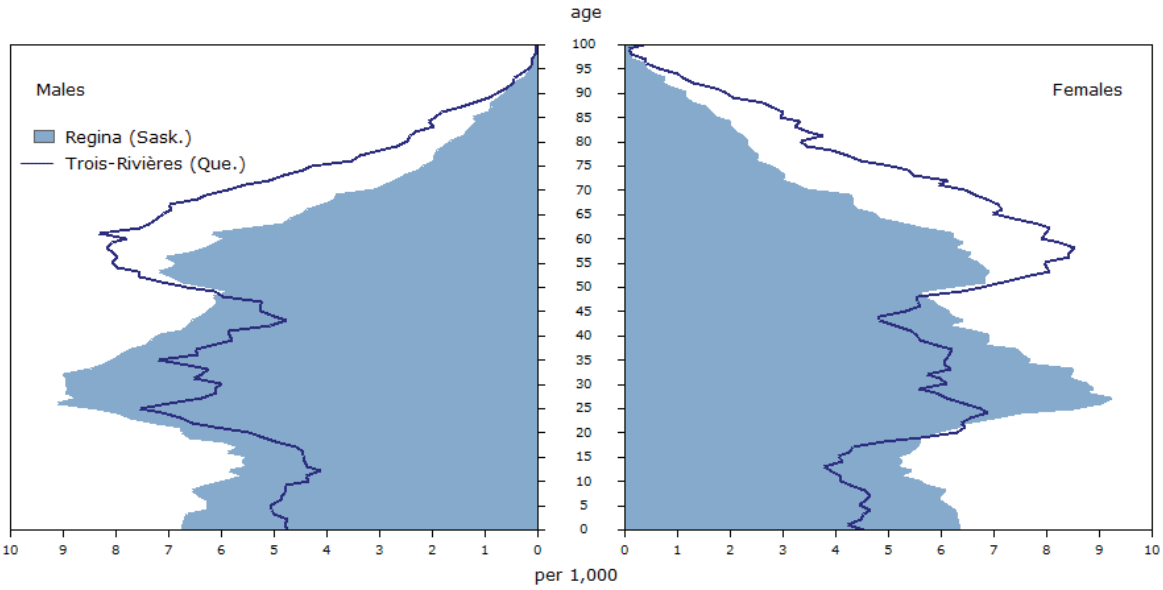
Note: Census metropolitan areas are sorted in descending order of the 65 years and older population percentage. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Trois-Rivières CMA has the oldest population

With respect to median age, on July 1, 2016, the oldest population was in the Trois-Rivières CMA (46.2 years), followed by the Saguenay CMA (45.9 years) and the St. Catharines–Niagara CMA (45.6 years).

The Trois-Rivières CMA (22.3%) also had the largest share of persons aged 65 years and older among all the CMAs. The St. Catharines–Niagara CMA and Peterborough CMA had the second highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older, at 21.4% each.

Figure 1.2
Age pyramid for the CMA with the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (Trois-Rivières, Quebec) and the CMA with the highest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (Regina, Saskatchewan) for July 1, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 1.2 compares the age pyramid for the Regina CMA, where the share of youth aged 0 to 14 years was the largest, with the pyramid for Trois-Rivières, which had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older. The top of the pyramid, which is wider for Trois-Rivières than for Regina, indicates that the age structure is older in the Quebec CMA. As well, the wider base of the Regina CMA pyramid indicates that children account for a larger share of the population in this CMA. The relatively large size of this age group is in part due to a high birth rate—the third highest for a CMA—and zero internal net migration among children aged 0 à 14 years, as opposed to negative internal net migration for the other age groups.

Fastest aging CMAs in Quebec and Ontario

Even though the populations of CMAs are younger than in the rest of Canada, these populations are also aging. The median age of the population of CMAs increased 1.4 years between July 1, 2006, and July 1, 2016. As well, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and older rose from 12.4% to 15.2% during the same period, an increase of 2.8 percentage points.

An increase in the median age combined with an increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 and older was observed in almost all of Canada's CMAs. The biggest increases in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and older between 2006 and 2016 were recorded in Quebec CMAs, specifically Saguenay (+6.0 percentage points), Trois-Rivières (+5.8 percentage points), and Sherbrooke and Québec (+5.2 percentage points each). In addition, the largest increases in median age over the past decade were in the Ontario CMAs of St. Catharines–Niagara and Windsor (+4.1 years in each case).

Lastly, the five Prairie CMAs stood out on account of their slower population aging than in the rest of Canada. In each of these CMAs, the increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 years between 2006 and 2016 did not exceed +1.7 percentage points (compared with +3.3 percentage points for Canada) and the change in median age over the same period was +1.1 years at most (compared with +1.7 years for Canada).

Table 1.2
Median age and variation of median age for census metropolitan areas on July 1, 2006 and 2016

	Median age in 2006	Median age in 2016	Variation 2006 / 2016
		years	
Canada	**38.9**	**40.6**	**1.7**
All census metropolitan areas	**37.9**	**39.3**	**1.4**
Abbotsford - Mission	36.2	38.5	2.3
Barrie	36.3	39.6	3.3
Brantford	38.5	40.9	2.5
Calgary	35.3	36.4	1.1
Edmonton	35.8	36.0	0.2
Greater Sudbury	40.4	42.7	2.4
Guelph	36.5	39.0	2.5
Halifax	38.3	39.8	1.5
Hamilton	39.2	41.2	2.0
Kelowna	42.7	44.7	2.0
Kingston	40.0	41.2	1.2
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo	35.9	38.3	2.4
London	38.0	40.0	2.0
Moncton	38.8	41.2	2.4
Montréal	38.8	39.9	1.1
Oshawa	37.0	39.8	2.8
Ottawa - Gatineau	37.8	39.3	1.5
Ottawa - Gatineau, Ontario part	37.8	39.1	1.3
Ottawa - Gatineau, Quebec part	37.9	39.8	1.9
Peterborough	42.0	44.6	2.6
Québec	41.1	42.3	1.2
Regina	36.7	36.2	-0.5
Saguenay	42.9	45.9	3.0
Saint John	40.0	43.0	3.0
Saskatoon	35.1	34.8	-0.4
Sherbrooke	39.7	41.8	2.1
St. Catharines - Niagara	41.5	45.6	4.1
St. John's	38.0	39.3	1.3
Thunder Bay	41.2	44.0	2.8
Toronto	37.0	38.8	1.8
Trois-Rivières	43.3	46.2	3.0
Vancouver	38.5	40.1	1.6
Victoria	42.4	43.8	1.4
Windsor	37.2	41.3	4.1
Winnipeg	38.2	38.1	-0.1

Note: As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Section 2: Economic regions and regional portraits

Regional portrait: Atlantic provinces

The Halifax economic region saw the largest population increase in the Atlantic provinces[3]

Of the economic regions (ERs) in the Atlantic provinces, the Halifax ER (N.S.) posted the largest annual population growth (+19.4 per thousand) between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016.

It was followed by the Prince Edward Island ER (P.E.I.) and the Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.), with annual population increases of 13.0 per thousand and 10.9 per thousand, respectively. Of the 15 ERs in the Atlantic provinces, four posted positive or zero population increases: Avalon Peninsula (N.L.) at 9.5 per thousand, Moncton–Richibucto at 9.2 per thousand, Saint John–St. Stephen (N.B.) at 2.9 per thousand, and Annapolis Valley (N.S.) at 0.4 per thousand.

The Halifax ER (N.S.) also had the largest population on July 1, 2016, with 426,100 residents, ahead of the Avalon Peninsula ER (N.L.) and the Moncton–Richibucto ER (N.B.), whose populations were 280,400 and 213,800, respectively.

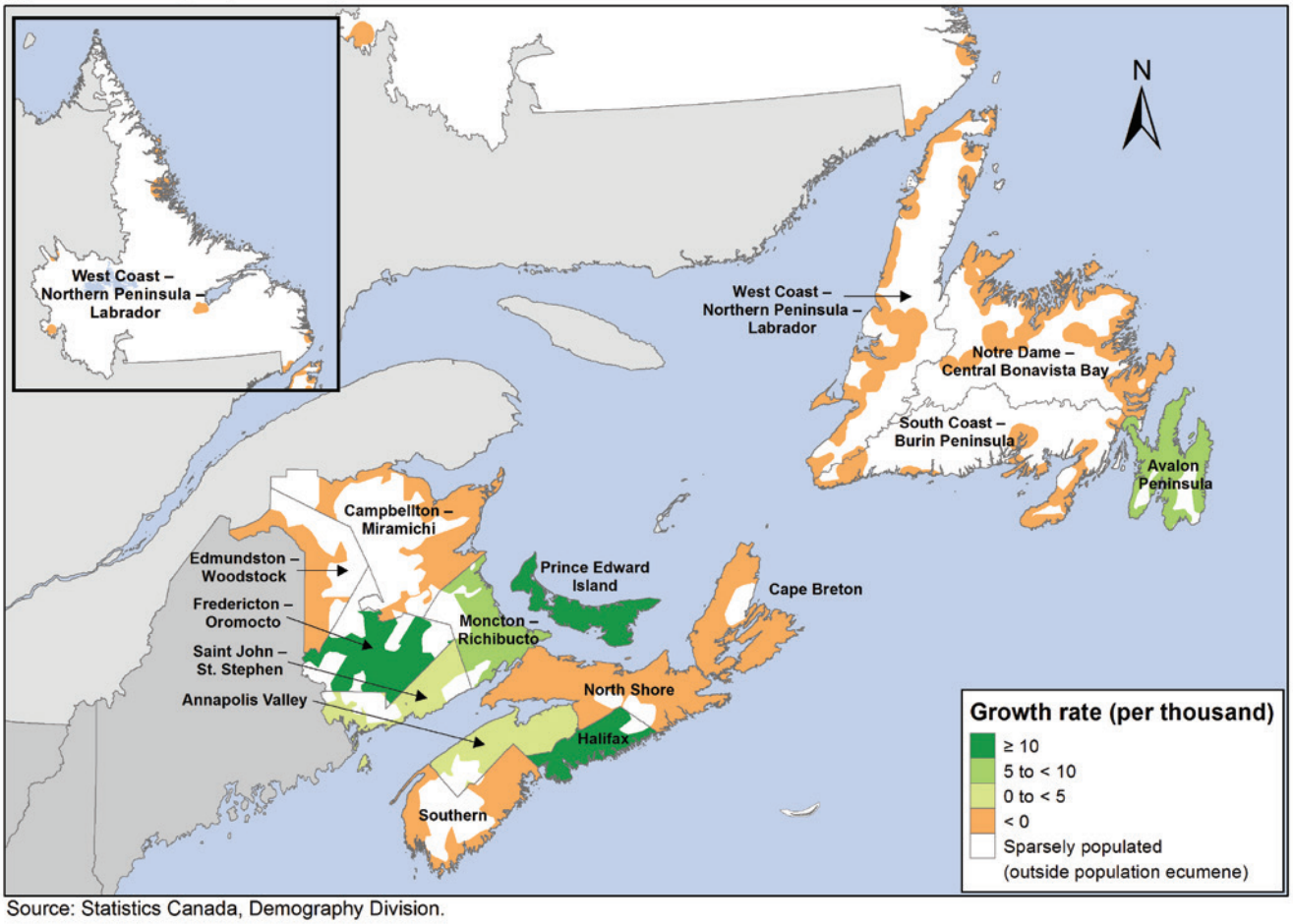
Table 2.1
Population estimates and annual population growth rates of economic regions, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 and July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

	Population at July 1			Annual population growth rate	
	2011	2015	2016	2011/2016	2015/2016
	number			per thousand	
Canada	**34,342,780**	**35,848,610**	**36,286,425**	**11.0**	**12.1**
Atlantic provinces	**2,369,074**	**2,373,094**	**2,385,058**	**1.3**	**5.0**
Halifax, N.S.	402,441	417,885	426,083	11.4	19.4
Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.	144,038	146,736	148,649	6.3	13.0
Fredericton--Oromocto, N.B.	136,797	139,999	141,536	6.8	10.9
Avalon Peninsula, N.L.	268,890	277,757	280,410	8.4	9.5
Moncton--Richibucto, N.B.	205,556	211,837	213,789	7.9	9.2
Saint John--St. Stephen, N.B.	173,746	171,105	171,604	-2.5	2.9
Annapolis Valley, N.S.	126,329	124,689	124,741	-2.5	0.4
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista Bay, N.L.	110,667	108,787	108,483	-4.0	-2.8
Southern, N.S.	118,246	114,228	113,808	-7.6	-3.7
West Coast--Northern Peninsula--Labrador, N.L.	107,309	105,832	105,432	-3.5	-3.8
North Shore, N.S.	158,932	153,991	153,263	-7.3	-4.7
Campbellton--Miramichi, N.B.	158,855	153,724	152,802	-7.8	-6.0
Cape Breton, N.S.	138,521	132,580	131,606	-10.2	-7.4
Edmundston--Woodstock, N.B.	80,576	77,644	77,049	-9.0	-7.7
South Coast--Burin Peninsula, N.L.	38,171	36,300	35,803	-12.8	-13.8

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2015/2016 annual population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

3. The Atlantic provinces include Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Map 2.1
Population growth rate, July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, by economic region, Atlantic provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Of the 15 ERs in the Atlantic provinces, 8 saw their population decline between July 1, 2015, and July 1, 2016. The sharpest population decrease in the Atlantic provinces occurred in the ER of South Coast–Burin Peninsula (N.L.), which saw its population drop by approximately 500 persons (-13.8 per thousand). Since 2011, this region's population has gone from 38,200 to 35,800. The other ERs that posted the largest decreases include Edmunston–Woodstock (N.B.) and Cape Breton (N.S.), with annual growth rates of -7.7 per thousand and -7.4 per thousand, respectively.

For the rest of this analysis, a rate higher than -1 per thousand and lower than 1 per thousand is considered to be nil or low. Rates are based on the ratio of the number of events during the period (t, t+x) to the average of the populations at the beginning and end of the period. Five-year rates are annualized. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect trend analysis.

Although most of the ERs in the Atlantic provinces recorded population decreases, their population growth rates were still greater in 2015/2016 than in 2014/2015. The ERs that declined in 2014/2015 had smaller decreases in the last year, while the population of the Annapolis Valley and Saint John–St. Stephen ERs is now stable or increasing.

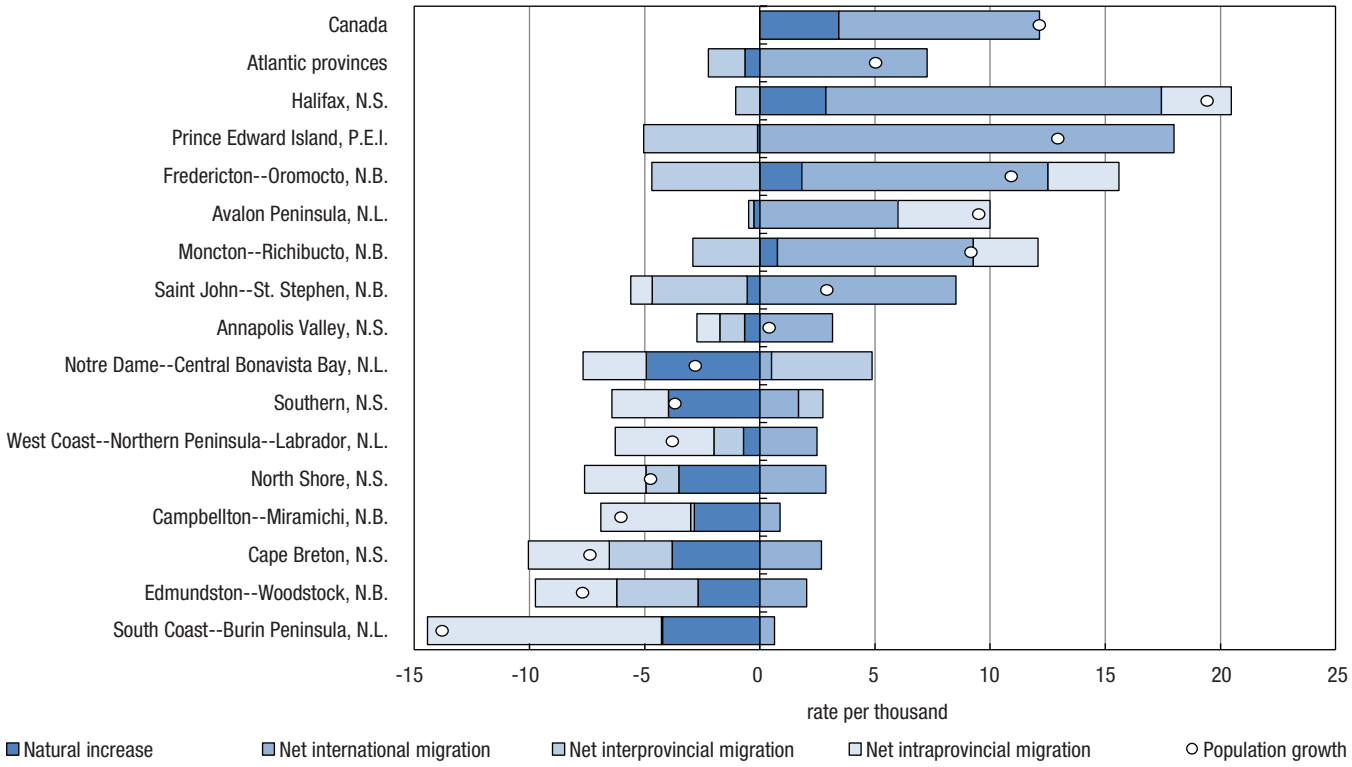
Of the 10 ERs across Canada with the largest decreases, four were in the Atlantic provinces.

The population growth rate for the most recent period (2015/2016) was above the average annual rate for the last five-year period (2011-2016) in 13 of the 15 ERs in the Atlantic provinces, which reflects an accelerating population growth for positive rates or a decelerating decline for negative rates.

Population gains due to international migration

The seven ERs with positive population growth in 2015/2016 were characterized by positive net international migration. By contrast, in the 10 ERs with negative growth, natural increase, interprovincial migration and intraprovincial migration were almost all negative or nil. Lastly, net interprovincial migration was negative or nil in every ER in the Atlantic provinces, except for the Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay ER (N.L.) (4.4 per thousand) and the Southern ER (N.S.) (1.1 per thousand).

Chart 2.1
Factors of population growth by economic region, Atlantic provinces, 2015/2016



Note: Economic regions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

With a rate of 2.9 per thousand, the Halifax ER (N.S.) had the highest natural increase in the Atlantic provinces. However, it was still lower than the rate for Canada (+3.4 per thousand). Fredericton–Oromocto (N.B.) was the only other ER that posted a natural increase, at 1.8 per thousand. By contrast, a number of ERs recorded natural decreases, indicating that there were more estimated deaths than births. For example, the Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay (N.L.) posted the lowest rate of natural increase (-4.9 per thousand). In all, of the 10 ERs with the greatest natural decrease, seven were in the Atlantic provinces.

International migration was the main driver of growth in ERs of the Atlantic provinces that had positive or nil population growth rates. This component of population growth was the greatest in the Prince Edward Island ER (P.E.I.) (+18.0 per thousand), at twice the national average (+8.7 per thousand). International migration was a marginal factor of growth in only three ERs in the Atlantic provinces, with growth rates of 0 to 1 per thousand.

In 9 of the 15 ERs in the Atlantic provinces, net interprovincial migration was negative. Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay (N.L.) was the ER that had the largest interprovincial migration gain in the Atlantic provinces, with a rate

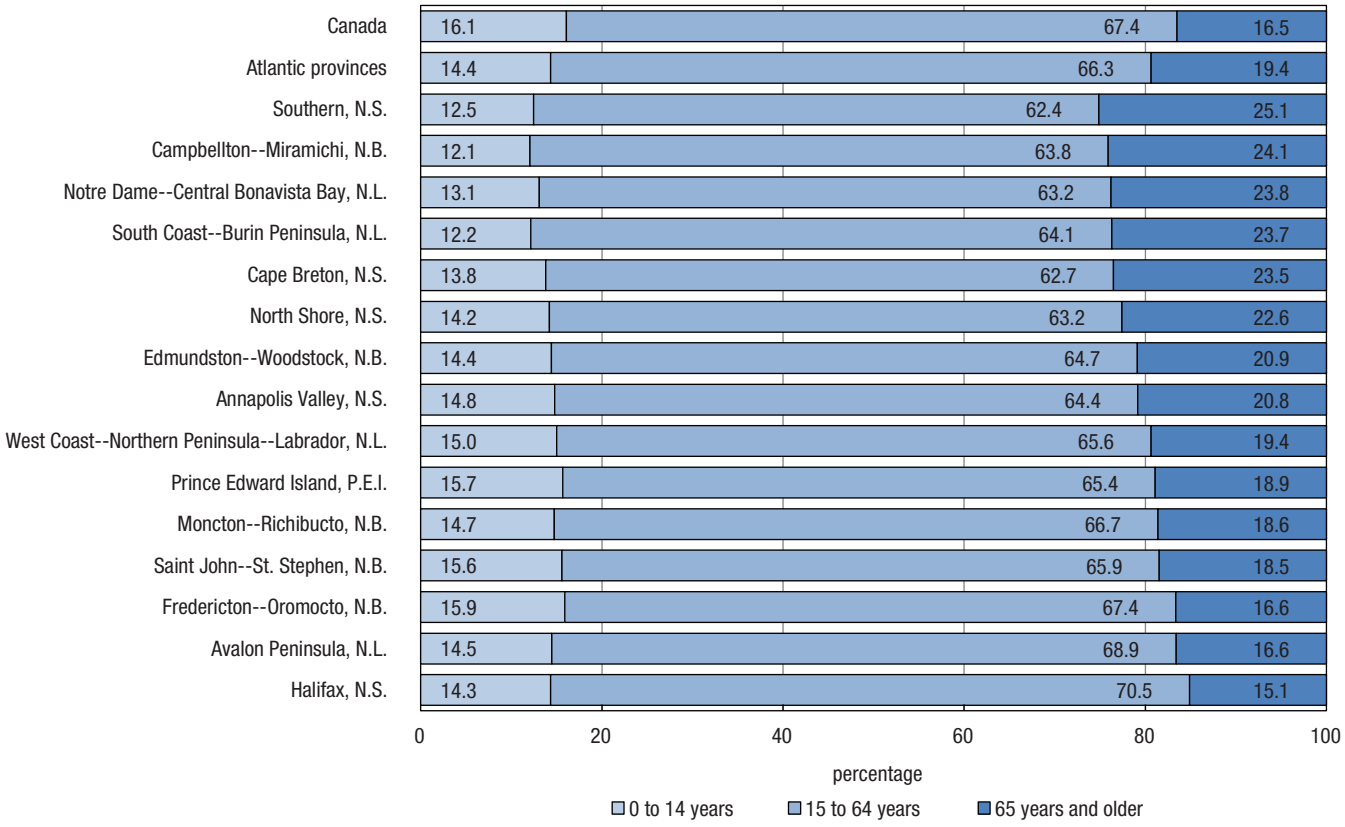
of 4.4 per thousand. The largest decline attributable to interprovincial migration occurred in the Prince Edward Island ER (P.E.I.), with a rate of -4.9 per thousand, representing a net loss of 700 people.

In Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, only the most highly populated ERs posted gains attributable to intraprovincial migration. These ERs were Halifax (N.S.) and Avalon Peninsula (N.L.), with increases of 1,300 and 1,100 persons, respectively. In New Brunswick, two ERs posted positive net intraprovincial migration. They were the Moncton–Richibucto ER (N.B.) (+600 persons) and the Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.) (+400 persons).

Older age structure of the population in all Atlantic ERs than in the rest of Canada

On July 1, 2016, there were no Atlantic ERs with a proportion of 0- to 14-year-olds above the national average (16.1%). As well, the share of persons aged 65 years and older in each Atlantic ER was higher than in Canada as a whole (16.5%), except in the Halifax ER (N.S.) (15.1%).

Chart 2.2
Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2016



Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and older. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

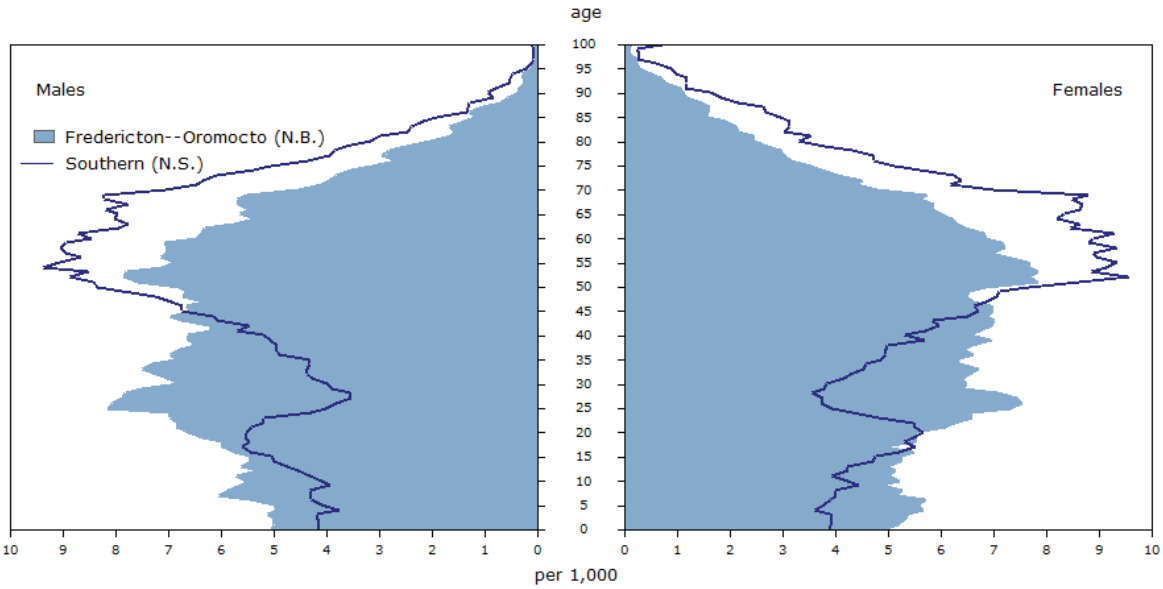
Of all ERs in Canada, the Southern ER (N.S.) had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older (25.1%) on July 1, 2016. In the Atlantic provinces, the Halifax ER (N.S.) had the lowest proportion of persons in this age group (15.1%).

For the purposes of this article, various indicators will be used to measure the aging of a population. The distribution of the population aged 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over and the median age will be the indicators considered. The median age is an age "x" that divides the population into two equal groups, such that one contains only those individuals older than "x" and the other those younger than "x."

The 0-14 age group represented 15.9% of the population of the Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.), the highest proportion in the Atlantic provinces. Conversely, it was in the Campbellton–Miramichi ER (N.B.) that those aged 0 to 14 years accounted for the smallest share (12.1%). On July 1, 2016, the number of persons aged 65 years and older was greater than the number aged 0 to 14 years in every Atlantic ER. However, three regions had a proportion of working-age persons (15 to 64 years) above the national average (67.4%)—the Halifax ER (N.S.), Avalon Peninsula ER (N.L.) and Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.)—while the Southern ER (N.S.) had the lowest proportion (62.4%) among the Atlantic regions.

The relatively old age structure of several ERs in the Atlantic provinces can be attributed to lower fertility than in the rest of Canada. In fact, rates of natural increase have remained negative in a number of ERs over the last decade and are tending to fall. In addition, persistent negative net interprovincial migration, especially among those aged 18 to 29 years, is contributing to the aging of the population in Atlantic ERs. For example, the decrease in interprovincial migration rates for this age group in 2015/2016 was very high in Newfoundland and Labrador (-8.9 per thousand), Prince Edward Island (-29.0 per thousand), Nova Scotia (-7.3 per thousand) and New Brunswick (-17.9 per thousand).

Figure 2.1
Age pyramid for the ER with the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (Southern, N.S.) and the ER with the highest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (Fredericton—Oromocto, N.B.), Atlantic provinces, for July 1, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 2.1 compares the Atlantic ER with the youngest population (Fredericton–Oromocto, N.B.) and the one with the oldest population (Southern, N.S.). The main finding is that even the youngest ER has an aging age structure, as shown by the high proportion of 50- to 69-year-olds in Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.). However, the older age structure of the Southern ER (N.S.) is discernible from the top of the pyramid, which is wider for the Southern ER (N.S.) than for the Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.). In addition, the working-age population is younger in the Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.) than in the Southern ER (N.S.). For example, the Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.) has a larger share of 15- to 39-year-olds, while the Southern ER (N.S.) has more 40- to 64-year-olds. Lastly, the proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years is higher in the Fredericton–Oromocto ER (N.B.) than in the Southern ER (N.S.).

Table 2.2
Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Atlantic provinces, July 1, 2006 and 2016

	Median age in 2006	Median age in 2016	Variation 2006/2016
		years	
Canada	**38.9**	**40.6**	**1.7**
Atlantic provinces	**41.2**	**44.8**	**3.7**
South Coast--Burin Peninsula, N.L.	43.7	51.1	7.4
Campbellton--Miramichi, N.B.	43.5	50.8	7.3
Southern, N.S.	44.2	50.8	6.6
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista Bay, N.L.	44.1	50.1	6.0
Edmundston--Woodstock, N.B.	41.7	47.6	5.9
Cape Breton, N.S.	43.9	49.0	5.1
North Shore, N.S.	42.9	48.0	5.0
Annapolis Valley, N.S.	41.7	46.6	4.8
West Coast--Northern Peninsula--Labrador, N.L.	41.4	46.1	4.7
Prince Edward Island, P.E.I.	40.3	43.9	3.6
Saint John--St. Stephen, N.B.	40.4	44.0	3.5
Moncton--Richibucto, N.B.	40.7	43.5	2.8
Avalon Peninsula, N.L.	39.7	42.0	2.3
Fredericton--Oromocto, N.B.	38.7	40.7	2.0
Halifax, N.S.	38.3	39.8	1.5

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2006/2016 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

South Coast–Burin Peninsula is the ER where the median age increased the most during the last 10 years in all of Canada

Between July 1, 2006, and July 1, 2016, the increase in median age of each of the 15 ERs was above the national average (+1.7 years), except for the Halifax ER (N.S.). This reflects faster aging of all ERs in the Atlantic provinces compared with the rest of Canada. Nevertheless, on July 1, 2016, the median age in the Halifax ER (N.S.) (39.8 years) remained bellow that of Canada (40.6 years).

Population aging was faster in the ER of South Coast–Burin Peninsula (N.L.) than in any other ER in the Atlantic provinces or Canada. Its median age went from 43.7 years to 51.1 years between 2006 and 2016, an increase of 7.4 years. Three other ERs had a median age of 50 years or older, namely Campbellton–Miramichi (N.B.) (50.8 years), Southern (N.S.) (50.8 years) and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay (N.L.) (50.1 years). The Halifax ER (N.S.) recorded the smallest increase in median age among the Atlantic provinces, up 1.5 years over 10 years.

Regional portrait: Quebec

Laurentides and Montréal posted the strongest population growth in Quebec

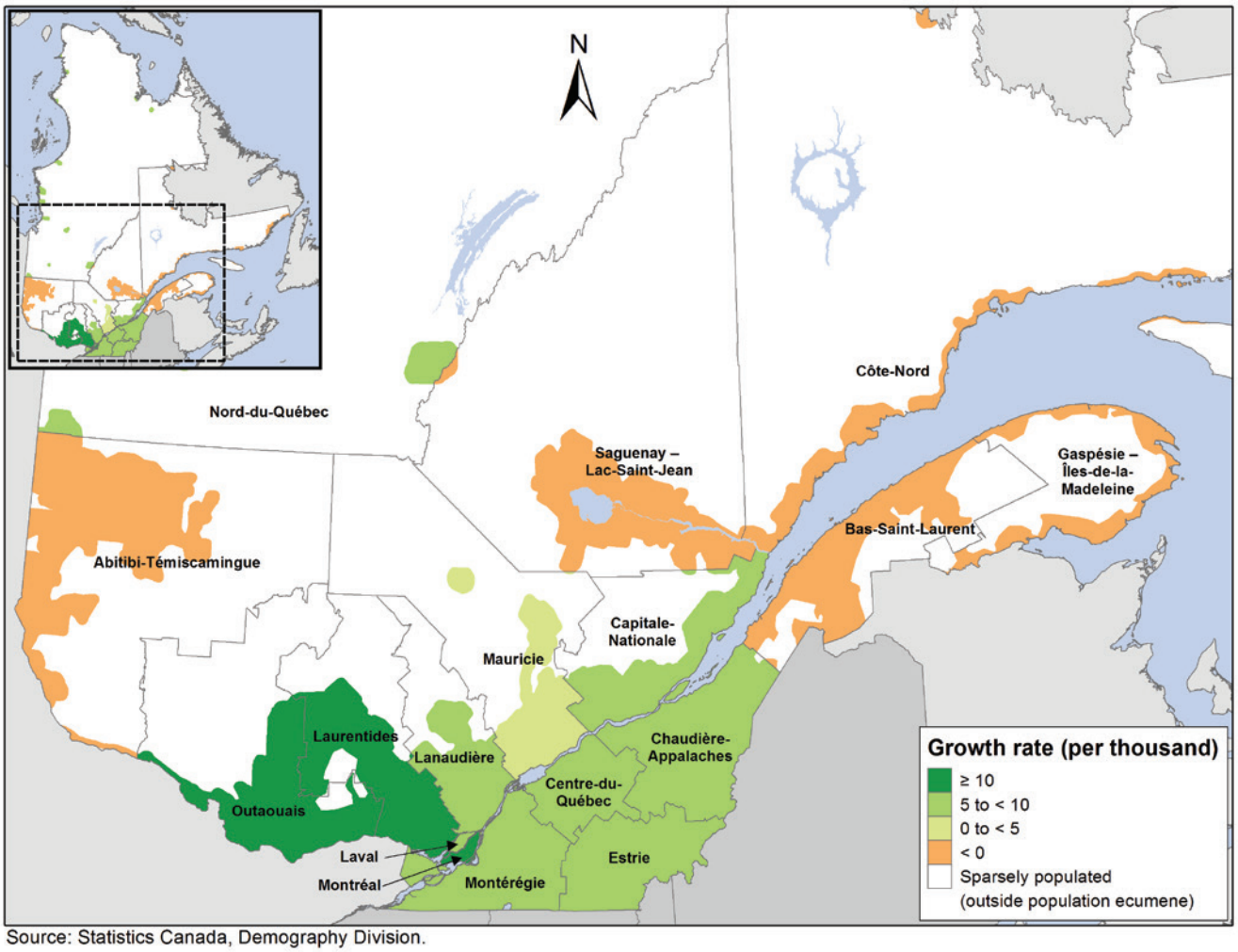
Between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016, the strongest population growth was recorded in the Laurentides ER (+12.6 per thousand). The Laurentides ER was also the only region in Quebec to post an increase greater than that of Canada as a whole (+12.1 per thousand). It was followed by Montréal (+11.8 per thousand) and Outaouais (+10.1 per thousand). The Montréal ER had 2,014,200 residents on July 1, 2016, or 24.2% of the province's population.

Table 2.3
Population estimates and annual population growth rates of economic regions, Quebec, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 and July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

	Population at July 1			Annual population growth rate	
	2011	2015	2016	2011/2016	2015/2016
	number			per thousand	
Canada	**34,342,780**	**35,848,610**	**36,286,425**	**11.0**	**12.1**
Quebec	**8,007,656**	**8,259,452**	**8,326,089**	**7.8**	**8.0**
Laurentides, Que.	566,683	594,160	601,699	12.0	12.6
Montréal, Que.	1,915,617	1,990,637	2,014,221	10.0	11.8
Outaouais, Que.	373,905	385,222	389,139	8.0	10.1
Laval, Que.	406,098	425,481	429,413	11.2	9.2
Montérégie, Que.	1,469,505	1,522,581	1,536,121	8.9	8.9
Lanaudière, Que.	476,937	497,684	502,152	10.3	8.9
Estrie, Que.	313,582	321,464	324,009	6.5	7.9
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	43,023	44,765	45,107	9.5	7.6
Capitale-Nationale, Que.	710,861	733,024	737,857	7.5	6.6
Centre-du-Québec, Que.	236,184	242,245	243,798	6.3	6.4
Chaudière-Appalaches, Que.	414,427	422,546	424,856	5.0	5.5
Mauricie, Que.	265,557	267,666	268,198	2.0	2.0
Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Que.	146,683	148,024	147,982	1.8	-0.3
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Que.	201,184	200,120	199,983	-1.2	-0.7
Saguenay--Lac-Saint-Jean, Que.	277,249	277,713	277,232	0.0	-1.7
Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	94,473	92,333	91,781	-5.8	-6.0
Côte-Nord, Que.	95,688	93,787	92,541	-6.7	-13.4

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2015/2016 annual population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 2.2
Population growth rate, July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, by economic region, Quebec



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

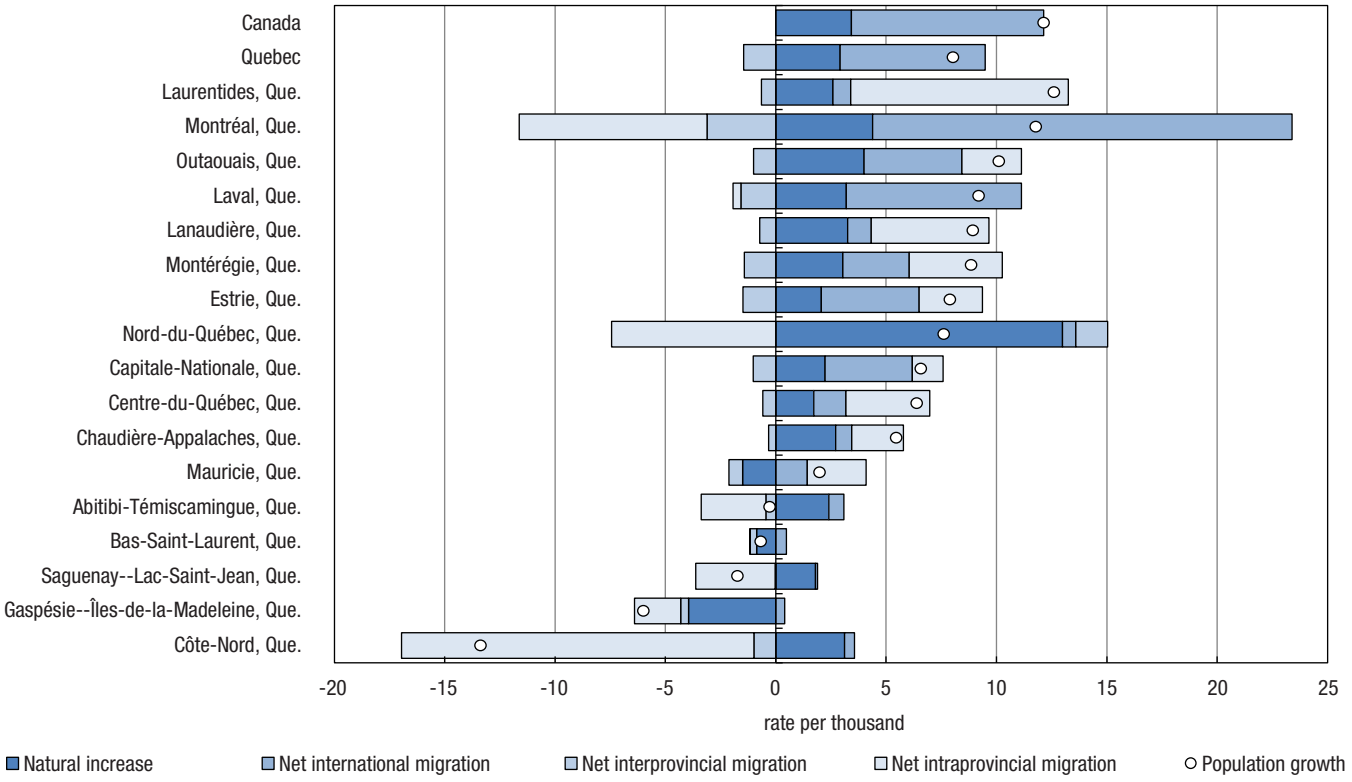
Population decreases in ERs far from major urban centres

In 2015/2016, the two Quebec ERs with the greatest population decreases were far from major urban centres. Province-wide, the population that decreased the most was that of Côte-Nord. This ER had 92,500 residents on July 1, 2016, down 1,200 people (-13.4 per thousand) compared with the previous year. The Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER was in second place, with a decrease of 600 persons (-6.0 per thousand). One other region had a significant decrease, namely Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean (-1.7 per thousand).

Drivers of population growth in Quebec vary from one ER to another

For the Montréal ER and the surrounding ERs, all of which posted strong population growth, the main drivers of growth varied. In the ERs of Laval and Montréal, population growth was essentially fed by international migration, while population growth in the Laurentides, Lanaudière and Montérégie ERs was mainly attributable to intraprovincial migration. The population decreases in ERs with negative growth were primarily the result of negative net intraprovincial migration.

Chart 2.3
Factors of population growth by economic region, Quebec, 2015/2016



Note: Economic regions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The Nord-du-Québec ER stood out sharply from the 16 other Quebec ERs because of its natural increase. With a significantly larger number of births than deaths, it posted the strongest natural increase (+13.0 per thousand) in the province, far ahead of Montréal (+4.4 per thousand). It was also the highest rate among ERs in eastern and central Canada and the fifth highest rate in Canada as a whole. Elsewhere in Québec, the number of births exceeded the number of deaths in most ERs, except Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Mauricie and Bas-Saint-Laurent, which posted natural increase rates of -4.0 per thousand, -1.5 per thousand and -0.9 per thousand, respectively.

The Montréal ER differed from other ERs in Quebec because of the significance of international migration as the main factor in population growth. With an international migration growth rate of 19.0 per thousand, Montréal had the second highest rate in Canada for an ER, second to that of Winnipeg (Man.), which had a rate of 24.5 per thousand. The net international migration for the Montréal ER was +38,100 in 2015/2016, representing 69.8% of the net migration in the province. In Quebec, the second highest increase from international migration was recorded in the Laval ER (+7.9 per thousand, for net international migration of 3,400).

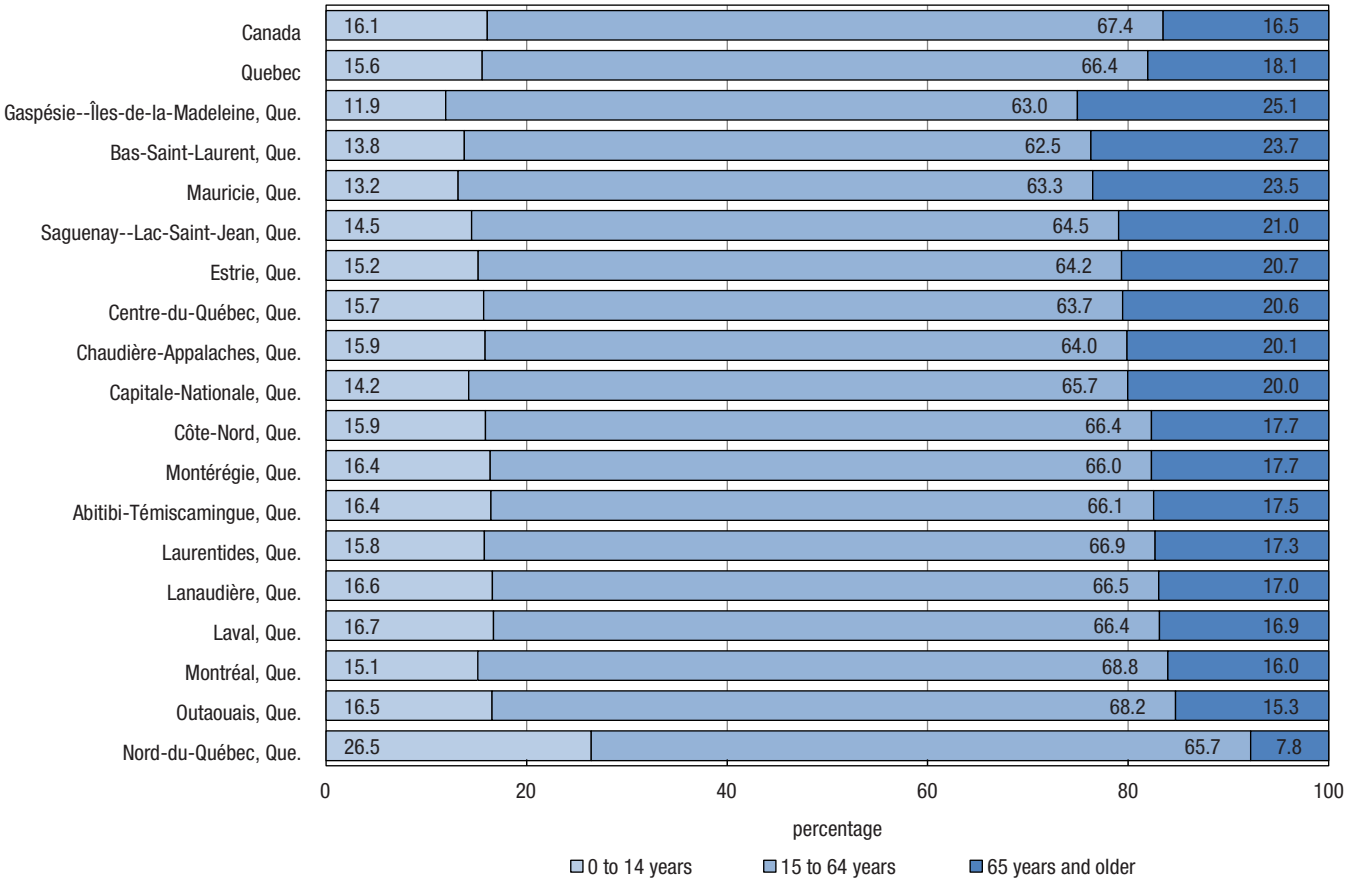
Net interprovincial migration was negative or nil in every ER in Quebec except the census division (CD) of Nord-du-Québec (+1.4 per thousand). However, the impact of this factor remained generally marginal, with more than half (12 of 17) of Quebec ERs posting low or neutral interprovincial migration rates, and interprovincial migration not being the main factor of growth or decline in the other ERs. In Quebec, the Montréal ER posted the lowest net interprovincial migration (-3.1 per thousand, for a net balance of -6,200 persons).

As for intraprovincial migration, the main migratory trend involves movements from the Montréal region to surrounding regions. The Montréal ER posted a net balance of -17,000 persons, for a rate of -8.5 per thousand, while the Montérégie, Laurentides and Lanaudière ERs posted strong positive net balances (+6,500, +5,900 and +2,700 persons, respectively). The highest rate in Quebec and the second highest in Canada was in Laurentides (+9.9 per thousand). By contrast, the lowest rate in Quebec was that of Côte-Nord (-16.0 per thousand).

Most Quebec ERs among the oldest in Canada... with a few exceptions

In Quebec, the age structure of the population of most ERs was older compared with the country as a whole. The Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER stood out because of its proportion of persons aged 65 years and older (25.1%), which was the highest in Quebec on July 1, 2016, and the highest in Canada, equal to that of the Southern ER (N.S.). The Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER also had the lowest share of 0- to 14-year-olds (11.9%) in Canada. The Mauricie and Bas-Saint-Laurent ERs were also among the 10 oldest regions in Canada, in terms of both the proportion of persons aged 65 years and older and the proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years.

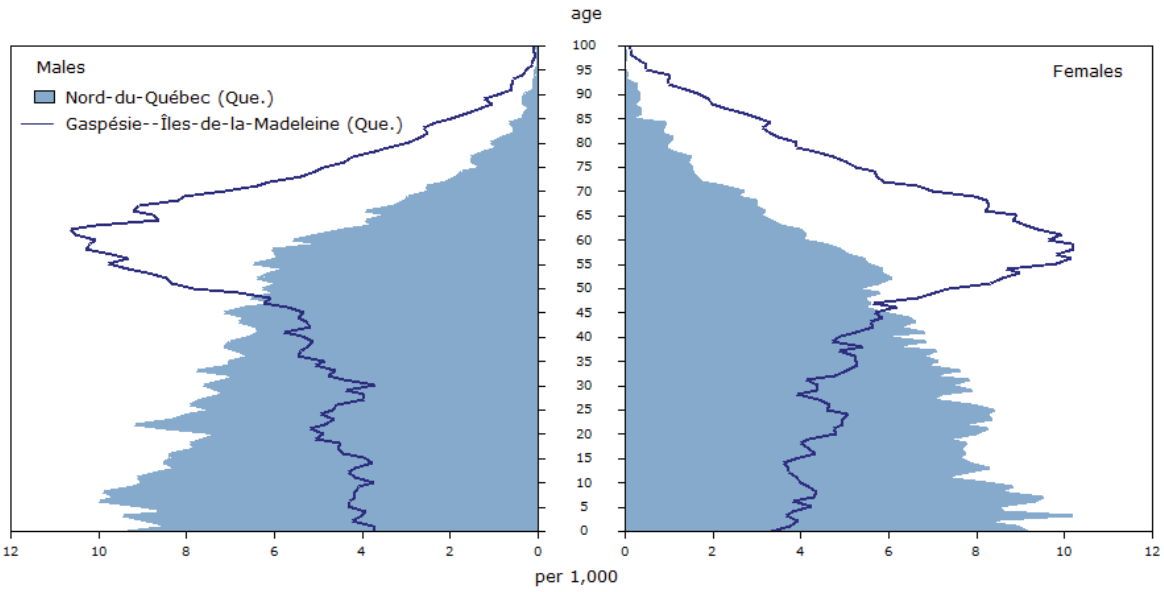
Chart 2.4
Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Quebec, July 1, 2016



Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and older. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

However, the Nord-du-Québec and Outaouais ERs had indicators showing the relative youthfulness of their populations compared with the national average, with a proportion of persons aged 65 and older that was below the national average and a proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years that was above. In addition, the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years was nearly twice as high in the Nord-du-Québec ER than in Quebec as a whole (26.5% and 15.6%, respectively) and the proportion of persons 65 years and older was half the provincial proportion (7.8% versus 18.1%).

Figure 2.2
Age pyramid for the ER with the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Que.) and the ER with the highest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (Nord-du-Québec, Que.), Quebec, for July 1, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 2.2 draws a parallel between the age pyramids of the two Quebec ERs with the oldest population (Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine) and the youngest population (Nord-du-Québec). The wide base of the age pyramid for the Nord-du-Québec ER reflects a young population. The 0-9 age group carries the most weight in this ER, in strong contrast to the situation in Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine, where individuals in their fifties and sixties represented the largest proportion of the population. The older age structure of the Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine ER is mainly attributable to continued natural decrease and to the especially large migration losses in the 18-24 age group. The Nord-du-Québec ER still has a relatively young age structure because of higher birth and death rates.

Table 2.4
Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Quebec, July 1, 2006 and 2016

	Median age in 2006	Median age in 2016	Variation 2006/2016
		years	
Canada	**38.9**	**40.6**	**1.7**
Quebec	**40.5**	**42.1**	**1.6**
Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	45.5	52.0	6.5
Bas-Saint-Laurent, Que.	44.3	49.5	5.2
Mauricie, Que.	44.7	49.0	4.3
Côte-Nord, Que.	40.4	44.4	4.0
Saguenay--Lac-Saint-Jean, Que.	42.8	46.6	3.8
Chaudière-Appalaches, Que.	41.2	44.5	3.2
Centre-du-Québec, Que.	41.4	44.5	3.1
Estrie, Que.	41.2	44.1	3.0
Laurentides, Que.	40.3	43.3	3.0
Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Que.	40.6	42.9	2.3
Montérégie, Que.	40.2	42.4	2.2
Lanaudière, Que.	40.3	42.4	2.1
Outaouais, Que.	39.1	41.1	2.0
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	28.2	30.0	1.8
Laval, Que.	39.9	41.5	1.6
Capitale-Nationale, Que.	42.2	43.2	1.1
Montréal, Que.	38.6	38.7	0.0

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2006/2016 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Median age in Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine is the highest in Canada

Besides having the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older and the lowest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years, Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine is the ER where the population aged most rapidly in Quebec. Between July 1, 2006, and July 1, 2016, the median age of its population went from 45.5 years to 52.0 years, an increase of 6.5 years, compared with an increase of 1.7 years in Canada as a whole. This ER also has the highest median age in Canada.

Montréal, Capitale-Nationale and Laval were the only three ERs in Quebec in 2006-2016 that had smaller increases in median age than that of Canada (+1.9 years). The median age increased in every Quebec ER except the Montréal ER, where it remained stable between 2006 and 2016. A very large amount of international migration involving mostly persons under the age of 35 (79.1% between 2006/2007 and 2015/2016), may be partially the reason.

Regional portrait: Ontario

The most highly populated ERs are also the fastest growing ERs

Among all of Ontario's ERs, the Toronto ER registered the highest population increase (+18.4 per thousand) for the period from July 1, 2015, to June 30, 2016. The only other ERs above the national average (+12.1 per thousand) were Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie (+14.4 per thousand) and Ottawa (+13.1 per thousand).

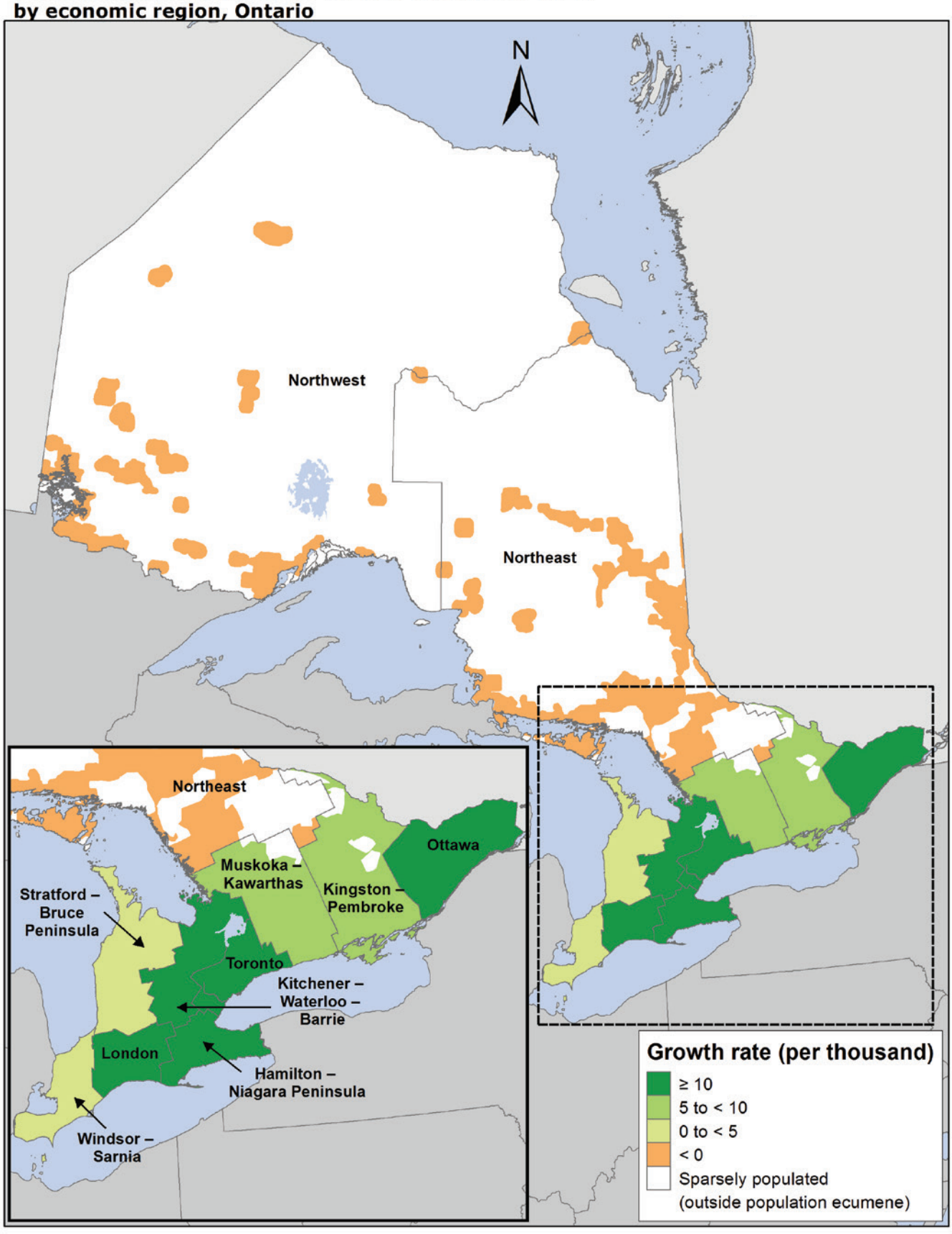
With an increase of 119,300 persons during the last year, the Toronto ER was home to 6,547,200 people on July 1, 2016, accounting for just under half of Ontario's population (46.8%). It was also the most highly populated ER in Canada. The ERs of Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula, Ottawa and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie had populations of 1,473,000 (10.5%), 1,348,800 (9.6%) and 1,333,800 (9.5%), respectively.

Table 2.5
Population estimates and annual population growth rates of economic regions, Ontario, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 and July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

	Population at July 1			Annual population growth rate	
	2011	2015	2016	2011/2016	2015/2016
	number			per thousand	
Canada	**34,342,780**	**35,848,610**	**36,286,425**	**11.0**	**12.1**
Ontario	**13,263,544**	**13,797,038**	**13,982,984**	**10.6**	**13.4**
Toronto, Ont.	6,073,373	6,427,890	6,547,218	15.0	18.4
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie, Ont.	1,255,905	1,314,675	1,333,753	12.0	14.4
Ottawa, Ont.	1,284,611	1,331,230	1,348,813	9.8	13.1
London, Ont.	651,362	671,835	679,346	8.4	11.1
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula, Ont.	1,411,397	1,457,559	1,472,974	8.5	10.5
Muskoka--Kawarthas, Ont.	375,976	383,042	385,474	5.0	6.3
Kingston--Pembroke, Ont.	465,427	470,038	472,540	3.0	5.3
Windsor--Sarnia, Ont.	637,703	639,754	642,917	1.6	4.9
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula, Ont.	300,182	301,548	302,455	1.5	3.0
Northwest, Ont.	240,532	238,975	238,592	-1.6	-1.6
Northeast, Ont.	567,076	560,492	558,902	-2.9	-2.8

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2015/2016 annual population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 2.3
Population growth rate, July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, by economic region, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The population of the two Northern Ontario ERs decreased over the last year

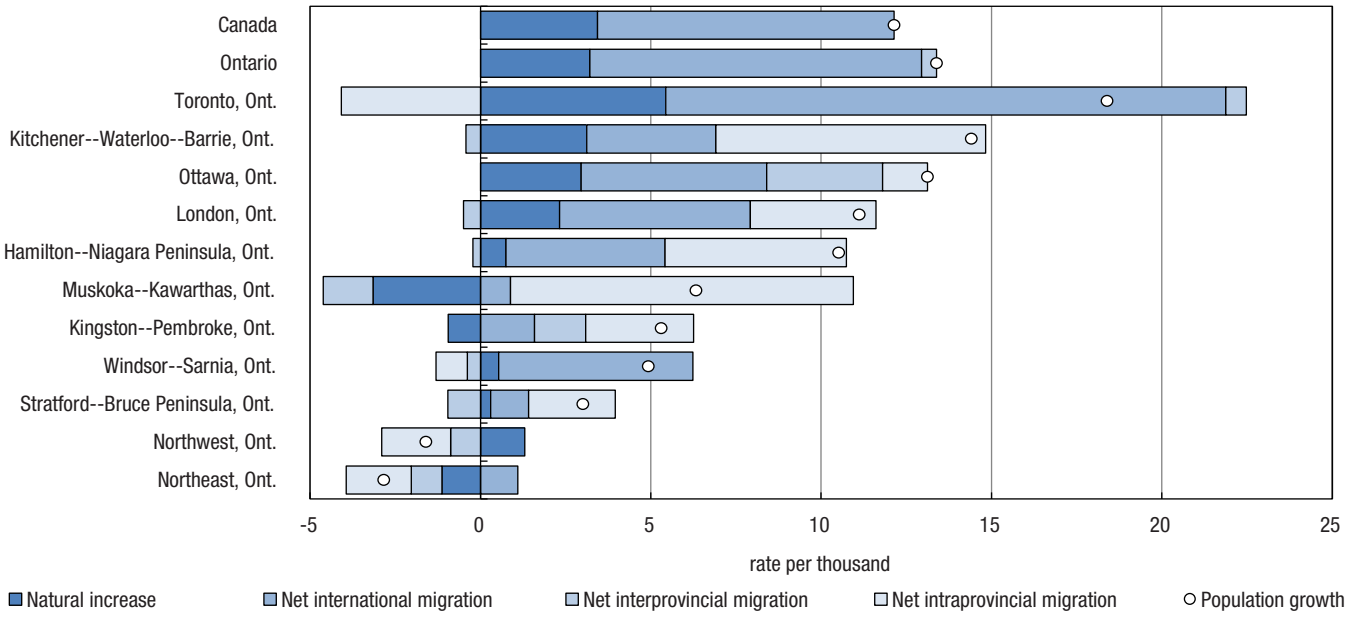
The biggest population decrease among Ontario ERs was in the Northeast ER, which posted a loss of approximately 1,600 inhabitants (-2.8 per thousand) between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016. The Northwest ER also recorded a population decrease, with a population growth rate of -1.6 per thousand (-400 inhabitants).

Compared with the annual growth rates of 2014/2015 and the annualized rates of the 2011-2016 period, the pace of population growth in 2015/2016 quickened slightly in each Ontario ER except Northwest and Northeast, where the decrease remained stable.

Migration was the determining factor in the growth of most Ontario ERs

In Ontario, among the ERs that recorded population growth in 2015/2016, international migration or intraprovincial migration was the main growth driver. The Toronto, Ottawa, London and Windsor–Sarnia ERs owed the largest portion of their population growth to international migration. In the five other ERs in Ontario in which the population increased during the last period, intraprovincial migration exchanges were behind most of the growth. As for the two ERs that posted a decline during the last year, net intraprovincial migration losses were the main reason.

Chart 2.5
Factors of population growth by economic region, Ontario, 2015/2016



Note: Economic regions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In this province, the Toronto ER recorded the highest natural increase rate, at 5.4 per thousand, representing an increase of 35,300 people (71,800 births and 36,500 deaths). By contrast, the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER recorded the lowest natural increase in Ontario (-3.2 per thousand), representing a net loss of 1,200 people (3,200 births and 4,500 deaths).

The Toronto ER was also notable in terms of international migration. As Toronto's main growth driver, international migration in this ER (+16.4 per thousand) was the highest of all ERs in Ontario and the sixth highest in Canada. Net international migration was 106,600, accounting for 78.8% of the province's total. In addition, international migration was a small source of growth in the Northwest ER (0.0 per thousand) and Muskoka–Kawarthas ER (+0.9 per thousand).

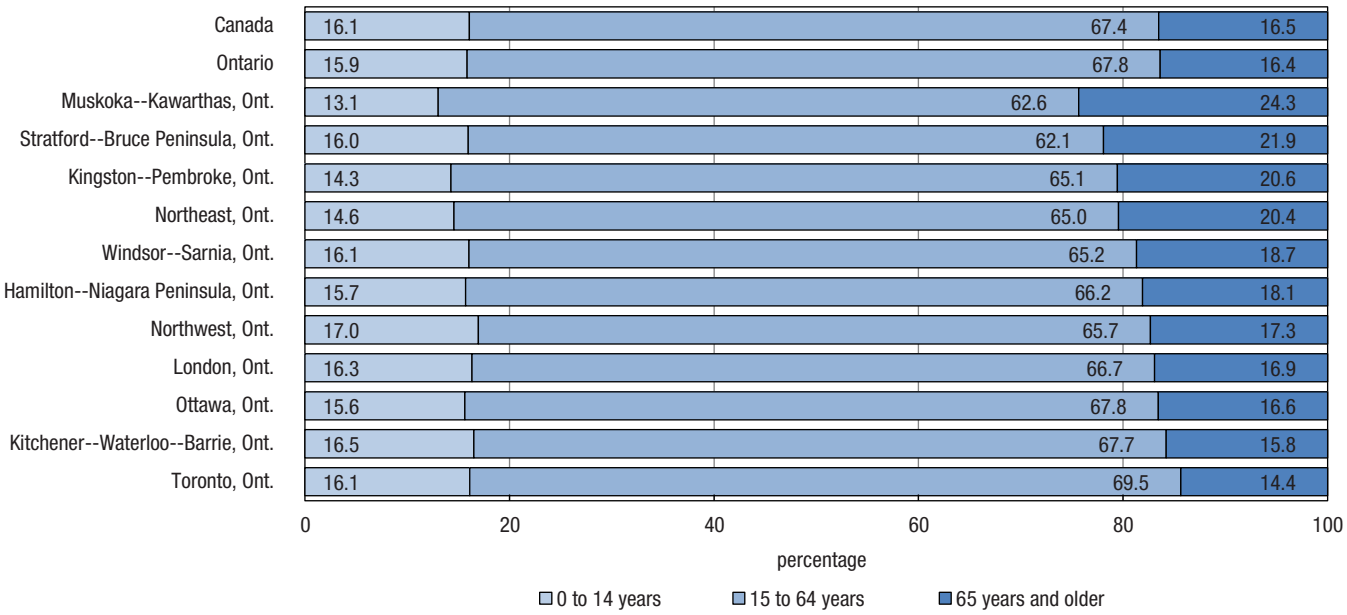
Between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016, net interprovincial migration was negative or nil in 9 of the 11 Ontario ERs, with Ottawa (+3.4 per thousand) and Kingston–Pembroke (+1.5 per thousand) being the only ERs posting growth. The most significant decreases from this factor occurred in the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER (-1.5 per thousand).

Intraprovincial migration trends in Ontario revolved around Toronto. This ER posted a negative rate of -4.1 per thousand, or a net loss of 26,500 persons, which mainly benefited the surrounding ERs, namely Muskoka–Kawarthas (+10.1 per thousand), Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie (+7.9 per thousand) and Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula (+5.3 per thousand). As well, the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER posted the highest net intraprovincial migration in Canada.

Younger age structures for the Toronto and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie ERs than for Canada

Although the age structure in Ontario on July 1, 2016, was similar to the national average, not all ERs had the same profile. The Toronto and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie ERs were the only ones in which the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years was higher than for Canada and the proportion of persons aged 65 and older was lower. Moreover, they were two of only three ERs in Ontario with a median age lower than that in Canada (40.6 years), at 38.9 years for Toronto and 40.2 years for Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie and London.

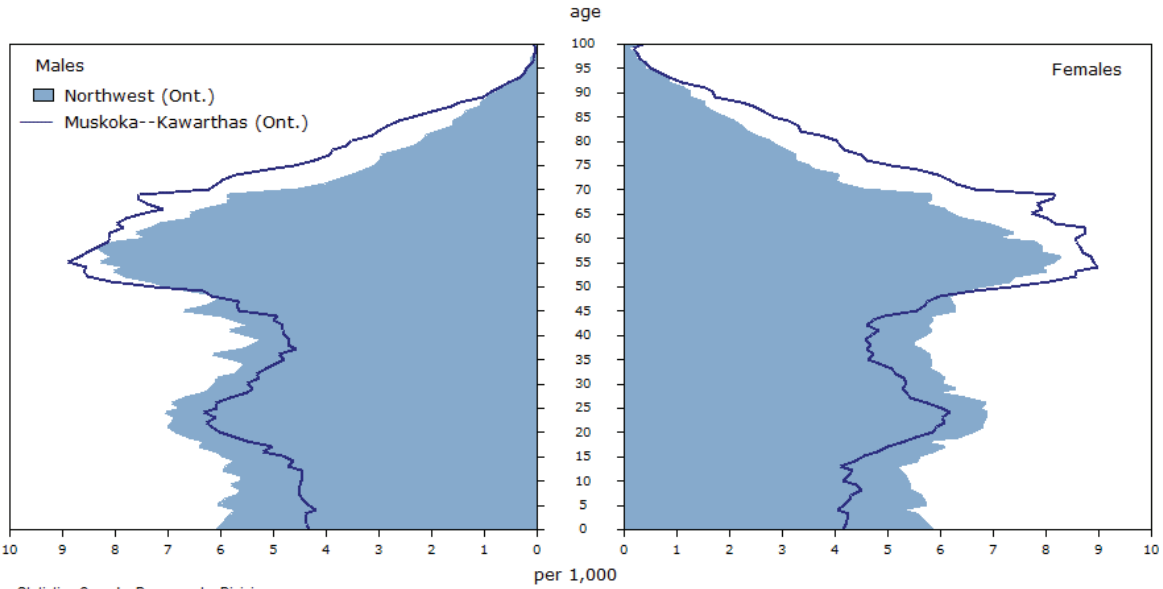
Chart 2.6
Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Ontario, July 1, 2016



Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and older. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

On July 1, 2016, the Toronto ER had the smallest share of persons aged 65 years and older in Ontario (14.4%), while the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER had the largest share of persons in this age group (24.3%). Muskoka–Kawarthas was also the ER with the smallest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (13.1%) among the Ontario ERs. The largest proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years was found in the Northwest ER (17.0%).

Figure 2.3
Age pyramid for the ER with the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (Muskoka—Kawarthas, Ont.) and the ER with the highest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (Northwest, Ont.), Ontario, for July 1, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 2.3 compares the ER with the youngest population (Northwest) to the ER with the oldest population (Muskoka–Kawarthas) in Ontario on July 1, 2016. Although the differences between the age pyramids of the two ERs are small, persons aged 65 and older account for a larger proportion of the population in Muskoka–Kawarthas than in Northwest, with the top of the pyramid for Muskoka–Kawarthas being wider, especially from 60 years and over. In addition, the size of the working-age population is proportionally larger in Northwest, as is the size of the youth population, as shown by the narrower base of the pyramid for Muskoka–Kawarthas. In Muskoka-Kawarthas, population aging is fed by natural decrease year after year and by internal migration losses among persons aged 18 to 24 years, combined with migration gains among persons 45 to 64 years.

Table 2.6
Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Ontario, July 1, 2006 and 2016

	Median age in 2006	Median age in 2016	Variation 2006/2016
		years	
Canada	**38.9**	**40.6**	**1.7**
Ontario	**38.4**	**40.6**	**2.2**
Muskoka--Kawarthas, Ont.	44.2	49.6	5.4
Windsor--Sarnia, Ont.	38.8	42.9	4.2
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula, Ont.	42.3	46.0	3.7
Northeast, Ont.	42.3	45.7	3.4
Kingston--Pembroke, Ont.	41.6	44.8	3.3
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie, Ont.	37.4	40.2	2.9
Northwest, Ont.	39.2	41.8	2.6
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula, Ont.	39.7	42.2	2.4
London, Ont.	38.1	40.2	2.1
Ottawa, Ont.	39.1	41.1	1.9
Toronto, Ont.	37.0	38.9	1.9

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2006/2016 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Population aging faster in Ontario's ERs than in the rest of the country

Over the last decade (2006/2016), the highest increase in median age occurred in the Muskoka–Kawarthas ER (+5.4 years). While the median age for the population was 44.2 years on July 1, 2006, it rose to 49.6 years on July 1, 2016, the highest in Ontario. The pace of population aging was at least twice as fast as the national average (+1.7 years) in two other Ontario ERs: Windsor–Sarnia (+4.2 years) and Stratford–Bruce Peninsula (+3.7 years).

The Toronto, Ottawa and London ERs had the slowest aging rates in Ontario, their median ages increasing 1.9 years, 1.9 years and 2.1 years, respectively. These increases, although modest at the provincial level, remain slightly higher than the increases observed for Canada as a whole.

Regional portrait: Prairies

Prairie ERs post the strongest population increases in Canada

In the Prairie provinces[4] between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016, the strongest population increase in Canada occurred in the Saskatoon–Biggar ER (Sask.) (+26.5 per thousand). The second and third highest population increases in Canada also occurred in the Prairies, namely in the Calgary ER (Alta.) (+23.9 per thousand) and the Edmonton ER (Alta.) (+22.8 per thousand).

The ERs in the Prairies differed greatly from those in the rest of Canada because of the vitality of their population growth. Seven of Canada's ten fastest-growing ERs in the past year were Prairie ERs. Of these, three were in Manitoba, two were in Saskatchewan and two were in Alberta.

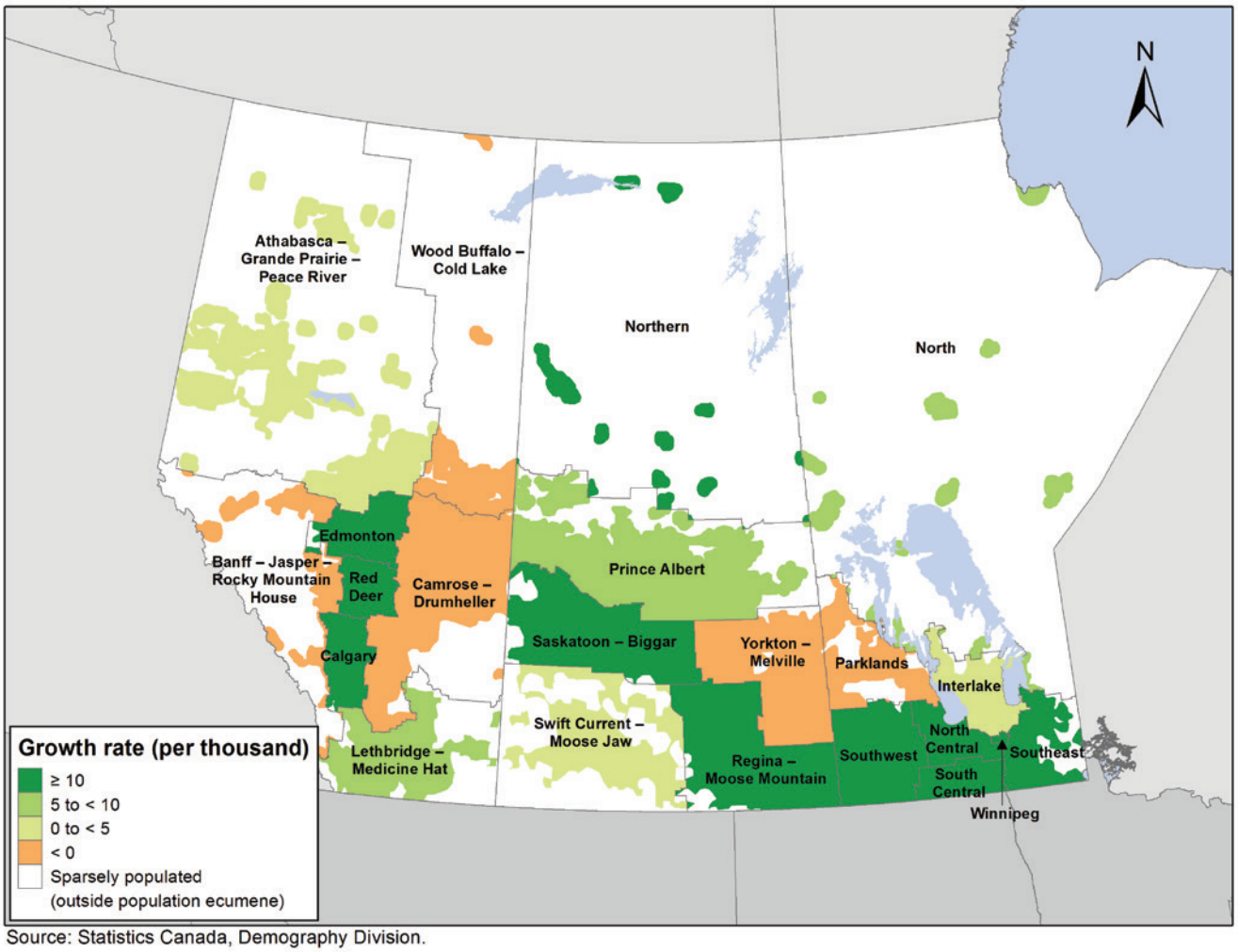
Table 2.7
Population estimates and annual population growth rates of economic regions, Prairies, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 and July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

	Population at July 1			Annual population growth rate	
	2011	2015	2016	2011/2016	2015/2016
	number			per thousand	
Canada	**34,342,780**	**35,848,610**	**36,286,425**	**11.0**	**12.1**
Prairies	**6,090,268**	**6,607,904**	**6,721,639**	**19.7**	**17.1**
Saskatoon--Biggar, Sask.	328,447	363,337	373,090	25.5	26.5
Calgary, Alta.	1,363,607	1,539,028	1,576,249	28.9	23.9
Edmonton, Alta.	1,250,519	1,400,297	1,432,572	27.1	22.8
Winnipeg, Man.	681,114	723,230	739,097	16.3	21.7
Southeast, Man.	106,446	114,993	117,331	19.5	20.1
Regina--Moose Mountain, Sask.	300,716	325,722	332,095	19.8	19.4
South Central, Man.	61,798	65,517	66,694	15.2	17.8
Southwest, Man.	110,827	114,242	115,742	8.7	13.0
North Central, Man.	49,077	50,830	51,464	9.5	12.4
Red Deer, Alta.	196,240	213,931	216,610	19.7	12.4
Northern, Sask.	38,329	39,900	40,333	10.2	10.8
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat, Alta.	283,020	298,027	301,006	12.3	9.9
Prince Albert, Sask.	209,417	215,320	217,334	7.4	9.3
North, Man.	91,252	93,325	93,845	5.6	5.6
Interlake, Man.	90,674	92,992	93,443	6.0	4.8
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace River, Alta.	263,752	276,213	276,941	9.8	2.6
Swift Current--Moose Jaw, Sask.	102,702	102,715	102,810	0.2	0.9
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	89,445	92,613	92,505	6.7	-1.2
Camrose--Drumheller, Alta.	202,615	207,840	207,283	4.6	-2.7
Yorkton--Melville, Sask.	86,738	85,269	84,970	-4.1	-3.5
Parklands, Man.	42,540	40,852	40,512	-9.8	-8.4
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake, Alta.	140,993	151,711	149,713	12.0	-13.3

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2015/2016 annual population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

4. The Prairies include the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Map 2.4
Population growth rate, July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, by economic region, Prairies



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Growth accelerates in most Prairie ERs

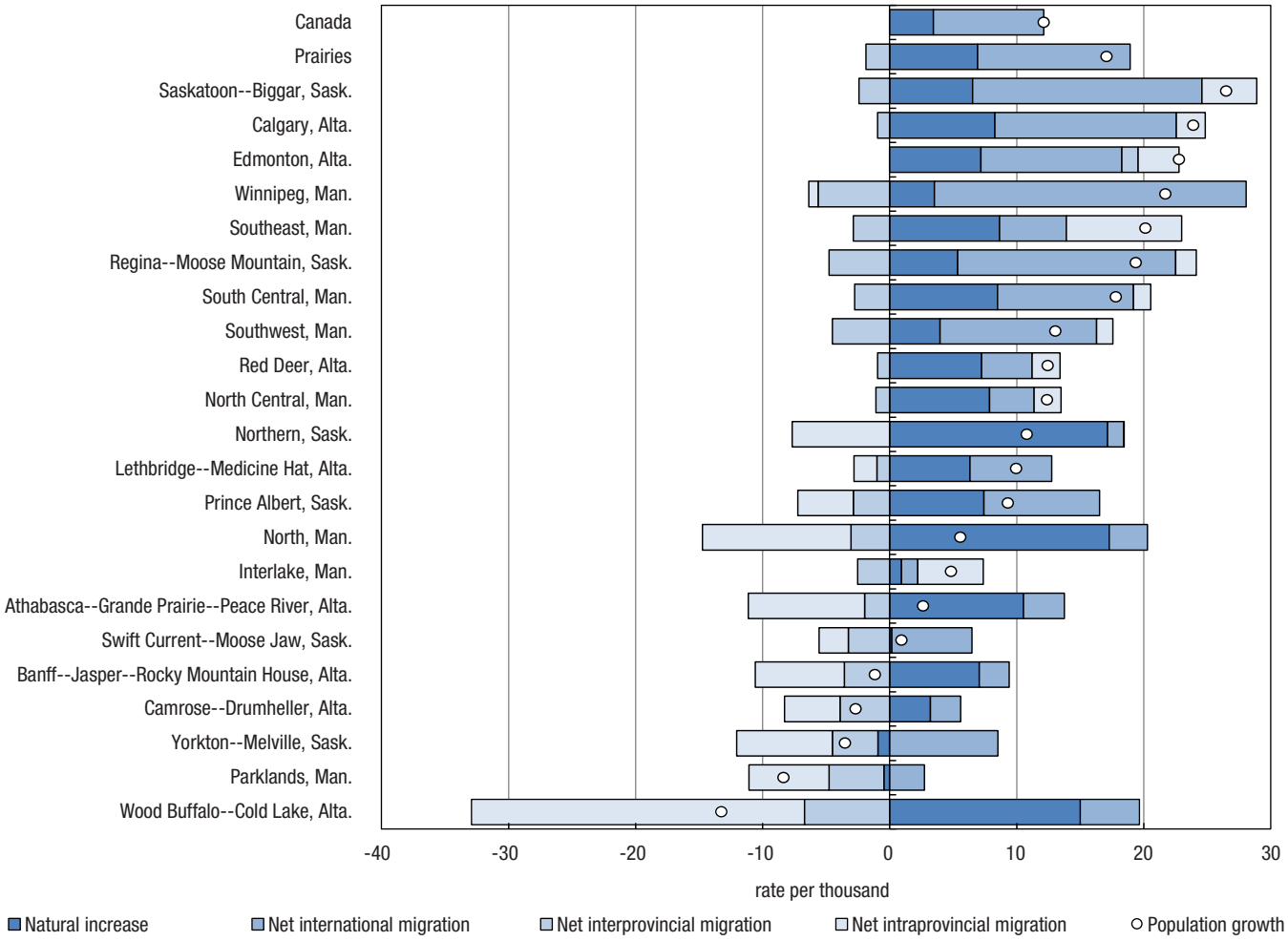
The acceleration in growth in the Prairie ERs should be noted since, in 17 of the 22 ERs, growth in 2015/2016 was higher than that in 2014/2015. For example, the growth rate of the Saskatoon–Biggar ER increased from 18.3 per thousand to 26.5 per thousand. Major accelerations in growth also occurred in Winnipeg (Man.), from 14.6 per thousand to 21.7 per thousand, and in Regina–Moose Mountain (Sask.), from 11.9 per thousand to 19.4 per thousand.

Nevertheless, five Prairie ERs posted negative growth, specifically Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (Alta.) (-13.3 per thousand), Parklands (Man.) (-8.4 per thousand), Yorkton–Melville (Sask.) (-3.5 per thousand), Camrose–Drumheller (Alta.) (-2.7 per thousand) and Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House (Alta.) (-1.2 per thousand). As well, the ERs of Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (Alta.) and Parklands (Man.) posted the fourth and fifth largest decreases in Canada.

International migration growth accelerates in the Prairies

Growth due to international migration accelerated in every Prairie ER. International migration was the main driver of growth in Prairie ERs with natural increase. Decreases in the other Prairie ERs were mainly due to internal migration.

Chart 2.7
Factors of population growth by economic region, Prairies, 2015/2016



Note: Economic regions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In 17 of the 22 Prairie ERs, the rate of natural increase was above the national average (+3.4 per thousand). With 2,200 births and 600 deaths, the North ER (Man.) had the highest natural increase (+17.3 per thousand) in the Prairies and the second highest rate in Canada, behind Nunavut (+19.2 per thousand). Natural increase was positive or nil in every Prairie ER. In fact, of the 10 ERs with the highest natural increase, six were Prairie ERs.

Of all the Prairie ERs, international migration had the greatest impact on the growth rate of Winnipeg (Man.) (+24.5 per thousand). This was the highest rate among the 76 ERs in Canada. The Saskatoon–Biggar ER (Sask.) (+18.1 per thousand) had the second highest rate in the Prairies and the third highest rate in Canada. In contrast with the 2014/2015 period, growth due to international migration accelerated in every Prairie ER. The greatest increases in the rate were recorded in Calgary, from 6.5 per thousand to 14.3 per thousand, in Saskatoon–Biggar, from 10.6 per thousand to 18.1 per thousand, in Regina–Moose Mountain, from 10.4 per thousand to 17.2 per thousand, and in Edmonton, from 4.4 per thousand to 11.1 per thousand. As well, the Interlake and Northern ERs (Sask.) had the lowest international migration rate in the Prairies (+1.3 per thousand).

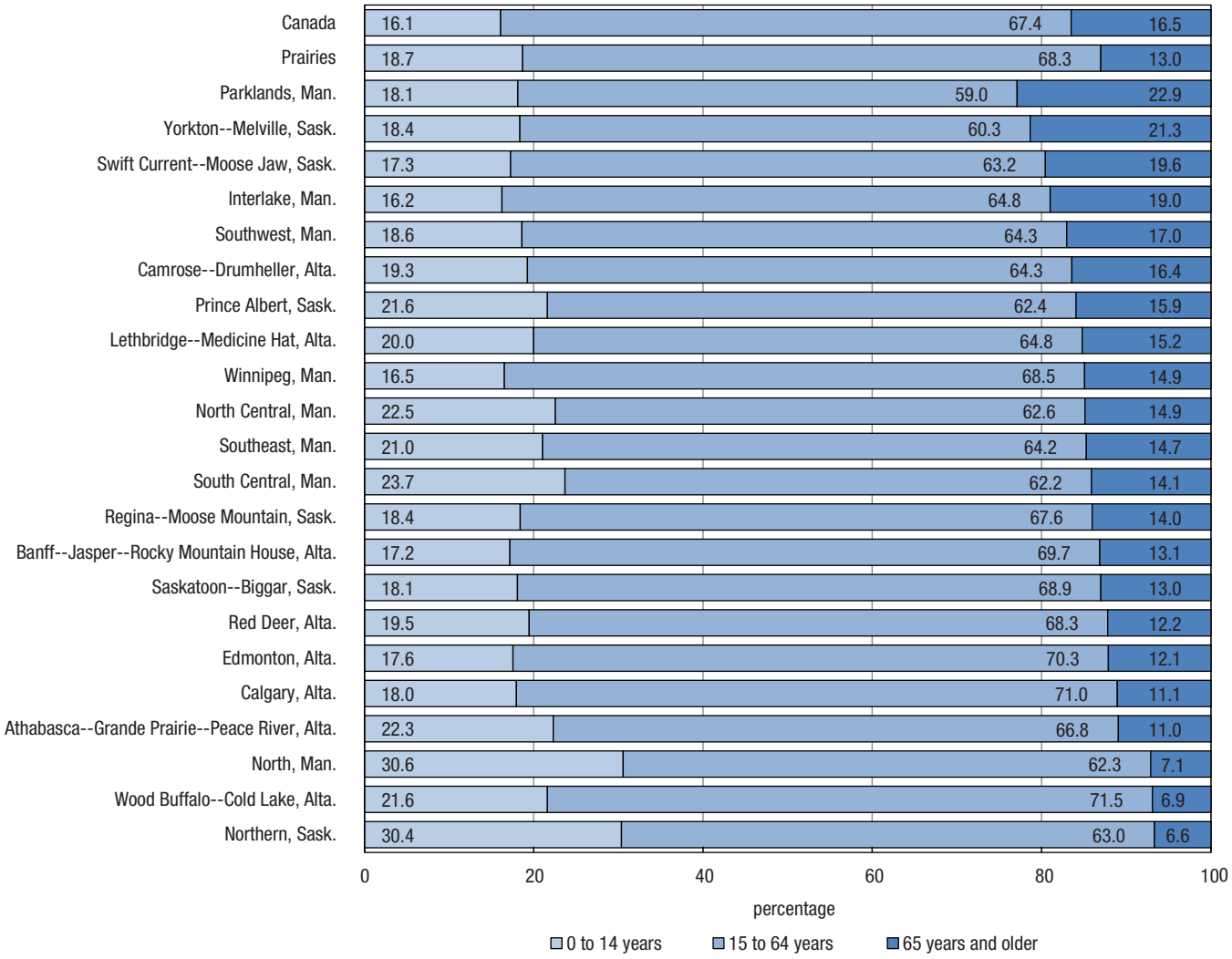
Unlike in 2014/2015 when it was positive in every Alberta ER, interprovincial migration in 2015/2016 was negative or nil in every region except the Edmonton ER. In fact, of the 10 ERs in Canada with the largest interprovincial migration decreases, four were Prairies ERs. The Wood Buffalo ER posted the lowest rate, -6.7 per thousand.

The intraprovincial migration growth rate of the Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake ER (Alta.) was the lowest in Canada (-26.2 per thousand). By contrast, the Southeast ER (Man.) (+9.1 per thousand), Interlake ER (Man.) (+5.1 per thousand) and Saskatoon–Biggar ER (Sask.) (+4.3 per thousand) posted the highest intraprovincial migration rates in the Prairies and were among the 10 highest in Canada.

Young people account for a significant proportion of the population in all Prairie ERs

On July 1, 2016, the Prairie ERs had a relatively younger age structure than the rest of Canada. First, the proportion of young persons aged 0 to 14 years was above the national average in all 22 Prairie ERs. In addition, the proportion of persons aged 65 and older was below the Canadian average in most of the ERs (17 of 22). Finally, only four ERs in this part of Canada had more persons aged 65 and older than persons aged 0 to 14 years (Parklands, Man.; Yorkton–Melville, Sask.; Interlake, Man.; and Swift Current–Moose Jaw, Sask.).

Chart 2.8
Distribution of population by age group and economic region, Prairies, July 1, 2016

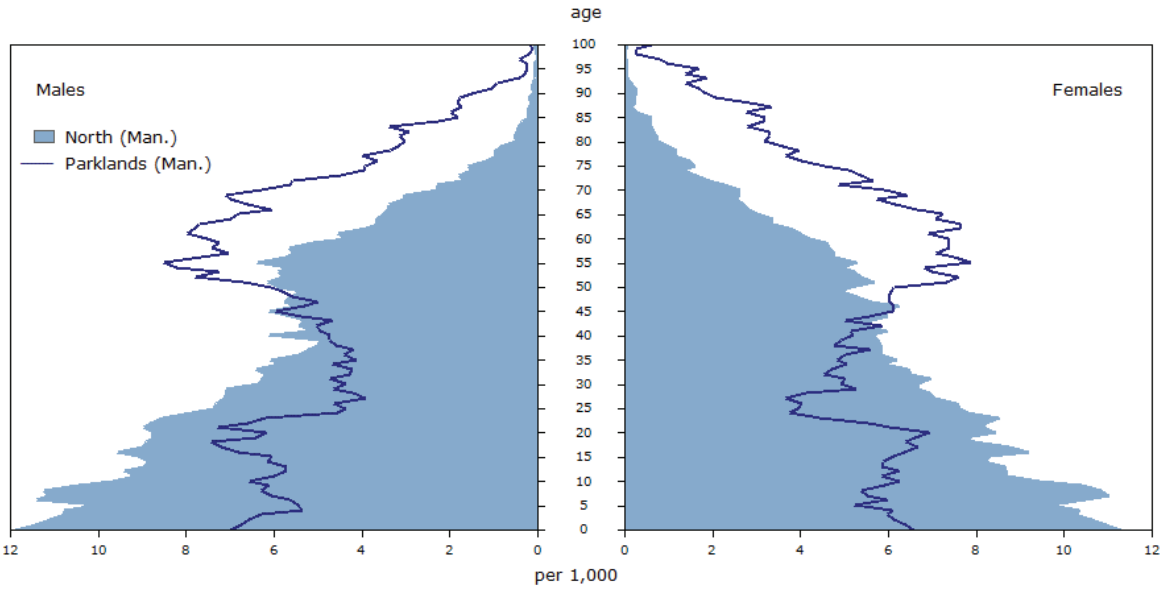


Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and older. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In the Prairies, the Northern ER (Sask.) stood out because of its median age, the youngest in Canada (25.7 years), and its large proportion of 0- to 14-year-olds (30.4%), the highest among all ERs in Canada's provinces. This ER also had the smallest share of persons aged 65 years and older (6.6%) among the 10 provinces. The smallest proportion of young people aged 0 to 14 years among Prairie ERs was in Winnipeg (Man.), at 16.5%, which was still above the national average (16.1%).

The age structures of the ERs of Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake (Alta.) and Calgary (Alta.) stood out for the relatively smaller proportion of the 65-and-older age group and for the sizable proportion of the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The proportions of the population aged 15 to 64 years in the Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake ER (Alta.) (71.5%) and Calgary ER (Alta.) (71.0%) were the highest in the Prairies (68.3%) and among the highest in Canada (67.4%).

Figure 2.4
Age pyramid for the ER with the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (Parklands, Man.) and the ER with the highest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (North, Man.), Prairies, for July 1, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 2.4 compares the Prairie ERs with the youngest population (Northern, Sask.) and the oldest population (Parklands, Man.). The very wide base of the pyramid for the Northern ER shows the large number of young people in its population. Conversely, the pyramid for the Parklands ER shows the predominance of older age groups compared with other age groups, especially those 50 years and older. This ER also stands out for the relatively low proportion of individuals aged 20 to 45 years.

Table 2.8
Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, Prairies, July 1, 2006 and 2016

	Median age in 2006	Median age in 2016	Variation 2006/2016
		years	
Canada	**38.9**	**40.6**	**1.7**
Prairies	**36.3**	**36.6**	**0.3**
Interlake, Man.	41.8	44.9	3.1
Northern, Sask.	23.1	25.7	2.6
Parklands, Man.	43.3	45.6	2.3
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	35.8	38.0	2.2
Red Deer, Alta.	34.7	36.1	1.4
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace River, Alta.	33.1	34.3	1.3
Calgary, Alta.	35.5	36.7	1.2
Camrose--Drumheller, Alta.	38.8	39.8	1.1
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake, Alta.	32.3	33.2	0.9
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat, Alta.	36.0	36.6	0.6
Swift Current--Moose Jaw, Sask.	42.8	43.3	0.5
Edmonton, Alta.	35.9	36.1	0.3
Southeast, Man.	37.4	37.5	0.1
North, Man.	26.4	26.5	0.1
Winnipeg, Man.	38.1	37.9	-0.2
Yorkton--Melville, Sask.	44.5	44.2	-0.4
North Central, Man.	37.3	36.7	-0.6
Prince Albert, Sask.	37.7	37.0	-0.6
Saskatoon--Biggar, Sask.	36.3	35.6	-0.7
Regina--Moose Mountain, Sask.	37.9	36.9	-1.0
South Central, Man.	34.9	33.7	-1.2
Southwest, Man.	40.1	38.2	-2.0

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2006/2016 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Populations in Prairie ERs are aging at a slower pace than in the rest of Canada

Between July 1, 2006, and July 1, 2016, the increase in the median age of the population was lower in 18 of the 22 Prairie ERs than in Canada as a whole (+1.7 years). Eight Prairie ERs even had a slight decline in median age during this 10-year period, with Southwest (Man.) posting the largest decrease (-2.0 years).

Only four of the 22 ERs had a median age greater than that in Canada on July 1, 2016. The highest median age among these regions was 45.6 years, in Parklands (Man.). By contrast, the Northern (Sask.) and North (Man.) ERs recorded the lowest median ages in Canada's provinces, specifically 25.7 years and 26.5 years, respectively.

Regional portrait: British Columbia

Strong population growth in southern British Columbia

Of British Columbia's eight ERs, five recorded a population increase and three recorded a decrease between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016. The ERs of Lower Mainland-Southwest (+16.0 per thousand) and Vancouver Island and Coast (+12.9 per thousand) recorded significant population increases, each having growth greater than that of Canada as a whole (+12.1 per thousand).

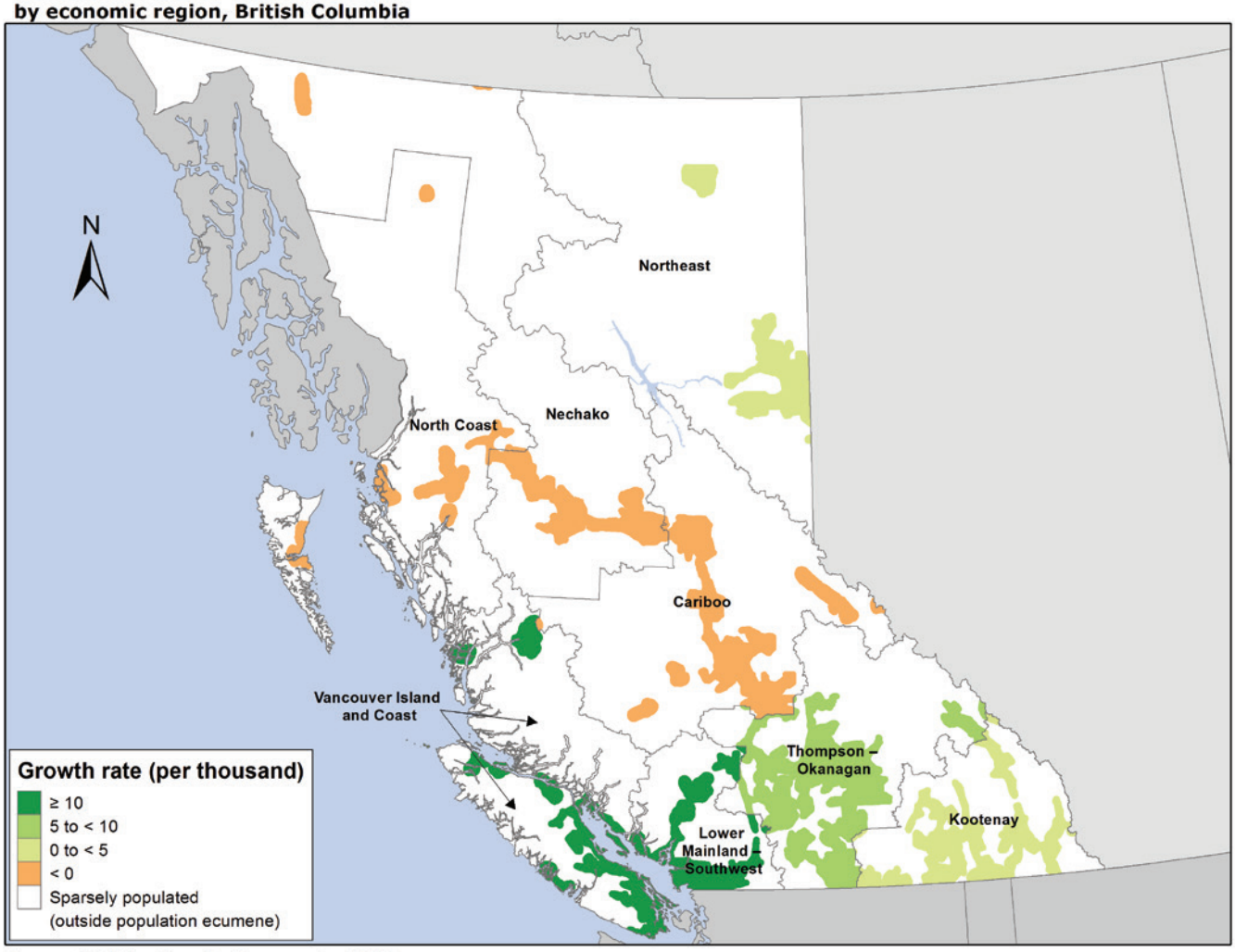
As well, for the Lower Mainland–Southwest ER (+16.0 per thousand) and the Vancouver Island and Coast ER (+12.9 per thousand), the annual population growth for the 2015/2016 period had accelerated significantly in comparison with the growth rates in the last five-year period, which were 14.4 per thousand and 8.2 per thousand, respectively. In addition, with 2,928,700 inhabitants (61.6% of the province's population), the Lower Mainland-Southwest ER was the second most populous ER in Canada, behind Toronto.

Table 2.9
Population estimates and annual population growth rates of economic regions, British Columbia, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 and July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

	Population at July 1			Annual population growth rate	
	2011	2015	2016	2011/2016	2015/2016
	number			per thousand	
Canada	**34,342,780**	**35,848,610**	**36,286,425**	**11.0**	**12.1**
British Columbia	**4,499,139**	**4,692,953**	**4,751,612**	**10.9**	**12.4**
Lower Mainland--Southwest, B.C.	2,725,373	2,882,266	2,928,729	14.4	16.0
Vancouver Island and Coast, B.C.	772,912	794,763	805,082	8.2	12.9
Thompson--Okanagan, B.C.	529,617	543,723	547,489	6.6	6.9
Northeast, B.C.	67,822	69,796	70,032	6.4	3.4
Kootenay, B.C.	148,470	148,916	149,263	1.1	2.3
Nechako, B.C.	40,543	39,474	39,411	-5.7	-1.6
Cariboo, B.C.	157,201	156,622	155,418	-2.3	-7.7
North Coast, B.C.	57,201	57,393	56,188	-3.6	-21.2

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2015/2016 annual population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 2.5
Population growth rate, July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, by economic region, British Columbia



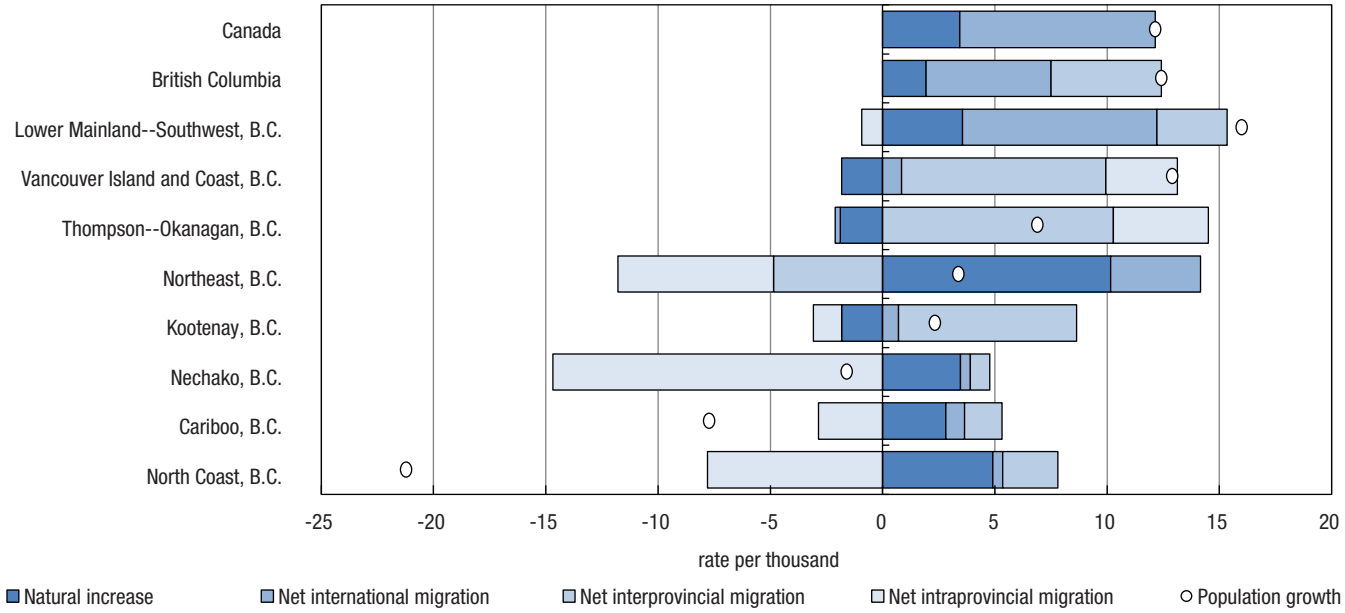
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The three ERs in the province that recorded negative growth in 2015/2016 were North Coast, Cariboo and Nechako. The population decrease in the North Coast ER grew significantly, from -0.8 per thousand in 2014/2015 to -21.2 per thousand in 2015/2016. The growth rate of the Cariboo ER fell from +1.6 per thousand to -7.7 per thousand, and that of Nechako rose from -10.6 per thousand to -1.6 per thousand. As well, in 2015/2016 North Coast posted the largest decrease among Canada's 76 ERs, while Cariboo recorded the sixth largest decrease.

Different types of migration affect growth in British Columbia

Of the five ERs whose populations increased, the growth of three was boosted mainly by interprovincial migration, namely Thompson–Okanagan, Vancouver Island and Coast, and Kootenay. In the ERs of Lower Mainland–Southwest and Northeast, the main driver of growth was international migration and natural increase, respectively. Intraprovincial migration was the main reason for the population decrease in declining ERs.

Chart 2.9
Factors of population growth by economic region, British Columbia, 2015/2016



Note: Economic regions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate. Postcensal population estimates are produced using the component method, with the exception of British Columbia's preliminary estimates. Instead, they are based on the population estimates provided by BC Stats. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for preliminary estimates of British Columbia's economic regions.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The Northeast ER posted the strongest natural increase in the province (+10.2 per thousand). Conversely, natural increase was -1.9 per thousand in the Thompson–Okanagan ER.

Among the ERs in British Columbia, international migration was at its highest in Lower Mainland–Southwest (+8.6 per thousand) with net international migration at 25,100. In all the province's ERs, the international migration growth rate remained below the national average (+8.7 per thousand). The international migration growth rates of the other ERs in the province were low or nil, except for the Northeast ER (+4.0 per thousand).

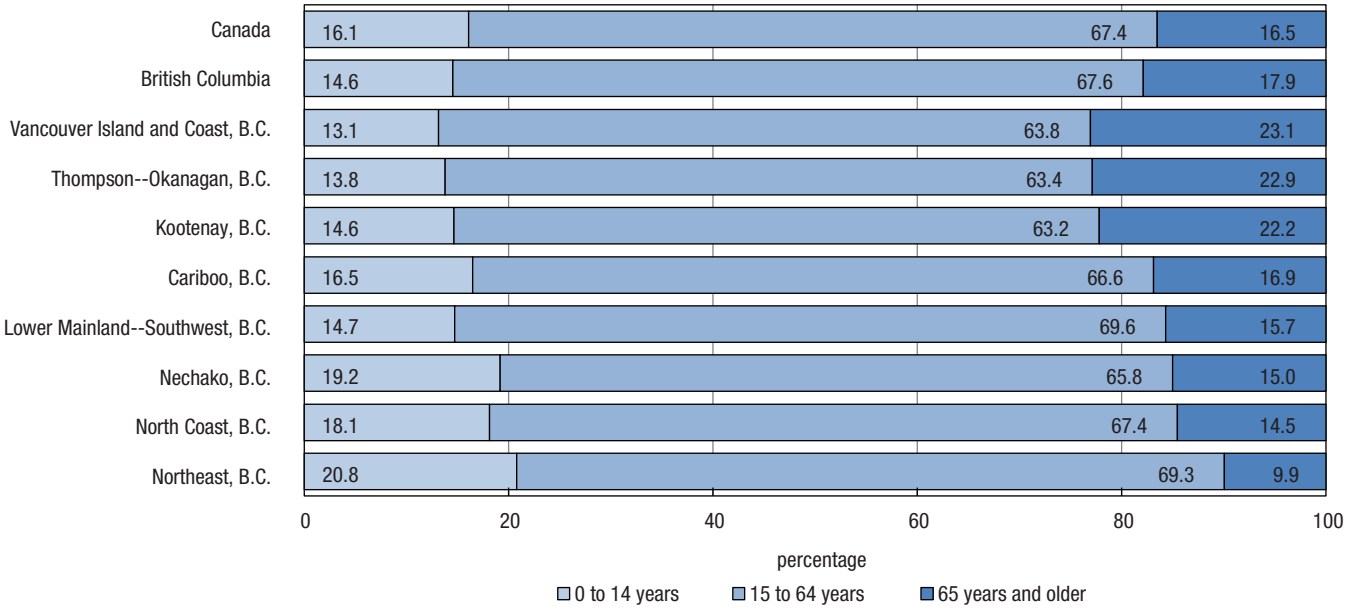
Between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016, net interprovincial migration was positive in six of the eight ERs in British Columbia. The highest interprovincial migration growth rates were in the Thompson–Okanagan ER (+10.3 per thousand) and the Vancouver Island and Coast ER (+9.1 per thousand). These two ERs and those of Kootenay, Lower Mainland–Southwest, North Coast and Cariboo were among the 10 ERs with the strongest growth from interprovincial migration in Canada.

Net intraprovincial migration was negative or nil in six of the eight ERs. The most significant losses were in ERs in the northern part of the province, namely Nechako (-14.7 per thousand), North Coast (-7.8 per thousand) and Northeast (-6.9 per thousand). The Nechako and North Coast CDs were among the 10 ERs with the largest decrease from intraprovincial migration in Canada. The ERs that benefited from internal migration in British Columbia were Thompson-Okanagan (+4.2 per thousand) and Vancouver Island and Coast (+3.2 per thousand).

ERs in northern B.C. are younger than ERs in southern B.C.

The ERs in the northern part of the province stood out sharply from those in the southern part with respect to the population's age structure. On July 1, 2016, the three northernmost ERs in British Columbia (North Coast, Nechako and Northeast) were the only ones in the province where the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years was above the Canadian average and the proportion of persons aged 65 years and older was below the Canadian average. The ERs in southern British Columbia were generally older, with more people aged 65 and older than people aged 0 to 14 years.

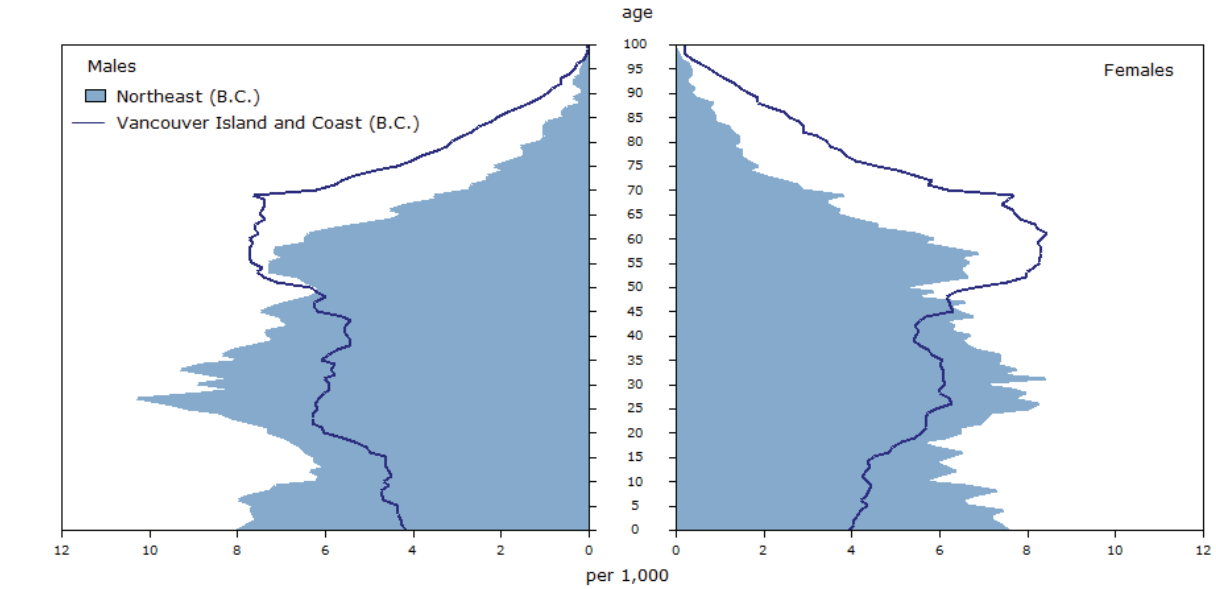
Chart 2.10
Distribution of population by age group and economic region, British Columbia, July 1, 2016



Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and older. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The Vancouver Island and Coast ER and Thompson–Okanagan ER had the largest proportions of persons 65 years and older in the province (23.1% and 22.9%, respectively). By contrast, this age group accounted for only 9.9% of the population of the Northeast ER, which stood out also because it had a large proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years (20.8%). In British Columbia, the lowest proportion of young people aged 0 to 14 years was in Vancouver Island and Coast (13.1%).

Figure 2.5
Age pyramid for the ER with the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (Vancouver Island and Coast, B.C.) and the ER with the highest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (Northeast, B.C.), British Columbia, for July 1, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 2.5 compares the age pyramids of the British Columbia ERs with the oldest population (Vancouver Island and Coast) and the youngest population (Northeast). In Northeast, the age group representing the largest proportion of the population was 20 to 29 years, compared with 55 to 64 years for Vancouver Island and Coast. Accordingly, the top of the age pyramid for Vancouver Island and Coast is wider than that of Northeast, while the base of the pyramid for Northeast is wider, indicating greater aging in Vancouver Island and Coast. The main reason for this is the natural decrease that prevails in Vancouver Island and Coast and the high birth rate in Northeast.

Table 2.10
Median age and variation of median age for economic regions, British Columbia, July 1, 2006 and 2016

	Median age in 2006	Median age in 2016	Variation 2006/2016
		years	
Canada	**38.9**	**40.6**	**1.7**
British Columbia	**40.1**	**42.1**	**2.0**
Nechako, B.C.	36.9	40.7	3.8
Cariboo, B.C.	38.8	42.3	3.5
Vancouver Island and Coast, B.C.	43.7	47.1	3.4
Thompson--Okanagan, B.C.	43.9	47.1	3.2
Kootenay, B.C.	44.3	47.5	3.2
North Coast, B.C.	37.8	40.3	2.6
Lower Mainland--Southwest, B.C.	38.4	40.1	1.7
Northeast, B.C.	33.3	34.3	1.0

Note: Economic regions are ranked in descending order of the 2006/2016 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Most British Columbia's ERs aging faster than in all of Canada

Between July 1, 2006, and July 1, 2016, the median increased 1.0 year in the Northeast ER, the smallest increase in British Columbia. In every other British Columbia ER, the increase in the population's median age was greater than that of Canada as a whole (+1.7 years), except for Lower Mainland–Southwest, where the increase was equal to that of Canada. Population aging was the fastest in the Nechako ER, with a median age increase of +3.8 years.

Regional portrait: Territories

Because all three territories are made up of a single economic region, the regional portrait of territories will consider census divisions (CDs) in this analysis.

Strong population growth in Nunavut's three CDs

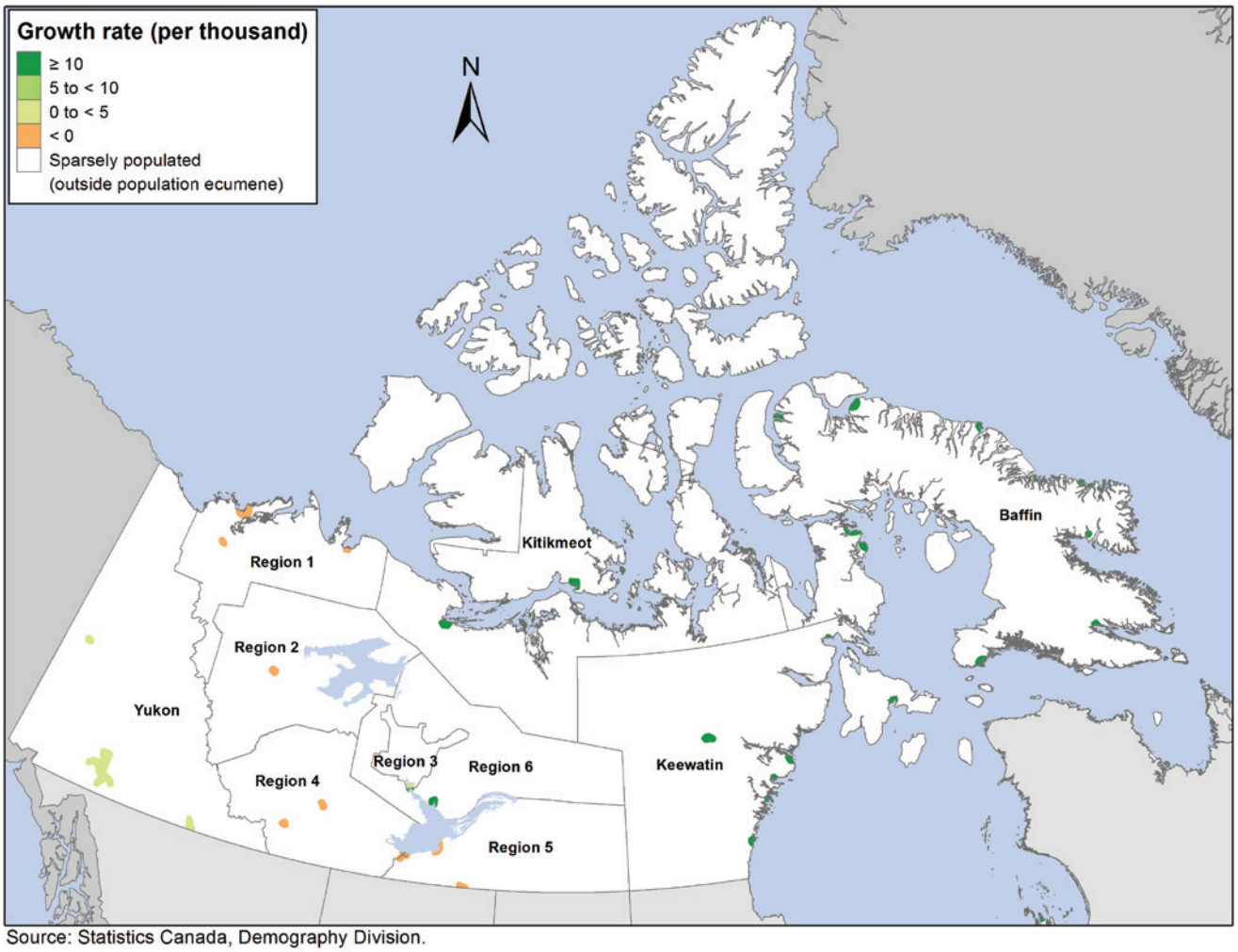
In Canada's three territories, the highest population growth in 2015/2016 was in Region 6 (Yellowknife, N.W.T.) and in the three CDs of Nunavut. Region 6 (N.W.T.) recorded the strongest population growth (+24.2 per thousand) of the 10 CDs in Canada's territories. It was followed by the CDs of Baffin (Nvt.), Kitikmeot (Nvt.) and Keewatin (Nvt.), with annual population increases of 17.5 per thousand, 14.7 per thousand and 10.4 per thousand, respectively.

Table 2.11
Population estimates and annual population growth rates of census divisions, territories, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 and July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

	Population at July 1			Annual population growth rate	
	2011	2015	2016	2011/2016	2015/2016
	number			per thousand	
Canada	**34,342,780**	**35,848,610**	**36,286,425**	**11.0**	**12.1**
Territories	**113,099**	**118,169**	**119,043**	**10.2**	**7.4**
Region 6, N.W.T.	20,547	21,838	22,374	17.0	24.2
Baffin, Nvt.	18,090	19,331	19,672	16.8	17.5
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	6,327	6,702	6,801	14.4	14.7
Keewatin, Nvt.	9,779	10,499	10,609	16.3	10.4
Region 3, N.W.T.	2,919	2,889	2,903	-1.1	4.8
Yukon, Y.T.	35,402	37,393	37,492	11.5	2.6
Region 2, N.W.T.	2,427	2,449	2,448	1.7	-0.4
Region 1, N.W.T.	6,949	6,778	6,683	-7.8	-14.1
Region 4, N.W.T.	3,377	3,292	3,220	-9.5	-22.1
Region 5, N.W.T.	7,282	6,998	6,841	-12.5	-22.7

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 2015/2016 annual population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 2.6
Population growth rate, July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, by census division, territories



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

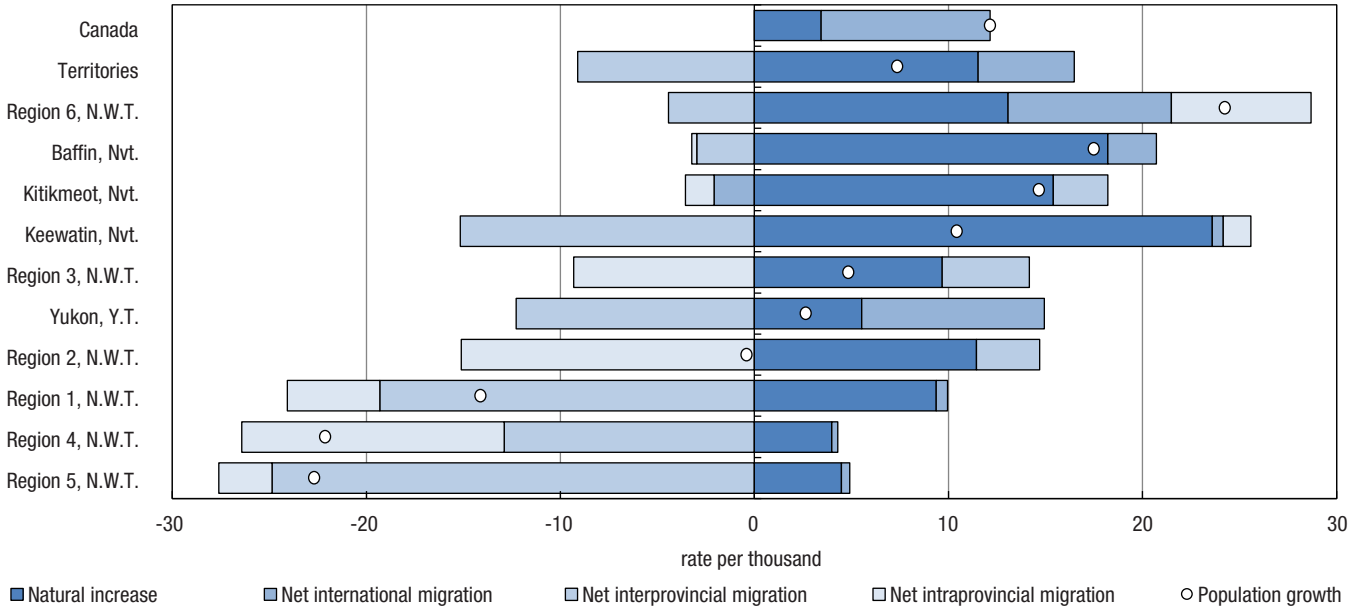
Three CDs in the Northwest Territories recorded population decreases

In the territories, three out of 10 CDs recorded significant population decreases. All three were in the Northwest Territories. Region 5 (Hay River, N.W.T.), with a population growth rate of -22.7 per thousand, had the largest population decline. Region 4 (Fort Simpson, N.W.T.) and Region 1 (Inuvik, N.W.T.) were the two other territorial CDs that posted a population decrease, with growth rates of -22.1 per thousand and -14.1 per thousand, respectively.

Many more births than deaths is the main reason for population growth in CDs in the territories

Natural increase was the main driver of growth in each CD of Canada's territories, except the Yukon CD, between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016. The main driver of growth in the Yukon CD was international migration. Population decreases in CDs in the territories during this period were mainly attributable to negative net interprovincial migration (Region 1 and Region 5) or to negative net intraprovincial migration (Region 4).

Chart 2.11
Factors of population growth by census division, territories, 2015/2016



Note: Census divisions are sorted in descending order of the population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The number of births largely exceeded the number of deaths in each CD in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and Yukon. In fact, the natural increase of all the CDs in the territories was above the national average (+3.4 per thousand). The Keewatin CD (Nvt.) recorded the highest natural increase (+23.6 per thousand) of all the CDs in Canada. The lowest natural increase in the territories was in Region 4 (N.W.T.) (+4.0 per thousand), but it was still higher than that of Canada as a whole.

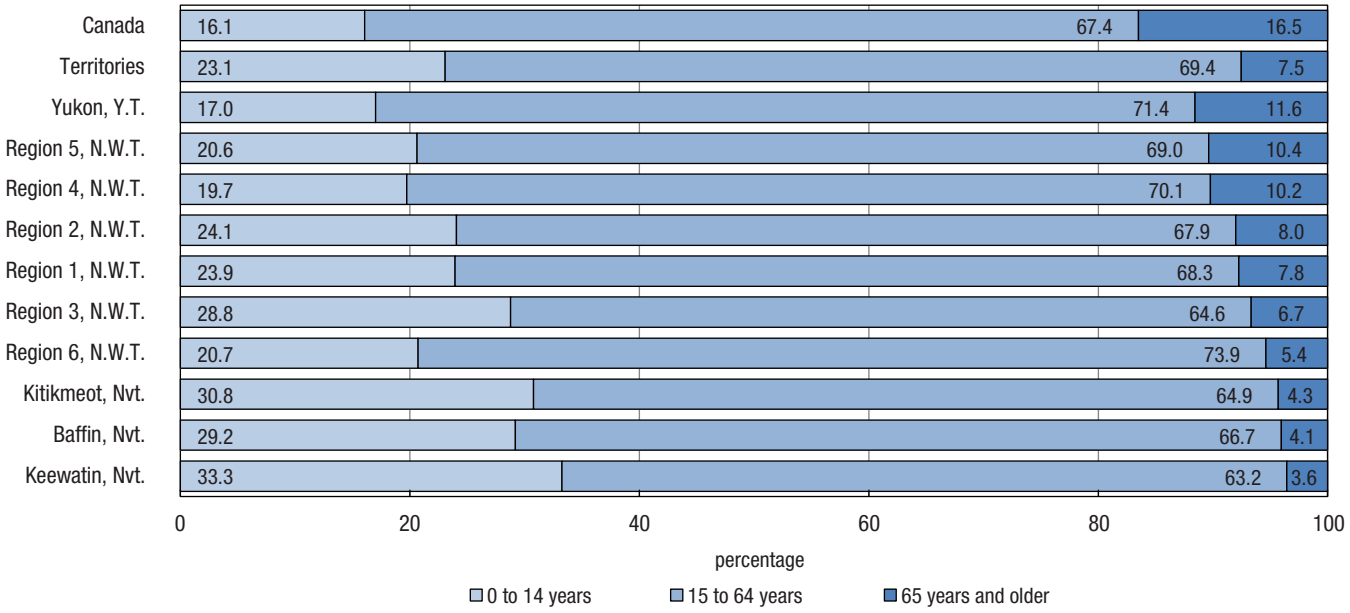
The Yukon ER was the only CD in which population growth was mainly the result of international migration. At 9.4 per thousand, its international migration growth rate was above the national average (+8.7 per thousand). Otherwise, growth from international migration was nil or negative in 7 of the 10 CDs.

Interprovincial migration varied greatly among the CDs in the territories. Three CDs recorded gains in their population exchanges with other provinces and territories. Region 3 (Behchokò, N.W.T.) was the CD with the greatest net interprovincial migration (+4.5 per thousand), in all the territories. Region 2 (Norman Wells, N.W.T.) and Kitikmeot (Nvt.) recorded a rate of 3.3 per thousand and 2.8 per thousand, respectively. Conversely, all the other CDs in the territories posted negative interprovincial migration. The greatest decrease from interprovincial migration was in Region 5 (N.W.T.), with a rate of -24.9 per thousand.

A much younger age structure in CDs in the territories than in the rest of Canada

On July 1, 2016, the share of persons aged 65 years and older did not surpass 10% in seven of the 10 CDs in the territories and always remained below the national average of 16.5%. Moreover, the number of children aged 0 to 14 years was twice that of persons aged 65 years and older in all the CDs in the territories, except for Yukon, Region 4 (N.W.T.) and Region 5 (N.W.T.), which nevertheless had more young people than seniors.

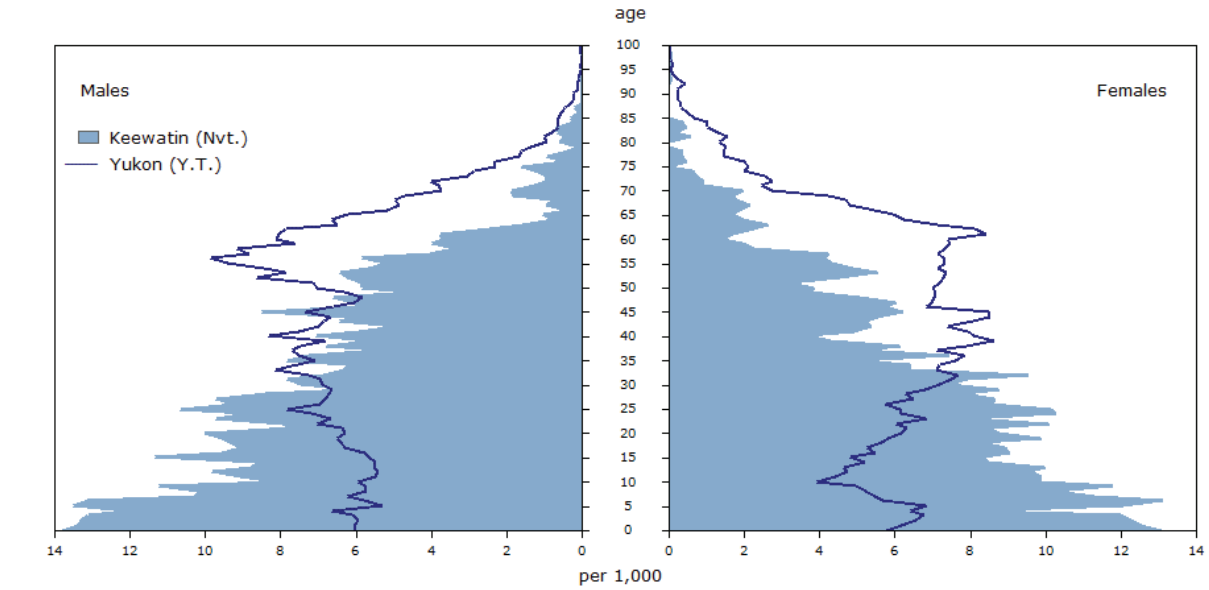
Chart 2.12
Distribution of population by age group and census division, territories, July 1, 2016



Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and older. Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

One third of the population of the Keewatin CD (Nvt.) was aged 0 to 14 years on July 1, 2016, the largest proportion (33.3%) of all CDs in Canada. This CD also had the lowest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older (3.6%) in Canada. In other words, the Keewatin CD (Nvt.) had 10 times more young people aged 0 to 14 years than persons aged 65 years and older. Young people aged 0 to 14 represented more than 30% of the population of another CD, Kitikmeot (Nvt.), with a proportion of 30.8%.

Figure 2.6
Age pyramid for the CD with the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (Yukon, Y.T.) and the CD with the highest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (Keewatin, Nvt.), territories, for July 1, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Figure 2.6 compares the CDs with the youngest population (Keewatin, Nvt.) and the oldest population (Yukon) in the territories. The proportion of children in Keewatin (Nvt.) is considerably larger than in Yukon, as demonstrated by the thickness of the base of the population pyramid of Keewatin. This is primarily due to higher levels of fertility and mortality in that CD, with a natural increase rate of 23.6 per thousand in Keewatin (Nvt.) compared with 5.5 per thousand in Yukon. As well, in Yukon, the top of the pyramid, which is larger than that of Keewatin, indicates an older age structure.

Table 2.12
Median age and variation of median age for census divisions, territories, July 1, 2006 and 2016

	Median age in 2006	Median age in 2016	Variation 2006/2016
		years	
Canada	**38.9**	**40.6**	**1.7**
Territories	**30.7**	**32.7**	**2.0**
Region 4, N.W.T.	31.9	36.3	4.3
Region 5, N.W.T.	31.9	35.5	3.6
Region 1, N.W.T.	28.6	31.8	3.1
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	22.6	25.5	3.0
Baffin, Nvt.	24.9	27.6	2.7
Keewatin, Nvt.	21.7	24.2	2.5
Region 2, N.W.T.	28.6	30.7	2.1
Region 6, N.W.T.	31.9	34.0	2.1
Yukon, Y.T.	37.8	39.5	1.6
Region 3, N.W.T.	31.8	27.1	-4.6

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 2006/2016 median age variation. As a result of rounding, the variation may not correspond to the difference of the two median ages.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The population is aging faster in most CDs in the territories than in Canada

Although the median age of the population in each CD in the territories is lower than the national average (40.6 years), the pace of population aging between 2006 and 2016 was generally faster than in Canada as a whole (+1.7 years), except for Region 3 (N.W.T.), where the median age went from 31.8 years to 27.1 years (-4.6 years) and the Yukon CD, where the median age increased 1.6 years.

As well, the three CDs in the territories in which the population was aging the fastest were in the Northwest Territories. The greatest increase in median age between July 1, 2006, and July 1, 2016, occurred in the CD of Region 4 (N.W.T.), from 31.9 years to 36.3 years (+4.3 years).

Table 2.13
Population and demographic factors of growth by economic region, provinces and territories

	Population 2016 (July 1)	2015/2016					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Population growth
	number						
Newfoundland and Labrador	**530,128**	**-834**	**2,015**	**271**	**0**	**2,286**	**1,452**
Avalon Peninsula	280,410	-72	1,673	-65	1,117	2,725	2,653
South Coast--Burin Peninsula	35,803	-152	23	-2	-366	-345	-497
West Coast--Northern Peninsula--Labrador	105,432	-75	263	-136	-452	-325	-400
Notre Dame--Central Bonavista Bay	108,483	-535	56	474	-299	231	-304
Prince Edward Island	**148,649**	**-15**	**2,657**	**-729**	**0**	**1,928**	**1,913**
Nova Scotia	**949,501**	**-366**	**7,528**	**-1,034**	**0**	**6,494**	**6,128**
Cape Breton	131,606	-502	353	-361	-464	-472	-974
North Shore	153,263	-541	440	-219	-408	-187	-728
Annapolis Valley	124,741	-82	393	-134	-125	134	52
Southern	113,808	-452	192	120	-280	32	-420
Halifax	426,083	1,211	6,150	-440	1,277	6,987	8,198
New Brunswick	**756,780**	**-318**	**5,069**	**-2,280**	**0**	**2,789**	**2,471**
Campbellton--Miramichi	152,802	-436	136	-25	-597	-486	-922
Moncton--Richibucto	213,789	163	1,811	-617	595	1,789	1,952
Saint John--St. Stephen	171,604	-95	1,460	-706	-160	594	499
Fredericton--Oromocto	141,536	258	1,504	-659	434	1,279	1,537
Edmundston--Woodstock	77,049	-208	158	-273	-272	-387	-595
Quebec	**8,326,089**	**24,200**	**54,506**	**-12,069**	**0**	**42,437**	**66,637**
Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine	91,781	-364	37	-32	-193	-188	-552
Bas-Saint-Laurent	199,983	-173	97	-59	-2	36	-137
Capitale-Nationale	737,857	1,645	2,908	-747	1,027	3,188	4,833
Chaudière-Appalaches	424,856	1,149	311	-138	988	1,161	2,310
Estrie	324,009	667	1,429	-479	928	1,878	2,545
Centre-du-Québec	243,798	420	352	-143	924	1,133	1,553
Montérégie	1,536,121	4,660	4,596	-2,168	6,452	8,880	13,540
Montréal	2,014,221	8,776	38,067	-6,226	-17,033	14,808	23,584
Laval	429,413	1,368	3,390	-674	-152	2,564	3,932
Lanaudière	502,152	1,630	536	-361	2,663	2,838	4,468
Laurentides	601,699	1,548	483	-384	5,892	5,991	7,539
Outaouais	389,139	1,548	1,719	-392	1,042	2,369	3,917
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	147,982	357	100	-66	-433	-399	-42
Mauricie	268,198	-404	384	-163	715	936	532
Saguenay--Lac-Saint-Jean	277,232	498	28	-10	-997	-979	-481
Côte-Nord	92,541	291	42	-92	-1,487	-1,537	-1,246
Nord-du-Québec	45,107	584	27	65	-334	-242	342
Ontario	**13,982,984**	**44,543**	**135,249**	**6,154**	**0**	**141,403**	**185,946**
Ottawa	1,348,813	3,959	7,305	4,555	1,764	13,624	17,583
Kingston--Pembroke	472,540	-445	746	709	1,492	2,947	2,502
Muskoka--Kawarthas	385,474	-1,212	341	-561	3,864	3,644	2,432
Toronto	6,547,218	35,316	106,618	3,906	-26,512	84,012	119,328
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie	1,333,753	4,136	5,017	-559	10,484	14,942	19,078
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula	1,472,974	1,105	6,829	-317	7,798	14,310	15,415
London	679,346	1,569	3,785	-333	2,490	5,942	7,511
Windsor--Sarnia	642,917	346	3,656	-244	-595	2,817	3,163
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula	302,455	91	336	-289	769	816	907
Northeast	558,902	-632	616	-504	-1,070	-958	-1,590
Northwest	238,592	310	0	-209	-484	-693	-383

Table 2.13 (end)
Population and demographic factors of growth by economic region, provinces and territories

	Population 2016 (July 1)	2015/2016					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Population growth
	number						
Manitoba	**1,318,128**	**6,696**	**21,351**	**-5,900**	**0**	**15,451**	**22,147**
Southeast	117,331	1,006	609	-331	1,055	1,333	2,338
South Central	66,694	561	707	-182	91	616	1,177
Southwest	115,742	457	1,415	-519	147	1,043	1,500
North Central	51,464	402	180	-56	108	232	634
Winnipeg	739,097	2,583	17,929	-4,115	-531	13,283	15,867
Interlake	93,443	88	119	-236	480	363	451
Parklands	40,512	-19	111	-175	-257	-321	-340
North	93,845	1,618	281	-286	-1,093	-1,098	520
Saskatchewan	**1,150,632**	**6,392**	**15,693**	**-3,716**	**0**	**11,977**	**18,369**
Regina--Moose Mountain	332,095	1,759	5,645	-1,569	538	4,614	6,373
Swift Current--Moose Jaw	102,810	18	648	-334	-237	77	95
Saskatoon--Biggar	373,090	2,401	6,650	-888	1,590	7,352	9,753
Yorkton--Melville	84,970	-78	726	-306	-641	-221	-299
Prince Albert	217,334	1,604	1,972	-620	-942	410	2,014
Northern	40,333	688	52	1	-308	-255	433
Alberta	**4,252,879**	**33,055**	**43,041**	**-2,877**	**0**	**40,164**	**73,219**
Lethbridge--Medicine Hat	301,006	1,896	1,926	-303	-540	1,083	2,979
Camrose--Drumheller	207,283	666	493	-812	-904	-1,223	-557
Calgary	1,576,249	12,915	22,256	-1,469	3,519	24,306	37,221
Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House	92,505	654	216	-330	-648	-762	-108
Red Deer	216,610	1,558	855	-206	472	1,121	2,679
Edmonton	1,432,572	10,194	15,698	1,796	4,587	22,081	32,275
Athabasca--Grande Prairie--Peace River	276,941	2,911	894	-543	-2,534	-2,183	728
Wood Buffalo--Cold Lake	149,713	2,261	703	-1,010	-3,952	-4,259	-1,998
British Columbia	**4,751,612**	**9,170**	**26,229**	**23,260**	**0**	**49,489**	**58,659**
Vancouver Island and Coast	805,082	-1,458	671	7,284	2,542	10,497	10,319
Lower Mainland--Southwest	2,928,729	10,364	25,121	9,092	-2,710	31,503	46,463
Thompson--Okanagan	547,489	-1,031	-119	5,608	2,308	7,797	3,766
Kootenay	149,263	-271	105	1,183	-189	1,099	347
Cariboo	155,418	440	129	260	-445	-56	-1,204
North Coast	56,188	279	25	139	-443	-279	-1,205
Nechako	39,411	137	17	34	-579	-528	-63
Northeast	70,032	710	280	-340	-484	-544	236
Yukon	**37,492**	**207**	**352**	**-460**	**0**	**-108**	**99**
Northwest Territories	**44,469**	**452**	**194**	**-421**	**0**	**-227**	**225**
Nunavut	**37,082**	**708**	**41**	**-199**	**0**	**-158**	**550**

Note: Postcensal population estimates are produced using the component method, with the exception of British Columbia's preliminary estimates. Instead, they are based on the population estimates provided by *BC Stats*. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for preliminary estimates of British Columbia's census metropolitan areas.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Section 3: Census divisions

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

Between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016 (2015/2016), the population increased in 158 of Canada's 293 CDs (53.6%), decreased in 107 CDs and remained relatively stable in the others. CDs whose population increases generally have larger populations than the CDs whose population decreased or remained stable, their average populations in 2016 being 200,400 and 32,800, respectively. Ontario was the region with the largest proportion of growing CDs (71.4%), followed by the territories (60.0%) and Quebec (59.2%).

For the rest of this analysis, a rate higher than -1 per thousand and lower than 1 per thousand is considered to be nil or low. Rates are based on the ratio of the number of events during the period (t, t+x) to the average of the populations at the beginning and end of the period. Five-year rates are annualized. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect trend analysis.

Table 3.1
Population estimates and annual population growth rates for the ten census divisions with the highest growth, Canada, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 and July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

	Population at July 1			Annual population growth rate	
	2011	2015	2016	2011/2016	2015/2016
	number			per thousand	
Mirabel, Que.	42,607	49,836	51,408	37.4	31.1
Division No. 11, Sask.	280,987	315,393	324,871	29.0	29.6
Division No. 2, Man.	66,777	74,390	76,521	27.2	28.2
Dufferin, Ont.	58,528	62,430	64,174	18.4	27.6
Queens, P.E.I.	80,305	85,059	87,361	16.8	26.7
Division No. 10, Man.	10,886	11,896	12,216	23.0	26.5
La Jacques-Cartier, Que.	37,494	42,404	43,528	29.8	26.2
Region 6, N.W.T.	20,547	21,838	22,374	17.0	24.2
Division No. 6, Alta.	1,363,607	1,539,028	1,576,249	28.9	23.9
Peel, Ont.	1,340,528	1,438,165	1,471,613	18.6	23.0

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 2015/2016 annual population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

For a third consecutive annual period, the Mirabel CD (Que.) was in the top spot in Canada in terms of growth, with a rate of 31.1 per thousand. Its population rose from 49,800 to 51,400 in 2015/2016. Its intraprovincial migration rate of 21.3 per thousand—second highest of all the CDs in Canada—is the reason behind the strong growth in Mirabel. Quebec also had the CD with the seventh strongest growth rate, La Jacques-Cartier, at 26.2 per thousand. These CDs are located on the outskirts of Quebec's two most populous CDs, Montréal and Québec respectively.

Population growth evolved differently among the CDs in the Prairie provinces. Since 2013/2014, the number of CDs in Alberta posting one of the 10 highest population growth rates has decreased, from four in 2013/2014 to two in 2014/2015, and then one in 2015/2016. As well, eight Alberta CDs recorded population decreases in 2015/2016, compared with only one CD in 2012/2013. Moreover, among the CDs that posted nil or positive growth rates in 2015/2016, most saw their rate drop from the previous annual period. Division No. 6 (Calgary) was one of only three Alberta CDs that recorded stronger population growth in 2015/2016 than in 2014/2015, and it was also the CD with the ninth highest population growth rate in Canada (+23.9 per thousand).

In contrast, CDs in Manitoba and Saskatchewan had increased population growth compared with 2014/2015. For example, the growth rate of Division No. 11 (Saskatoon, Sask.) was 29.6 per thousand in 2015/2016, compared with 21.0 per thousand in 2014/2015. Similarly, Division No. 2 (Hanover, Man.) posted a growth rate of 28.2 per thousand in 2015/2016 versus 25.5 per thousand in 2014/2015, and Division No. 10 (Macdonald, Man.) had a rate of 26.5 per thousand in 2015/2016, up from the previous year (+24.1 per thousand).

Two Ontario CDs located on the outskirts of the Toronto CD were among the 10 CDs with the strongest growth. The Dufferin CD (+27.6 per thousand) ranked fourth, while the Peel CD (+23.0 per thousand) ranked tenth. One CD in the Atlantic provinces ranked fifth among the CDs with the strongest total growth in Canada: Queens (P.E.I.), with a rate of 26.7 per thousand. Lastly, the Northwest Territories also had one CD, Region 6 (Yellowknife), which ranked seventh (+24.2 per thousand) among Canada's CDs.

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

In 2015/2016, the Atlantic provinces had the largest proportion of CDs that recorded population decreases (66.0%). Still, that proportion was down from 2014/2015 (80.9%). British Columbia also had a notable proportion (37.9%) of CDs with population declines. These regions had the most CDs among the 10 CDs with the strongest total population decline in Canada. The Atlantic had three CDs in this ranking in 2015/2016, as did British Columbia. In particular, Kitimat–Stikine (B.C.), with a rate of -24.7 per thousand, or a net loss of 900 persons, ranked first in Canada in terms of decline. It was followed by the Guysborough CD (N.S.), with a rate of -24.4 per thousand, or a net loss of 200 persons. Guysborough was also the CD with the lowest natural increase in Canada (-12.2 per thousand).

Table 3.2
Population estimates and growth rates for the ten census divisions with the highest decrease, Canada, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 and July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

	Population at July 1			Annual population growth rate	
	2011	2015	2016	2011/2016	2015/2016
	number			per thousand	
Kitimat-Stikine, B.C.	38,066	38,355	37,418	-3.4	-24.7
Guysborough, N.S.	8,254	7,497	7,316	-24.1	-24.4
Division No. 16, Alta.	71,226	78,384	76,566	14.5	-23.5
Region 5, N.W.T.	7,282	6,998	6,841	-12.5	-22.7
Region 4, N.W.T.	3,377	3,292	3,220	-9.5	-22.1
Mount Waddington, B.C.	11,716	11,350	11,121	-10.4	-20.4
Division No.3, N.L.	16,522	15,576	15,316	-15.2	-16.8
Manicouagan, Que.	32,339	31,561	31,036	-8.2	-16.8
Queens, N.B.	11,065	10,401	10,233	-15.6	-16.3
Stikine, B.C.	638	518	510	-44.6	-15.6

Note: Census divisions are ranked in ascending order of the 2015/2016 annual population growth rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In 2015/2016, three British Columbia CDs were among the 10 CDs with the strongest population decline in Canada. The population decreases in the Kitimat–Stikine CD and the Mount Waddington CD were mainly the result of significant intraprovincial migration losses (-8.5 per thousand and -20.3 per thousand, respectively). The Stikine population decrease was also mainly the result of this factor (-29.2 per thousand), in addition to losses in interprovincial and international exchanges. However, it should be noted that its modest size makes it more sensitive to population changes.

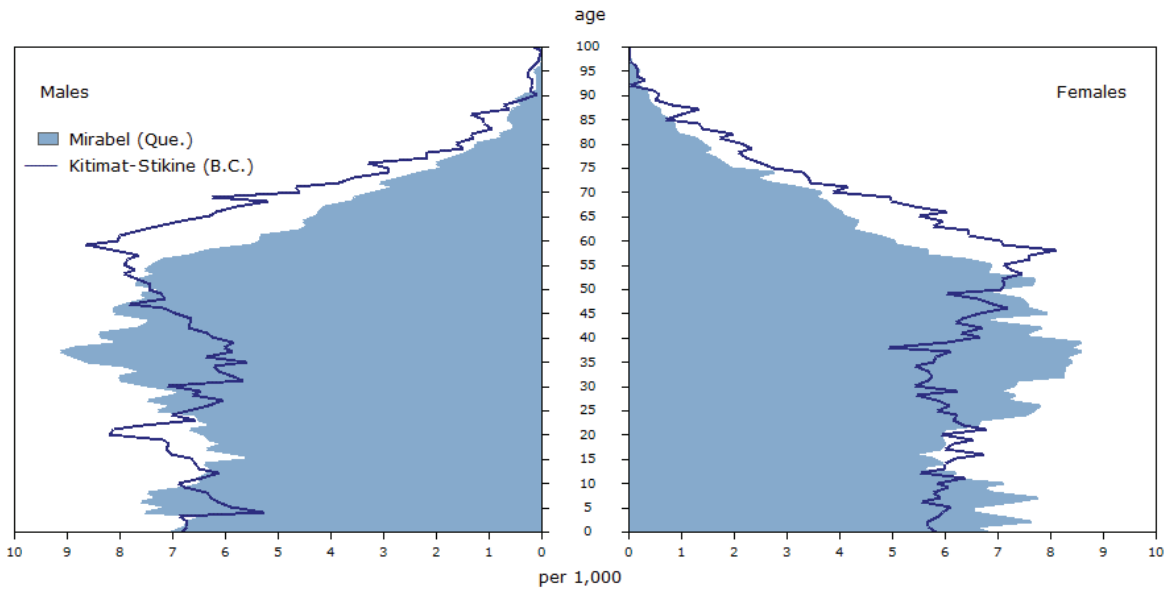
For the first time since 2011/2012, an Alberta CD has recorded one of the ten strongest declines in Canada, namely Division No. 16 (Wood Buffalo, Alta.), with a population growth rate of -23.5 per thousand. This is the second consecutive year of decline, in stark contrast with the situation from 2005/2006 to 2013/2014, when this CD consistently ranked in the top 10 for population growth in Canada.

Three Atlantic CDs, namely Guysborough (N.S.) (-24.4 per thousand), Division No. 3 (Channel–Port aux Basques, N.L.) (-16.8 per thousand) and Queens (N.B.) (-16.3 per thousand) were also in this ranking. However, since 2012/2013, regions in the Atlantic provinces are becoming less and less prevalent on the list of the ten largest decreases. The Atlantic provinces had ten regions in 2012/2013, five in 2013/2014, and only three in the last two periods.

Two territorial CDs and one Quebec CD round out the ranking, namely Region 4 (Fort Simpson, N.W.T.), Region 5 (Hay River, N.W.T.) and the Manicouagan CD (Que.). The decline in the two territorial CDs has become more pronounced since the last period, going from -19.3 to -22.1 per thousand for Region 4 (N.W.T.) and from -15.9 to -22.7 per thousand for Region 5 (N.W.T.). Most of the decline in both CDs was the result of internal migration losses. The decline in the Manicouagan CD (Que.) has also become more pronounced, going from -13.0 to -16.8 per thousand.

Lastly, a comparison of the age pyramids of two CDs whose growth goes in opposite directions (Mirabel and Kitimat–Stikine) shows strong contrasts in terms of age structure. Mirabel, whose growth is very strong, presents a large number of persons aged 0 to 10 years and 25 to 50 years, as indicated by wider sections at the bottom and centre of the pyramid. This composition suggests the presence of many young families. Conversely, the pyramid for Kitimat–Stikine is narrower where young children (0 to 9 years) and young adults (25 to 44 years) would be, while most of its population is in the age groups from 45 to 64 years, as shown by the wide upper part of the pyramid.

Figure 3.1
Age pyramid for the CD experiencing the highest growth (Mirabel, Que.) and the CD experiencing the highest decrease (Kitimat-Stikine, B.C.) for July 1, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

The youngest census divisions

On July 1, 2016, 85 of 293 CDs (29.0%) had a median age below that of Canada (40.6 years). In 77 of the 85 CDs (90.6%), the proportion of the population aged 0 to 14 years was greater than the proportion of persons aged de 65 years and older. All of the 10 youngest CDs were in northern Canada, whether in the three territories or in the northernmost areas of the provinces. Specifically, three of the CDs were in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan, one in Alberta, three in Nunavut, one in the Northwest Territories and one in Quebec. The only CD that was not in western or northern Canada was the Nord-du-Québec CD (Que.).

For the purposes of this article, various indicators will be used to measure the aging of a population. The distribution of the population under 15 years and 65 years and over and the median age will be the indicators considered. The median age is an age "x" that divides the population into two equal groups, such that one contains only those individuals older than "x" and the other those younger than "x."

In the table of the 10 youngest CDs, the CDs are presented in decreasing order based on their proportion of people under 15 years. In the table showing the 10 oldest CDs, the CDs are ranked in decreasing order based on their proportion of people aged 65 years and over. Although median age is not used to rank the CDs, this indicator will be discussed in the rest of the text.

Table 3.3
Median age, population aged 0 to 14 years, population aged 65 years and over for the ten youngest (0 to 14 years percentage) census divisions, Canada, July 1, 2016

	Median age	0 to 14 years	65 years and over
	years	percentage	
Keewatin, Nvt.	24.2	33.3	3.6
Division No. 22, Man.	24.8	32.7	5.0
Division No. 23, Man.	24.5	32.7	5.4
Division No. 19, Man.	25.1	31.8	7.3
Kitikmeot, Nvt.	25.5	30.8	4.3
Division No. 18, Sask.	25.7	30.4	6.6
Baffin, Nvt.	27.6	29.2	4.1
Region 3, N.W.T.	27.1	28.8	6.7
Division No. 17, Alta.	29.3	28.1	8.9
Nord-du-Québec, Que.	30.0	26.5	7.8

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 0 to 14 years percentage.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Each of the 10 youngest CDs in Canada on July 1, 2016, was also on the list in the previous year. For example, the Keewatin CD (Nvt.) remained the youngest, with a median age of 24.2 years and a proportion of 0- to 14-year-olds of 33.3%. It was followed by Division No. 22 (Thompson), Division No. 23 (Pukatawagan 198) and Division No. 19 (Peguis 1B), all three in Manitoba, with median ages of 24.8, 24.5 and 25.1 years, respectively.

The oldest census divisions

On July 1, 2016, 208 of 293 CDs (71.0%) posted a median age older or equal to that of Canada (40.6 years). In 189 of the 208 CDs (90.9%), the proportion of the population aged 65 years and older was higher than the proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years. British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia each had two CDs among the oldest in Canada. The two remaining CDs were in New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Table 3.4
Median age, population aged 0 to 14 years, population aged 65 years and over for the ten oldest (65 years and over percentage) census divisions, Canada, July 1, 2016

	Median age	0 to 14 years	65 years and over
	years	percentage	
Guysborough, N.S.	56.3	9.9	32.1
Haliburton, Ont.	56.2	9.7	31.9
Les Basques, Que.	55.2	11.7	30.4
Sunshine Coast, B.C.	54.7	11.4	30.3
Okanagan-Similkameen, B.C.	53.9	11.5	30.3
Prince Edward, Ont.	54.2	11.1	29.7
Mékinac, Que.	55.5	11.3	29.5
Division No. 1, Man.	54.3	12.8	29.1
Queens, N.B.	54.3	11.4	29.1
Richmond, N.S.	52.7	12.2	28.3

Note: Census divisions are ranked in descending order of the 65 years and over percentage.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

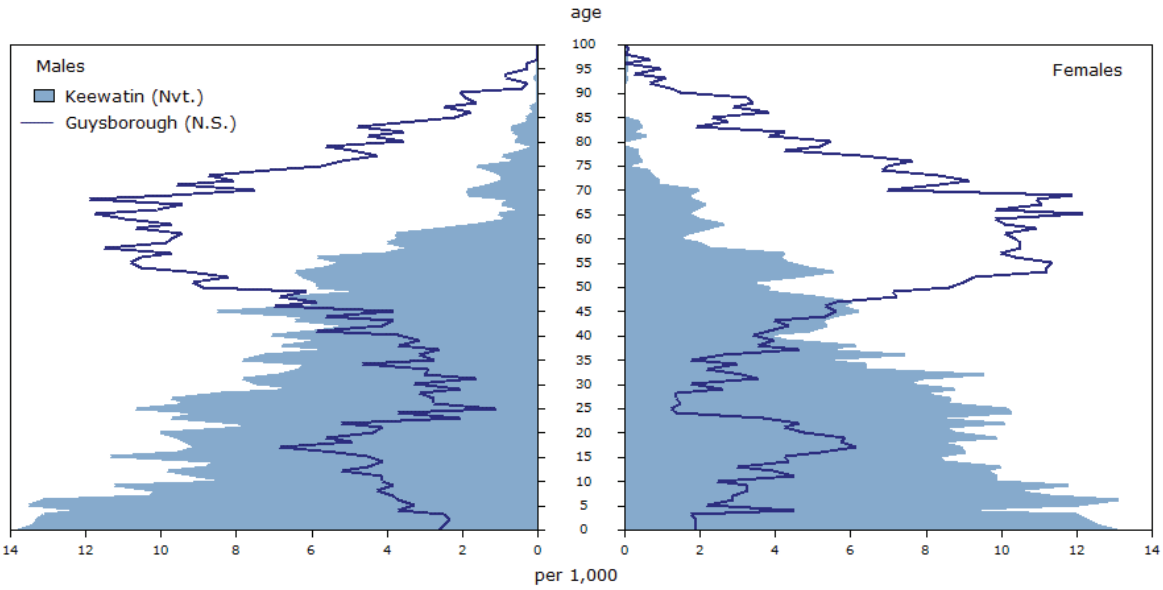
As with the youngest CDs, all the oldest CDs in Canada on July 1, 2016, were also on the list in the previous year, except for Richmond (N.S.). The median age was highest in the Guysborough CD (N.S.), at 56.3 years, making it the oldest CD in Canada. In second place was the Haliburton CD (Ont.), with a median age of 56.2 years. These two CDs also had the highest proportions of persons aged 65 years and older.

It should be noted that the number of CDs in which the median age was at least 50 years has increased since July 1, 2015, from 59 to 66. Nearly half (31) of all these CDs are in Quebec, and close to one third (20) are in the Atlantic provinces.

Population aging can also be reflected by the distribution of the population by age. On July 1, 2016, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and older was higher than the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years in 197 of the 293 CDs (67.2%). Most of these CDs were in the provinces of central and eastern Canada.

As in previous years, Atlantic Canada continued to have the highest proportion of CDs in which persons aged 65 years outnumbered persons aged 0 to 14 years (44 of 47, or 93.6%). The senior population exceeded the youth population in 80 of the 98 CDs (81.6%) in Quebec and in 38 of the 49 CDs in Ontario (77.6%). Conversely, in the Prairie provinces, the senior population exceeded the youth population in only one quarter of the CDs (16 of 60, or 26.7%). In this regard, Alberta stood out clearly from the rest of Canada, with its population aged 0 to 14 years exceeding the 65-and-older population in all 19 of its CDs. The trend in the territories was similar to that of Alberta. Every CD in the three territories had a higher proportion of young people aged 0 to 14 years than persons aged 65 years and older (10 of 10). Finally, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and older was higher than the proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years in 66% of the CDs (19 of 29) in British Columbia.

Figure 3.2
Age pyramid for the CD with the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (Guysborough, N.S.) and the CD with the highest proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 years (Keewatin, Nvt.) for July 1, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Table 3.5
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories

	Population 2016 (July 1)	2015/2016					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Population growth
	number						
Newfoundland and Labrador	**530,128**	**-834**	**2,015**	**271**	**0**	**2,286**	**1,452**
Division No. 1	280,410	-72	1,673	-65	1,117	2,725	2,653
Division No. 2	20,487	-79	20	8	-186	-158	-237
Division No. 3	15,316	-73	3	-10	-180	-187	-260
Division No. 4	20,328	-93	13	-16	-78	-81	-174
Division No. 5	41,539	-128	72	-41	35	66	-62
Division No. 6	38,665	-108	22	95	152	269	161
Division No. 7	34,212	-195	31	189	-150	70	-125
Division No. 8	35,606	-232	3	190	-301	-108	-340
Division No. 9	15,710	-101	8	103	-187	-76	-177
Division No. 10	25,149	227	170	-178	-207	-215	12
Division No. 11	2,706	20	0	-4	-15	-19	1
Prince Edward Island	**148,649**	**-15**	**2,657**	**-729**	**0**	**1,928**	**1,913**
Kings	17,224	-49	136	-10	-220	-94	-143
Queens	87,361	93	2,363	-497	343	2,209	2,302
Prince	44,064	-59	158	-222	-123	-187	-246
Nova Scotia	**949,501**	**-366**	**7,528**	**-1,034**	**0**	**6,494**	**6,128**
Shelburne	13,808	-59	4	26	-134	-104	-163
Yarmouth	24,547	-69	46	47	-138	-45	-114
Digby	17,499	-81	25	0	-18	7	-74
Queens	10,572	-75	21	72	-72	21	-54
Annapolis	21,180	-113	26	138	-2	162	49
Lunenburg	47,382	-168	96	-25	82	153	-15
Kings	60,895	11	231	-90	-107	34	45
Hants	42,666	20	136	-182	-16	-62	-42
Halifax	426,083	1,211	6,150	-440	1,277	6,987	8,198
Colchester	51,254	-102	206	-90	-87	29	-73
Cumberland	30,291	-223	2	-12	10	0	-223
Pictou	44,904	-111	122	-130	-168	-176	-287
Guysborough	7,316	-90	-3	-3	-85	-91	-181
Antigonish	19,498	-15	113	16	-78	51	36
Inverness	17,193	-41	21	-4	-52	-35	-76
Richmond	8,984	-40	37	-37	-48	-48	-88
Cape Breton	98,664	-407	293	-345	-276	-328	-735
Victoria	6,765	-14	2	25	-88	-61	-75
New Brunswick	**756,780**	**-318**	**5,069**	**-2,280**	**0**	**2,789**	**2,471**
Saint John	76,356	-217	1,065	-365	68	768	551
Charlotte	25,724	-45	151	-1	-156	-6	-51
Sunbury	27,670	210	15	-19	-218	-222	-12
Queens	10,233	-98	20	-7	-83	-70	-168
Kings	69,524	167	244	-340	-72	-168	-1
Albert	29,184	11	15	-128	80	-33	-22
Westmorland	154,444	181	1,755	-492	655	1,918	2,099
Kent	30,161	-29	41	3	-140	-96	-125
Northumberland	46,635	-96	52	-75	-183	-206	-302
York	103,633	146	1,469	-633	735	1,571	1,717
Carleton	26,038	-42	81	-137	-77	-133	-175
Victoria	18,610	-41	2	-71	-135	-204	-245
Madawaska	32,401	-125	75	-65	-60	-50	-175
Restigouche	30,941	-169	38	47	-159	-74	-243
Gloucester	75,226	-171	46	3	-255	-206	-377

Table 3.5 (continued)
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories

	Population 2016 (July 1)	2015/2016					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Population growth
	number						
Quebec	**8,326,089**	**24,200**	**54,506**	**-12,069**	**0**	**42,437**	**66,637**
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	12,291	-45	1	4	-7	-2	-47
Le Rocher-Percé	17,457	-127	14	-3	62	73	-54
La Côte-de-Gaspé	17,461	-44	1	-16	-102	-117	-161
La Haute-Gaspésie	11,551	-81	0	6	-94	-88	-169
Bonaventure	17,714	-63	19	-8	-52	-41	-104
Avignon	15,307	-4	2	-15	0	-13	-17
La Matapédia	17,896	-73	2	0	-65	-63	-136
Matane	21,151	-42	11	-3	-71	-63	-105
La Mitis	18,707	-4	10	-12	13	11	7
Rimouski-Neigette	57,512	81	46	-2	151	195	276
Les Basques	8,785	-45	-9	0	32	23	-22
Rivière-du-Loup	35,008	14	28	-17	106	117	131
Témiscouata	19,875	-61	0	-11	-76	-87	-148
Kamouraska	21,049	-43	9	-14	-92	-97	-140
Charlevoix-Est	15,884	-25	15	4	-137	-118	-143
Charlevoix	13,326	-51	3	4	14	21	-30
L'Islet	18,253	-46	5	5	18	28	-18
Montmagny	22,855	-101	3	4	8	15	-86
Bellechasse	37,352	158	-9	-23	53	21	179
L'Île-d'Orléans	6,712	4	6	-19	7	-6	-2
La Côte-de-Beaupré	28,151	103	9	-14	264	259	362
La Jacques-Cartier	43,528	681	34	-39	448	443	1,124
Québec	577,261	780	2,831	-673	150	2,308	3,088
Lévis	144,918	635	199	-34	465	630	1,265
La Nouvelle-Beauce	37,457	284	43	-13	-16	14	298
Robert-Cliche	19,581	36	-3	-2	37	32	68
Les Etchemins	16,862	-19	7	-13	45	39	20
Beauce-Sartigan	52,794	134	28	-36	28	20	154
Le Granit	22,022	-10	13	-8	63	68	58
Les Appalaches	42,701	-145	27	-21	112	118	-27
L'Érable	23,689	-5	17	-3	45	59	54
Lotbinière	32,083	213	11	-5	238	244	457
Portneuf	52,995	153	10	-10	281	281	434
Mékinac	12,661	-67	-6	-4	91	81	14
Shawinigan	49,145	-246	4	-35	87	56	-190
Francheville	154,552	-127	381	-120	625	886	759
Bécancour	20,664	24	7	-19	88	76	100
Arthabaska	72,328	66	163	-46	280	397	463
Les Sources	14,499	-45	-3	-5	2	-6	-51
Le Haut-Saint-François	22,371	58	7	-28	-83	-104	-46
Le Val-Saint-François	30,691	95	-8	15	194	201	296
Sherbrooke	164,538	481	1,406	-372	366	1,400	1,881
Coaticook	19,041	83	17	-10	12	19	102
Memphrémagog	50,847	5	-3	-71	374	300	305
Brome-Missisquoi	58,608	68	14	-100	598	512	580
La Haute-Yamaska	89,541	175	185	-45	479	619	794
Acton	15,560	31	7	2	-91	-82	-51
Drummond	104,168	326	171	-66	520	625	951
Nicolet-Yamaska	22,949	9	-6	-9	-9	-24	-15

Table 3.5 (continued)
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories

	Population 2016 (July 1)	2015/2016					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Population growth
	number						
Maskinongé	36,929	-13	3	-7	77	73	60
D'Autray	42,542	72	18	-28	83	73	145
Pierre-De Saurel	51,216	-156	23	-23	118	118	-38
Les Maskoutains	87,666	103	488	-85	268	671	774
Rouville	36,981	133	35	-3	-37	-5	128
Le Haut-Richelieu	118,068	301	85	-101	427	411	712
La Vallée-du-Richelieu	124,782	701	32	-96	530	466	1,167
Longueuil	423,525	1,143	3,357	-898	488	2,947	4,090
Lajemmerais	78,475	395	11	-47	230	194	589
L'Assomption	125,537	440	151	-89	124	186	626
Joliette	67,329	-124	121	-172	288	237	113
Matawinie	51,920	-100	1	-2	686	685	585
Montcalm	54,026	331	30	-8	747	769	1,100
Les Moulins	160,798	1,011	215	-62	735	888	1,899
Laval	429,413	1,368	3,390	-674	-152	2,564	3,932
Montréal	2,014,221	8,776	38,067	-6,226	-17,033	14,808	23,584
Roussillon	183,416	835	221	-195	1,106	1,132	1,967
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	28,315	105	19	-2	428	445	550
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	24,599	40	0	-77	107	30	70
Beauharnois-Salaberry	64,814	14	15	-14	491	492	506
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	150,555	772	104	-484	1,310	930	1,702
Deux-Montagnes	101,738	415	101	-122	303	282	697
Thérèse-De Blainville	160,351	532	157	-45	674	786	1,318
Mirabel	51,408	518	11	-34	1,077	1,054	1,572
La Rivière-du-Nord	130,192	466	110	-105	2,381	2,386	2,852
Argenteuil	32,766	-64	1	-32	77	46	-18
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	43,062	-82	35	-13	647	669	587
Les Laurentides	46,777	-73	38	-46	501	493	420
Antoine-Labelle	35,405	-164	30	13	232	275	111
Papineau	23,356	-29	9	0	159	168	139
Gatineau	281,392	1,406	1,705	-396	627	1,936	3,342
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais	49,722	289	-13	-6	266	247	536
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	20,607	-70	12	18	-30	0	-70
Pontiac	14,062	-48	6	-8	20	18	-30
Témiscamingue	16,011	15	12	-42	-120	-150	-135
Rouyn-Noranda	42,298	121	65	-13	13	65	186
Abitibi-Ouest	20,917	25	-10	23	-54	-41	-16
Abitibi	24,857	56	8	1	-169	-160	-104
La Vallée-de-l'Or	43,899	140	25	-35	-103	-113	27
La Tuque	14,911	49	2	3	-165	-160	-111
Le Domaine-du-Roy	31,670	33	2	-5	-73	-76	-43
Maria-Chapdelaine	25,103	36	15	-1	-113	-99	-63
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	53,405	132	9	-4	-149	-144	-12
Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord	167,054	297	2	0	-662	-660	-363
La Haute-Côte-Nord	11,099	-10	4	-2	-88	-86	-96
Manicouagan	31,036	12	-5	-11	-521	-537	-525
Sept-Rivières--Caniapiscau	38,927	240	37	-58	-725	-746	-506
Minganie--Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent	11,479	49	6	-21	-153	-168	-119
Nord-du-Québec	45,107	584	27	65	-334	-242	342

Table 3.5 (continued)
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories

	Population 2016 (July 1)	2015/2016					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Population growth
	number						
Ontario	**13,982,984**	**44,543**	**135,249**	**6,154**	**0**	**141,403**	**185,946**
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	115,595	-70	52	516	-281	287	217
Prescott and Russell	90,387	249	23	304	33	360	609
Ottawa	973,481	4,223	7,247	3,727	1,355	12,329	16,552
Leeds and Grenville	101,097	-340	-24	12	266	254	-86
Lanark	68,253	-103	7	-4	391	394	291
Frontenac	159,558	-79	529	617	630	1,776	1,697
Lennox and Addington	44,032	-96	35	-6	217	246	150
Hastings	138,659	-232	102	19	547	668	436
Prince Edward	25,179	-175	38	-4	80	114	-61
Northumberland	87,025	-395	51	-56	1,163	1,158	763
Peterborough	141,357	-125	255	-233	928	950	825
Kawartha Lakes	76,519	-329	-9	-102	950	839	510
Durham	671,839	2,586	2,244	-768	6,018	7,494	10,080
York	1,157,704	6,901	15,165	116	-2,377	12,904	19,805
Toronto	2,876,095	13,884	55,482	4,647	-25,152	34,977	48,861
Peel	1,471,613	10,227	31,120	-251	-7,648	23,221	33,448
Dufferin	64,174	153	77	-117	1,631	1,591	1,744
Wellington	226,096	788	1,075	-56	1,044	2,063	2,851
Halton	569,591	2,652	4,025	248	4,079	8,352	11,004
Hamilton	561,022	725	3,855	179	1,267	5,301	6,026
Niagara	453,817	-670	1,049	-434	3,608	4,223	3,553
Haldimand-Norfolk	112,359	-29	63	-115	527	475	446
Brant	146,152	145	444	-33	964	1,375	1,520
Waterloo	548,936	2,533	3,166	-68	1,046	4,144	6,677
Perth	78,702	192	159	-87	6	78	270
Oxford	112,292	239	54	-178	454	330	569
Elgin	91,173	208	267	-116	143	294	502
Chatham-Kent	105,269	-104	95	-94	-109	-108	-212
Essex	407,985	615	3,412	-66	-379	2,967	3,582
Lambton	129,663	-165	149	-84	-107	-42	-207
Middlesex	475,881	1,122	3,464	-39	1,893	5,318	6,440
Huron	59,251	66	6	-43	-2	-39	27
Bruce	68,916	51	61	-16	261	306	357
Grey	95,586	-218	110	-143	504	471	253
Simcoe	494,547	662	699	-318	6,763	7,144	7,806
Muskoka	62,500	-233	27	-129	547	445	212
Haliburton	18,073	-130	17	-41	276	252	122
Renfrew	105,112	137	42	83	18	143	280
Nipissing	87,611	-120	67	-38	145	174	54
Parry Sound	42,699	-187	110	-22	39	127	-60
Manitoulin	13,577	14	21	5	-26	0	14
Sudbury	20,473	0	15	-4	-216	-205	-205
Greater Sudbury	165,258	32	318	-198	-113	7	39
Timiskaming	32,605	-84	-6	1	-254	-259	-343
Cochrane	80,478	44	75	-140	-661	-726	-682
Algoma	116,201	-331	16	-108	16	-76	-407
Thunder Bay	147,929	-210	58	-131	-346	-419	-629
Rainy River	19,692	-24	-87	-4	-66	-157	-181
Kenora	70,971	544	29	-74	-72	-117	427

Table 3.5 (continued)
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories

	Population 2016 (July 1)	2015/2016					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Population growth
	number						
Manitoba	**1,318,128**	**6,696**	**21,351**	**-5,900**	**0**	**15,451**	**22,147**
Division No. 1	17,048	14	59	-41	-100	-82	-69
Division No. 2	76,521	908	527	-186	882	1,223	2,131
Division No. 3	57,078	538	667	-166	132	633	1,171
Division No. 4	9,616	23	40	-16	-41	-17	6
Division No. 5	13,274	-11	173	-25	-46	102	91
Division No. 6	10,413	61	47	-27	-79	-59	2
Division No. 7	70,402	427	791	-340	437	888	1,315
Division No. 8	14,977	139	59	-53	-12	-6	133
Division No. 9	24,271	171	63	-9	-44	10	181
Division No. 10	12,216	92	58	6	164	228	320
Division No. 11	739,097	2,583	17,929	-4,115	-531	13,283	15,867
Division No. 12	23,762	84	23	-104	273	192	276
Division No. 13	50,510	-9	36	-125	540	451	442
Division No. 14	19,669	76	1	-41	108	68	144
Division No. 15	21,653	-20	404	-127	-165	112	92
Division No. 16	9,751	16	55	-71	-73	-89	-73
Division No. 17	21,458	-8	29	-47	-132	-150	-158
Division No. 18	23,264	21	82	-70	-168	-156	-135
Division No. 19	18,142	310	4	36	-338	-298	12
Division No. 20	9,303	-27	27	-57	-52	-82	-109
Division No. 21	21,503	195	26	-151	-229	-354	-159
Division No. 22	44,793	902	261	-140	-389	-268	634
Division No. 23	9,407	211	-10	-31	-137	-178	33
Saskatchewan	**1,150,632**	**6,392**	**15,693**	**-3,716**	**0**	**11,977**	**18,369**
Division No. 1	33,244	145	487	-229	-338	-80	65
Division No. 2	23,921	84	214	-109	-70	35	119
Division No. 3	12,315	-55	47	-19	-126	-98	-153
Division No. 4	11,127	15	76	-73	-29	-26	-11
Division No. 5	32,180	-17	252	-120	-164	-32	-49
Division No. 6	274,930	1,530	4,944	-1,231	946	4,659	6,189
Division No. 7	48,821	44	359	-111	9	257	301
Division No. 8	30,547	14	166	-131	-91	-56	-42
Division No. 9	36,158	-53	395	-180	-244	-29	-82
Division No. 10	16,632	-8	79	-6	-233	-160	-168
Division No. 11	324,871	2,209	6,254	-891	1,906	7,269	9,478
Division No. 12	24,624	132	175	55	-89	141	273
Division No. 13	23,595	60	221	-52	-227	-58	2
Division No. 14	37,200	31	378	-108	-440	-170	-139
Division No. 15	89,907	609	718	-180	44	582	1,191
Division No. 16	39,755	334	220	-52	-323	-155	179
Division No. 17	50,472	630	656	-280	-223	153	783
Division No. 18	40,333	688	52	1	-308	-255	433

Table 3.5 (continued)
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories

	Population 2016 (July 1)	2015/2016					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Population growth
	number						
Alberta	**4,252,879**	**33,055**	**43,041**	**-2,877**	**0**	**40,164**	**73,219**
Division No. 1	85,081	403	452	-122	-228	102	505
Division No. 2	175,532	1,282	1,443	-47	-216	1,180	2,462
Division No. 3	40,393	211	31	-134	-96	-199	12
Division No. 4	9,799	1	34	-32	-83	-81	-80
Division No. 5	57,260	271	-17	-173	8	-182	89
Division No. 6	1,576,249	12,915	22,256	-1,469	3,519	24,306	37,221
Division No. 7	41,049	148	44	-133	-355	-444	-296
Division No. 8	216,610	1,558	855	-206	472	1,121	2,679
Division No. 9	22,217	192	63	-69	-117	-123	69
Division No. 10	99,175	246	432	-474	-474	-516	-270
Division No. 11	1,432,572	10,194	15,698	1,796	4,587	22,081	32,275
Division No. 12	73,147	699	96	-331	-644	-879	-180
Division No. 13	69,625	223	46	-217	-544	-715	-492
Division No. 14	29,863	215	85	-182	-315	-412	-197
Division No. 15	40,425	247	68	-79	-216	-227	20
Division No. 16	76,566	1,562	607	-679	-3,308	-3,380	-1,818
Division No. 17	65,797	1,082	184	-127	-1,069	-1,012	70
Division No. 18	15,285	127	44	-104	-110	-170	-43
Division No. 19	126,234	1,479	620	-95	-811	-286	1,193
British Columbia	**4,751,612**	**9,170**	**26,229**	**23,260**	**0**	**49,489**	**58,659**
East Kootenay	59,291	38	76	415	-44	447	258
Central Kootenay	59,204	-176	43	571	-129	485	466
Kootenay Boundary	30,768	-133	-14	197	-16	167	-377
Okanagan-Similkameen	79,977	-659	8	922	191	1,121	-791
Fraser Valley	304,358	1,017	1,615	1,002	2,616	5,233	4,232
Greater Vancouver	2,550,388	9,094	23,421	7,451	-5,592	25,280	41,361
Capital	387,405	-500	409	3,497	1,557	5,463	4,877
Cowichan Valley	83,831	-64	13	592	231	836	880
Nanaimo	157,763	-537	210	1,682	832	2,724	3,443
Alberni-Clayoquot	31,228	-46	8	227	-161	74	286
Strathcona	44,611	-58	35	353	115	503	308
Comox Valley	66,057	-228	22	808	353	1,183	564
Powell River	19,939	-74	-23	46	-103	-80	195
Sunshine Coast	29,046	-78	65	186	112	363	-146
Squamish-Lillooet	44,937	331	20	453	154	627	1,016
Thompson-Nicola	133,422	-11	-86	456	488	858	700
Central Okanagan	198,219	-122	13	2,822	1,401	4,236	3,113
North Okanagan	84,015	-158	-25	778	83	836	296
Columbia-Shuswap	51,856	-81	-29	630	145	746	448
Cariboo	61,526	8	11	88	-352	-253	-188
Mount Waddington	11,121	40	12	80	-228	-136	-229
Central Coast	3,127	9	-15	-1	-54	-70	-5
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	18,770	102	20	45	-120	-55	-268
Kitimat-Stikine	37,418	177	5	94	-323	-224	-937
Bulkley-Nechako	38,901	135	22	42	-564	-500	-55
Fraser-Fort George	93,892	432	118	172	-93	197	-1,016
Peace River	64,585	656	233	-193	-296	-256	232
Stikine	510	2	-5	-8	-15	-28	-8
Northern Rockies	5,447	54	47	-147	-188	-288	4

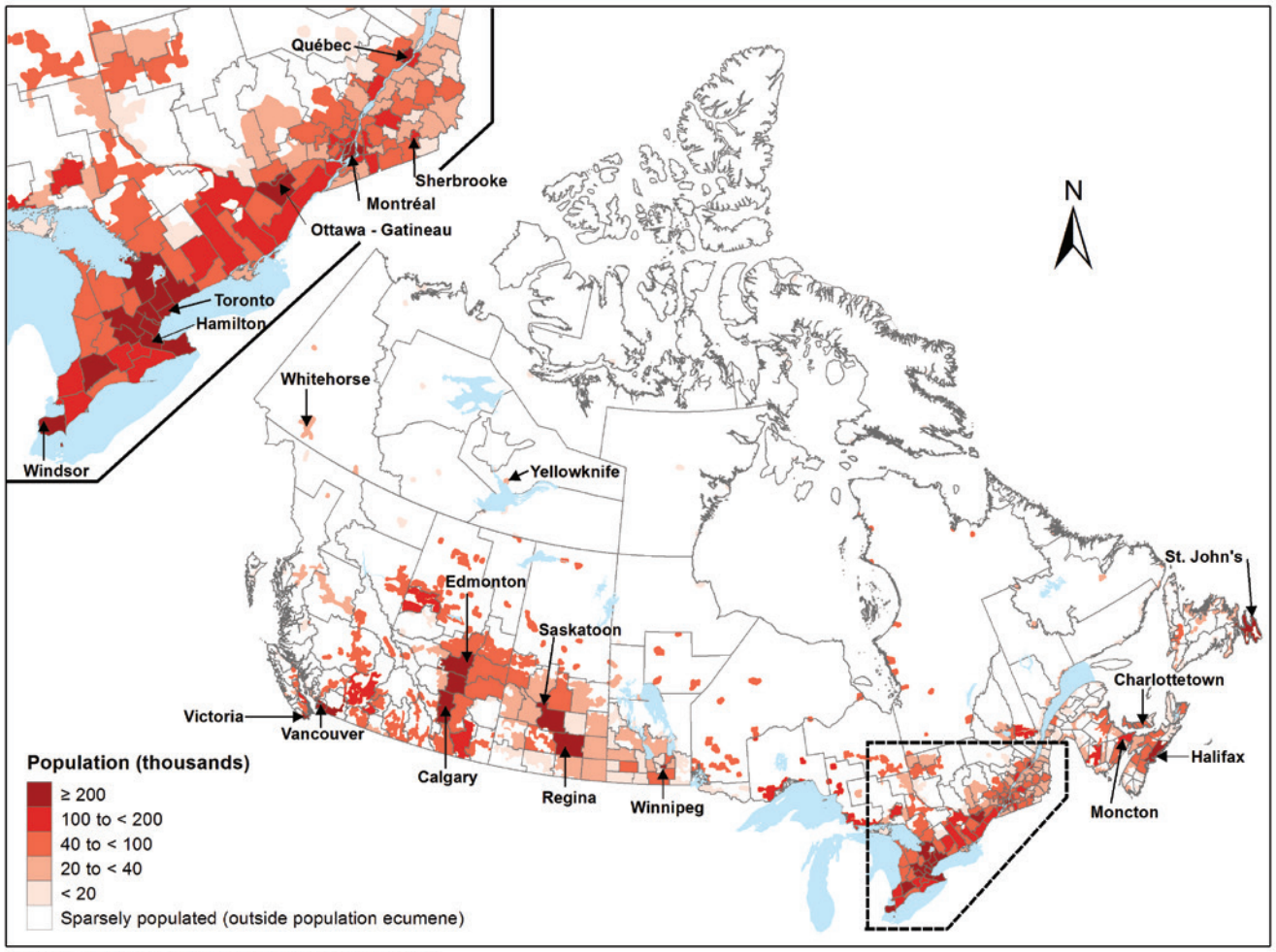
Table 3.5 (end)
Population and demographic factors of growth by census division, provinces and territories

	Population 2016 (July 1)	2015/2016					
		Natural increase	Net international migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	Total net migration	Population growth
	number						
Yukon	**37,492**	**207**	**352**	**-460**	**0**	**-108**	**99**
Yukon	37,492	207	352	-460	0	-108	99
Northwest Territories	**44,469**	**452**	**194**	**-421**	**0**	**-227**	**225**
Region 1	6,683	63	4	-130	-32	-158	-95
Region 2	2,448	28	0	8	-37	-29	-1
Region 3	2,903	28	0	13	-27	-14	14
Region 4	3,220	13	1	-42	-44	-85	-72
Region 5	6,841	31	3	-172	-19	-188	-157
Region 6	22,374	289	186	-98	159	247	536
Nunavut	**37,082**	**708**	**41**	**-199**	**0**	**-158**	**550**
Baffin	19,672	355	49	-58	-5	-14	341
Keewatin	10,609	249	6	-160	15	-139	110
Kitikmeot	6,801	104	-14	19	-10	-5	99

Note: Postcensal population estimates are produced using the component method, with the exception of British Columbia's preliminary estimates. Instead, they are based on the population estimates provided by *BC Stats*. As a result, the sum of components does not equal the population growth for preliminary estimates of British Columbia's census divisions.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

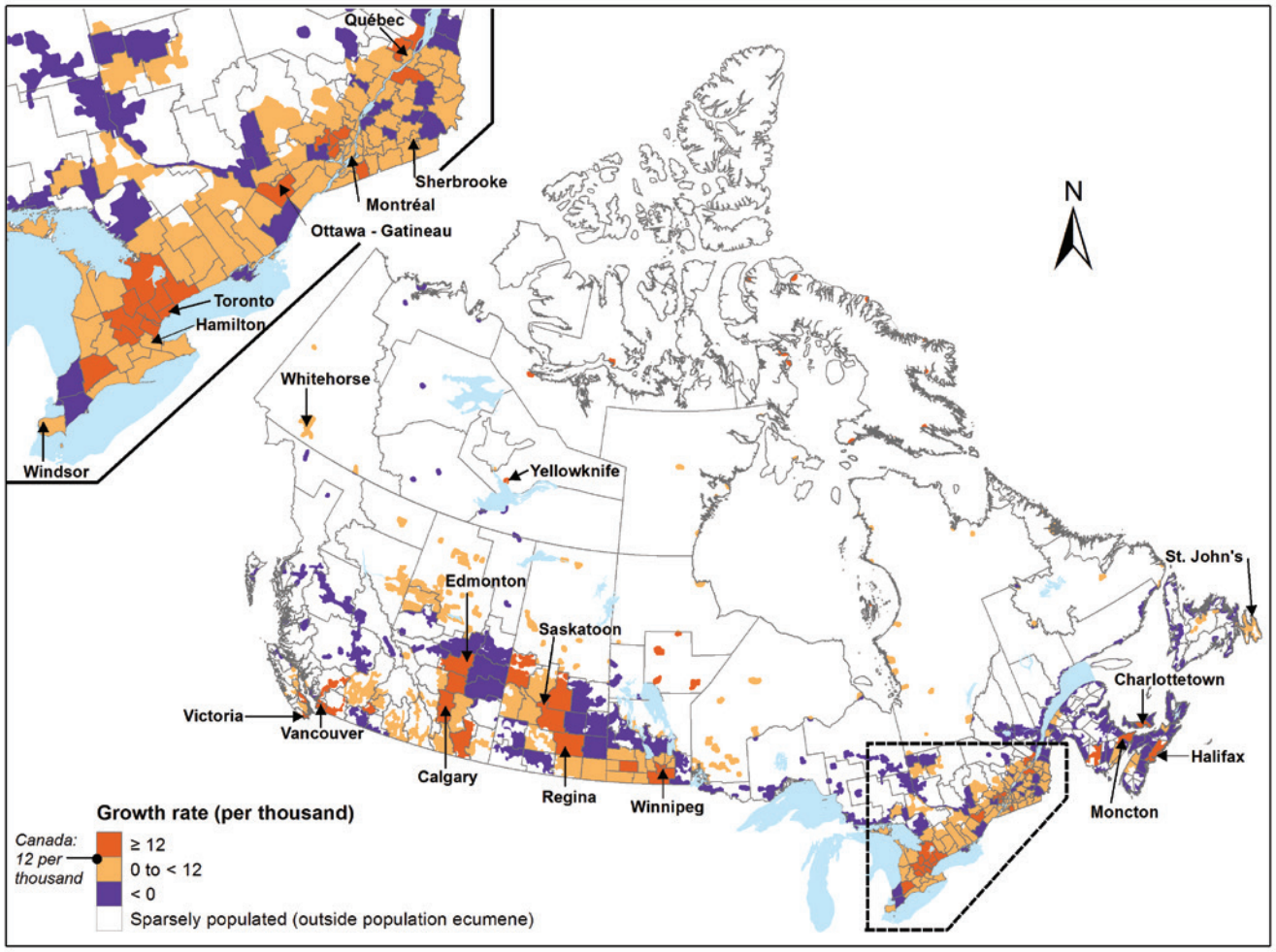
Section 4: Maps

Map 4.1
Population distribution as of July 1, 2016, by census division, Canada



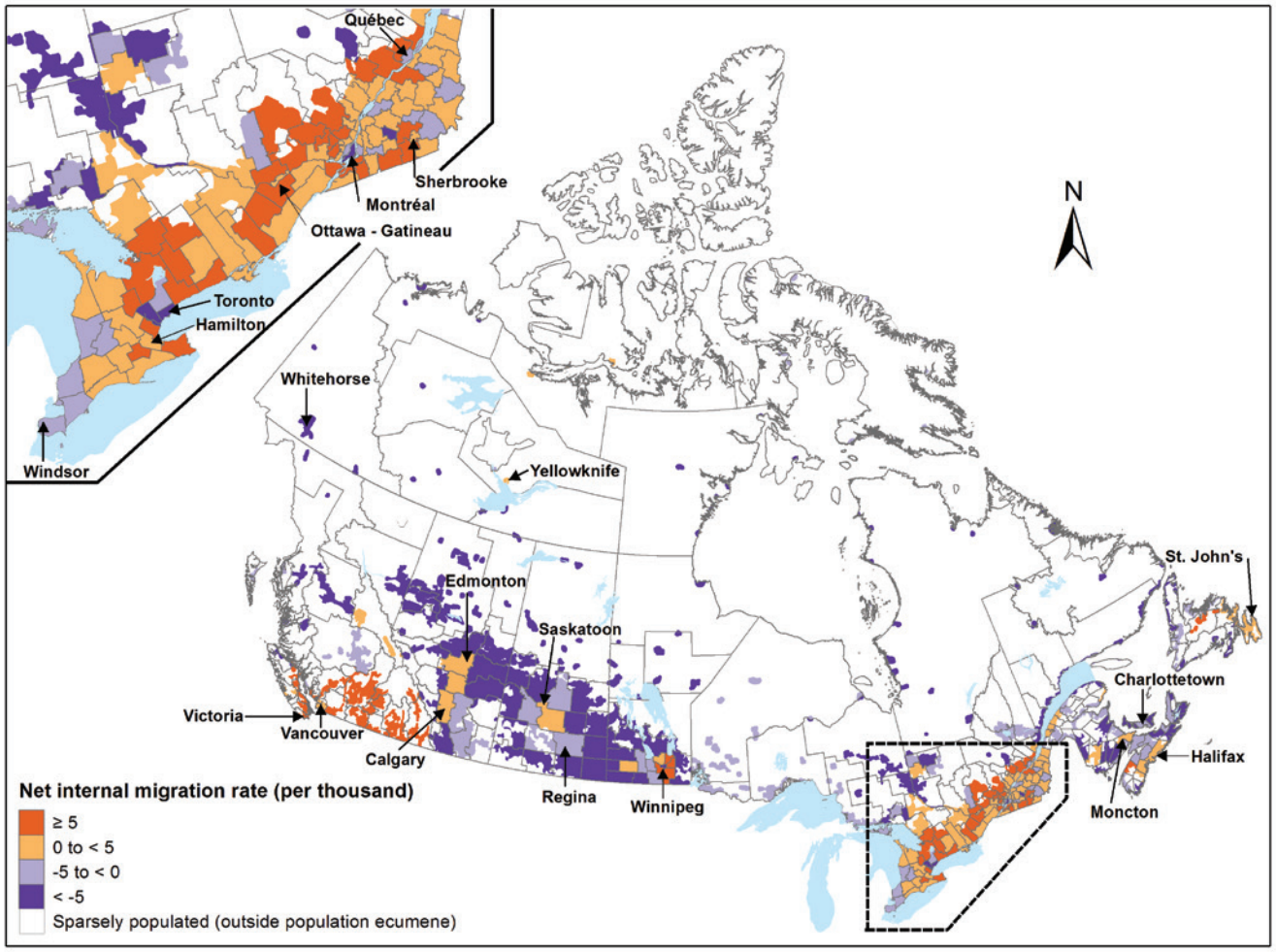
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 4.2
Population growth rate, July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, by census division, Canada



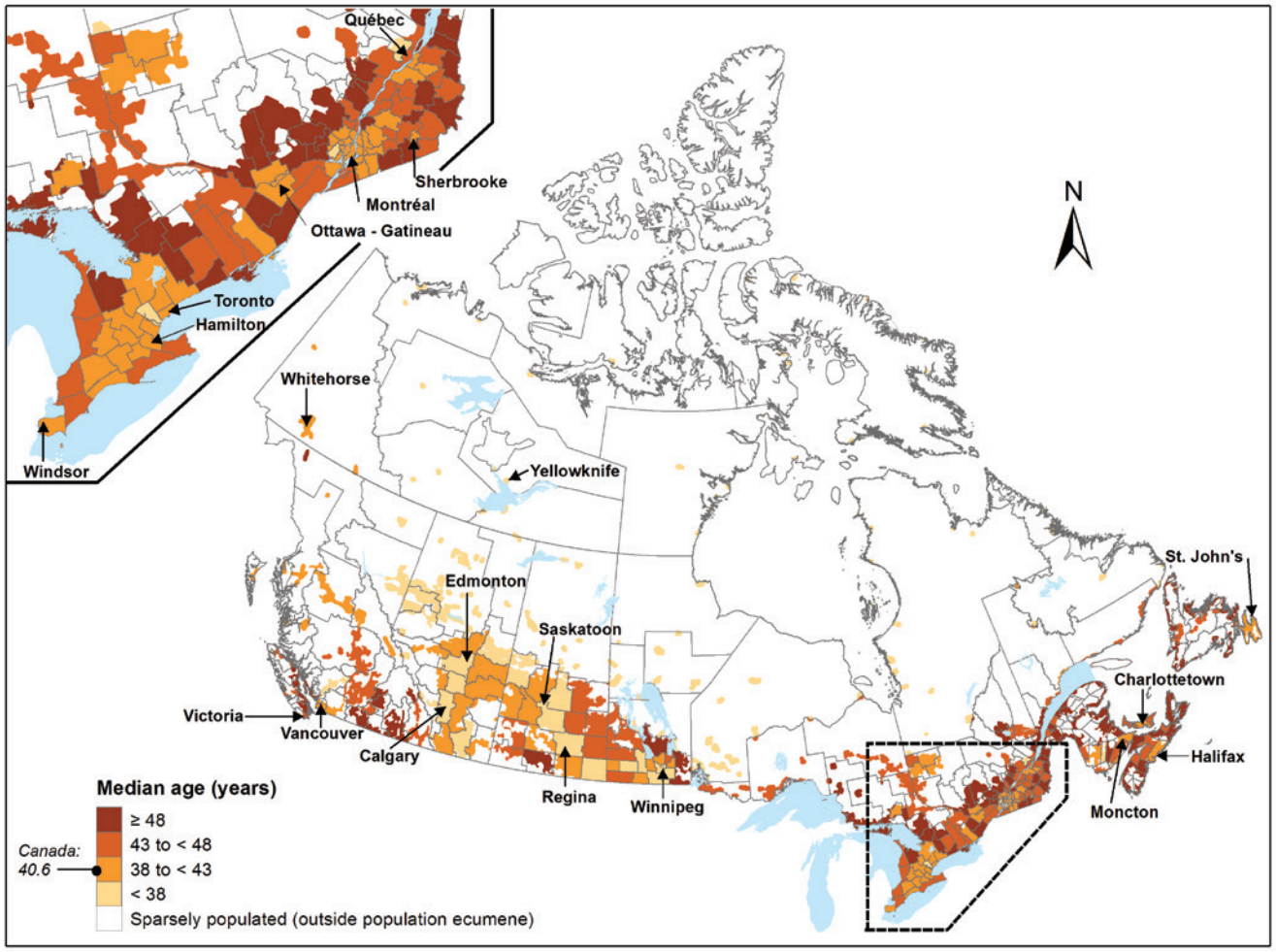
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 4.3
Net internal migration rate, July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, by census division, Canada



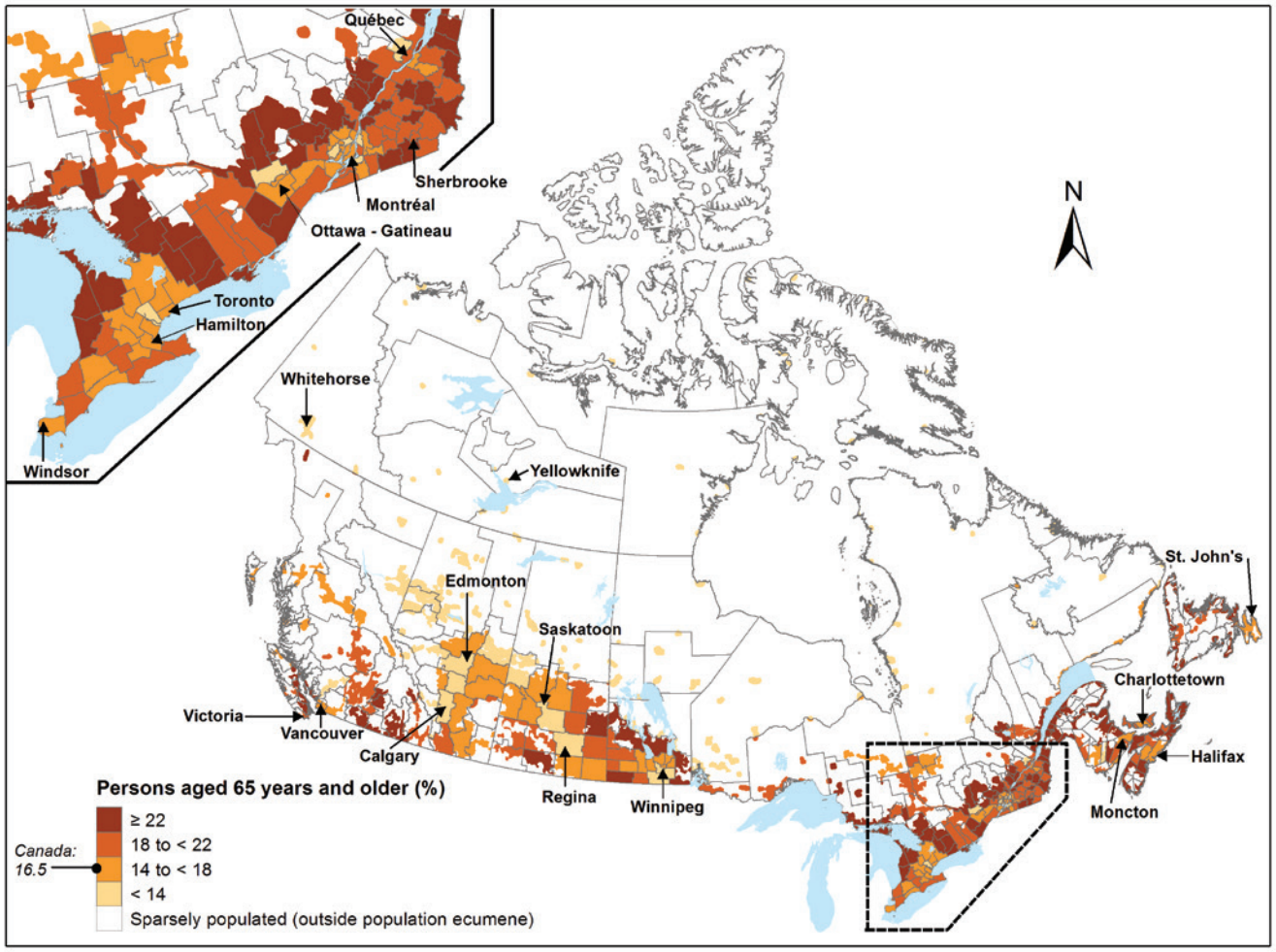
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 4.4
Median age as of July 1, 2016, by census division, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Map 4.5
Proportion of persons aged 65 years and older as of July 1, 2016, by census division, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Quality of demographic data

Notes related to the quality of demographic estimates

In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage (CNU) 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

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 undercoverage and, to a lesser extent, 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 and the 2011 Censuses, 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 are applied to all geographic regions in the province or territory by age and sex.

Table 1
Estimated census net undercoverage, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001, 2006 and 2011 censuses

	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
2011					
Canada	**33,476,688**	**759,125**	**37,392**	**34,273,205**	**2.32**
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,536	10,192	0	524,728	1.94
Prince Edward Island	140,204	3,386	0	143,590	2.36
Nova Scotia	921,727	21,911	0	943,638	2.32
New Brunswick	751,171	3,930	0	755,101	0.52
Quebec	7,903,001	73,240	16,882	7,993,123	1.13
Ontario	12,851,821	369,874	14,926	13,236,621	2.91
Manitoba	1,208,268	21,698	608	1,230,574	1.81
Saskatchewan	1,033,381	29,580	768	1,063,729	2.85
Alberta	3,645,257	128,584	4,094	3,777,935	3.51
British Columbia	4,400,057	91,280	114	4,491,451	2.03
Yukon	33,897	1,356	0	35,253	3.85
Northwest Territories	41,462	1,977	0	43,439	4.55
Nunavut	31,906	2,117	0	34,023	6.22
2006					
Canada	**31,612,897**	**868,658**	**40,115**	**32,521,670**	**2.79**
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	5,046	0	510,515	0.99
Prince Edward Island	135,851	1,903	0	137,754	1.38
Nova Scotia	913,462	24,558	0	938,020	2.62
New Brunswick	729,997	16,059	0	746,056	2.15
Quebec	7,546,131	60,751	16,600	7,623,482	1.01
Ontario	12,160,282	465,824	15,391	12,641,497	3.81
Manitoba	1,148,401	34,330	0	1,182,731	2.90
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
2001					
Canada	**30,007,094**	**924,430**	**34,539**	**30,966,063**	**3.10**
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	9,401	0	522,331	1.80
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	2.70
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	8.10
Nunavut	26,745	1,256	0	28,001	4.49

Note: The levels and rates are based on the Reverse Record Check (RRC) and the Overcoverage Study and include non-permanent residents.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

When creating base populations, the Estimates Program corrects the census populations only for coverage errors. This correction, which is based on the findings of coverage studies, is primarily subject to sampling errors, and to a lesser extent, processing errors. Statistical tests indicate that coverage adjustments improve the quality of census data. The Estimates Program uses the estimates from coverage studies for the provinces and territories. However, given the size of the samples in these studies, estimates by age and sex are modeled. Furthermore, it is assumed that the coverage rates estimated for a province or territory apply to the regions within that geographic area. 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.

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 to 4 in 1981 was tracked up to the 2001 Census (unadjusted for CNU) the age group 20 to 24 would be noticeably smaller in 2001 than the age group 15 to 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, 2006, and 2011 Census Technical Report on Coverage.

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), *Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada* (IRCC) 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* (VDS) from *IRCC* 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, emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration 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 provincial/territorial 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 017 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.

Moreover, as no preliminary data is available for intraprovincial migration, we assume the same level of migration as the previous year (with the exception of Quebec's subprovincial areas[5]). The last two years are therefore identical for this component. Nevertheless, it is possible for data of the last two years to be different, because of some adjustments that are performed to correct negative populations.

E. Level of detail of components

As a more detailed breakdown of the data introduces a greater risk of inaccuracy into the estimates, the possibility of error in the components is augmented by the method used to distribute the estimates by age and sex. It seems that, in general, the initial errors should be minimal where the distribution of annual estimates of births, deaths and immigrants is concerned, and more significant with regard to the distribution of other components (non-permanent residents, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and interprovincial and intraprovincial migrants). Finally, the size of error due to the age and sex distribution may vary by period and errors in some components may have a greater impact on a given age group or sex.

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 2001 to 2013 period according to the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011.

In order to clarify the demographic significance of geographical boundary changes, the 2006 population Census counts are converted in SCG 2011. Afterward, we compare the converted counts with the population counts of the 2006 Census in SGC 2006. Data presented here apply to population enumerated in the 2006 Census without adjustment for census net undercoverage.

Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

Among the 34 CMAs as defined in the SGC 2006, 7 have undergone geographical boundary changes in the SGC 2011. Had the latter been applied in 2006, population in all 34 CMAs would have reached 21,509,000 instead of 21,534,000 representing a slight increase of 25,000 persons or 0.1%.

In most CMAs, the demographic repercussion of boundary changes was relatively small, that is under 5% for Saguenay, Québec, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, Montréal and Ottawa-Gatineau. The CMA of Guelph has the highest proportion with 5.3%.

5. See sub-section K of the section on Methodology.

Economic Regions (ERs)

Four ERs out of the 76 have undergone geographical boundary changes between the 2006 and the 2011 Census. As ERs cover the entire country and because their number did not change, changes are rather simple. In New Brunswick, there were boundary changes for Campbellton-Miramichi and Fredericton-Oromocto. In British Columbia, the ER of North Coast received part of the Nechako ER. The differences are around 1%.

Census divisions (CDs)

Boundary changes affected 22 of the 293 CDs in Canada and population in six CDs was only slightly affected with relative gains/losses not exceeding 0.1%.

In the Northwest Territories, CDs have been restructured and their number went from two to six. Therefore, the population of the former Fort Smith CD, now called Region 6, decreased by 40.5%. In British Columbia, a new CD was created from Comox-Strathcona. The two CDs are now called Strathcona and Comox Valley. Stikine CD, which lost 43.0% of its population to the Kitimat-Stikine CD, was the only other CD experiencing a major boundary change.

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 evaluated using precocity errors. Precocity error is defined as the difference between preliminary and final estimate of a particular component in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for both population and component estimates. The precocity error measures the impact of the trade-off of accuracy in favour of timeliness on the estimated population. The precocity error is calculated as:

The precocity error of a component gives us information on the size of the error between the preliminary and the final population estimate. Analysis of precocity errors allows for useful comparisons between components, as well as between geographical areas of different population size. Precocity error can either be positive or negative. A positive precocity error denotes that the preliminary estimate is larger than the final estimate while a negative precocity error indicates the opposite. 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 for subprovincial estimates, net interprovincial and intraprovincial 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 of the final postcensal estimates. It is defined as the difference between the final postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the enumerated population of the most recent census adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU). A positive error of closure means that the postcensal population estimates have overestimated the population.

The error of closure comes from two sources: errors primarily due to sampling when measuring census coverage and errors related to the components of population growth over the intercensal period. For each five-year intercensal period, the error of closure can only be calculated following the release of census data and estimates of CNU.

The error of closure can be calculated for the total population of each province and territory as well as by age and sex.

By dividing the error of closure by the census population adjusted for CNU the differences are relatively small at the national level (0.2 % for 2001, 0.1 % for 2006 and 0.5 % for 2011). 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 intraprovincial 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.

For census metropolitan areas (CMAs), population estimates overestimated the total CMA population (0.9%) and the population of 24 out of 34 CMAs. The difference between population estimates and adjusted census counts was higher than 2% for 4 CMAs: Winnipeg (3.0%), Victoria (2.4%), St. John's (-2.1%) and Halifax (2.0%).

Population estimates overestimated the population of 33 out of 76 economic regions (ERs). The difference between population estimates and adjusted census counts was higher than 3% for 4 ERs: Nechako, B.C. (-4.4%), Yorkton – Melville, Sask. (-3.3%), Northern, Sask. (-3.2%) and Montréal, Que. (3.1%).

Population estimates overestimated the population of 124 out of 293 census divisions (CDs). For 99 of the CDs, the difference between population estimates and adjusted census counts was less than 1%. The error of closure of 267 CDs, that is 91% of all CDs, was comprised between -3% and 3%. The most important errors of closure were observed in Division No. 11 of Newfoundland and Labrador (8.8%), in Region 4 of Northwest Territories (6.4%) and in Division No. 19 of Manitoba (6.0%). The population was less than 4,000 people in the first two CDs.

Table 2
Error of closure of the estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001		2006		2011	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	**49,948**	**0.2**	**44,127**	**0.1**	**171,115**	**0.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,381	2.2	-1,634	-0.3	-10,983	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	1,483	1.1	-6	0.0	2,155	1.5
Nova Scotia	9,005	1.0	-4,193	-0.5	5,059	0.5
New Brunswick	4,587	0.6	2,729	0.4	1,529	0.2
Quebec	-222	0.0	22,806	0.3	-20,451	-0.3
Ontario	11,288	0.1	22,684	0.2	123,478	0.9
Manitoba	-1,035	-0.1	-5,812	-0.5	22,088	1.8
Saskatchewan	16,017	1.6	-3,755	-0.4	-7,741	-0.7
Alberta	1,604	0.1	-50,407	-1.5	-1,259	0.0
British Columbia	-4,347	-0.1	64,074	1.5	56,932	1.3
Yukon	-360	-1.2	-1,026	-3.2	111	0.3
Northwest Territories	497	1.2	-919	-2.1	674	1.6
Nunavut	50	0.2	-414	-1.4	-477	-1.4

Note: 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.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3
Error of closure of estimates of population by census metropolitan area, Canada, May 10, 2011

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
All census metropolitan areas	**221,543**	**0.9**
Abbotsford-Mission	2,295	1.3
Barrie	1,515	0.8
Brantford	638	0.5
Calgary	9,257	0.7
Edmonton	-5,711	-0.5
Greater Sudbury	-1,012	-0.6
Guelph	2,411	1.7
Halifax	8,060	2.0
Hamilton	8,211	1.1
Kelowna	-563	-0.3
Kingston	-195	-0.1
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	6,882	1.4
London	7,741	1.6
Moncton	725	0.5
Montréal	38,096	1.0
Oshawa	3,480	1.0
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	-4,156	-0.4
Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	-4,931	-1.6
Peterborough	436	0.4
Québec	-10,847	-1.4
Regina	1,900	0.9
Saguenay	-2,586	-1.6
Saint John	206	0.2
Saskatoon	2,895	1.1
Sherbrooke	692	0.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,494	0.9
St. John's	-4,172	-2.1
Thunder Bay	2,252	1.8
Toronto	82,158	1.4
Trois-Rivières	-2,389	-1.6
Vancouver	38,755	1.6
Victoria	8,341	2.4
Windsor	5,028	1.5
Winnipeg	22,637	3.0

Note: 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.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 4
Error of closure of the estimates of population by economic region (ER), May 10, 2011

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
All economic regions	**171,115**	**0.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador		
Avalon Peninsula	-5,167	-1.9
South Coast–Burin Peninsula	-708	-1.9
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador	-2,275	-2.1
Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay	-2,833	-2.6
Prince Edward Island		
Prince Edward Island	2,155	1.5
Nova Scotia		
Cape Breton	693	0.5
North Shore	-874	-0.5
Annapolis Valley	-1,523	-1.2
Southern	-1,197	-1.0
Halifax	7,960	2.0
New Brunswick		
Campbellton–Miramichi	-869	-0.5
Moncton–Richibucto	1,910	0.9
Saint John–St. Stephen	523	0.3
Fredericton–Oromocto	676	0.5
Edmundston–Woodstock	-711	-0.9
Quebec		
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-1,973	-2.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-1,632	-0.8
Capitale-Nationale	-8,924	-1.3
Chaudière-Appalaches	-9,108	-2.2
Estrie	-691	-0.2
Centre-du-Québec	-3,213	-1.4
Montérégie	-15,940	-1.1
Montréal	59,452	3.1
Laval	-1,718	-0.4
Lanaudière	-8,101	-1.7
Laurentides	-12,469	-2.2
Outaouais	-5,412	-1.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	-906	-0.6
Mauricie	-3,480	-1.3
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	-5,183	-1.9
Côte-Nord	-419	-0.4
Nord-du-Québec	-734	-1.7
Ontario		
Ottawa	-4,503	-0.4
Kingston–Pembroke	-3,572	-0.8
Muskoka–Kawarthas	3,984	1.1
Toronto	84,316	1.4
Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie	18,056	1.4
Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula	8,815	0.6
London	9,085	1.4
Windsor–Sarnia	7,110	1.1
Stratford–Bruce Peninsula	1,885	0.6
Northeast	-2,261	-0.4
Northwest	563	0.2

Table 4 (end)
Error of closure of the estimates of population by economic region (ER), May 10, 2011

	Error of closure	
	number	percent
Manitoba		
Southeast	-259	-0.2
South Central	918	1.5
Southwest	-1,696	-1.5
North Central	1,425	2.9
Winnipeg	18,818	2.8
Interlake	1,502	1.7
Parklands	-443	-1.0
North	1,823	2.0
Saskatchewan		
Regina–Moose Mountain	-582	-0.2
Swift Current–Moose Jaw	-1,044	-1.0
Saskatoon–Biggar	729	0.2
Yorkton–Melville	-2,825	-3.3
Prince Albert	-2,812	-1.3
Northern	-1,207	-3.2
Alberta		
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat	355	0.1
Camrose–Drumheller	148	0.1
Calgary	5,651	0.4
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House	1,616	1.8
Red Deer	3,070	1.6
Edmonton	-8,696	-0.7
Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River	-2,895	-1.1
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake	-508	-0.4
British Columbia		
Vancouver Island and Coast	10,959	1.4
Lower Mainland–Southwest	45,262	1.7
Thompson–Okanagan	-778	-0.1
Kootenay	1,126	0.8
Cariboo	-319	-0.2
North Coast	1,321	2.3
Nechako	-1,796	-4.4
Northeast	1,157	1.7
Yukon	111	0.3
Northwest Territories	674	1.6
Nunavut	-477	-1.4

Note: 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.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 5
Distribution of census divisions (CDs) by error of closure, Canada, provinces and territories, May 10, 2011

	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	Census divisions with positive error
	number						percent	number
Canada	**99**	**85**	**62**	**21**	**26**	**293**	**1.8**	**124**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	5	2	2	1	11	2.7	0
Prince Edward Island	0	2	0	1	0	3	2.3	1
Nova Scotia	9	4	3	1	1	18	1.4	10
New Brunswick	9	5	1	0	0	15	1.0	10
Quebec	23	28	30	8	9	98	2.0	15
Ontario	21	17	9	1	1	49	1.2	28
Manitoba	9	4	5	1	4	23	2.1	18
Saskatchewan	6	2	3	3	4	18	2.5	5
Alberta	9	7	2	0	1	19	1.3	11
British Columbia	10	9	5	3	2	29	1.8	19
Yukon	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	1
Northwest Territories	0	1	2	1	2	6	3.5	5
Nunavut	1	1	0	0	1	3	2.3	1

Note: 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.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

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 includes both preliminary and updated estimates.

The T1 family file (T1FF) is derived from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) T1 file by Income Statistics Division of Statistics Canada.

This document describes the concepts, data the 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.

Postcensal estimates are based on the 2011 Census.

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 census net undercoverage (CNU)[6] (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 CNU.

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU 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 CNU, 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 CNU (undercoverage minus overcoverage), and adding or subtracting the number of births, deaths, and components of international and internal migration.

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

A. Subprovincial estimates

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. The method is applied to each age-sex cohort in the base population.

The component method formulas for estimating the population of CMAs and CDs by age and sex are as follows:

For age 0:

$$P^{0}_{(t+1)} = B_{(t,t+1)} - D^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} + I^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} - (E^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta TE^{-1}_{(t,t+1)}) + RE^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} + NPR^{0}_{(t+1)} + \Delta Ninter^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta Nintra^{-1}_{(t,t+1)} + Resid^{-1}_{(t,t+1)}$$

For ages 1 to 89:

$$P^{a+1}_{(t+1)} = P^{a}_{(t)} - D^{a}_{(t,t+1)} + I^{a}_{(t,t+1)} - (E^{a}_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta TE^{a}_{(t,t+1)}) + RE^{a}_{(t,t+1)} - NPR^{a}_{(t)} + NPR^{a+1}_{(t+1)} + \Delta Ninter^{a}_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta Nintra^{a}_{(t,t+1)} + Resid^{a}_{(t,t+1)}$$

For age group 90 and over:

$$P^{90+}_{(t+1)} = P^{89+}_{(t)} - D^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} + I^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} - (E^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta TE^{89+}_{(t,t+1)}) + RE^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} - NPR^{89+}_{(t)} + NPR^{90+}_{(t+1)} + \Delta Ninter^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} + \Delta Nintra^{89+}_{(t,t+1)} + Resid^{89+}_{(t,t+1)}$$

where, for each subprovincial region

$(t,t+1)$ = interval between times t and t+1

$P_{(t+1)}$ = population estimates at time t+1

P_t = base population at time t (census counts adjusted for net census undercoverage or the most recent estimate)

B = number of births

D = number of deaths

I = number of immigrants

E = number of emigrants

ΔTE = net temporary emigration

RE = number of returning emigrants

NPR = number of non-permanent residents

$\Delta Ninter$ = net interprovincial migration

$\Delta Nintra$ = net intraprovincial migration

$Resid$ = residual deviation (for intercensal estimates).

To ensure concordance between the subprovincial estimates and the provincial and territorial estimates by age and sex, two-way raking is used.

Population estimates for economic regions

A different method is used to produce population estimates for economic regions (ERs). In this case the census division's (CD) aggregate method is used. First, the ERs are defined in terms of CDs using the most recent Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) specifications. When the geographic delineation of the CDs and ERs are the same, 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, distribution of the CD's demographic components are allocated on the basis of its demographic weight in each ER in question. 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. Using the census division's aggregate method by the ERs' geographic delineation, the population and demographic components of ERs can be estimated.

However, the census division's aggregate method cannot be used to estimate the number of intraprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants, since 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 ER's boundaries. These are false in-migrants. The same is true for out-migrants from one CD to another CD in the same ER: they are false out-migrants. However, the net intraprovincial migration calculated with the CD aggregate method is correct because the false in-migrants and out-migrants cancel each other out. As a result, only the net intraprovincial migration of ERs can be estimated accurately using the CD aggregate method. This is why the estimates for intraprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants are not available at the ER level.

Special treatment for postcensal estimates for British Columbia and Quebec

British Columbia's preliminary postcensal population estimates by age and sex at the CMA and CD levels are obtained using a different method. They are calculated by applying the total population growth rates provided by BC Stats, British Columbia's statistical agency, to the previous year's estimates produced by the Demography Division. The total preliminary postcensal estimates are then distributed by age and sex using the Demography Division's component method. The British Columbia population estimates used to calculate the rates are produced using a regression model based on data from residential Hydro services and Ministry of Health Client Registry data as symptomatic indicators.

For Quebec, postcensal population estimates of census divisions (CDs) and census metropolitan areas (CMAs) are calculated in accordance with the equations of the component method presented above, but some components are directly taken from the *Institut de la statistique du Québec* (ISQ) estimates. Special treatment specific to those components is explained in sections D and K.

To ensure concordance between the subprovincial estimates and the provincial totals by age and sex, two-way raking is used.

B. Levels of estimates

For subprovincial regions in British Columbia, the specific method described in the previous section is used only for preliminary postcensal estimates. For updated and final postcensal estimates, the component method is used.

For the subprovincial regions in other provinces and territories, 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 deemed preliminary postcensal (PP). When all the components are final, the population estimate is deemed final postcensal (PD). Any other combination of levels is considered updated postcensal (PR).

C. Base population and components of population growth

Base population

The base populations are derived from the quinquennial censuses. The population universe of the 2011 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 or Canadian government vessels;
- Non-permanent residents:
    - persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and the family members living with them;
    - persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold study permits and the family members living with them;
    - persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold work permits and the family members living with them.

The population universe of the 2011 Census does not include foreign residents but, since 1991, non-permanent residents are included in the population universe.

Foreign residents have not been enumerated since the 1991 Census. Foreign residents are persons who belong to the following groups:

- government representatives of another country attached to the embassy, high commission or other diplomatic body of that country in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada, and family members living with them;
- residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily (for example, a foreign visitor on vacation or on business, with or without a visitor's permit).

These base populations are adjusted as follows:

- adjustment of the population for census net undercoverage (CNU);
- addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves;
- at the provincial level, the first postcensal population estimate is July 1 of the census year. This 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 population estimate 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 appropriate provincial and territorial components.

Adjustment for census net undercoverage (CNU)

The adjustment for CNU is important. The CNU 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).

To estimate census net undercoverage (CNU) at the subprovincial level, provincial and territorial CNU rates by age and sex are applied to census subdivisions (CSDs), which are aggregated to create the base population of higher subprovincial levels (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 for the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) levels are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division. Although

Statistics Canada manages the National system of vital statistics, the central vital statistics registries of the provinces and territories are responsible for collecting and processing the information from those administrative files. Under provincial / territorial vital statistics statutes (or similar legislation), all live births and all deaths must be registered, and all provinces and territories provide the information to Statistics Canada.

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

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

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

Levels of estimates

Estimates of births and deaths are categorized as final when they are directly taken form the Health Statistics Division's vital statistics. They are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using a two-way raking process to ensure their concordance.

When no birth or death data are available, preliminary provincial or territorial estimates are broken down, using the most recent known subprovincial distribution derived from Health Statistics Division's vital statistics, to produce estimates by region. In that case, estimates of births and deaths are categorized as preliminary. They are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using a two-way raking process to ensure their consistency.

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

For birth and death components of Quebec's subprovincial areas, the estimates by age and sex of *Institut de la statistique du Québec* (ISQ) are used as a distribution for preliminary and updated estimates. It has been decided to use those data because they are available in a more timely manner. Final estimates of births and deaths for Quebec's subprovincial areas are derived from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division.

A special case is also 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 and updated 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. *Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada* (IRCC) collects and processes administrative files of immigrants. IRCC then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Global Case Management System* (GCMS) 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 we do not use subprovincial immigration data from *Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada* (IRCC), the most recent known subprovincial distribution derived from the T1FF is used to produce immigrant estimates by subprovincial region. Because the data are available only by broad age groups (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+), they are broken down by age and sex based on the distribution from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011). The distribution stems from the NHS mobility question on place of residence one year ago. Since 2011/2012,

NHS distributions have been modelled to minimize the impact of outliers found in some subprovincial regions, mostly for smaller geographies. To ensure their consistency, subprovincial estimates are then adjusted 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 subprovincial estimates of immigrants are adjusted to provincial and territorial estimates, the level of subprovincial estimates will be the same. Immigration estimates are preliminary the first year and final the following year.

F. Net non-permanent residents

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, the non-permanent residents (NPR) are 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. I*mmigration Refugees Citizenship Canada* (IRCC) collects and processes the administrative files of NPRs in Canada. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Global Case Management System* (GCMS) 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 IRCC'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 this lack of data, the provincial and territorial NPR estimates by age and sex are broken down by subprovincial region based on the distribution from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011). Since 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modelled to minimize the impact of outliers found in some subprovincial regions, mostly for smaller geographies. To ensure their consistency, subprovincial estimates are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking.

For the 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 years, the net NPRs are calculated using two different distributions —the 2001 and 2006 censuses for the year 2005/2006, and the 2006 Census as well as the 2011 NHS for the year 2010/2011. This approach assumes that the two distributions are similar. If the two distributions vary by the regional breakdown of NPRs, the net NPRs for 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 will absorb all the changes attributable to the difference between the two distributions that were used. For this reason, the net NPRs for 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 should not be compared with the rest of the historical series.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the subprovincial estimates of the net number of NPRs are adjusted to provincial and territorial estimates, the level of the subprovincial estimates will be the same. NPR estimates are preliminary the first year and

updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year, when all other components are also final.

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:

- the 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. Adult emigration is distributed by province and territory using data from the T1FF file. We calculate a ratio of the number of emigrant adults to the number of emigrant children from the T1FF file. We then apply this ratio to the number of emigrant children from the CCTB by province, which yields the number of adult emigrants whose provincial distribution will differ from that of the children.

The number of adult emigrants combined with the number of child emigrants (once adjusted for the coverage and differential emigration factors) generate 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 with immigrants, the number of emigrants at the subprovincial level is derived from the T1FF. Because the estimates are available only by broad age groups (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+), they are broken down by age and sex based on the provincial or territorial distribution. They are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. Since the subprovincial estimates of emigrants are adjusted to provincial and 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 and territorial net temporary emigration estimates by age and sex are broken down based on the subprovincial distribution of emigrants. They are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the net temporary emigration estimates.

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 of *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) and from the 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, four adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- the incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children eligible for the CCTB. Since it seems to take 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 returning 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 who 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 to 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 by age and sex.

As with immigrants and emigrants, the number of returning emigrants at the subprovincial level is derived from the T1FF. Because the estimates are available only by broad age groups (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+), they are broken down by age and sex based on the provincial or territorial distribution. They are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

Levels of estimates

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

J. Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movement between provinces or territories involving a change in the usual place of residence. As with emigration, there is no provision for recording interprovincial migration in Canada. Interprovincial migration by broad age groups and sex for subprovincial regions is derived from the T1FF for each subprovincial region. The estimates by broad age groups and sex are broken down by age based on distributions stemming from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011) mobility question on place of residence one year ago. Since 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modelled to minimize the impact of outliers found in some subprovincial regions, mostly for smaller geographies. Subprovincial estimates are then adjusted to the provincial and territorial totals using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

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 subprovincial estimates of interprovincial migrants are adjusted to provincial and territorial estimates, the level of the subprovincial estimates will be the same.

K. Intraprovincial migration

As with interprovincial migration, the components of intraprovincial migration by broad age groups and sex are derived from the T1FF for each subprovincial region. The estimates by broad age groups and sex are broken down by age based on distributions stemming from the most recent census or NHS (starting in 2011) mobility question on place of residence one year ago. Since 2011/2012, NHS distributions have been modelled to minimize the impact of outliers found in some subprovincial regions, mostly for smaller geographies.

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.

Since there are no reliable data sources for preliminary intraprovincial migration estimates, the data for the most recent year, for which final estimates are available, are used. The assumption that intraprovincial migratory behaviours for the current year are similar to those for the previous year for which final estimates are available is adopted.

Special treatment for Quebec's estimates

In the case of the components of intraprovincial migration for Quebec's subprovincial areas, ISQ data are used for preliminary, updated and final estimates[7]. These estimates are based on data from the *Fichier d'inscription des personnes assurées* (FIPA), the health-insured persons register, from the *Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec* (RAMQ). It has been decided to use those data because the provincial data source is more complete and is available in a more timely manner.

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.

7. Final estimates of intraprovincial migration from ISQ are used starting from 2011/2012. For previous periods, estimates are taken from the T1FF. As two data sources are used in the intraprovincial migration estimates series, estimates for 2011/2012 and up may not be fully comparable with previous estimates.

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

- the correspondence of the geographic boundaries between the two censuses
- calculation of the error of closure
- linear distribution of the error of closure (residual deviation).

To ensure geographical concordance, the base populations and components of population growth must be adjusted according to geographical boundaries at the time of the most recent census. For areas whose geographical boundaries changed between the two censuses (as measured by the SGC), historical conversion factors are used based on population transfers at the census subdivision level during the most recent intercensal period. In general, corrections to CDs, CMAs and ERs are minor (see the "Quality of demographic data" 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 census net undercoverage (CNU[8]). The error of closure is spread evenly over the intercensal period, based on the number of days in each month. Intercensal estimates by age and sex are adjusted the same way (i.e., by distributing the error of closure evenly across the age and sex cohorts). As with postcensal estimates, the intercensal subprovincial estimates by age and sex are adjusted to provincial and territorial estimates using two-way raking to ensure their consistency.

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

Appendix A: Glossary

Age
Age as of July 1.

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

Average absolute error of closure
Defined as the mean of the absolute differences between the **postcensal estimates** on Census Day and the results of the **Census adjusted for the census net 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 or 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 the purpose of disseminating statistical data. In 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. In the case 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 that are not population centres are rural areas.

All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts.

The CMA of Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario-Quebec) crosses 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 migrations are the components responsible for the variations since they alter either the total population or the age and sex distribution of the population.

Demographic dependency ratio
The ratio of the combined population aged between 0 to 14 years old and the population aged 65 years and over to the population aged between 15 and 64 years old.

Economic region (ER)
An economic region is a grouping 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.

Emigrant
Canadian citizen or **immigrant** who has left Canada to establish a residence in another country, involving a change in usual place of residence. Emigration may be either temporary or permanent. Where the term is used alone, it references to a person's permanent emigration which involves severing residential ties with Canada and acquiring permanent residency 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 2006 generation represents people born during the year 2006.

Immigrant
Within the framework of this publication, the terms immigrant, landed immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent. An immigrant refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant (permanent resident) and who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants are either Canadian citizens by naturalization (the citizenship process) or permanent residents under Canadian legislation. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. Also, children born in other countries to parents who are Canadian citizens that reside temporarily in another country are not included in the category as they become Canadian citizens at birth.

Internal migration
Internal migration represents all movements of persons within Canada's geographical boundaries, involving a change in usual place of residence. Internal migration denotes movement from one province or territory to another (i.e., **interprovincial migration**) and movements from some other smaller defined geographical unit to another (i.e., **intraprovincial migration**).

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 all movement from one province or territory to another involving a change in 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 or subprovincial migration
Intraprovincial migration or subprovincial migration represents all 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 emigrants**).

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 is a person who is lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a valid document (work permit, study permit, Minister's permit or refugee) issued for that person along with members of his family living with them. This group also includes individuals who seek refugee status upon or after their arrival in Canada and remain in the country pending the outcome of processes relative to their claim. Note that Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada (IRCC) uses the term temporary resident rather than non-permanent resident.

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 possible, 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.

Census net undercoverage of population: Difference between **undercoverage rate** and **overcoverage rate**.

Overcoverage of population: The ratio of the number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once to the total number of persons that should have been enumerated in the census. Generally, the rate is expressed in percentage.

Undercoverage of population: The ratio of the estimated number of persons not enumerated in the census (who were intended to have been enumerated) to the total number of persons that should have been enumerated in the census. Generally, the rate is expressed in percentage.

Residual deviation
Difference between demographic **population growths** calculated using **intercensal estimates** of **population** between two dates and that obtained by the sum of the components for the same period. This deviation results from the distribution of the **error of closure** (by using the number of days) over the five-year period concerned.

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 statistics
Vital Statistics includes all the demographic events (that is to say births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there are a legal requirement to inform the Provincial or Territorial Registrar's Office.

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

Appendix B: Explanatory notes for the tables

Annual population estimates, July 1, subprovincial perspective

Population
Population estimates for July 1 are final intercensal for 2006 to 2010, final postcensal for 2011 and 2012, updated postcensal for 2013, 2014 and 2015 and preliminary postcensal for 2016.

Annual estimates of demographic components

Births
The numbers of births are final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Deaths
The numbers of deaths are final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Immigrants
The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2013/2014, updated for 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Emigrants
The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Returning emigrants
The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Net temporary emigrants
The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Net non-permanent residents
The numbers of net non-permanent residents are final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Interprovincial in-migrants
The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Interprovincial out-migrants
The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Intraprovincial in-migrants
The numbers of intraprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Intraprovincial out-migrants
The numbers of intraprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Annual population estimates and factors of growth

Natural increase

Natural increase is final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Net international migration

Net international migration numbers are final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Net intraprovincial migration

Net intraprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Total net migration

Total net migration numbers are final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Total growth

Numbers for total growth are final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and preliminary for 2015/2016.

Table 1
Summary of levels

	2010 and before	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Population	ID	PD	PD	PR	PR	PR	PP

ID Final Intercensal
PD Final Postcensal
PR Updated Postcensal
PP Preliminary Postcensal
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 2
Summary of levels

	2011/2012 and before	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Births	D	R	R	R	P
Deaths	D	R	R	R	P
Immigrants	D	D	D	R	P
Emigrants	D	R	R	R	P
Returning emigrants	D	R	R	R	P
Net temporary emigrants	D	R	R	R	P
Net non-permanent residents	D	R	R	R	P
Interprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D	D	P
Interprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D	D	P
Intraprovincial in-migrants	D	D	D	D	P
Intraprovincial out-migrants	D	D	D	D	P

D Final
R Updated
P Preliminary
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Appendix C: Sources and remarks

Base population
May 10, 2011 Census of Population adjusted to July 1 and corrected for census net undercoverage (including incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and population reviews).

2011 Census: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2011, Catalogue no 98-310-X2011001 (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=98-310-X2011001&lang=eng).

Census net undercoverage: See The Daily (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/130926/tdq130926-eng.htm), September 26, 2013.

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves: See The Daily (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/130926/tdq130926-eng.htm), September. 26, 2013

Births and deaths
Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Migration
For the subprovincial areas, the components (immigration, emigration, returning emigrants, interprovincial and intraprovincial migration) are extracted from tax files by broad age groups and sex. Depending on the component, the data is then distributed by single year of age and sex, based either on the mobility information extracted from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), or on the provincial and territorial distribution. To ensure their consistency, the estimates are subsequently controlled to the provincial and territorial totals (except for the case of the intraprovincial migration).

Net temporary emigrants
Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the Reverses Record Check (RRC) for the 2011 Census, and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). 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 Immigration Refugees Citizenship Canada (IRCC). Data were distributed by region, single year of age and sex according to the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada
Tables 051-0056 to 051-0065 contain data referring to this publication.

051-0056	Estimates of population by census metropolitan area, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011
051-0057	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) 2011
051-0059	Estimates of population by economic region, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011
051-0060	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) 2011
051-0062	Estimates of population by census division, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011
051-0063	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) 2011
051-0065	Interprovincial and intraprovincial migrants, by census metropolitan area of origin and destination for the period from July 1 to June 30
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
051-0042	Estimates of population, by marital status or legal marital status, age and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
053-0001	Estimates of births, deaths and marriages, Canada, provinces and territories

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

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)

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- 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