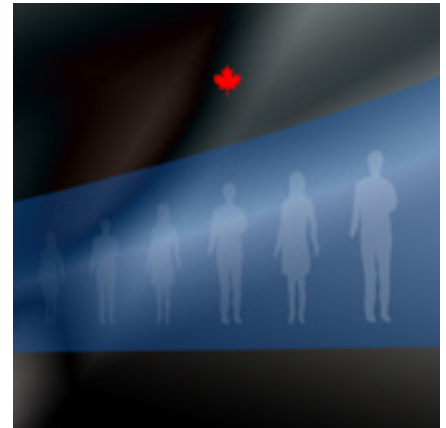


Immigration and Diversity: Population Projections for Canada and its Regions, 2011 to 2036

by the Demosim team
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and Samuel MacIsaac

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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 <i>Statistics Act</i> |
| ^E | use with caution |
| F | too unreliable to be published |
| * | significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$) |

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Highlights

Immigrant and second-generation populations

- Based on the projection scenarios used, immigrants would represent between 24.5% and 30.0% of Canada's population in 2036, compared with 20.7% in 2011. These would be the highest proportions since 1871.
- In 2036, between 55.7% and 57.9% of Canada's immigrant population could have been born in Asia, up from 44.8% estimated in 2011, while between 15.4% and 17.8% could have been born in Europe, down from 31.6% in 2011.
- The proportion of the second-generation population, i.e., non immigrants with at least one parent born abroad, within the total Canadian population would also increase. In 2036, nearly one in five people would be of second generation, compared with 17.5% in 2011.
- Together, immigrants and second-generation individuals could represent nearly one person in two (between 44.2% and 49.7%) in 2036, up from 2011 (38.2%).

Languages

- According to all scenarios used for these projections, the population whose mother tongue is neither English nor French would be up and could account for between 26.1% and 30.6% of Canada's population in 2036, versus 20.0% in 2011.
- As in 2011, immigrants would make up the majority—close to 70% in all scenarios—of the population whose mother tongue is neither English nor French. However, close to 40% of these other-mother-tongue immigrants would have adopted English or French as the language spoken most often at home, either alone or with other languages.

Visible minority status

- According to the results of these projections, in 2036, among the working-age population (15 to 64 years), of special interest for the application of the *Employment Equity Act*, between 34.7% and 39.9% could belong to a visible minority group, compared with 19.6% in 2011.
- In all the projection scenarios, South Asian would still be the main visible minority group in 2036, followed by the Chinese. However, the most rapidly growing groups would be the Arab, Filipino and West Asian groups, given that they represent a higher proportion in the immigrant population than in the population as a whole.

Religion

- The proportion of people who report having no religion in the total population would continue to increase, and could represent between 28.2% and 34.6% in 2036 (compared with 24.0% in 2011). This proportion would be similar to Catholics (between 29.2% and 32.8% in 2036, down from 2011 [38.8%]). In 2036, Catholicism would remain the religion with the largest number of followers.
- The number of people affiliated with non-Christian religions could almost double by 2036 and could represent between 13% and 16% of Canada's population, compared with 9% in 2011. The Muslim, Hindu and Sikh faiths, which are over-represented among immigrants compared to their demographic weight in the population as a whole, would see the number of their followers grow more quickly, even if it would continue to represent a modest share of the total Canadian population.

Regional analysis

- The results of the different scenarios show that in all provinces and territories, the number and the proportion of immigrants in the population would increase between 2011 and 2036.
- Based on all the projection scenarios, the geographic distribution of immigrants among the various regions in 2036 would be similar to the estimate in 2011. The vast majority (between 91.7% and 93.4%) would continue to live in a census metropolitan area (CMA). The three primary areas of residence for immigrants would remain Toronto (between 33.6% and 39.1%), Montréal (between 13.9% and 14.6%) and Vancouver (between 12.4% and 13.1%).
- According to all the scenarios for these projections, more than one in two people in 2036 would be an immigrant or the child of an immigrant in Toronto (between 77.0% and 81.4%), Vancouver (between 69.4% and 74.0%), Calgary (between 56.2% and 63.3%) and Abbotsford – Mission (between 52.5% and 57.4%). In 2011, the corresponding proportions were 74.1% in Toronto, 65.6% in Vancouver, 48.0% in Calgary and 49.7% in Abbotsford – Mission.
- The results of the projections show that the proportion of the working-age population (aged 15 to 64) who belong to a visible minority group would increase in all areas of the country, in all the scenarios. This proportion would surpass 40% in Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg and Abbotsford – Mission. It would remain lower in non-metropolitan areas.
- The results of the projections indicate that religious diversity would be up in all areas considered by 2036. The increase would be more substantial in areas that were the most homogeneous in 2011, i.e., Quebec (excluding Montréal) and in the Atlantic provinces, primarily because of the rise in the proportion of people who reported having no religion.
- The most religiously diverse areas in 2011 would remain as such in 2036. Among them, Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton, which had a large proportion of immigrants among their population in 2011, would continue to be diverse, in particular as a result of the increase in the proportion of persons reporting a non-Christian religion.

Introduction

Canada's population has long included a large proportion of immigrants. Since Canadian Confederation in 1867, the proportion of immigrants has never fallen below 13% (Statistics Canada 2010). This proportion has been continually rising over the past 30 years, to 20.7% in 2011.

This recent period was characterized by sustained immigration, increased diversification of the birthplaces of immigrants and immigrant selection intended to meet economic needs and, to a lesser extent, to promote family reunification and welcome vulnerable people (refugees). During this period, the vast majority of immigrants who settled in Canada were from Asia, with China, India and the Philippines being the main source countries (Chagnon 2013). In comparison, before the 1970s, immigrants who settled in Canada were mostly from Europe and the United States (Houle et al. 2016; Statistics Canada 2013a; McInnis 2000). As a result, the massive influx of immigrants from new immigration source countries during this 30-year period, combined with their Canadian-born progeny, transformed Canada's ethnocultural portrait in a lasting way.

According to Coleman (2006), Canada was similar to a number of European countries, in that it began a third demographic transition in the early 1970s. Coleman (2006) noted that, in countries with high immigration and low fertility, the ethnocultural portrait of the population is destined to change substantially and permanently. Canada today is characterized by this dynamic, in which low fertility and high immigration lead to greater ethnocultural diversity within the population. As evidence of this assertion, international migratory increase surpassed natural increase in Canada in the late 1990s (Statistics Canada 2008), and international migratory increase is projected to remain the main component of this increase in the future (Statistics Canada 2014a).

In the context of these changes and their various potential public policy implications, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) asked Statistics Canada to prepare new projections of the ethnocultural composition of Canada's population over the next 25 years. These new projections, which take into account the most recent demographic trends and data as well as the new methodological features and projected characteristics integrated into the Demosim projection model (see Caron-Malenfant [2015] for more information), are both an update and an extension of the projections published in 2010 (Statistics Canada 2010).

The main objective of these projections is to assess the sensitivity of ethnocultural diversity trends over the next 25 years to certain key aspects of immigration, such as the number of new immigrants, their geographic distribution and their origin. In addition, emphasis will be placed on how these key aspects of immigration could affect the future ethnocultural diversity of various regions of Canada.

This report consists of two main sections. The first section sets out the assumptions and scenarios chosen for this projection exercise. The second presents the key projection results in two parts: (1) an overall portrait; and (2) an analysis in the form of brief portraits of the provinces and a selection of regions (Montréal, Toronto, Vancouver and a region combining the three territories). Each portrait includes a table and one or more figures that summarize the main projection results at the regional level. Readers and data users can refer to the tables in the appendix for more detailed results. Finally, a glossary with definitions of the more specialized terms is provided at the end of this report.

The methodological complement to this report gives an overview of the projection model, the base population, data sources and methods used. Readers interested in the methodology behind the projections are invited to consult the publication *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a).

For more information about the other projected dimensions of the composition of the Canadian population, please consult the other two analytical reports from this Demosim projection cycle: *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015) and *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Base population and projection model

The starting point for this projection exercise is May 10, 2011, the reference date of the 2011 Canadian Census of Population and the National Household Survey (NHS), which were conducted simultaneously. The base population was developed from the 2011 NHS microdata file. To ensure that the data would best represent Canada's population on the NHS reference date, they were adjusted to take into account the institutional population, net census undercoverage and the population living on incompletely enumerated Indian settlements or reserves. In addition to the variables in the NHS, other variables were added to the base population through data linkage, such as immigrant admission category (economic immigrant, family reunification, refugees and other immigrants) for those who have been admitted since 1980. Following these adjustments, the Demosim base population contained close to 7.3 million records representing 34,273,000 people.

The projection results presented in this report were produced using the Demosim microsimulation projection model. In addition to the characteristics found in the usual projections developed using the cohort-component method (age, sex and place of residence), this model can be used to project many other characteristics of Canada's population, particularly ethnocultural characteristics such as country of birth, generation status, visible minority group, religion and mother tongue. Demosim can also produce results at detailed geographic levels. These projections were developed at the CMA level. Many products have been developed using the Demosim model, including *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031* (Statistics Canada 2010), *Population Projections by Aboriginal Identity in Canada, 2006 to 2031* (Statistics Canada 2011) and, more recently, *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015).

To update the projected population characteristics during simulation, Demosim models a number of both demographic and non-demographic events. Demographic events include fertility, mortality and internal and international migration. Other events include intergenerational "transmission" of language, visible minority status and religion, as well as changes that may arise during a person's life with regard, for example, to language spoken most often at home, self-reported religion and education.

The complete list of events modelled by Demosim as well as the data sources and methods that made up the projection model are described in a separate document (Box 1).

Box 1 – To find out more about the base population, data sources and methodology behind these projections

For more information on the content of the Demosim model, the base population, and the data sources and methods used to model the events that these projections take into account, please consult the publication *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a), the methodological complement to this projection report.

Assumptions and scenarios

Assumptions

As with every demographic projection exercise, assumptions on future trends needed to be developed for each demographic component. The assumptions for this projection exercise were chosen to meet two specific objectives: 1) to estimate the sensitivity of certain measures of ethnocultural diversity in Canada to specific aspects of immigration and other demographic and non-demographic components, and 2) to provide a plausible range of demographic trends for specific subpopulations (by visible minority group, religion, country of birth, etc.).

The assumptions were chosen by Statistics Canada in consultation with the IRCC. They were also submitted to the Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies, a committee of independent researchers and experts that gave some recommendations. The Demosim scientific committee also made recommendations on the choice of some assumptions.

To get the most out of existing analyses, several assumptions selected were inspired by previous projection exercises. Therefore, it was possible to draw on the analysis and consultation work done during preparation of the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a), especially the assumptions relating to the key demographic components: fertility, mortality, emigration, immigration and non-permanent residents.¹ More information about the reasons behind the selection of these assumptions can be found in the technical report for this projection exercise, *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038): Technical Report on Methodology and Assumptions* (Statistics Canada 2014b), which will be referred to extensively in this report. In addition, some assumptions used for the *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015), particularly those relating to Aboriginal populations, have been reproduced here in full.

The choice of assumptions was related to the methods used to model the different components projected. Readers will find additional information in the methodological report of these projections (Statistics Canada 2017a).

The next section presents the assumptions selected with regard to immigration, emigration, non permanent residents, internal migration, fertility, the attribution of characteristics to newborns, mortality, language changes and intragenerational religious mobility² (Table 1).

1. In developing these assumptions, a survey of Canadian demographers was conducted to find out their opinions on short- and medium-term future demographic trends with regard to fertility, mortality and immigration levels, as well as emigration and the number of non-permanent residents (for more information, see Bohnert [2014]).

2. The assumptions presented pertain to the entire population. Other assumptions specific to Aboriginal populations, a subgroup of the population also projected in the Demosim model, are also presented. Unless otherwise indicated, these assumptions are the same as those used in the constant fertility scenario presented in the publication *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015). Use of alternative assumptions for Aboriginal people would have had only a marginal effect on the results in this report. The main assumptions relating to Aboriginal populations are discussed briefly in the "Other assumptions" subsection of this report.

Table 1
Summary of the main assumptions selected

| Component | Number of assumptions | Assumption |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| Immigration rate ¹ | 3 | -Low: 5.0 per 1,000 -Medium: 8.3 per 1,000 -High: 10.0 per 1,000 |
| Provincial and territorial distribution of immigrants upon arrival | 3 | -Estimated between July 2010 and June 2015 -Estimated between July 2005 and June 2010 -Estimated between July 2000 and June 2005 |
| Composition of immigration by country of birth ² | 2 | -Estimated between July 2010 and June 2015 -Estimated between July 2005 and June 2010 |
| Net emigration rate ³ | 3 | -Low: Estimated from 2002/2003 to 2011/2012, adjusted down for Ontario and British Columbia -Medium: Estimated from 2002/2003 to 2011/2012 -High: Estimated from 2002/2003 to 2011/2012, adjusted up for Ontario and British Columbia |
| Differential emigration | 1 | -Estimated from 1995 to 2010 |
| Net non-permanent residents ³ | 3 | -Low: Net of zero starting in 2016/2017 -Medium: Progressive levelling-off to zero in 2021/2022 -High: Progressive levelling-off to zero in 2031/2032 |
| Internal migration rate | 4 | -Average: 1996/2001, 2001/2006 and 2006/2011 -Estimated between 1996 and 2001 -Estimated between 2001 and 2006 -Estimated between 2006 and 2011 |
| Differential internal migration | 1 | -Average: 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 |
| Fertility ³ | 3 | -Low: 1.53 children per woman -Medium: 1.67 children per woman -High: 1.88 children per woman |
| Differential fertility | 1 | -Estimated between 2010 and 2011 |
| Attribution of visible minority group to newborns | 1 | -Estimated in 2011 |
| Attribution of religion to newborns | 1 | -Estimated in 2011 |
| Attribution of mother tongue and language most often spoken at home to newborns | 1 | -Estimated in 2011 |
| Life expectancy ^{3,4} | 3 | -Low: Males = 83.5 years / Females = 86.1 years in 2036 -Medium: Males = 84.6 years / Females = 87.2 years in 2036 -High: Males = 86.2 years / Females = 89.0 years in 2036 |
| Differential mortality | 1 | -Estimated from 1991 to 2006 |
| Intragenerational transition of language most spoken at home | 1 | -Estimated between 2001 and 2006 |
| Intragenerational religious mobility | 2 | -Estimated between 2001 and 2011 -Estimated between 1991 and 2001 |
| Level of education | 1 | -Progressive levelling-off in trends and maintenance of the gap between groups |
| Marital status | 1 | -Progressive levelling-off in trends and maintenance of the gap between groups |

1. The low assumption is taken directly from the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)*, Statistics Canada (2014a).

2. These assumptions on the composition of immigration by country of birth are made at the provincial and territorial level.

3. Assumptions taken from the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)*, Statistics Canada (2014a).

4. The life expectancies projected in 2036 are the result of projections and not target values associated with the assumptions. The life expectancy projected in 2036 would be different from one scenario to the next if the assumption with respect to mortality rates by age and sex were the same in all of these scenarios because of differences in the composition of the population in each scenario.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Immigration

An analysis of recent immigration data shows that over the past 20 years, there have been many changes in the number of immigrants that Canada admits annually, in the composition of immigration by country of birth and where immigrants settle upon their arrival (Chagnon 2013). Given the fluctuations over time in each of these three dimensions of immigration—and therefore the uncertainty associated with them—more than one assumption was developed for each.

Annual number of immigrants

For the period from May 2011 to June 2016, the annual number of immigrants added to Canada's population during the projection is based simply on the estimated numbers from the Demographic Estimates Program (DEP), which uses IRCC data. Starting in July 2016, three different assumptions have been used: low, medium and high immigration.

For the low-immigration assumption, the number of immigrants in 2016 corresponds to the lower limit of the range of the IRCC's 2016 immigration plan (the most recent plan available when the report was prepared),^{3,4} or 280,000 immigrants, representing an immigration rate of 8.0 immigrants per 1,000 population.⁵ Starting in 2017, the low assumption involves a progressive decrease in the immigration rate to 5.0 immigrants per 1,000 population in 2022, which is held constant thereafter. This assumption is similar to the one used in *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).⁶

The medium and high assumptions were developed in a similar fashion. In 2016, the number of immigrants corresponds to the target number of immigrants in the 2016 immigration plan (300,000 immigrants, or a rate of 8.3 per 1,000 population) for the medium assumption and to the upper limit of the plan (305,000 immigrants, or a rate of 8.4 per 1,000 population) for the high assumption. Under the medium assumption, the rate is then held constant until the end of the projection, while under the high assumption, it progressively increases to 10.0 immigrants per 1,000 population by 2022 and subsequently remains constant.

The medium and high assumptions for this projection both involve slightly higher immigration rates than those used in *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).⁷ Since those projections were published, we have witnessed two consecutive years of increases in the federal government's immigration targets following several years of stability.⁸ The immigration rates selected for these two assumptions remain comparable to the average rates provided by the demographers who responded to the Opinion Survey on Future Demographic Trends.⁹

Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival in Canada

Three assumptions on the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada were also selected. These assumptions reflect the settlement patterns of immigrants that were observed during the following three periods: 1) July 2000 to June 2005, 2) July 2005 to June 2010 and 3) July 2010 to June 2015 (Figure 1).

Between 2000 and 2005, the distribution of immigrants upon arrival was particularly favourable to Ontario and British Columbia, but less so to Quebec and the Prairie provinces. In contrast, between 2010 and 2015, Ontario

3. A summary of the 2016 immigration plan is available online (accessed April 11, 2016): <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/notices/2016-03-08.asp>. For 2016, the assumption on the breakdown of immigrants by admission category (economic immigrants, family reunification or refugees) corresponds to the target in the 2016 immigration plan. For the other projection years, the assumption involves a breakdown that corresponds to the one estimated between July 2010 and June 2015.

4. The 2017 immigration plan, which was released in November 2016, maintains the 2016 targets except for the top of the range, which increases from 305,000 in the 2016 plan to 320,000 in the 2017 plan. The breakdown of immigrants by admission category is slightly different in that it provides for a larger proportion of economic immigrants and family reunification, but a smaller proportion of refugees compared with the 2016 plan.

5. The denominator for calculating this rate is Canada's population as at July 1, 2016, obtained by applying to the estimated population as at December 31, 2015, a growth rate for Canada's population equal to the rate observed in 2015.

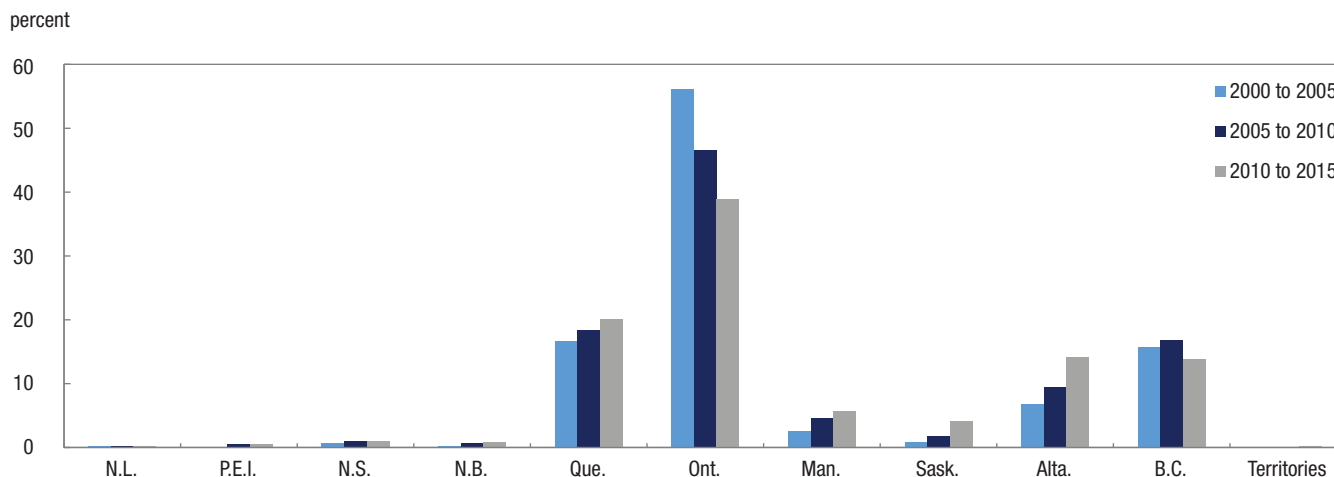
6. See Bohnert and Dion (2014) for more information on this assumption.

7. In those projections, the medium assumption involved an immigration rate of 7.5 immigrants per 1,000 population and the high assumption a rate of 9.0 per 1,000 population (Statistics Canada 2014a).

8. The target in the 2014 immigration plan (as in the 2007 to 2013 plan) was to accept between 240,000 and 265,000 immigrants (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/notices/2013-11-01.asp>, accessed on April 11, 2016). The 2015 plan had a target of between 260,000 and 285,000 immigrants (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/notices/2014-11-06.asp>, accessed on April 11, 2016), while the 2016 plan targeted between 280,000 and 305,000 immigrants (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/notices/2016-03-08.asp>, accessed on April 11, 2016). The 2015 and 2016 immigration plans were not known when the national projections were being prepared (Statistics Canada 2014a).

9. When asked "In your opinion, what will Canada's immigration rate (the number of immigrants per 1,000 persons in the Canadian population) most likely be in 2018, and in 2038?", respondents stated that an average immigration rate of 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population was the most likely in 2038. In response to the question "In your opinion, within what range, encompassing approximately 80% of possible trends, will the immigration rate in Canada likely fall in 2018, and in 2038?", the average upper limit given for 2038 was a rate of 9.6 immigrants per 1,000 population. For more information, see Bohnert (2014).

Figure 1
Provincial and territorial distribution of immigrants for three immigration periods (July to June), Canada, 2000 to 2015



Source: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.

received proportionally far fewer immigrants than in the past, while Quebec and the Prairie provinces received more. As for 2005 to 2010, the provincial distribution represents a middle ground between the distributions estimated during the other two periods¹⁰ for most provinces and territories.

For 2016, an adjustment is made so that the share of immigrants received by Quebec corresponds to the share in the immigration plans of IRCC and Quebec's Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion (MIDI).¹¹ In all cases, the proportion of immigrants received by Quebec in 2016 is lower than the proportion estimated for the three periods covered by the assumptions.

For the assumption that reflects the immigrant settlement patterns estimated during the period from July 2010 to June 2015, the adjustment for Quebec for 2016 is maintained until the end of the projection period, whereas in the other two assumptions, this adjustment is made only for 2016.

Composition of immigration by country of birth¹²

Two assumptions, each established at the province and territory level, on the composition of immigration by country of birth were selected. The first assumption is based on the composition of the cohorts of immigrants admitted to Canada between July 2010 and June 2015. Overall, the five most significant source countries during this period were, in order, the Philippines (14.6% of all immigrants admitted to Canada), India (12.8%), China (11.3%), Iran (4.3%) and Pakistan (3.8%).

The second assumption is based on the period from July 2005 to June 2010. Under this assumption, China (13.0%) is the main source country for immigration to Canada, with a rate 1.7 percentage points higher than in the first assumption. The share of immigrants from India (12.4%), and from the Philippines in particular (9.5%), are lower under this assumption. Lastly, also in this assumption, Pakistan (3.8%) and the United States (3.4%) are ranked fourth and fifth among countries that contribute the most to immigration to Canada.

10. An analysis of past data shows that the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada has not been stable over time since the early 1980s (Chagnon 2013). Moreover, trends in this regard are not linear; for example, the proportion of immigrants who settled in Ontario between 2005 and 2010 is similar to that estimated between 1980 and 1985. The period covered by the three assumptions, 2000 to 2015, is therefore representative of all the fluctuations observed over the past 35 years. Furthermore, the subprovincial distribution of immigrants in each province changes very little over time in the vast majority of provinces/regions. Accordingly, only one assumption was used with regard to the subprovincial distribution of immigrants.

11. The share that Quebec would receive in 2016 and after also depends on the assumption on the immigration level. In the low-immigration assumption, this share corresponds to the bottom of the range in the two immigration plans (48,500/280,000 or 17.3% of immigrants); in the medium-immigration assumption, it corresponds to the target number of immigrants in the two plans (50,000/300,000 or 16.7% of immigrants); and in the high-immigration assumption, it corresponds to the top of the range in the two plans (51,500/305,000 or 16.9% of immigrants). For more information on the content of the 2016 immigration plans, see the following websites: <http://www.midi.gouv.qc.ca/publications/fr/planification/Plan-immigration-2016.pdf> and <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/departement/media/notices/2016-03-08.asp> [accessed on December 7, 2016].

12. Assumptions could be developed for other aspects of the composition of immigration, particularly language composition. The effects of various language composition assumptions relating to immigration are analyzed in detail in *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Emigration

Emigration is a demographic phenomenon that is difficult to estimate in Canada, in particular because people leaving the country have no legal obligation to report their departure. Nonetheless, we know that the number of emigrants is well below the number of immigrants. For example, between July 2015 and June 2016, a total of 321,000 immigrants settled in Canada, while the number of people who left the country was estimated at 64,000.¹³

Three assumptions, largely inspired by those used in the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a) were adopted to account for the inherent uncertainty of future emigration levels.^{14,15} Under the medium assumption, the risks of emigrating are in line with the average rates estimated by the Demographic Estimates Program (DEP) for the period from 2002/2003 to 2011/2012, and adjusted to account for some underestimation of the average rates in Ontario and British Columbia, in accordance with the method detailed in Bohnert et al. (2014). In this assumption, Canada's emigration rate is approximately 1.8 emigrants per 1,000 population¹⁶. The low and high assumptions differ from the medium assumption only for the populations living in Ontario and British Columbia, in accordance with the emigration assumptions used in *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).¹⁷ Overall, the low assumption corresponds to an emigration rate of approximately 1.5 per 1,000 population and the high assumption to a rate of 2.0 per 1,000 population during the projection. Rates are held constant throughout the projection.

These assumptions of emigration levels all comprise the same assumption on the composition of emigration according to various characteristics, which is based on estimates from 1995 to 2010 calculated from a linkage of data from the Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD) and immigration data. Analysis of these data shows that the characteristics of emigrants have remained stable over time. That is why only one assumption¹⁸ is proposed, suggesting a continuity in the differential emigration estimated from 1995 to 2010 into the future. According to this assumption, immigrants who have been in Canada for 15 years or less are more likely to emigrate than the rest of the population, with the exception of immigrants who arrived less than three years earlier and whose birthplace is not Western or Northern Europe, North America or Eastern Asia.

Net non-permanent residents

As with immigration and emigration, three assumptions were selected for future trends regarding net non-permanent residents.¹⁹ These assumptions are largely consistent with those in the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).

The annual number of net non-permanent residents in a given province or territory published by the DEP between May 2011 and June 2016 is used for all three assumptions.²⁰ Therefore, the three assumptions do not diverge until July 2016. For the low assumption, the net non-permanent residents is assumed to be nil for the rest of the projection. The medium and high assumptions both propose a progressive decrease in the net non-permanent residents to zero, in July 2021 for the medium assumption and in July 2031 for the high assumption.

The provincial/territorial distributions of net non-permanent residents are different under the medium and high assumptions. They are based on the ones used in the medium and high assumptions found in the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).²¹

13. See CANSIM table 051-0004 - Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories annual (persons), on the Statistics Canada website (accessed December 20, 2016): <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?id=0510004&pattern=%C3%89migration&p2=50&tabMode=dataTable&p1=1&retrLang=eng&srchLan=-1&lang=eng>.

14. In other words, the assumptions on the risk of emigrating are based on the same reference periods and data sources.

15. However, in contrast with these projections, the concept of net emigration is projected, rather than each of its components, i.e., emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration (see Statistics Canada [2017a] for more information).

16. The emigration rates actually reached during the projection may differ from those presented here if the composition of the population during the projection changes from that in the base population.

17. See Bohnert et al. (2014) for more information.

18. This assumption applies only to the population aged 18 and older. For the population 17 years and younger, only rates by age, sex and province/territory are used because of the limitations of the available data. For more information, see Statistics Canada (2017a).

19. The number of net non-permanent residents corresponds to the change in the number of non-permanent residents, either up or down, between two dates.

20. The numbers of non-permanent residents between 2011 and 2016 are taken directly from CANSIM table 051-0004 - Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (persons), on the Statistics Canada website: <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?id=0510004&pattern=%C3%89migration&p2=50&tabMode=dataTable&p1=1&retrLang=eng&srchLan=-1&lang=eng> (accessed April 15, 2016).

21. For more information on the distribution of net change in non-permanent residents by province or territory, see Chagnon et al. (2014).

Internal migration

Migration between the different parts of Canada has always been one of the most unstable components over time (Willbond 2014). Given that internal migration flows are particularly sensitive to various social and economic factors, they naturally change considerably and are difficult to project (Smith 1986). This component is the main factor behind the increase in certain parts of the country (Dion and Coulombe 2008). The uncertainty surrounding the future course of this component, combined with the importance it represents from a demographic standpoint, requires special attention. For this reason, four separate assumptions were selected for internal migration.

The first assumption is similar to the one used in the publication *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015). In this assumption, the contribution of internal migration to population growth in the different parts of the country is a reflection of what was observed on average during the 1996-to-2001, 2001-to-2006 and 2006-to-2011 periods. The other three assumptions differ in that the contribution of migration to the increase in particular parts of the country is not based on the average of the three periods, but on only one of them: 2006 to 2011 for the second assumption, 2001 to 2006 for the third, and 1996 to 2001 for the fourth.

Only one assumption was selected for the composition of migration flows. It is similar to the one used in the publication *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015).²² It is consistent with the average composition of migration observed during the combined periods 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011.²³ Analysis of the data from the 2001 and 2006 censuses and the 2011 NHS shows that the composition of migration flows changes little over time.

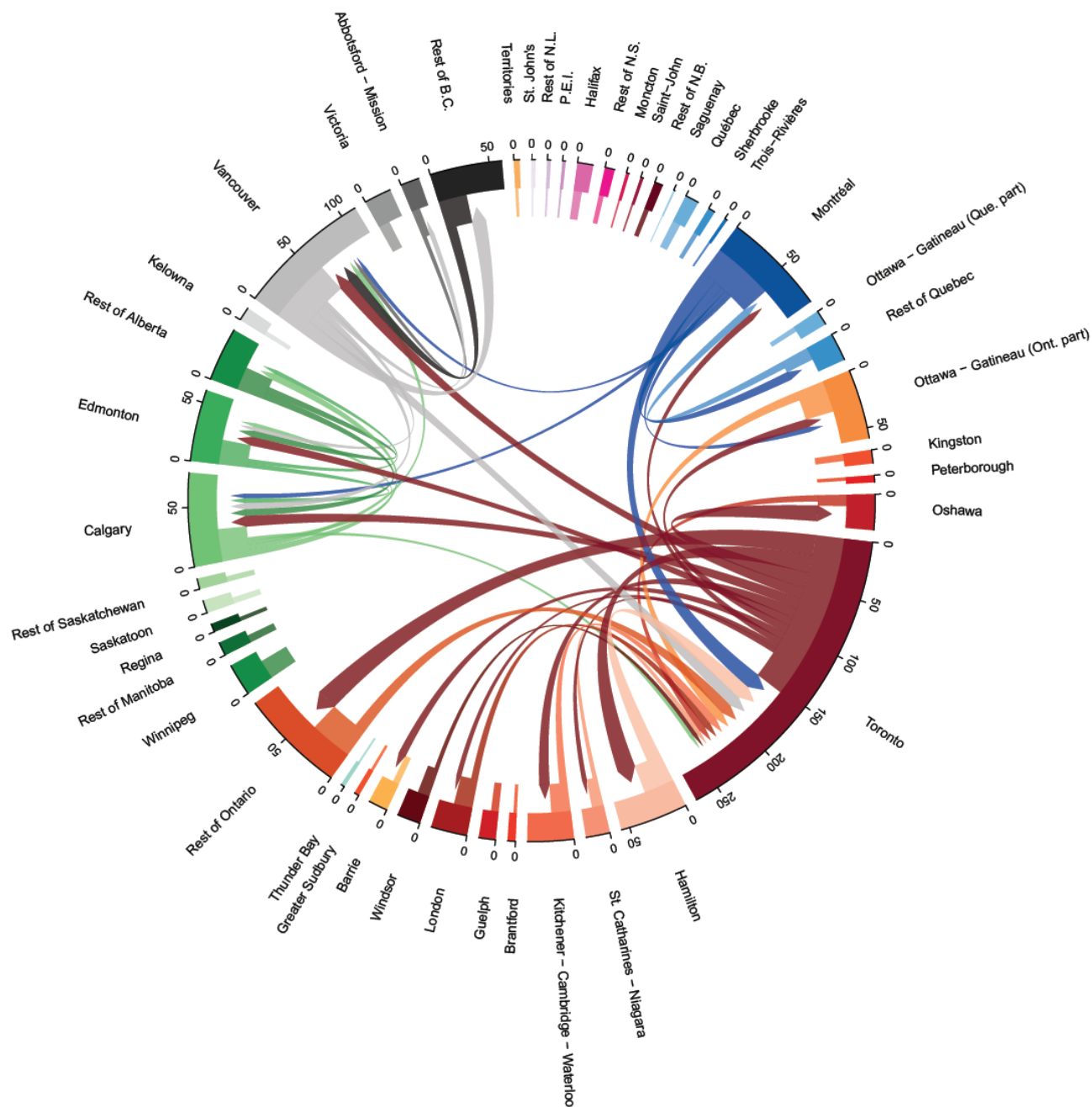
This analysis shows that, in general, well-educated people, young adults between the ages of 15 and 34 and people without children are more likely to migrate than the rest of the population when several characteristics such as immigrant status, time elapsed since immigration, generation status and knowledge of official languages are controlled.²⁴ It also shows that immigrants, and in particular those who arrived recently in Canada, migrate more than non-immigrants. Moreover, the internal migration patterns of immigrants differ from those of non-immigrants. For example, immigrants are less likely to move to a non-metropolitan area (Figures 2a and 2b). The data also reveal that people who belong to a visible minority are less likely to migrate than the rest of the population, while people who know both English and French are more likely to migrate when the above variables are controlled. These results may naturally differ from one part of the country to the next (Dion and Coulombe 2008).

22. Since this publication, however, a slight change was made to the methodology used to project internal migration in order to steer migrants toward a region with a francophone concentration, on the basis of various characteristics, including immigrant status, the individual's place of origin and knowledge of official languages. For more information, see *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a).

23. For more information on the rationale for this assumption, see Statistics Canada (2015).

24. For a complete list of the characteristics taken into consideration in the internal migration models, see *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Figure 2a
Interregional migration flows, immigrants, total for the 1996-to-2001, 2001-to-2006 and 2006-to-2011 periods, Canada



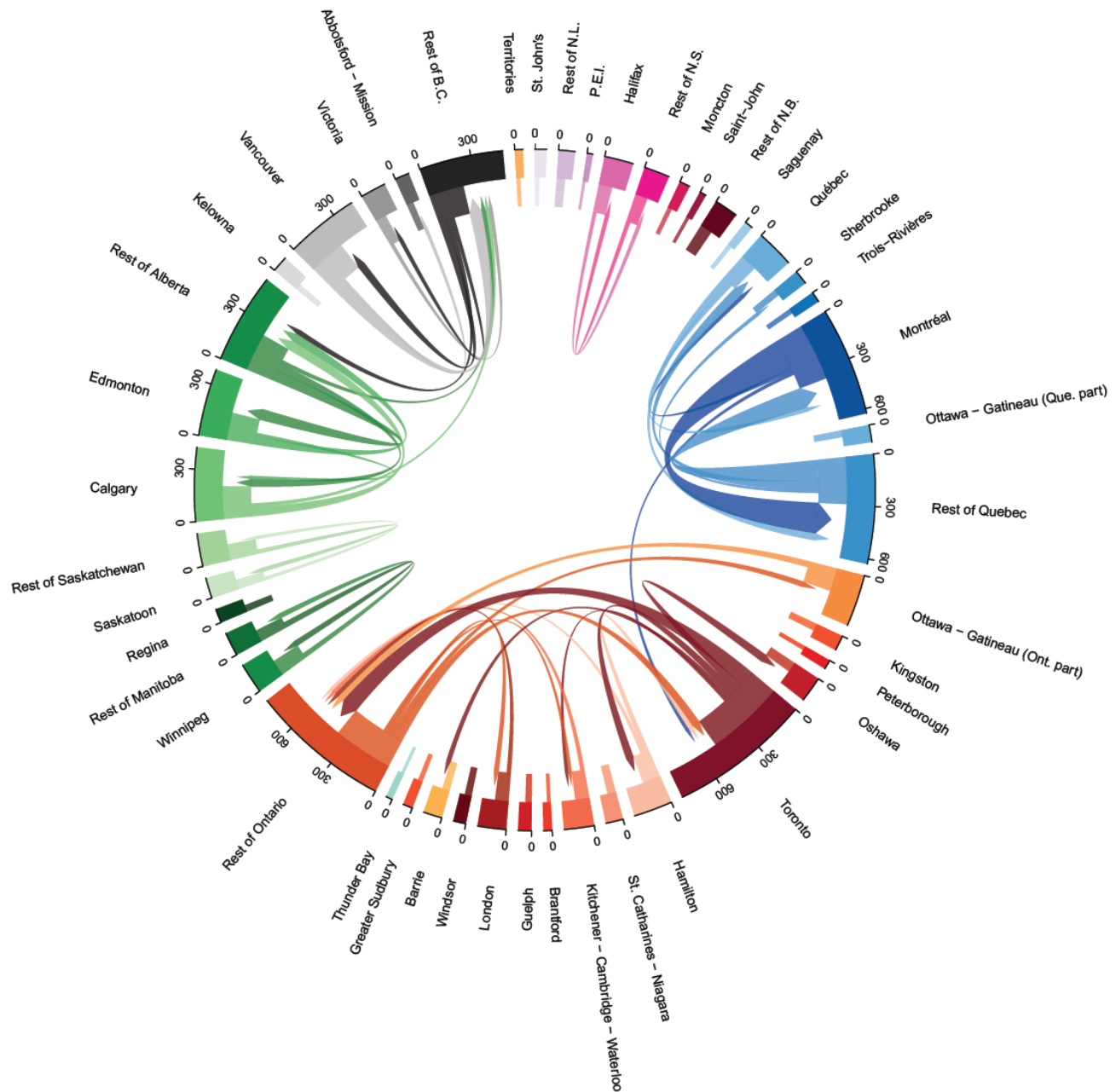
Notes: This figure shows the main interregional migration flows between the different regions of Canada for the immigrant population. The most significant flows (representing 2% of all flows) are presented. Origins and destinations are represented by the segments of the circle. A colour is assigned to each region. Flows have the same colour as their origin; the width indicates their magnitude and the arrow their direction.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 censuses (adjusted) and 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted).

Figure sources: Sander et al. (2014) and Abel (2015).

Figure 2b

Interregional migration flows, non-immigrants, total for the 1996-to-2001, 2001-to-2006 and 2006-to-2011 periods, Canada



Notes: This figure shows the main interregional migration flows between the different regions of Canada for the non-immigrant population. The most significant flows (representing 2% of all flows) are presented. Origins and destinations are represented by the segments of the circle. A colour is assigned to each region. Flows have the same colour as their origin; the width indicates their magnitude and the arrow their direction.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 censuses (adjusted) and 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted).

Figure source: Sander et al. (2014) and Abel (2015).

Fertility

A key determinant of population growth, fertility—along with mortality—also plays a key role in the evolution of the population's age structure. For this projection exercise, three assumptions on the average number of children per woman were selected. These assumptions, which reflect the ones used in the publication *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a),²⁵ highlight the uncertainty behind the future trends of this component. These three assumptions are based on a target for the average number of children per woman (total fertility rate, or TFR) being reached in 2021. Under the low assumption, the TFR of 1.61 children per woman estimated in 2011 progressively decreases to 1.53 children per woman in 2021. The medium and high assumptions involve the progressive attainment of a TFR of 1.67 and 1.88 children per woman, respectively, in 2021. Fertility rates by age are adjusted proportionally over time to reach the target annual TFR.²⁶

Only one assumption was retained with regard to differential fertility based on various characteristics (visible minority group, religion, birthplace, time elapsed since immigration, etc.) of women of child-bearing age: that fertility differences between the projected groups, as estimated in 2010/2011, are maintained. The decision to use only one assumption was based on an analysis of past trends that reveals that fertility differences between the groups are exceptionally persistent over time (Morency and Caron-Malenfant 2014). It is noteworthy that people in relationships, recent immigrants and people of Muslim and Jewish faith are more likely to give birth to a child than people who are not in a relationship, members of the Chinese, Japanese or Korean visible minority groups, and Orthodox Christians and unaffiliated people (Bélanger and Gilbert 2003; Caron-Malenfant and Bélanger 2006).

Assigning ethnocultural characteristics to newborns

Increases in specific population subgroups depend not only on the fertility of the women who belong to the groups, but also on the “transmission” of characteristics to children, since newborns do not necessarily have the same characteristics as their mother.²⁷ This is particularly true for visible minority group, religion and language variables, for which the probability of transmission is the subject of a separate assumption in each case.²⁸

Assigning each of these characteristics to newborns is based on assumptions that are similar in every case. Visible minority group, religion, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home²⁹ are assigned by supposing that transmission patterns are identical to those estimated for the youngest children and their mother in the 2011 NHS.

The decision to use only one assumption to assign each of these characteristics was based on an analysis of recent trends between the 2001 and 2006 censuses and the 2011 NHS (for religion, only the 2001 Census and the 2011 NHS), which shows a high level of stability in the transmission rates of visible minority group, religion, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home.³⁰ For example, Figure 3 presents the proportion of children under the age of one with the same visible minority group as their mother for three different periods.

25. The rationale for these assumptions is available in Dion and Bohnert (2014).

26. The TFR actually reached during the projection may differ from the target TFR if the composition of the population during the projection changes from the composition in the base population.

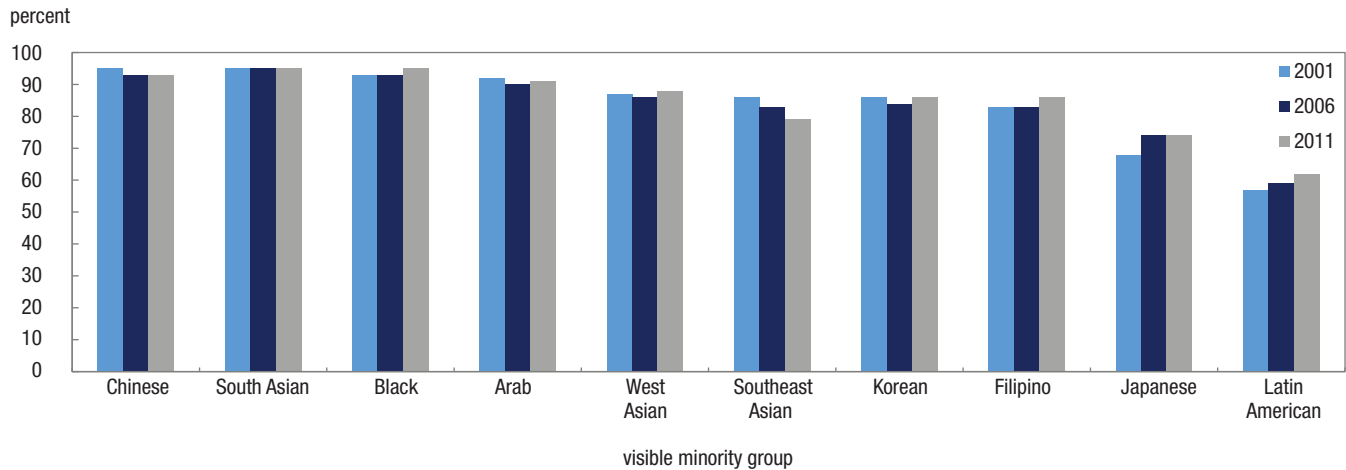
27. The intergenerational differences are often related to mixed unions. See for instance Bibby (2000), Goujon et al. (2014) as well as Lachapelle and Lepage (2010).

28. Different methods are used to attribute these various characteristics, as detailed in the publication *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a).

29. There is also an assumption for intergenerational changes to knowledge of official languages. For more information, see the publication *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

30. For languages, see Vézina and Houle (2014).

Figure 3
Proportion of children under the age of one belonging to the same visible minority group as their mother, Canada, 2001, 2006 and 2011



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 censuses (adjusted) and 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted).

Mortality

As with fertility, three assumptions were selected for mortality rates by age and sex at the national level. These rates by age and sex change in the same way as those used in *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).³¹ These assumptions reflect major increases in life expectancy from 1981 to 2010 (Martel 2013; Greenberg and Normandin 2011), but also the uncertainty associated with its growth rate in the future.

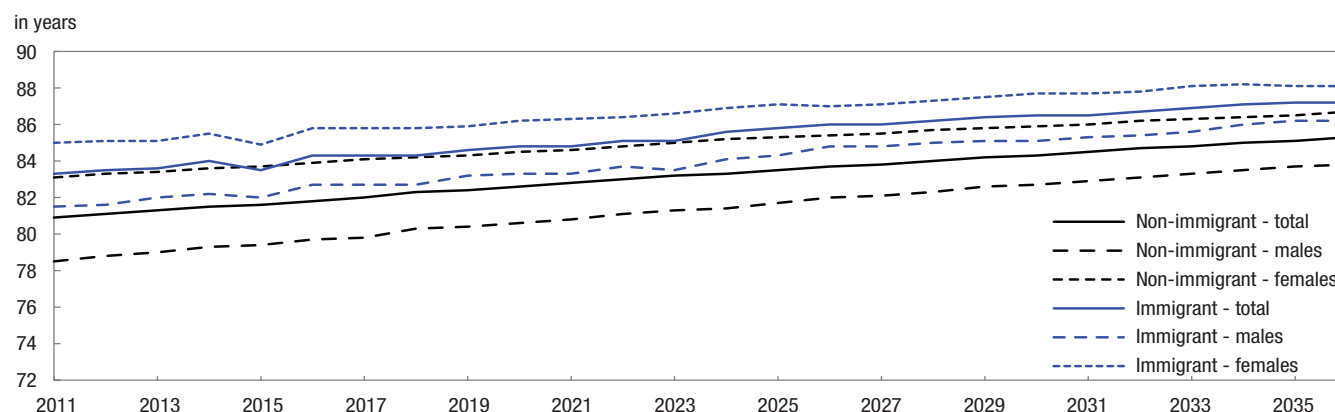
In the low assumption, the life expectancy at birth of 79.2 years for men and 83.5 years for women that were seen in 2011 would rise to 83.5 years³² for men and 86.1 years for women in 2036 under the low-growth scenario.³³ In the medium assumption, they would be 84.6 years for men and 87.2 years for women in 2036 in the reference scenario, and finally, 86.2 years for men and 89.0 years for women in the high assumption in the high-growth scenario.

Only one assumption was selected to take into account differential mortality between the various groups that make up the population. Using data from the *Canadian census mortality follow-up study, 1991 through 2006*, it assumes, among other things, that the mortality of immigrants—and of recent immigrants in particular—is lower than for people born in Canada (Figure 4), and that this difference tends to decrease with the years since immigration. These results are consistent with those observed in the literature (Vang et al. 2015; Omariba et al. 2014; Trovato and Odynak 2011). It is also assumed that mortality is lower for both men and women among the most highly educated (Tjepkema et al. 2012) and members of a visible minority group. In this assumption, differential mortality would remain unchanged throughout the projected period.

31. The rationale for the assumptions selected is explained in Dion et al. (2014).

32. The life expectancies projected in 2036 are the result of projections and not target values associated with the assumptions. The life expectancy projected in 2036 would be different from one scenario to the next even if the assumption with respect to mortality rates by age and sex were the same in all of these scenarios because of differences in the projected composition of the population in each scenario.

33. For more information on the content of the scenarios, see the "Scenarios" section of this report.

Figure 4**Life expectancy at birth by immigrant status and sex, reference scenario, Canada, 2011 (estimated) to 2036 (projected)****Note:** Does not include non-permanent residents.**Source:** Statistics Canada, Demosim 2017.

Intragenerational language changes³⁴

It has been observed over time that some people change their language spoken most often at home and that the resulting intragenerational language changes affect the relative size of the country's language groups. To take into account these language changes during a person's lifetime, one assumption was selected for changes in the language spoken most often at home.

The assumption retained is based on the data from the micromatched file of the 2001 and 2006 censuses. It supposes that changes can occur up to 50 years of age. The probabilities of changing the language spoken most often at home are measured separately by mother tongue and the language spoken most often in the original home, place of residence (Quebec or outside Quebec) and immigrant status (immigrant or non-immigrant). These characteristics are critical in the change models. Analyses have shown that the people most likely to see a change in their language spoken most often at home are immigrants who arrived at a young age and second-generation persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French. Corbeil and Houle (2014) have shown that, among immigrants in Quebec, transfers of the language spoken most often at home generally take place within the first five years following their arrival in Canada, while for second-generation persons, transfers generally occur before the age of 10. In Canada outside Quebec, most transfers of the language spoken most often at home are toward English, but in Quebec, these transfers are toward French and, to a lesser extent, English (Corbeil and Houle 2014; Sabourin and Bélanger 2015).³⁵

Intragenerational religious mobility

In recent decades, a substantial portion of the changes in the size of some religious groups, particularly Catholic, certain Protestant groups and unaffiliated, has not been attributable to the factors of population growth, i.e., fertility, mortality and migration. In fact, these changes appear to be tied to changes in religion that could occur during an individual's lifetime; in other words, intragenerational religious mobility³⁶ (Caron-Malenfant et al. forthcoming; Statistics Canada 2010).

An analysis using the residual method applied to censuses and the NHS revealed that levels of intragenerational religious mobility for certain religions were not constant over time (Caron-Malenfant et al. forthcoming), and as a result, future trends for this component were highly uncertain. For this reason, two assumptions were selected. The first involves maintaining the trends in intragenerational religious mobility estimated between the 2001 Census and the 2011 NHS throughout the projection. These trends were particularly unfavourable to the growth of the Catholic

34. Refers to changes in the languages known and spoken in an individual's life. Although it is theoretically possible for a person to change mother tongue over the course of their life, in Demosim, it is assumed that no shift in mother tongue can occur, since this event is fairly rare (Lepage 2011).

35. An assumption is also made about shifts in knowledge of the official languages. For more information, see the publication *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

36. This term refers to both conversions, religious disaffiliation and changes from no religion to a religious affiliation.

and Protestant groups, but particularly favourable to the growth of the “other Christian” group (other than Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox Christian) and people who are unaffiliated. The second assumption consists of maintaining the trends observed between the 1991 and 2001 censuses, which are less unfavourable to the growth of the Catholic and Protestant populations and thus less favourable to the “other Christian” group and unaffiliated people.

Other assumptions

Other assumptions that relate to specific components in the background of the projection model (level of education, marital status) or that are more specifically related to the Aboriginal populations (ethnic mobility of Aboriginal people) were also used for this projection exercise. The assumptions for the Aboriginal populations are the same as the ones used for the constant fertility scenario in *Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2015). The assumptions relating to level of education and marital status are also identical to the ones used in the Aboriginal projections (Statistics Canada 2015).

These assumptions are as follows:

- A gradual levelling-off of the upward trend in education of the population and maintenance of the differences between the projected groups;
- A gradual slowdown of the upward trend in the probability of not being in a union and, among people in a union, the upward trend in the probability of living common-law;
- Maintenance of the fertility differences between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations until 2036;
- Maintenance of the differences in life expectancy between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations until 2036;
- Nil international migration for the Aboriginal population;
- Maintenance of the intergenerational transmission rates for the Aboriginal group, estimated in 2011, until 2036;
- Maintenance of the intragenerational ethnic mobility rates of Aboriginal people, estimated from 1996 to 2011, until 2036.

Scenarios

This section shows how the assumptions relating to each component were combined to create the scenarios used for this projection exercise. Although many scenarios can be constructed, only 12 were used. Of that number, seven are analyzed in this report. The other five are only used to provide data users with an assessment of the sensitivity of the results to certain factors aside from those explicitly considered in the analysis.

Scenarios analyzed in this report

The seven scenarios analyzed in this report were chosen on the basis of their plausibility and relevance to the purpose of the analysis: to assess the influence of various characteristics of immigration on the future ethnocultural diversity of Canada’s population. Below is a description of each scenario analyzed in the report (Table 2).³⁷

37. Only the components for which more than one assumption was selected are presented here. For the other components, the single assumption used is, obviously, the same in all scenarios.

Table 2
Main assumptions for the scenarios analyzed in this report

| Scenario | Immigration | Net non-permanent residents | Emigration | Fertility | Life expectancy | Internal migration | Intragenerational religious mobility |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Reference | - Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population | | | | | | |
| 2. Low immigration | - Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 5.0 immigrants per 1,000 population | | | | | | |
| 3. High immigration | - Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 10.0 immigrants per 1,000 population | | | | | | |
| 4. Alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival (2005/2006 to 2009/2010) | - Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2005/2006 to 2009/2010 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population | - Progressive levelling-off to zero by July 2021 | - Level: Medium - Differential emigration: constant | - Total fertility rate: 1.67 children per woman - Differential fertility: constant | - Growth: medium - Differential mortality: constant | - Composition: 2000/2001, 2005/2006, 2010/2011 - Level: 1996/2001, 2001/2006, 2006/2011 | Rates based on 2001 to 2011 |
| 5. Alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival (2000/2001 to 2004/2005) | - Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2000/2001 to 2004/2005 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population | | | | | | |
| 6. Alternative immigration composition by country of birth (2005/2006 to 2009/2010) | - Composition by country of birth: 2005/2006 to 2009/2010 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population | | | | | | |
| 7. Alternative religious mobility ¹ (1991 to 2001) | - Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population | | | | | | Rates based on 1991 to 2001 |

1. The alternative religious mobility scenario (1991 to 2001) is only used when presenting the religious projection results.

Note: Only components used with more than one assumption are shown in this table. For the other components, the same assumption is used in all scenarios.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The reference scenario combines the following: a medium immigration level of 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population, a provincial or territorial distribution of new immigrants upon arrival representative of the distribution estimated between July 2010 and June 2015, medium emigration, a progressive decrease in the net change in the number of non permanent residents to 0 by 2021, a medium fertility rate of 1.67 children per woman, medium growth in life expectancy, internal migration patterns representative of the average estimated during the 1996-to-2001, 2001-to-2006 and 2006-to-2011 periods and, finally, net intragenerational religious mobility based on the period from 2001 to 2011.

The reference scenario is designated as such not because of its better predictive capacity (see the “Cautionary note” section), but because it is a central scenario on which the other scenarios were constructed. The six other scenarios in the analysis differ from the reference scenario by only one component: immigration level (scenarios 2 and 3), geographic distribution of immigrants in Canada at the time of arrival (scenarios 4 and 5), geographic origin of immigrants (scenario 6) and intragenerational religious mobility (scenario 7). This last scenario is slightly

apart from the others since it is not designed to assess the sensitivity of ethnocultural diversity to a characteristic of immigration. It was included here because projection results for religion will be presented in the analysis, and because failing to take into account the sensitivity of the results to intragenerational religious mobility would overlook the high level of uncertainty associated with this component.

Other scenarios

The main purpose of the scenarios presented above is to produce plausible variations in the components that affect the future composition of Canada's population. However, aside from the ones that propose different immigration levels (low and high immigration), these scenarios can provide only a fairly limited range of results with regard to the size and future geographic distribution of the population. Therefore, it is also important to produce variations with regard to the components of population growth (fertility, mortality and, at the regional level, internal migration). That is precisely the rationale behind the following five scenarios presented in Table 3³⁸. The results of these five additional scenarios are presented in the appendix.

Table 3
Main assumptions for the scenarios presented only in the appendix

| Scenario | Immigration | Net non-permanent residents | Emigration | Fertility | Life expectancy | Internal migration | Intragenerational religious mobility |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 8. Low growth | - Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 5.0 immigrants per 1,000 population | Net of zero starting in July 2016 | - Level: high - Differential emigration: constant | - Total fertility rate: 1.53 children per woman - Differential fertility: constant | - Low growth - Differential mortality: constant | - Composition: 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 | |
| 9. High growth | - Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 10.0 immigrants per 1,000 population | Progressive levelling-off to zero by July 2031 | - Level: low - Differential emigration: constant | - Total fertility rate: 1.88 children per woman - Differential fertility: constant | - High growth - Differential mortality: constant | - Level: 1996/2001, 2001/2006 and 2006/2011 | |
| 10. Alternative internal migration (2006 to 2011) | | | | | | - Composition: 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 - Level: 2006/2011 | Rates based on 2001 to 2011 |
| 11. Alternative internal migration (2001 to 2006) | - Composition by country of birth: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival: 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 - Rate: 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population | Progressive levelling-off to zero by July 2021 | - Level: medium - Differential emigration: constant | - Total fertility rate: 1.67 children per woman - Differential fertility: constant | - Medium growth - Differential mortality: constant | - Composition: 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 - Level: 2001/2006 | |
| 12. Alternative internal migration (1996 to 2001) | | | | | | - Composition: 2000/2001, 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 - Level: 1996/2001 | |

Note: Only components used with more than one assumption are shown in this table. For the other components, the same assumption is used in all scenarios.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

38. While the results yielded are sometimes outside the range provided by the seven scenarios analyzed in the report, the analysis of results showed that in the vast majority of cases, there was virtually no impact on the range of results.

Two scenarios (8 and 9)³⁹ differ from the reference scenario for all demographic components (immigration, emigration, net change in the number of non-permanent residents, fertility and mortality) in order to provide a maximum range of the future trends in population size. The other three scenarios (10, 11 and 12) differ from the reference scenario only insofar as they assume that net interregional migration contributes to population growth in different regions to reflect different historical periods. The last three scenarios are meant to highlight the sensitivity of the results to different levels of internal migration on the future geographic distribution of the regions' populations.

39. These two scenarios are similar to the low- and high-growth scenarios in *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)* (Statistics Canada 2014a).

Cautionary note

Readers are reminded that this projection exercise comprises two objectives: 1) to assess the future sensitivity of the composition of Canada's population, using various indicators of ethnocultural diversity, to certain aspects relating mainly to immigration, and 2) to provide a plausible range of the possible growth of Canada's population and its regions.

The "Analysis of results" section addresses the first objective, and seven scenarios have been selected to that end. Sometimes the results of the five additional scenarios—which are only presented in the appendix and seek to achieve the second objective—are outside the range of the seven scenarios analyzed. In the vast majority of the cases, there is virtually no impact on the range of results and the broad conclusions still apply.

Moreover, the choice of assumptions and scenarios is not intended to predict the future, but rather to provide data users with a portrait of the Canadian population if certain conditions were met. Because it is impossible to know the future, several scenarios were developed to identify a broad range of plausible possibilities in light of the data and past trends, among others. For this reason, users of these projections are encouraged to consider the entire range of results rather than to look for a more likely scenario.

As with any prospective exercise, these projections have certain limitations with regard to, for example, data sources, adjustments to the base population and the methods chosen. These limitations are documented in greater detail in *Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources, Demosim 2017* (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Other sources of uncertainty, including those relating to the variance associated with certain projection parameters as well as the albeit low variability associated with the random processes inherent to microsimulation, could affect the projection results. For these reasons, and to avoid giving the impression of too high an accuracy level, the results presented below have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Lastly, for the purposes of consistency with other Statistics Canada products, the concepts used in this report are based on those used in the 2011 National Household Survey. They therefore reflect the most recent changes in the choice of definitions.

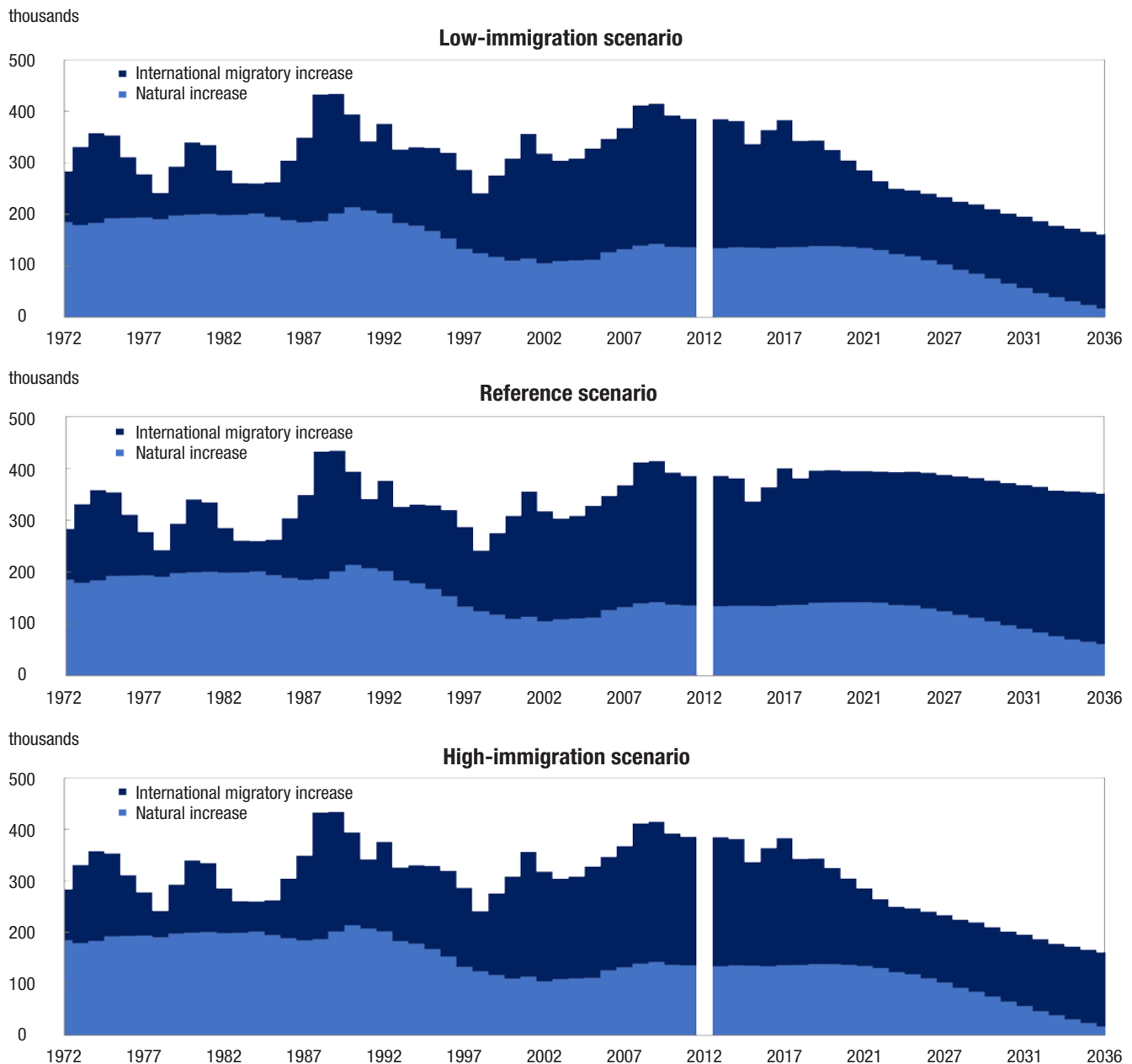
Analysis of results

The analysis in this section is intended to assess the sensitivity of the evolution, up to 2036, of certain ethnocultural diversity indicators (related to immigrant's birthplace, generation status, languages, visible minority status and religion) in Canada to various aspects of immigration. The analysis is in two parts. First, an overall portrait is proposed. Second, a similar analysis is presented in the form of brief provincial/regional portraits as well as Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver.

International migratory increase would be the main source of increase of Canada's population over the next 25 years

For most of the 20th century, Canada's population growth was based primarily on natural increase. However, from the late 1990s (Figure 5), international migratory increase became the main source of the growth of the country's population, largely owing to a sustained immigration, a progressive increase in the number of deaths and relatively low fertility during this period. This change in the situation highlights the significance of immigration (the main source of migratory increase) in the rise of the Canadian population in the recent period. Between 2000 and 2011, 65% of the total increase came from net international migration.

Figure 5
International migratory increase and natural increase, Canada, 1972 to 2011 (estimated) and 2012 to 2036 (projected according to three scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Demographic Estimates Program and Demosim 2017.

According to the results of the different projection scenarios, international migratory increase would continue to be the main growth component of Canada's population until 2036, even in the low-immigration scenario. It is projected that on average, between 62% (low-immigration scenario) and 71% (high-immigration scenario) of the total increase between 2012 and 2036 would stem from migratory increase. In 2036, in all the scenarios used, over 80% of the increase in Canada's population would be due to migratory increase, of which immigration would be the main component. Sustained immigration, an increase in the number of deaths projected and continued low fertility throughout the projection would explain these results.

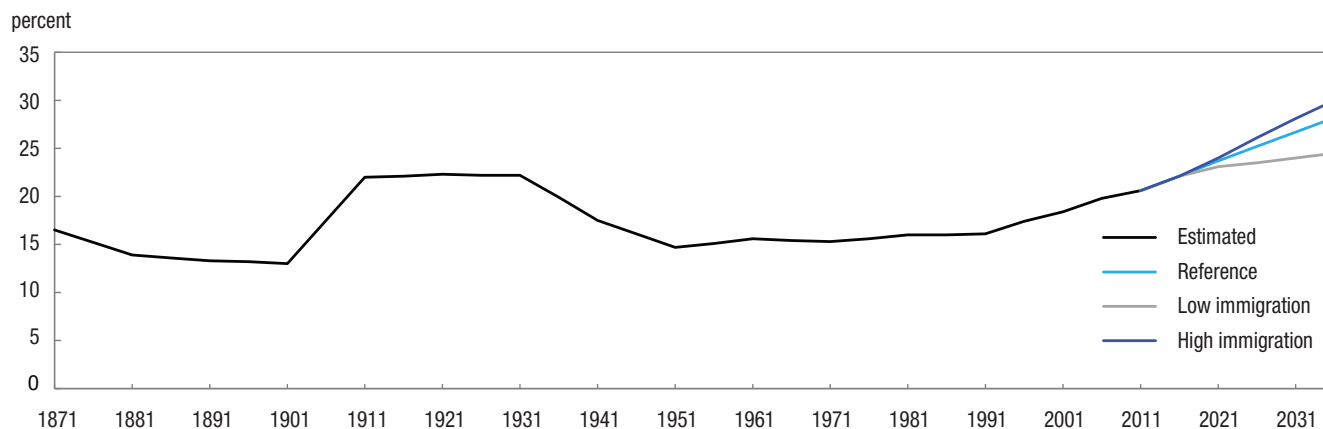
The proportion of immigrants in Canada's population would continue to increase up to 2036

In light of the foregoing, it is not surprising that Canada is one of the developed countries with the highest proportions of foreign-born individuals in its population. In 2011, this proportion was over one in five people (20.9%),⁴⁰ higher than in the United States (13.0%), the United Kingdom (11.7%) and the majority of OECD countries.⁴¹

Since Confederation in 1867, Canada's population has always comprised a large proportion of immigrants (Figure 6) (Box 2) on account of the successive waves of immigrants who played an important role in the country's history. Data from Canadian censuses since 1871 show that this proportion has never fallen below 13.0% (in 1901) and it even reached 22.3% in 1921. Although the proportion of immigrants remained fairly stable between 1951 and 1991 (between 14.7% and 16.1%), it has risen rapidly since then to reach 20.7% in 2011.

Figure 6

Proportion of immigrants, Canada, 1871 to 2011 (estimated) and 2016 to 2036 (projected according to three scenarios)



Note: Before 1981, the immigrant population was composed of all people born outside Canada. In the 1981 and 1986 censuses, it was composed of people who did not have Canadian citizenship at birth. Since 1991, the immigrant population has been composed of people who hold or once held landed immigrant status in Canada. As a result, it does not include non-permanent residents or Canadian citizens by birth who were born abroad.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of the population, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

The results of all the projection scenarios show that this proportion would continue to increase over the next 25 years to between 24.5% in the low-immigration scenario and 30.0% in the high-immigration scenario, proportions above the record observed in 1921. In numbers, this would represent between 10.0 million and 13.6 million immigrants (all immigration periods combined) in 2036, a strong increase compared with the number estimated in 2011 (7.1 million).

40. For comparison purposes, the foreign-born population of Canada includes non-permanent residents and Canadian citizens by birth born abroad but excludes immigrants born in Canada. In the rest of the document, the concept of immigrant population will be used, rather than that of people born abroad. For more information, see Box 2.

41. The proportions of people born abroad in countries other than Canada are from the OECD website: *Key Statistics on migration in OECD countries – Stocks of foreign-born population*. <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/keystat.htm> (accessed April 17, 2016).

Box 2. Definitions: immigrant population and generation status

Immigrant population

People who hold or once held landed immigrant status in Canada. This population does not include non permanent residents and Canadians born abroad (who are considered to be Canadians at birth or non-immigrants).

Generation status

Refers to the rank of the respondent's generation since the settlement of his or her family (or direct ascendants) in Canada. In this report, generation status is defined on the basis of immigrant status rather than birthplace, as is usually done at Statistics Canada (for more information, see Statistics Canada 2013b). Immigrants are the first generation—this report will always refer to immigrant population rather than first-generation population. Non-immigrants with at least one parent born abroad are the second generation. In this document, they will be referred to as the second generation. Subsequent generations (third or more) consist of non immigrants with both parents born in Canada. They will be referred to as the third generation or higher. According to this definition, non-permanent residents are not included in the first generation since they are not immigrants. A separate category has been created for them.

Immigrants would continue to be concentrated in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver

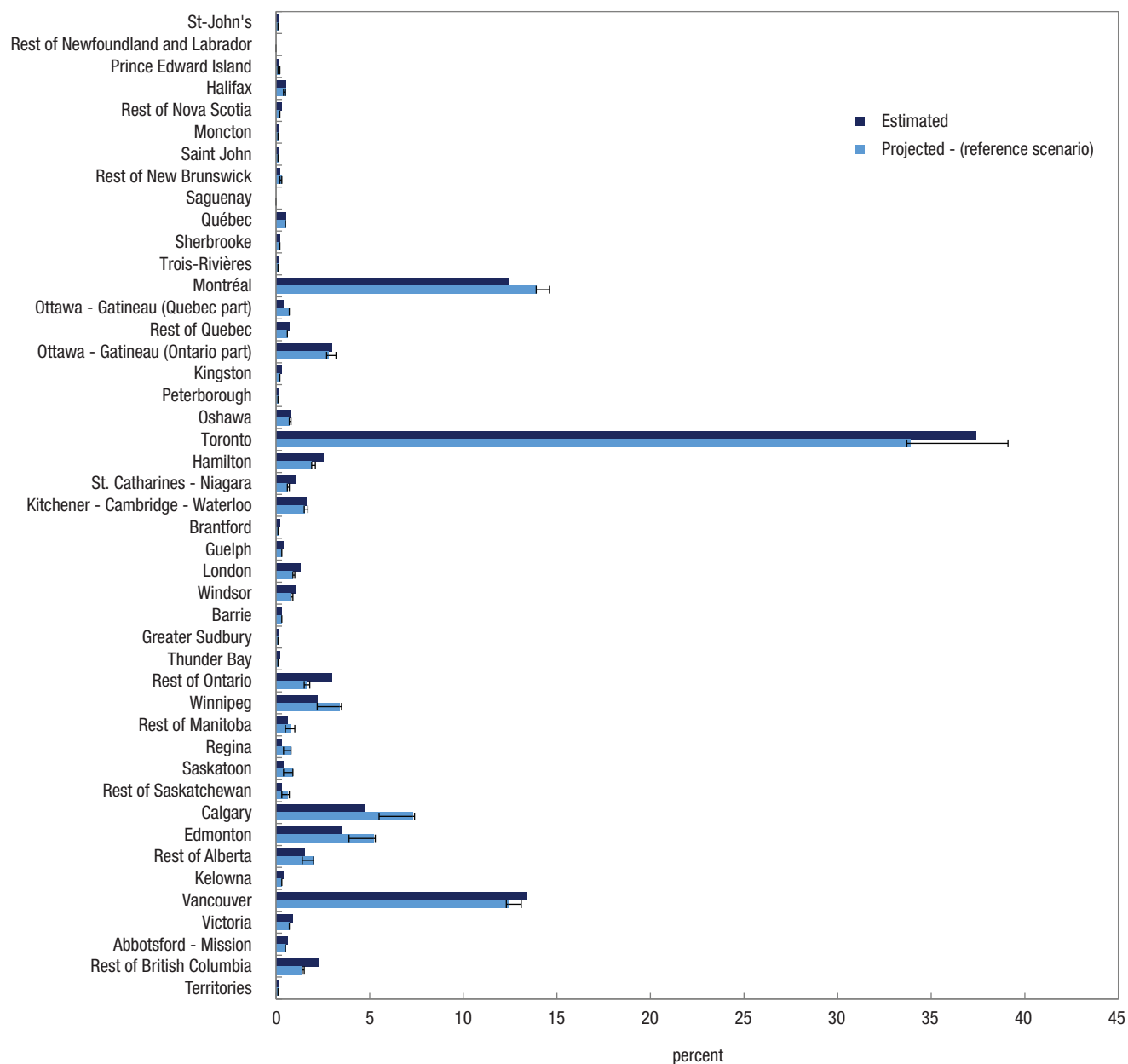
The immigrant population living in Canada is not distributed evenly among the country's different regions. One of its characteristics is its strong concentration in census metropolitan areas (CMAs), and in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver in particular. In 2011, 90.9% of the immigrant population was living in a CMA, and close to two in three immigrants (63.2%) resided in either Montréal (12.4%), Toronto (37.4%) or Vancouver (13.4%) (Figure 7). In comparison, 69.1% of Canada's entire population was living in a CMA in 2011, and just over one in three people (35.0%) were living in one of the country's three largest metropolitan areas.

In all the projection scenarios, the geographic distribution of immigrants among the various regions in 2036 would be similar to the 2011 estimate. The vast majority (between 91.7% and 93.4%) would continue to live in a CMA, and Montréal (between 13.9% and 14.6%), Toronto (between 33.6% and 39.1%) and Vancouver (between 12.4% and 13.1%) would remain the three major regions of residence of immigrants. In comparison, approximately one in four people in Canada would live outside a metropolitan area in 2036 based on all the scenarios, while roughly 40% of the population would reside in one of the country's three major CMAs.

At the provincial and territorial level, the immigrant population was overrepresented in 2011 in Ontario (53.3% of all immigrants in Canada were living there, compared with 38.6% of the country's population) and British Columbia (17.5% compared with 13.1%). In every other province, particularly Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, the immigrant population was underrepresented in relation to the demographic weight of these provinces in Canada as a whole.

At the end of the projection period, the immigrant population would still be overrepresented in Ontario and British Columbia. As in 2011, Ontario would still have the highest proportion of immigrants residing in Canada (between 45.4% and 52.4%), followed by Quebec (between 16.0% and 16.8%) and British Columbia (between 15.3% and 16.2%).

Figure 7
Geographic distribution of the immigrant population by region, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Note: The — symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected by all the scenarios considered.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

The proportion of immigrants would increase in almost all parts of Canada

In 2011, immigrants' weight in the population varied somewhat from one region to the next. In general, the proportion of immigrants in the Atlantic regions and Quebec (aside from Montréal) and in non-CMAs across the country was far below the Canadian average (20.7%) (Figure 8). At the other end of the spectrum, the proportion of immigrants in 2011 was highest in Toronto (46.0%), Vancouver (40.0%), Calgary (26.2%), Hamilton (23.6%) and Abbotsford – Mission (23.5%).

Between 2011 and 2036, the proportion of immigrants in the population of most regions would increase according to all the projection scenarios. As in 2011, the proportion of immigrants in the Atlantic regions, Quebec (outside Montréal) and in non-CMA regions would be lower than the Canadian average in 2036. However, in all these areas, except for the rest of Ontario (in all scenarios) and the rest of British Columbia (in one scenario), the proportion of immigrants would be higher than the estimated proportion in 2011.

At the end of the projection period, the five CMAs with the highest proportions of immigrants in their populations would be Toronto (between 46.0% and 52.8%), Vancouver (between 42.1% and 48.5%), Calgary (between 32.7% and 40.8%), Montréal (between 28.4% and 34.2%) and Winnipeg (between 29.2% and 40.5%). For all these regions, with the exception of Toronto in the low-immigration scenario (in which it would remain stable), the proportion of immigrants in the population would increase in 25 years.

According to the projection results, many areas could see their proportion of immigrants increase or decrease, depending on the scenario considered: Kingston, Oshawa, Hamilton, St. Catharines – Niagara, London, Barrie, Greater Sudbury, Victoria and the rest of British Columbia.

The proportion of immigrants in the populations of Regina and Saskatoon would especially be influenced by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada. It could either increase very slightly if the geographic distribution of immigrants during the projection were similar to the estimate between 2000 and 2005, or almost triple if it were similar to the estimate between 2010 and 2015.

According to all the scenarios, the proportion of immigrants in Winnipeg's population would increase particularly rapidly between 2011 (20.7%) and 2036 (between 29.2% and 40.5%). This proportion would increase more slowly if the geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival in Canada were similar to the estimate between 2000 and 2005, and much more quickly if it were similar to the estimate between 2010 and 2015.

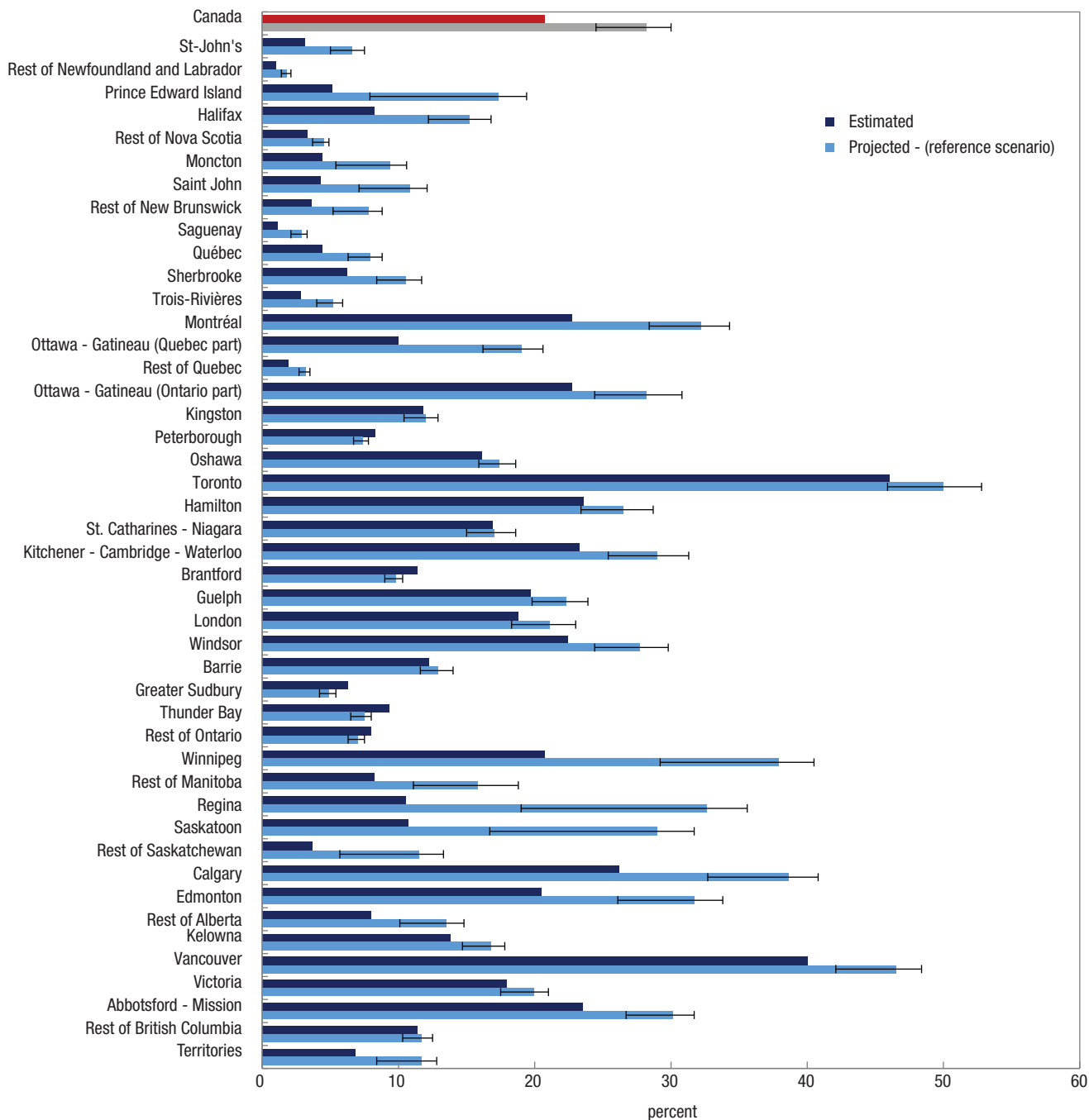
In all scenarios, the proportion of immigrants would be lower in Brantford, Peterborough, Greater Sudbury, Thunder Bay and the rest of Ontario by 2036.

Comparisons with the reference scenario reveal that the scenarios with an alternative geographic distribution of immigrants between the provinces and territories—as opposed to scenarios with a different total number of immigrants at the national level—have the greatest effect on the projected proportion of immigrants in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, the Prairie provinces and the territories, although differences may also exist at the regional level.

The immigrant population would continue to grow in absolute number in all provinces and territories according to all scenarios, but the rate of increase would slow down (for the Atlantic provinces, the Prairie provinces and the territories) or accelerate (Ontario) substantially if the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada was similar to what was observed in the early 2000s. For British Columbia, the immigration level in Canada would actually be the factor with the greatest impact on how quickly the number of immigrants would increase, rather than where immigrants settle upon arrival. In Quebec, it would be more the share of immigrants that the province would receive out of the Canadian total than the volume of immigrants admitted to Canada that would have the greatest influence on the speed of growth of the number of immigrants.

Figure 8

Proportion of immigrants in the population by place of residence, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Note: The —|— symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected by all the scenarios considered.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

The evolving composition of the immigrant population by continent of birth

As noted earlier, the portrait of the immigrant population has changed a great deal over the past 25 years, mostly because of differences in the geographic origin of immigrants. In 1986, 62.2% of immigrants living in Canada were born in Europe and only 18.4% were born in Asia. In 2011, the portrait was very different, with people born in Asia (Chinese, Indian and Filipino being the three main groups) accounting for most of the immigrants living in Canada (44.8%), while immigrants born in Europe represented no more than 31.6% of the total (Figure 9). Furthermore, the proportion of immigrants from Africa also rose between 1986 and 2011 (from 2.3% to 7.2%).

The results of the projections indicate that the transformations in the composition of the immigrant population by region of birth would continue over the next 25 years. In 2036, between 55.7% and 57.9% of immigrants would be born in Asia—mainly in China, India and the Philippines—while between 15.4% and 17.8% would be born in Europe. This would be a reversal of the situation observed in 1986. The proportion of immigrants from Africa would continue to increase to between 11.0% and 11.9% in 2036.

Figure 9
Distribution (in percent) of immigrants living in Canada by region of birth, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Notes: In the projected figure, the size of the circles is proportional to the distribution of immigrants by birthplace in the reference scenario. The list of countries in each region is presented in appendix 1.5 of the National Household Survey Dictionary (Statistique Canada 2013c).
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey and Demosim 2017.

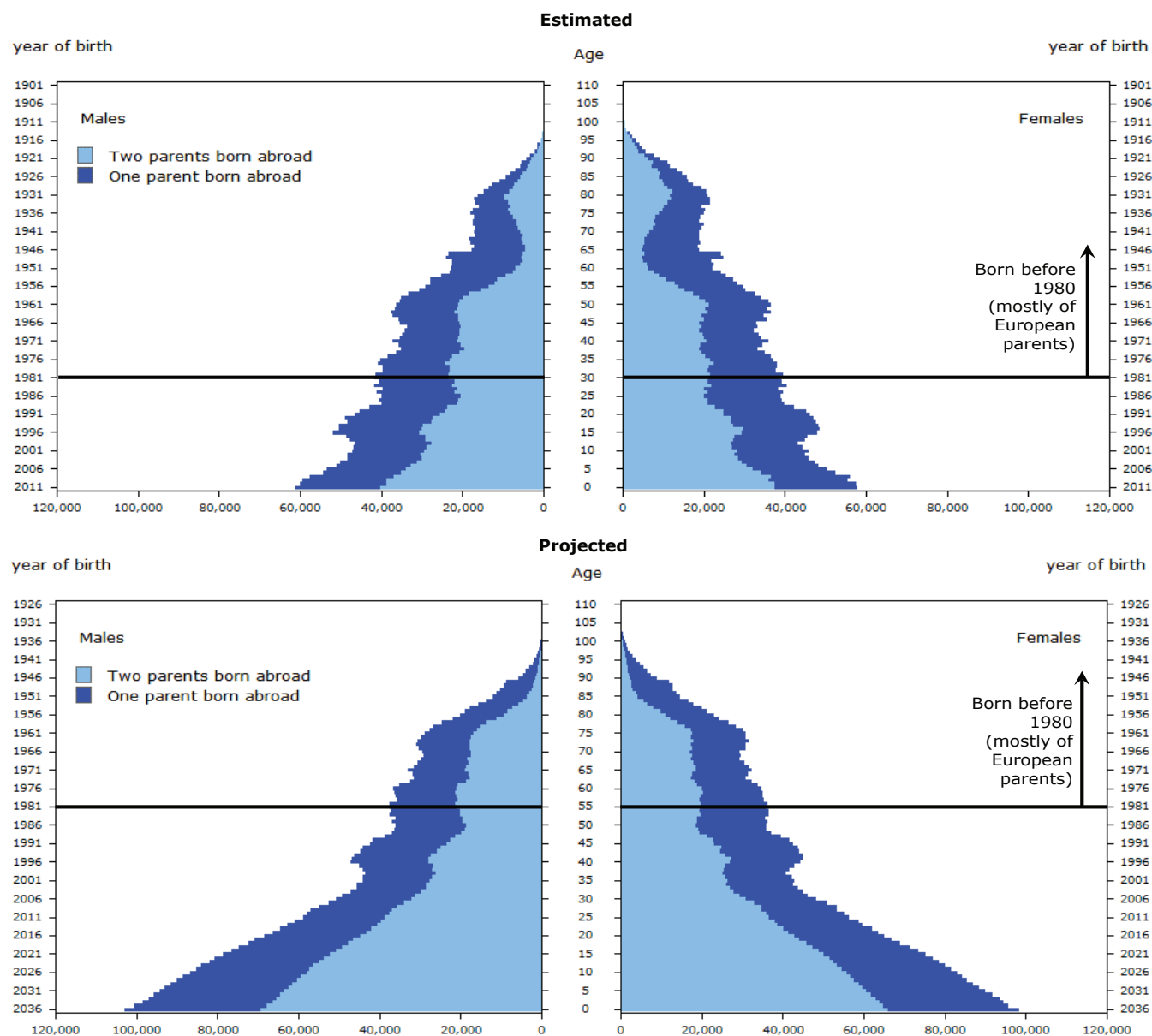
Close to one in five people would be second generation in 2036

The second-generation population, or non-immigrants with at least one parent born abroad (Box 2), also plays a role making the Canadian population a diverse one. This role was extensively analyzed in the *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031* (Statistics Canada 2010). This population was close to 6 million in 2011.

Over the next 25 years, according to all the scenarios used, this population would increase to between 8.1 million (low-immigration scenario) and 8.9 million (high-immigration scenario) by 2036. It would represent nearly one in five people in 2036 in all scenarios, up from 2011 (17.5%). The increase would be strongly tied to higher demographic weight of the immigrant population.

In 2011, 55% of the second-generation population had two parents born abroad (compared with 45% with only one parent born abroad). Based on all scenarios, this proportion would increase in 2036 to between 58.8% and 62.4%. One of the underlying factors of this increase would be the replacement of older cohorts, who are more likely to have only one parent born abroad, by cohorts more likely to have two parents born abroad (Figure 10). This process which was already under way in 2011 and is associated with a likelihood to enter into exogamous unions, would continue until 2036.

Figure 10
Age and sex structure of the second-generation population, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036
(projected according to the reference scenario)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

More than one in two people in Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary and Abbotsford – Mission would be an immigrant or a second-generation individual in 2036

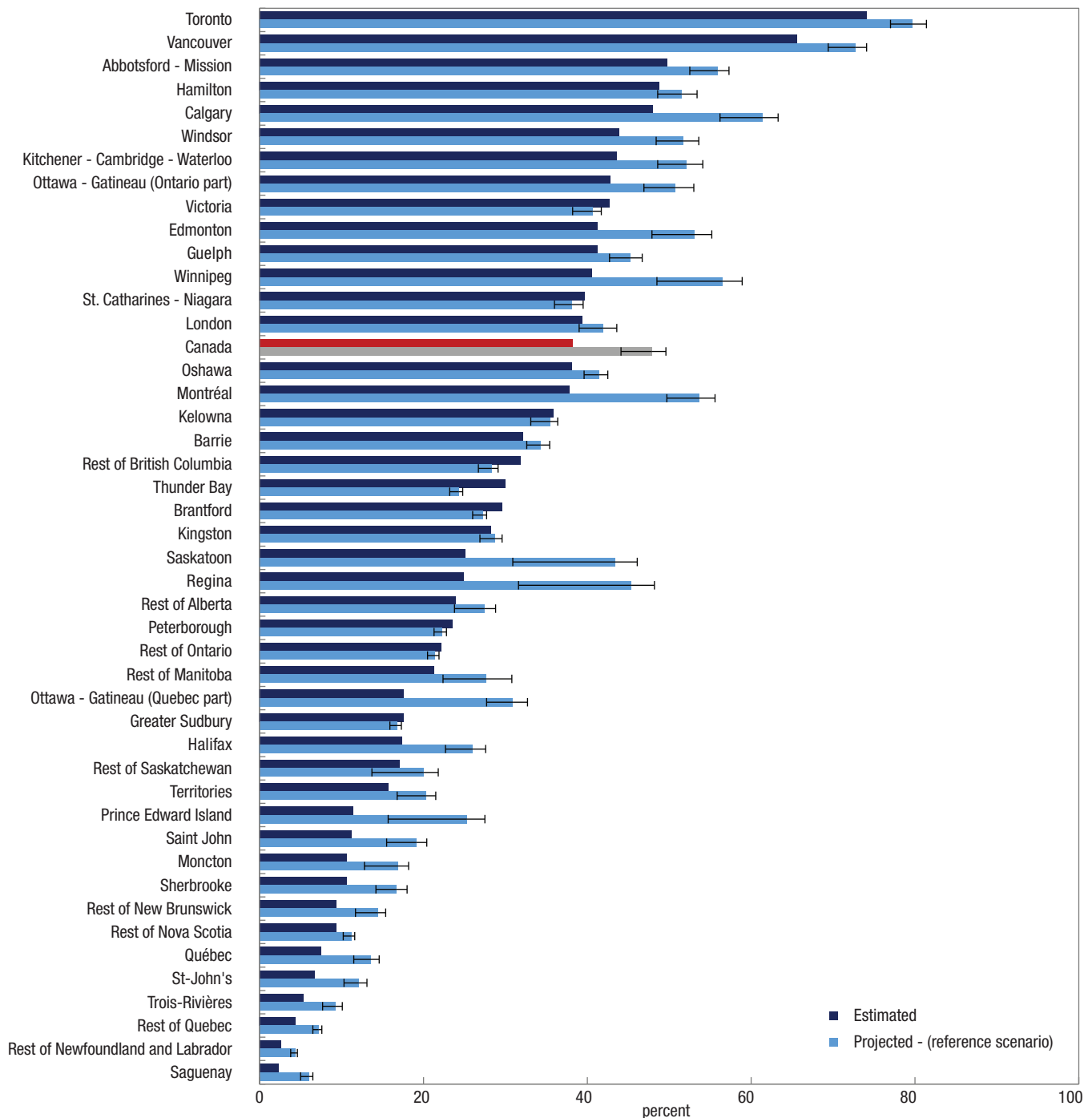
The results of the projections show that, when combined, the immigrant and second generation populations could represent between 44.2% (low-immigration scenario) and 49.7% (high-immigration scenario) of the entire Canadian population in 2036, up from 2011 (38.2%).

However, the proportion that these two populations combined would represent would remain very different from one region to the next at the end of the projection period (Figure 11). More than one in two people would be either an immigrant or a second generation individual in 2036, based on all scenarios, in Toronto (between 77.0% and 81.4%), Vancouver (between 69.4% and 74.0%), Calgary (between 56.2% and 63.3%) and Abbotsford – Mission (between 52.5% and 57.4%), up over 2011 in all cases. However, the immigrant and second-generation populations

would represent less than 1 in 10 people in Saguenay (between 5.0% and 6.4%), in non-CMA parts of Newfoundland and Labrador (between 3.8% and 4.7%) and Quebec (between 6.5% and 7.6%). Some areas, including Victoria, St. Catharines – Niagara, Thunder Bay, Brantford, Peterborough, Greater Sudbury and the non-CMA parts of Ontario and British Columbia, would see this proportion decrease over the next 25 years in all scenarios.

These results for the size of the population of immigrants and their progeny born in Canada point to rapid changes in other aspects of the composition of Canada's population. These changes are the subject of the next section.

Figure 11
Proportion of immigrants and second-generation people combined by place of residence, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Note: The — symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected by all the scenarios considered.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Immigration and ethnocultural diversity of the population: languages, visible minority groups and religions

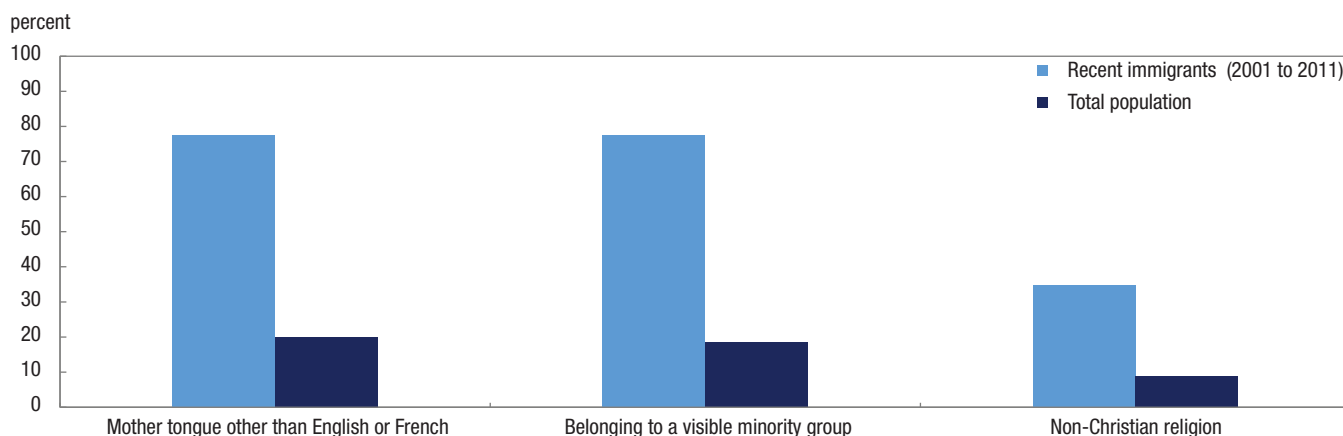
The arrival of many individuals born abroad affects not only population growth, but also the ethnocultural and ethnolinguistic composition of that population. As we have seen, the recent immigrant population comes mainly from non-European countries, and therefore has characteristics that are different from the rest of the population.

Among immigrants who settled in Canada between 2001 and 2011, more than three-quarters had a mother tongue other than English or French, over three-quarters were also members of a visible minority group and more than one-third reported a religion other than Christian. These proportions were all much lower for the population as a whole, as Figure 12 shows.

This section gives a concise presentation of the results of a projection of certain dimensions of the ethnocultural diversity of Canada's population (Box 3) and the role of immigration in future trends in this regard.

Figure 12

Proportion of the population with a mother tongue other than English or French, belonging to a visible minority group and with a religion other than Christian within the population of recent immigrants (2001 to 2011) and the total population, Canada, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted).

Box 3 – Ethnocultural diversity

The notion of ethnocultural diversity in a population can have multiple meanings. Insofar as the notion of diversity is the opposite of homogeneity, in a context of analysis of a population's composition, it can refer to the absolute number of subgroups therein as well as to the relative demographic weight of some of those subgroups. Moreover, the ethnocultural dimension of diversity can be defined based on a wide variety of criteria, from geographic origin to identification with predefined ethnic groups, cultural practices, shared sociohistorical referents and languages spoken.

In light of the objectives of this analytical report, the ethnocultural diversity of the population is defined here on the basis of certain of its aspects most likely to undergo changes as a direct or indirect result of immigration in the coming year: place of birth, languages other than English or French, visible minority status and religion. Given that the number of groups that make up the population for the purposes of these projections is predetermined using the variables available in the 2011 NHS, we will refer to the relative weight of the projected groups when discussing the diversification of the population. In addition, the limits on the number of characteristics that can be projected also place limits on the level of sophistication with which the concept of ethnocultural diversity could be operationalized. In this vein, it should be remembered that the indicators used here do not exhaust the notion of ethnocultural diversity. Moreover, although the groups selected for analytical purposes comprise people who share certain characteristics, they do not in themselves represent homogeneous entities.

Languages

Immigration is a major vector of change in the language composition of the population. On account of the increase in the proportion of immigrants in the population in recent decades and because the majority of them have a mother tongue other than English or French at the time of arrival (Figure 12), we have observed an increase in the proportion of people with an other mother tongue. However, the resulting increase has been limited by the rapid integration to English and, to a lesser extent, to French of immigrants, their children and their grandchildren. Already as of the second generation, the mother tongue of only one in five people (one in three for the youngest, according to the 2011 NHS) is neither English nor French. Furthermore, adoption of the majority languages is mostly generalized by the third generation (97.9% in 2011).

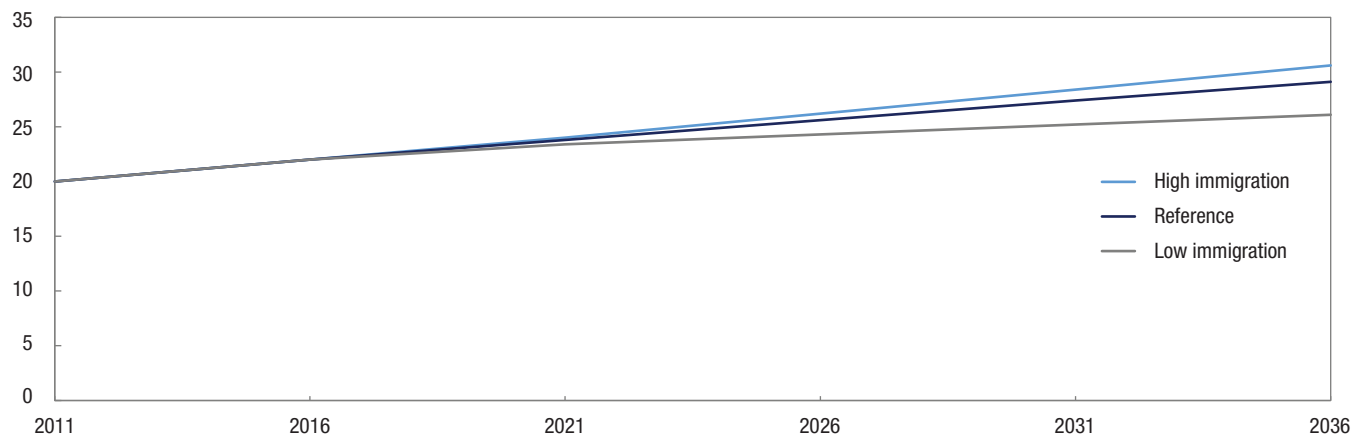
In all scenarios used for these projections, the population with an other mother tongue⁴² would see their numbers rise to between 10.7 million (low-immigration scenario) and 13.8 million (high-immigration scenario) by 2036. The members of this group would therefore represent between 26.1% and 30.6% of the Canadian population (Figure 13). By way of comparison, this proportion was 20.0% in 2011 and 15.1% 20 years earlier in 1991.

42. The Aboriginal languages that contribute also to the linguistic diversity in Canada, are included, the same way as the immigrant languages, in the "other than English or French" language category.

Figure 13

Population whose mother tongue is neither English nor French as a percentage of the population, Canada, 2011 (estimated) to 2036 (projected according to three scenarios)

percent



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

As was the case in 2011, immigrants would make up the bulk of the other-mother-tongue population in 2036, with close to 70% in all scenarios. However, almost 40% of these other-mother-tongue immigrants would have adopted English or French as the language spoken most often at home, either alone or in combination with other languages.

This language integration would occur differently in Quebec and in Canada outside Quebec (Figure 14). In Quebec, French would be the language spoken most often at home by immigrants whose mother tongue is neither English nor French and who made a language transfer to or substitution for one of the two official languages. It is projected that between 34.0% and 34.1% of immigrants whose mother tongue is neither English nor French and who settled in Quebec would speak French most often at home in 2036, versus between 11.1% and 11.9% who would have adopted English. Immigrants born in North Africa, the Caribbean and Bermuda and in South America would make up just over 50% of the transfers to French projected for Quebec.

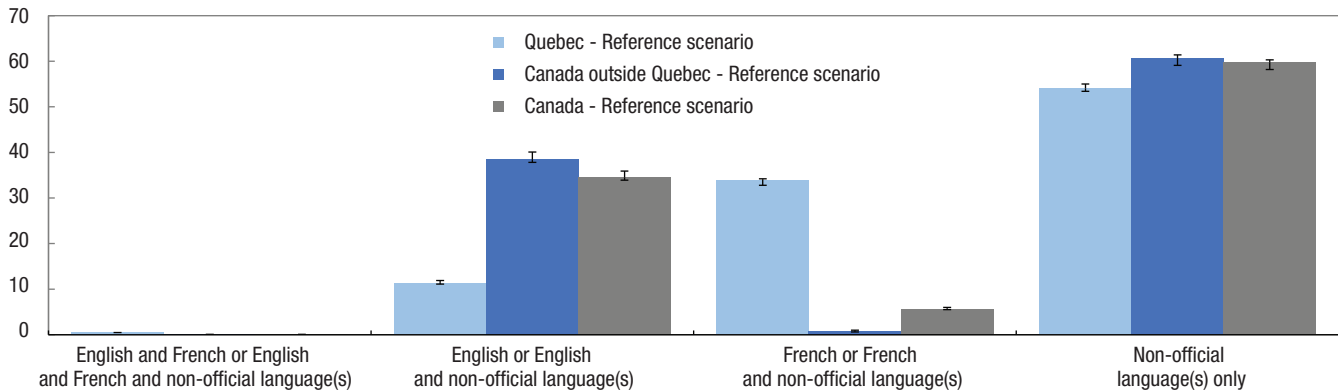
In the rest of the country, the vast majority of other-mother-tongue immigrants who made a language transfer would have adopted English as their language spoken most often at home. Transfers to French among these immigrants would remain very low.⁴³

43. For more information on the relationship between immigration and the linguistic composition of the population, please see the report *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Figure 14

Distribution of the immigrant population whose mother tongue is neither English nor French by language spoken most often at home, Quebec, Canada outside Quebec and Canada, 2036 (projected according to nine scenarios)

percent



Note: The — symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected in all scenarios considered.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demosim 2017.

In the non-immigrant population, the vast majority of people with an other mother tongue would belong to the second generation (between 83.1% and 85.5% in 2036, compared with 77.3% in 2011)⁴⁴; in other words, at least one of their parents would have been born abroad. In all scenarios, approximately 70% of second-generation individuals would have English or French as their mother tongue, meaning that approximately 3 in 10 (between 29.0% and 30.4%) of these people would have a mother tongue other than English or French. This proportion would be up from 2011 (20.8%) given that this generation of descendants of mainly European immigrants is being progressively replaced by descendants of recent immigrants whose mother tongue is more likely to be neither English nor French. Most of this increase would take place outside Quebec. In addition, among the second-generation population with an other mother tongue, the vast majority (close to 90%) would be people whose two parents were born abroad.

Despite the linguistic integration of both the immigrant and the second-generation populations, the demolingistic balance between English and French would be different by 2036, both in and outside Quebec. If we use the indicator of first official language spoken⁴⁵ (Table 4)—a concept whose definition of official language community is more inclusive than mother tongue or language spoken most often at home⁴⁶—the percentage of French-speaking people in Canada is projected to decrease to between 20.2% and 20.9% of the population by 2036, compared with 22.9% in 2011. This decrease, which would occur both in Quebec (the proportion would reach between 82.0% and 83.0% in 2036 compared with 85.4% in 2011) and outside Quebec (between 3.0% and 3.6% in 2036 compared with 3.9% in 2011), would see an almost equivalent increase in the proportion of people whose first official language spoken is English, in all of the scenarios.

44. The other people with an other mother tongue would be third generation or higher. This would include, among others, people with an Aboriginal mother tongue.

45. First official language spoken is a variable derived from knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home, within the framework of the application of the *Official Languages Act* (Statistics Canada 2013c). In this report, the population whose first official language spoken is English and French was divided evenly between the English and French categories. For more information on this indicator, please see the report *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada, 2017b).

46. The population whose first official language spoken is neither English nor French is very small (i.e. less than 2% of the population) and changes very little over time. This is because the vast majority of people with another mother tongue or who speak a non official language at home have sufficient knowledge of English and/or French to hold a conversation.

Table 4
First official language spoken as a percentage of the population, Quebec, Canada outside Quebec and Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (according to nine projection scenarios)

| 2036 | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Region | 2011 | Reference | Low immigration | High immigration | Geographic distribution of immigrants 2005 to 2010 | Geographic distribution of immigrants 2000 to 2005 | Alternative immigration composition | Internal migration 2006 to 2011 | Internal migration 2001 to 2006 | Internal migration 1996 to 2001 |
| percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 75.4 | 77.8 | 77.7 | 77.8 | 77.6 | 77.7 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.9 |
| French | 22.9 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.3 |
| Neither English nor French | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Quebec | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 13.6 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 16.4 |
| French | 85.4 | 82.4 | 83.0 | 82.0 | 82.2 | 82.4 | 82.2 | 82.1 | 82.0 | 82.9 |
| Neither English nor French | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Canada outside Quebec | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 94.2 | 94.7 | 95.1 | 94.6 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 94.7 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.3 |
| French | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Neither English nor French | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Note 1: The population whose first official language is English or French was divided evenly between the English and French categories.

Note 2: Results of the reference scenario and the alternative immigration scenarios differ slightly from those of the report *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036*, because of the internal migration assumptions used. For more information, please refer to Statistics Canada (2017b).

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Some of these changes would stem from the growing share of newcomers in official language communities, combined with the fact that these immigrants predominantly adopt English. However, the demolingistic dynamic leading to these changes comprises a number of other dimensions, such as including linguistic transitions, population aging and internal migration. Thus, immigration is obviously not the only factor at play. The results in Table 4 indicate that the demographic weight of the official language communities would hardly change compared with the reference scenario by 2036 in the event of an increase or decrease in immigration, a change in its geographic distribution or a return to an immigration involving birthplaces similar to those of the 2005-to-2010 period. Those scenarios, however, all assume a similar composition of newcomer cohorts from a language point of view.⁴⁷ Therefore, a change in this regard—depending on its magnitude—could affect the respective weights of the official language communities. The relationship between immigration and official language communities is analyzed in depth in the report *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b)⁴⁸ (Box 4).

47. In other words, the linguistic composition of the population of new immigrants always corresponds to the population estimated in the NHS by country of birth, the place of arrival of immigrants in Canada and the category of admission of immigrants.

48. Besides immigration, other dimensions (including language transitions, population aging and internal migration), could have an impact on the demolingistic dynamic. Those dimensions are also analysed in the publication *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada, 2017b).

Box 4 – For more information on language projections in Canada

Readers interested in learning more about the possible changes in language groups in the coming years are invited to read the report *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b). This report proposes several scenarios pertaining specifically to the language situation. It also looks at other aspects of the language situation (e.g., bilingualism, language transfers, etc.) as well as factors that could change its portrait by 2036. The relationship between immigration and official languages is also dealt with in greater detail.

In all cases, however, we would witness a diversification of the country's official languages communities. In the French-language community, as defined on the basis of first official language spoken, the proportion of immigrants could more than double, to between 15.4% and 19.8%, by 2036, compared with 9.2% in 2011. This increase would be due to both the rapid growth of the immigrant population itself and the fact that the non-immigrant French-speaking population would see its growth come to halt and then reverse by the 2030s, particularly as a result of population aging and the incomplete transmission of French to the subsequent generations⁴⁹. The proportion of immigrants would also be higher in the population whose first official language spoken is English, which is projected to be between 25.8% and 31.4% by 2036, compared with 22.8% in 2011. In both cases, an increase in the proportion of immigrants would also see more diverse characteristics of the official language communities.

Visible minority groups

In Canada, the concept of visible minorities is used primarily for application of the *Employment Equity Act*. This Act, which primarily aims to combat discrimination when hiring members of designated groups, including visible minority groups, has provisions relating to the representation of visible minorities in the labour force. For the purposes of implementing this Act, population censuses since 1996 have been collecting information on self-reported visible minority group. From 1996 to 2011, the proportion of Canadians who reported belonging to a visible minority group rose from 11% to 19%, largely because of overrepresentation of this population among immigrants.

According to the projection results, the population with visible minority status could more than double by 2036 to between 12.8 million (low-immigration scenario) and 16.3 million (high-immigration scenario), compared with 6.5 million in 2011 (Table 5). This increase would be more rapid than that of the rest of the population, and as a result, the population belonging to a visible minority group would represent a growing share of the total Canadian population. Between 31% and 36% of the population would belong to a visible minority group in 2036. This proportion would vary by generation status, totalling between 74% and 77% of the immigrant population, between 50% and 52% of the second generation population and between 3% and 4% of the third-generation or higher population.

49. This incomplete transmission of French from the parents to the children is analyzed in the publication *Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036* (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Table 5**Population (in thousands) by visible minority group, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)**

| Visible minority group | 2036 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| | 2011 | Reference | Low immigration | High immigration | Alternative geographic distribution of immigrants 2005 to 2010 | Alternative geographic distribution of immigrants 2000 to 2005 | Alternative immigration composition 2005 to 2010 |
| | thousands | | | | | | |
| Total population | 34,273 | 43,816 | 41,057 | 45,292 | 43,787 | 43,773 | 43,777 |
| Total visible minorities | 6,510 | 15,069 | 12,814 | 16,274 | 15,028 | 15,035 | 14,741 |
| Arab | 394 | 1,284 | 1,065 | 1,406 | 1,320 | 1,324 | 1,256 |
| Black | 979 | 2,349 | 2,036 | 2,521 | 2,353 | 2,343 | 2,171 |
| Chinese | 1,379 | 2,451 | 2,126 | 2,625 | 2,483 | 2,480 | 2,527 |
| Filipino ¹ | 643 | 2,050 | 1,659 | 2,254 | 1,926 | 1,856 | 1,786 |
| Japanese | 91 | 142 | 129 | 149 | 143 | 142 | 150 |
| Korean | 168 | 343 | 295 | 367 | 341 | 335 | 400 |
| Latin American | 397 | 865 | 739 | 934 | 873 | 870 | 934 |
| Other visible minorities | 289 | 666 | 602 | 700 | 665 | 668 | 654 |
| South Asian | 1,631 | 3,794 | 3,202 | 4,104 | 3,782 | 3,854 | 3,731 |
| Southeast Asian | 324 | 531 | 476 | 560 | 526 | 524 | 579 |
| West Asian | 216 | 594 | 485 | 652 | 616 | 638 | 556 |
| Rest of the population | 27,763 | 28,746 | 28,243 | 29,017 | 28,759 | 28,738 | 29,036 |

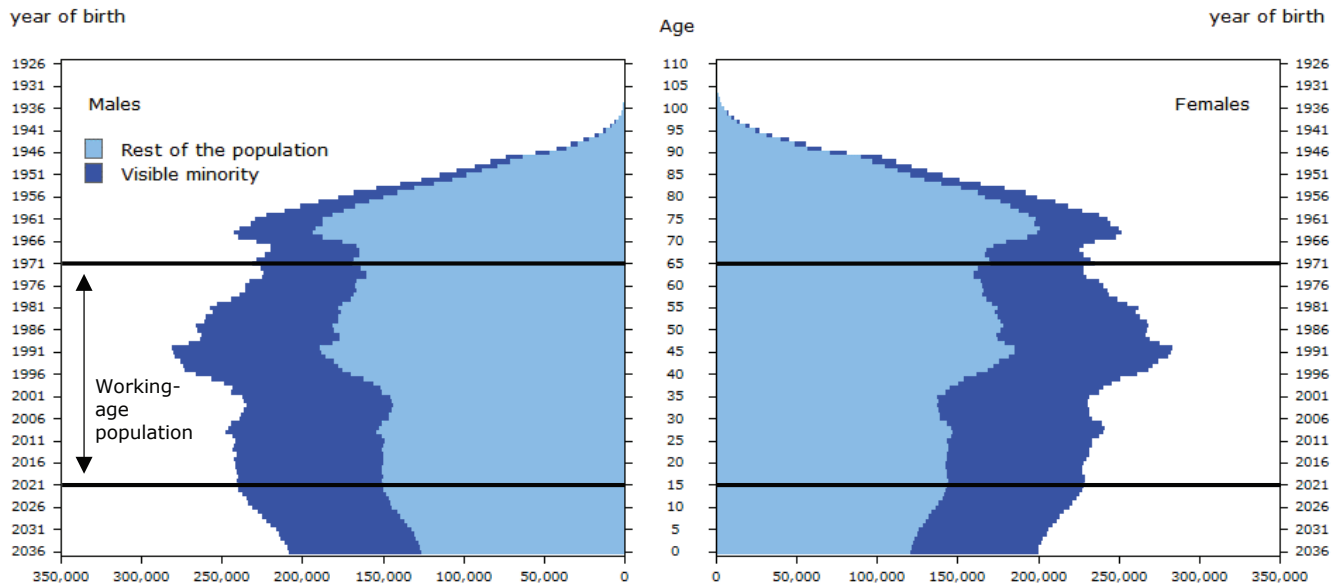
1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d).

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Readers should be reminded that the visible minority population, like the rest of the population, is not homogeneous. It is made up of a number of groups that, defined for the purposes of the *Employment Equity Act*, are themselves diversified in many respects, in particular with regard to the proportion of people born in Canada or abroad. Among these groups, South Asian would remain the group with the largest population in 2036, with over 3 million in all the scenarios selected, followed by Chinese, Black and Filipino. If the overrepresentation of Arab, Filipino and West Asian immigrants in relation to their demographic weight in the total population were to continue, it could triple their population in Canada. These three groups were already among the ones with the most rapid increases in the country.

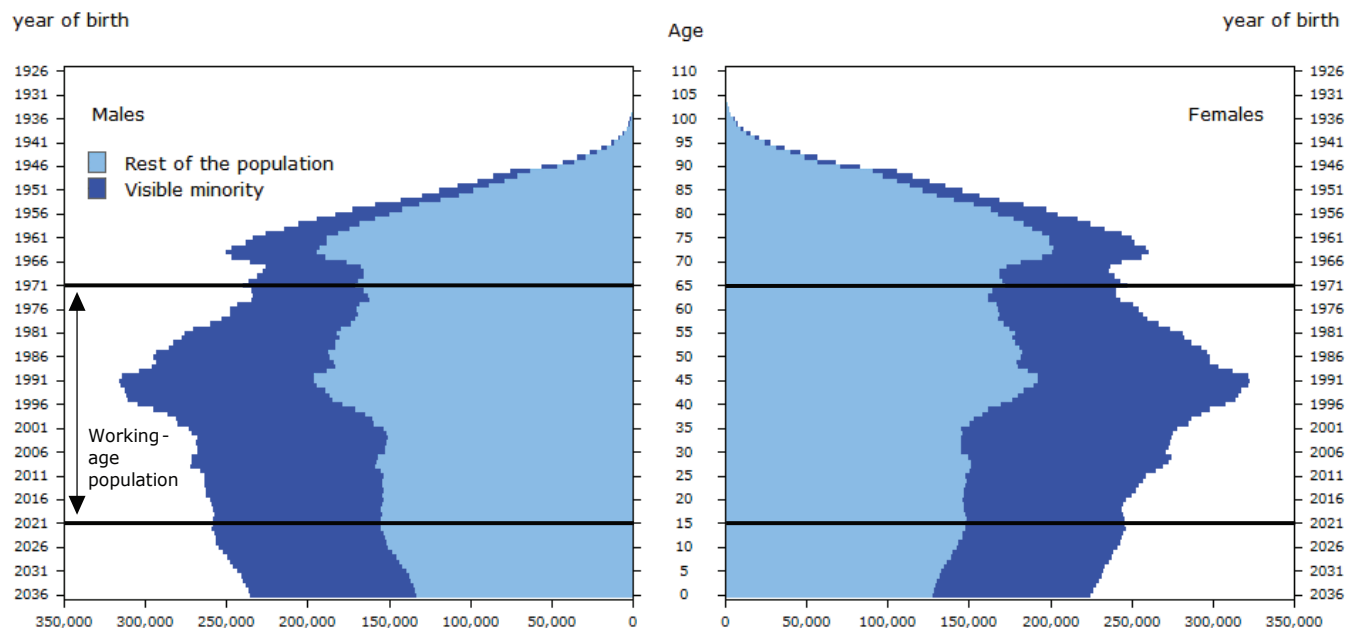
According to the projection results, the composition of immigration by country of birth would have a significant impact on the relative size of specific visible minority groups in the population at the end of the projection period. The share that the Southeast Asian, Korean and Japanese visible minority groups would represent in the total population in 2036 would be highest under the alternative composition scenario of immigration by country of birth based on the period from 2005 to 2010.

While immigration is a key determinant of the changes that have just been discussed, progeny born in Canada to members of a visible minority group is also a factor. In fact, it is projected that the number of births to people who belong to a visible minority group would continue to rise in the coming years, totaling between 36.3% and 43.4% of all births in 2036. These children, many of whom would be born to the cohorts of immigrants who settled in Canada in recent decades, would contribute to the increase in the relative share of people born in Canada within the visible minority population, which would rise to between 33.3% and 38.0% by 2036, versus 30.7% in 2011. These births would also be the main reason why the proportion of visible minorities would be higher among the youngest generations, totaling between 35.7% and 41.9% among people under the age of 15 (Figures 15a and 15b).

Figure 15a**Age and sex structure of the population by visible minority status, Canada, 2036 (low-immigration scenario)**

Note: Rest of the population: 68.8% of the population. Visible minority: 31.2% of the population.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demosim 2017.

Figure 15b**Age and sex structure of the population by visible minority status, Canada, 2036 (high-immigration scenario)**

Note: Rest of the population: 64.0% of the population. Visible minority: 36.0% of the population.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demosim 2017.

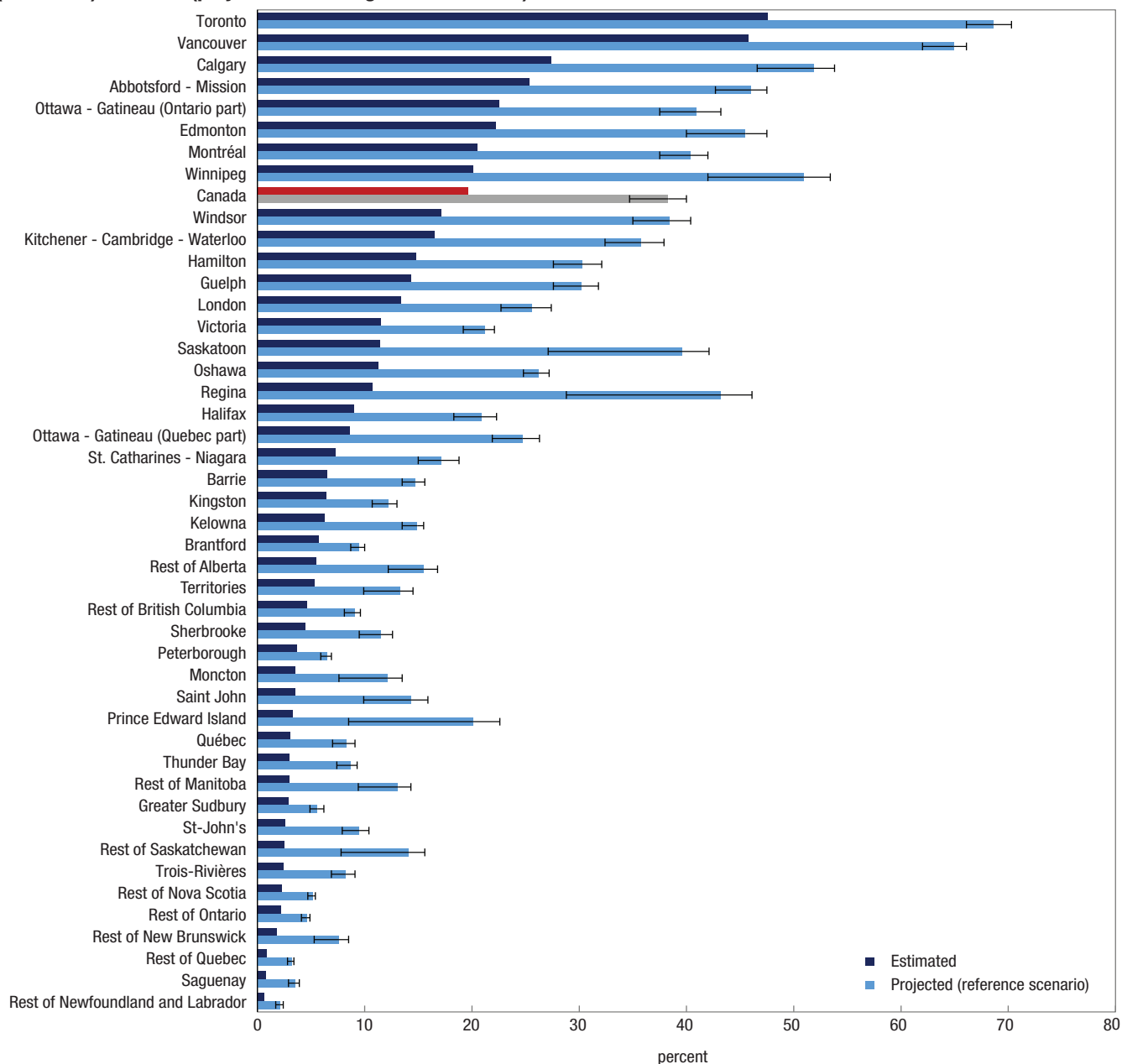
In 2036, among the working-age population (15 to 64 years)—a population of interest for application of the *Employment Equity Act*—between 34.7% and 39.9% would belong to a visible minority group. This is a sharp increase over 2011 (19.6%). While the youngest members of the working-age population would have a higher proportion of visible minority members, those aged 45 to 64 years would see the most rapid increase in this share. This is because this age group would see its many baby boomers⁵⁰ turn 65 by 2031, who would be largely replaced by cohorts that include larger proportions of recent immigrants and people belonging to a visible minority group. This proportion would remain below the national average for the 65-and-older population.

The proportion of the working-age population that belongs to a visible minority group would be up in all parts of the country, in all the scenarios used (Figure 16). It would remain lower outside CMAs and would be highest in regions where immigrants represent the largest percentage of the population. It would be over 40% in all scenarios in the CMAs of Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg and Abbotsford – Mission, in 2036.

50. In this report, "baby boomers" refers to people born between 1946 and 1965. For more information on this population, please see the *Generations in Canada* article published in the 2011 Census analyses (Statistics Canada 2012a).

Figure 16

Proportion of the working-age population that belongs to a visible minority group by place of residence, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Note: The — symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected in all scenarios considered.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

The data in Figure 16 show that, in several regions, the increase in the proportion of people belonging to a visible minority group among the working-age population would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the total number of immigrants admitted at the national level. In 13 regions, the most unfavourable assumption to an increase in the proportion of visible minorities in the population aged 15 to 64 would be a similar geographical distribution of immigrants throughout Canada upon their arrival as in the early 2000s (alternative geographic distribution scenario based on the 2000-to-2005 period). Conversely, this same scenario would produce the strongest growth in the number of visible minority members aged 15 to 64 years in all Ontario CMAs, except Kingston, Brantford and Thunder Bay.

Religions⁵¹

The religious profile of the country's population has undergone some profound changes in recent decades. In the 1981 Census, approximately 90% of Canadians self-identified as Christians. Thirty years later, in 2011, this proportion had decreased to 67%. During this period, the proportion of people with no religious affiliation rose from 7% to 24% and the proportion of people who reported a non-Christian religion increased from 3% to 9%. While the trend toward disaffiliation among Christians—and Protestants in particular—has been a factor in the increase of the unaffiliated population, immigration from countries with diverse traditions will have played a large part in the increased proportion of people with a non-Christian religion.

According to the scenarios developed for these projections, these trends should continue until 2036 (Figures 17a and 17b). At that time, the proportion of Christians in the population would have continued to decline to between 52% and 56%. Protestants, who were in the majority until the mid-20th century, would then compose less than 14% of the population. Catholicism would remain the religion with the largest number of followers (between 12.2 million and 14.4 million), compared with 13.3 million in 2011. However, Catholics would account for only 29.2% to 32.8% of the population (compared with 38.8% in 2011).

The number of unaffiliated people would continue to increase and could represent between 28.2% and 34.6% of all Canadians in 2036. Insofar as the unaffiliated population is underrepresented among immigrants, the trend toward religious disaffiliation, among Protestants and Catholics born in Canada in particular, would be the main driver of this increase. By 2036, the unaffiliated population could be larger than the population of Catholic followers. Based on these projections, only a slowing of the trend toward disaffiliation (as suggested in the alternative religious mobility scenario using the trends from 1991 to 2001) would put Catholics ahead.

However, non-Christian religions would see the most rapid increase, their population doubling in almost all the scenarios selected from 2011 to 2036. Non-Christian religions combined would comprise between 13% and 16% of Canadians in 2036. Among them, the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh faiths, overrepresented among immigrants compared with their weight in the total population, would see a quicker increase in the number of their followers, although they would still represent only a modest share of the total Canadian population. Moreover, the population of Christians other than Catholics, Protestants and Orthodox Christians, which is also overrepresented among immigrants, could more than double.⁵²

Immigration, combined with the trend toward disaffiliation, would thus contribute to the development of a more religiously diverse Canada in 2036. This diversity can be measured through the Pew Research Center's Religious Diversity Index, which was adapted to the Canadian data for this projection exercise (Box 5). This index has a value of 0 when the entire population is part of the same group (lack of diversity) and a value of 10 when the population can be broken down evenly among the religious groups that compose it (maximum diversity). The index is used to compare religious diversity over time and from one region to another. The results are presented in Figure 18.

Box 5 – Religious Diversity Index

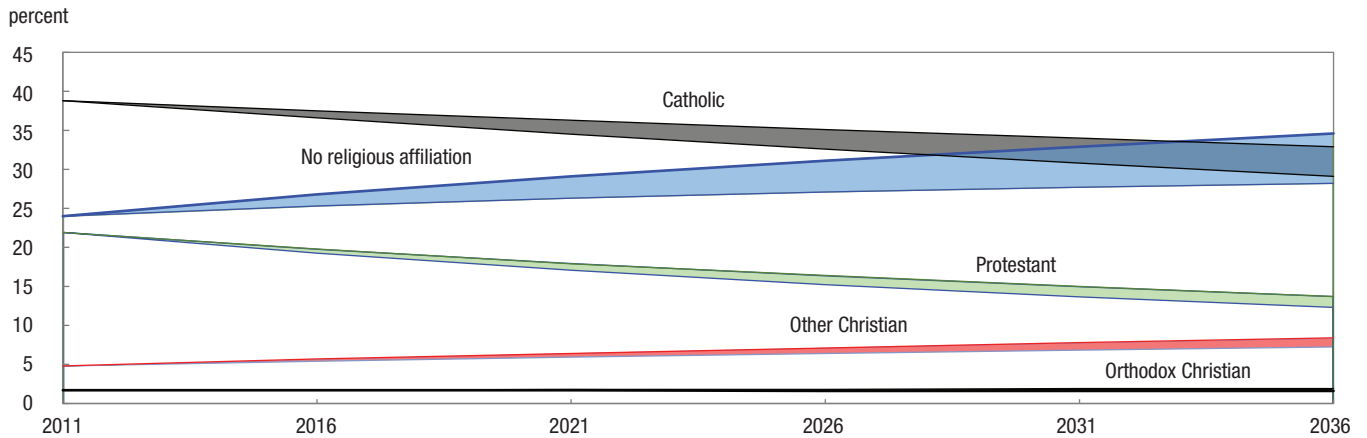
The Religious Diversity Index used for these projections is an adaptation, geared to the situation in Canada, of the index used by the Pew Research Center in an article entitled *Global Religious Diversity: Half of the Most Religiously Diverse Countries are in Asia-Pacific Region* (Pew Research Center 2014), which was itself based on the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (Johnson and Grim 2013). In this report, the religious groups selected for calculating the index are Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, Jewish, other religion and unaffiliated. For more information on the methodology used to calculate the Religious Diversity Index, please see the Pew Research Center article (2014).

51. This section looks at affiliation with a particular religion, as reported in the censuses of population (and the 2011 NHS). The concept of religious affiliation differs from religious practice (participation in ceremonies, prayer, etc.) and religiosity (devotion, importance of religion in an individual's life, etc.).

52. This group, which is made up primarily of people who responded to the censuses by identifying "Christian" as their religion with no further details, also sees its number increase on account of religious mobility (conversions) among both immigrants and non immigrants. However, this does not happen with Muslims, for example.

Figure 17a

Population of religious groups (no religious affiliation, Catholic, Protestant, Christian Orthodox and other Christian) as a percentage of the population, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

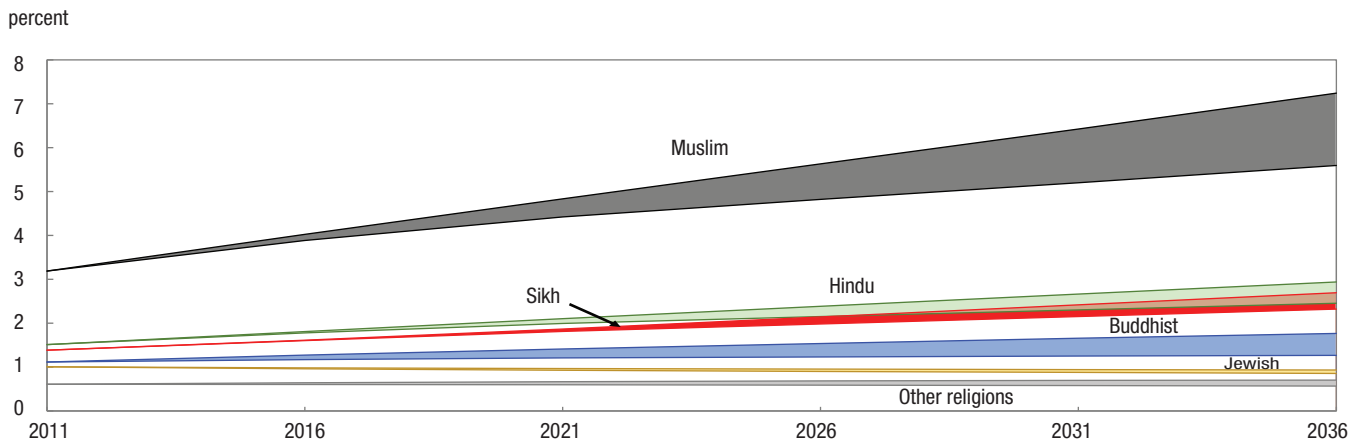


Note: The shaded surface indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected in all the scenarios considered.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

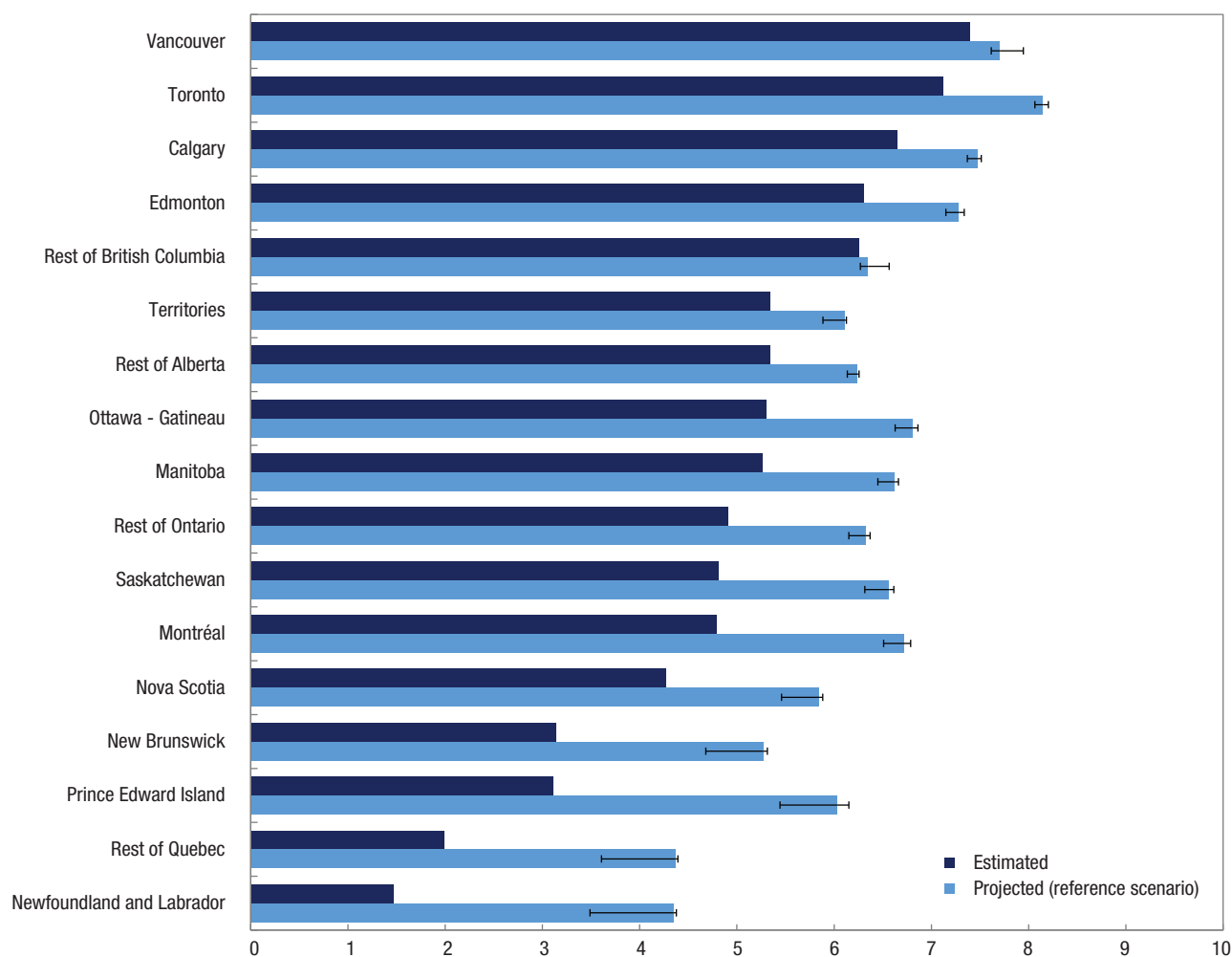
Figure 17b

Population of religious groups (Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh and other religions) as a percentage of the population, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)



Note: The shaded surface indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected in all the scenarios considered.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 18**Religious Diversity Index by place of residence, Canada, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)**

Notes: This figure presents the Religious Diversity Index for 17 regions in Canada. The index is on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 refers to a complete lack of religious diversity (i.e., the entire population would have the same religion) and 10 indicates maximum religious diversity (i.e. the population would be divided evenly among all the religious groups considered). The \pm symbol indicates the interval between the minimum and maximum values projected by all the scenarios considered.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

The results in Figure 18 show that, based on the scenarios used in these projections, there would be greater religious diversity in all regions by 2036. This increase would stem from two primary factors that act together in most regions: an increase in the proportion of the population that did not report a religion and an increase in the proportion of the population that belongs to a non-Christian religion. While the first factor has more to do with the changes within the Canadian-born population and the second more to do with immigration, the two of them together lead to a decline in the proportion of the population that is Christian.

Religious diversification would be more pronounced in the regions that were the most homogeneous from a religious point of view in 2011, mainly the regions in eastern Canada (Quebec and Atlantic), where the vast majority of the population was Christian. In these regions, religious diversification of the population stems in large part from disaffiliation, and to a lesser extent, from an increase in the proportion of non-Christian religions. Despite this diversification, Quebec and Atlantic Canada would still have the lowest levels of religious diversity in Canada in 2036.

The situation would be different in the regions that were already more religiously diverse in 2011, particularly the Vancouver, Toronto, Calgary and Edmonton CMAs (all of which had a large proportion of immigrants in their populations in 2011). These regions would continue to become more diversified, particularly due to the rise in the proportion of persons reporting a non-Christian religion. At the end of the projection period, these four CMAs would remain the most religiously diverse.

The rest of British Columbia—in other words the entire province outside Vancouver—is an exception in that the Religious Diversity Index would remain relatively stable (very slight increase) by 2036. In 2011, this region had the highest proportions of people who reported having no religion in the country (47%). The proportion of individuals with a non-Christian religion would be up, as would people who reported having no religion. As the population with no religion becomes the majority, the increase in its weight would become a homogenizing factor, thus running counter to the increase in the proportion of non-Christian people.

Overview of the provinces, territories and census metropolitan areas

This section presents a selection of indicators that summarize the key results for each region in the projection. These indicators are presented by province and by selected region (Montréal, Toronto, Vancouver and a region comprising the three territories) in tables and figures and include a brief description. This section complements the main analytical section in this report, which comprises multiple interregional comparisons. Readers interested in more projection results on the impacts of various aspects of immigration on the composition of the population and an analysis of the factors involved in the changes they could undergo in the coming years are invited to consult the previous section. They can also refer to the appendices in this document.

In this section, the results presented cover only the seven scenarios analyzed in the report. At the regional level, it is quite frequent for the scenarios presented only in the appendix—especially the alternative internal migration scenarios—to have values outside the ranges shown in this section. However, in the vast majority of cases, this only very slightly extends the range of results and therefore does not affect the broad conclusions.

Newfoundland and Labrador

- In 2011, immigrants represented 1.8% of the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador. In 2036, this proportion would increase to between 3.1% and 4.6% of the province's population, far below the Canadian average (between 24.5% and 30.0%). The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced almost as much by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada as by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- At the end of the projection period, between 39.2% and 44.4% of immigrants of Newfoundland and Labrador would be of Asian origin, while European immigrants would represent between 22.7% and 26.0% of the immigrant population. The main birthplaces of immigrants at the end of the projection period would be Northern Europe and South Asia.
- Despite an increase in all the diversity indicators by 2036, Newfoundland and Labrador would remain the least diversified Canadian province from an ethnocultural standpoint, at least according to the indicators used.
- The St. John's CMA would be home to the majority of the province's immigrants at the end of the projection period (between 75.4% and 76.2%), as was observed in 2011 (64.8%).

Table 6

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | percent | | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2011 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | Northern Europe, Rest of North America |
| | 2036 | 3.1 to 4.6 | 3.8 to 4.0 | 1.3 to 1.9 | 4.9 to 6.5 | 3.3 to 4.3 | Northern Europe, Southern Asia |
| St-John's | 2011 | 3.1 | 3.6 | N.A. | 2.6 | 2.0 | Northern Europe, Rest of North America |
| | 2036 | 5.0 to 7.5 | 5.3 to 5.6 | N.A. | 7.9 to 10.4 | 4.3 to 6.0 | Southern Asia, Northern Europe |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 2011 | 1.0 | 1.5 | N.A. | 0.6 | 1.3 | Northern Europe, Rest of North America |
| | 2036 | 1.4 to 2.1 | 2.4 to 2.6 | N.A. | 1.7 to 2.5 | 2.4 to 2.8 | Northern Europe, Southern Asia |

N.A.: Not available.

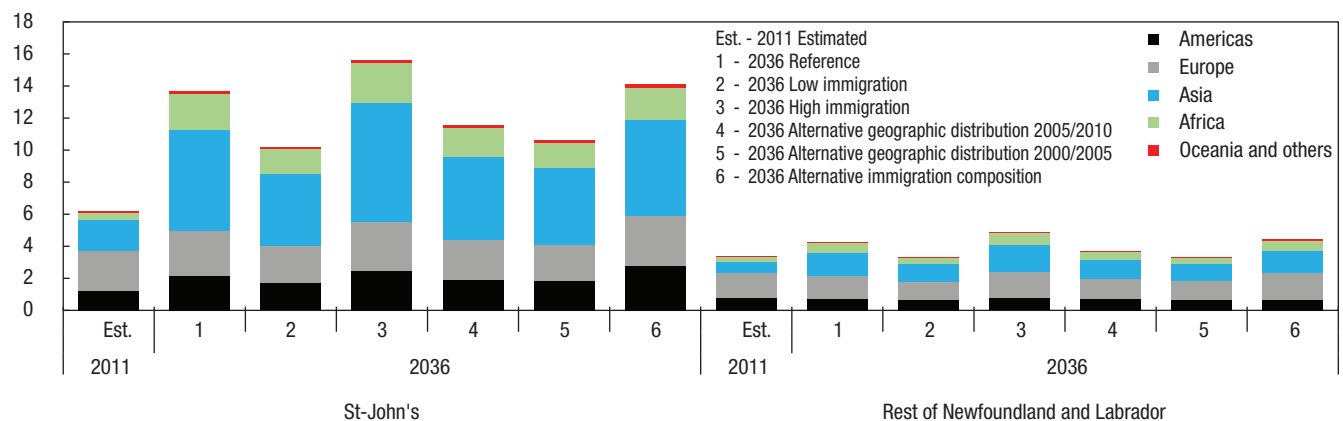
1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 19

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)

thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Prince Edward Island

- In 2011, 5.1% of Prince Edward Island's population was composed of immigrants, a proportion far below the Canadian average (20.7%). By 2036, this proportion would increase in all scenarios to between 7.9% and 19.5% of the population. The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- In 2036, between 55.9% and 73.9% of the province's immigrants would come from Asia, while immigrants from Europe would account for between 15.3% and 25.8% of the immigrant population. The main birthplaces of immigrants would be Eastern Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East.
- Although the ethnocultural diversity of Prince Edward Island's population would increase between 2011 and 2036 according to all the indicators analyzed, the province would continue to be one of the least diversified among all Canadian provinces at the end of the projection period.

Table 7

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Prince Edward Island, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

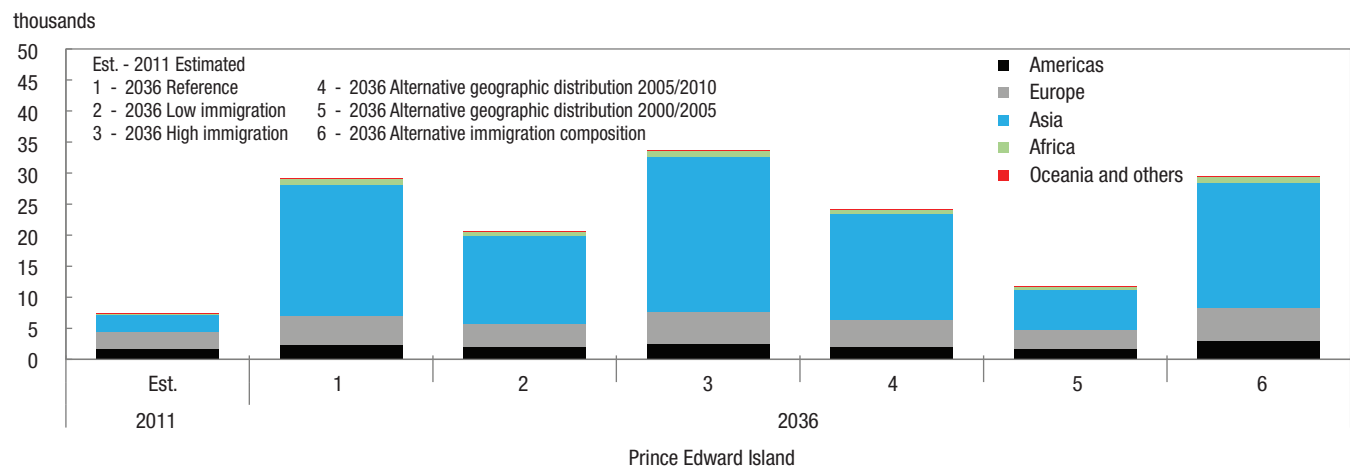
| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|----------------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| percent | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Prince Edward Island | 2011 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | Eastern Asia, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 7.9 to 19.5 | 7.8 to 8.0 | 3.3 to 7.5 | 8.5 to 22.5 | 7.4 to 17.6 | Eastern Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East |

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 20

Immigrant population by continent of birth, Prince Edward Island, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Nova Scotia

- In 2011, Nova Scotia's immigrant population represented 5.3% of the total population, a proportion well below the Canadian average (20.7%). By 2036, the proportion of immigrants in the province's population would rise to between 7.7% and 10.7%. The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced both by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada and by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- In 2036, between 38.4% and 41.7% of the province's immigrants would come from Asia, while immigrants from Europe would account for no more than 27.1% to 29.1% of the immigrant population. The main birthplaces of immigrant would be Northern Europe, and West and Central Asia and the Middle East.
- As with the other Atlantic provinces, Nova Scotia would see greater ethnocultural diversity by 2036, according to all the diversity indicators analyzed. However, it would still be less diversified than the Canadian average in 2036.
- As in 2011 (64.9%), Halifax would be the place of residence of the majority of immigrants living in Nova Scotia at the end of the projection period (between 74.7% and 76.3%).

Table 8

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Nova Scotia, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|---------------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | percent | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia. Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia. Southeast Asia |
| Nova Scotia | 2011 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 3.9 | Northern Europe. Rest of North America |
| | 2036 | 7.7 to 10.7 | 8.4 to 8.7 | 3.7 to 4.8 | 11.7 to 14.3 | 6.9 to 8.8 | Northern Europe. West Central Asia and the Middle East |
| Halifax | 2011 | 8.2 | 9.3 | N.A. | 9.0 | 5.9 | Northern Europe. West Central Asia and the Middle East |
| | 2036 | 12.1 to 16.7 | 10.6 to 10.8 | N.A. | 18.4 to 22.3 | 10.8 to 14.0 | West Central Asia and the Middle East. Northern Europe |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 2011 | 3.3 | 6.0 | N.A. | 2.3 | 2.4 | Northern Europe. Rest of North America |
| | 2036 | 3.7 to 4.9 | 6.5 to 6.7 | N.A. | 4.7 to 5.4 | 3.3 to 3.9 | Northern Europe. Rest of North America |

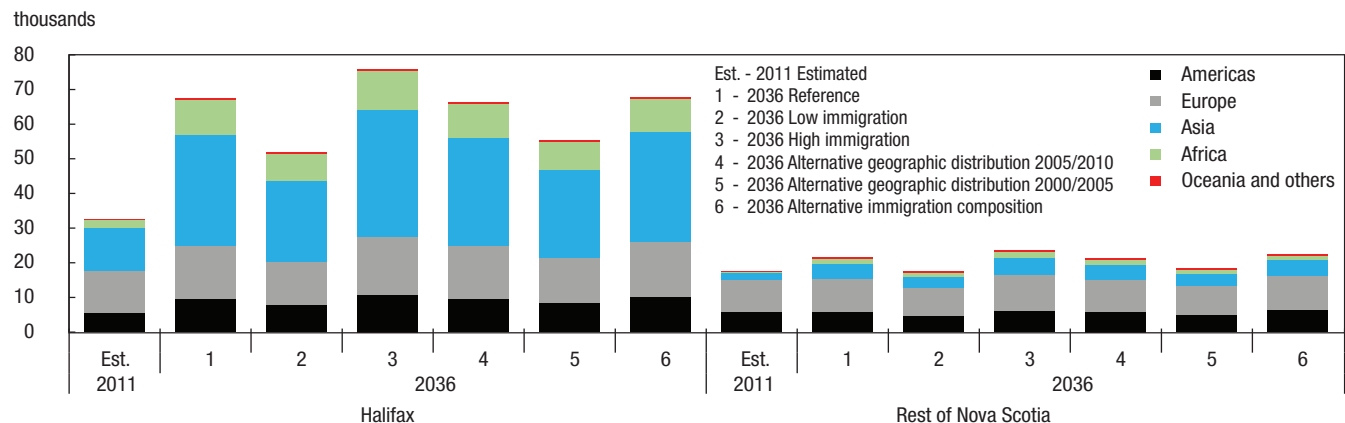
N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 21

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Nova Scotia, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

New Brunswick

- In 2011, New Brunswick's immigrant population represented 3.9% of the total population. By 2036, this proportion would increase to between 5.6% and 9.7%, still well below the Canadian average (between 24.5% and 30.0%). The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced both by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada and by the change in the number of immigrants nationally.
- At the end of the projection period, between 43.2% and 51.2% of the province's immigrants would be from Asia, while immigrants from Europe would account for between 22.3% and 24.9% of the immigrant population. The main birthplaces of immigrants would be East Asia and Southeast Asia.
- Despite an increase in all diversity indicators by 2036, New Brunswick would remain one of the least ethnoculturally diverse provinces in Canada, at least according to the indicators used.
- As opposed to what has been observed in other provinces, the majority of New Brunswick's immigrants (between 54.0% and 58.3% in 2036) would live outside the province's CMAs. This proportion was 59.9% in 2011. In 2036, the Moncton and Saint John CMAs would each comprise one-fifth to one-quarter of the province's immigrants in all projection scenarios.
- The proportion of immigrants in the populations of Moncton and Saint John would increase in all scenarios. In 2036, between 5.4% and 10.6% of the population of Moncton and between 7.1% and 12.0% of that of Saint John would be immigrants.

Table 9

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, New Brunswick, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

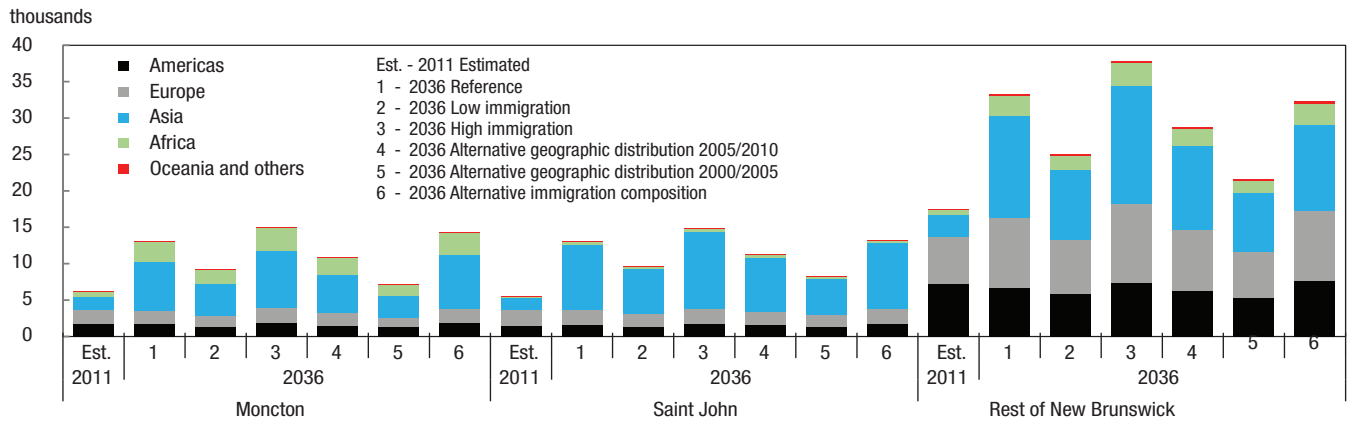
| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|-----------------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | percent | | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| New Brunswick | 2011 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | Rest of North America, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 5.6 to 9.7 | 6.9 to 7.2 | 2.3 to 3.4 | 6.6 to 10.9 | 4.6 to 7.8 | Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Moncton | 2011 | 4.4 | 6.2 | N.A. | 3.5 | 2.5 | Rest of North America, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 5.4 to 10.6 | 7.4 to 7.6 | N.A. | 7.5 to 13.4 | 4.1 to 7.9 | Southeast Asia, Eastern Asia |
| Saint John | 2011 | 4.3 | 6.8 | N.A. | 3.5 | 2.6 | Northern Europe, Rest of North America |
| | 2036 | 7.1 to 12.0 | 8.1 to 8.4 | N.A. | 9.9 to 15.9 | 6.4 to 10.5 | Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 2011 | 3.6 | 5.7 | N.A. | 1.8 | 2.1 | Rest of North America, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 5.2 to 8.8 | 6.4 to 6.7 | N.A. | 5.3 to 8.5 | 4.2 to 7.0 | Rest of North America, West Central Asia and the Middle East |

N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 22
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, New Brunswick, 2011 (estimated) and 2036
(projected according to six scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Quebec

- In 2011, the proportion of immigrants in the population of Quebec was 12.7%, or 8 percentage points below the Canadian average. In 2036, immigrants' share would rise to between 17.8% and 22.4%. The increase in the proportion of immigrants in Quebec would be influenced more by the share of immigrants that Quebec would receive out of the Canadian total than by the total volume of immigrants admitted to Canada.
- The origin and composition—particularly the linguistic composition—of its immigrants sets Quebec apart from the other provinces. This is because Quebec is responsible for selecting its economic immigrants under the *Canada-Quebec Accord Relating to Immigration and Temporary Admission of Aliens*. In general, Quebec would continue to have the highest proportion of immigrants from Africa and the Americas of any province. In 2036, between 28.7% and 30.4% of immigrants residing in Quebec would be from Africa (compared with between 7.6% and 8.4% for Canada excluding Quebec) and between 21.6% and 22.4% from the Americas (versus 12.6% to 13.2% for Canada excluding Quebec).
- Overall, although all the diversity indicators analyzed point to greater ethnocultural diversity by 2036, Quebec would continue to be less diversified from an ethnocultural standpoint than Canada as a whole.
- In 2036, 19.1% to 22.4% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (12.9% in 2011) and 9.4% to 12.1% would report a non-Christian religion (5.6% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 24.4% and 28.5% would belong to a visible minority group in 2036 (11.2% in 2011).
- The Montréal CMA would continue to be the place of residence for the majority of the province's immigrants. Close to 9 out of 10 immigrants in Quebec would live there in 2036, as in 2011.
- The projection results also show that the proportion of immigrants born in Africa would increase in all Quebec CMAs and that they would be the largest immigrant group in all these CMAs, except in the Montréal CMA (on par with Asian-born immigrants) and the Québec CMA (on par with immigrants born in Europe).

Montréal

- In 2011, the proportion of immigrants in the Montréal CMA was 22.7%. Between 2011 and 2036, this proportion would increase to between 28.4% and 34.2%. As with Quebec, the increase in the proportion of immigrants in the population of Montréal would be influenced more by the share of immigrants that Quebec would receive out of the Canadian total than by the total volume of immigrants admitted to Canada.
- At the end of the projection period, between 28.9% and 30.3% of immigrants in Montréal would be from Africa, between 29.6% and 30.3% from Asia, between 21.2% and 22.2% from the Americas and between 17.5% and 19.8% from Europe.
- In 2036, between 30.6% and 34.5% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (23.2% in 2011) and between 15.4% and 19.3% would report a non-Christian religion (10.6% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64 between 37.5% and 42.0% would belong to a visible minority group in 2036 (20.5% in 2011).
- Of all regions in Quebec, the Montréal CMA would by far remain the most ethnoculturally diverse at the end of the projection period. It would be the only CMA in the province with a greater ethnocultural diversity than the Canadian average at the end of the projection period, according to the indicators used.

Table 10**Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Quebec, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)**

| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | percent | | | | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Quebec | 2011 | 12.7 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 12.9 | North Africa, Southern Europe |
| | 2036 | 17.8 to 22.4 | 13.9 to 14.5 | 9.4 to 12.1 | 24.4 to 28.5 | 19.1 to 22.4 | North Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East |
| Montréal | 2011 | 22.7 | 15.1 | 10.6 | 20.5 | 23.2 | North Africa, Southern Europe |
| | 2036 | 28.4 to 34.2 | 21.3 to 21.6 | 15.4 to 19.3 | 37.5 to 42.0 | 30.6 to 34.5 | North Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 2011 | 10.0 | 7.7 | N.A. ² | 8.6 | 8.4 | West Central Asia and the Middle East, Western Europe |
| | 2036 | 16.3 to 20.6 | 11.5 to 12.1 | N.A. ² | 21.8 to 26.2 | 13.5 to 16.4 | North Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East |
| Sherbrooke | 2011 | 6.2 | 4.4 | N.A. | 4.5 | 4.4 | Western Europe, South America |
| | 2036 | 8.4 to 11.7 | 5.8 to 6.3 | N.A. | 9.5 to 12.6 | 5.9 to 8.0 | Western Europe, South America |
| Québec | 2011 | 4.4 | 3.1 | N.A. | 3.1 | 2.9 | Western Europe, South America |
| | 2036 | 6.3 to 8.8 | 5.1 to 5.7 | N.A. | 6.9 to 9.1 | 4.4 to 5.8 | Western Europe, North Africa |
| Trois-Rivières | 2011 | 2.8 | 2.5 | N.A. | 2.4 | 1.9 | Western Europe, South America |
| | 2036 | 4.0 to 5.9 | 3.7 to 4.2 | N.A. | 6.9 to 9.2 | 3.3 to 4.4 | South America, Western Europe |
| Rest of Quebec | 2011 | 1.9 | 2.4 | N.A. | 0.9 | 2.8 | Western Europe, Rest of North America |
| | 2036 | 2.7 to 3.5 | 3.8 to 4.1 | N.A. | 2.8 to 3.4 | 4.3 to 4.7 | Western Europe, North Africa |
| Saguenay | 2011 | 1.1 | 1.2 | N.A. | 0.8 | 0.5 | Western Europe, Eastern Asia |
| | 2036 | 2.1 to 3.3 | 2.8 to 3.1 | N.A. | 2.9 to 3.9 | 1.0 to 1.4 | Western Europe, North Africa |

N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

2. Data on religion for Ottawa - Gatineau are provided in the tables of the Appendix 3 of this publication.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.**Figure 23a****Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Quebec, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Montréal**

thousands

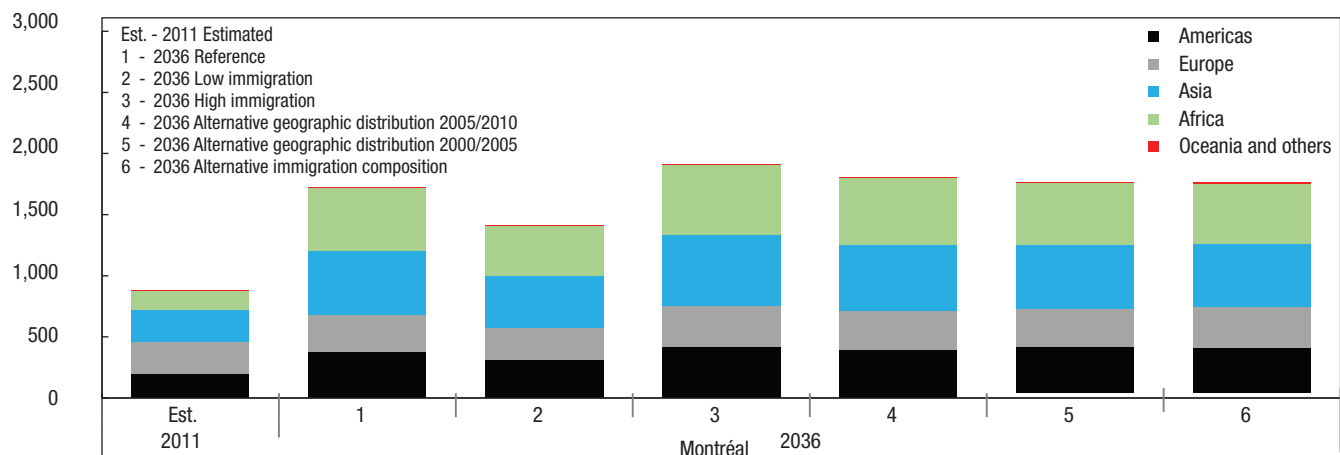
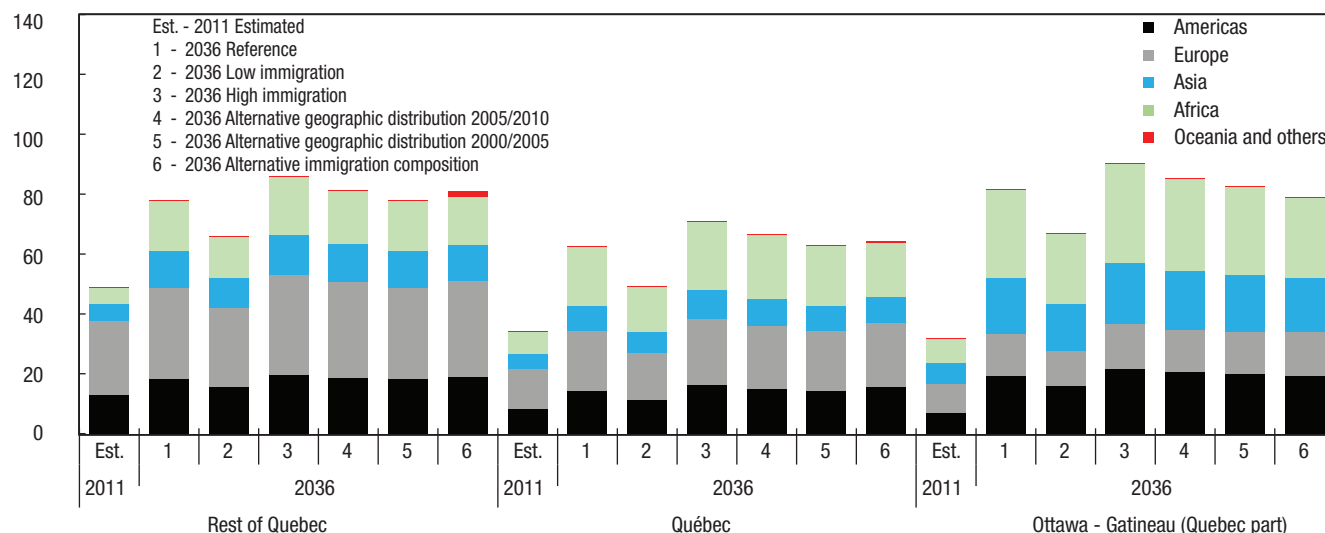
**Sources:** Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 23b

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Quebec, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other regions of Quebec - part 1

thousands

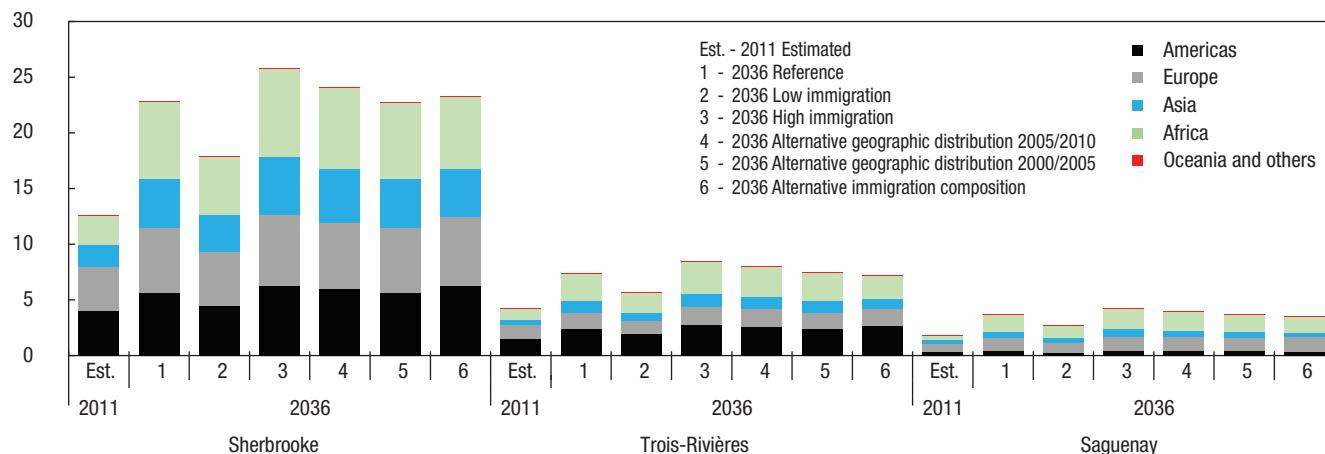


Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 23c

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Quebec, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other regions of Quebec - part 2

thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Ontario

- In 2011, Ontario was the province with the largest proportion (28.5%) of immigrants in its population. In 2036, this proportion would increase to between 29.7% and 36.1%. The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced both by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada and by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- In 2036, if the composition of immigration remained similar to what has been observed in recent periods, approximately three out of five immigrants—between 58.6% and 61.2%—would have been born in Asia, while fewer than one in five would be from Europe (between 15.3% and 17.8%). The main birthplaces of immigrants living in Ontario would be Southern Asia and Eastern Asia.
- As in 2011, Ontario would be the most diversified Canadian province in 2036, according to the ethnocultural indicators used. Between 2011 and 2036, all the diversity indicators would be up in all scenarios.
- In 2036, between 31.0% and 36.2% people in Ontario would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (25.9% in 2011) and between 17.2% and 20.8% would report a non-Christian religion (12.3% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 42.4% and 48.2% would belong to a visible minority group in 2036 (26.5% in 2011).
- At the end of the projection period, between 73.4% and 74.5% of Ontario immigrants would be living in the Toronto CMA, compared with 70.1% in 2011.
- With the exception of Toronto, Ottawa – Gatineau (Ontario part), Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo and Windsor, all regions of Ontario would have a less diverse ethnocultural portrait than the Canadian average in 2036, according to the indicators used. Diversity would be lowest at the end of the projection period in Greater Sudbury, the rest of Ontario, Peterborough and Thunder Bay, as in 2011.

Toronto

- In 2036, Toronto would still be the Canadian CMA with the largest proportion of immigrants in all scenarios. At the end of the projection period, between 46.0% and 52.8% of its population would have immigrant status, compared with 46.0% in 2011.
- At the end of the projection period, between 65.0% and 67.3% of immigrants in Toronto would be born in Asia, between 13.4% and 14.1% in the Americas and between 11.8% and 13.5% in Europe.
- In 2036, between 48.4% and 53.4% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (42.5% in 2011) and between 27.8% and 32.3% would report a non-Christian religion (22.2% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 66.1% and 70.2% would belong to a visible minority group in 2036 (47.6% in 2011).
- The Toronto CMA would continue to be the most ethnoculturally diverse region in Canada at the end of the projection period.

Table 11
Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|----------------------------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | percent | | | | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Ontario | 2011 | 28.5 | 22.7 | 12.3 | 26.5 | 25.9 | Southern Asia, Eastern Asia |
| | 2036 | 29.7 to 36.1 | 24.1 to 24.9 | 17.2 to 20.8 | 42.4 to 48.2 | 31.0 to 36.2 | Southern Asia, Eastern Asia |
| Toronto | 2011 | 46.0 | 28.1 | 22.2 | 47.6 | 42.5 | Southern Asia, Eastern Asia |
| | 2036 | 46.0 to 52.8 | 28.6 to 31.0 | 27.8 to 32.3 | 66.1 to 70.2 | 48.4 to 53.4 | Southern Asia, Eastern Asia |
| Hamilton | 2011 | 23.6 | 25.2 | N.A. | 14.8 | 20.7 | Southern Europe, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 23.4 to 28.7 | 24.7 to 25.2 | N.A. | 27.5 to 32.1 | 24.5 to 28.6 | West Central Asia and the Middle East, Southern Asia |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 2011 | 23.3 | 20.3 | N.A. | 16.5 | 22.5 | Southern Europe, Eastern Europe |
| | 2036 | 25.4 to 31.2 | 22.8 to 23.2 | N.A. | 32.4 to 37.9 | 27.9 to 33.0 | Southern Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 2011 | 22.7 | 20.1 | N.A. ² | 22.5 | 20.7 | West Central Asia and the Middle East, Eastern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.4 to 30.7 | 22.3 to 22.6 | N.A. ² | 37.5 to 43.2 | 25.2 to 30.3 | West Central Asia and the Middle East, Southern Asia |
| Windsor | 2011 | 22.4 | 21.5 | N.A. | 17.1 | 21.5 | Southern Europe, West Central Asia and the Middle East |
| | 2036 | 24.4 to 29.8 | 23.9 to 24.2 | N.A. | 35.0 to 40.4 | 26.6 to 31.0 | West Central Asia and the Middle East, Southern Asia |
| Guelph | 2011 | 19.7 | 21.4 | N.A. | 14.3 | 16.7 | Northern Europe, Southeast Asia |
| | 2036 | 19.8 to 23.9 | 22.9 to 23.0 | N.A. | 27.6 to 31.8 | 20.7 to 24.3 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| London | 2011 | 18.8 | 20.6 | N.A. | 13.4 | 16.7 | Northern Europe, Southern Europe |
| | 2036 | 18.3 to 23.0 | 20.6 to 20.8 | N.A. | 22.7 to 27.4 | 19.6 to 23.5 | West Central Asia and the Middle East, South America |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 2011 | 16.9 | 22.8 | N.A. | 7.3 | 13.5 | Northern Europe, Southern Europe |
| | 2036 | 15.0 to 18.6 | 20.9 to 21.1 | N.A. | 15.0 to 18.8 | 13.0 to 15.6 | Northern Europe, Southeast Asia |
| Oshawa | 2011 | 16.1 | 22.0 | N.A. | 11.3 | 9.9 | Northern Europe, Caribbean and Bermuda |
| | 2036 | 15.9 to 18.6 | 23.7 to 24.1 | N.A. | 24.7 to 27.2 | 12.2 to 14.0 | Southern Asia, Caribbean and Bermuda |
| Barrie | 2011 | 12.2 | 19.9 | N.A. | 6.5 | 8.2 | Northern Europe, Western Europe |
| | 2036 | 11.6 to 14.0 | 21.1 to 21.5 | N.A. | 13.5 to 15.6 | 10.4 to 12.2 | Northern Europe, Eastern Europe |
| Kingston | 2011 | 11.8 | 16.4 | N.A. | 6.4 | 7.6 | Northern Europe, Western Europe |
| | 2036 | 10.4 to 12.9 | 16.5 to 16.8 | N.A. | 10.7 to 13.0 | 8.8 to 10.6 | Northern Europe, Southern Asia |
| Brantford | 2011 | 11.4 | 18.2 | N.A. | 5.7 | 9.3 | Northern Europe, Eastern Europe |
| | 2036 | 9.0 to 10.4 | 17.0 to 17.3 | N.A. | 8.7 to 10.0 | 8.9 to 9.9 | Northern Europe, Southern Asia |
| Thunder Bay | 2011 | 9.3 | 20.8 | N.A. | 3.0 | 10.9 | Southern Europe, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 6.6 to 8.0 | 16.7 to 16.8 | N.A. | 7.4 to 9.3 | 8.6 to 9.7 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| Peterborough | 2011 | 8.3 | 15.2 | N.A. | 3.7 | 4.7 | Northern Europe, Western Europe |
| | 2036 | 6.7 to 7.8 | 14.7 to 15.1 | N.A. | 5.9 to 6.9 | 5.4 to 6.2 | Northern Europe, Southern Asia |
| Rest of Ontario | 2011 | 8.0 | 14.1 | N.A. | 2.2 | 7.1 | Northern Europe, Western Europe |
| | 2036 | 6.4 to 7.5 | 14.1 to 14.4 | N.A. | 4.1 to 4.9 | 6.7 to 7.4 | Northern Europe, Rest of North America |
| Greater Sudbury | 2011 | 6.3 | 11.3 | N.A. | 2.9 | 6.4 | Southern Europe, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 4.3 to 5.4 | 11.6 to 11.9 | N.A. | 4.9 to 6.2 | 4.7 to 5.6 | Northern Europe, Southern Europe |

N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

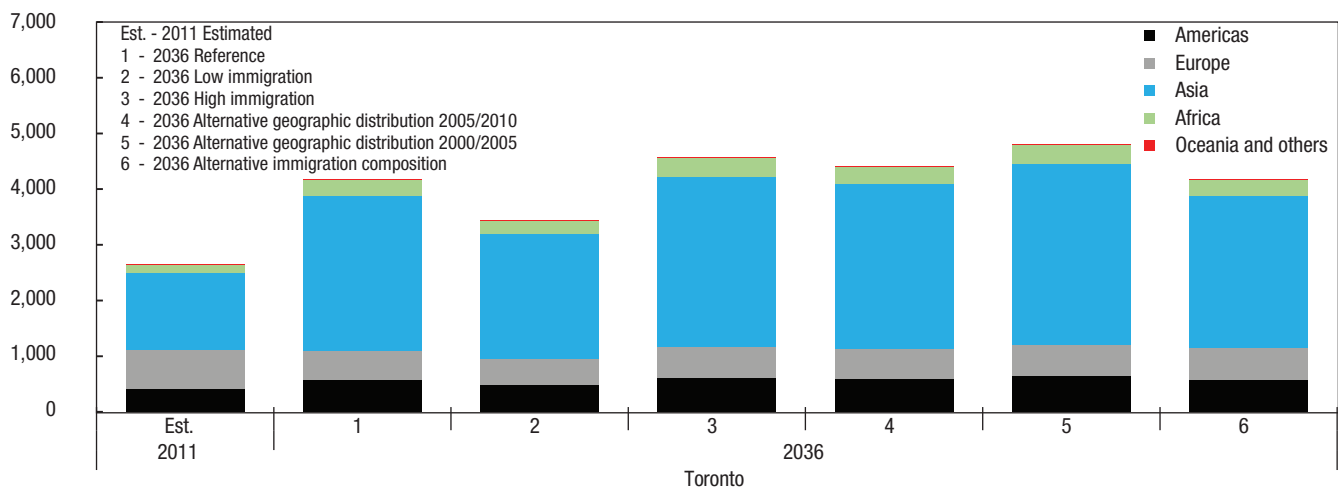
2. Data on religion for Ottawa - Gatineau are provided in the tables of the Appendix 3 of this publication.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 24A

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Toronto

thousands

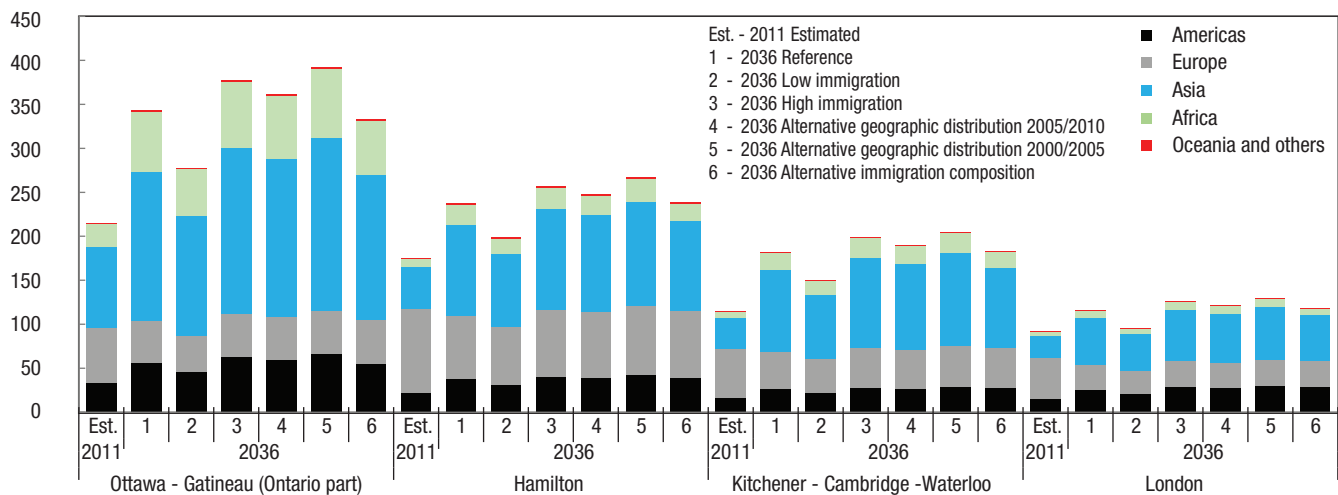


Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 24b

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other Ontario regions - part 1

thousands

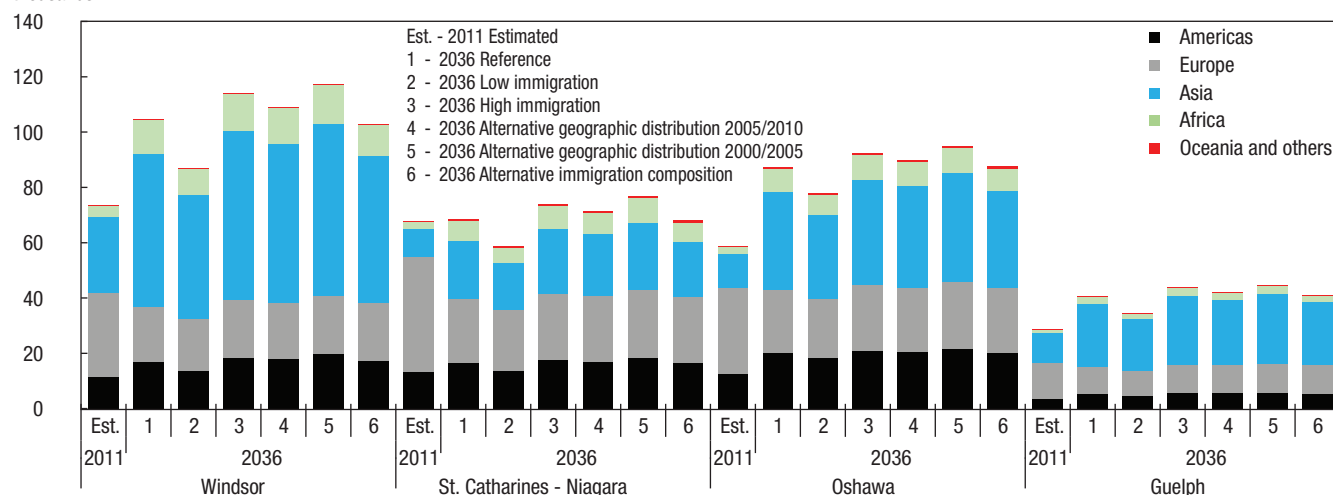


Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 24c

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other Ontario regions - part 2

thousands

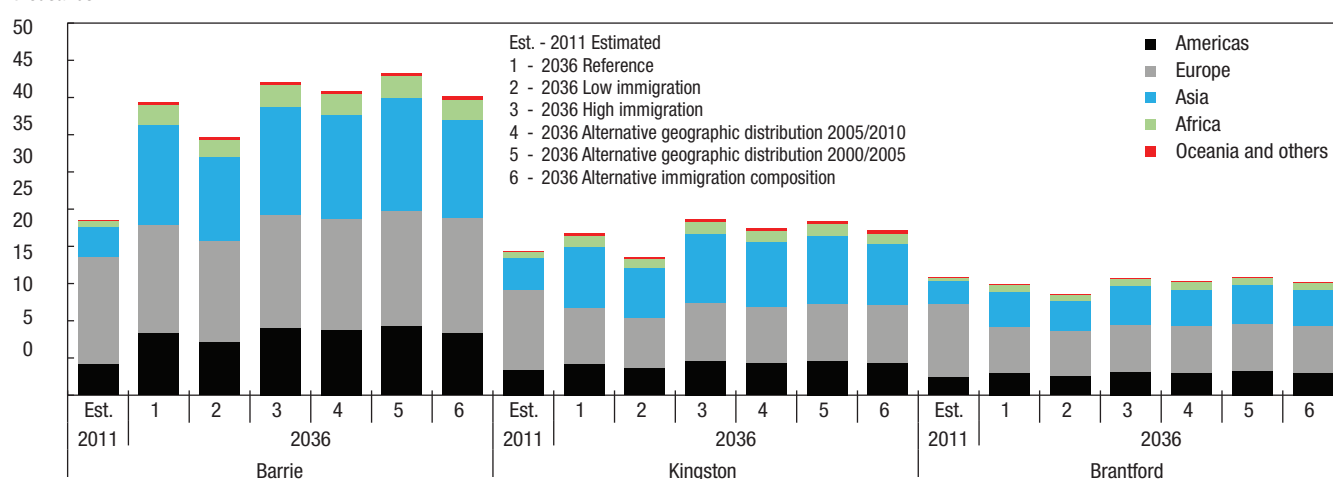


Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 24d

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other Ontario regions - part 3

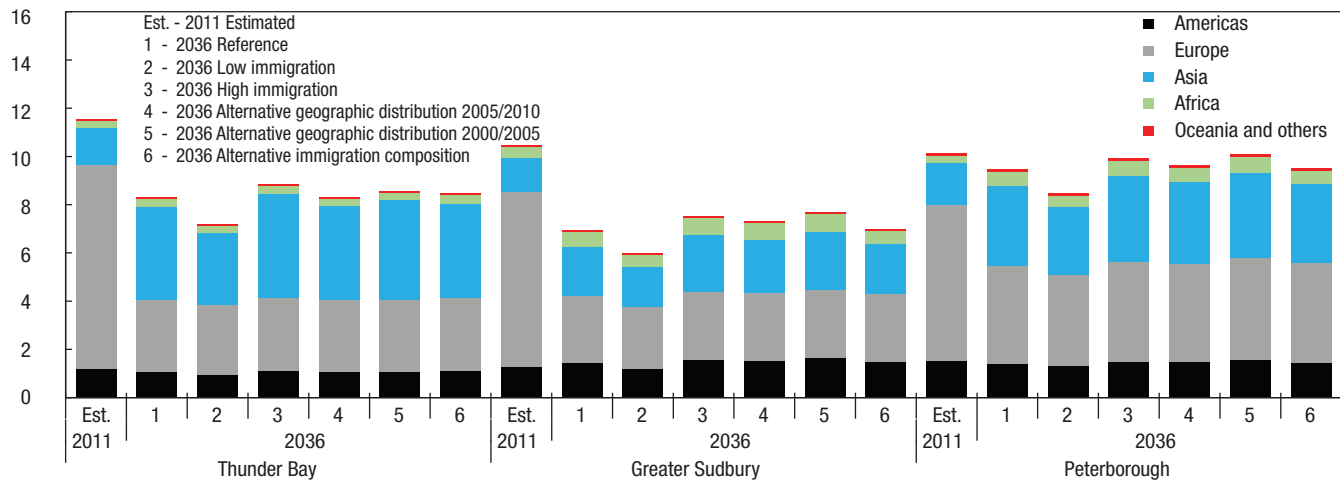
thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 24e
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Ontario, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other Ontario regions - part 4

thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Manitoba

- In 2011, Manitoba's immigrant population represented 15.7% of the total population. At the end of the projection period, this proportion would increase to between 22.4% and 32.6%. In 2036, the proportion of immigrants in Manitoba would be close to the Canadian average. The increase in the proportion of immigrants in Manitoba would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- At the end of the projection period, between 60.7% and 66.6% of Manitoba immigrants would be of Asian origin, while those from Europe would represent between 12.3% and 19.1% of the immigrant population. The main birthplaces of these immigrants would be Southeast Asia and Southern Asia.
- By 2036, according to all the diversity indicators used, there would be an increase in ethnocultural diversity in Manitoba in all scenarios. However, this increase would be much slower if the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada over the next 25 years were similar to the estimate between 2000 and 2005.
- In 2036, the vast majority of immigrants in Manitoba would be concentrated in Winnipeg (between 77.1% and 81.8%), as in 2011 (79.5%).
- The proportion of immigrants in the population of Winnipeg would increase in all scenarios to between 29.2% and 40.5% in 2036 (20.7% in 2011), surpassing the Canadian average in all scenarios.

Table 12

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Manitoba, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|------------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | percent | | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Manitoba | 2011 | 15.7 | 17.2 | 5.1 | 13.7 | 21.2 | Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe |
| | 2036 | 22.4 to 32.6 | 16.1 to 16.3 | 8.6 to 11.7 | 30.4 to 40.8 | 27.0 to 35.1 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| Winnipeg | 2011 | 20.7 | 19.8 | N.A. | 20.1 | 21.9 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 29.2 to 40.5 | 18.3 to 19.2 | N.A. | 42.1 to 53.4 | 30.7 to 39.9 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| Rest of Manitoba | 2011 | 8.2 | 13.2 | N.A. | 3.0 | 20.0 | Western Europe, Central America |
| | 2036 | 11.1 to 18.8 | 11.4 to 12.1 | N.A. | 9.3 to 14.3 | 20.7 to 27.5 | Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia |

N.A.: Not available.

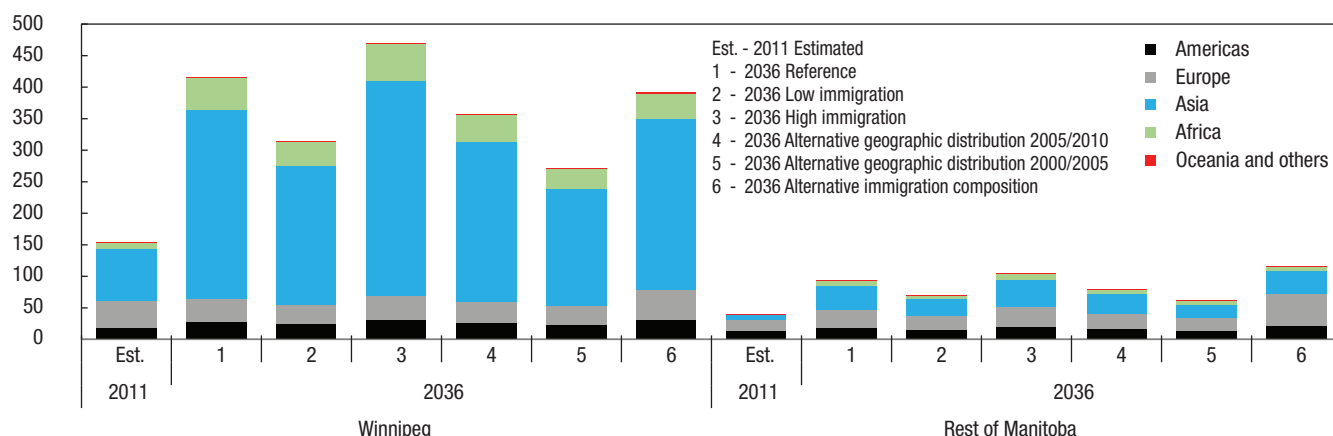
1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 25

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Manitoba, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)

thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Saskatchewan

- In 2011, immigrants represented 6.9% of the population of Saskatchewan. By 2036, this proportion would increase to between 11.6% and 23.8%, still below the Canadian average. The increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the variation in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- At the end of the projection period, between 62.1% and 72.2% of immigrants in Saskatchewan would be of Asian origin, while immigrants from Europe would account for between 12.4% and 20.2%. As in the other Prairie provinces, the main birthplaces of immigrants to Saskatchewan would be Southeast Asia and Southern Asia.
- By 2036, according to all the diversity indicators used, there would be an increase in ethnocultural diversity in Saskatchewan in all scenarios. However, as in Manitoba, this increase would be much slower if the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada throughout the projection were similar to the estimate between 2000 and 2005. At the end of the projection period, Saskatchewan would remain the least ethnoculturally diverse Prairie province.
- In 2036, Saskatchewan would continue to be one of the provinces where a significant proportion of immigrants would live outside a CMA. Close to one in four immigrants (between 25.5% and 30.1%) would live outside a CMA in 2036, compare to 29.2% in 2011.
- The proportion of immigrants in the Saskatoon and Regina CMAs could increase either very slowly or very rapidly (and even triple in 25 years), depending on the scenario. The rate of increase would depend largely on where immigrants settle in Canada upon their arrival.

Table 13

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Saskatchewan, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

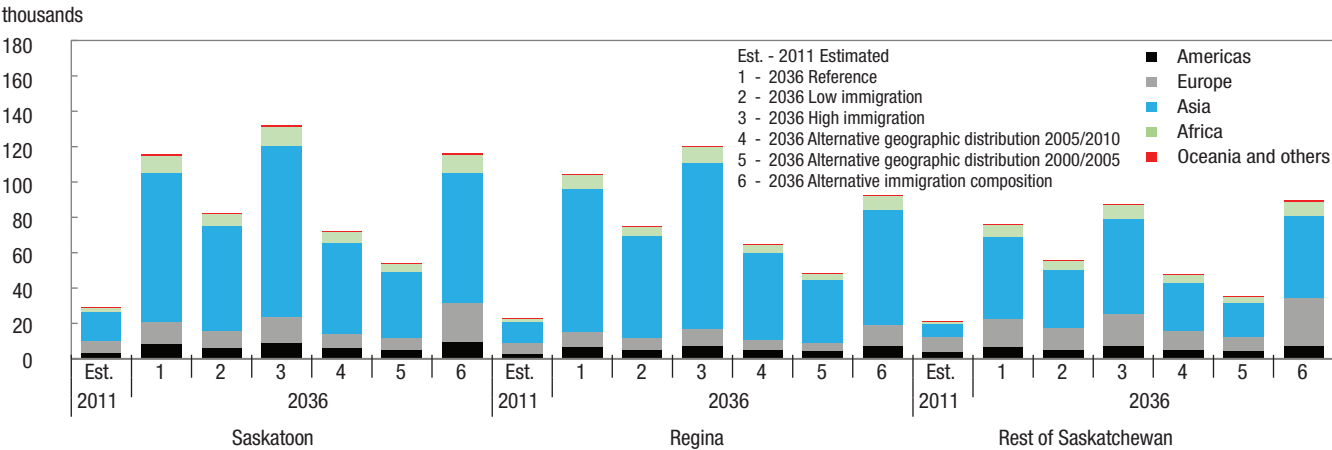
| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|----------------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | percent | | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Saskatchewan | 2011 | 6.9 | 13.9 | 3.5 | 6.7 | 12.1 | Southeast Asia, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 11.6 to 23.8 | 10.7 to 11.3 | 6.7 to 10.2 | 18.0 to 31.4 | 15.4 to 25.3 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| Saskatoon | 2011 | 10.7 | 14.4 | N.A. | 11.4 | 14.0 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 16.6 to 31.6 | 14.2 to 14.4 | N.A. | 27.1 to 42.1 | 19.4 to 32.1 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| Regina | 2011 | 10.5 | 14.5 | N.A. | 10.7 | 11.7 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 19.0 to 35.6 | 12.5 to 12.7 | N.A. | 28.7 to 46.1 | 19.1 to 33.1 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 2011 | 3.7 | 13.4 | N.A. | 2.5 | 11.3 | Southeast Asia, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 5.7 to 13.3 | 8.0 to 8.7 | N.A. | 7.8 to 15.6 | 11.8 to 17.2 | Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe |

N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 26
Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Saskatchewan, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Alberta

- In 2011, the proportion of immigrants in the Alberta population as a whole was 18.1%. This proportion was 2.6 percentage points lower than the Canadian average. By 2036, the proportion of immigrants would increase to between 23.6% and 31.0% of the province's population. As with the other Prairie provinces, the increase in the proportion of immigrants would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the variation in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- At the end of the projection period, between 59.4% and 63.4% of immigrants in Alberta would be of Asian origin, while European immigrants would account for between 12.4% and 16.2% of the immigrant population. The main immigrant birthplaces would be Southeast Asia and Southern Asia.
- According to all the diversity indicators used, there would be an increase in ethnocultural diversity in Alberta in all scenarios by 2036. As in 2011, Alberta would remain the most ethnoculturally diverse Prairie province in 2036. Generally speaking, the ethnocultural diversity of Alberta would be very similar to the diversity projected for Canada at the end of the projection period.
- In 2036, between 25.5% and 31.6% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (19.1% in 2011) and between 12.5% and 15.5% would report a non-Christian religion (8.1% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 34.3% and 41.6% would belong to a visible minority group (18.3% in 2011).
- The vast majority of immigrants in Alberta would still be concentrated in the province's two CMAs (between 86.1% and 86.7% in 2036, compared with 84.5% in 2011). In 2036, roughly half of all immigrants in Alberta would live in Calgary and approximately one-third in Edmonton.
- The proportion of immigrants in the populations of Calgary and Edmonton would increase in all scenarios. In 2036, Calgary's population would have between 32.7% and 40.8% of immigrants and Edmonton's between 26.1% and 33.8%.

Table 14

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, Alberta, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|-----------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | percent | | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Alberta | 2011 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 8.1 | 18.3 | 19.1 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 23.6 to 31.0 | 19.7 to 19.9 | 12.5 to 15.5 | 34.3 to 41.6 | 25.5 to 31.6 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| Calgary | 2011 | 26.2 | 21.8 | 12.0 | 27.4 | 25.5 | Southeast Asia, Eastern Asia |
| | 2036 | 32.7 to 40.8 | 22.6 to 23.5 | 17.1 to 20.7 | 46.7 to 53.8 | 34.3 to 41.0 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| Edmonton | 2011 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 9.7 | 22.2 | 21.7 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 26.1 to 33.8 | 21.3 to 21.8 | 14.7 to 18.2 | 40.0 to 47.5 | 28.2 to 34.8 | Southeast Asia, Southern Asia |
| Rest of Alberta | 2011 | 8.0 | 15.9 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 10.5 | Northern Europe, Western Europe |
| | 2036 | 10.2 to 14.9 | 13.5 to 14.0 | 4.6 to 5.8 | 12.2 to 16.8 | 12.1 to 15.8 | Southeast Asia, Northern Europe |

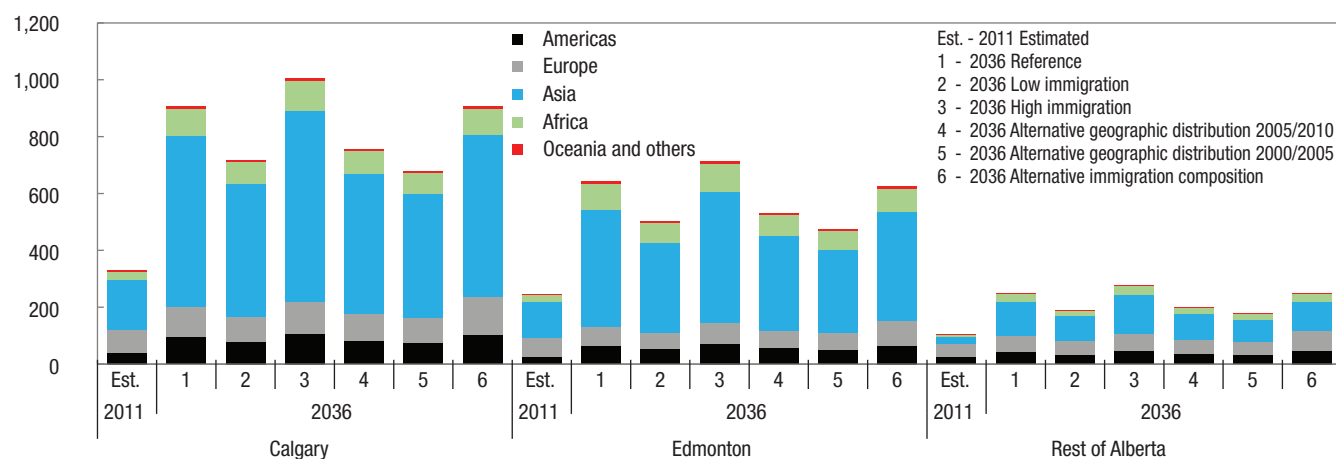
1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 27

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, Alberta, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios)

thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

British Columbia

- In 2011, immigrants accounted for 27.5% of British Columbia's population. By 2036, this proportion would increase to between 29.5% and 35.1%. The increase in the proportion of the province's immigrants would be influenced more by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level than by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada.
- In 2036, if the composition of immigration by country of birth remained similar to what has been observed recently throughout the projection, the proportion of immigrants of Asian origin in the immigrant population would be between 68.9% and 70.6%, while immigrants of European origin would represent between 14.6% and 16.0%. The main birthplaces of immigrants in this province at the end of the projection period would be Eastern Asia and Southeast Asia.
- As in 2011, British Columbia would remain one of the most diversified Canadian provinces in 2036 according to the ethnocultural indicators used. Between 2011 and 2036, all diversity indicators would be higher in all scenarios.
- In 2036, between 32.1% and 36.7% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (26.4% in 2011) and between 14.3% and 17.3% would report a non-Christian religion (11.2% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 42.0% and 46.9% would belong to a visible minority group (28.4% in 2011).
- In 2036, between 80.0% and 81.0% of all of the province's immigrants would be living in Vancouver, a proportion similar to 2011 (76.5%).
- With the exception of Vancouver and Abbotsford – Mission, all regions in British Columbia would have a less diversified ethnocultural portrait than the Canadian average in 2036, according to the ethnocultural indicators used.

Vancouver

- In 2011, the proportion of immigrants in the Vancouver CMA was 40.0%. Between 2011 and 2036, it would increase to between 42.1% and 48.5%. As with British Columbia as a whole, the increase in the proportion of immigrants in Vancouver's population would be influenced more by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level than by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada.
- At the end of the projection period, between 76.7% and 77.8% of immigrants in Vancouver would be from Asia, while immigrants from Europe would represent between 10.2% and 11.1% of the immigrant population.
- In 2036, between 48.1% and 52.9% of people would have neither English nor French as their mother tongue (40.7% in 2011) and between 20.3% and 23.8% would report a non-Christian religion (16.9% in 2011). Among the population aged 15 to 64, between 62.0% and 66.2% would belong to a visible minority group (45.8% in 2011).
- Along with Toronto, Vancouver would remain one of the two most ethnoculturally diverse CMAs in Canada at the end of the projection period.

Table 15

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, British Columbia, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|--------------------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | percent | | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| British Columbia | 2011 | 27.5 | 23.8 | 11.2 | 28.4 | 26.4 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 29.5 to 35.1 | 22.6 to 23.2 | 14.3 to 17.3 | 42.0 to 46.9 | 32.1 to 36.7 | Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Vancouver | 2011 | 40.0 | 25.6 | 16.9 | 45.8 | 40.7 | Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| | 2036 | 42.1 to 48.5 | 25.6 to 27.2 | 20.3 to 23.8 | 62.0 to 66.2 | 48.1 to 52.9 | Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 2011 | 23.5 | 26.1 | N.A. | 25.4 | 27.4 | Southern Asia, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 26.7 to 31.7 | 25.7 to 25.8 | N.A. | 42.7 to 47.4 | 32.8 to 37.3 | Southern Asia, Eastern Asia |
| Victoria | 2011 | 17.9 | 24.8 | N.A. | 11.5 | 11.5 | Northern Europe, Eastern Asia |
| | 2036 | 17.5 to 21.0 | 20.7 to 20.8 | N.A. | 19.2 to 22.1 | 14.1 to 16.3 | Northern Europe, Eastern Asia |
| Kelowna | 2011 | 13.8 | 22.0 | N.A. | 6.3 | 11.0 | Northern Europe, Western Europe |
| | 2036 | 14.7 to 17.8 | 18.5 to 18.6 | N.A. | 13.4 to 15.4 | 11.7 to 13.6 | Northern Europe, Southern Asia |
| Rest of British Columbia | 2011 | 11.4 | 20.5 | N.A. | 4.6 | 8.2 | Northern Europe, Western Europe |
| | 2036 | 10.3 to 12.5 | 16.4 to 16.6 | N.A. | 8.1 to 9.6 | 8.2 to 9.5 | Northern Europe, Rest of North America |

N.A.: Not available.

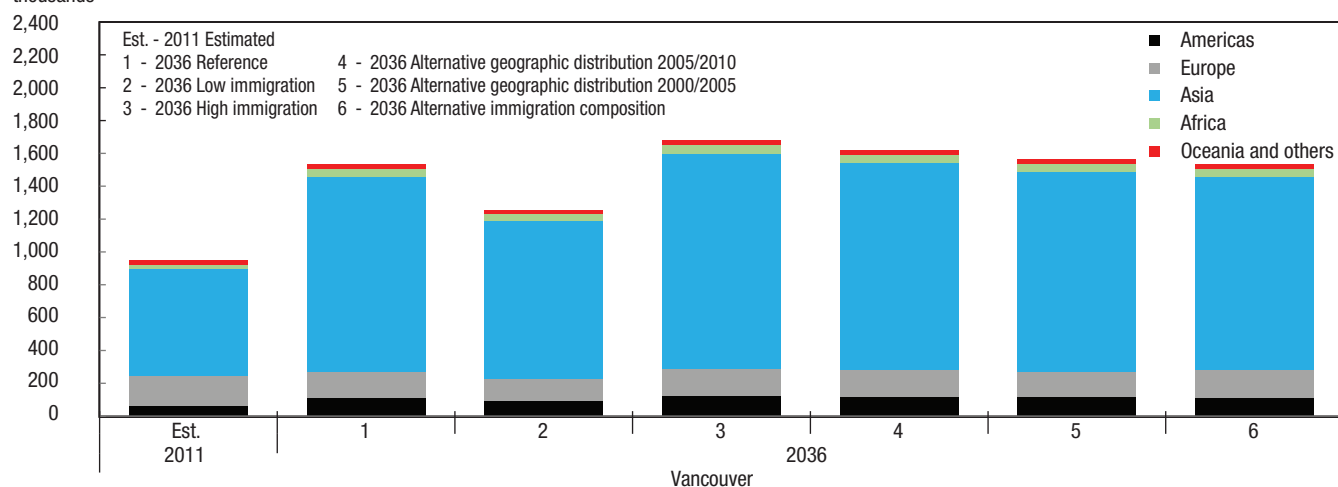
1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 28a

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, British Columbia, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Vancouver

thousands

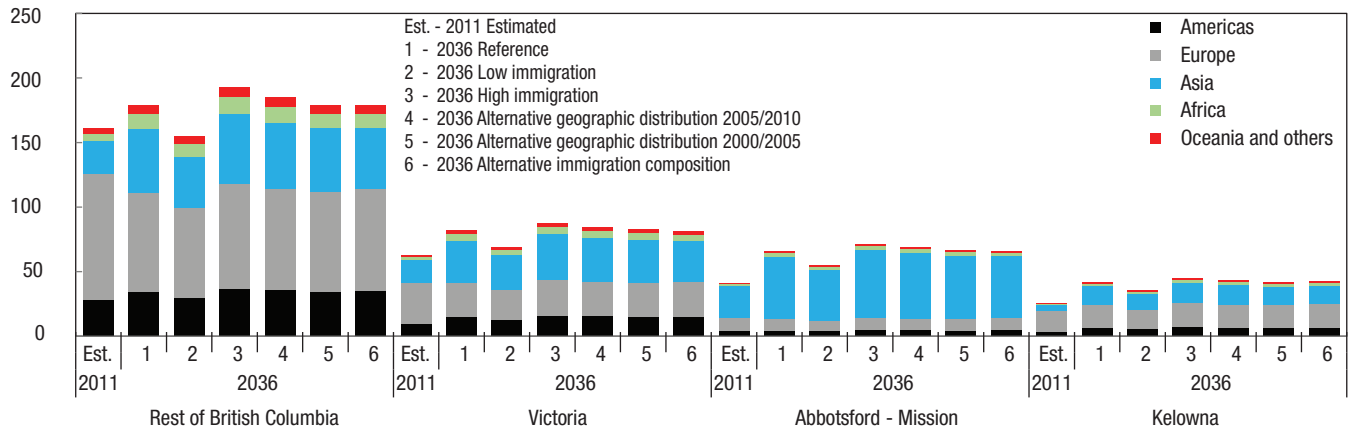


Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Figure 28b

Immigrant population by continent of birth and place of residence, British Columbia, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to six scenarios) - Other British Columbia regions

thousands



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Territories

- In 2011, the immigrant population accounted for 6.8% of the total population of the territories, which are populated largely by people of Aboriginal identity. In 2036, the proportion of immigrants in the population of the territories could total between 8.4% and 12.8%. The results of the different scenarios show that the increase in the proportion of immigrants in the territories would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the change in the number of immigrants at the national level.
- In 2036, the proportion of immigrants from Asia could range from 50.2% to 55.8%, while immigrants of European origin would represent between 20.0% and 21.7% of the territories' immigrant population at the end of the projection period. The main birthplaces of immigrants living in the territories in 2036 would be Southeast Asia and Western Europe.
- At the end of the projection period, between 12.7% and 22.4% of Yukon's population (11.2% in 2011), between 9.6% and 13.1% of the Northwest Territories' population (7.1% in 2011) and between 3.3% and 4.4% of the Nunavut population (1.9% in 2011) would be immigrants.

Table 16

Proportion of the population¹ who belong to certain groups, territories, 2011 (estimated) and 2036 (projected according to seven scenarios)

| Region | Year | Immigrants | Second generation | Non-Christian religions | Visible minorities (15 to 64 years) | Mother tongue other than English or French | Main regions of birth of immigrants |
|-------------|------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | percent | | | |
| Canada | 2011 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | Eastern Asia, Southern Asia |
| | 2036 | 24.5 to 30.0 | 19.7 to 19.8 | 13.1 to 16.1 | 34.7 to 39.9 | 26.1 to 30.6 | Southern Asia, Southeast Asia |
| Territories | 2011 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 32.2 | Southeast Asia, Northern Europe |
| | 2036 | 8.4 to 12.8 | 8.4 to 8.7 | 3.6 to 4.8 | 9.9 to 14.5 | 35.8 to 38.2 | Southeast Asia, Western Europe |

N.A.: Not available.

1. Proportion among the population aged 15 to 64 years (working-age population) in the case of visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Conclusion

The purpose of this report was to produce projection results from 2011 to 2036 in order to assess the influence of various aspects of immigration—the number of immigrants, the composition by country of birth, and the geographic distribution of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada—on ethnocultural diversity in Canada and its regions. Ethnocultural diversity is measured using various indicators such as birthplace, visible minority status, religion and mother tongue.

The different projection scenarios developed for this exercise indicate that the proportion of immigrants, people with a mother tongue other than English or French, people who reported having a non Christian religion, and people who belong to a visible minority group within Canada's population would increase by 2036. In other words, Canada and all its regions would be more diversified in 2036 than in 2011, at least according to the indicators used.

Although the level of immigration would have a direct effect on how quickly Canada's population becomes more diversified in coming years, the speed of this diversification in some regions would be influenced more by where immigrants settle upon their arrival in Canada than by the number of immigrants admitted nationally each year. For example, the projection results show that if a more important proportion of immigrants arriving in Canada settled in Ontario throughout the projections, as observed during the 2000-to-2005 period, ethnocultural diversity in all the Atlantic and Prairie provinces (Saskatchewan in particular) would increase much less quickly. Conversely, if these regions were to receive a larger proportion of the immigrants settling in Canada, as has been observed recently, they would become more ethnoculturally diverse more quickly.

Furthermore, according to the scenarios developed for these projections, if immigration by country of birth were to return to its 2005–2010 levels, there would be little impact on how quickly the population of Canada and its regions become more diverse in the coming years since the composition of immigration has basically remained Asian in recent years.

Readers are reminded that these projections are subject to a number of sources of uncertainty, particularly data sources and estimation of components and assumptions with regard to the evolution of the components considered, which could affect the results.

Lastly, the choice of assumptions and scenarios is not intended to predict the future, but rather to provide data users with a portrait of the Canadian population if certain conditions were met. Because it is impossible to know the future, several scenarios were developed to identify a broad range of plausible possibilities in light of the data and past trends, among others. For this reason, users of these projections are encouraged to consider the entire range of results rather than to look for a more likely scenario.

Appendix 1

Table A1.1

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2011 - Base population (estimated)

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 34,273 | 1,104 | 2,237 | 3,171 | 512 | 57 | 6,013 | 20,803 | 378 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 525 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 501 | 2 |
| St-John's | 202 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 187 | 2 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 323 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 314 | 0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 144 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 126 | 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 944 | 11 | 22 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 70 | 816 | 7 |
| Halifax | 401 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 37 | 326 | 5 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 542 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 490 | 2 |
| New Brunswick | 755 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 45 | 677 | 3 |
| Moncton | 140 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 124 | 0 |
| Saint John | 129 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 113 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 487 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 440 | 2 |
| Quebec | 7,993 | 230 | 318 | 277 | 187 | 1 | 709 | 6,201 | 70 |
| Saguenay | 159 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 155 | 0 |
| Québec | 775 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 24 | 714 | 3 |
| Sherbrooke | 204 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 181 | 1 |
| Trois-Rivières | 153 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 144 | 1 |
| Montréal | 3,875 | 196 | 264 | 256 | 163 | 1 | 585 | 2,349 | 61 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 318 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 24 | 260 | 1 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,509 | 13 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 61 | 2,396 | 3 |
| Ontario | 13,237 | 604 | 1,266 | 1,689 | 204 | 13 | 2,999 | 6,319 | 142 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 949 | 34 | 62 | 92 | 27 | 1 | 191 | 531 | 12 |
| Kingston | 164 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 117 | 1 |
| Peterborough | 122 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 93 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 366 | 13 | 31 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 81 | 226 | 1 |
| Toronto | 5,751 | 417 | 690 | 1,390 | 142 | 7 | 1,618 | 1,390 | 97 |
| Hamilton | 741 | 22 | 96 | 47 | 9 | 1 | 187 | 374 | 6 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 402 | 13 | 42 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 92 | 240 | 3 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 492 | 17 | 55 | 36 | 6 | 0 | 100 | 273 | 4 |
| Brantford | 139 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 97 | 1 |
| Guelph | 145 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 85 | 1 |
| London | 489 | 16 | 45 | 26 | 4 | 0 | 100 | 291 | 5 |
| Windsor | 328 | 11 | 31 | 28 | 4 | 0 | 71 | 181 | 3 |
| Barrie | 192 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 38 | 130 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 165 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 135 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 125 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 87 | 0 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,664 | 44 | 143 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 376 | 2,069 | 6 |
| Manitoba | 1,231 | 32 | 61 | 88 | 12 | 1 | 212 | 816 | 9 |
| Winnipeg | 744 | 18 | 44 | 81 | 10 | 1 | 148 | 435 | 7 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 487 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 64 | 381 | 2 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,064 | 10 | 22 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 147 | 835 | 9 |
| Regina | 217 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 31 | 160 | 2 |
| Saskatoon | 269 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 39 | 198 | 4 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 578 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 77 | 476 | 3 |

Table A1.1**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2011 - Base population (estimated) (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 3,778 | 91 | 192 | 331 | 59 | 9 | 732 | 2,300 | 64 |
| Calgary | 1,259 | 39 | 80 | 179 | 28 | 4 | 274 | 630 | 25 |
| Edmonton | 1,202 | 27 | 66 | 126 | 23 | 4 | 248 | 683 | 24 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,317 | 26 | 45 | 26 | 7 | 2 | 209 | 987 | 15 |
| British Columbia | 4,491 | 109 | 336 | 723 | 39 | 31 | 1,068 | 2,117 | 69 |
| Kelowna | 183 | 3 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 116 | 1 |
| Vancouver | 2,367 | 63 | 180 | 650 | 29 | 24 | 605 | 760 | 55 |
| Victoria | 352 | 10 | 32 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 87 | 197 | 4 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 174 | 4 | 10 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 86 | 2 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,415 | 28 | 98 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 290 | 958 | 7 |
| Territories | 113 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 94 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.2

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the reference scenario**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,816 | 1,760 | 1,967 | 7,095 | 1,450 | 88 | 8,648 | 22,205 | 602 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 443 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 403 | 5 |
| St-John's | 207 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 178 | 4 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 236 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 225 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 168 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 123 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 921 | 16 | 25 | 36 | 12 | 1 | 80 | 738 | 14 |
| Halifax | 445 | 10 | 15 | 32 | 10 | 0 | 48 | 320 | 9 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 476 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 32 | 419 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 688 | 10 | 14 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 49 | 574 | 5 |
| Moncton | 140 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 115 | 1 |
| Saint John | 121 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 97 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 427 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 362 | 3 |
| Quebec | 9,526 | 438 | 378 | 566 | 593 | 3 | 1,365 | 6,084 | 98 |
| Saguenay | 127 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 119 | 0 |
| Québec | 792 | 14 | 20 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 44 | 681 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | 217 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 180 | 2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 143 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 129 | 1 |
| Montréal | 5,356 | 378 | 306 | 520 | 516 | 2 | 1,148 | 2,399 | 86 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 429 | 19 | 14 | 19 | 29 | 0 | 51 | 294 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,462 | 18 | 31 | 12 | 17 | 0 | 99 | 2,282 | 4 |
| Ontario | 16,944 | 844 | 920 | 3,412 | 465 | 24 | 4,156 | 6,865 | 258 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,218 | 57 | 47 | 170 | 68 | 1 | 275 | 578 | 22 |
| Kingston | 181 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 127 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 128 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 99 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 502 | 20 | 23 | 35 | 8 | 1 | 121 | 292 | 2 |
| Toronto | 8,368 | 571 | 520 | 2,781 | 302 | 14 | 2,482 | 1,522 | 176 |
| Hamilton | 894 | 38 | 73 | 104 | 22 | 1 | 223 | 422 | 11 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 403 | 16 | 23 | 21 | 7 | 1 | 85 | 245 | 5 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 628 | 26 | 43 | 93 | 20 | 1 | 145 | 293 | 7 |
| Brantford | 152 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 110 | 1 |
| Guelph | 182 | 5 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 42 | 98 | 2 |
| London | 549 | 26 | 29 | 52 | 8 | 1 | 114 | 310 | 9 |
| Windsor | 378 | 17 | 20 | 56 | 12 | 0 | 91 | 177 | 6 |
| Barrie | 305 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 65 | 200 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 141 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 116 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 111 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 83 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,803 | 48 | 95 | 42 | 9 | 3 | 402 | 2,193 | 11 |
| Manitoba | 1,690 | 47 | 65 | 336 | 60 | 2 | 274 | 887 | 19 |
| Winnipeg | 1,098 | 28 | 37 | 299 | 51 | 1 | 204 | 463 | 14 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 593 | 19 | 28 | 37 | 9 | 0 | 70 | 424 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,378 | 22 | 37 | 212 | 24 | 1 | 154 | 913 | 15 |
| Regina | 319 | 7 | 8 | 81 | 8 | 0 | 41 | 170 | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 398 | 8 | 13 | 84 | 10 | 1 | 57 | 219 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 660 | 7 | 16 | 46 | 7 | 0 | 56 | 523 | 4 |

Table A1.2

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the reference scenario (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 6,201 | 203 | 230 | 1,130 | 213 | 18 | 1,223 | 3,114 | 70 |
| Calgary | 2,348 | 96 | 106 | 601 | 96 | 8 | 537 | 879 | 27 |
| Edmonton | 2,022 | 64 | 69 | 412 | 89 | 7 | 432 | 922 | 26 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,831 | 43 | 56 | 118 | 28 | 3 | 254 | 1,313 | 16 |
| British Columbia | 5,709 | 173 | 286 | 1,335 | 72 | 38 | 1,304 | 2,386 | 115 |
| Kelowna | 250 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 160 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 3,301 | 113 | 157 | 1,190 | 50 | 27 | 863 | 811 | 91 |
| Victoria | 410 | 15 | 26 | 33 | 5 | 2 | 85 | 237 | 7 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 218 | 5 | 9 | 49 | 3 | 1 | 56 | 93 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,530 | 34 | 77 | 49 | 12 | 7 | 254 | 1,085 | 12 |
| Territories | 147 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 117 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.3

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the low-immigration scenario**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 41,057 | 1,472 | 1,724 | 5,632 | 1,143 | 74 | 8,101 | 22,310 | 602 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 438 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 403 | 5 |
| St-John's | 203 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 178 | 4 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 235 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 225 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 159 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 123 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 898 | 13 | 20 | 27 | 9 | 1 | 76 | 740 | 14 |
| Halifax | 427 | 8 | 12 | 23 | 8 | 0 | 45 | 320 | 9 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 472 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 419 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 670 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 46 | 575 | 5 |
| Moncton | 136 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 116 | 1 |
| Saint John | 118 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 97 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 417 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 363 | 3 |
| Quebec | 9,085 | 363 | 321 | 464 | 469 | 2 | 1,261 | 6,106 | 98 |
| Saguenay | 126 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 120 | 0 |
| Québec | 776 | 11 | 16 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 40 | 682 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | 211 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 180 | 2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 141 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 129 | 1 |
| Montréal | 4,973 | 313 | 260 | 428 | 409 | 2 | 1,060 | 2,415 | 86 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 411 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 23 | 0 | 47 | 295 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,447 | 16 | 27 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 92 | 2,285 | 4 |
| Ontario | 15,788 | 716 | 834 | 2,747 | 373 | 20 | 3,925 | 6,915 | 258 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,138 | 46 | 42 | 136 | 53 | 1 | 257 | 582 | 22 |
| Kingston | 177 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 127 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 127 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 99 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 491 | 18 | 22 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 116 | 294 | 2 |
| Toronto | 7,491 | 486 | 465 | 2,238 | 244 | 12 | 2,322 | 1,548 | 176 |
| Hamilton | 848 | 31 | 66 | 84 | 17 | 1 | 213 | 425 | 11 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 391 | 14 | 22 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 82 | 246 | 5 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 589 | 22 | 39 | 73 | 15 | 1 | 137 | 295 | 7 |
| Brantford | 150 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 110 | 1 |
| Guelph | 175 | 5 | 9 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 99 | 2 |
| London | 526 | 21 | 26 | 41 | 7 | 1 | 109 | 312 | 9 |
| Windsor | 357 | 14 | 19 | 45 | 9 | 0 | 86 | 178 | 6 |
| Barrie | 300 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 63 | 201 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 140 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 117 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 109 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 83 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,778 | 42 | 90 | 35 | 7 | 2 | 392 | 2,199 | 11 |
| Manitoba | 1,543 | 39 | 54 | 247 | 43 | 1 | 250 | 890 | 19 |
| Winnipeg | 978 | 24 | 31 | 221 | 37 | 1 | 185 | 465 | 14 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 565 | 15 | 22 | 26 | 6 | 0 | 65 | 425 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,282 | 17 | 28 | 150 | 17 | 1 | 140 | 914 | 15 |
| Regina | 286 | 5 | 7 | 58 | 6 | 0 | 36 | 171 | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 360 | 6 | 10 | 59 | 7 | 0 | 51 | 220 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 636 | 5 | 12 | 33 | 5 | 0 | 52 | 524 | 4 |

Table A1.3

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the low-immigration scenario (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 5,734 | 164 | 195 | 871 | 164 | 15 | 1,127 | 3,128 | 70 |
| Calgary | 2,118 | 78 | 89 | 468 | 74 | 6 | 490 | 885 | 27 |
| Edmonton | 1,854 | 52 | 59 | 316 | 69 | 6 | 398 | 927 | 26 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,762 | 35 | 47 | 87 | 21 | 2 | 239 | 1,316 | 16 |
| British Columbia | 5,318 | 145 | 251 | 1,080 | 59 | 33 | 1,236 | 2,399 | 115 |
| Kelowna | 242 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 45 | 160 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 2,975 | 93 | 135 | 962 | 41 | 23 | 810 | 820 | 91 |
| Victoria | 396 | 13 | 24 | 27 | 4 | 2 | 82 | 238 | 7 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 204 | 4 | 8 | 39 | 2 | 1 | 53 | 94 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,500 | 30 | 69 | 40 | 10 | 6 | 246 | 1,087 | 12 |
| Territories | 143 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 117 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.4

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the high-immigration scenario**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 45,292 | 1,918 | 2,099 | 7,870 | 1,621 | 96 | 8,902 | 22,184 | 602 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 446 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 403 | 5 |
| St-John's | 209 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 178 | 4 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 237 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 225 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 173 | 2 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 123 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 933 | 17 | 27 | 41 | 13 | 1 | 81 | 738 | 14 |
| Halifax | 454 | 11 | 17 | 36 | 12 | 0 | 49 | 320 | 9 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 479 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 32 | 419 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 697 | 11 | 15 | 35 | 7 | 0 | 50 | 574 | 5 |
| Moncton | 142 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 115 | 1 |
| Saint John | 123 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 97 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 432 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 362 | 3 |
| Quebec | 9,794 | 485 | 413 | 629 | 668 | 3 | 1,417 | 6,080 | 98 |
| Saguenay | 128 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 119 | 0 |
| Québec | 802 | 16 | 22 | 10 | 23 | 0 | 46 | 681 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | 221 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 179 | 2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 144 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 128 | 1 |
| Montréal | 5,588 | 419 | 334 | 578 | 580 | 3 | 1,193 | 2,396 | 86 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 439 | 22 | 15 | 21 | 33 | 0 | 53 | 294 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,472 | 20 | 33 | 14 | 19 | 0 | 101 | 2,281 | 4 |
| Ontario | 17,546 | 910 | 965 | 3,759 | 514 | 27 | 4,258 | 6,855 | 258 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,259 | 63 | 49 | 188 | 76 | 2 | 283 | 577 | 22 |
| Kingston | 183 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 31 | 127 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 129 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 99 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 509 | 21 | 24 | 38 | 9 | 1 | 122 | 292 | 2 |
| Toronto | 8,826 | 615 | 548 | 3,064 | 333 | 16 | 2,557 | 1,517 | 176 |
| Hamilton | 917 | 41 | 76 | 114 | 24 | 2 | 227 | 422 | 11 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 409 | 18 | 24 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 86 | 245 | 5 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 647 | 28 | 45 | 103 | 22 | 1 | 148 | 293 | 7 |
| Brantford | 153 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 110 | 1 |
| Guelph | 186 | 6 | 10 | 25 | 3 | 0 | 43 | 98 | 2 |
| London | 561 | 29 | 30 | 58 | 9 | 1 | 116 | 310 | 9 |
| Windsor | 390 | 18 | 21 | 61 | 14 | 0 | 93 | 177 | 6 |
| Barrie | 309 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 66 | 199 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 142 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 116 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 111 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 83 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,815 | 51 | 98 | 45 | 10 | 3 | 405 | 2,192 | 11 |
| Manitoba | 1,766 | 51 | 71 | 383 | 69 | 2 | 285 | 887 | 19 |
| Winnipeg | 1,159 | 31 | 39 | 340 | 59 | 1 | 212 | 463 | 14 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 607 | 21 | 31 | 43 | 10 | 0 | 73 | 424 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,429 | 24 | 42 | 245 | 27 | 1 | 161 | 913 | 15 |
| Regina | 337 | 7 | 9 | 94 | 9 | 0 | 43 | 170 | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 418 | 9 | 14 | 97 | 11 | 1 | 60 | 219 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 674 | 7 | 18 | 54 | 8 | 0 | 58 | 523 | 4 |

Table A1.4

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the high-immigration scenario (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 6,446 | 224 | 249 | 1,266 | 239 | 20 | 1,268 | 3,111 | 70 |
| Calgary | 2,467 | 106 | 114 | 670 | 107 | 8 | 557 | 878 | 27 |
| Edmonton | 2,112 | 71 | 74 | 462 | 100 | 8 | 450 | 921 | 26 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,867 | 47 | 60 | 135 | 31 | 3 | 261 | 1,312 | 16 |
| British Columbia | 5,912 | 187 | 304 | 1,467 | 79 | 41 | 1,336 | 2,383 | 115 |
| Kelowna | 254 | 7 | 19 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 47 | 160 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 3,469 | 122 | 168 | 1,308 | 54 | 29 | 887 | 809 | 91 |
| Victoria | 418 | 16 | 28 | 36 | 6 | 3 | 87 | 237 | 7 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 225 | 5 | 9 | 53 | 3 | 1 | 58 | 93 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,547 | 37 | 81 | 55 | 13 | 7 | 257 | 1,084 | 12 |
| Territories | 150 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 117 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.5**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,787 | 1,791 | 1,967 | 7,036 | 1,453 | 88 | 8,643 | 22,205 | 602 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 440 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 403 | 5 |
| St-John's | 204 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 178 | 4 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 236 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 225 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 163 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 123 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 919 | 16 | 24 | 36 | 12 | 1 | 79 | 738 | 14 |
| Halifax | 443 | 10 | 15 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 48 | 320 | 9 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 476 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 32 | 419 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 678 | 9 | 12 | 24 | 5 | 0 | 48 | 574 | 5 |
| Moncton | 137 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 115 | 1 |
| Saint John | 119 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 97 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 421 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 28 | 362 | 3 |
| Quebec | 9,642 | 459 | 394 | 591 | 625 | 3 | 1,387 | 6,084 | 98 |
| Saguenay | 128 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 119 | 0 |
| Québec | 797 | 15 | 21 | 9 | 21 | 0 | 45 | 681 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | 219 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 180 | 2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 143 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 129 | 1 |
| Montréal | 5,456 | 396 | 318 | 543 | 543 | 3 | 1,167 | 2,399 | 86 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 433 | 21 | 14 | 19 | 31 | 0 | 52 | 294 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,467 | 19 | 32 | 13 | 18 | 0 | 100 | 2,282 | 4 |
| Ontario | 17,297 | 886 | 945 | 3,612 | 491 | 26 | 4,214 | 6,865 | 258 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,240 | 60 | 48 | 180 | 72 | 2 | 279 | 578 | 22 |
| Kingston | 182 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 127 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 129 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 99 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 506 | 21 | 23 | 37 | 9 | 1 | 122 | 292 | 2 |
| Toronto | 8,646 | 599 | 537 | 2,950 | 319 | 15 | 2,526 | 1,522 | 176 |
| Hamilton | 907 | 40 | 75 | 109 | 23 | 2 | 226 | 422 | 11 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 407 | 17 | 24 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 86 | 245 | 5 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 637 | 27 | 44 | 98 | 20 | 1 | 146 | 293 | 7 |
| Brantford | 152 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 110 | 1 |
| Guelph | 184 | 6 | 10 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 42 | 98 | 2 |
| London | 555 | 28 | 29 | 55 | 9 | 1 | 115 | 310 | 9 |
| Windsor | 384 | 18 | 20 | 58 | 13 | 0 | 92 | 177 | 6 |
| Barrie | 307 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 66 | 200 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 141 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 116 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 111 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 83 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,809 | 50 | 96 | 43 | 9 | 3 | 403 | 2,193 | 11 |
| Manitoba | 1,603 | 43 | 58 | 284 | 50 | 1 | 260 | 887 | 19 |
| Winnipeg | 1,027 | 26 | 34 | 253 | 43 | 1 | 193 | 463 | 14 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 576 | 17 | 24 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 67 | 424 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,248 | 16 | 25 | 127 | 16 | 1 | 135 | 913 | 15 |
| Regina | 274 | 5 | 6 | 49 | 5 | 0 | 34 | 170 | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 348 | 6 | 8 | 51 | 6 | 0 | 50 | 219 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 626 | 5 | 11 | 27 | 4 | 0 | 51 | 523 | 4 |

Table A1.5

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010) (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 5,829 | 175 | 203 | 920 | 175 | 15 | 1,156 | 3,114 | 70 |
| Calgary | 2,165 | 83 | 93 | 493 | 79 | 7 | 504 | 879 | 27 |
| Edmonton | 1,890 | 56 | 61 | 335 | 74 | 6 | 409 | 922 | 26 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,774 | 36 | 49 | 92 | 22 | 3 | 243 | 1,313 | 16 |
| British Columbia | 5,824 | 181 | 295 | 1,411 | 75 | 40 | 1,322 | 2,386 | 115 |
| Kelowna | 251 | 7 | 18 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 47 | 160 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 3,401 | 118 | 163 | 1,260 | 52 | 28 | 877 | 811 | 91 |
| Victoria | 414 | 16 | 27 | 34 | 6 | 2 | 86 | 237 | 7 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 222 | 5 | 9 | 51 | 3 | 1 | 57 | 93 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,537 | 36 | 79 | 51 | 12 | 7 | 255 | 1,085 | 12 |
| Territories | 143 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 117 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.6

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2000/2001 to 2004/2005)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,773 | 1,808 | 1,951 | 7,059 | 1,419 | 87 | 8,641 | 22,205 | 602 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 439 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 403 | 5 |
| St-John's | 203 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 178 | 4 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 235 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 225 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 149 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 123 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 904 | 14 | 21 | 29 | 9 | 1 | 78 | 738 | 14 |
| Halifax | 431 | 9 | 13 | 25 | 8 | 0 | 46 | 320 | 9 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 473 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 419 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 663 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 46 | 574 | 5 |
| Moncton | 133 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 115 | 1 |
| Saint John | 116 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 97 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 413 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 362 | 3 |
| Quebec | 9,526 | 440 | 378 | 566 | 592 | 3 | 1,365 | 6,084 | 98 |
| Saguenay | 127 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 119 | 0 |
| Québec | 792 | 14 | 20 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 44 | 681 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | 217 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 180 | 2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 143 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 129 | 1 |
| Montréal | 5,354 | 379 | 306 | 520 | 515 | 2 | 1,148 | 2,399 | 86 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 430 | 20 | 14 | 19 | 30 | 0 | 51 | 294 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,462 | 18 | 31 | 12 | 17 | 0 | 99 | 2,282 | 4 |
| Ontario | 17,900 | 954 | 988 | 3,958 | 535 | 27 | 4,314 | 6,865 | 258 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,278 | 66 | 50 | 196 | 79 | 2 | 285 | 578 | 22 |
| Kingston | 183 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 31 | 127 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 129 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 99 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 512 | 22 | 24 | 39 | 9 | 1 | 123 | 292 | 2 |
| Toronto | 9,117 | 646 | 566 | 3,239 | 348 | 16 | 2,603 | 1,522 | 176 |
| Hamilton | 929 | 43 | 78 | 119 | 25 | 2 | 229 | 422 | 11 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 413 | 19 | 24 | 24 | 9 | 1 | 86 | 245 | 5 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 655 | 29 | 46 | 107 | 22 | 1 | 150 | 293 | 7 |
| Brantford | 153 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 110 | 1 |
| Guelph | 187 | 6 | 10 | 25 | 3 | 0 | 43 | 98 | 2 |
| London | 566 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 10 | 1 | 117 | 310 | 9 |
| Windsor | 394 | 20 | 21 | 62 | 14 | 0 | 94 | 177 | 6 |
| Barrie | 311 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 67 | 200 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 142 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 116 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 111 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 83 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,821 | 53 | 99 | 46 | 10 | 3 | 405 | 2,193 | 11 |
| Manitoba | 1,480 | 37 | 49 | 209 | 36 | 1 | 241 | 887 | 19 |
| Winnipeg | 927 | 23 | 29 | 187 | 31 | 1 | 178 | 463 | 14 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 553 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 63 | 424 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,193 | 14 | 20 | 92 | 12 | 1 | 127 | 913 | 15 |
| Regina | 255 | 4 | 5 | 35 | 4 | 0 | 32 | 170 | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 326 | 5 | 7 | 37 | 5 | 0 | 47 | 219 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 612 | 4 | 8 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 49 | 523 | 4 |

Table A1.6

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2000/2001 to 2004/2005) (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 5,634 | 161 | 188 | 812 | 155 | 14 | 1,120 | 3,114 | 70 |
| Calgary | 2,070 | 76 | 86 | 439 | 70 | 6 | 487 | 879 | 27 |
| Edmonton | 1,820 | 52 | 57 | 295 | 66 | 5 | 396 | 922 | 26 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,744 | 33 | 45 | 78 | 19 | 2 | 237 | 1,313 | 16 |
| British Columbia | 5,744 | 176 | 288 | 1,360 | 72 | 39 | 1,309 | 2,386 | 115 |
| Kelowna | 249 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 160 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 3,335 | 115 | 159 | 1,214 | 50 | 28 | 867 | 811 | 91 |
| Victoria | 412 | 15 | 26 | 33 | 5 | 2 | 85 | 237 | 7 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 219 | 5 | 9 | 49 | 3 | 1 | 56 | 93 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,530 | 35 | 77 | 49 | 12 | 7 | 254 | 1,085 | 12 |
| Territories | 141 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 117 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.7**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative composition of immigration by country of birth scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)**

| 2008/2010) | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,777 | 1,798 | 2,198 | 6,876 | 1,357 | 106 | 8,634 | 22,205 | 602 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 444 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 403 | 5 |
| St-John's | 207 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 178 | 4 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 237 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 225 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 168 | 3 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 123 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 921 | 17 | 26 | 36 | 11 | 1 | 79 | 738 | 14 |
| Halifax | 444 | 10 | 16 | 32 | 9 | 1 | 47 | 320 | 9 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 477 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 32 | 419 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 687 | 11 | 14 | 28 | 6 | 0 | 48 | 574 | 5 |
| Moncton | 141 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 115 | 1 |
| Saint John | 121 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 97 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 425 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 362 | 3 |
| Quebec | 9,521 | 427 | 418 | 552 | 568 | 12 | 1,362 | 6,084 | 98 |
| Saguenay | 127 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 119 | 0 |
| Québec | 794 | 16 | 22 | 9 | 18 | 0 | 44 | 681 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | 218 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 180 | 2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 142 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 129 | 1 |
| Montréal | 5,350 | 364 | 341 | 508 | 497 | 9 | 1,145 | 2,399 | 86 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 426 | 19 | 15 | 18 | 27 | 0 | 50 | 294 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,465 | 19 | 32 | 12 | 16 | 2 | 99 | 2,282 | 4 |
| Ontario | 16,928 | 862 | 983 | 3,349 | 429 | 31 | 4,151 | 6,865 | 258 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,206 | 55 | 50 | 165 | 62 | 2 | 273 | 578 | 22 |
| Kingston | 182 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 127 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 128 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 99 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 502 | 20 | 24 | 35 | 8 | 1 | 121 | 292 | 2 |
| Toronto | 8,355 | 583 | 564 | 2,733 | 278 | 18 | 2,480 | 1,522 | 176 |
| Hamilton | 895 | 39 | 77 | 101 | 20 | 2 | 223 | 422 | 11 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 402 | 16 | 24 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 85 | 245 | 5 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 629 | 27 | 46 | 91 | 18 | 1 | 145 | 293 | 7 |
| Brantford | 152 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 110 | 1 |
| Guelph | 183 | 5 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 42 | 98 | 2 |
| London | 552 | 29 | 30 | 52 | 8 | 1 | 114 | 310 | 9 |
| Windsor | 376 | 17 | 21 | 53 | 11 | 0 | 91 | 177 | 6 |
| Barrie | 306 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 65 | 200 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 141 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 116 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 111 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 83 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,806 | 50 | 98 | 41 | 8 | 4 | 402 | 2,193 | 11 |
| Manitoba | 1,690 | 53 | 97 | 309 | 47 | 2 | 274 | 887 | 19 |
| Winnipeg | 1,069 | 31 | 47 | 271 | 41 | 2 | 199 | 463 | 14 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 620 | 22 | 50 | 37 | 6 | 0 | 75 | 424 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,380 | 25 | 60 | 185 | 26 | 2 | 153 | 913 | 15 |
| Regina | 305 | 7 | 12 | 65 | 8 | 0 | 38 | 170 | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 399 | 10 | 22 | 73 | 10 | 1 | 57 | 219 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 676 | 8 | 27 | 47 | 8 | 1 | 58 | 523 | 4 |

Table A1.7**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative composition of immigration by country of birth scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010) (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 6,184 | 218 | 288 | 1,058 | 198 | 20 | 1,220 | 3,114 | 70 |
| Calgary | 2,348 | 104 | 132 | 573 | 89 | 8 | 536 | 879 | 27 |
| Edmonton | 2,005 | 67 | 85 | 385 | 82 | 8 | 430 | 922 | 26 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,831 | 46 | 72 | 100 | 27 | 3 | 253 | 1,313 | 16 |
| British Columbia | 5,706 | 177 | 299 | 1,322 | 67 | 38 | 1,303 | 2,386 | 115 |
| Kelowna | 251 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 47 | 160 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 3,297 | 115 | 164 | 1,180 | 46 | 27 | 861 | 811 | 91 |
| Victoria | 410 | 15 | 27 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 85 | 237 | 7 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 218 | 5 | 9 | 49 | 2 | 1 | 56 | 93 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,530 | 35 | 79 | 47 | 11 | 7 | 254 | 1,085 | 12 |
| Territories | 147 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 117 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.8

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the low-growth scenario**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 39,778 | 1,445 | 1,685 | 5,520 | 1,129 | 72 | 7,764 | 21,616 | 548 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 427 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 393 | 5 |
| St-John's | 198 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 174 | 4 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 229 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 219 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 155 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 120 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 876 | 13 | 20 | 26 | 9 | 1 | 73 | 722 | 13 |
| Halifax | 417 | 8 | 12 | 23 | 8 | 0 | 43 | 313 | 9 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 459 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 408 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 655 | 8 | 11 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 45 | 562 | 5 |
| Moncton | 133 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 113 | 1 |
| Saint John | 115 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 95 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 407 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 354 | 3 |
| Quebec | 8,856 | 359 | 317 | 460 | 465 | 2 | 1,211 | 5,952 | 90 |
| Saguenay | 123 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 117 | 0 |
| Québec | 757 | 11 | 15 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 38 | 667 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | 206 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 176 | 1 |
| Trois-Rivières | 136 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 125 | 1 |
| Montréal | 4,849 | 310 | 256 | 424 | 405 | 2 | 1,019 | 2,354 | 78 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 401 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 23 | 0 | 45 | 288 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,383 | 15 | 26 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 89 | 2,225 | 3 |
| Ontario | 15,249 | 700 | 812 | 2,690 | 367 | 20 | 3,763 | 6,660 | 236 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,099 | 45 | 41 | 133 | 52 | 1 | 246 | 562 | 20 |
| Kingston | 171 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 122 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 123 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 96 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 474 | 18 | 21 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 112 | 283 | 2 |
| Toronto | 7,237 | 476 | 453 | 2,192 | 240 | 12 | 2,219 | 1,484 | 162 |
| Hamilton | 819 | 30 | 64 | 82 | 17 | 1 | 205 | 409 | 10 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 379 | 14 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 79 | 238 | 4 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 569 | 22 | 38 | 72 | 15 | 1 | 131 | 284 | 7 |
| Brantford | 145 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 106 | 1 |
| Guelph | 169 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 38 | 95 | 1 |
| London | 508 | 21 | 26 | 40 | 6 | 1 | 105 | 301 | 8 |
| Windsor | 345 | 14 | 18 | 44 | 9 | 0 | 83 | 172 | 5 |
| Barrie | 289 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 61 | 194 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 135 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 113 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 106 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 81 | 0 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,684 | 41 | 87 | 34 | 7 | 2 | 380 | 2,121 | 10 |
| Manitoba | 1,499 | 39 | 53 | 244 | 42 | 1 | 239 | 862 | 18 |
| Winnipeg | 954 | 24 | 31 | 219 | 36 | 1 | 177 | 453 | 13 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 545 | 15 | 22 | 26 | 6 | 0 | 62 | 409 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,246 | 17 | 28 | 148 | 17 | 1 | 134 | 887 | 14 |
| Regina | 279 | 5 | 6 | 57 | 6 | 0 | 35 | 166 | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 351 | 6 | 9 | 58 | 7 | 0 | 49 | 214 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 617 | 5 | 12 | 33 | 5 | 0 | 50 | 507 | 4 |

Table A1.8

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the low-growth scenario (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 5,581 | 163 | 192 | 862 | 162 | 14 | 1,083 | 3,043 | 62 |
| Calgary | 2,065 | 77 | 88 | 463 | 74 | 6 | 470 | 862 | 24 |
| Edmonton | 1,806 | 52 | 58 | 313 | 68 | 6 | 383 | 903 | 23 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,710 | 34 | 46 | 85 | 20 | 2 | 230 | 1,278 | 14 |
| British Columbia | 5,096 | 141 | 243 | 1,044 | 57 | 32 | 1,176 | 2,301 | 103 |
| Kelowna | 233 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 43 | 154 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 2,848 | 90 | 130 | 930 | 40 | 23 | 767 | 786 | 82 |
| Victoria | 380 | 12 | 23 | 26 | 4 | 2 | 79 | 229 | 6 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 195 | 4 | 8 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 90 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,439 | 29 | 67 | 39 | 10 | 5 | 237 | 1,042 | 11 |
| Territories | 138 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 113 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.9**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the high-growth scenario**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 47,432 | 1,957 | 2,161 | 8,026 | 1,641 | 98 | 9,536 | 23,177 | 837 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 464 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 19 | 418 | 6 |
| St-John's | 217 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 183 | 5 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 247 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 234 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 180 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 127 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 973 | 17 | 28 | 42 | 13 | 1 | 87 | 767 | 18 |
| Halifax | 473 | 11 | 17 | 37 | 12 | 1 | 53 | 331 | 13 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 500 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 34 | 436 | 6 |
| New Brunswick | 726 | 11 | 16 | 35 | 7 | 0 | 53 | 597 | 8 |
| Moncton | 147 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 119 | 1 |
| Saint John | 128 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 100 | 2 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 451 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 31 | 377 | 4 |
| Quebec | 10,183 | 491 | 420 | 635 | 673 | 3 | 1,516 | 6,308 | 135 |
| Saguenay | 133 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 124 | 0 |
| Québec | 832 | 16 | 22 | 10 | 23 | 0 | 49 | 705 | 6 |
| Sherbrooke | 230 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 186 | 2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 149 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 133 | 1 |
| Montréal | 5,810 | 423 | 339 | 584 | 585 | 3 | 1,277 | 2,482 | 118 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 455 | 22 | 15 | 21 | 33 | 0 | 57 | 305 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,573 | 20 | 34 | 14 | 19 | 0 | 107 | 2,374 | 5 |
| Ontario | 18,410 | 933 | 998 | 3,837 | 523 | 27 | 4,545 | 7,199 | 347 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,322 | 64 | 51 | 192 | 77 | 2 | 304 | 604 | 29 |
| Kingston | 192 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 32 | 132 | 3 |
| Peterborough | 135 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 103 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 533 | 22 | 24 | 39 | 9 | 1 | 129 | 307 | 3 |
| Toronto | 9,257 | 630 | 566 | 3,128 | 339 | 16 | 2,741 | 1,600 | 238 |
| Hamilton | 964 | 42 | 79 | 117 | 24 | 2 | 243 | 443 | 15 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 430 | 18 | 25 | 24 | 8 | 1 | 91 | 257 | 6 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 679 | 29 | 46 | 105 | 22 | 1 | 158 | 307 | 10 |
| Brantford | 161 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 115 | 1 |
| Guelph | 194 | 6 | 11 | 26 | 3 | 0 | 45 | 103 | 2 |
| London | 590 | 29 | 31 | 60 | 9 | 1 | 124 | 324 | 12 |
| Windsor | 409 | 19 | 22 | 62 | 14 | 0 | 99 | 185 | 8 |
| Barrie | 323 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 70 | 209 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 148 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 121 | 2 |
| Thunder Bay | 117 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 87 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,956 | 53 | 102 | 47 | 10 | 3 | 425 | 2,302 | 15 |
| Manitoba | 1,841 | 52 | 72 | 387 | 70 | 2 | 307 | 928 | 23 |
| Winnipeg | 1,203 | 31 | 40 | 343 | 60 | 1 | 229 | 481 | 17 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 638 | 21 | 32 | 44 | 10 | 0 | 79 | 447 | 6 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,494 | 24 | 43 | 248 | 27 | 1 | 175 | 955 | 20 |
| Regina | 352 | 7 | 9 | 95 | 9 | 0 | 47 | 178 | 5 |
| Saskatoon | 437 | 9 | 15 | 98 | 11 | 1 | 66 | 229 | 8 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 706 | 7 | 19 | 54 | 8 | 0 | 63 | 549 | 6 |

Table A1.9**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the high-growth scenario (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 6,722 | 226 | 254 | 1,279 | 240 | 20 | 1,357 | 3,239 | 106 |
| Calgary | 2,566 | 107 | 117 | 676 | 108 | 9 | 596 | 912 | 41 |
| Edmonton | 2,202 | 71 | 76 | 466 | 100 | 8 | 482 | 958 | 40 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,954 | 48 | 61 | 137 | 32 | 3 | 279 | 1,369 | 25 |
| British Columbia | 6,282 | 194 | 317 | 1,517 | 81 | 42 | 1,446 | 2,515 | 168 |
| Kelowna | 268 | 7 | 20 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 50 | 168 | 3 |
| Vancouver | 3,696 | 127 | 175 | 1,353 | 56 | 30 | 967 | 855 | 134 |
| Victoria | 443 | 17 | 29 | 37 | 6 | 3 | 92 | 250 | 10 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 238 | 5 | 10 | 55 | 3 | 1 | 62 | 99 | 4 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,637 | 39 | 85 | 56 | 13 | 8 | 275 | 1,144 | 18 |
| Territories | 157 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 122 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.10**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2006 to 2011)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,825 | 1,761 | 1,968 | 7,098 | 1,450 | 88 | 8,645 | 22,214 | 602 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 506 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 21 | 460 | 5 |
| St-John's | 230 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 198 | 4 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 277 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 262 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 167 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 123 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 927 | 16 | 25 | 37 | 12 | 1 | 81 | 742 | 14 |
| Halifax | 432 | 10 | 16 | 32 | 10 | 1 | 47 | 306 | 9 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 495 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 34 | 436 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 705 | 10 | 13 | 29 | 6 | 0 | 52 | 590 | 5 |
| Moncton | 139 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 114 | 1 |
| Saint John | 134 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 107 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 432 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 30 | 368 | 3 |
| Quebec | 9,628 | 446 | 385 | 575 | 602 | 3 | 1,383 | 6,135 | 98 |
| Saguenay | 139 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 131 | 0 |
| Québec | 839 | 17 | 21 | 10 | 22 | 0 | 51 | 712 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | 212 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 174 | 2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 148 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 134 | 1 |
| Montréal | 5,273 | 382 | 309 | 526 | 520 | 2 | 1,140 | 2,308 | 86 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 442 | 21 | 14 | 20 | 31 | 0 | 55 | 299 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,574 | 19 | 32 | 13 | 18 | 0 | 112 | 2,378 | 4 |
| Ontario | 16,711 | 829 | 903 | 3,355 | 451 | 24 | 4,110 | 6,781 | 258 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,212 | 58 | 48 | 176 | 69 | 1 | 275 | 563 | 22 |
| Kingston | 178 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 126 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 125 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 96 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 460 | 18 | 22 | 33 | 8 | 1 | 110 | 266 | 2 |
| Toronto | 8,353 | 568 | 516 | 2,755 | 296 | 14 | 2,486 | 1,542 | 176 |
| Hamilton | 865 | 35 | 69 | 95 | 19 | 1 | 218 | 417 | 11 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 395 | 15 | 22 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 83 | 245 | 5 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 591 | 25 | 42 | 88 | 18 | 1 | 138 | 272 | 7 |
| Brantford | 154 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 110 | 1 |
| Guelph | 170 | 5 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 92 | 2 |
| London | 538 | 25 | 28 | 49 | 8 | 1 | 111 | 307 | 9 |
| Windsor | 330 | 15 | 18 | 47 | 10 | 0 | 80 | 154 | 6 |
| Barrie | 244 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 52 | 161 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 148 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 122 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 129 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 98 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,818 | 47 | 94 | 40 | 8 | 3 | 405 | 2,211 | 11 |
| Manitoba | 1,717 | 47 | 65 | 333 | 59 | 2 | 279 | 913 | 19 |
| Winnipeg | 1,090 | 28 | 36 | 296 | 50 | 1 | 203 | 462 | 14 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 627 | 19 | 29 | 38 | 9 | 0 | 77 | 451 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,569 | 26 | 43 | 239 | 28 | 1 | 180 | 1,037 | 15 |
| Regina | 372 | 8 | 11 | 96 | 9 | 0 | 49 | 195 | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 438 | 10 | 15 | 94 | 11 | 1 | 65 | 236 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 759 | 7 | 17 | 49 | 7 | 0 | 66 | 607 | 4 |

Table A1.10**Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2006 to 2011) (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 5,885 | 206 | 235 | 1,165 | 216 | 18 | 1,168 | 2,807 | 70 |
| Calgary | 2,130 | 95 | 105 | 601 | 94 | 7 | 487 | 713 | 27 |
| Edmonton | 1,991 | 68 | 73 | 444 | 94 | 7 | 431 | 848 | 26 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,764 | 43 | 57 | 121 | 28 | 3 | 251 | 1,246 | 16 |
| British Columbia | 5,851 | 171 | 284 | 1,326 | 71 | 38 | 1,343 | 2,502 | 115 |
| Kelowna | 247 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 158 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 3,345 | 111 | 157 | 1,186 | 49 | 27 | 881 | 842 | 91 |
| Victoria | 423 | 14 | 25 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 90 | 248 | 7 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 211 | 4 | 8 | 45 | 2 | 1 | 55 | 92 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,624 | 35 | 77 | 48 | 12 | 7 | 272 | 1,162 | 12 |
| Territories | 159 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 123 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.11

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2001 to 2006)

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,823 | 1,761 | 1,967 | 7,096 | 1,450 | 88 | 8,646 | 22,213 | 602 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 461 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 19 | 418 | 5 |
| St-John's | 219 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 187 | 4 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 242 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 230 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 171 | 2 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 123 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 908 | 16 | 25 | 37 | 12 | 1 | 79 | 725 | 14 |
| Halifax | 435 | 10 | 16 | 32 | 11 | 0 | 47 | 310 | 9 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 473 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 32 | 415 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 673 | 10 | 14 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 48 | 559 | 5 |
| Moncton | 142 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 116 | 1 |
| Saint John | 113 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 90 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 418 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 353 | 3 |
| Quebec | 9,664 | 448 | 386 | 579 | 604 | 3 | 1,394 | 6,151 | 98 |
| Saguenay | 125 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 117 | 0 |
| Québec | 837 | 16 | 20 | 9 | 21 | 0 | 51 | 715 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | 231 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 189 | 2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 148 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 132 | 1 |
| Montréal | 5,344 | 384 | 310 | 529 | 522 | 3 | 1,154 | 2,356 | 86 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 455 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 31 | 0 | 57 | 311 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,524 | 19 | 33 | 13 | 18 | 0 | 107 | 2,330 | 4 |
| Ontario | 16,820 | 838 | 915 | 3,406 | 458 | 24 | 4,120 | 6,800 | 258 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,139 | 53 | 43 | 158 | 63 | 1 | 259 | 540 | 22 |
| Kingston | 182 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 31 | 126 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 139 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 107 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 530 | 22 | 25 | 40 | 10 | 1 | 130 | 300 | 2 |
| Toronto | 8,166 | 561 | 510 | 2,766 | 297 | 14 | 2,426 | 1,416 | 176 |
| Hamilton | 853 | 37 | 72 | 104 | 21 | 1 | 215 | 393 | 11 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 399 | 17 | 24 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 84 | 239 | 5 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 643 | 27 | 44 | 99 | 20 | 1 | 148 | 297 | 7 |
| Brantford | 160 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 113 | 1 |
| Guelph | 181 | 6 | 10 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 42 | 97 | 2 |
| London | 562 | 27 | 29 | 54 | 9 | 1 | 117 | 316 | 9 |
| Windsor | 375 | 17 | 20 | 55 | 12 | 0 | 90 | 174 | 6 |
| Barrie | 316 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 70 | 201 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 158 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 131 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 120 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 89 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,898 | 50 | 99 | 45 | 9 | 3 | 420 | 2,260 | 11 |
| Manitoba | 1,673 | 47 | 65 | 340 | 61 | 2 | 270 | 868 | 19 |
| Winnipeg | 1,094 | 29 | 37 | 304 | 52 | 1 | 202 | 456 | 14 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 578 | 19 | 28 | 36 | 9 | 0 | 68 | 412 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,286 | 19 | 34 | 204 | 22 | 1 | 142 | 848 | 15 |
| Regina | 312 | 6 | 8 | 84 | 8 | 0 | 39 | 162 | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 369 | 7 | 11 | 77 | 8 | 1 | 52 | 205 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 606 | 6 | 15 | 43 | 6 | 0 | 51 | 481 | 4 |

Table A1.11

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2001 to 2006) (continued)**

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 6,275 | 201 | 227 | 1,126 | 210 | 18 | 1,238 | 3,185 | 70 |
| Calgary | 2,354 | 95 | 104 | 599 | 94 | 8 | 540 | 887 | 27 |
| Edmonton | 2,077 | 64 | 68 | 410 | 88 | 7 | 445 | 968 | 26 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,844 | 42 | 54 | 117 | 28 | 3 | 254 | 1,330 | 16 |
| British Columbia | 5,739 | 174 | 287 | 1,330 | 71 | 38 | 1,307 | 2,417 | 115 |
| Kelowna | 266 | 7 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 171 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 3,254 | 110 | 152 | 1,178 | 48 | 27 | 851 | 796 | 91 |
| Victoria | 417 | 16 | 27 | 33 | 6 | 3 | 87 | 240 | 7 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 216 | 5 | 9 | 50 | 3 | 1 | 56 | 90 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,586 | 37 | 81 | 53 | 12 | 7 | 263 | 1,121 | 12 |
| Territories | 152 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 121 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A1.12

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (1996 to 2001)

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,784 | 1,759 | 1,966 | 7,092 | 1,448 | 88 | 8,642 | 22,186 | 602 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 375 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 343 | 5 |
| St-John's | 173 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 149 | 4 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 203 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 194 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 168 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 122 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 929 | 16 | 24 | 35 | 12 | 1 | 80 | 748 | 14 |
| Halifax | 466 | 9 | 15 | 30 | 10 | 0 | 49 | 342 | 9 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 464 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 31 | 407 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 692 | 10 | 14 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 49 | 579 | 5 |
| Moncton | 142 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 118 | 1 |
| Saint John | 119 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 95 | 1 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 432 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 366 | 3 |
| Quebec | 9,229 | 416 | 360 | 540 | 566 | 3 | 1,305 | 5,941 | 98 |
| Saguenay | 117 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 111 | 0 |
| Québec | 704 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 33 | 618 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | 207 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 174 | 2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 130 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 118 | 1 |
| Montréal | 5,405 | 364 | 296 | 502 | 500 | 2 | 1,133 | 2,520 | 86 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 392 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 26 | 0 | 41 | 278 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,274 | 17 | 28 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 78 | 2,122 | 4 |
| Ontario | 17,337 | 871 | 945 | 3,494 | 494 | 25 | 4,239 | 7,012 | 258 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,309 | 60 | 50 | 178 | 72 | 2 | 293 | 634 | 22 |
| Kingston | 181 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 127 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 121 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 93 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 516 | 19 | 22 | 33 | 8 | 1 | 123 | 308 | 2 |
| Toronto | 8,583 | 587 | 534 | 2,831 | 318 | 15 | 2,528 | 1,594 | 176 |
| Hamilton | 960 | 41 | 78 | 114 | 25 | 2 | 237 | 452 | 11 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 419 | 18 | 24 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 87 | 253 | 5 |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 649 | 26 | 42 | 90 | 20 | 1 | 147 | 314 | 7 |
| Brantford | 144 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 105 | 1 |
| Guelph | 194 | 5 | 10 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 44 | 107 | 2 |
| London | 545 | 27 | 29 | 54 | 8 | 1 | 113 | 304 | 9 |
| Windsor | 439 | 20 | 23 | 69 | 16 | 0 | 105 | 201 | 6 |
| Barrie | 369 | 10 | 18 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 78 | 241 | 1 |
| Greater Sudbury | 125 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 103 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 96 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 72 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,688 | 47 | 92 | 40 | 9 | 3 | 381 | 2,105 | 11 |
| Manitoba | 1,671 | 47 | 65 | 333 | 61 | 2 | 271 | 875 | 19 |
| Winnipeg | 1,098 | 28 | 36 | 295 | 52 | 1 | 203 | 468 | 14 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 573 | 18 | 28 | 37 | 9 | 0 | 67 | 407 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,287 | 19 | 34 | 195 | 22 | 1 | 142 | 859 | 15 |
| Regina | 285 | 5 | 6 | 69 | 6 | 0 | 35 | 159 | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 382 | 8 | 12 | 80 | 9 | 1 | 54 | 211 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 621 | 6 | 16 | 46 | 6 | 0 | 52 | 489 | 4 |

Table A1.12

Population by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (1996 to 2001) (continued)

| Region | Immigrants | | | | | | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent residents |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Americas | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania and others | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 6,409 | 199 | 224 | 1,074 | 208 | 18 | 1,252 | 3,365 | 70 |
| Calgary | 2,557 | 97 | 106 | 592 | 98 | 8 | 578 | 1,051 | 27 |
| Edmonton | 1,988 | 59 | 63 | 367 | 82 | 7 | 421 | 964 | 26 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,864 | 43 | 55 | 116 | 28 | 3 | 253 | 1,350 | 16 |
| British Columbia | 5,551 | 176 | 288 | 1,355 | 76 | 38 | 1,269 | 2,235 | 115 |
| Kelowna | 241 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 45 | 152 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 3,310 | 117 | 162 | 1,210 | 54 | 27 | 858 | 791 | 91 |
| Victoria | 388 | 15 | 26 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 80 | 221 | 7 |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 225 | 5 | 10 | 51 | 3 | 1 | 57 | 95 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,388 | 32 | 73 | 47 | 12 | 6 | 229 | 976 | 12 |
| Territories | 135 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 108 | 1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Appendix 2

Table A2.1

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2011 - Base population (estimated)

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|---------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 34,273 | 6,510 | 1,379 | 1,631 | 979 | 643 | 397 | 324 | 394 | 216 | 168 | 91 | 289 | 27,763 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 525 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 517 | |
| St-John's | 202 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 197 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 323 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 321 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 144 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 139 | |
| Nova Scotia | 944 | 49 | 6 | 5 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 894 | |
| Halifax | 401 | 37 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 365 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 542 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 529 | |
| New Brunswick | 755 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 738 | |
| Moncton | 140 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 135 | |
| Saint John | 129 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 124 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 487 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 479 | |
| Quebec | 7,993 | 871 | 85 | 85 | 250 | 32 | 119 | 68 | 170 | 24 | 7 | 4 | 27 | 7,122 | |
| Saguenay | 159 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 158 | |
| Québec | 775 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 751 | |
| Sherbrooke | 204 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 195 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 153 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 149 | |
| Montréal | 3,875 | 781 | 76 | 81 | 222 | 31 | 101 | 61 | 154 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 24 | 3,094 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 318 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 290 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,509 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2,485 | |
| Ontario | 13,237 | 3,414 | 656 | 1,005 | 560 | 286 | 180 | 144 | 158 | 128 | 82 | 30 | 185 | 9,823 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 949 | 216 | 37 | 35 | 53 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 34 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 734 | |
| Kingston | 164 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 154 | |
| Peterborough | 122 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 | |
| Oshawa | 366 | 43 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 323 | |
| Toronto | 5,751 | 2,701 | 554 | 866 | 412 | 239 | 122 | 95 | 78 | 101 | 64 | 21 | 149 | 3,050 | |
| Hamilton | 741 | 106 | 12 | 25 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 635 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 402 | 28 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 374 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 492 | 80 | 12 | 22 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 412 | |
| Brantford | 139 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 131 | |
| Guelph | 145 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 125 | |
| London | 489 | 64 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 425 | |
| Windsor | 328 | 56 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 272 | |
| Barrie | 192 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 180 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 165 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | |
| Thunder Bay | 125 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,664 | 57 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2,607 | |
| Manitoba | 1,231 | 160 | 18 | 26 | 20 | 61 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1,071 | |
| Winnipeg | 744 | 146 | 16 | 24 | 18 | 59 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 598 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 487 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 473 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,064 | 66 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 997 | |
| Regina | 217 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 194 | |
| Saskatoon | 269 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 239 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 578 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 564 | |
| Alberta | 3,778 | 690 | 140 | 164 | 78 | 111 | 44 | 43 | 37 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 26 | 3,088 | |
| Calgary | 1,259 | 353 | 79 | 89 | 34 | 52 | 22 | 23 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 906 | |
| Edmonton | 1,202 | 268 | 55 | 64 | 34 | 42 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 934 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,317 | 69 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1,248 | |
| British Columbia | 4,491 | 1,226 | 455 | 326 | 35 | 130 | 37 | 54 | 15 | 41 | 56 | 40 | 39 | 3,266 | |
| Kelowna | 183 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 172 | |
| Vancouver | 2,367 | 1,069 | 427 | 262 | 24 | 116 | 30 | 46 | 12 | 39 | 50 | 29 | 33 | 1,298 | |
| Victoria | 352 | 39 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 312 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 174 | 44 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 130 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,415 | 62 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1,353 | |
| Territories | 113 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.2

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the reference scenario

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,816 | 15,069 | 2,451 | 3,794 | 2,349 | 2,050 | 865 | 531 | 1,284 | 594 | 343 | 142 | 666 | 28,746 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 443 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 423 | |
| St-John's | 207 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 191 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 236 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 232 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 168 | 26 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 142 | |
| Nova Scotia | 921 | 101 | 11 | 11 | 34 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 820 | |
| Halifax | 445 | 81 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 364 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 476 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 456 | |
| New Brunswick | 688 | 53 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 635 | |
| Moncton | 140 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 126 | |
| Saint John | 121 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 107 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 427 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 402 | |
| Quebec | 9,526 | 2,217 | 222 | 159 | 688 | 68 | 259 | 87 | 564 | 67 | 16 | 10 | 76 | 7,309 | |
| Saguenay | 127 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 124 | |
| Québec | 792 | 55 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 737 | |
| Sherbrooke | 217 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 197 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 143 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | |
| Montréal | 5,356 | 1,970 | 202 | 151 | 596 | 64 | 217 | 80 | 509 | 61 | 14 | 8 | 67 | 3,386 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 429 | 93 | 8 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 336 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,462 | 67 | 6 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2,395 | |
| Ontario | 16,944 | 7,093 | 1,101 | 2,218 | 1,093 | 739 | 352 | 228 | 468 | 344 | 140 | 46 | 363 | 9,851 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,218 | 464 | 59 | 76 | 129 | 33 | 20 | 22 | 82 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 754 | |
| Kingston | 181 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 163 | |
| Peterborough | 128 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | |
| Oshawa | 502 | 123 | 11 | 30 | 41 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 380 | |
| Toronto | 8,368 | 5,482 | 924 | 1,878 | 739 | 595 | 244 | 149 | 263 | 273 | 106 | 32 | 279 | 2,886 | |
| Hamilton | 894 | 242 | 20 | 55 | 47 | 28 | 18 | 13 | 25 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 652 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 403 | 58 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 345 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 628 | 206 | 23 | 61 | 30 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 422 | |
| Brantford | 152 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 139 | |
| Guelph | 182 | 48 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 133 | |
| London | 549 | 126 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 10 | 21 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 423 | |
| Windsor | 378 | 130 | 11 | 30 | 28 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 249 | |
| Barrie | 305 | 41 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 264 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 141 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | |
| Thunder Bay | 111 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 103 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,803 | 118 | 17 | 21 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2,685 | |
| Manitoba | 1,690 | 569 | 50 | 115 | 81 | 225 | 25 | 17 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 1,121 | |
| Winnipeg | 1,098 | 504 | 39 | 104 | 71 | 212 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 593 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 593 | 65 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 528 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,378 | 333 | 31 | 87 | 35 | 123 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 1,045 | |
| Regina | 319 | 120 | 10 | 44 | 12 | 36 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 199 | |
| Saskatoon | 398 | 139 | 16 | 37 | 13 | 42 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 259 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 660 | 74 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 44 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 586 | |
| Alberta | 6,201 | 2,266 | 278 | 580 | 320 | 510 | 118 | 92 | 143 | 61 | 49 | 24 | 92 | 3,935 | |
| Calgary | 2,348 | 1,158 | 169 | 317 | 134 | 234 | 62 | 51 | 69 | 34 | 28 | 12 | 48 | 1,191 | |
| Edmonton | 2,022 | 858 | 95 | 220 | 147 | 184 | 38 | 33 | 64 | 22 | 16 | 6 | 33 | 1,164 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,831 | 251 | 14 | 43 | 39 | 92 | 18 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 1,580 | |
| British Columbia | 5,709 | 2,374 | 728 | 609 | 80 | 358 | 91 | 84 | 55 | 103 | 114 | 55 | 97 | 3,335 | |
| Kelowna | 250 | 32 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 218 | |
| Vancouver | 3,301 | 2,051 | 688 | 488 | 55 | 315 | 73 | 70 | 42 | 96 | 101 | 42 | 81 | 1,250 | |
| Victoria | 410 | 76 | 17 | 15 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 334 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 218 | 93 | 4 | 67 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 125 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,530 | 122 | 16 | 30 | 13 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 1,408 | |
| Territories | 147 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 130 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.3

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-immigration scenario

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 41,057 | 12,814 | 2,126 | 3,202 | 2,036 | 1,659 | 739 | 476 | 1,065 | 485 | 295 | 129 | 602 | 28,243 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 438 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 422 | |
| St-John's | 203 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 190 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 235 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 232 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 159 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 140 | |
| Nova Scotia | 898 | 86 | 10 | 9 | 32 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 813 | |
| Halifax | 427 | 68 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 359 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 472 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 454 | |
| New Brunswick | 670 | 40 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 630 | |
| Moncton | 136 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 125 | |
| Saint John | 118 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 107 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 417 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 398 | |
| Quebec | 9,085 | 1,898 | 185 | 140 | 589 | 60 | 223 | 83 | 471 | 56 | 14 | 8 | 68 | 7,187 | |
| Saguenay | 126 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123 | |
| Québec | 776 | 46 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 730 | |
| Sherbrooke | 211 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 195 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 141 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | |
| Montréal | 4,973 | 1,689 | 168 | 134 | 512 | 56 | 188 | 76 | 425 | 51 | 12 | 7 | 60 | 3,284 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 411 | 79 | 7 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 332 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,447 | 58 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2,388 | |
| Ontario | 15,788 | 6,123 | 964 | 1,892 | 972 | 617 | 305 | 206 | 386 | 280 | 125 | 42 | 333 | 9,665 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,138 | 397 | 52 | 66 | 109 | 27 | 17 | 20 | 69 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 741 | |
| Kingston | 177 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 161 | |
| Peterborough | 127 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | |
| Oshawa | 491 | 113 | 10 | 27 | 39 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 377 | |
| Toronto | 7,491 | 4,723 | 807 | 1,598 | 661 | 494 | 213 | 134 | 214 | 223 | 95 | 29 | 255 | 2,768 | |
| Hamilton | 848 | 209 | 17 | 48 | 41 | 24 | 16 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 639 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 391 | 50 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 341 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 589 | 175 | 20 | 51 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 414 | |
| Brantford | 150 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 138 | |
| Guelph | 175 | 43 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 132 | |
| London | 526 | 108 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 418 | |
| Windsor | 357 | 112 | 10 | 25 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 245 | |
| Barrie | 300 | 38 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 262 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 140 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | |
| Thunder Bay | 109 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 103 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,778 | 107 | 17 | 18 | 24 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2,671 | |
| Manitoba | 1,543 | 445 | 39 | 86 | 63 | 175 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 1,099 | |
| Winnipeg | 978 | 396 | 32 | 78 | 55 | 166 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 583 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 565 | 49 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 516 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,282 | 252 | 23 | 63 | 28 | 92 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1,030 | |
| Regina | 286 | 90 | 8 | 31 | 10 | 27 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 196 | |
| Saskatoon | 360 | 106 | 12 | 27 | 11 | 32 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 254 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 636 | 56 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 580 | |
| Alberta | 5,734 | 1,869 | 243 | 471 | 267 | 399 | 98 | 80 | 119 | 50 | 40 | 22 | 80 | 3,865 | |
| Calgary | 2,118 | 959 | 149 | 258 | 111 | 184 | 51 | 45 | 57 | 28 | 23 | 11 | 41 | 1,159 | |
| Edmonton | 1,854 | 708 | 82 | 178 | 123 | 145 | 32 | 28 | 53 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 29 | 1,146 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,762 | 202 | 12 | 36 | 32 | 69 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 1,560 | |
| British Columbia | 5,318 | 2,052 | 640 | 529 | 70 | 297 | 77 | 74 | 45 | 84 | 98 | 50 | 88 | 3,265 | |
| Kelowna | 242 | 28 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 214 | |
| Vancouver | 2,975 | 1,768 | 603 | 423 | 47 | 260 | 62 | 62 | 35 | 78 | 86 | 38 | 74 | 1,207 | |
| Victoria | 396 | 67 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 329 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 204 | 81 | 3 | 58 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 123 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,500 | 108 | 14 | 26 | 12 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1,392 | |
| Territories | 143 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 129 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.4

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-immigration scenario

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 45,292 | 16,274 | 2,625 | 4,104 | 2,521 | 2,254 | 934 | 560 | 1,406 | 652 | 367 | 149 | 700 | 29,017 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 446 | 22 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 424 | |
| St-John's | 209 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 192 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 237 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 233 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 173 | 31 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 143 | |
| Nova Scotia | 933 | 108 | 12 | 13 | 35 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 824 | |
| Halifax | 454 | 88 | 10 | 11 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 366 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 479 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 458 | |
| New Brunswick | 697 | 59 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 638 | |
| Moncton | 142 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 126 | |
| Saint John | 123 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 108 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 432 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 404 | |
| Quebec | 9,794 | 2,412 | 244 | 171 | 749 | 73 | 282 | 90 | 621 | 74 | 17 | 10 | 80 | 7,382 | |
| Saguenay | 128 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 124 | |
| Québec | 802 | 61 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 741 | |
| Sherbrooke | 221 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 144 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | |
| Montréal | 5,588 | 2,140 | 222 | 162 | 648 | 69 | 235 | 82 | 560 | 68 | 15 | 9 | 70 | 3,448 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 439 | 102 | 9 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 338 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,472 | 72 | 7 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2,400 | |
| Ontario | 17,546 | 7,599 | 1,173 | 2,388 | 1,156 | 803 | 377 | 240 | 511 | 377 | 147 | 48 | 380 | 9,947 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,259 | 499 | 63 | 82 | 139 | 36 | 22 | 23 | 88 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 761 | |
| Kingston | 183 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 163 | |
| Peterborough | 129 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | |
| Oshawa | 509 | 128 | 11 | 32 | 42 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 381 | |
| Toronto | 8,826 | 5,879 | 985 | 2,025 | 779 | 648 | 261 | 157 | 288 | 300 | 111 | 33 | 292 | 2,948 | |
| Hamilton | 917 | 259 | 21 | 59 | 50 | 31 | 19 | 14 | 27 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 658 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 409 | 63 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 346 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 647 | 221 | 25 | 65 | 32 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 24 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 426 | |
| Brantford | 153 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 139 | |
| Guelph | 186 | 52 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 134 | |
| London | 561 | 135 | 14 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 23 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 426 | |
| Windsor | 390 | 139 | 12 | 32 | 31 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 251 | |
| Barrie | 309 | 43 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 265 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 142 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 | |
| Thunder Bay | 111 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 103 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,815 | 124 | 18 | 22 | 26 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2,691 | |
| Manitoba | 1,766 | 634 | 55 | 130 | 91 | 251 | 27 | 18 | 21 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 21 | 1,133 | |
| Winnipeg | 1,159 | 561 | 42 | 117 | 79 | 236 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 19 | 599 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 607 | 73 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 534 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,429 | 376 | 35 | 100 | 38 | 140 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 1,053 | |
| Regina | 337 | 136 | 11 | 50 | 14 | 41 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 201 | |
| Saskatoon | 418 | 156 | 18 | 42 | 15 | 48 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 262 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 674 | 84 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 51 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 590 | |
| Alberta | 6,446 | 2,473 | 296 | 636 | 347 | 567 | 129 | 98 | 156 | 67 | 53 | 26 | 98 | 3,972 | |
| Calgary | 2,467 | 1,259 | 180 | 346 | 145 | 260 | 67 | 54 | 74 | 37 | 31 | 13 | 51 | 1,207 | |
| Edmonton | 2,112 | 938 | 101 | 243 | 160 | 204 | 42 | 35 | 69 | 25 | 18 | 6 | 34 | 1,175 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,867 | 276 | 15 | 47 | 42 | 103 | 19 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 1,590 | |
| British Columbia | 5,912 | 2,541 | 775 | 650 | 85 | 391 | 97 | 88 | 60 | 113 | 123 | 58 | 102 | 3,371 | |
| Kelowna | 254 | 34 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 220 | |
| Vancouver | 3,469 | 2,197 | 732 | 522 | 58 | 344 | 79 | 74 | 46 | 105 | 108 | 44 | 85 | 1,272 | |
| Victoria | 418 | 81 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 337 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 225 | 99 | 4 | 71 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 126 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,547 | 130 | 16 | 32 | 14 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 1,416 | |
| Territories | 150 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 130 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.5

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,787 | 15,028 | 2,483 | 3,782 | 2,353 | 1,926 | 873 | 526 | 1,320 | 616 | 341 | 143 | 665 | 28,759 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 440 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 422 | |
| St-John's | 204 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 190 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 236 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 232 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 163 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 141 | |
| Nova Scotia | 919 | 100 | 11 | 11 | 34 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 820 | |
| Halifax | 443 | 80 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 363 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 476 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 456 | |
| New Brunswick | 678 | 46 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 632 | |
| Moncton | 137 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 125 | |
| Saint John | 119 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 107 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 421 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 400 | |
| Quebec | 9,642 | 2,301 | 231 | 164 | 715 | 70 | 270 | 89 | 589 | 70 | 16 | 10 | 77 | 7,341 | |
| Saguenay | 128 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 124 | |
| Québec | 797 | 58 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 739 | |
| Sherbrooke | 219 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 197 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 143 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | |
| Montréal | 5,456 | 2,043 | 210 | 155 | 619 | 66 | 225 | 81 | 532 | 64 | 14 | 8 | 68 | 3,413 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 433 | 96 | 8 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 337 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,467 | 69 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2,398 | |
| Ontario | 17,297 | 7,389 | 1,142 | 2,316 | 1,129 | 775 | 367 | 235 | 495 | 365 | 143 | 47 | 373 | 9,908 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,240 | 483 | 61 | 78 | 135 | 34 | 21 | 23 | 86 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 757 | |
| Kingston | 182 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 163 | |
| Peterborough | 129 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | |
| Oshawa | 506 | 125 | 11 | 31 | 42 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 380 | |
| Toronto | 8,646 | 5,722 | 960 | 1,967 | 763 | 627 | 255 | 154 | 278 | 291 | 108 | 33 | 287 | 2,924 | |
| Hamilton | 907 | 252 | 20 | 57 | 48 | 30 | 19 | 14 | 26 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 655 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 407 | 61 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 346 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 637 | 213 | 24 | 63 | 31 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 23 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 424 | |
| Brantford | 152 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 139 | |
| Guelph | 184 | 50 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 134 | |
| London | 555 | 131 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 22 | 7 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 425 | |
| Windsor | 384 | 134 | 12 | 30 | 30 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 250 | |
| Barrie | 307 | 43 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 265 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 141 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | |
| Thunder Bay | 111 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 103 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,809 | 121 | 18 | 22 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2,688 | |
| Manitoba | 1,603 | 495 | 44 | 98 | 70 | 195 | 22 | 15 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 1,107 | |
| Winnipeg | 1,027 | 440 | 35 | 89 | 61 | 184 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 587 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 576 | 56 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 520 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,248 | 224 | 21 | 55 | 26 | 77 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1,024 | |
| Regina | 274 | 79 | 7 | 27 | 9 | 23 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 195 | |
| Saskatoon | 348 | 96 | 11 | 24 | 10 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 252 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 626 | 49 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 577 | |
| Alberta | 5,829 | 1,948 | 251 | 492 | 280 | 411 | 103 | 82 | 128 | 54 | 43 | 23 | 83 | 3,880 | |
| Calgary | 2,165 | 998 | 153 | 269 | 117 | 189 | 53 | 47 | 61 | 30 | 24 | 11 | 42 | 1,167 | |
| Edmonton | 1,890 | 740 | 85 | 185 | 129 | 150 | 34 | 29 | 57 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 30 | 1,149 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,774 | 210 | 12 | 37 | 34 | 71 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 1,564 | |
| British Columbia | 5,824 | 2,471 | 757 | 633 | 82 | 375 | 94 | 86 | 58 | 110 | 119 | 57 | 99 | 3,354 | |
| Kelowna | 251 | 32 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 219 | |
| Vancouver | 3,401 | 2,138 | 715 | 508 | 56 | 330 | 76 | 72 | 45 | 102 | 105 | 43 | 83 | 1,263 | |
| Victoria | 414 | 79 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 335 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 222 | 96 | 4 | 70 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 125 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,537 | 125 | 16 | 30 | 13 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 1,411 | |
| Territories | 143 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 129 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.6

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2000/2001 to 2004/2005)

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,773 | 15,035 | 2,480 | 3,854 | 2,343 | 1,856 | 870 | 524 | 1,324 | 638 | 335 | 142 | 668 | 28,738 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 439 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 422 | |
| St-John's | 203 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 190 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 235 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 232 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 149 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138 | |
| Nova Scotia | 904 | 89 | 10 | 9 | 32 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 814 | |
| Halifax | 431 | 71 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 360 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 473 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 454 | |
| New Brunswick | 663 | 35 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 628 | |
| Moncton | 133 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 125 | |
| Saint John | 116 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 107 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 413 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 396 | |
| Quebec | 9,526 | 2,217 | 220 | 160 | 689 | 68 | 260 | 87 | 565 | 68 | 15 | 10 | 76 | 7,309 | |
| Saguenay | 127 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 124 | |
| Québec | 792 | 55 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 737 | |
| Sherbrooke | 217 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 197 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 143 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | |
| Montréal | 5,354 | 1,969 | 200 | 152 | 596 | 64 | 217 | 80 | 510 | 62 | 13 | 8 | 66 | 3,386 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 430 | 94 | 8 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 336 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,462 | 67 | 6 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2,395 | |
| Ontario | 17,900 | 7,896 | 1,209 | 2,490 | 1,191 | 841 | 391 | 246 | 540 | 401 | 149 | 49 | 389 | 10,004 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,278 | 515 | 64 | 83 | 144 | 38 | 22 | 24 | 92 | 20 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 763 | |
| Kingston | 183 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 163 | |
| Peterborough | 129 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | |
| Oshawa | 512 | 130 | 11 | 32 | 43 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 382 | |
| Toronto | 9,117 | 6,130 | 1,018 | 2,120 | 804 | 682 | 271 | 161 | 306 | 320 | 113 | 34 | 301 | 2,987 | |
| Hamilton | 929 | 267 | 21 | 61 | 51 | 32 | 20 | 14 | 28 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 662 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 413 | 66 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 347 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 655 | 227 | 25 | 68 | 33 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 428 | |
| Brantford | 153 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 139 | |
| Guelph | 187 | 52 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 135 | |
| London | 566 | 139 | 14 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 427 | |
| Windsor | 394 | 142 | 12 | 32 | 31 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 29 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 252 | |
| Barrie | 311 | 45 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 266 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 142 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 | |
| Thunder Bay | 111 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 103 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,821 | 126 | 18 | 23 | 26 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2,694 | |
| Manitoba | 1,480 | 391 | 35 | 74 | 56 | 151 | 19 | 13 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 1,089 | |
| Winnipeg | 927 | 348 | 29 | 67 | 48 | 142 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 579 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 553 | 43 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 510 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,193 | 178 | 17 | 42 | 22 | 58 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1,015 | |
| Regina | 255 | 63 | 6 | 20 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 193 | |
| Saskatoon | 326 | 77 | 9 | 19 | 9 | 20 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 249 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 612 | 38 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 574 | |
| Alberta | 5,634 | 1,783 | 236 | 449 | 258 | 360 | 94 | 78 | 120 | 50 | 39 | 22 | 78 | 3,850 | |
| Calgary | 2,070 | 916 | 144 | 246 | 107 | 167 | 49 | 44 | 57 | 28 | 22 | 11 | 39 | 1,154 | |
| Edmonton | 1,820 | 678 | 80 | 168 | 120 | 132 | 31 | 27 | 54 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 28 | 1,142 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,744 | 190 | 12 | 35 | 31 | 61 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 1,554 | |
| British Columbia | 5,744 | 2,404 | 738 | 617 | 80 | 362 | 92 | 84 | 56 | 106 | 116 | 56 | 97 | 3,340 | |
| Kelowna | 249 | 32 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 218 | |
| Vancouver | 3,335 | 2,079 | 697 | 496 | 55 | 318 | 74 | 71 | 44 | 99 | 102 | 42 | 82 | 1,255 | |
| Victoria | 412 | 77 | 17 | 15 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 334 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 219 | 94 | 4 | 68 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 125 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,530 | 122 | 16 | 29 | 13 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 1,408 | |
| Territories | 141 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 128 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.7

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative composition of immigration by country of birth scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|---------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,777 | 14,741 | 2,527 | 3,731 | 2,171 | 1,786 | 934 | 579 | 1,256 | 556 | 400 | 150 | 654 | 29,036 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 444 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 425 | |
| St-John's | 207 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 192 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 237 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 233 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 168 | 26 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 142 | |
| Nova Scotia | 921 | 98 | 11 | 10 | 33 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 824 | |
| Halifax | 444 | 78 | 9 | 8 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 366 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 477 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 458 | |
| New Brunswick | 687 | 52 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 635 | |
| Moncton | 141 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 126 | |
| Saint John | 121 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 108 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 425 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 402 | |
| Quebec | 9,521 | 2,151 | 194 | 167 | 596 | 77 | 283 | 93 | 577 | 64 | 18 | 11 | 71 | 7,371 | |
| Saguenay | 127 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 124 | |
| Québec | 794 | 54 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 740 | |
| Sherbrooke | 218 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 142 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | |
| Montréal | 5,350 | 1,911 | 176 | 159 | 516 | 73 | 236 | 85 | 521 | 58 | 15 | 9 | 63 | 3,439 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 426 | 88 | 7 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 337 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,465 | 66 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2,399 | |
| Ontario | 16,928 | 7,009 | 1,125 | 2,251 | 1,048 | 649 | 374 | 247 | 430 | 319 | 156 | 48 | 362 | 9,919 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,206 | 450 | 60 | 76 | 120 | 28 | 21 | 24 | 77 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 756 | |
| Kingston | 182 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 163 | |
| Peterborough | 128 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | |
| Oshawa | 502 | 122 | 11 | 31 | 41 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 380 | |
| Toronto | 8,355 | 5,425 | 944 | 1,910 | 711 | 520 | 258 | 160 | 239 | 254 | 117 | 33 | 278 | 2,930 | |
| Hamilton | 895 | 239 | 20 | 56 | 45 | 26 | 20 | 15 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 657 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 402 | 56 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 346 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 629 | 203 | 24 | 61 | 28 | 12 | 17 | 11 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 426 | |
| Brantford | 152 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 139 | |
| Guelph | 183 | 49 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 134 | |
| London | 552 | 127 | 13 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 19 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 425 | |
| Windsor | 376 | 127 | 11 | 29 | 27 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 250 | |
| Barrie | 306 | 41 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 265 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 141 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | |
| Thunder Bay | 111 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 103 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,806 | 117 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2,689 | |
| Manitoba | 1,690 | 525 | 52 | 90 | 68 | 206 | 31 | 19 | 19 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 19 | 1,165 | |
| Winnipeg | 1,069 | 460 | 40 | 81 | 59 | 194 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 17 | 609 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 620 | 65 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 556 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,380 | 305 | 30 | 47 | 34 | 125 | 13 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 1,075 | |
| Regina | 305 | 101 | 10 | 21 | 12 | 36 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 204 | |
| Saskatoon | 399 | 129 | 16 | 21 | 13 | 43 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 270 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 676 | 75 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 46 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 601 | |
| Alberta | 6,184 | 2,178 | 318 | 554 | 297 | 400 | 130 | 102 | 145 | 61 | 56 | 26 | 89 | 4,006 | |
| Calgary | 2,348 | 1,126 | 193 | 303 | 124 | 185 | 69 | 58 | 70 | 35 | 32 | 13 | 45 | 1,222 | |
| Edmonton | 2,005 | 822 | 109 | 210 | 136 | 146 | 42 | 36 | 65 | 22 | 18 | 6 | 32 | 1,183 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,831 | 230 | 16 | 41 | 37 | 69 | 19 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 1,601 | |
| British Columbia | 5,706 | 2,362 | 766 | 596 | 77 | 312 | 94 | 94 | 47 | 92 | 132 | 58 | 96 | 3,345 | |
| Kelowna | 251 | 32 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 219 | |
| Vancouver | 3,297 | 2,042 | 723 | 478 | 52 | 273 | 76 | 78 | 37 | 85 | 116 | 44 | 81 | 1,255 | |
| Victoria | 410 | 75 | 18 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 335 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 218 | 93 | 4 | 67 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 125 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,530 | 120 | 16 | 28 | 13 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1,410 | |
| Territories | 147 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 130 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.8

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-growth scenario

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|---------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 39,778 | 12,379 | 2,040 | 3,101 | 1,968 | 1,606 | 719 | 462 | 1,031 | 471 | 282 | 124 | 575 | 27,400 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 427 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 411 | |
| St-John's | 198 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 186 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 229 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 226 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 155 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 137 | |
| Nova Scotia | 876 | 83 | 9 | 9 | 31 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 793 | |
| Halifax | 417 | 66 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 351 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 459 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 442 | |
| New Brunswick | 655 | 39 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 616 | |
| Moncton | 133 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 123 | |
| Saint John | 115 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 105 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 407 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 389 | |
| Quebec | 8,856 | 1,848 | 180 | 137 | 573 | 58 | 218 | 81 | 458 | 55 | 14 | 8 | 66 | 7,008 | |
| Saguenay | 123 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 | |
| Québec | 757 | 44 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 713 | |
| Sherbrooke | 206 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 191 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 136 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | |
| Montréal | 4,849 | 1,646 | 164 | 130 | 498 | 55 | 183 | 74 | 414 | 50 | 12 | 7 | 58 | 3,203 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 401 | 76 | 7 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 324 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,383 | 56 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2,326 | |
| Ontario | 15,249 | 5,906 | 926 | 1,831 | 936 | 596 | 296 | 199 | 372 | 272 | 120 | 41 | 318 | 9,344 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,099 | 382 | 50 | 63 | 105 | 26 | 16 | 19 | 66 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 717 | |
| Kingston | 171 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 155 | |
| Peterborough | 123 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | |
| Oshawa | 474 | 109 | 10 | 27 | 38 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 364 | |
| Toronto | 7,237 | 4,560 | 775 | 1,547 | 638 | 478 | 207 | 130 | 206 | 216 | 91 | 28 | 244 | 2,677 | |
| Hamilton | 819 | 201 | 17 | 46 | 40 | 23 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 617 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 379 | 48 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 330 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 569 | 168 | 19 | 50 | 24 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 400 | |
| Brantford | 145 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 133 | |
| Guelph | 169 | 41 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 128 | |
| London | 508 | 103 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 404 | |
| Windsor | 345 | 108 | 10 | 24 | 23 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 237 | |
| Barrie | 289 | 36 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 253 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 135 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | |
| Thunder Bay | 106 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,684 | 103 | 16 | 18 | 23 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2,581 | |
| Manitoba | 1,499 | 433 | 38 | 84 | 61 | 171 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 1,066 | |
| Winnipeg | 954 | 386 | 31 | 76 | 53 | 162 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 568 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 545 | 47 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 498 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,246 | 246 | 23 | 61 | 27 | 90 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1,000 | |
| Regina | 279 | 88 | 7 | 30 | 10 | 27 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 190 | |
| Saskatoon | 351 | 103 | 12 | 26 | 10 | 31 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 247 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 617 | 55 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 562 | |
| Alberta | 5,581 | 1,817 | 237 | 460 | 259 | 387 | 95 | 77 | 116 | 49 | 39 | 21 | 77 | 3,764 | |
| Calgary | 2,065 | 933 | 145 | 252 | 108 | 179 | 50 | 44 | 55 | 28 | 22 | 11 | 39 | 1,131 | |
| Edmonton | 1,806 | 689 | 80 | 173 | 119 | 142 | 31 | 27 | 52 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 28 | 1,117 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,710 | 195 | 12 | 34 | 31 | 67 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 1,515 | |
| British Columbia | 5,096 | 1,959 | 606 | 508 | 67 | 285 | 74 | 71 | 43 | 81 | 92 | 48 | 83 | 3,137 | |
| Kelowna | 233 | 27 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 207 | |
| Vancouver | 2,848 | 1,689 | 572 | 407 | 45 | 250 | 60 | 60 | 33 | 75 | 81 | 36 | 70 | 1,159 | |
| Victoria | 380 | 64 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 317 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 195 | 77 | 3 | 55 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 118 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,439 | 103 | 13 | 25 | 11 | 17 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1,337 | |
| Territories | 138 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 125 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.9

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-growth scenario

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 47,432 | 17,104 | 2,780 | 4,280 | 2,647 | 2,371 | 981 | 586 | 1,472 | 679 | 400 | 162 | 745 | 30,328 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 464 | 24 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 440 | |
| St-John's | 217 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 247 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 242 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 180 | 31 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 148 | |
| Nova Scotia | 973 | 116 | 13 | 14 | 37 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 857 | |
| Halifax | 473 | 93 | 11 | 12 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 380 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 500 | 23 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 477 | |
| New Brunswick | 726 | 63 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 663 | |
| Moncton | 147 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 130 | |
| Saint John | 128 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 112 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 451 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 421 | |
| Quebec | 10,183 | 2,515 | 253 | 179 | 782 | 77 | 294 | 94 | 645 | 77 | 18 | 11 | 85 | 7,668 | |
| Saguenay | 133 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 129 | |
| Québec | 832 | 64 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 768 | |
| Sherbrooke | 230 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 206 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 149 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 139 | |
| Montréal | 5,810 | 2,232 | 230 | 169 | 676 | 73 | 246 | 86 | 582 | 70 | 15 | 9 | 75 | 3,578 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 455 | 105 | 9 | 2 | 45 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 350 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,573 | 76 | 7 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2,498 | |
| Ontario | 18,410 | 7,982 | 1,242 | 2,490 | 1,218 | 845 | 396 | 251 | 536 | 392 | 159 | 51 | 402 | 10,427 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,322 | 527 | 67 | 86 | 147 | 38 | 23 | 24 | 93 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 21 | 795 | |
| Kingston | 192 | 22 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 170 | |
| Peterborough | 135 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 127 | |
| Oshawa | 533 | 134 | 12 | 33 | 45 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 399 | |
| Toronto | 9,257 | 6,164 | 1,040 | 2,110 | 820 | 680 | 274 | 164 | 301 | 312 | 120 | 36 | 309 | 3,093 | |
| Hamilton | 964 | 273 | 23 | 62 | 52 | 32 | 20 | 15 | 28 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 16 | 691 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 430 | 67 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 363 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 679 | 232 | 27 | 68 | 34 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 25 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 446 | |
| Brantford | 161 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 146 | |
| Guelph | 194 | 54 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 140 | |
| London | 590 | 144 | 15 | 21 | 18 | 11 | 24 | 7 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 446 | |
| Windsor | 409 | 147 | 13 | 33 | 32 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 29 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 263 | |
| Barrie | 323 | 46 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 277 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 148 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140 | |
| Thunder Bay | 117 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 108 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,956 | 134 | 19 | 24 | 28 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 2,823 | |
| Manitoba | 1,841 | 657 | 58 | 134 | 95 | 259 | 28 | 19 | 22 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 1,184 | |
| Winnipeg | 1,203 | 581 | 45 | 121 | 83 | 243 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 622 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 638 | 76 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 562 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,494 | 392 | 37 | 104 | 40 | 145 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 1,102 | |
| Regina | 352 | 141 | 12 | 52 | 15 | 42 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 210 | |
| Saskatoon | 437 | 164 | 19 | 44 | 15 | 50 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 273 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 706 | 87 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 619 | |
| Alberta | 6,722 | 2,586 | 308 | 659 | 363 | 599 | 136 | 102 | 162 | 69 | 57 | 27 | 104 | 4,136 | |
| Calgary | 2,566 | 1,312 | 187 | 359 | 152 | 272 | 70 | 57 | 78 | 38 | 33 | 14 | 54 | 1,254 | |
| Edmonton | 2,202 | 980 | 106 | 250 | 167 | 216 | 44 | 36 | 72 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 36 | 1,222 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,954 | 294 | 16 | 50 | 44 | 111 | 21 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 1,660 | |
| British Columbia | 6,282 | 2,716 | 832 | 684 | 91 | 416 | 104 | 93 | 65 | 119 | 138 | 64 | 110 | 3,565 | |
| Kelowna | 268 | 37 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 231 | |
| Vancouver | 3,696 | 2,346 | 785 | 548 | 62 | 365 | 84 | 78 | 50 | 111 | 121 | 49 | 93 | 1,350 | |
| Victoria | 443 | 88 | 20 | 16 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 355 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 238 | 105 | 4 | 75 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 133 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,637 | 141 | 18 | 34 | 15 | 25 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 1,496 | |
| Territories | 157 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 137 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.10

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2006 to 2011)

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|---------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,825 | 15,072 | 2,452 | 3,794 | 2,349 | 2,051 | 865 | 532 | 1,284 | 595 | 343 | 142 | 666 | 28,753 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 506 | 23 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 484 | |
| St-John's | 230 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 213 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 277 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 271 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 167 | 24 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 143 | |
| Nova Scotia | 927 | 101 | 11 | 11 | 35 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 826 | |
| Halifax | 432 | 81 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 351 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 495 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 475 | |
| New Brunswick | 705 | 53 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 652 | |
| Moncton | 139 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 125 | |
| Saint John | 134 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 119 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 432 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 408 | |
| Quebec | 9,628 | 2,252 | 225 | 162 | 699 | 69 | 264 | 89 | 572 | 69 | 16 | 10 | 77 | 7,376 | |
| Saguenay | 139 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 136 | |
| Québec | 839 | 65 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 773 | |
| Sherbrooke | 212 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 192 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 148 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 139 | |
| Montréal | 5,273 | 1,979 | 203 | 153 | 598 | 65 | 218 | 80 | 511 | 62 | 14 | 8 | 67 | 3,294 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 442 | 100 | 9 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 343 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,574 | 74 | 7 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2,500 | |
| Ontario | 16,711 | 6,987 | 1,088 | 2,189 | 1,076 | 730 | 344 | 223 | 456 | 339 | 136 | 45 | 360 | 9,724 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,212 | 473 | 61 | 78 | 130 | 33 | 20 | 22 | 83 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 740 | |
| Kingston | 178 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 161 | |
| Peterborough | 125 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 | |
| Oshawa | 460 | 111 | 10 | 27 | 37 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 349 | |
| Toronto | 8,353 | 5,449 | 917 | 1,869 | 736 | 593 | 241 | 147 | 259 | 272 | 104 | 32 | 279 | 2,904 | |
| Hamilton | 865 | 226 | 18 | 51 | 44 | 27 | 17 | 13 | 22 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 638 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 395 | 54 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 342 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 591 | 195 | 22 | 58 | 28 | 13 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 396 | |
| Brantford | 154 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 140 | |
| Guelph | 170 | 44 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 126 | |
| London | 538 | 120 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 20 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 418 | |
| Windsor | 330 | 111 | 9 | 24 | 25 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 220 | |
| Barrie | 244 | 32 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 212 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 148 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141 | |
| Thunder Bay | 129 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 120 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,818 | 116 | 17 | 21 | 25 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2,702 | |
| Manitoba | 1,717 | 568 | 50 | 114 | 81 | 224 | 25 | 17 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 1,149 | |
| Winnipeg | 1,090 | 500 | 39 | 102 | 70 | 211 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 590 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 627 | 68 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 560 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,569 | 380 | 36 | 103 | 41 | 131 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 1,189 | |
| Regina | 372 | 142 | 13 | 54 | 15 | 39 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 230 | |
| Saskatoon | 438 | 157 | 18 | 42 | 16 | 46 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 281 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 759 | 81 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 46 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 678 | |
| Alberta | 5,885 | 2,278 | 279 | 586 | 316 | 512 | 120 | 92 | 146 | 63 | 51 | 24 | 90 | 3,607 | |
| Calgary | 2,130 | 1,125 | 164 | 309 | 127 | 230 | 61 | 49 | 67 | 34 | 28 | 12 | 45 | 1,004 | |
| Edmonton | 1,991 | 899 | 100 | 232 | 150 | 191 | 41 | 34 | 68 | 25 | 18 | 6 | 33 | 1,093 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,764 | 254 | 15 | 46 | 39 | 91 | 18 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 1,510 | |
| British Columbia | 5,851 | 2,387 | 733 | 613 | 81 | 358 | 90 | 85 | 55 | 104 | 115 | 56 | 98 | 3,464 | |
| Kelowna | 247 | 32 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 216 | |
| Vancouver | 3,345 | 2,061 | 691 | 491 | 55 | 314 | 73 | 71 | 43 | 97 | 102 | 42 | 82 | 1,284 | |
| Victoria | 423 | 78 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 345 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 211 | 89 | 3 | 65 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 122 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,624 | 127 | 16 | 31 | 14 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 1,497 | |
| Territories | 159 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 139 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.11

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2001 to 2006)

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,823 | 15,070 | 2,452 | 3,794 | 2,349 | 2,049 | 865 | 531 | 1,284 | 594 | 343 | 142 | 667 | 28,753 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 461 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 439 | |
| St-John's | 219 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 201 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 242 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 171 | 30 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 142 | |
| Nova Scotia | 908 | 102 | 12 | 12 | 34 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 806 | |
| Halifax | 435 | 81 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 354 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 473 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 452 | |
| New Brunswick | 673 | 54 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 619 | |
| Moncton | 142 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 126 | |
| Saint John | 113 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 100 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 418 | 26 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 392 | |
| Quebec | 9,664 | 2,266 | 227 | 164 | 704 | 69 | 265 | 90 | 574 | 69 | 16 | 10 | 77 | 7,399 | |
| Saguenay | 125 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | |
| Québec | 837 | 62 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 776 | |
| Sherbrooke | 231 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 148 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138 | |
| Montréal | 5,344 | 1,993 | 205 | 155 | 604 | 65 | 219 | 81 | 513 | 62 | 14 | 8 | 67 | 3,351 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 455 | 100 | 9 | 3 | 42 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 355 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,524 | 74 | 7 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2,451 | |
| Ontario | 16,820 | 7,050 | 1,096 | 2,210 | 1,078 | 738 | 349 | 226 | 462 | 343 | 140 | 45 | 361 | 9,770 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,139 | 435 | 55 | 71 | 122 | 31 | 18 | 21 | 76 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 704 | |
| Kingston | 182 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 162 | |
| Peterborough | 139 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | |
| Oshawa | 530 | 137 | 12 | 34 | 45 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 393 | |
| Toronto | 8,166 | 5,421 | 917 | 1,862 | 723 | 590 | 241 | 147 | 258 | 272 | 105 | 31 | 275 | 2,745 | |
| Hamilton | 853 | 237 | 19 | 54 | 45 | 28 | 18 | 13 | 24 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 616 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 399 | 61 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 338 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 643 | 216 | 25 | 64 | 31 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 22 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 427 | |
| Brantford | 160 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 145 | |
| Guelph | 181 | 49 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 132 | |
| London | 562 | 131 | 13 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 22 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 431 | |
| Windsor | 375 | 129 | 11 | 30 | 28 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 246 | |
| Barrie | 316 | 46 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 269 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 158 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 151 | |
| Thunder Bay | 120 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 110 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,898 | 128 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2,770 | |
| Manitoba | 1,673 | 573 | 50 | 116 | 82 | 226 | 25 | 17 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 1,099 | |
| Winnipeg | 1,094 | 510 | 39 | 106 | 72 | 213 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 18 | 585 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 578 | 63 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 515 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,286 | 317 | 29 | 84 | 32 | 119 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 969 | |
| Regina | 312 | 121 | 10 | 45 | 12 | 36 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 190 | |
| Saskatoon | 369 | 127 | 15 | 33 | 12 | 40 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 241 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 606 | 68 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 538 | |
| Alberta | 6,275 | 2,270 | 279 | 583 | 320 | 511 | 118 | 92 | 141 | 60 | 49 | 25 | 93 | 4,004 | |
| Calgary | 2,354 | 1,158 | 170 | 318 | 133 | 235 | 62 | 51 | 67 | 34 | 28 | 13 | 48 | 1,196 | |
| Edmonton | 2,077 | 864 | 96 | 222 | 149 | 185 | 39 | 33 | 63 | 22 | 16 | 6 | 33 | 1,213 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,844 | 249 | 14 | 43 | 39 | 91 | 17 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 1,595 | |
| British Columbia | 5,739 | 2,368 | 725 | 609 | 80 | 358 | 90 | 83 | 54 | 103 | 114 | 55 | 97 | 3,371 | |
| Kelowna | 266 | 35 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 232 | |
| Vancouver | 3,254 | 2,030 | 682 | 483 | 53 | 313 | 72 | 69 | 42 | 95 | 100 | 41 | 81 | 1,224 | |
| Victoria | 417 | 78 | 17 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 339 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 216 | 95 | 4 | 68 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 121 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,586 | 130 | 17 | 32 | 14 | 22 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 1,456 | |
| Territories | 152 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 135 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A2.12

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (1996 to 2001)

| Region | Visible minority groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other visible minorities | Rest of the population |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------|----------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total | Total - Visible minorities | Chinese | South Asian | Black | Filipino ¹ | Latin American | Southeast Asian | Arab | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,784 | 15,057 | 2,449 | 3,792 | 2,348 | 2,048 | 864 | 531 | 1,282 | 594 | 342 | 142 | 665 | 28,727 | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 375 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 359 | |
| St-John's | 173 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 203 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 199 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 168 | 28 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 140 | |
| Nova Scotia | 929 | 99 | 11 | 11 | 34 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 830 | |
| Halifax | 466 | 79 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 386 | |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 464 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 444 | |
| New Brunswick | 692 | 52 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 640 | |
| Moncton | 142 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 128 | |
| Saint John | 119 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 105 | |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 432 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 406 | |
| Quebec | 9,229 | 2,112 | 209 | 150 | 656 | 66 | 246 | 84 | 540 | 64 | 15 | 9 | 72 | 7,117 | |
| Saguenay | 117 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 | |
| Québec | 704 | 40 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 665 | |
| Sherbrooke | 207 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 190 | |
| Trois-Rivières | 130 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123 | |
| Montréal | 5,405 | 1,913 | 194 | 144 | 581 | 63 | 211 | 78 | 496 | 60 | 13 | 8 | 65 | 3,492 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part) | 392 | 78 | 7 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 314 | |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,274 | 54 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2,220 | |
| Ontario | 17,337 | 7,274 | 1,123 | 2,261 | 1,129 | 752 | 368 | 235 | 494 | 351 | 145 | 47 | 370 | 10,063 | |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,309 | 488 | 63 | 80 | 134 | 34 | 22 | 23 | 87 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 821 | |
| Kingston | 181 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 162 | |
| Peterborough | 121 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 | |
| Oshawa | 516 | 120 | 10 | 29 | 41 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 396 | |
| Toronto | 8,583 | 5,586 | 939 | 1,906 | 758 | 602 | 253 | 153 | 274 | 278 | 109 | 32 | 283 | 2,997 | |
| Hamilton | 960 | 264 | 22 | 61 | 51 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 27 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 696 | |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 419 | 64 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 355 | |
| Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo | 649 | 204 | 23 | 60 | 31 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 445 | |
| Brantford | 144 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 132 | |
| Guelph | 194 | 50 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 144 | |
| London | 545 | 128 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 22 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 417 | |
| Windsor | 439 | 158 | 14 | 38 | 34 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 281 | |
| Barrie | 369 | 50 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 319 | |
| Greater Sudbury | 125 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119 | |
| Thunder Bay | 96 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 89 | |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,688 | 111 | 16 | 20 | 23 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2,576 | |
| Manitoba | 1,671 | 564 | 48 | 113 | 81 | 224 | 24 | 17 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 1,107 | |
| Winnipeg | 1,098 | 499 | 38 | 103 | 71 | 211 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 598 | |
| Rest of Manitoba | 573 | 64 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 509 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,287 | 306 | 27 | 77 | 31 | 119 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 981 | |
| Regina | 285 | 102 | 8 | 35 | 10 | 33 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 184 | |
| Saskatoon | 382 | 133 | 15 | 35 | 12 | 41 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 249 | |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 621 | 72 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 44 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 549 | |
| Alberta | 6,409 | 2,209 | 270 | 558 | 318 | 502 | 114 | 89 | 139 | 56 | 45 | 25 | 92 | 4,200 | |
| Calgary | 2,557 | 1,173 | 171 | 318 | 141 | 236 | 62 | 52 | 70 | 33 | 28 | 13 | 49 | 1,384 | |
| Edmonton | 1,988 | 790 | 85 | 200 | 140 | 174 | 34 | 30 | 58 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 31 | 1,198 | |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,864 | 246 | 13 | 41 | 38 | 92 | 17 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 1,618 | |
| British Columbia | 5,551 | 2,382 | 730 | 608 | 81 | 362 | 93 | 83 | 56 | 104 | 115 | 54 | 96 | 3,170 | |
| Kelowna | 241 | 31 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 210 | |
| Vancouver | 3,310 | 2,070 | 691 | 491 | 56 | 320 | 76 | 70 | 44 | 97 | 102 | 42 | 81 | 1,239 | |
| Victoria | 388 | 73 | 16 | 14 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 315 | |
| Abbotsford - Mission | 225 | 95 | 4 | 68 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 130 | |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,388 | 112 | 14 | 27 | 12 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1,276 | |
| Territories | 135 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 120 | |

1. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Appendix 3

Table A3.1

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2011 - Base population (estimated)

| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 34,273 | 13,312 | 7,510 | 573 | 1,644 | 1,093 | 344 | 382 | 518 | 474 | 208 | 8,214 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 525 | 188 | 297 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 33 |
| Prince Edward Island | 144 | 61 | 54 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Nova Scotia | 944 | 310 | 383 | 4 | 21 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 207 |
| New Brunswick | 755 | 376 | 239 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 115 |
| Quebec | 7,993 | 5,971 | 341 | 134 | 132 | 249 | 89 | 54 | 34 | 10 | 15 | 964 |
| Montréal | 3,875 | 2,458 | 212 | 126 | 90 | 226 | 87 | 49 | 33 | 9 | 9 | 577 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,267 | 608 | 213 | 22 | 44 | 69 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 264 |
| Ontario | 13,237 | 4,150 | 3,429 | 310 | 652 | 605 | 205 | 171 | 382 | 187 | 74 | 3,072 |
| Toronto | 5,751 | 1,747 | 949 | 213 | 347 | 442 | 175 | 129 | 339 | 167 | 26 | 1,217 |
| Manitoba | 1,231 | 323 | 397 | 15 | 107 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 326 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,064 | 313 | 374 | 13 | 66 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 260 |
| Alberta | 3,778 | 916 | 1,014 | 54 | 295 | 119 | 12 | 47 | 39 | 55 | 34 | 1,194 |
| Calgary | 1,259 | 304 | 281 | 19 | 96 | 61 | 6 | 24 | 19 | 32 | 8 | 409 |
| Edmonton | 1,202 | 315 | 286 | 25 | 83 | 48 | 4 | 19 | 16 | 21 | 8 | 375 |
| British Columbia | 4,491 | 672 | 945 | 41 | 341 | 82 | 24 | 94 | 48 | 209 | 48 | 1,987 |
| Vancouver | 2,367 | 391 | 384 | 33 | 176 | 76 | 19 | 81 | 42 | 162 | 19 | 984 |
| Territories | 113 | 31 | 37 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 35 |

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.2

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the reference scenario

| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,816 | 12,883 | 5,446 | 748 | 3,650 | 2,775 | 375 | 589 | 1,211 | 1,128 | 250 | 14,760 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 443 | 134 | 181 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 103 |
| Prince Edward Island | 168 | 52 | 39 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| Nova Scotia | 921 | 250 | 249 | 6 | 49 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 327 |
| New Brunswick | 688 | 277 | 145 | 3 | 35 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 206 |
| Quebec | 9,526 | 5,183 | 415 | 187 | 390 | 726 | 79 | 77 | 77 | 26 | 21 | 2,345 |
| Montréal | 5,356 | 2,341 | 293 | 168 | 282 | 649 | 76 | 69 | 72 | 26 | 13 | 1,368 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,646 | 569 | 184 | 27 | 117 | 149 | 13 | 19 | 31 | 13 | 7 | 518 |
| Ontario | 16,944 | 4,125 | 2,376 | 357 | 1,453 | 1,329 | 225 | 265 | 792 | 474 | 90 | 5,457 |
| Toronto | 8,368 | 1,853 | 809 | 219 | 783 | 955 | 179 | 200 | 673 | 409 | 38 | 2,250 |
| Manitoba | 1,690 | 399 | 277 | 22 | 221 | 50 | 14 | 12 | 34 | 55 | 15 | 593 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,378 | 327 | 237 | 20 | 151 | 38 | 3 | 11 | 32 | 21 | 23 | 514 |
| Alberta | 6,201 | 1,296 | 876 | 90 | 730 | 376 | 18 | 83 | 161 | 187 | 48 | 2,337 |
| Calgary | 2,348 | 499 | 284 | 41 | 263 | 188 | 10 | 46 | 82 | 104 | 13 | 818 |
| Edmonton | 2,022 | 429 | 268 | 31 | 233 | 153 | 6 | 28 | 66 | 71 | 12 | 724 |
| British Columbia | 5,709 | 809 | 621 | 61 | 580 | 213 | 29 | 129 | 103 | 362 | 43 | 2,757 |
| Vancouver | 3,301 | 508 | 287 | 43 | 324 | 178 | 20 | 113 | 85 | 285 | 20 | 1,438 |
| Territories | 147 | 32 | 29 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 64 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.3

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-immigration scenario

| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 41,057 | 12,257 | 5,202 | 657 | 3,385 | 2,297 | 352 | 520 | 1,007 | 952 | 238 | 14,190 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 438 | 133 | 180 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 102 |
| Prince Edward Island | 159 | 51 | 39 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| Nova Scotia | 898 | 246 | 246 | 5 | 47 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 322 |
| New Brunswick | 670 | 274 | 144 | 2 | 33 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 201 |
| Quebec | 9,085 | 5,083 | 377 | 163 | 357 | 599 | 75 | 70 | 68 | 23 | 19 | 2,251 |
| Montréal | 4,973 | 2,259 | 261 | 146 | 253 | 536 | 72 | 62 | 63 | 22 | 12 | 1,287 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,549 | 549 | 173 | 23 | 108 | 124 | 13 | 17 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 499 |
| Ontario | 15,788 | 3,894 | 2,284 | 319 | 1,340 | 1,107 | 214 | 234 | 668 | 405 | 85 | 5,237 |
| Toronto | 7,491 | 1,683 | 748 | 193 | 700 | 794 | 168 | 175 | 566 | 347 | 34 | 2,081 |
| Manitoba | 1,543 | 349 | 260 | 18 | 203 | 39 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 40 | 15 | 571 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,282 | 297 | 227 | 16 | 143 | 29 | 3 | 8 | 23 | 15 | 23 | 498 |
| Alberta | 5,734 | 1,165 | 828 | 77 | 676 | 309 | 17 | 72 | 128 | 154 | 46 | 2,262 |
| Calgary | 2,118 | 437 | 263 | 34 | 238 | 154 | 9 | 40 | 66 | 86 | 12 | 779 |
| Edmonton | 1,854 | 384 | 252 | 27 | 214 | 126 | 5 | 25 | 52 | 58 | 12 | 699 |
| British Columbia | 5,318 | 734 | 590 | 53 | 547 | 179 | 27 | 115 | 87 | 313 | 41 | 2,631 |
| Vancouver | 2,975 | 445 | 264 | 36 | 296 | 148 | 19 | 100 | 72 | 247 | 18 | 1,330 |
| Territories | 143 | 31 | 29 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 63 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.4

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-immigration scenario

| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 45,292 | 13,219 | 5,575 | 797 | 3,792 | 3,036 | 387 | 625 | 1,318 | 1,219 | 257 | 15,065 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 446 | 134 | 182 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 103 |
| Prince Edward Island | 173 | 52 | 39 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 59 |
| Nova Scotia | 933 | 252 | 251 | 6 | 50 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 329 |
| New Brunswick | 697 | 279 | 146 | 3 | 36 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 209 |
| Quebec | 9,794 | 5,245 | 437 | 201 | 410 | 804 | 82 | 81 | 83 | 28 | 22 | 2,401 |
| Montréal | 5,588 | 2,391 | 312 | 181 | 300 | 718 | 79 | 72 | 77 | 28 | 14 | 1,416 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,699 | 580 | 190 | 28 | 122 | 163 | 13 | 19 | 33 | 13 | 7 | 528 |
| Ontario | 17,546 | 4,246 | 2,424 | 376 | 1,512 | 1,444 | 231 | 281 | 857 | 510 | 93 | 5,573 |
| Toronto | 8,826 | 1,943 | 840 | 233 | 827 | 1,039 | 184 | 213 | 728 | 440 | 41 | 2,339 |
| Manitoba | 1,766 | 424 | 286 | 23 | 230 | 55 | 15 | 13 | 39 | 62 | 15 | 604 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,429 | 342 | 242 | 23 | 156 | 43 | 3 | 12 | 37 | 24 | 24 | 522 |
| Alberta | 6,446 | 1,364 | 900 | 97 | 758 | 412 | 19 | 88 | 179 | 204 | 49 | 2,377 |
| Calgary | 2,467 | 532 | 295 | 44 | 276 | 205 | 10 | 49 | 91 | 113 | 13 | 839 |
| Edmonton | 2,112 | 453 | 277 | 33 | 243 | 168 | 6 | 30 | 74 | 79 | 13 | 738 |
| British Columbia | 5,912 | 847 | 637 | 65 | 598 | 230 | 30 | 137 | 111 | 388 | 45 | 2,822 |
| Vancouver | 3,469 | 540 | 299 | 46 | 338 | 194 | 21 | 120 | 92 | 305 | 21 | 1,492 |
| Territories | 150 | 33 | 30 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 65 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.5

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)

| Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenarios (2000, 2005 to 2009/2010) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,787 | 12,816 | 5,424 | 749 | 3,636 | 2,820 | 378 | 591 | 1,210 | 1,121 | 252 | 14,791 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 440 | 133 | 180 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 102 |
| Prince Edward Island | 163 | 51 | 39 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| Nova Scotia | 919 | 250 | 249 | 6 | 49 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 327 |
| New Brunswick | 678 | 275 | 145 | 3 | 34 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 203 |
| Quebec | 9,642 | 5,210 | 424 | 193 | 399 | 760 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 27 | 21 | 2,369 |
| Montréal | 5,456 | 2,363 | 301 | 174 | 289 | 679 | 77 | 70 | 74 | 26 | 14 | 1,389 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,674 | 576 | 187 | 28 | 120 | 157 | 13 | 19 | 32 | 13 | 7 | 523 |
| Ontario | 17,297 | 4,196 | 2,403 | 368 | 1,488 | 1,399 | 229 | 274 | 830 | 493 | 92 | 5,524 |
| Toronto | 8,646 | 1,908 | 827 | 227 | 811 | 1,008 | 182 | 207 | 706 | 426 | 40 | 2,303 |
| Manitoba | 1,603 | 369 | 266 | 19 | 210 | 44 | 13 | 11 | 29 | 46 | 15 | 580 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,248 | 284 | 223 | 15 | 139 | 27 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 14 | 23 | 493 |
| Alberta | 5,829 | 1,186 | 837 | 80 | 686 | 325 | 17 | 75 | 135 | 160 | 47 | 2,280 |
| Calgary | 2,165 | 447 | 267 | 35 | 244 | 162 | 9 | 41 | 70 | 89 | 12 | 789 |
| Edmonton | 1,890 | 392 | 256 | 28 | 218 | 132 | 5 | 26 | 55 | 61 | 12 | 705 |
| British Columbia | 5,824 | 829 | 629 | 63 | 590 | 223 | 30 | 134 | 107 | 379 | 44 | 2,796 |
| Vancouver | 3,401 | 525 | 294 | 45 | 333 | 188 | 21 | 117 | 89 | 299 | 20 | 1,471 |
| Territories | 143 | 31 | 29 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 64 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.6

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2000/2001 to 2004/2005)

| Projected according to the transnational geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival (2000, 2001 to 2007/2008) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,773 | 12,770 | 5,410 | 749 | 3,632 | 2,855 | 379 | 591 | 1,245 | 1,116 | 253 | 14,772 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 439 | 133 | 180 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 102 |
| Prince Edward Island | 149 | 49 | 38 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| Nova Scotia | 904 | 248 | 247 | 5 | 47 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 323 |
| New Brunswick | 663 | 272 | 143 | 2 | 32 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 199 |
| Quebec | 9,526 | 5,184 | 415 | 187 | 390 | 726 | 79 | 77 | 78 | 26 | 21 | 2,344 |
| Montréal | 5,354 | 2,341 | 293 | 168 | 282 | 649 | 76 | 68 | 72 | 26 | 13 | 1,367 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,708 | 583 | 192 | 28 | 123 | 166 | 13 | 20 | 34 | 13 | 8 | 529 |
| Ontario | 17,900 | 4,319 | 2,450 | 388 | 1,548 | 1,520 | 236 | 289 | 896 | 528 | 95 | 5,632 |
| Toronto | 9,117 | 2,002 | 859 | 242 | 857 | 1,098 | 188 | 220 | 764 | 458 | 42 | 2,388 |
| Manitoba | 1,480 | 327 | 252 | 16 | 196 | 36 | 11 | 10 | 22 | 34 | 15 | 562 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,193 | 266 | 217 | 12 | 134 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 23 | 484 |
| Alberta | 5,634 | 1,129 | 816 | 75 | 664 | 301 | 17 | 70 | 122 | 146 | 46 | 2,248 |
| Calgary | 2,070 | 420 | 258 | 33 | 233 | 150 | 9 | 39 | 63 | 81 | 12 | 772 |
| Edmonton | 1,820 | 372 | 249 | 27 | 210 | 122 | 5 | 24 | 49 | 55 | 12 | 695 |
| British Columbia | 5,744 | 813 | 623 | 62 | 583 | 216 | 30 | 131 | 104 | 369 | 44 | 2,770 |
| Vancouver | 3,335 | 512 | 289 | 44 | 326 | 182 | 20 | 114 | 87 | 291 | 20 | 1,449 |
| Territories | 141 | 30 | 28 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 63 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.7

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative composition of immigration by country of birth scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)

| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,777 | 12,740 | 5,448 | 796 | 3,642 | 2,710 | 379 | 622 | 1,184 | 1,107 | 248 | 14,900 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 444 | 134 | 181 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 104 |
| Prince Edward Island | 168 | 52 | 40 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 58 |
| Nova Scotia | 921 | 248 | 250 | 6 | 49 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 328 |
| New Brunswick | 687 | 277 | 147 | 3 | 35 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 206 |
| Quebec | 9,521 | 5,182 | 394 | 208 | 382 | 731 | 79 | 80 | 79 | 29 | 21 | 2,336 |
| Montréal | 5,350 | 2,340 | 274 | 188 | 275 | 654 | 76 | 71 | 73 | 29 | 13 | 1,358 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,632 | 565 | 181 | 28 | 116 | 142 | 13 | 19 | 30 | 12 | 7 | 518 |
| Ontario | 16,928 | 4,084 | 2,371 | 370 | 1,444 | 1,287 | 226 | 279 | 805 | 484 | 90 | 5,488 |
| Toronto | 8,355 | 1,816 | 803 | 228 | 775 | 930 | 180 | 210 | 685 | 418 | 38 | 2,273 |
| Manitoba | 1,690 | 388 | 286 | 23 | 226 | 47 | 16 | 12 | 27 | 42 | 15 | 607 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,380 | 331 | 247 | 24 | 156 | 30 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 24 | 524 |
| Alberta | 6,184 | 1,232 | 880 | 95 | 727 | 375 | 19 | 90 | 150 | 178 | 48 | 2,391 |
| Calgary | 2,348 | 473 | 285 | 43 | 262 | 189 | 10 | 50 | 76 | 99 | 13 | 847 |
| Edmonton | 2,005 | 403 | 269 | 33 | 231 | 151 | 6 | 31 | 61 | 68 | 12 | 741 |
| British Columbia | 5,706 | 779 | 624 | 64 | 582 | 196 | 29 | 139 | 98 | 360 | 42 | 2,793 |
| Vancouver | 3,297 | 481 | 289 | 45 | 326 | 163 | 20 | 121 | 81 | 283 | 19 | 1,469 |
| Territories | 147 | 32 | 29 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 65 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.8

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036

2036 - Projected according to the alternative religious mobility scenario (1991 to 2001)

| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,919 | 14,432 | 6,015 | 837 | 3,179 | 3,180 | 409 | 776 | 1,290 | 1,101 | 308 | 12,390 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 444 | 148 | 199 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 73 |
| Prince Edward Island | 169 | 58 | 43 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 46 |
| Nova Scotia | 925 | 280 | 284 | 6 | 41 | 25 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 270 |
| New Brunswick | 690 | 307 | 165 | 3 | 29 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 161 |
| Quebec | 9,552 | 5,686 | 425 | 199 | 300 | 837 | 93 | 94 | 77 | 25 | 26 | 1,790 |
| Montréal | 5,373 | 2,574 | 298 | 179 | 222 | 748 | 90 | 85 | 71 | 25 | 16 | 1,065 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,651 | 640 | 202 | 31 | 96 | 173 | 14 | 23 | 32 | 12 | 9 | 420 |
| Ontario | 16,983 | 4,656 | 2,561 | 415 | 1,248 | 1,542 | 238 | 346 | 843 | 454 | 108 | 4,573 |
| Toronto | 8,388 | 2,068 | 817 | 252 | 683 | 1,108 | 188 | 265 | 716 | 390 | 44 | 1,857 |
| Manitoba | 1,694 | 453 | 322 | 23 | 197 | 55 | 16 | 17 | 37 | 54 | 19 | 501 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,381 | 380 | 284 | 21 | 129 | 42 | 4 | 13 | 34 | 21 | 27 | 426 |
| Alberta | 6,217 | 1,493 | 1,002 | 95 | 653 | 419 | 21 | 106 | 172 | 182 | 60 | 2,013 |
| Calgary | 2,354 | 569 | 319 | 44 | 235 | 210 | 11 | 60 | 88 | 101 | 16 | 701 |
| Edmonton | 2,027 | 493 | 304 | 32 | 207 | 170 | 7 | 36 | 70 | 69 | 16 | 623 |
| British Columbia | 5,719 | 931 | 695 | 73 | 548 | 237 | 31 | 184 | 115 | 363 | 57 | 2,486 |
| Vancouver | 3,306 | 573 | 311 | 50 | 305 | 198 | 21 | 164 | 95 | 284 | 25 | 1,280 |
| Territories | 147 | 39 | 37 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 52 |

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.9

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-growth scenario

| 2006 - Projected according to a low growth scenario | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 39,778 | 11,915 | 5,039 | 639 | 3,273 | 2,218 | 339 | 505 | 977 | 923 | 231 | 13,720 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 427 | 130 | 176 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 99 |
| Prince Edward Island | 155 | 50 | 38 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| Nova Scotia | 876 | 240 | 239 | 5 | 45 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 314 |
| New Brunswick | 655 | 267 | 140 | 2 | 32 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 197 |
| Quebec | 8,856 | 4,961 | 367 | 159 | 347 | 581 | 72 | 69 | 66 | 22 | 19 | 2,191 |
| Montréal | 4,849 | 2,206 | 255 | 143 | 247 | 519 | 70 | 61 | 62 | 22 | 12 | 1,254 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,500 | 533 | 167 | 23 | 104 | 119 | 12 | 16 | 25 | 10 | 7 | 483 |
| Ontario | 15,249 | 3,767 | 2,207 | 310 | 1,293 | 1,066 | 205 | 228 | 648 | 392 | 82 | 5,051 |
| Toronto | 7,237 | 1,629 | 723 | 187 | 676 | 765 | 162 | 170 | 549 | 337 | 33 | 2,005 |
| Manitoba | 1,499 | 340 | 252 | 18 | 198 | 38 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 39 | 14 | 554 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,246 | 289 | 221 | 16 | 139 | 28 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 15 | 22 | 483 |
| Alberta | 5,581 | 1,136 | 805 | 75 | 658 | 299 | 16 | 71 | 124 | 150 | 45 | 2,201 |
| Calgary | 2,065 | 426 | 255 | 33 | 233 | 150 | 9 | 39 | 64 | 84 | 12 | 760 |
| Edmonton | 1,806 | 375 | 246 | 27 | 209 | 122 | 5 | 24 | 50 | 57 | 12 | 681 |
| British Columbia | 5,096 | 706 | 567 | 51 | 523 | 171 | 26 | 110 | 84 | 301 | 39 | 2,518 |
| Vancouver | 2,848 | 428 | 253 | 35 | 283 | 142 | 18 | 95 | 69 | 237 | 17 | 1,270 |
| Territories | 138 | 30 | 28 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 61 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.10

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the high-growth scenario

| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|------------|--------------------------|
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian | Other | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other | |
| | | | | Orthodox | Christian | | | | | | religions¹ | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 47,432 | 13,804 | 5,853 | 829 | 3,977 | 3,190 | 409 | 654 | 1,375 | 1,270 | 268 | 15,802 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 464 | 139 | 189 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 108 |
| Prince Edward Island | 180 | 54 | 41 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 61 |
| Nova Scotia | 973 | 264 | 262 | 6 | 52 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 342 |
| New Brunswick | 726 | 290 | 153 | 4 | 37 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 217 |
| Quebec | 10,183 | 5,446 | 458 | 208 | 426 | 840 | 86 | 83 | 87 | 30 | 23 | 2,498 |
| Montréal | 5,810 | 2,481 | 327 | 187 | 311 | 750 | 82 | 75 | 80 | 29 | 14 | 1,473 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,777 | 605 | 200 | 29 | 128 | 173 | 14 | 20 | 35 | 14 | 8 | 552 |
| Ontario | 18,410 | 4,452 | 2,548 | 393 | 1,589 | 1,518 | 245 | 293 | 895 | 530 | 98 | 5,850 |
| Toronto | 9,257 | 2,038 | 883 | 243 | 870 | 1,089 | 195 | 222 | 759 | 458 | 42 | 2,459 |
| Manitoba | 1,841 | 439 | 299 | 24 | 240 | 58 | 16 | 13 | 40 | 63 | 16 | 632 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,494 | 357 | 254 | 23 | 163 | 45 | 4 | 12 | 39 | 25 | 25 | 548 |
| Alberta | 6,722 | 1,428 | 940 | 100 | 791 | 430 | 20 | 91 | 185 | 211 | 51 | 2,474 |
| Calgary | 2,566 | 555 | 307 | 46 | 288 | 215 | 11 | 51 | 94 | 117 | 14 | 871 |
| Edmonton | 2,202 | 474 | 289 | 35 | 253 | 175 | 6 | 31 | 76 | 81 | 13 | 769 |
| British Columbia | 6,282 | 900 | 678 | 68 | 635 | 247 | 33 | 147 | 116 | 407 | 47 | 3,004 |
| Vancouver | 3,696 | 575 | 319 | 49 | 361 | 207 | 23 | 128 | 97 | 321 | 22 | 1,596 |
| Territories | 157 | 35 | 31 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 69 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.11

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2006 to 2011)

| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,825 | 12,889 | 5,447 | 748 | 3,650 | 2,776 | 374 | 589 | 1,212 | 1,129 | 250 | 14,761 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 506 | 151 | 202 | 1 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 124 |
| Prince Edward Island | 167 | 52 | 39 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 55 |
| Nova Scotia | 927 | 252 | 249 | 6 | 50 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 330 |
| New Brunswick | 705 | 283 | 149 | 3 | 36 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 213 |
| Quebec | 9,628 | 5,224 | 423 | 190 | 396 | 735 | 80 | 78 | 79 | 26 | 21 | 2,376 |
| Montréal | 5,273 | 2,278 | 294 | 169 | 281 | 650 | 76 | 69 | 73 | 26 | 13 | 1,344 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,655 | 567 | 185 | 27 | 119 | 154 | 13 | 19 | 32 | 13 | 7 | 519 |
| Ontario | 16,711 | 4,067 | 2,349 | 350 | 1,433 | 1,307 | 224 | 261 | 783 | 466 | 89 | 5,383 |
| Toronto | 8,353 | 1,854 | 811 | 217 | 783 | 949 | 179 | 198 | 670 | 404 | 38 | 2,250 |
| Manitoba | 1,717 | 401 | 282 | 22 | 224 | 50 | 14 | 12 | 34 | 54 | 15 | 608 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,569 | 364 | 265 | 23 | 173 | 46 | 4 | 12 | 38 | 26 | 25 | 594 |
| Alberta | 5,885 | 1,240 | 819 | 90 | 695 | 381 | 17 | 83 | 164 | 189 | 45 | 2,162 |
| Calgary | 2,130 | 461 | 251 | 40 | 239 | 183 | 9 | 45 | 81 | 101 | 11 | 709 |
| Edmonton | 1,991 | 423 | 258 | 33 | 230 | 162 | 6 | 30 | 70 | 75 | 12 | 693 |
| British Columbia | 5,851 | 822 | 639 | 62 | 596 | 213 | 30 | 131 | 103 | 365 | 44 | 2,845 |
| Vancouver | 3,345 | 510 | 292 | 44 | 329 | 179 | 21 | 114 | 85 | 288 | 20 | 1,465 |
| Territories | 159 | 35 | 31 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 70 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.12

Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2001 to 2006)

| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,823 | 12,887 | 5,445 | 748 | 3,651 | 2,775 | 375 | 589 | 1,211 | 1,129 | 250 | 14,763 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 461 | 138 | 187 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 108 |
| Prince Edward Island | 171 | 52 | 39 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 58 |
| Nova Scotia | 908 | 246 | 246 | 6 | 49 | 23 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 322 |
| New Brunswick | 673 | 272 | 142 | 3 | 34 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 200 |
| Quebec | 9,664 | 5,236 | 426 | 191 | 399 | 738 | 80 | 78 | 80 | 27 | 21 | 2,388 |
| Montréal | 5,344 | 2,312 | 299 | 170 | 285 | 653 | 76 | 69 | 73 | 26 | 13 | 1,367 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,594 | 559 | 178 | 25 | 113 | 143 | 13 | 18 | 29 | 12 | 7 | 498 |
| Ontario | 16,820 | 4,089 | 2,362 | 354 | 1,443 | 1,319 | 224 | 264 | 790 | 473 | 90 | 5,411 |
| Toronto | 8,166 | 1,800 | 782 | 215 | 766 | 945 | 176 | 198 | 667 | 406 | 37 | 2,173 |
| Manitoba | 1,673 | 395 | 274 | 22 | 219 | 50 | 14 | 12 | 35 | 55 | 15 | 583 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,286 | 309 | 222 | 19 | 140 | 36 | 3 | 10 | 31 | 20 | 22 | 474 |
| Alberta | 6,275 | 1,307 | 889 | 90 | 739 | 374 | 18 | 83 | 161 | 188 | 48 | 2,376 |
| Calgary | 2,354 | 499 | 285 | 41 | 265 | 187 | 10 | 46 | 82 | 105 | 13 | 822 |
| Edmonton | 2,077 | 438 | 277 | 31 | 240 | 153 | 6 | 28 | 66 | 72 | 13 | 752 |
| British Columbia | 5,739 | 812 | 629 | 61 | 584 | 212 | 29 | 129 | 103 | 361 | 44 | 2,775 |
| Vancouver | 3,254 | 500 | 284 | 42 | 319 | 175 | 20 | 112 | 84 | 283 | 19 | 1,416 |
| Territories | 152 | 33 | 30 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 68 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A3.13**Population by religion, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (1996 to 2001)**

| Population according to the main religious affiliation (1990 to 2007) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | Christian religions | | | | | Religions other than Christian | | | | | | No religious affiliation |
| | Total | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Other Christian | Muslim | Jewish | Buddhist | Hindu | Sikh | Other religions¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 43,784 | 12,871 | 5,445 | 748 | 3,648 | 2,773 | 374 | 589 | 1,210 | 1,128 | 250 | 14,748 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 375 | 115 | 159 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 82 |
| Prince Edward Island | 168 | 51 | 39 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 56 |
| Nova Scotia | 929 | 254 | 252 | 6 | 49 | 23 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 329 |
| New Brunswick | 692 | 279 | 146 | 3 | 35 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 207 |
| Quebec | 9,229 | 5,064 | 393 | 178 | 371 | 696 | 77 | 74 | 74 | 25 | 20 | 2,258 |
| Montréal | 5,405 | 2,417 | 284 | 164 | 276 | 634 | 75 | 67 | 69 | 24 | 13 | 1,382 |
| Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont. and Que.) | 1,701 | 589 | 190 | 27 | 122 | 152 | 14 | 19 | 32 | 13 | 7 | 536 |
| Ontario | 17,337 | 4,236 | 2,417 | 368 | 1,485 | 1,371 | 227 | 272 | 806 | 487 | 92 | 5,576 |
| Toronto | 8,583 | 1,907 | 832 | 225 | 802 | 976 | 180 | 204 | 681 | 417 | 39 | 2,318 |
| Manitoba | 1,671 | 396 | 274 | 21 | 218 | 49 | 14 | 12 | 34 | 54 | 15 | 584 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,287 | 310 | 224 | 19 | 140 | 34 | 3 | 10 | 29 | 19 | 23 | 478 |
| Alberta | 6,409 | 1,338 | 916 | 88 | 752 | 364 | 19 | 80 | 154 | 180 | 49 | 2,468 |
| Calgary | 2,557 | 538 | 315 | 42 | 287 | 191 | 11 | 46 | 82 | 105 | 14 | 926 |
| Edmonton | 1,988 | 425 | 269 | 29 | 227 | 140 | 5 | 26 | 60 | 65 | 12 | 730 |
| British Columbia | 5,551 | 798 | 598 | 62 | 561 | 215 | 28 | 130 | 104 | 361 | 42 | 2,651 |
| Vancouver | 3,310 | 516 | 287 | 44 | 325 | 182 | 20 | 114 | 87 | 286 | 20 | 1,430 |
| Territories | 135 | 30 | 28 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 58 |

1. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Appendix 4

Table A4.1

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2011 - Base population (estimated)

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | | | percent | | |
| Total - Canada | 39.9 | 39.3 | 16.4 | 13.4 | 55.8 | 14.4 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 47.3 | 47.2 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 65.5 | 20.6 |
| Americas | 45.4 | 44.6 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 68.7 | 15.4 |
| Europe | 59.7 | 56.8 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 55.0 | 38.2 |
| Africa | 39.8 | 39.7 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 71.1 | 9.0 |
| Asia | 42.7 | 42.5 | 6.2 | 11.0 | 70.8 | 11.9 |
| Oceania and others | 46.7 | 46.7 | 4.7 ⁴ | 5.7 ⁴ | 71.3 | 18.3 |
| Second generation | 32.1 | 35.0 | 25.3 | 15.3 | 44.9 | 14.5 |
| Third generation or more | 38.7 | 38.1 | 17.7 | 14.3 | 55.6 | 12.4 |
| Non-permanent residents | 29.0 | 30.3 | 10.5 | 23.0 | 64.0 | 2.5 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 33.3 | 33.8 | 20.8 | 15.4 | 55.9 | 7.9 |
| South Asian | 32.7 | 33.4 | 22.4 | 14.3 | 54.9 | 8.4 |
| Chinese | 38.3 | 37.8 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 58.1 | 11.0 |
| Black | 29.7 | 31.0 | 26.1 | 16.7 | 50.1 | 7.1 |
| Filipino ² | 34.6 | 33.9 | 20.0 | 13.5 | 60.4 | 6.1 |
| Latin American | 33.4 | 33.4 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 62.1 | 4.9 |
| Arab | 30.3 | 30.3 | 25.1 | 15.3 | 54.8 | 4.9 |
| Southeast Asian | 34.0 | 34.3 | 18.6 | 15.9 | 59.0 | 6.6 |
| West Asian | 32.7 | 33.5 | 18.0 | 16.4 | 59.8 | 5.7 |
| Korean | 33.5 | 34.2 | 16.8 | 19.5 | 56.6 | 7.2 |
| Japanese | 36.9 | 37.8 | 19.3 | 12.4 | 53.6 | 14.7 |
| Other visible minorities | 27.9 | 30.1 | 28.3 | 17.3 | 48.0 | 6.4 |
| Rest of the population | 41.9 | 40.6 | 15.4 | 12.9 | 55.8 | 15.9 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 44.1 | 42.0 | 14.7 | 12.3 | 55.4 | 17.7 |
| Catholic | 42.8 | 41.0 | 15.0 | 12.8 | 56.3 | 16.0 |
| Protestant | 49.1 | 45.8 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 53.5 | 23.2 |
| Christian Orthodox | 41.0 | 40.4 | 15.8 | 10.8 | 57.6 | 15.9 |
| Other Christian | 32.1 | 33.2 | 21.4 | 15.7 | 55.9 | 7.0 |
| Religions other than Christian | 33.7 | 34.3 | 21.2 | 14.4 | 55.4 | 8.9 |
| Buddhist | 42.1 | 40.7 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 63.5 | 12.0 |
| Hindu | 34.0 | 34.1 | 20.5 | 13.9 | 57.8 | 7.9 |
| Jewish | 42.8 | 42.0 | 16.5 | 13.1 | 50.9 | 19.5 |
| Muslim | 29.1 | 29.6 | 26.9 | 15.9 | 52.8 | 4.4 |
| Sikh | 32.7 | 34.1 | 22.0 | 13.8 | 54.0 | 10.2 |
| Other religions ³ | 36.0 | 36.4 | 17.1 | 14.5 | 59.1 | 9.2 |
| No religious affiliation | 32.5 | 33.7 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 57.4 | 7.0 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.2

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the reference scenario

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | years | percent | percent | percent | percent |
| Total - Canada | 43.8 | 43.3 | 15.8 | 11.2 | 49.2 | 23.8 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 49.8 | 49.9 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 62.6 | 26.1 |
| Americas | 51.3 | 50.7 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 60.8 | 28.0 |
| Europe | 60.8 | 58.5 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 48.9 | 44.1 |
| Africa | 45.3 | 45.2 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 70.4 | 15.9 |
| Asia | 48.2 | 48.2 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 65.2 | 22.7 |
| Oceania and others | 52.3 | 51.9 | 4.0 ⁴ | 4.8 ⁴ | 62.1 | 29.0 |
| Second generation | 27.5 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 15.7 | 38.7 | 14.6 |
| Third generation or more | 45.1 | 44.2 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 45.4 | 26.8 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 63.4 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 38.0 | 38.2 | 18.3 | 12.8 | 54.4 | 14.5 |
| South Asian | 37.8 | 38.2 | 18.1 | 12.3 | 55.2 | 14.4 |
| Chinese | 42.4 | 42.4 | 14.9 | 11.9 | 51.4 | 21.8 |
| Black | 34.7 | 35.3 | 21.6 | 14.2 | 52.9 | 11.3 |
| Filipino ² | 38.9 | 38.2 | 16.8 | 12.4 | 58.6 | 12.2 |
| Latin American | 41.1 | 40.3 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 60.8 | 14.0 |
| Arab | 33.6 | 34.3 | 22.6 | 14.6 | 53.1 | 9.8 |
| Southeast Asian | 42.1 | 41.8 | 14.8 | 10.7 | 55.2 | 19.3 |
| West Asian | 40.4 | 40.0 | 14.8 | 11.6 | 58.5 | 15.1 |
| Korean | 38.5 | 38.9 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 53.2 | 15.5 |
| Japanese | 38.7 | 39.7 | 18.2 | 11.7 | 52.1 | 17.9 |
| Other visible minorities | 28.8 | 32.1 | 29.2 | 15.6 | 43.8 | 11.4 |
| Rest of the population | 47.4 | 46.0 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 46.5 | 28.7 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 48.3 | 47.0 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 46.0 | 30.4 |
| Catholic | 49.2 | 47.4 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 46.0 | 30.9 |
| Protestant | 55.7 | 51.8 | 12.1 | 8.3 | 39.7 | 39.9 |
| Christian Orthodox | 45.2 | 44.3 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 50.7 | 24.3 |
| Other Christian | 39.1 | 39.0 | 17.6 | 12.5 | 54.3 | 15.6 |
| Religions other than Christian | 37.6 | 38.1 | 19.3 | 12.6 | 53.0 | 15.1 |
| Buddhist | 48.3 | 47.6 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 55.1 | 27.0 |
| Hindu | 38.9 | 38.9 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 56.4 | 14.7 |
| Jewish | 42.5 | 42.8 | 18.9 | 12.3 | 43.2 | 25.5 |
| Muslim | 32.7 | 33.9 | 23.9 | 14.6 | 51.1 | 10.4 |
| Sikh | 38.7 | 39.2 | 17.1 | 11.2 | 56.2 | 15.5 |
| Other religions ³ | 47.2 | 45.5 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 53.4 | 24.5 |
| No religious affiliation | 40.2 | 39.9 | 17.2 | 12.9 | 52.5 | 17.5 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.3

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036
2036 - Projected according to the low-immigration scenario

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | | | percent | | |
| Total - Canada | 44.9 | 44.1 | 15.2 | 11.2 | 48.5 | 25.1 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 53.5 | 52.8 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 60.7 | 30.8 |
| Americas | 54.8 | 53.5 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 59.1 | 32.5 |
| Europe | 64.5 | 61.3 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 45.7 | 49.3 |
| Africa | 48.4 | 47.8 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 69.8 | 19.3 |
| Asia | 51.6 | 51.0 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 63.8 | 26.9 |
| Oceania and others | 56.3 | 55.0 | 2.7 ⁴ | 3.9 ⁴ | 59.3 | 34.2 |
| Second generation | 30.1 | 34.5 | 26.7 | 16.4 | 41.3 | 15.6 |
| Third generation or more | 44.9 | 44.0 | 16.7 | 11.4 | 45.2 | 26.6 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 63.4 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 39.2 | 39.3 | 17.5 | 12.9 | 53.5 | 16.2 |
| South Asian | 39.1 | 39.4 | 17.1 | 12.4 | 54.5 | 16.0 |
| Chinese | 44.0 | 43.6 | 14.1 | 12.1 | 50.0 | 23.8 |
| Black | 35.4 | 36.2 | 20.8 | 14.3 | 52.3 | 12.6 |
| Filipino ² | 39.8 | 39.4 | 16.1 | 12.0 | 57.6 | 14.3 |
| Latin American | 42.7 | 41.6 | 13.1 | 11.1 | 60.0 | 15.8 |
| Arab | 34.4 | 35.4 | 21.3 | 15.0 | 52.6 | 11.1 |
| Southeast Asian | 43.8 | 43.1 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 54.5 | 21.1 |
| West Asian | 42.1 | 41.3 | 13.8 | 11.6 | 57.7 | 16.9 |
| Korean | 39.3 | 39.8 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 52.2 | 17.5 |
| Japanese | 39.3 | 40.5 | 17.3 | 12.6 | 50.8 | 19.3 |
| Other visible minorities | 28.8 | 32.5 | 28.9 | 15.9 | 43.0 | 12.2 |
| Rest of the population | 47.8 | 46.3 | 14.2 | 10.4 | 46.2 | 29.1 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 49.7 | 47.8 | 13.4 | 9.6 | 45.1 | 31.9 |
| Catholic | 50.5 | 48.2 | 13.1 | 9.4 | 45.2 | 32.3 |
| Protestant | 57.4 | 52.7 | 11.6 | 8.1 | 38.8 | 41.5 |
| Christian Orthodox | 47.7 | 45.7 | 13.8 | 10.1 | 49.4 | 26.7 |
| Other Christian | 39.7 | 39.5 | 17.2 | 12.4 | 53.8 | 16.6 |
| Religions other than Christian | 39.0 | 39.3 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 52.2 | 16.9 |
| Buddhist | 50.4 | 49.1 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 53.6 | 29.7 |
| Hindu | 40.4 | 40.2 | 16.1 | 11.9 | 55.4 | 16.6 |
| Jewish | 43.6 | 43.6 | 18.2 | 12.2 | 42.9 | 26.6 |
| Muslim | 33.4 | 35.0 | 22.6 | 15.1 | 50.4 | 11.9 |
| Sikh | 40.2 | 40.3 | 16.2 | 11.4 | 55.7 | 16.7 |
| Other religions ³ | 48.0 | 46.0 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 52.6 | 25.4 |
| No religious affiliation | 40.6 | 40.2 | 16.9 | 13.0 | 52.2 | 18.0 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.4**Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the high-immigration scenario**

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | years | percent | percent | percent | percent |
| Total - Canada | 43.3 | 43.0 | 16.0 | 11.2 | 49.5 | 23.2 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 48.4 | 48.7 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 63.3 | 24.2 |
| Americas | 49.8 | 49.5 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 61.5 | 26.1 |
| Europe | 58.9 | 57.2 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 50.2 | 41.8 |
| Africa | 44.1 | 44.1 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 70.7 | 14.5 |
| Asia | 46.9 | 47.2 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 65.7 | 21.1 |
| Oceania and others | 50.6 | 50.6 | 4.5 ⁴ | 5.1 | 63.4 | 26.9 |
| Second generation | 26.4 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 15.4 | 37.6 | 14.2 |
| Third generation or more | 45.1 | 44.2 | 16.3 | 11.4 | 45.5 | 26.8 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 63.4 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 37.5 | 37.7 | 18.7 | 12.8 | 54.8 | 13.8 |
| South Asian | 37.3 | 37.7 | 18.5 | 12.3 | 55.4 | 13.8 |
| Chinese | 41.8 | 41.9 | 15.3 | 11.8 | 52.0 | 20.9 |
| Black | 34.4 | 34.9 | 22.0 | 14.2 | 53.2 | 10.7 |
| Filipino ² | 38.5 | 37.7 | 17.1 | 12.5 | 59.0 | 11.3 |
| Latin American | 40.4 | 39.8 | 14.2 | 11.4 | 61.2 | 13.2 |
| Arab | 33.4 | 33.9 | 23.2 | 14.3 | 53.4 | 9.2 |
| Southeast Asian | 41.5 | 41.3 | 15.2 | 10.7 | 55.5 | 18.5 |
| West Asian | 39.7 | 39.4 | 15.2 | 11.7 | 58.8 | 14.3 |
| Korean | 38.1 | 38.5 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 53.6 | 14.7 |
| Japanese | 38.4 | 39.3 | 18.7 | 11.4 | 52.6 | 17.2 |
| Other visible minorities | 28.8 | 31.9 | 29.3 | 15.4 | 44.2 | 11.0 |
| Rest of the population | 47.2 | 45.9 | 14.5 | 10.4 | 46.6 | 28.5 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 47.7 | 46.6 | 14.1 | 9.9 | 46.4 | 29.6 |
| Catholic | 48.5 | 47.1 | 13.7 | 9.7 | 46.4 | 30.2 |
| Protestant | 54.9 | 51.4 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 40.2 | 39.0 |
| Christian Orthodox | 44.3 | 43.6 | 15.3 | 10.0 | 51.4 | 23.3 |
| Other Christian | 38.8 | 38.7 | 17.7 | 12.5 | 54.6 | 15.2 |
| Religions other than Christian | 37.0 | 37.5 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 53.4 | 14.4 |
| Buddhist | 47.4 | 46.9 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 55.8 | 25.8 |
| Hindu | 38.3 | 38.4 | 17.6 | 11.6 | 56.9 | 13.9 |
| Jewish | 42.0 | 42.4 | 19.3 | 12.3 | 43.4 | 25.0 |
| Muslim | 32.4 | 33.5 | 24.4 | 14.4 | 51.4 | 9.8 |
| Sikh | 38.1 | 38.8 | 17.4 | 11.2 | 56.4 | 15.0 |
| Other religions ³ | 46.8 | 45.3 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 53.8 | 24.0 |
| No religious affiliation | 40.0 | 39.8 | 17.3 | 12.8 | 52.6 | 17.3 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.5

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)**

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | years | percent | percent | percent | percent |
| Total - Canada | 43.8 | 43.4 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 49.2 | 23.9 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 50.0 | 50.0 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 62.5 | 26.3 |
| Americas | 51.1 | 50.5 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 61.0 | 27.7 |
| Europe | 60.9 | 58.5 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 48.8 | 44.2 |
| Africa | 45.4 | 45.3 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 70.6 | 15.9 |
| Asia | 48.4 | 48.4 | 4.2 | 7.7 | 65.1 | 23.1 |
| Oceania and others | 52.5 | 51.8 | 4.3 ⁴ | 4.9 ⁴ | 61.7 | 29.1 |
| Second generation | 27.5 | 32.7 | 30.9 | 15.7 | 38.7 | 14.6 |
| Third generation or more | 45.1 | 44.2 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 45.4 | 26.8 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 63.4 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 38.0 | 38.3 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 54.3 | 14.6 |
| South Asian | 37.8 | 38.3 | 18.1 | 12.3 | 55.1 | 14.6 |
| Chinese | 42.4 | 42.4 | 14.9 | 11.9 | 51.4 | 21.7 |
| Black | 34.8 | 35.4 | 21.5 | 14.2 | 53.0 | 11.3 |
| Filipino ² | 39.2 | 38.6 | 16.5 | 12.2 | 58.5 | 12.8 |
| Latin American | 41.1 | 40.3 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 60.9 | 13.9 |
| Arab | 33.6 | 34.3 | 22.7 | 14.5 | 53.2 | 9.6 |
| Southeast Asian | 42.3 | 41.9 | 14.8 | 10.7 | 55.1 | 19.5 |
| West Asian | 40.2 | 39.8 | 14.8 | 11.7 | 58.6 | 14.9 |
| Korean | 38.4 | 38.9 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 53.1 | 15.7 |
| Japanese | 38.7 | 39.6 | 18.3 | 11.8 | 52.0 | 17.9 |
| Other visible minorities | 28.9 | 32.2 | 29.1 | 15.6 | 43.9 | 11.4 |
| Rest of the population | 47.4 | 46.0 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 46.5 | 28.7 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 48.5 | 47.1 | 13.8 | 9.7 | 45.9 | 30.5 |
| Catholic | 49.3 | 47.5 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 45.9 | 31.1 |
| Protestant | 55.9 | 51.9 | 12.0 | 8.3 | 39.7 | 40.0 |
| Christian Orthodox | 45.4 | 44.3 | 14.9 | 10.0 | 50.6 | 24.5 |
| Other Christian | 39.1 | 39.0 | 17.5 | 12.5 | 54.3 | 15.7 |
| Religions other than Christian | 37.6 | 38.1 | 19.3 | 12.5 | 53.0 | 15.2 |
| Buddhist | 48.3 | 47.6 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 55.1 | 27.1 |
| Hindu | 38.9 | 39.0 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 56.3 | 14.9 |
| Jewish | 42.4 | 42.7 | 19.0 | 12.2 | 43.3 | 25.4 |
| Muslim | 32.7 | 33.9 | 23.9 | 14.6 | 51.2 | 10.4 |
| Sikh | 38.8 | 39.4 | 17.0 | 11.2 | 56.1 | 15.7 |
| Other religions ³ | 47.1 | 45.5 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 53.5 | 24.4 |
| No religious affiliation | 40.2 | 39.9 | 17.1 | 12.9 | 52.5 | 17.5 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.6**Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative geographic distribution of immigrants upon arrival scenario (2000/2001 to 2004/2005)**

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | years | percent | percent | percent | percent |
| Total - Canada | 43.9 | 43.4 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 49.1 | 24.0 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 50.1 | 50.1 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 62.4 | 26.5 |
| Americas | 50.9 | 50.4 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 61.0 | 27.5 |
| Europe | 61.3 | 58.8 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 48.5 | 44.7 |
| Africa | 45.8 | 45.6 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 70.4 | 16.3 |
| Asia | 48.5 | 48.5 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 65.0 | 23.2 |
| Oceania and others | 52.8 | 51.9 | 4.4 ⁴ | 5.2 ⁴ | 60.9 | 29.5 |
| Second generation | 27.5 | 32.7 | 30.9 | 15.8 | 38.7 | 14.6 |
| Third generation or more | 45.1 | 44.2 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 45.4 | 26.8 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 63.4 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 38.1 | 38.3 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 54.3 | 14.8 |
| South Asian | 37.7 | 38.2 | 18.2 | 12.3 | 55.0 | 14.5 |
| Chinese | 42.5 | 42.5 | 14.9 | 11.8 | 51.3 | 22.0 |
| Black | 34.8 | 35.4 | 21.4 | 14.3 | 53.0 | 11.4 |
| Filipino ² | 39.4 | 38.9 | 16.2 | 12.0 | 58.5 | 13.3 |
| Latin American | 41.1 | 40.4 | 13.8 | 11.3 | 60.9 | 14.0 |
| Arab | 33.6 | 34.3 | 22.6 | 14.6 | 53.1 | 9.7 |
| Southeast Asian | 42.4 | 42.0 | 14.8 | 10.6 | 55.0 | 19.6 |
| West Asian | 40.0 | 39.7 | 14.9 | 11.8 | 58.5 | 14.7 |
| Korean | 38.5 | 39.0 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 52.9 | 16.0 |
| Japanese | 38.8 | 39.7 | 18.2 | 11.8 | 52.0 | 18.0 |
| Other visible minorities | 29.0 | 32.2 | 28.9 | 15.6 | 44.0 | 11.5 |
| Rest of the population | 47.4 | 46.1 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 46.4 | 28.8 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 48.6 | 47.2 | 13.8 | 9.7 | 45.9 | 30.6 |
| Catholic | 49.4 | 47.6 | 13.4 | 9.5 | 45.9 | 31.2 |
| Protestant | 56.0 | 52.0 | 12.0 | 8.3 | 39.6 | 40.1 |
| Christian Orthodox | 45.5 | 44.4 | 14.8 | 10.0 | 50.4 | 24.8 |
| Other Christian | 39.1 | 39.1 | 17.4 | 12.5 | 54.3 | 15.8 |
| Religions other than Christian | 37.5 | 38.1 | 19.3 | 12.6 | 53.0 | 15.2 |
| Buddhist | 48.4 | 47.6 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 55.0 | 27.2 |
| Hindu | 38.7 | 38.8 | 17.3 | 11.7 | 56.3 | 14.7 |
| Jewish | 42.4 | 42.7 | 19.1 | 12.2 | 43.3 | 25.4 |
| Muslim | 32.7 | 33.9 | 23.9 | 14.6 | 51.1 | 10.4 |
| Sikh | 38.8 | 39.4 | 16.9 | 11.2 | 56.0 | 15.9 |
| Other religions ³ | 47.1 | 45.5 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 53.6 | 24.3 |
| No religious affiliation | 40.2 | 40.0 | 17.1 | 12.9 | 52.4 | 17.6 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.7**Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative composition of immigration by country of birth scenario (2005/2006 to 2009/2010)**

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | years | | percent | | |
| Total - Canada | 43.8 | 43.3 | 15.8 | 11.2 | 49.1 | 23.9 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 49.9 | 49.9 | 4.3 | 7.2 | 62.3 | 26.2 |
| Americas | 50.8 | 50.2 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 60.5 | 27.4 |
| Europe | 57.4 | 56.2 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 51.0 | 39.9 |
| Africa | 46.0 | 45.7 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 70.0 | 16.7 |
| Asia | 48.6 | 48.6 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 64.9 | 23.4 |
| Oceania and others | 48.4 | 48.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 62.6 | 24.3 |
| Second generation | 27.6 | 32.7 | 30.9 | 15.8 | 38.8 | 14.6 |
| Third generation or more | 45.1 | 44.2 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 45.4 | 26.8 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 63.4 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 38.0 | 38.3 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 54.1 | 14.8 |
| South Asian | 38.0 | 38.5 | 18.1 | 12.2 | 54.8 | 15.0 |
| Chinese | 41.9 | 41.9 | 15.1 | 12.0 | 51.9 | 20.9 |
| Black | 34.7 | 35.6 | 21.4 | 14.5 | 52.1 | 12.0 |
| Filipino ² | 39.2 | 38.8 | 16.5 | 12.3 | 57.7 | 13.5 |
| Latin American | 40.5 | 39.8 | 14.2 | 11.5 | 61.2 | 13.1 |
| Arab | 33.7 | 34.4 | 22.6 | 14.6 | 53.0 | 9.8 |
| Southeast Asian | 41.1 | 41.0 | 15.7 | 10.7 | 55.4 | 18.3 |
| West Asian | 40.7 | 40.3 | 14.6 | 11.6 | 58.0 | 15.8 |
| Korean | 37.8 | 38.2 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 54.2 | 13.8 |
| Japanese | 38.8 | 39.4 | 18.6 | 11.3 | 52.8 | 17.3 |
| Other visible minorities | 28.6 | 32.0 | 29.3 | 15.7 | 43.4 | 11.5 |
| Rest of the population | 47.2 | 45.9 | 14.5 | 10.4 | 46.6 | 28.5 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 48.4 | 47.1 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 45.8 | 30.5 |
| Catholic | 49.4 | 47.6 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 45.8 | 31.2 |
| Protestant | 55.8 | 51.8 | 12.1 | 8.4 | 39.6 | 39.9 |
| Christian Orthodox | 44.1 | 43.5 | 15.3 | 10.2 | 51.5 | 23.1 |
| Other Christian | 39.0 | 38.9 | 17.6 | 12.7 | 54.1 | 15.6 |
| Religions other than Christian | 37.7 | 38.3 | 19.2 | 12.5 | 52.9 | 15.5 |
| Buddhist | 47.4 | 46.9 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 55.9 | 25.7 |
| Hindu | 39.0 | 39.2 | 17.1 | 11.6 | 55.9 | 15.3 |
| Jewish | 42.4 | 42.7 | 19.0 | 12.2 | 43.5 | 25.3 |
| Muslim | 32.7 | 34.0 | 23.9 | 14.6 | 50.9 | 10.6 |
| Sikh | 39.1 | 39.7 | 16.8 | 11.0 | 55.9 | 16.3 |
| Other religions ³ | 47.3 | 45.6 | 12.4 | 9.6 | 53.4 | 24.6 |
| No religious affiliation | 40.1 | 39.8 | 17.2 | 12.9 | 52.6 | 17.3 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.8

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the low-growth scenario**

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | years | | percent | | |
| Total - Canada | 45.3 | 44.5 | 14.4 | 11.0 | 49.4 | 25.2 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 53.4 | 52.7 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 60.8 | 30.6 |
| Americas | 54.7 | 53.4 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 59.3 | 32.3 |
| Europe | 64.3 | 61.1 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 46.1 | 48.9 |
| Africa | 48.4 | 47.8 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 70.0 | 19.1 |
| Asia | 51.6 | 51.0 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 63.9 | 26.8 |
| Oceania and others | 56.2 | 54.8 | 2.7 ⁴ | 3.9 ⁴ | 59.5 | 33.9 |
| Second generation | 31.1 | 35.1 | 25.3 | 16.3 | 42.7 | 15.8 |
| Third generation or more | 45.3 | 44.4 | 15.8 | 11.2 | 46.3 | 26.7 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.5 | 63.4 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 39.7 | 39.7 | 16.5 | 12.7 | 54.3 | 16.4 |
| South Asian | 39.6 | 39.8 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 55.4 | 16.1 |
| Chinese | 44.5 | 44.0 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 50.6 | 24.1 |
| Black | 36.1 | 36.7 | 19.7 | 14.2 | 53.4 | 12.8 |
| Filipino ² | 40.2 | 39.8 | 15.2 | 12.0 | 58.4 | 14.4 |
| Latin American | 43.1 | 41.9 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 60.7 | 15.9 |
| Arab | 35.1 | 35.9 | 20.2 | 14.9 | 53.6 | 11.3 |
| Southeast Asian | 44.3 | 43.5 | 13.1 | 10.3 | 55.3 | 21.3 |
| West Asian | 42.4 | 41.6 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 58.4 | 17.0 |
| Korean | 39.8 | 40.2 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 52.6 | 17.8 |
| Japanese | 39.8 | 40.9 | 16.5 | 12.4 | 51.5 | 19.6 |
| Other visible minorities | 29.8 | 33.1 | 27.5 | 15.8 | 44.3 | 12.4 |
| Rest of the population | 48.1 | 46.6 | 13.4 | 10.2 | 47.2 | 29.2 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 50.1 | 48.1 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 46.0 | 31.9 |
| Catholic | 50.7 | 48.5 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 46.1 | 32.3 |
| Protestant | 57.6 | 52.9 | 10.9 | 8.0 | 39.6 | 41.5 |
| Christian Orthodox | 48.0 | 46.0 | 13.1 | 9.9 | 50.2 | 26.8 |
| Other Christian | 40.2 | 40.0 | 16.2 | 12.2 | 54.8 | 16.7 |
| Religions other than Christian | 39.6 | 39.8 | 17.2 | 12.6 | 53.1 | 17.1 |
| Buddhist | 50.7 | 49.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 54.1 | 29.8 |
| Hindu | 40.8 | 40.6 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 56.2 | 16.7 |
| Jewish | 44.3 | 44.0 | 17.2 | 12.1 | 43.9 | 26.8 |
| Muslim | 34.1 | 35.5 | 21.5 | 15.0 | 51.4 | 12.0 |
| Sikh | 40.6 | 40.7 | 15.5 | 11.3 | 56.5 | 16.8 |
| Other religions ³ | 48.3 | 46.4 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 53.6 | 25.4 |
| No religious affiliation | 41.2 | 40.7 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 53.2 | 18.1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.9

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the high-growth scenario**

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | | | percent | | |
| Total - Canada | 42.6 | 42.5 | 17.2 | 11.5 | 48.2 | 23.2 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 48.5 | 48.9 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 63.0 | 24.7 |
| Americas | 50.0 | 49.7 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 61.1 | 26.6 |
| Europe | 59.5 | 57.6 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 49.6 | 42.6 |
| Africa | 44.1 | 44.2 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 70.5 | 14.8 |
| Asia | 47.0 | 47.3 | 4.7 | 8.3 | 65.6 | 21.4 |
| Oceania and others | 50.8 | 50.8 | 4.5 ⁴ | 5.1 | 63.1 | 27.3 |
| Second generation | 24.5 | 31.0 | 35.2 | 15.5 | 35.5 | 13.8 |
| Third generation or more | 44.5 | 43.8 | 17.6 | 11.7 | 43.9 | 26.9 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 63.6 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 36.7 | 37.1 | 20.0 | 13.0 | 53.5 | 13.6 |
| South Asian | 36.6 | 37.2 | 19.7 | 12.4 | 54.2 | 13.7 |
| Chinese | 41.0 | 41.2 | 16.4 | 12.2 | 50.9 | 20.5 |
| Black | 33.4 | 34.2 | 23.6 | 14.3 | 51.6 | 10.5 |
| Filipino ² | 37.7 | 37.1 | 18.5 | 12.5 | 57.9 | 11.1 |
| Latin American | 39.7 | 39.2 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 60.0 | 13.0 |
| Arab | 32.4 | 33.2 | 24.6 | 14.5 | 51.9 | 9.0 |
| Southeast Asian | 40.8 | 40.7 | 16.5 | 11.0 | 54.2 | 18.3 |
| West Asian | 39.1 | 38.9 | 16.3 | 11.8 | 57.7 | 14.2 |
| Korean | 36.7 | 37.6 | 17.6 | 15.8 | 52.5 | 14.1 |
| Japanese | 37.2 | 38.3 | 20.2 | 11.7 | 51.5 | 16.5 |
| Other visible minorities | 27.3 | 31.1 | 31.4 | 15.5 | 42.4 | 10.7 |
| Rest of the population | 46.7 | 45.5 | 15.7 | 10.6 | 45.2 | 28.6 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 47.2 | 46.2 | 15.2 | 10.0 | 45.1 | 29.7 |
| Catholic | 48.1 | 46.7 | 14.8 | 9.9 | 45.1 | 30.3 |
| Protestant | 54.6 | 51.1 | 13.2 | 8.6 | 39.0 | 39.1 |
| Christian Orthodox | 43.8 | 43.3 | 16.3 | 10.2 | 50.2 | 23.3 |
| Other Christian | 38.0 | 38.1 | 19.2 | 12.7 | 53.1 | 15.0 |
| Religions other than Christian | 36.2 | 37.0 | 21.1 | 12.7 | 52.0 | 14.2 |
| Buddhist | 47.0 | 46.5 | 10.5 | 9.0 | 54.9 | 25.6 |
| Hindu | 37.7 | 37.9 | 18.7 | 11.8 | 55.7 | 13.8 |
| Jewish | 41.0 | 41.8 | 20.8 | 12.5 | 41.9 | 24.8 |
| Muslim | 31.4 | 32.8 | 25.9 | 14.6 | 49.9 | 9.6 |
| Sikh | 37.6 | 38.4 | 18.5 | 11.4 | 55.2 | 14.9 |
| Other religions ³ | 46.3 | 44.8 | 13.7 | 9.9 | 52.4 | 24.0 |
| No religious affiliation | 39.1 | 39.1 | 18.7 | 13.1 | 51.1 | 17.1 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.10**Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036****2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2006 to 2011)**

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | | | percent | | |
| Total - Canada | 43.8 | 43.3 | 15.8 | 11.2 | 49.2 | 23.8 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 49.8 | 49.9 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 62.6 | 26.1 |
| Americas | 51.3 | 50.7 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 60.8 | 28.0 |
| Europe | 60.8 | 58.5 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 48.9 | 44.1 |
| Africa | 45.3 | 45.2 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 70.4 | 15.9 |
| Asia | 48.2 | 48.2 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 65.2 | 22.7 |
| Oceania and others | 52.4 | 51.9 | 4.0 ⁴ | 4.8 ⁴ | 62.1 | 29.1 |
| Second generation | 27.5 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 15.7 | 38.7 | 14.6 |
| Third generation or more | 45.0 | 44.2 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 45.4 | 26.7 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 63.4 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 38.0 | 38.2 | 18.3 | 12.8 | 54.4 | 14.5 |
| South Asian | 37.8 | 38.2 | 18.1 | 12.3 | 55.2 | 14.4 |
| Chinese | 42.4 | 42.4 | 14.9 | 11.9 | 51.4 | 21.8 |
| Black | 34.7 | 35.3 | 21.6 | 14.2 | 52.9 | 11.3 |
| Filipino ² | 38.8 | 38.2 | 16.8 | 12.4 | 58.6 | 12.2 |
| Latin American | 41.1 | 40.3 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 60.8 | 14.0 |
| Arab | 33.7 | 34.4 | 22.5 | 14.6 | 53.1 | 9.8 |
| Southeast Asian | 42.1 | 41.8 | 14.8 | 10.7 | 55.1 | 19.3 |
| West Asian | 40.4 | 39.9 | 14.8 | 11.7 | 58.4 | 15.1 |
| Korean | 38.4 | 38.9 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 53.1 | 15.5 |
| Japanese | 38.7 | 39.7 | 18.1 | 11.8 | 52.2 | 17.9 |
| Other visible minorities | 28.8 | 32.1 | 29.3 | 15.6 | 43.8 | 11.4 |
| Rest of the population | 47.4 | 46.0 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 46.4 | 28.7 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 48.3 | 47.0 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 46.0 | 30.4 |
| Catholic | 49.1 | 47.4 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 46.0 | 30.9 |
| Protestant | 55.7 | 51.8 | 12.1 | 8.3 | 39.8 | 39.8 |
| Christian Orthodox | 45.2 | 44.3 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 50.7 | 24.4 |
| Other Christian | 39.1 | 39.0 | 17.6 | 12.5 | 54.3 | 15.6 |
| Religions other than Christian | 37.6 | 38.1 | 19.3 | 12.6 | 53.0 | 15.1 |
| Buddhist | 48.3 | 47.6 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 55.1 | 27.0 |
| Hindu | 38.9 | 38.9 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 56.5 | 14.7 |
| Jewish | 42.5 | 42.8 | 18.8 | 12.3 | 43.3 | 25.6 |
| Muslim | 32.7 | 33.9 | 23.9 | 14.6 | 51.1 | 10.4 |
| Sikh | 38.7 | 39.2 | 17.1 | 11.3 | 56.2 | 15.5 |
| Other religions ³ | 47.2 | 45.6 | 12.4 | 9.6 | 53.4 | 24.5 |
| No religious affiliation | 40.2 | 39.9 | 17.2 | 12.9 | 52.5 | 17.5 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.11

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (2001 to 2006)**

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | | | percent | | |
| Total - Canada | 43.8 | 43.3 | 15.8 | 11.2 | 49.2 | 23.8 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 49.8 | 49.9 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 62.6 | 26.1 |
| Americas | 51.3 | 50.7 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 60.8 | 28.0 |
| Europe | 60.8 | 58.5 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 48.8 | 44.1 |
| Africa | 45.3 | 45.2 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 70.4 | 15.9 |
| Asia | 48.2 | 48.2 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 65.2 | 22.7 |
| Oceania and others | 52.3 | 51.9 | 4.0 ⁴ | 4.8 ⁴ | 62.2 | 29.0 |
| Second generation | 27.5 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 15.7 | 38.7 | 14.6 |
| Third generation or more | 45.0 | 44.2 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 45.4 | 26.7 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 63.4 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 38.0 | 38.2 | 18.3 | 12.8 | 54.4 | 14.5 |
| South Asian | 37.8 | 38.2 | 18.1 | 12.3 | 55.2 | 14.4 |
| Chinese | 42.4 | 42.4 | 14.9 | 11.9 | 51.4 | 21.8 |
| Black | 34.7 | 35.3 | 21.6 | 14.2 | 52.9 | 11.3 |
| Filipino ² | 38.9 | 38.2 | 16.8 | 12.4 | 58.7 | 12.2 |
| Latin American | 41.1 | 40.3 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 60.8 | 13.9 |
| Arab | 33.6 | 34.4 | 22.5 | 14.6 | 53.1 | 9.8 |
| Southeast Asian | 42.2 | 41.8 | 14.8 | 10.7 | 55.2 | 19.3 |
| West Asian | 40.4 | 40.0 | 14.8 | 11.6 | 58.5 | 15.1 |
| Korean | 38.4 | 38.9 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 53.1 | 15.5 |
| Japanese | 38.7 | 39.7 | 18.2 | 11.7 | 52.1 | 17.9 |
| Other visible minorities | 28.8 | 32.1 | 29.2 | 15.6 | 43.8 | 11.4 |
| Rest of the population | 47.4 | 46.0 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 46.5 | 28.7 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 48.3 | 47.0 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 46.0 | 30.4 |
| Catholic | 49.2 | 47.4 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 46.0 | 30.9 |
| Protestant | 55.7 | 51.8 | 12.1 | 8.3 | 39.8 | 39.9 |
| Christian Orthodox | 45.2 | 44.3 | 14.8 | 10.1 | 50.7 | 24.3 |
| Other Christian | 39.1 | 39.0 | 17.6 | 12.5 | 54.3 | 15.6 |
| Religions other than Christian | 37.6 | 38.1 | 19.3 | 12.6 | 53.0 | 15.1 |
| Buddhist | 48.3 | 47.6 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 55.1 | 27.0 |
| Hindu | 38.9 | 38.9 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 56.4 | 14.7 |
| Jewish | 42.5 | 42.8 | 18.9 | 12.4 | 43.2 | 25.5 |
| Muslim | 32.7 | 33.9 | 23.9 | 14.6 | 51.1 | 10.4 |
| Sikh | 38.7 | 39.2 | 17.1 | 11.2 | 56.2 | 15.5 |
| Other religions ³ | 47.2 | 45.6 | 12.4 | 9.7 | 53.5 | 24.5 |
| No religious affiliation | 40.2 | 39.9 | 17.2 | 12.9 | 52.5 | 17.5 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

Table A4.12

Age structure indicators by generation status¹ and continent of birth of immigrants, visible minority group and religion, Canada, 2011 and 2036**2036 - Projected according to the alternative internal migration scenario (1996 to 2001)**

| Component | Median age | Average age | Age group distribution | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0 to 14 years | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| | years | | | percent | | |
| Total - Canada | 43.8 | 43.4 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 49.2 | 23.9 |
| Generation status and continent of birth of immigrants | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 49.8 | 49.9 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 62.6 | 26.1 |
| Americas | 51.3 | 50.7 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 60.8 | 28.0 |
| Europe | 60.8 | 58.5 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 48.8 | 44.1 |
| Africa | 45.3 | 45.2 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 70.4 | 15.9 |
| Asia | 48.2 | 48.2 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 65.2 | 22.7 |
| Oceania and others | 52.4 | 51.9 | 4.0 ⁴ | 4.8 ⁴ | 62.2 | 29.0 |
| Second generation | 27.5 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 15.7 | 38.7 | 14.6 |
| Third generation or more | 45.1 | 44.2 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 45.5 | 26.8 |
| Non-permanent residents | 28.8 | 30.2 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 63.4 | 2.6 |
| Visible minority groups | | | | | | |
| Visible minorities | 38.0 | 38.2 | 18.3 | 12.8 | 54.4 | 14.5 |
| South Asian | 37.8 | 38.2 | 18.1 | 12.3 | 55.2 | 14.4 |
| Chinese | 42.4 | 42.4 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 51.4 | 21.8 |
| Black | 34.7 | 35.3 | 21.6 | 14.2 | 52.9 | 11.3 |
| Filipino ² | 38.9 | 38.2 | 16.8 | 12.4 | 58.7 | 12.2 |
| Latin American | 41.1 | 40.4 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 60.8 | 14.0 |
| Arab | 33.7 | 34.4 | 22.6 | 14.6 | 53.1 | 9.8 |
| Southeast Asian | 42.2 | 41.9 | 14.8 | 10.7 | 55.2 | 19.3 |
| West Asian | 40.4 | 40.0 | 14.8 | 11.6 | 58.5 | 15.1 |
| Korean | 38.5 | 38.9 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 53.1 | 15.6 |
| Japanese | 38.7 | 39.7 | 18.2 | 11.8 | 52.1 | 17.9 |
| Other visible minorities | 28.8 | 32.1 | 29.2 | 15.6 | 43.8 | 11.4 |
| Rest of the population | 47.4 | 46.1 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 46.5 | 28.7 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Christian religions | 48.4 | 47.0 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 46.0 | 30.4 |
| Catholic | 49.2 | 47.5 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 46.0 | 30.9 |
| Protestant | 55.7 | 51.8 | 12.1 | 8.3 | 39.8 | 39.9 |
| Christian Orthodox | 45.3 | 44.3 | 14.8 | 10.1 | 50.8 | 24.4 |
| Other Christian | 39.1 | 39.0 | 17.5 | 12.5 | 54.3 | 15.6 |
| Religions other than Christian | 37.6 | 38.1 | 19.3 | 12.6 | 53.0 | 15.1 |
| Buddhist | 48.3 | 47.6 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 55.1 | 27.0 |
| Hindu | 38.9 | 38.9 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 56.5 | 14.7 |
| Jewish | 42.6 | 42.9 | 18.8 | 12.3 | 43.3 | 25.6 |
| Muslim | 32.7 | 33.9 | 23.9 | 14.6 | 51.1 | 10.4 |
| Sikh | 38.7 | 39.2 | 17.1 | 11.3 | 56.2 | 15.5 |
| Other religions ³ | 47.2 | 45.6 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 53.4 | 24.5 |
| No religious affiliation | 40.2 | 39.9 | 17.1 | 12.9 | 52.5 | 17.5 |

1. In this table, the second generation corresponds to the non-immigrant population with at least one parent born abroad while the group of subsequent generations (third or more) corresponds to the non-immigrant population with both parents born in Canada. For more information, refer to the glossary.

2. Please note that the Filipino population may have been overestimated in the 2011 NHS (see Statistics Canada 2013d)

3. Results for the "other religions" category should be used with caution. Due to limitations in data comparability between 2001 and 2011, intragenerational religious mobility was not modelled for this category in this scenario.

4. Number of persons equal or over to 500 but under 4,500.

Note: The sum of the percentages by age group may differ slightly from 100% because of rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey (adjusted) and Demosim 2017.

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Glossary⁵³

Aboriginal people

Person who reported belonging to at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) and/or reported being a Treaty or Registered Indian, as defined by the *Canadian Indian Act*, and/or reported belonging to an Indian band and/or a First Nation in the census.

Age pyramid

Histogram (column diagram) that shows population distribution by age and sex.

Base population

The population used as the starting point for population projections.

Canadian citizenship

A person's legal status as a Canadian citizen, whether by birth or by naturalization.

Canadian population

Population whose usual place of residence is Canada. It includes Canadian citizens by birth, naturalized and non-naturalized immigrants and non-permanent residents.

Census metropolitan area

Area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a population core. It has a population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

Cohort

Represents a group of people who experienced a specific demographic event during a given period that may be one year in length. For example, the married cohort of 1966 consists of the people who married in 1966. In the case of births, people born within a specified year are referred to as a generation.

Cohort-component method

Method used for population estimates or projections that is based on the components of demographic change and a base population as input. The phrase "cohort-component method" is usually restricted to methods projecting the future evolution of cohorts by age and sex, as opposed to other methods, such as microsimulation, that also use components of population growth but that project the demographic destiny of individuals.

Components of population growth

Any class of event that generates population changes. For example, births, deaths and migration are components that modify either the size of the total population or its composition by age and sex.

Emigrant

Canadian citizen or immigrant who left Canada to establish permanent residence in another country.

Ethnocultural diversity

In this document, the notion of ethnocultural diversity refers to diversity as it relates to visible minority groups, generation status, religion, birthplace and mother tongue. Clearly, this operational definition does not cover all forms of ethnocultural diversity, which could therefore be defined through other variables.

53. Since a number of concepts used in the Demosim projections are based directly on the Census and the 2011 NHS, their definitions are the same as (or are adapted from) the definitions found in the 2011 NHS Dictionary (Statistics Canada 2013c) and the 2011 Census Dictionary (Statistics Canada 2012b). Readers interested in learning more are invited to refer to these two publications.

Fertility

A demographic phenomenon related to live births that can be considered from the point of view of women, the couple and, very occasionally, men.

First official language spoken

Refer to a variable specified within the framework of the *Official Languages Act* used to identify the first official language spoken by a person (i.e., English or French). This information is derived from three linguistic questions from the census (in order): knowledge of the official languages, the language first learned at home and still understood, and the language spoken most often at home.

Generation status based on immigration status

The respondent's generation rank since the settlement of his/her family (meaning direct ascendants) in Canada. In the context of Demosim, immigrants are the first generation; the second generation refers to non-immigrants born in Canada to at least one foreign-born parent; the generations that follow (third or more) comprise non-immigrants born in Canada to two Canadian-born parents. A more detailed version of this variable split the first and second generations into two distinct groups: generations 1 and 1.5; and generations 2 and 2.5. According to this version of the variable, generation 1 refers to immigrants admitted at age 15 or more, while generation 1.5 refers to immigrants admitted at age 14 or less. Generation 2 refers to non-immigrants born in Canada to two foreign-born parents, while generation 2.5 refers to non-immigrants born in Canada to one foreign-born parent and to one parent born in Canada. This definition of generation status differs slightly from the one used in the census, which is based only on the place of birth (without regard to immigrant status).

Highest level of education

A person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree.

Immigrant

A person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Immigrant category of admission

An administrative category under which a person is admitted to Canada as a permanent resident under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. At the aggregate level, classes are composed of economic immigrants, immigrants admitted as members of a family, immigrants admitted as protected people (refugees) and other immigrants.

Immigration

The sum of all immigrants from other countries landing in Canada, involving a change in usual place of residence.

Immigration rate

The number of immigrants divided by the size of the population during a given period.

Internal migration

The sum of all population movements between the geographic units within Canada's geographical boundaries, involving a change in usual place of residence.

International migration

The sum of all movements between Canada and other countries, involving a change in usual place of residence.

Interregional migration

The sum of all movements among the 50 main geographic entities defined in Demosim, namely the 35 regions derived from the census metropolitan areas and the 15 regions derived from elsewhere in the provinces and territories.

Intraregional migration

The sum of all movements within one of the 50 main geographic entities defined in Demosim, namely one of the 35 regions derived from the census metropolitan areas or one of the 15 regions derived from elsewhere in the provinces and territories.

Language most often spoken at home

The language spoken most often by the respondent at home.

Language substitution

See “language transfer”.

Language transfer

Refer to the phenomenon that occurs when a person adopts a language other than his or her mother tongue as the language spoken most often at home.

Life expectancy

A statistical measure derived from the life table, indicating the average number of years of life remaining for a population at a specific age “x”, calculated on the basis of the mortality rates estimated in a given year.

Linguistic mobility

A generic term that, in the context of Demosim, refers to both the transmission of languages from parents to children (intergenerational linguistic mobility) and the changes that can occur over an individual’s lifetime with respect to the languages spoken at home or the languages known (intragenerational linguistic mobility).

Median age

An age “x”, such that exactly one half of the population is older than “x” and the other half is younger than “x”.

Microsimulation

Unlike population estimates and projections produced using the cohort-component method, microsimulation simulates the demographic destiny of each individual. The method is based on multiple random drawing at the individual level rather than on aggregated data applied at the population group level.

Migratory increase

The change in the size of a population owing to the difference between the number of migrants who settle within a geographic area and the number of migrants who leave that same area during a given period.

Mother tongue

The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood.

Natural increase

The change in the size of a population owing to the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths during a given period.

Net non-permanent residents

Variation in the number of non-permanent residents between two dates.

Net temporary emigration

Variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates.

Net undercoverage

Difference between the number of people who were targeted by the census but who were not enumerated (undercoverage), and the number of people who were enumerated when they should not have been, or who were enumerated more than once (overcoverage).

Non-Christian religions

In the context of this study, people with a non-Christian religion include people who have a religion (excluding people with no religious affiliation) other than Catholic, Protestant, Christian orthodox, or Christian not included elsewhere. The non-Christian religion groups projected are Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism and other non-Christian religions.

Non-permanent resident

People who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and the family members living in Canada with them.

Person-years

The total number of years lived in a given state by the people who make up the population from January 1 to December 31 of a given year. In this study, projected population figures are presented in person-years, while the figures for the base population are as of May 10, 2011 (Census and NHS Day).

Population increase or total increase

The change in the size of a population between two dates.

Population projection

The future population size resulting from a set of assumptions regarding the demographic and non-demographic components of growth.

Projection scenario

A set of assumptions relating to the components, demographic or otherwise, used to make a population projection.

Religion

Self-reported affiliation with a religious denomination, group, body, sect, cult or other religiously defined community or system of belief. This concept differs from the concepts of religious practice (e.g., prayer or participation in religious ceremonies) and religiosity (devotion, importance of religion in daily life, etc.).

Religious mobility

A change in religious affiliation, whether between parents and their children (intergenerational religious mobility) or over an individual's lifetime (intragenerational religious mobility).

Returning emigrant

Canadian citizen or immigrant who previously emigrated from Canada and subsequently returned to the country.

Temporary emigrant

Canadian citizen or immigrant who left Canada to establish temporary residence in a foreign country.

Total emigration

The number of emigrants minus the number of returning emigrants plus net temporary emigration.

Total fertility rate

The sum of age-specific fertility rates during a given year. It indicates the average number of children that a generation of women would have if, over the course of their reproductive life, they experienced the age-specific fertility rates observed during the year considered.

Visible minority groups

The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.”