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Canadian Demographics at a Glance

Second edition

by Demography Division

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Standard table symbols

The following symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- ^P preliminary
- ^r revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Introduction

This second edition of *Canadian Demographics at a Glance* updates and expands the data and analyses found in the first edition.

This compendium is comprised of four sections, beginning in Section one with an overview of Canada's total population growth, as well as the age and sex structure. Section two examines the three components of population growth, that is, fertility, mortality and migration—including immigration, non-permanent residents and emigration. In Section three, other aspects related to the composition of the Canadian population are analyzed including ethnocultural diversity, language, Aboriginal identity, the labour force and families and households. Finally, Section four examines selected demographic characteristics for the provinces, territories and some subprovincial areas.

The data and analyses come primarily from Demography Division, more specifically from the following publications:

- *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada* (Catalogue no. 91-209)
- *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories* (Catalogue no. 91-215)
- *Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas* (Catalogue no. 91-214)
- *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories* (Catalogue no. 91-520)
- “Projected Trends to 2031 for the Canadian Labour Force”, article in *Canadian Economic Observer*, volume 24, no. 8 (Catalogue no. 11-010)
- *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population* (Catalogue no. 91-551)
- *Population Projections by Aboriginal Identity in Canada* (Catalogue no. 91-552)

Other sources include:

- 2011 Census of Population, analysis series and data products
- 2011 National Household Survey, analysis series and data products

Each page of this compendium contains a figure or table, accompanied by a brief analysis. Many figures and tables contain both historical and projected statistics, providing a relatively long time series.

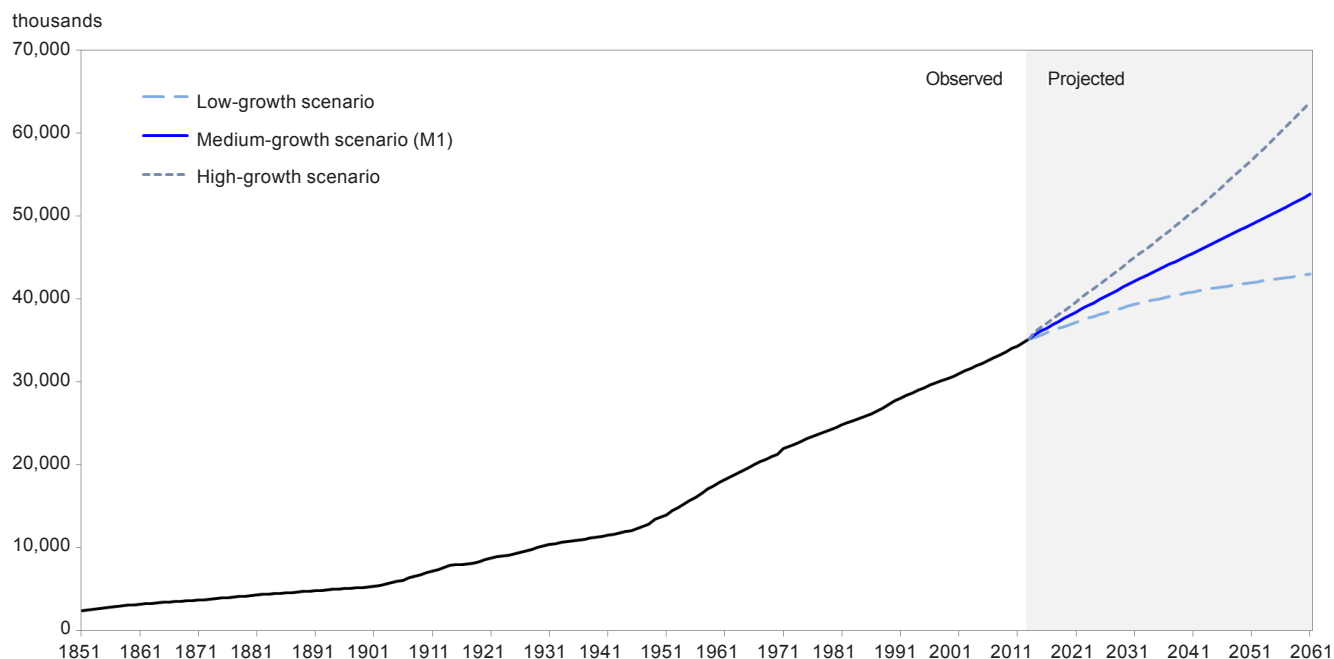
This compendium is intended for a wide range of users, including those working in various levels of government, educational institutions, businesses and the media, as well as for any other organization or individual interested in Canadian demography.

Section one: Population growth and age structure

Approximately 52.6 million Canadians in 2061

- Over the past 150 years, the population of Canada has grown steadily. At the time of confederation, in 1867, the nation's population was about 3.5 million. In the last four decades of the 19th Century, growth was slowed by negative migratory increase, when more people left Canada than arrived.
- Population growth was especially robust during the first decade of the 20th Century and during the baby boom (1946 to 1965) when there was strong natural and migratory increase. By the peak of the baby boom, in 1959, the population of the country had increased to close to 17.5 million.
- On July 1, 2013, Canada's population was estimated at 35.2 million, and population growth has gradually slowed in recent decades. In the one year period between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013, Canada's population grew by a rate of 1.2%, mainly due to immigration.
- In the coming decades, the population of Canada is expected to continue to increase. According to the medium-growth scenario of the most recent population projections, Canada's population could reach 52.6 million by 2061. However, population growth could continue to slow as a result of declining natural increase, since the number of deaths is expected to gradually approach the number of births.

Figure 1
Population of Canada, 1851 to 2061

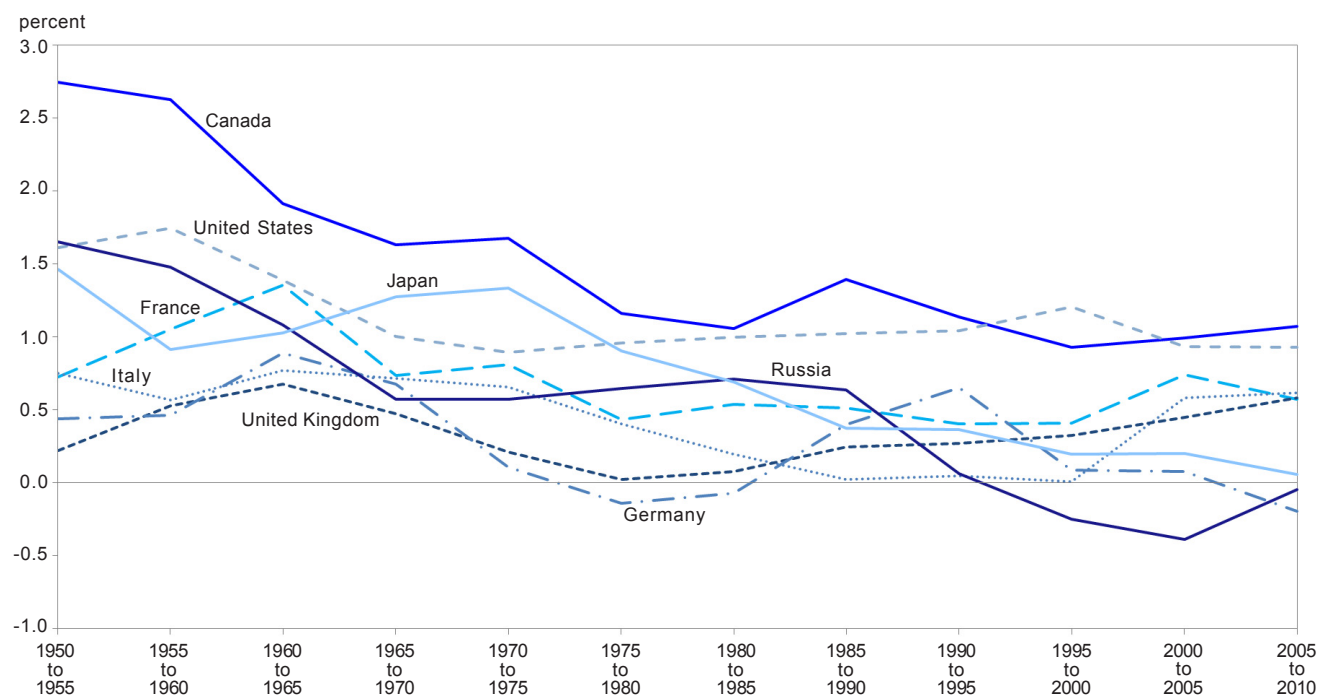


Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2009 to 2036*, catalogue no. 91-520-XPE, low-growth scenario, medium-growth scenario (M1) and high-growth scenario, censuses of population, 1851, 1861 and 1871, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

Canada's population is growing rapidly compared to other G8 countries

- Between 2005 and 2010, Canada experienced the strongest population growth of any G8 country, with an average annual growth rate of about 1.1%. Canada's more rapid growth rate is attributable to greater migratory growth in this country than in the other G8 countries.
- In the 1950s, Canada's population growth was 2.6% to 2.7%, more than double the present level. This rapid growth, similar to the current growth of some less industrialized countries, was related to the high levels of fertility and immigration at that time. The drop in fertility that characterized the end of the baby boom contributed to the subsequent slowing of population growth.
- In the coming decades, Canadian population growth is expected to slow but remain positive and higher than most other G8 countries. Some of these countries, such as Germany and Russia, have already seen their population decline in some years.

Figure 2
Average annual growth rate of the population, G8 countries, 1950 to 2010

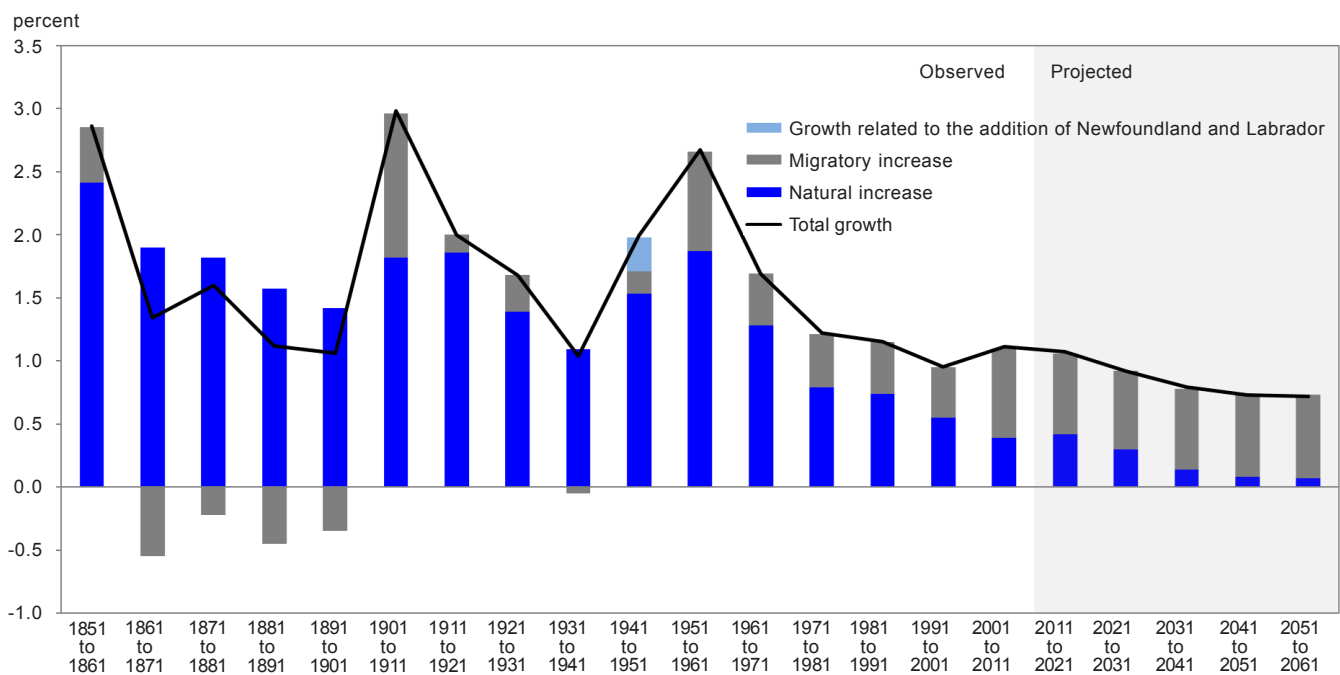


Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program and United Nations. 2013. *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.

Migratory increase is the main source of Canada's population growth

- Between 2001 and 2011, migratory increase accounted for close to two-thirds of Canada's population growth. The remaining growth came from natural increase, that is, the difference between births and deaths.
- The larger contribution of immigration to Canada's population growth is relatively recent. Until the 2001 to 2011 period, natural increase was the main engine of population growth. In the last decade, the situation reversed, with migratory increase becoming the main component of population growth owing to low fertility and population aging.
- In the decades to come, migratory increase could become a more important source of population growth in Canada. It is projected that population growth from natural increase will continue to decline as the number of deaths gradually approaches the number of births.

Figure 3
Annual average growth rate, natural increase and migratory increase per intercensal period, Canada, 1851 to 2061

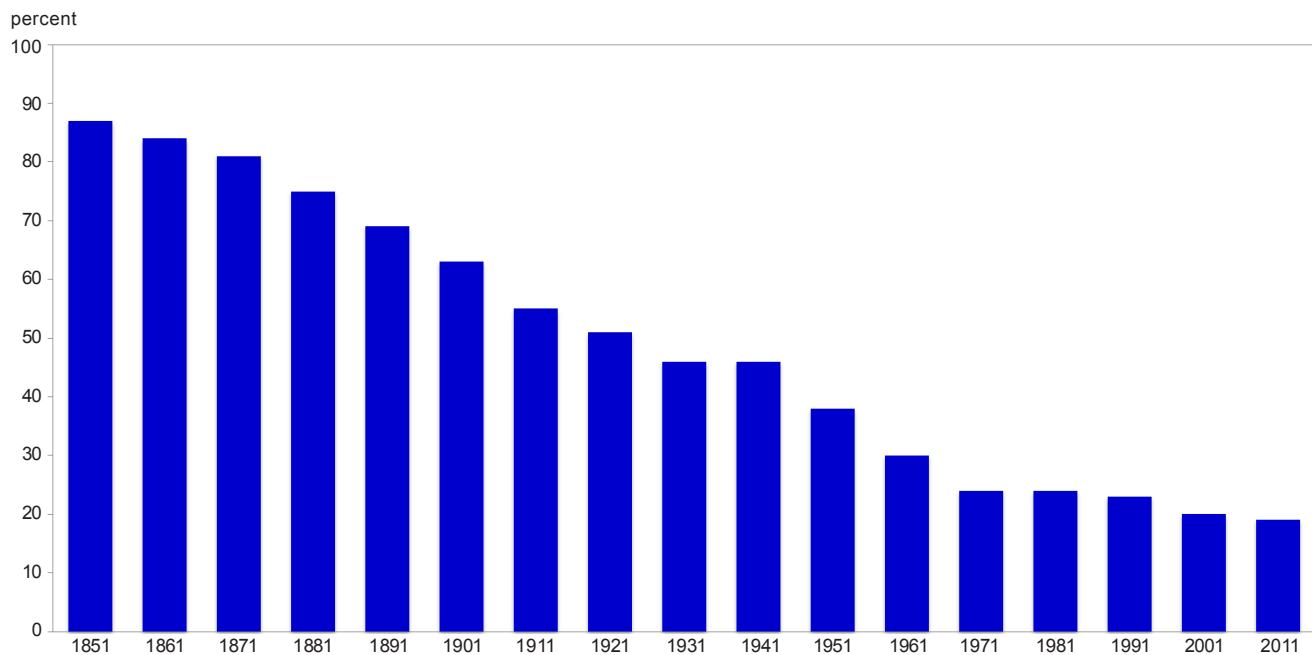


Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. "Population growth in Canada: From 1851 to 2061", *Census in Brief*, Census of Population 2011, catalogue no. 98-310-x.

Canada's rural population declining since 1851

- According to the 2011 Census of Population, more than six million Canadians were living in a rural area, that is, an area with a population under 1,000 and a population density below 400 inhabitants per square kilometre. The population living in rural regions in Canada thus accounted for slightly less than 20% of the Canadian population.
- The proportion of people living in rural areas in Canada has steadily declined since 1851, when nearly 9 in 10 Canadians lived in a rural area. This decline is largely related to changes in the structure of the Canadian economy.

Figure 4
Proportion of the population living in rural areas, Canada, 1851 to 2011



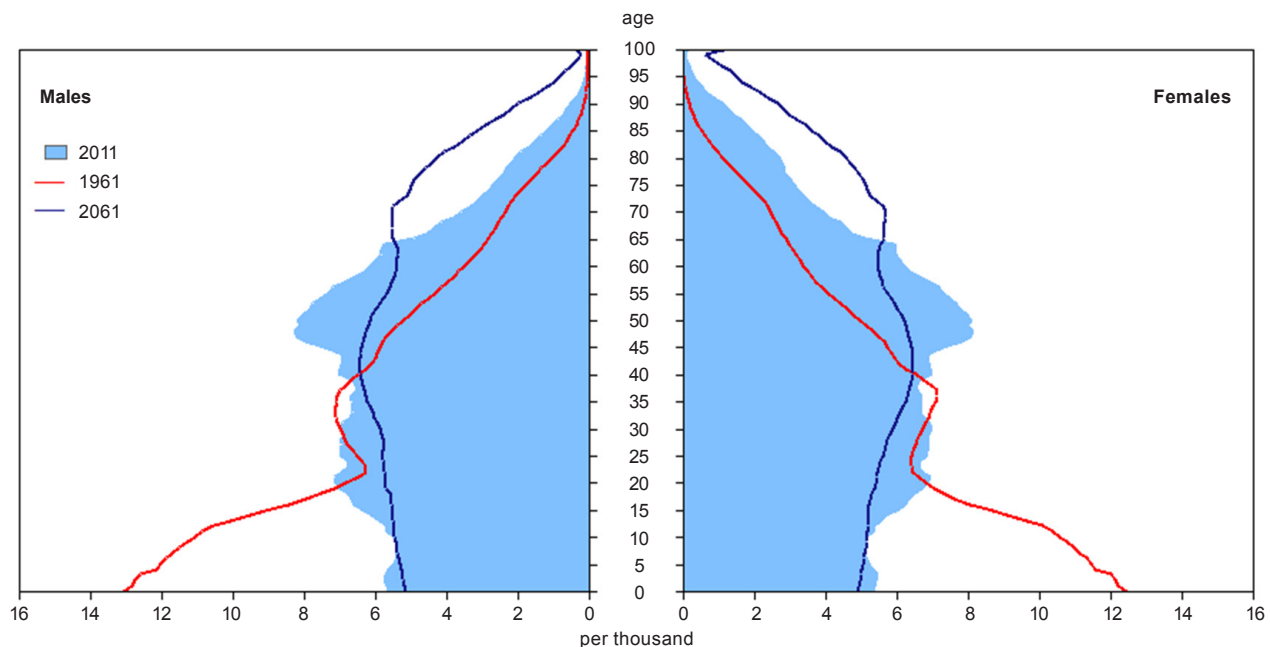
Note: Data presented for 1851 to 1951 censuses are based on the definition of rural areas at that time.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1851 to 2011.

Aging of the Canadian population continues

- In the last 50 years, the age and sex structure of the Canadian population has changed considerably. In 1961, toward the end of the baby boom, Canada's population pyramid had a wide base because of the large number of young people, reflecting the large cohorts born during this period.
- More than 50 years later, the bulge has moved up the pyramid as the baby boomers, aged 46 to 65 in 2011, have grown older. The drop in fertility is apparent in the pyramid with a slightly narrower base.
- As the baby-boom cohorts grow older and Canada's population continues to age, the structure of the population can be expected to increasingly resemble a rectangle, as shown by the pyramid for 2061 based on the medium-growth scenario of the most recent population projections.

Figure 5
Age pyramids of the population, Canada, 1961, 2011 and 2061



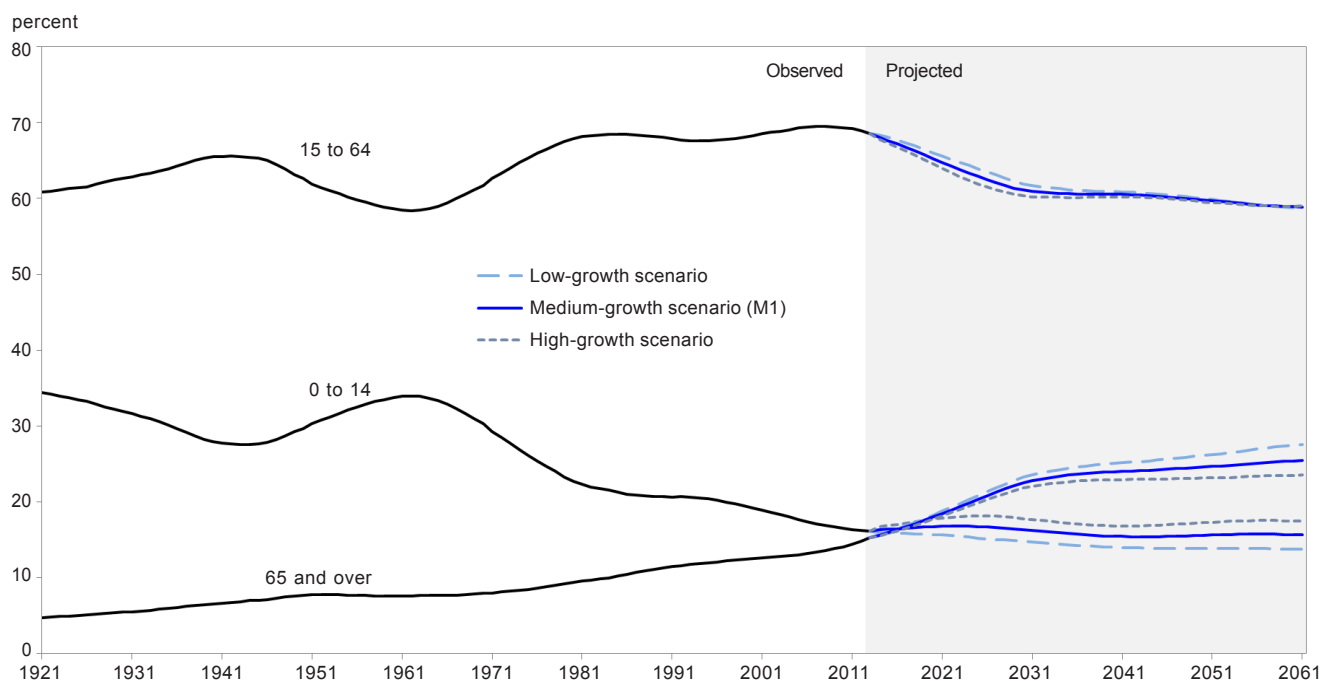
Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009 to 2036*, catalogue no. 91-520, medium-growth scenario (M1) and Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

Moving towards a larger proportion of seniors than of children

- On July 1, 2013, the Canadian population included approximately 5.4 million people aged 65 and over, representing a record proportion of the population, at 15.3%. It also included 5.7 million children aged 14 and under and 24.1 million working-age persons (aged 15 to 64), representing 16.1% and 68.6% of the population, respectively.
- The proportion of seniors has been steadily increasing for the past 50 years due to below-replacement fertility¹ and the lengthening of life expectancy. This increase will accelerate in the coming years as more baby boomers reach 65 years of age.
- According to the medium-growth scenario of the most recent population projections, the proportion of seniors could start to exceed the proportion of children in 2017, with a subsequent widening of the gap.
- The proportion of the population that is of working age (15 to 64 years of age) has remained at around 68% since the 1980s due to the presence of the baby boomers in this age group. In the next 50 years, as baby boomers exit this age group, this proportion could drop down to the levels recorded in the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s, that is, to approximately 60% of the population.

1. Refers to the number of children per woman necessary to assure the replacement of a population, taking account of mortality between birth and age 15 and in the absence of migration. This threshold is currently estimated at 2.1 children per woman.

Figure 6
Proportion of the population aged 0 to 14, 15 to 64, and 65 and over, Canada, 1921 to 2061



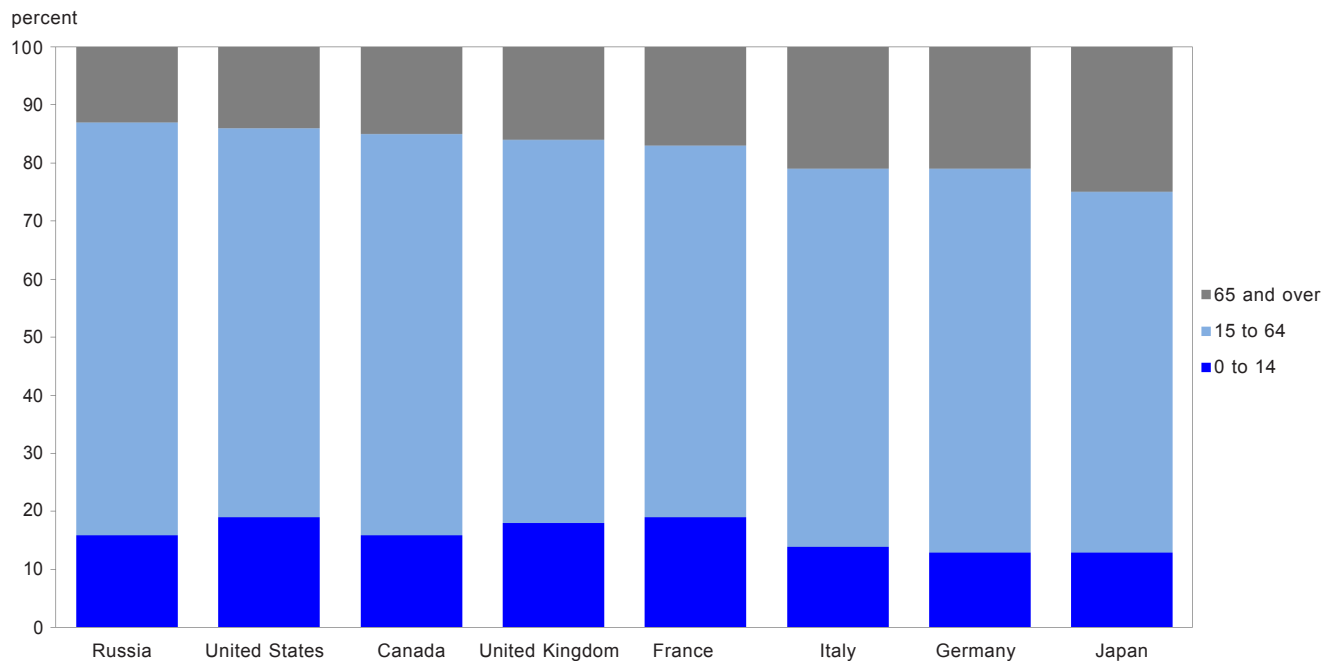
Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2009 to 2036*, catalogue no. 91-520-XPE, low-growth scenario, medium-growth scenario (M1) and high-growth scenario and Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

Canada's population among the youngest in the G8

- Among the G8 countries, only the United States and Russia have smaller proportions of seniors than Canada. The baby boom was larger in Canada than in most other G8 countries, and most baby boomers have not yet reached age 65.²
- The United States had a slightly lower proportion of seniors than Canada, along with a higher proportion of children, mainly owing to higher fertility.
- Japan has the highest proportion of seniors of any G8 country, along with the smallest shares of children and working-age people, mainly due to lower fertility and longer life expectancy compared to the other G8 countries.

2. *2013 World Population Data Sheet*, Population Reference Bureau. http://www.prb.org/pdf13/2013-population-data-sheet_eng.pdf. Page visited on November 3, 2013.

Figure 7
Distribution of the population according to three broad age groups, G8 countries, 2012

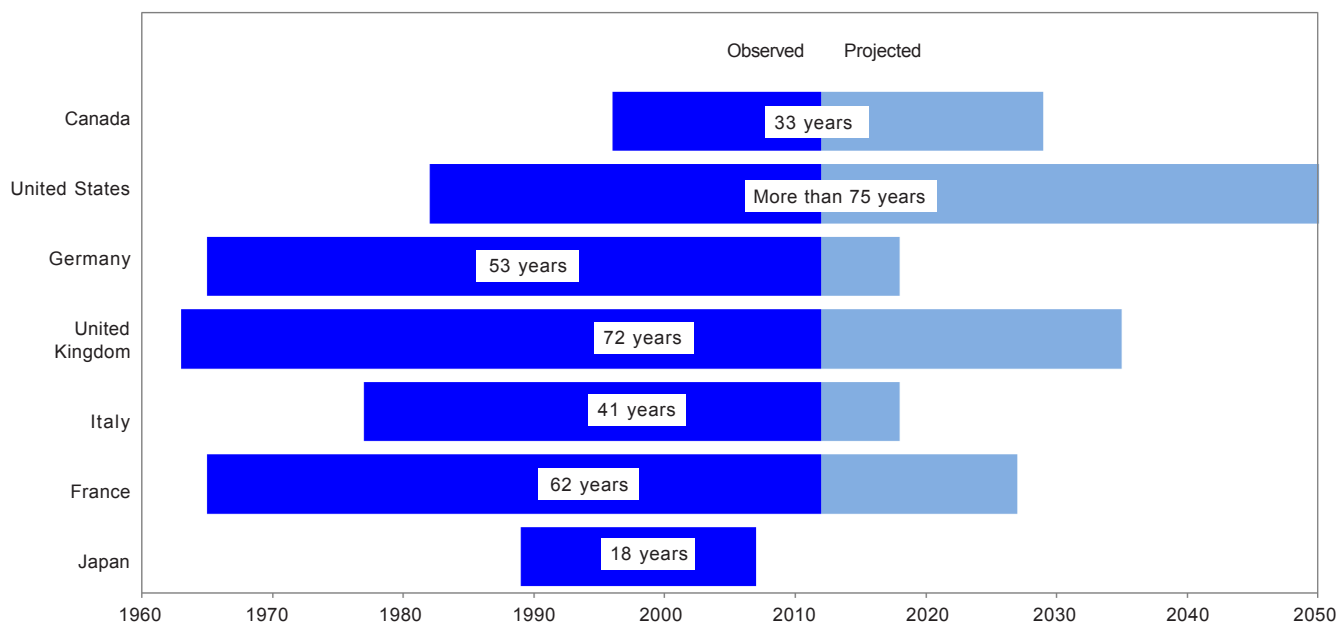


Sources: Statistics Canada, Population Estimates Program and Population Reference Bureau. 2013. *2013 World Population Data Sheet*.

The population will age more rapidly in Canada than in most G8 countries

- While the proportion of persons aged 65 and over is lower in Canada than in most other G8 countries, the aging of the population will be more rapid in Canada than elsewhere in the coming years.
- The pace of population aging can be measured as the number of years required for the proportion of seniors to increase from 12% to 22% of the population. In Canada, this transition could take place in approximately 33 years, whereas in France, it could take roughly 62 years. In Japan, where the aging of the population has been especially rapid, this transition period has already ended and it was completed in about 18 years.
- The relatively larger size of the baby boom in Canada—which took place between 1946 and 1965—as well as the subsequent drop in fertility, largely explain the more rapid aging of Canada’s population compared to the other G8 countries.

Figure 8
Number of years required for the proportion of the population aged 65 or over to go from 12% to 22%, G8 countries

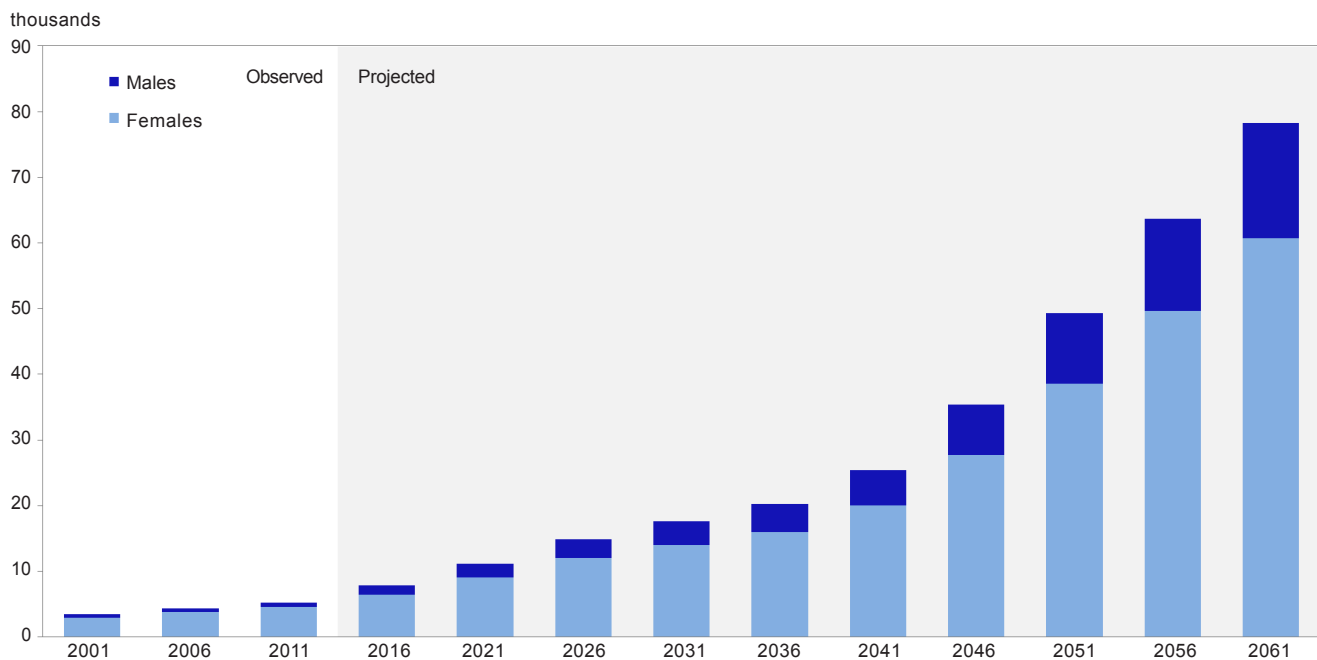


Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2009 to 2036*, catalogue no. 91-520-XPF, medium-growth scenario (M1), Demography Division, Population Estimates Program, Census offices of the United States, 1980 to 2050, Italian National Institute of Statistics, 1975 to 2050, National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies for France, 1960 to 2050, United Kingdom National Statistics, 1975 to 2050, Statistics Bureau of Japan, 1990 to 2050, Federal Statistical Office of Germany, 2008 to 2050 and Human Mortality Database for Germany, 1965 to 2010.

The number of centenarians in Canada is growing

- On July 1, 2013, the population aged 100 years and over was estimated at approximately 6,900 persons, about twice the number estimated in 2001, at 3,500 persons.
- According to the medium-growth scenario of the most recent population projections, there could be more than 78,000 centenarians in 2061, when surviving baby boomers will have reached this age group.
- More women than men reach age 100. In 2013, there were over 6,000 women and nearly 900 men aged 100 and over, corresponding to a sex ratio of close to seven women for every man. This disparity is due to the higher mortality rates of males across the life course compared to females.

Figure 9
Number of centenarians by sex, Canada, 2001 to 2061

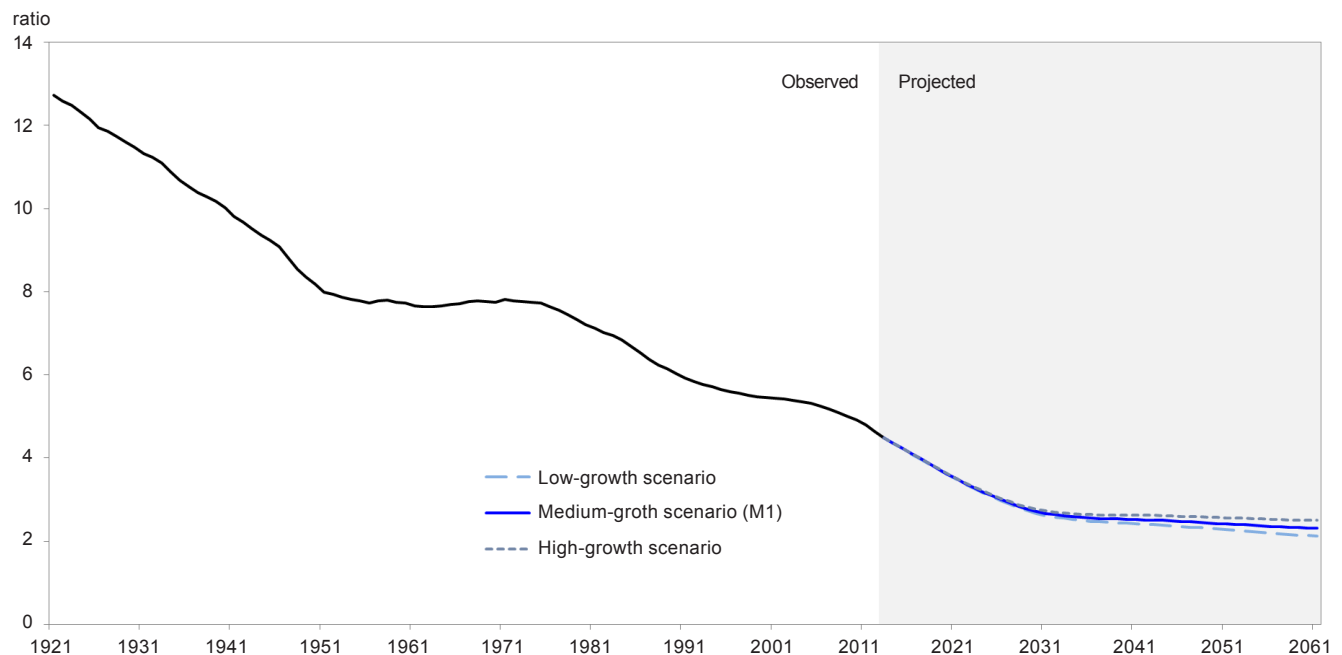


Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. "Centenarians in Canada", *Census in Brief*, Census of Population 2011, catalogue no. 98-311-x.

Fewer working-age persons for each senior

- On July 1, 2013, there were 4.5 working-age persons (aged 15 to 64) for each person aged 65 and over. This ratio is an indicator of the changes occurring to the age structure of the Canadian population. It provides an approximation of the size of the senior population in relation to the potential pool of workers aged 15 to 64.
- From the 1950s to the early 1970s, there were approximately eight working-age persons for each person aged 65 and over. This ratio has since declined to its current level.
- According to all scenarios of the most recent population projections, the ratio of the working-age population for each senior aged 65 and over could decline by about half in the next 50 years. By the late 2050s, there could be just over two working-age persons for each person aged 65 and over.

Figure 10
Ratio of the number of persons aged 15 to 64 for each person aged 65 and over, Canada, 1921 to 2061



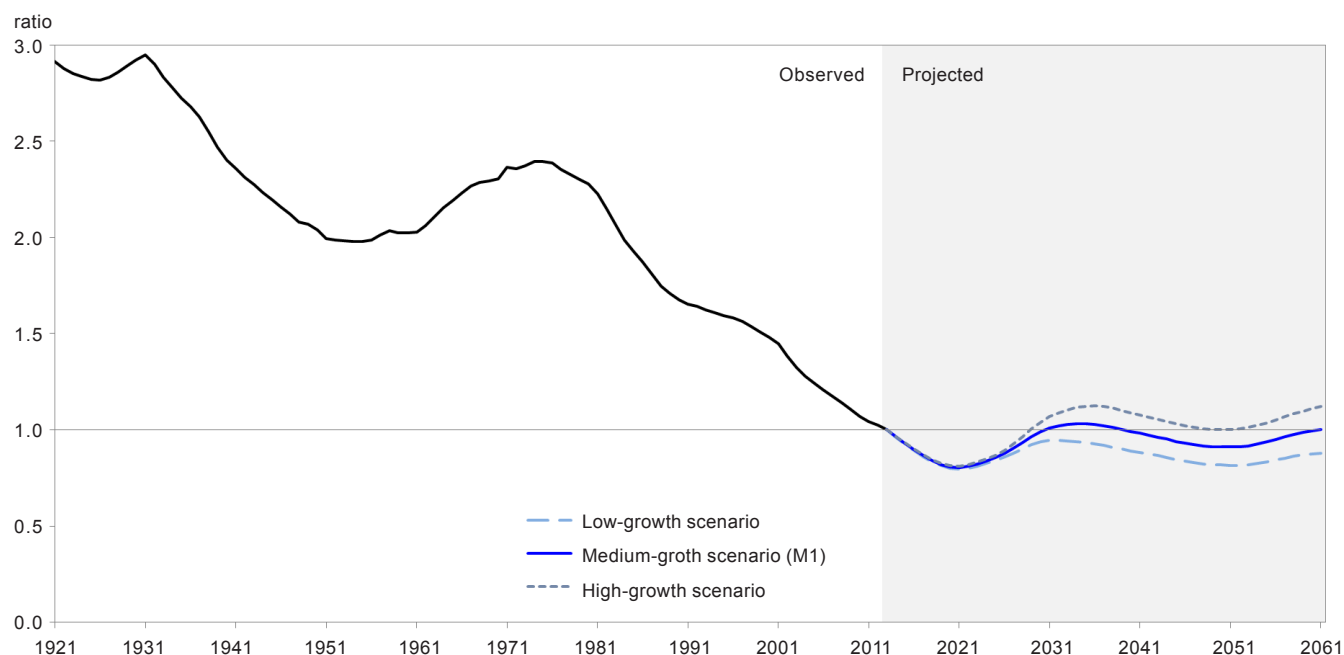
Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2009 to 2036*, catalogue no. 91-520-XPE, low-growth scenario, medium-growth scenario (M1) and high-growth scenario, and Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

Decline in the number of young people about to enter the labour force for each person about to exit

- On July 1, 2013, there was one person aged 15 to 24 (approximating the population about to join the labour force) for each person aged 55 to 64 (approximating the population about to exit the labour force).
- Since the mid-1970s, there has been a decrease in the number of persons about to enter the labour force in relation to the number about to leave it. This decrease followed a period of growth between 1961 and 1975, when the large cohorts of baby boomers were reaching age 15.
- With the aging of the population, the ratio of 15-to-24-year-olds to 55-to-64-year-olds is expected to decline during the next 10 years. It could fall below one for all growth scenarios of the most recent population projections, meaning there could be potentially more people leaving the labour force than entering it. The ratio could then rise slightly and stabilize at around one during the following three decades.

Figure 11

Ratio of the number of persons aged 15 to 24 for each person aged 55 to 64, Canada, 1921 to 2061



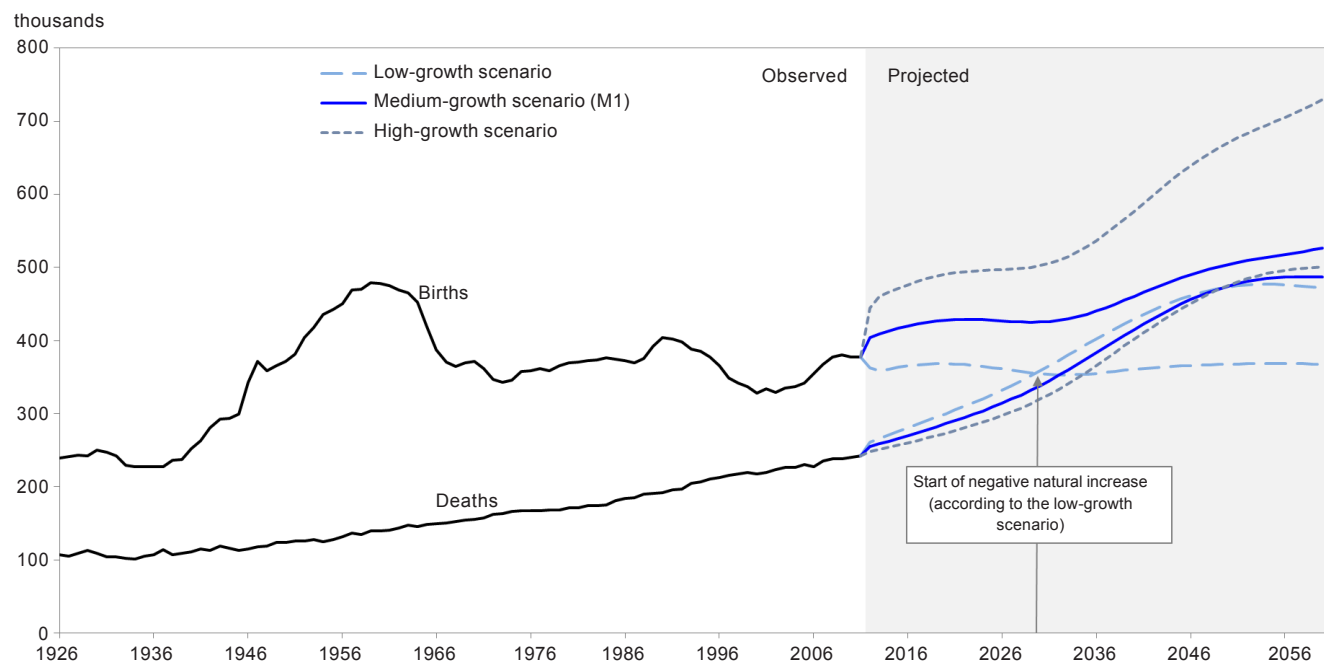
Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2009 to 2036*, catalogue no. 91-520-XPE, low-growth scenario, medium-growth scenario (M1) and high-growth scenario, and Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

Section two: Components of population growth

A faster increase in the number of deaths compared to number of births

- In 2011, Canada registered more births (377,636) than deaths (242,074), resulting in a positive natural increase of 135,562.
- The number of births has considerably declined since peaking at nearly half a million in 1959. However, there have been fluctuations in the number of births in the last four decades, including a small rise in the early 1990s. In contrast, there has been a fairly steady increase in the number of deaths over the past 90 years.
- The number of deaths is projected to accelerate in the coming decades according to all the scenarios of the population projections. Under the low-growth scenario, the number of deaths could start exceeding the number of births in 2030, when the baby boomers reach the ages of high mortality. According to the medium- and high-growth scenarios—which assume fertility of 1.7 and 1.9 children per woman, respectively—natural increase would remain positive until the end of the projection period in 2060.

Figure 12
Number of births and deaths, Canada, 1926 to 2060

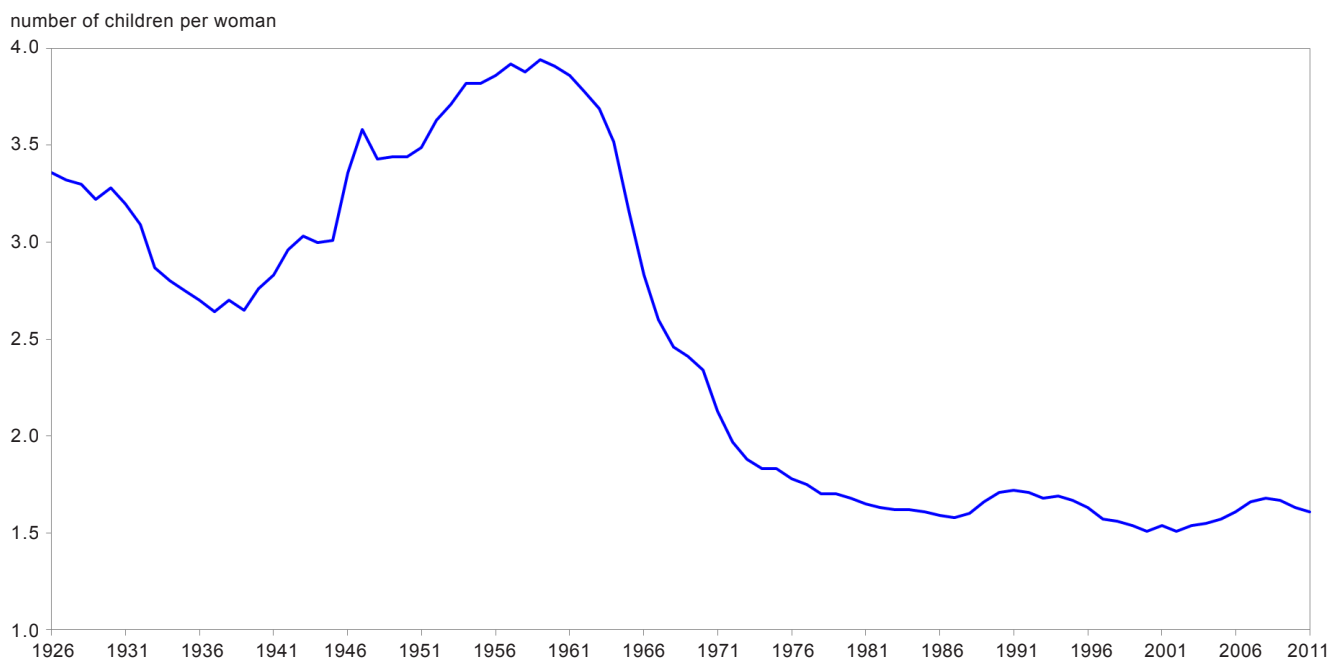


Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2009 to 2036*, catalogue no. 91-520-XPE, low-growth scenario, medium-growth scenario (M1) and high-growth scenario, Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Births Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3231 and Canadian Vital Statistics, Deaths Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3233.

In 2011, Canadian women had an average of 1.61 children

- The total fertility rate indicates the number of children that a cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive years if, during their reproductive life, they would have experienced the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year.
 - The total fertility rate increased slightly from 1.51 children per woman in 2002 to 1.68 in 2008, before falling during the subsequent years to 1.61 children per woman in 2011.
 - For more than 40 years, the total fertility rate in Canada has been below the replacement level³ (which is currently 2.1 children per woman). This means that, on average, couples are no longer having enough children to replace them. This low-fertility era is following the postwar baby-boom period (1946 to 1965), when the total fertility rate was much higher, reaching 3.94 children per woman in 1959.
3. Refers to the number of children per woman necessary for the population to replace itself, taking into account mortality between birth and age 15, and in the absence of migration.

Figure 13
Total fertility rate (number of children per woman), Canada, 1926 to 2011



Note: Births to mothers for whom the age is unknown were prorated.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program and Canadian Vital Statistics, Births Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3231.

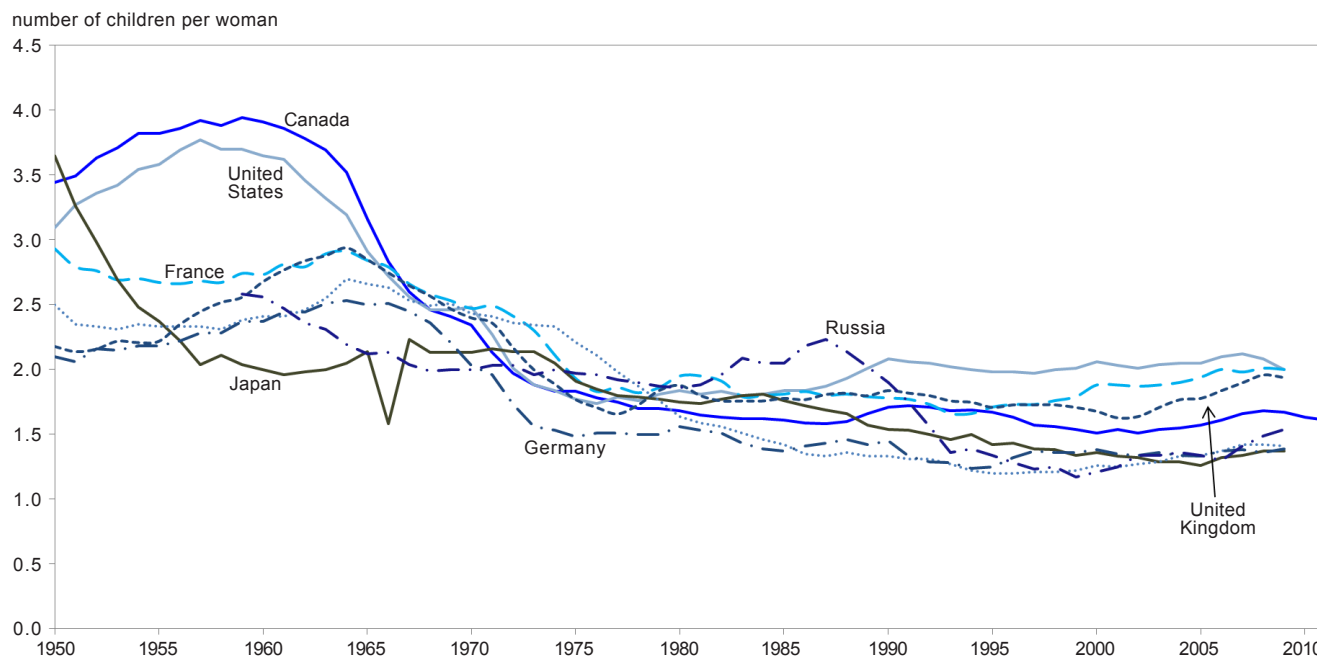
Canada's fertility is in the mid-range for G8 countries

- The total fertility rate in Canada, at 1.61 children per woman in 2011, was in the mid-range for the G8 countries. Among G8 countries, France (2.00), the United States (2.00) and the United Kingdom (1.94) all have higher fertility levels, approaching the replacement level of about two children per woman. By comparison, Russia (1.54), Italy (1.41), Germany (1.39) and Japan (1.37) all have fertility levels well below the replacement level.^{4, 5}
- In the second half of the 20th Century, fertility declined in all G8 countries. In most of these countries, the drop in fertility occurred between 1950 and the end of the 1970s. Since then, the decline appears to have nearly stabilized in many countries, including Canada.

4. Based on 2009 data or most recent year.

5. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2010. "Total Fertility Rate", *OECD Factbook 2012*, accessed March 19, 2013.

Figure 14
Total fertility rate (number of children per woman), G8 countries, 1950 to 2011



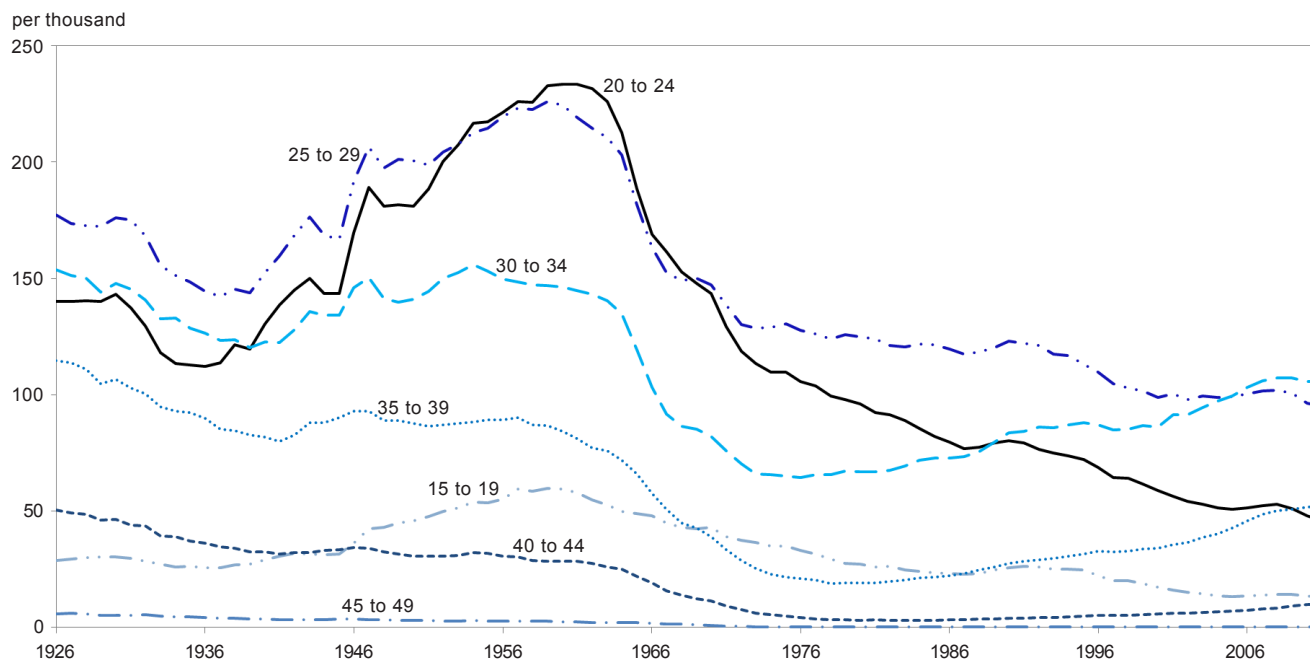
Note: For Canada, births to mothers for whom the age is unknown were prorated.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program, Canadian Vital Statistics, Births Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3231 and Canadian Vital Statistics, Deaths Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3233. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States, 1950 to 2010, Italian National Institute of Statistics, 2008 to 2010, National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies for France, 1950 to 2010, National Office of Statistics for the United Kingdom, 1975 to 2005, National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies for France and for Japan, 1950 to 2010, Federal Office of Statistics for Germany, 2008 to 2010 and the Statistical Office of the European Union for France, 2006 to 2010 and Italy, 1950 to 2007.

The fertility of women aged 30 to 34 has surpassed that of women aged 25 to 29

- The overall decrease in the total fertility rate in Canada over the past four decades is due to relatively steady declines in the age-specific fertility rates under age 30. In contrast, the fertility rates of women aged 30 and over have generally increased over the same period.
- The slightly higher fertility rate for women aged 30 to 34 than for women aged 25 to 29 which began in 2005 has continued with a successive widening of the gap between these two age groups. For women in their late twenties, the fertility rate has generally been falling for about 50 years.
- In contrast, the fertility rate of 30- to 34-year-olds has been on an overall upward trend since 1976, consistent with observed patterns of delayed childbearing from other indicators. Of note, however, is that the fertility rate of women in their early thirties was even higher throughout the 1926 to 1965 period than it was in 2011.
- For the first time in 2010, the age-specific fertility rate was higher for women aged 35 to 39 than for women aged 20 to 24, and this gap further widened in 2011. The rate for women in their late thirties has been on an overall increase since the late 1970s. The 2011 fertility rate for this age group was the highest since 1966, though it is still less than half of the age-specific fertility rate of 1926. In contrast, the fertility rate for women in their early twenties, after peaking in 1960 and 1961, subsequently fell, reaching a record low in 2011.

Figure 15
Fertility rate by age group of the mother, Canada, 1926 to 2011



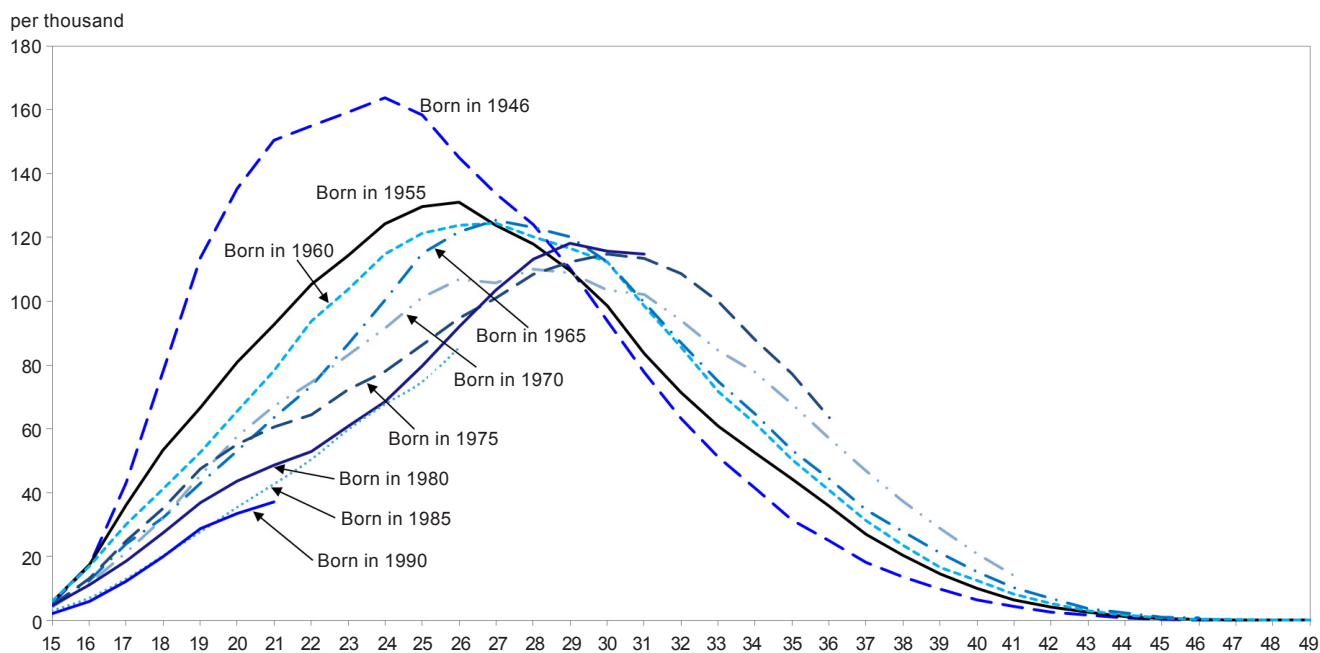
Note: Births to mothers for whom the age is unknown were prorated.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program and Canadian Vital Statistics, Births Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3231.

Declining fertility among younger generations

- Age-specific fertility rates across the generations born between 1946 and 1985 show a decline in fertility and an upward shift in the age pattern of childbearing.
- There has been a trend toward postponing childbearing until later ages, specifically, a decrease in fertility rates among women in their early twenties and an increase among women in their thirties and early forties. The age of peak fertility has increased from age 24 for women born in 1946 to age 30 for those born in 1975.
- Higher fertility rates of women throughout their thirties, however, do not offset lower fertility rates during their twenties. To date, this results in a lower overall completed fertility among generations as women do not simply 'make up' for lower fertility rates in their twenties by having higher fertility rates at older ages.

Figure 16
Age-specific fertility rates for selected cohorts of women, Canada



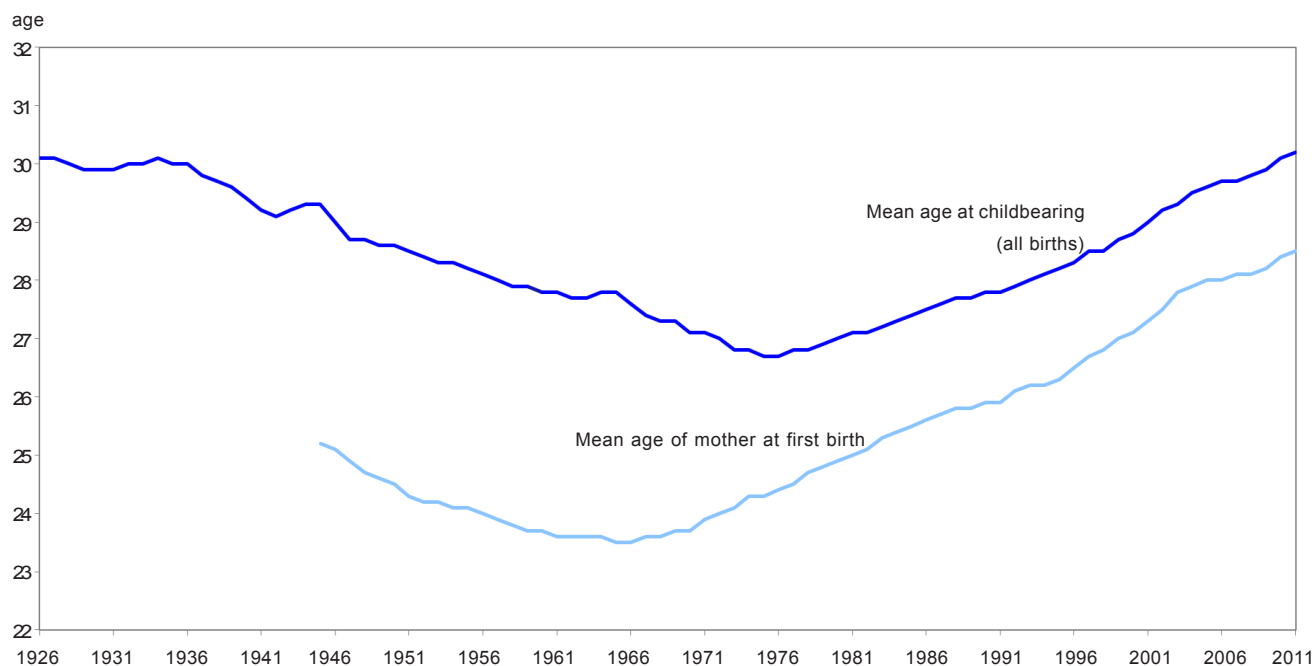
Note: Births to mothers for whom the age is unknown were prorated.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program and Canadian Vital Statistics, Births Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3231.

Average age at childbirth now more than 30 years of age

- The average age of mothers at childbirth in 2010 was over age 30, specifically, 30.1 years. By 2011, it had edged up to 30.2 years, the oldest age on record. It is notable that the average age of mothers was also around age 30 in the 1920s and 1930s, although the reasons behind the patterns are much different.
- Earlier in the 20th Century, contraception was less effective and most childbearing occurred within marriage, which, in turn, took place at relatively older ages. Consequently, childbearing would have continued throughout a woman's reproductive years for the duration of her married life. In contrast, reasons which may account for the later age of childbirth today—which began rising in the mid-1970s—include women's pursuit of higher levels of education, greater labour force participation and delayed union formation, as well as improved birth control methods.
- In 1945, the average age at first birth was 25.2 years, corresponding with an older age at marriage. In the mid-1960s, the average age of first birth had decreased to 23.5 years, but subsequently began shifting to older ages and this has continued for nearly 50 years. For first-time mothers in 2011, the average age at birth was 28.5 years.

Figure 17
Mean age of mother at first birth and at all births, Canada, 1926 to 2011



Note: Births to mothers for whom the age is unknown were prorated.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program and Canadian Vital Statistics, Births Database, 1926 to 2011, Survey 3231.

Life expectancy in Canada increased steadily throughout the 20th Century

- Life expectancy at birth was 79.1 years for males and 83.4 years for females for the 2009/2011 period. Over the last decade, the life expectancy of males increased on average by about 4 months every year, while gains for females were lower, at 2.4 months per year.
- The gap between the life expectancy at birth between males and females decreased from a maximum of 7.3 years in the late 1970s to 4.3 years in 2009/2011. Many factors are related to this trend, with three of the most important being the reduction in violent deaths among male teenagers and young adults, better treatment for cardiovascular diseases and increasing similarity of women's behaviour to that of men, particularly in the case of smoking, drinking and work-related stress.
- According to the medium mortality assumption in the most recent population projections, the life expectancy at birth of males and females would reach 84.0 years and 87.3 years, respectively, in 2036.

Table 1
Life expectancy at birth by sex,
Canada, 1941 to 2009/2011

Year / Period	Males	Females
	in years	
1941	63.0	66.3
1945	64.7	68.0
1950/1952	66.3	70.8
1955/1957	67.6	72.9
1960/1962	68.4	74.2
1965/1967	68.8	75.2
1970/1972	69.3	76.4
1975/1977	70.2	77.5
1980/1982	72.0	79.1
1985/1987	73.2	79.9
1990/1992	74.5	80.8
1995/1997	75.4	81.1
2000/2002	76.9	81.9
2005/2007	78.1	82.7
2006/2008	78.3	82.9
2007/2009	78.5	83.0
2008/2010	78.8	83.2
2009/2011	79.1	83.4

Sources: From 1941 to 1975/1977, Statistics Canada, official life tables and from 1980/1982, Demography Division.

Life expectancy in Canada is one of the highest in world

- Compared to other industrialized countries, Canada has one of the highest life expectancies at birth (79.1 years for males and 83.4 years for females in 2009/2011). According to recent data, life expectancy in the United States (76 years for males, 81 years for females), for example, was more than 3 years lower for males and about 2.5 years lower for females than that observed in Canada.
- Japan had the highest female life expectancy at birth at 86 years, followed by Spain, Switzerland, France (metropolitan) and Italy (85 years each). The highest male life expectancy at birth was observed in Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Australia and Sweden (80 years each), followed by Japan, France (metropolitan), Italy, Spain and Norway (79 years each).
- During the last 40 years, life expectancy at birth increased in all the G8 countries except Russia. During the early 1970s, life expectancy in Russia remained well below that in the other G8 countries, at around 63 years for males and 74 years for females, increasing slightly to 64 years for males and 76 years for females in 2010. In contrast, Japan saw the largest increase in life expectancy at birth, with a rise of about 10 years since 1971 for both males and females.

Table 2
Life expectancy at birth by sex, G8 countries
and selected other countries

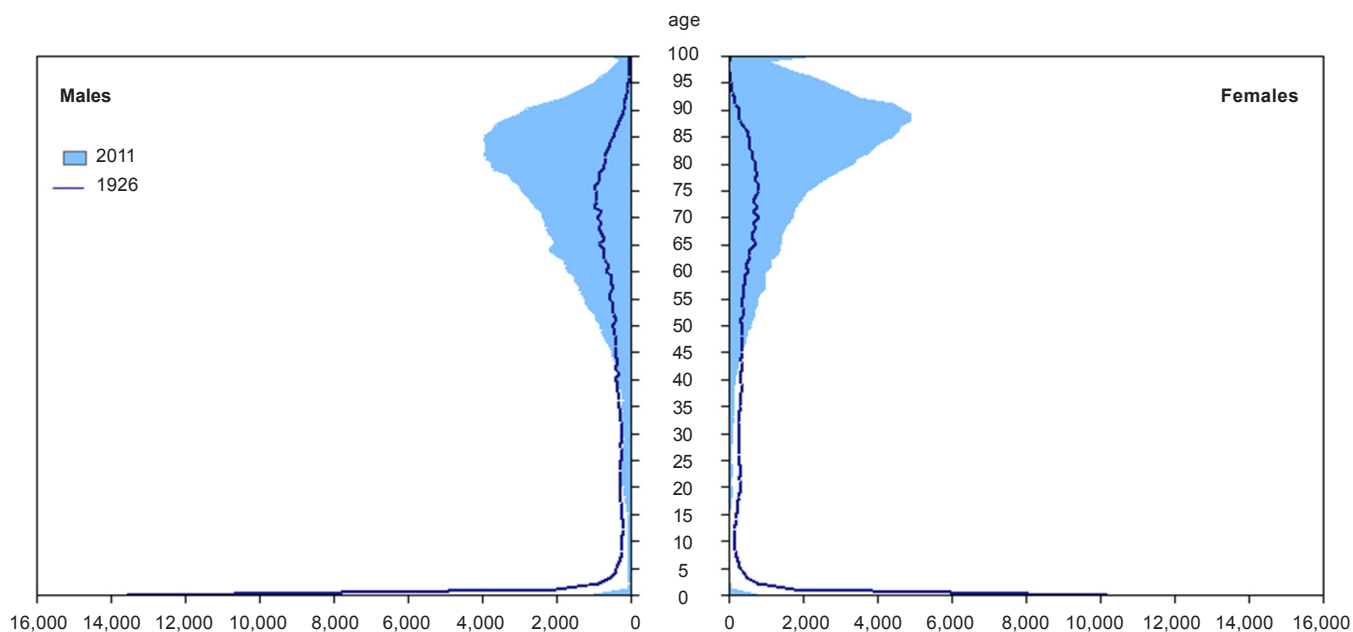
Country	Males	Females
	in years	
Australia	80	84
Canada	79	83
Denmark	78	82
Finland	78	83
France (metropolitan)	79	85
Germany	78	83
Italy	79	85
Japan	79	86
Norway	79	83
Russia	64	76
Spain	79	85
Sweden	80	84
Switzerland	80	85
United Kingdom	80	84
United States	76	81

Source: INED. 2013. « Tous les pays du monde (2013) », *Population et Sociétés*, no. 503, September 2013.

The majority of deaths now occur at older ages

- The pyramid of deaths by age in 1926 and 2011 illustrates major changes in the profile of mortality in Canada. The number of deaths of children less than one year of age was much higher in 1926—despite a smaller population—than in 2011. Higher child mortality at ages one to four in 1926 also led to more deaths for this age group early last century than in 2011.
- The vast majority of deaths recorded in 2011 were concentrated after age 50. In 2011, the greatest number of deaths was registered at age 85 for men and 89 for women.
- This important change is due in part to the remarkable progress made in the field of living conditions, public sanitation and medicine, which has led to a sizable reduction in the early childhood mortality. The main causes of death in Canada's population have generally evolved away from infectious diseases, which often affect children, toward degenerative diseases and cancer, which tend to affect older people.
- Observed for the first time in the data available since 1926, there were about the same number of female and male deaths in Canada in 2011.

Figure 18
Age pyramids of the number of deaths, Canada, 1926 and 2011



Note: Deaths for which the age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution to calculate the rates.

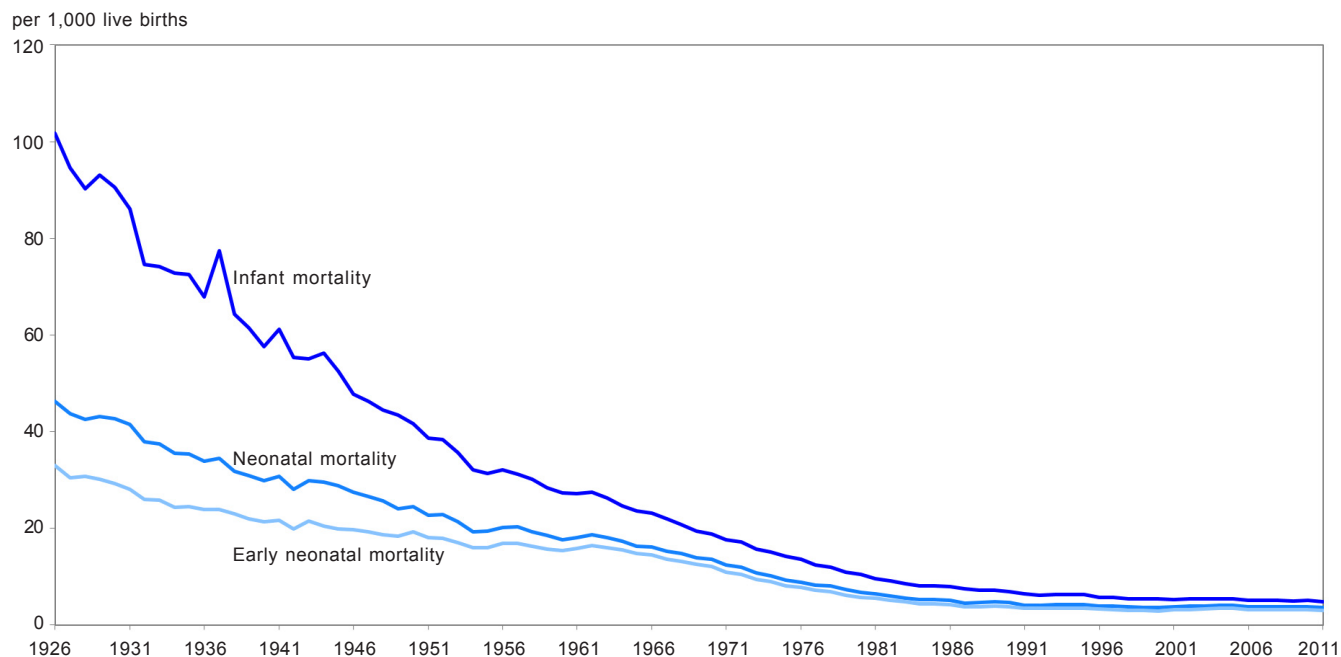
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Deaths Database, 1926 and 2011, Survey 3233.

Substantial decline in infant mortality during the 20th Century

- The infant mortality rate, or the number of deaths for infants less than one year of age per 1,000 live births, was 4.8 in 2011, the lowest rate ever recorded in Canada.
- The decline in infant mortality was substantial during the last century, but the gains were slower for neonatal (0 to 27 days of life) and early neonatal (0 to 6 days of life) mortality.
- In Canada in 2011, about three-quarters (76%) of infant deaths were neonatal, that is, occurred during the first 27 days of life. However, the majority of deaths occurred during the early neonatal period, that is, during the first six days of life. In 2011, close to two out of three infant deaths (63%) occurred during this period, with an additional 13% occurring between 7 and 27 days of life.

Figure 19

Infant mortality rate, neonatal mortality rate and early neonatal mortality rate, Canada, 1926 to 2011



Notes: Deaths for which the age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution. Infant mortality refers to deaths of infants aged 0 to 364 days. Neonatal mortality refers to deaths of infants aged 0 to 27 days. Early neonatal mortality refers to deaths of infants aged 0 to 6 days.

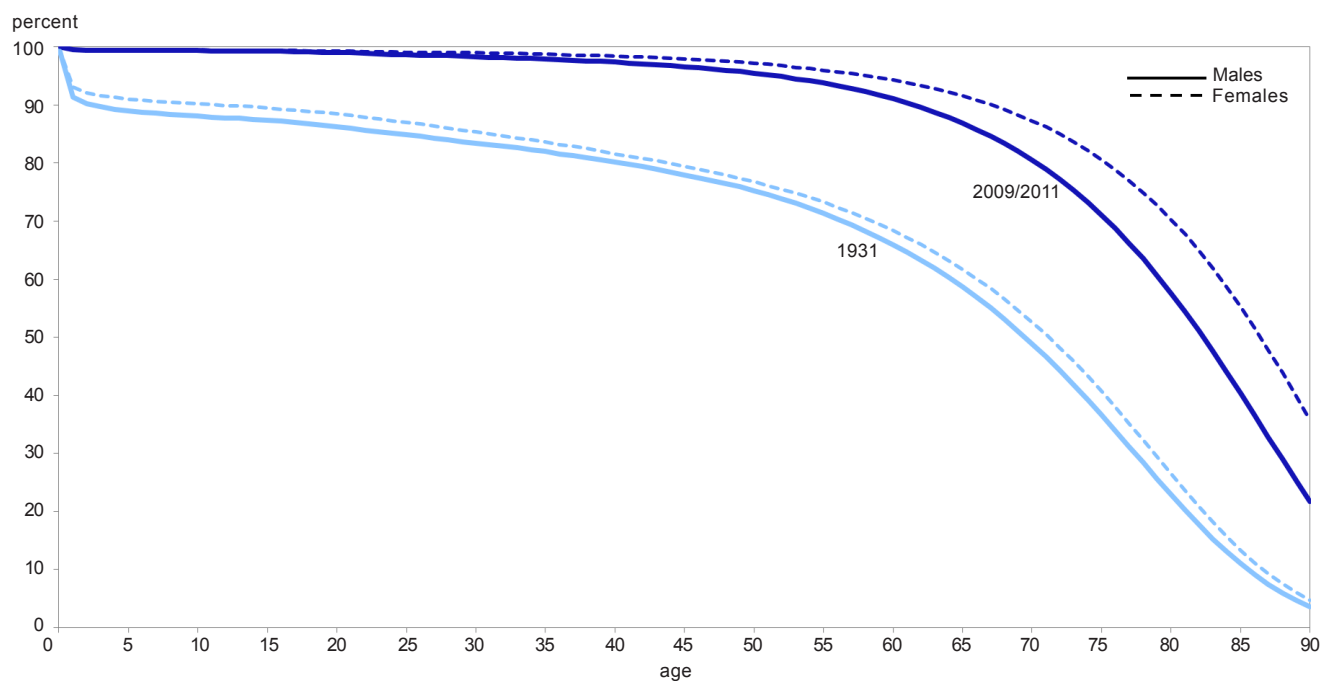
Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Deaths Database, 1926 to 2011, Surveys 3233 and 3231.

In Canada, 87% of males and 92% of females reach age 65

- Many countries, including Canada, are experiencing the phenomenon of the ‘rectangularization’ or ‘compression’ of mortality. This phenomenon occurs when there is an increase in the proportion of persons surviving to advanced ages. Consequently, the curve of the number of survivors by age within an initial cohort of 100,000 persons at birth assumes a more rectangular form, owing to the proportionally higher number of deaths occurring at increasingly advanced ages.
- The 2009/2011 period life table shows that 86.9% of male newborns and 91.6% of female newborns would survive to age 65 if they would experience the age-specific probabilities of dying observed during this period. In 1931, the proportions were 58.7% among males and 61.7% among females.
- Under mortality patterns observed during the 2009/2011 period, the chances of a newborn reaching 90 years of age was 21.7% for males and 35.7% for females. In 1931, the chance was 3.6% for males and 4.7% for females.

Figure 20

Proportion of persons in a synthetic cohort surviving from birth to age x, by sex, Canada, 1931 and 2009/2011



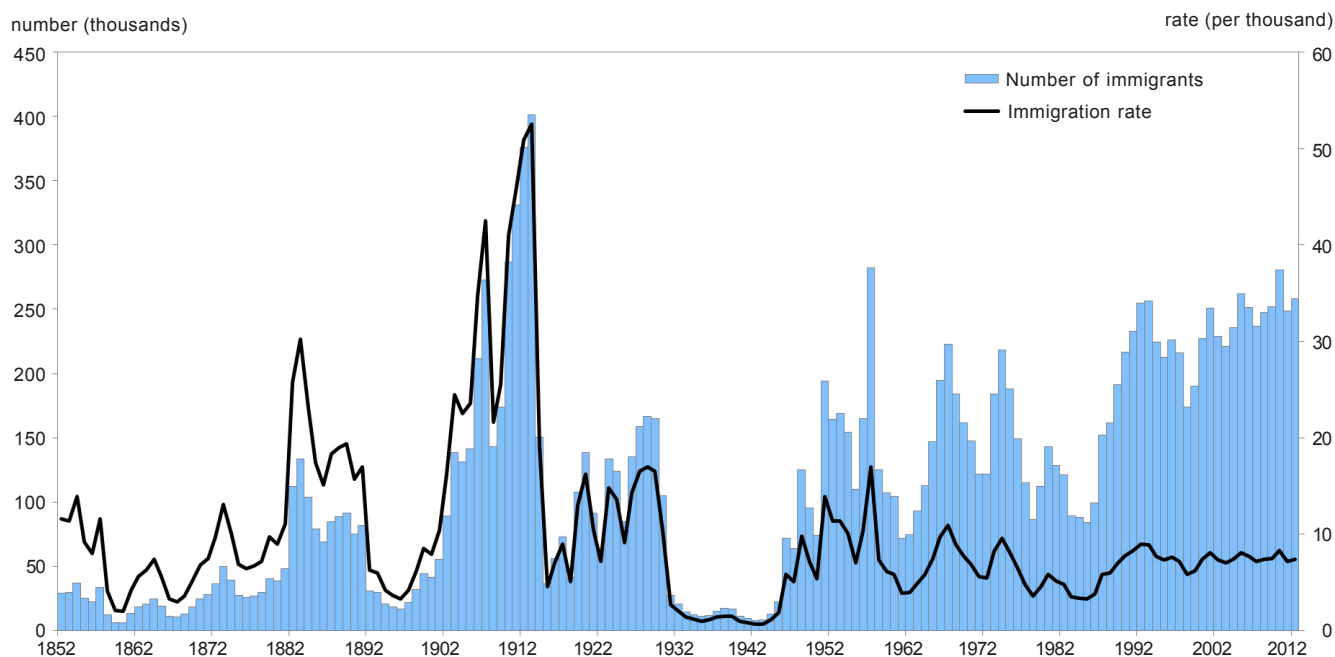
Note: Deaths for which the age of death was unknown were prorated using the observed distribution to calculate the rates.

Sources: Statistics Canada, official life tables.

Variation in immigration level to Canada during last 150 years

- In 2012, Canada received close to 257,900 immigrants, representing an immigration rate of 7.4 newcomers per 1,000 inhabitants. This rate remained fairly stable during the last decade, ranging between 7.0 immigrants per 1,000 population in 2003 to 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population in 2010.
- During the last century, the annual number of immigrants received by Canada varied considerably. At the start of the century, Canada admitted record numbers of immigrants in order to populate the Western provinces. In 1912 and 1913, immigration rates exceeded 50 newcomers per 1,000 population, about seven times the rate recorded in 2012.
- The number of immigrants fell sharply during the Great Depression and World War II, remaining below 30,000 immigrants per year between 1931 and 1945 and reaching a low of 8,000 immigrants in 1942. Since the 2000s, Canada has averaged more than 246,000 immigrants per year.

Figure 21
Number of immigrants and immigration rate, Canada, 1852 to 2012



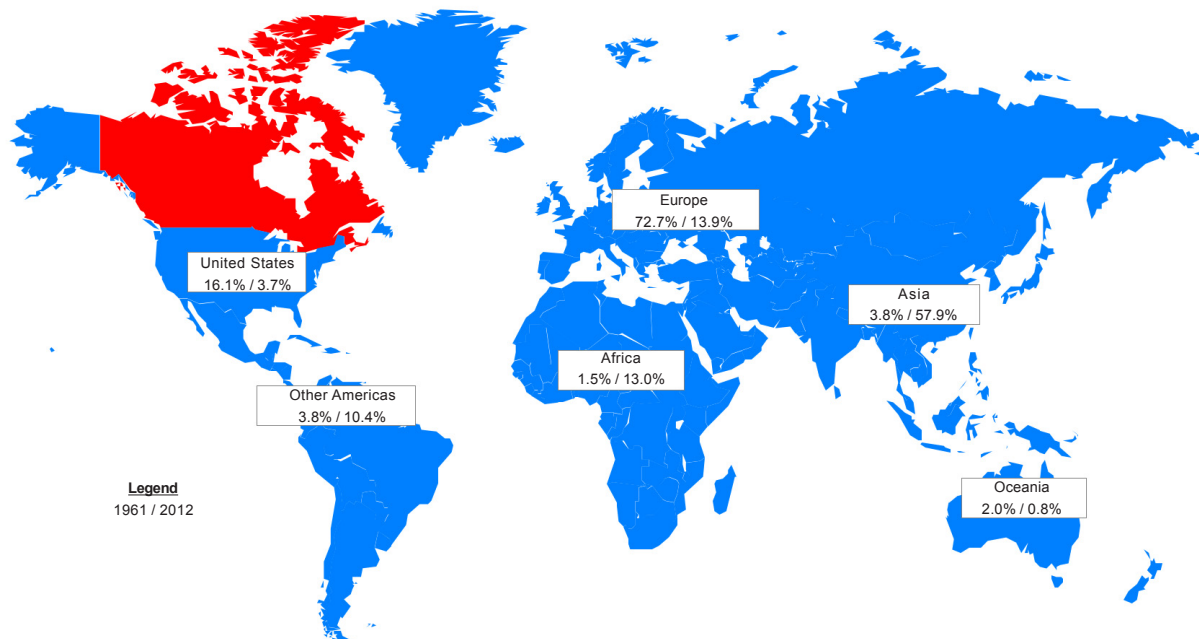
Note: Data available as of October 2013.

Sources: From 1852 to 1979: Employment and Immigration Canada. 1982. *1980 Immigration Statistics*, Immigration and Demographic Policy Group, catalogue no. MP22-1/1980. From 1980 to 2012, Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

The majority of immigrants to Canada now come from Asia

- In 2012, nearly 6 in 10 (57.9%) immigrants to Canada came from Asia. This stands in contrast to the situation more than 50 years ago, when Asian-born immigrants to Canada accounted for less than 4% of newcomers.
- At the end of World War II, Canadian immigration policies were more favourable to the admission of individuals from European countries. In 1961, close to three-quarters (72.7%) of immigrants came from Europe. By 2012, European immigrants accounted for about 14% of newcomers to Canada.
- Between 1961 and 2012, the relative share of immigrants from Africa grew substantially from 1.5% to 13.0%. During the same period, the proportion of immigrants from the United States declined from 16.1% to 3.7%.

Figure 22
Proportion of immigrants by continent of last permanent residence, Canada, 1961 and 2012



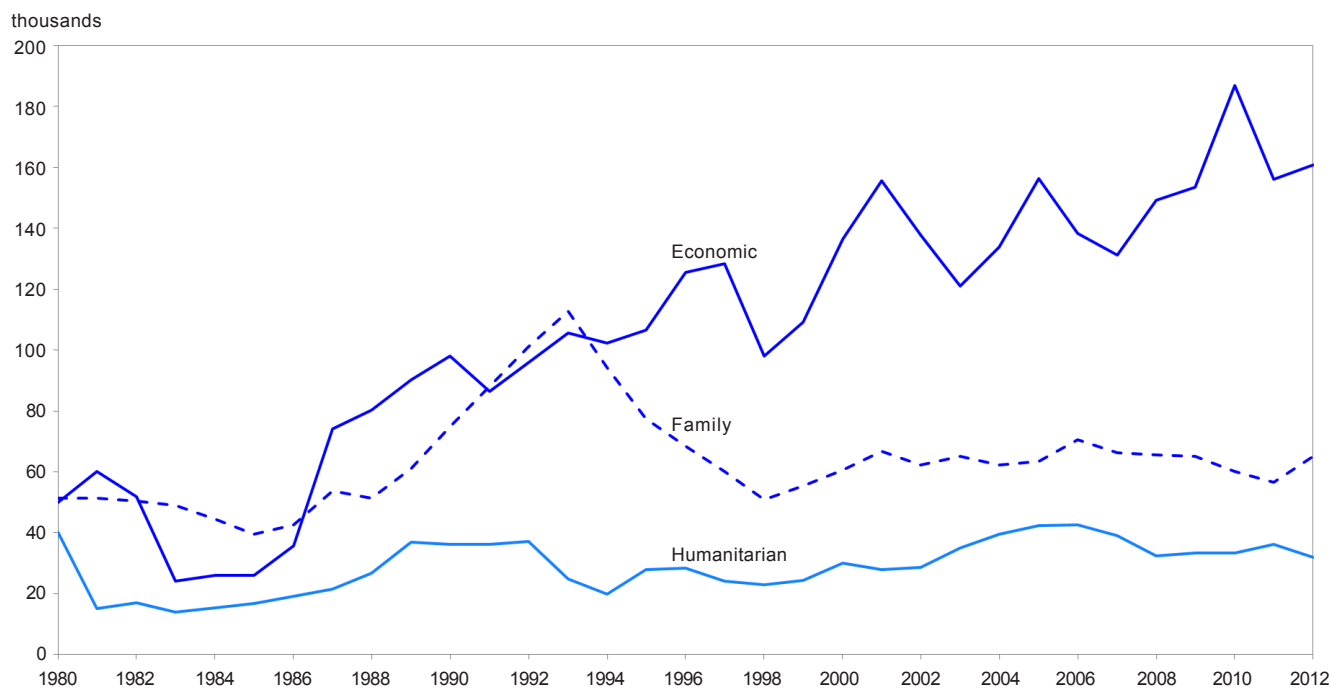
Note: Data available as of October 2013.

Sources: For 1961, Department of Citizenship and Immigration. 1962. *1961 Immigration Statistics*, Statistics Section, Ottawa. For 2012, Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Most immigrants admitted to Canada in 2012 were part of the economic category of the immigration policy

- In 2012, 160,800 immigrants—or 62.4% of all immigrants admitted to Canada—were admitted under the economic category of the immigration policy, including principal applicants as well as their spouses, partners and dependents. Among these immigrants, the principal applicants were selected for economic reasons, meaning that they were considered to be more likely to stimulate the economy or integrate into the labour market given their age, education level and knowledge of Canada’s official languages.
- This situation differs from a number of years during the 1980s and early 1990s, when a larger proportion of immigrants were admitted under the family reunification category and a smaller proportion were admitted under economic criteria.
- There were 31,900 immigrants admitted in 2012 in the humanitarian category, or 12.4% of all immigrants admitted to Canada that year. This number and share has fluctuated over time in conjunction with international events.

Figure 23
Number of immigrants by category of admission, Canada, 1980 to 2012



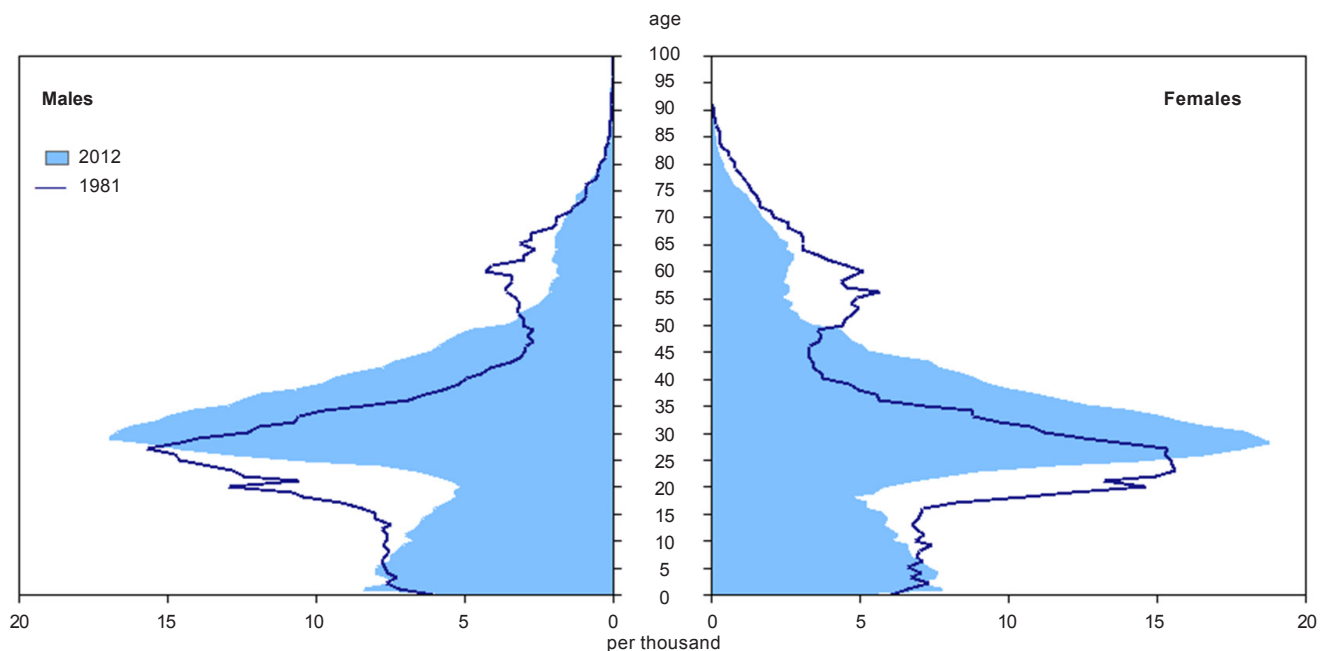
Notes: Data available as of October 2013. A small number of immigrants in other categories of admission are not shown in this figure.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Many immigrants come to Canada in the prime of life

- In 2012, nearly 6 in 10 (57.5%) immigrants were between 20 and 44 years of age, as was 34.1% of the overall population in Canada.
- About one-fifth (20.2%) of the immigrant population was aged 0 to 14 in 2012, slightly higher than the total population in Canada (16.2%). Just over 4% of new immigrants were aged 65 and over in 2012 compared to approximately 15% for the Canadian population as a whole.
- The age structure of immigrants who arrived in Canada in 1981 shows a population that was both younger and older compared to those who arrived in 2012. This could reflect the impact of the higher proportion of immigrants in the family reunification category as well as the humanitarian category 30 years ago.

Figure 24
Age pyramids of immigrants admitted to Canada in 1981 and 2012



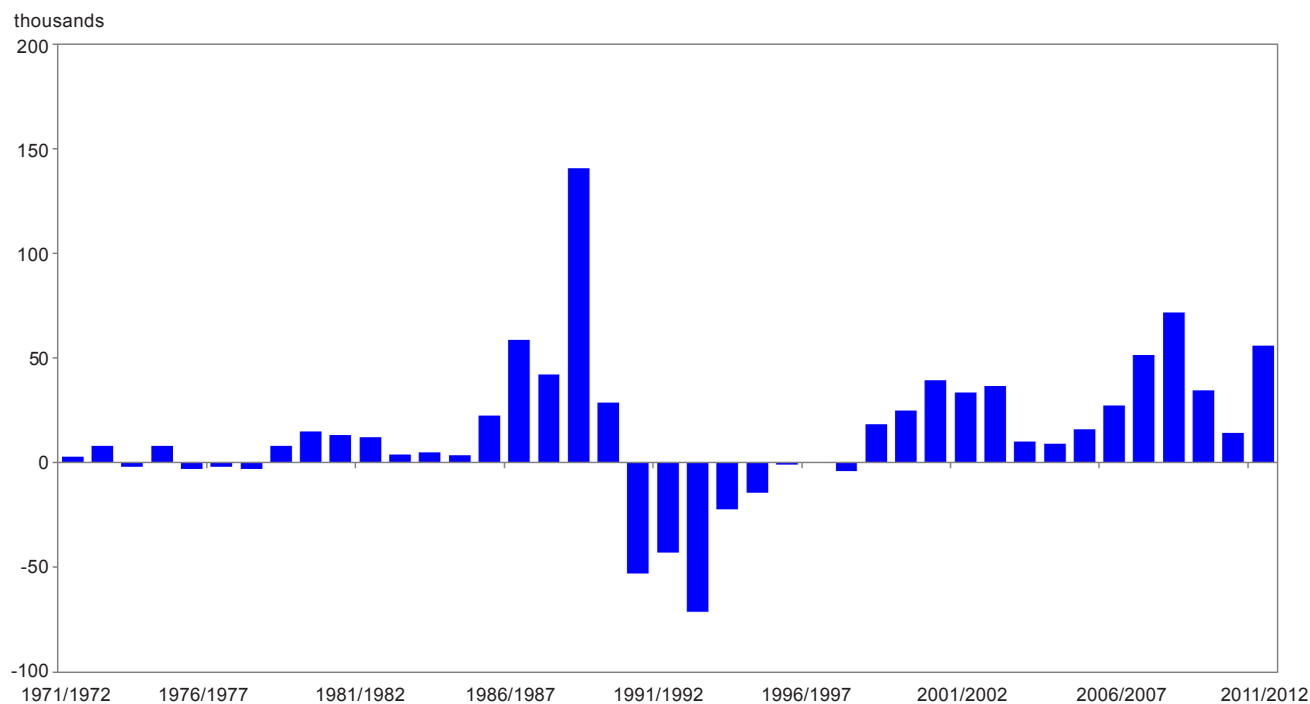
Note: Data available as of October 2013.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Positive net number of non-permanent residents since late 1990s

- The net number of non-permanent residents represents the change in the number of non-permanent residents between two dates. For 2012/2013, the net number of non-permanent residents stood at +49,300, down 11.9% from the level (+56,000) observed in 2011/2012.
- Across all provinces, the net number of non-permanent residents was positive in 2012/2013, thus leading to an increase in the number of non-permanent residents. The highest net number of non-permanent residents was observed in Alberta with +19,600, followed by British-Columbia with +11,500 and Ontario with +7,500. And lastly, the net number non-permanent residents stood at record levels for two provinces: Manitoba (+1,900) and Saskatchewan (+3,900).
- The net number of non-permanent residents to Canada has been positive since the late 1990s.

Figure 25
Net annual number of non-permanent residents, Canada, July 1, 1971 to July 1, 2013



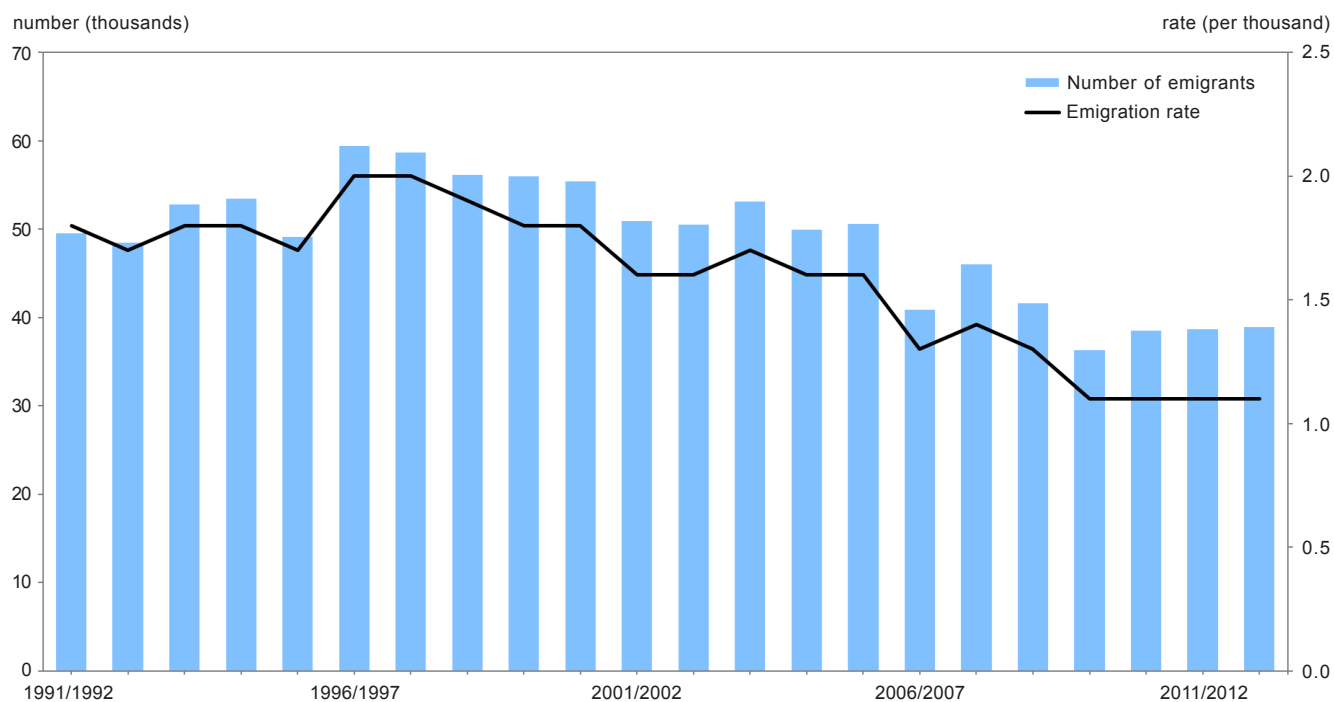
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

Net emigration estimated at 38,900 in 2012/2013

- Of all the components of population growth, emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration are the most difficult to estimate with precision. Most often, these estimates are based on indirect methods.
- Preliminary estimates indicate that in 2012/2013, 57,100 Canadians emigrated, 36,600 emigrants returned to Canada on a permanent basis and the net number of temporary emigrants was 18,400. Based on these three estimates, net emigration⁶ can therefore be estimated at nearly 38,900 for 2012/2013. Net emigration was concentrated in three provinces, Ontario (+14,700), British Columbia (+12,000) and Quebec (+9,200).
- The net emigration rate was 1.1 per 1,000 population throughout the 2009/2010 to 2012/2013 period, the lowest rate over the past two decades.

6. Net emigration is obtained as follows: difference between emigration and returning emigration to which is added net temporary emigration.

Figure 26
Net emigration number and rate, Canada, 1991/1992 to 2012/2013



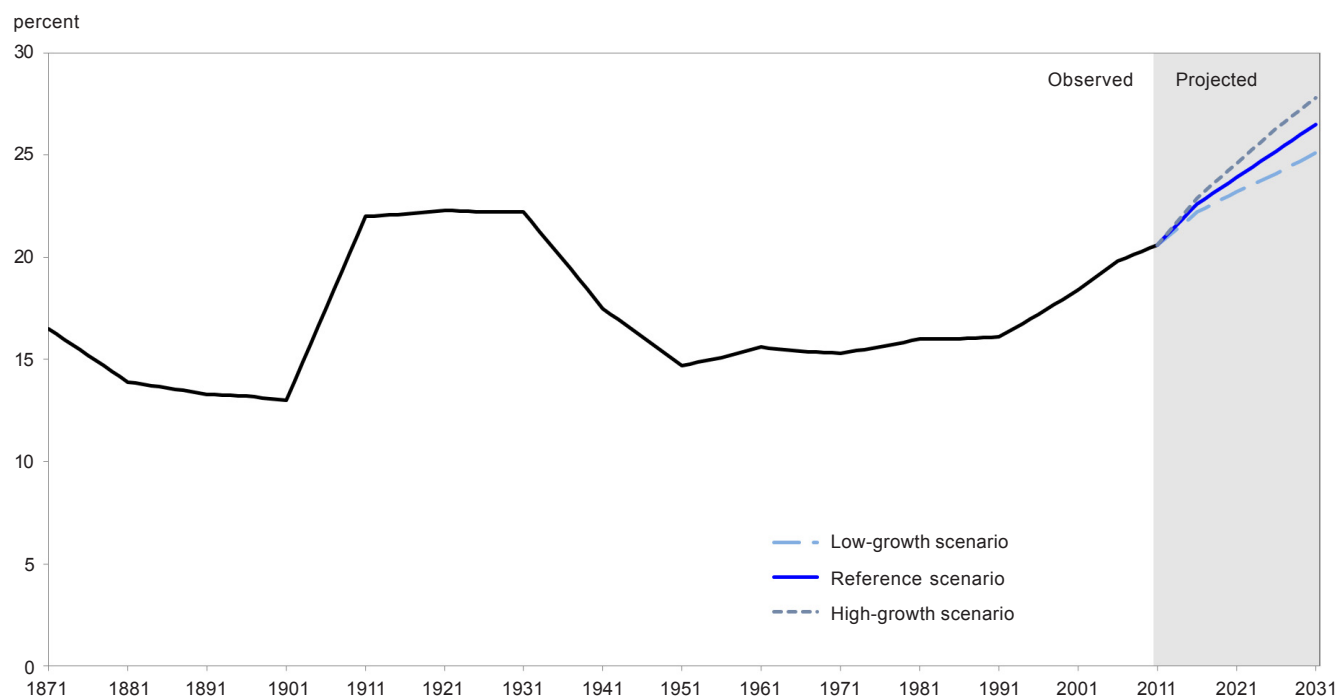
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

Section three: Composition of the population

In 2031, more than one in four Canadians could be foreign born

- According to the 2011 National Household Survey, it was estimated that 20.6% of the Canadian population was foreign born. The foreign-born share of the Canadian population has grown since 1991 because of increased immigration.
- Between 1911 and 1931—just after the large immigration waves of the early 20th Century that contributed to the settlement of the Western provinces—the foreign-born share of the Canadian population was relatively high at roughly 22%, close to the proportion in 2011.
- The level observed between 1911 and 1931 could soon be exceeded. According to the different scenarios of recent population projections, the proportion of foreign-born persons could reach just over one-quarter of the Canadian population (between 25% and 28%) by 2031, with the foreign-born population increasing four times more rapidly than the rest of the population in coming years. In 2031, Canada could have between 9.8 and 12.5 million foreign-born persons.

Figure 27
Proportion of population that was foreign born, Canada, 1871 to 2031

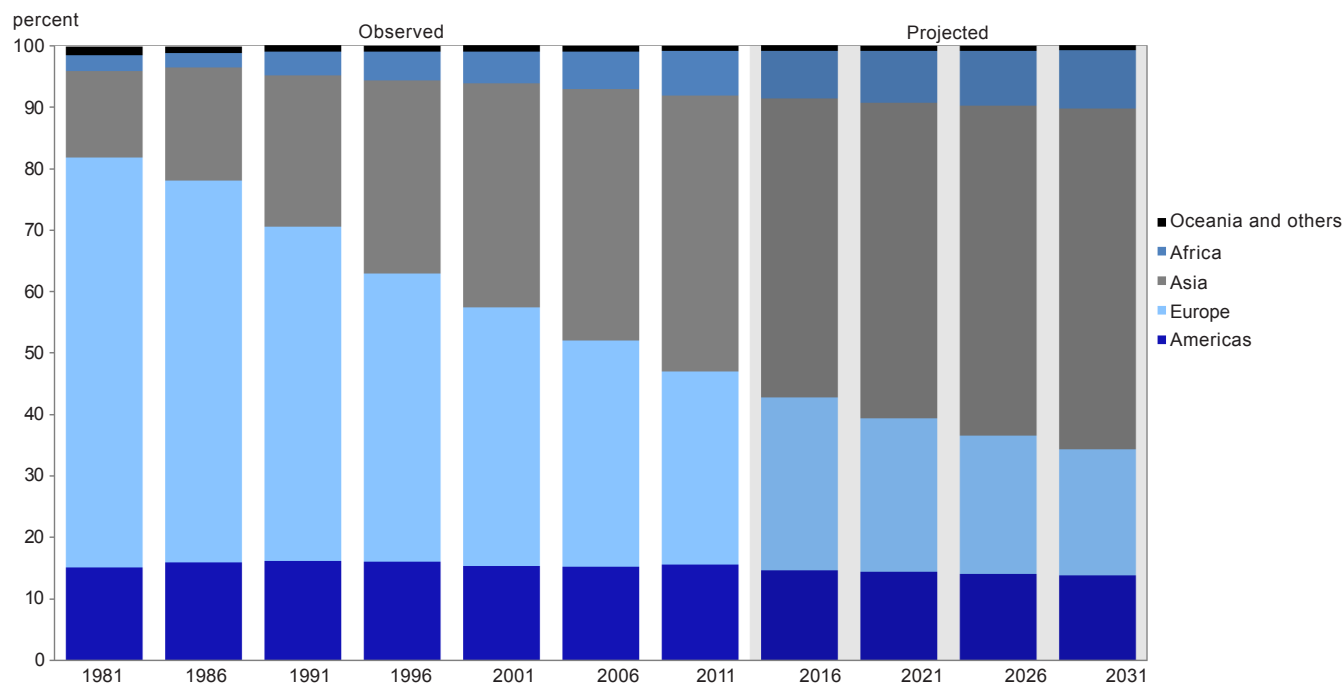


Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031*, catalogue no. 91-551, scenarios A, B and C, censuses of population, 1871 to 2006 and National Household Survey, 2011.

Foreign-born population is increasingly ethnoculturally diverse

- The foreign-born population living in Canada has become more ethnoculturally diverse since the early 1980s. This diversification could continue in the coming years, according to the projections of the diversity of the Canadian population.
- In 1981, two-thirds of foreign-born persons living in Canada—including immigrants who arrived several decades earlier—were born in Europe, a consequence of past immigration flows coming mainly from that continent. Europe remained the main continent of origin of foreign-born persons living in Canada until 2006, when Asia became the most frequent place of birth of immigrants to Canada.
- According to the reference scenario for the most recent projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, more than half of the foreign-born population living in Canada could be Asian-born by 2031, while the European-born portion could account for about one-fifth of the foreign-born population living in Canada.
- The proportion of the population living in Canada that was born in the Americas varied little between 1981 and 2011, hovering around 15%. This proportion could remain stable over the coming decades, according to the projections of the diversity of the Canadian population. In addition, the African-born proportion of the population living in Canada nearly tripled between 1981 and 2011, increasing from 2.6% to 7.3%. This proportion could continue to increase in the coming decades, while remaining below the 10% level.

Figure 28
Proportion of foreign-born population by continent of birth, Canada, 1981 to 2031



Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031*, catalogue no. 91-551, reference scenario, censuses of population, 1981 to 2006 and National Household Survey, 2011.

Canada is among the top-10 countries with the largest foreign-born population

- Among the countries of the world with the largest foreign-born populations, Canada is currently ranked eighth, with about 7.5 million people. The size of the foreign-born population in Canada closely follows that of the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and France.
- The United States is in the first position, with a foreign-born population estimated at 45.8 million people, however, the population of the United States is approximately 330 million compared to a population in Canada of about 35 million.
- The Russian Federation and Germany were ranked in the second and third position, in terms of the size of their foreign-born populations.

Table 3
Foreign-born population by selected countries, recent period

Rank	Country	Foreign-born population in millions
1	United States	45.8
2	Russian Federation	11.1
3	Germany	9.9
4	Saudi Arabia	9.1
5	United Arab Emirates	7.8
6	United Kingdom	7.8
7	France	7.6
8	Canada	7.5
9	Australia	6.5
10	Spain	6.5

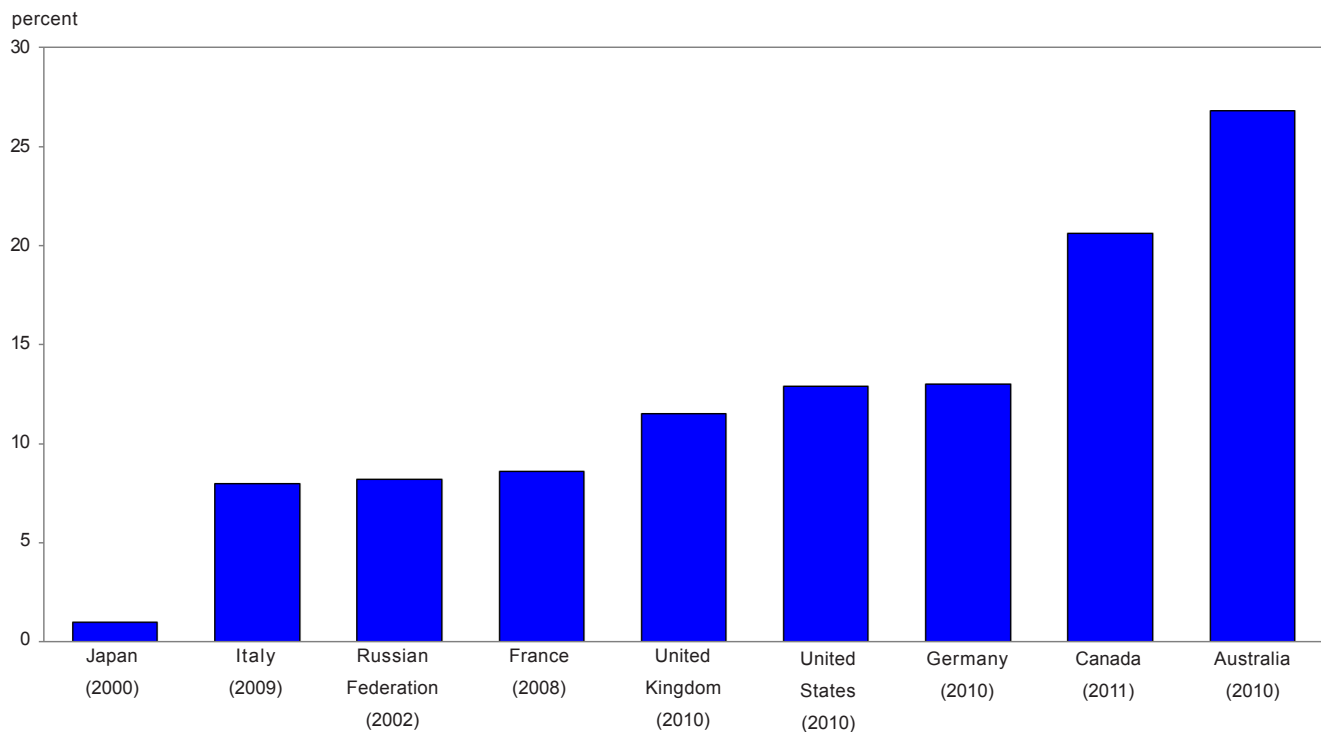
Note: Data include the foreign-born population regardless of citizenship. Thus, in some cases, the data relate to foreign citizens, and not to the foreign-born population. In some cases, refugees are also included.

Source: United Nations. 2013. *Trends in International Migrant Stock, The 2013 Revision* and National Household Survey, 2011.

Canada has largest share of population that was foreign born among G8 countries

- With over one in five people foreign born (20.6%), Canada had the largest share of foreign-born persons in 2011 of any G8 country and one of the largest of any Western country. In the United States, for example, the proportion of the population that was foreign born, was 12.9%.
- More than one-quarter (26.8%) of Australia's population was foreign born, a higher proportion than for Canada.
- Among the G8 countries, Japan had the lowest proportion of its population that was foreign born, at 1.0%.

Figure 29
Proportion of population that was foreign born, G8 countries and Australia

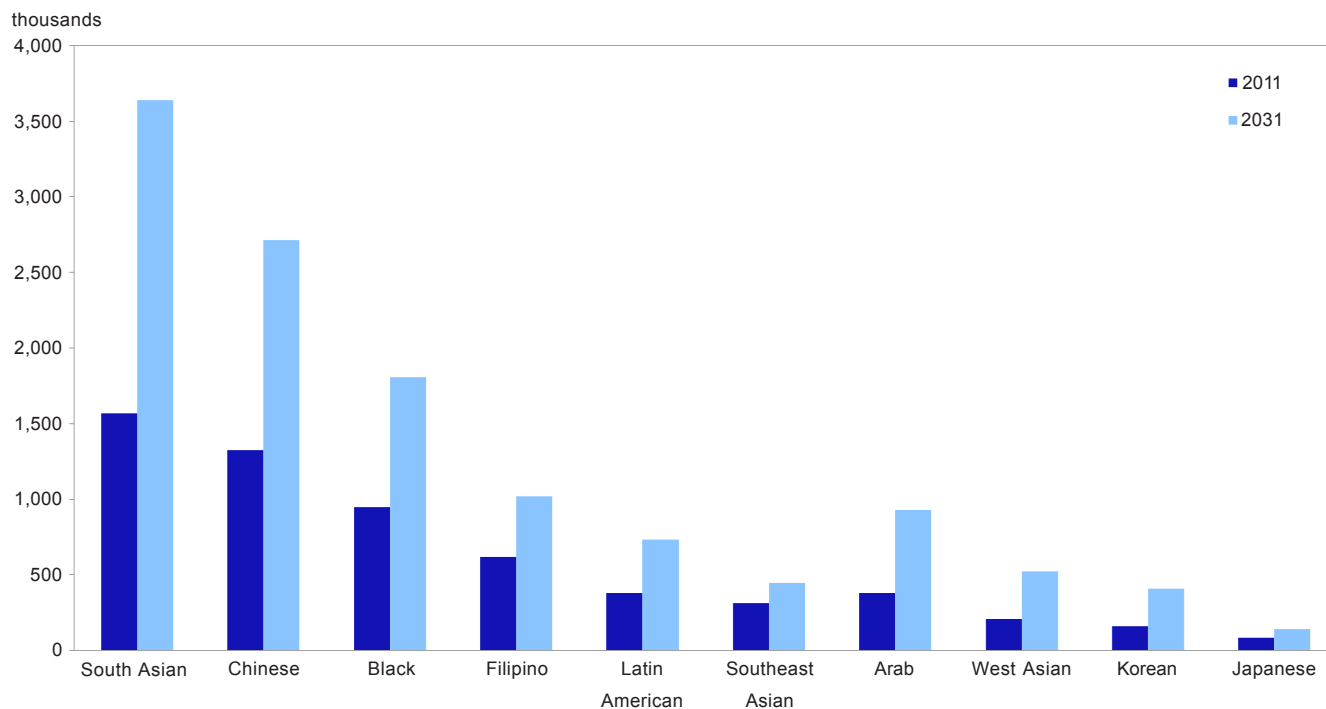


Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. *Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity in Canada*, National Household Survey 2011, Catalogue no. 99-010-x, figure 1.

Chinese and South Asians are the largest visible minority groups

- The proportion of persons belonging to a visible minority group quadrupled between 1981 and 2011, from 4.7% to 19.1%. According to the reference scenario for the most recent projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, this proportion could reach 30.6% in 2031.
- According to the 2011 National Housing Survey, the number of South Asians (1.6 million) exceeded the number of Chinese (1.3 million), making this the largest visible minority group in Canada. Blacks ranked as the third largest group with a population of almost one million.
- According to the reference scenario for the projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, South Asians and Chinese could continue to be the two largest visible minority groups in 2031, with populations of 3.6 million and 2.7 million, respectively.

Figure 30
Number of persons by visible minority group, Canada, 2011 and 2031



Note: Data not shown for visible minority, n.i.e. and multiple visible minorities.

Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031*, catalogue no. 91-551, reference scenario and Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Two-thirds of the population declare Christian as their religion

- According to the 2011 National Household Survey, the largest religion in Canada was Christianity. About 22.1 million people—or just over two-thirds (67.3%) of the population—reported that they were affiliated with a Christian religion. Catholics were the largest Christian religious group in 2011, at 12.8 million people.
- In 2011, about 2.4 million people, or 7.2% of Canada's population, reported affiliation with Muslim, Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist religions. This was up from 4.9% a decade earlier, as recorded in the 2001 Census. The largest of these religions was Muslim, with just over one million individuals identifying themselves as such in 2011, representing 3.2% of the nation's total population.
- The 2011 National Household Survey data also showed that roughly 329,500 people identified themselves as Jewish, 1.0% of the population. An additional 64,900 people reported that they were affiliated with traditional Aboriginal spirituality.
- About 7.9 million people, nearly one-quarter of the population (23.9%), had no religious affiliation. This was up from 16.5% a decade earlier, as recorded in the 2001 Census.

Table 4
Distribution (number) of population in private households
by religion, Canada, 2011

Religion	Number
Total population in private households	32,852,320
Buddhist	366,830
Christian	22,102,745
Anglican	1,631,845
Baptist	635,840
Catholic	12,810,705
Christian Orthodox	550,690
Lutheran	478,185
Pentecostal	478,705
Presbyterian	472,385
United Church	2,007,610
Other Christian	3,036,780
Hindu	497,965
Jewish	329,495
Muslim	1,053,945
Sikh	454,965
Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality	64,935
Other religions	130,835
No religious affiliation	7,850,605

Notes: Religion refers to the person's self-identification as having a connection or affiliation with any religious denomination, group, body, sect, cult or other religiously defined community or system of belief. Religion is not limited to formal membership in a religious organization or group. Persons without a religious connection or affiliation can self-identify as atheist, agnostic or humanist, or can provide another applicable response.

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

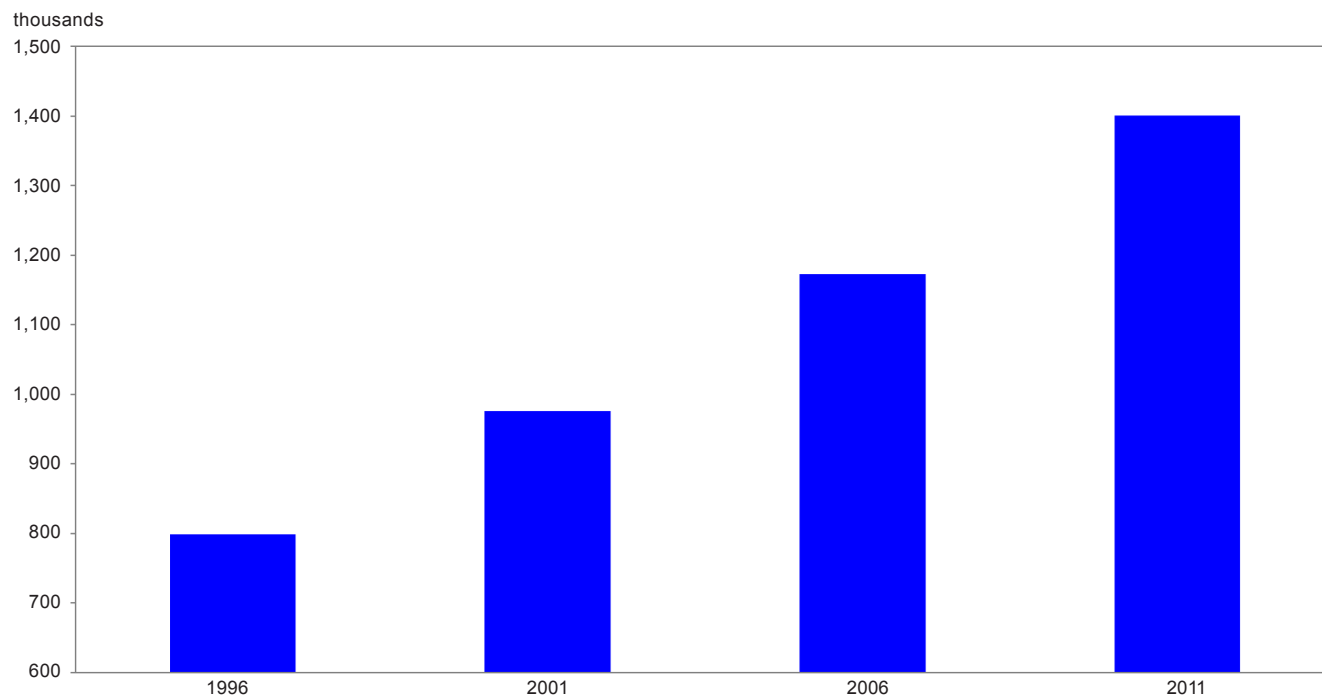
In 2011, 1.4 million people with an Aboriginal identity

- The population who had an Aboriginal identity grew by 20.1% between 2006 and 2011⁷ to reach 1.4 million in 2011, representing 4.3% of Canada's overall population.⁸ During the same period, the growth of the non-Aboriginal population was much smaller, at 5.2%.
- According to all the projection scenarios for the Aboriginal identity population, that population should continue to grow more rapidly than the non-Aboriginal population, mainly because of higher fertility.
- Between 2011 and 2031, the average annual growth rate of the Aboriginal identity population could range between 1.1% and 2.2%, while that of the non-Aboriginal population could be around 1.0%. The population with an Aboriginal identity could therefore reach between 1.7 million and 2.2 million by 2031, accounting for between 4.0% and 5.3% of the overall population.

7. Data on the Aboriginal population showing changes in proportions between the 2011 National Household Survey and the 2006 Census data have been adjusted to account for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 2006 and/or 2011. Moreover, the 2006 Census data have been adjusted to the same universe used for the 2011 National Household Survey (population in private households).

8. Some Indian reserves and settlements did not participate in the 2011 National Household Survey as enumeration was either not permitted, it was interrupted before completion, or because of natural events (e.g., forest fires). These reserves are referred to as 'incompletely enumerated reserves.' There were 36 reserves out of 863 inhabited reserves in the 2011 National Household Survey that were incompletely enumerated. Data for these 36 Indian reserves and Indian settlements are not included in the 2011 National Household Survey tabulations. While the impact of the missing data tends to be small for national-level and most provincial/territorial statistics, it can be significant for some smaller areas. Most of the people living on incompletely enumerated reserves are First Nations Registered Indians, and consequently, the impact of incomplete enumeration will be greatest on data for First Nations people and for persons registered under the *Indian Act*.

Figure 31
Number of persons with an Aboriginal identity, Canada, 1996 to 2011



Note: Data have not been adjusted to account for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements or for differences in the universe between the censuses and the National Household Survey. Therefore, these data are not directly comparable.

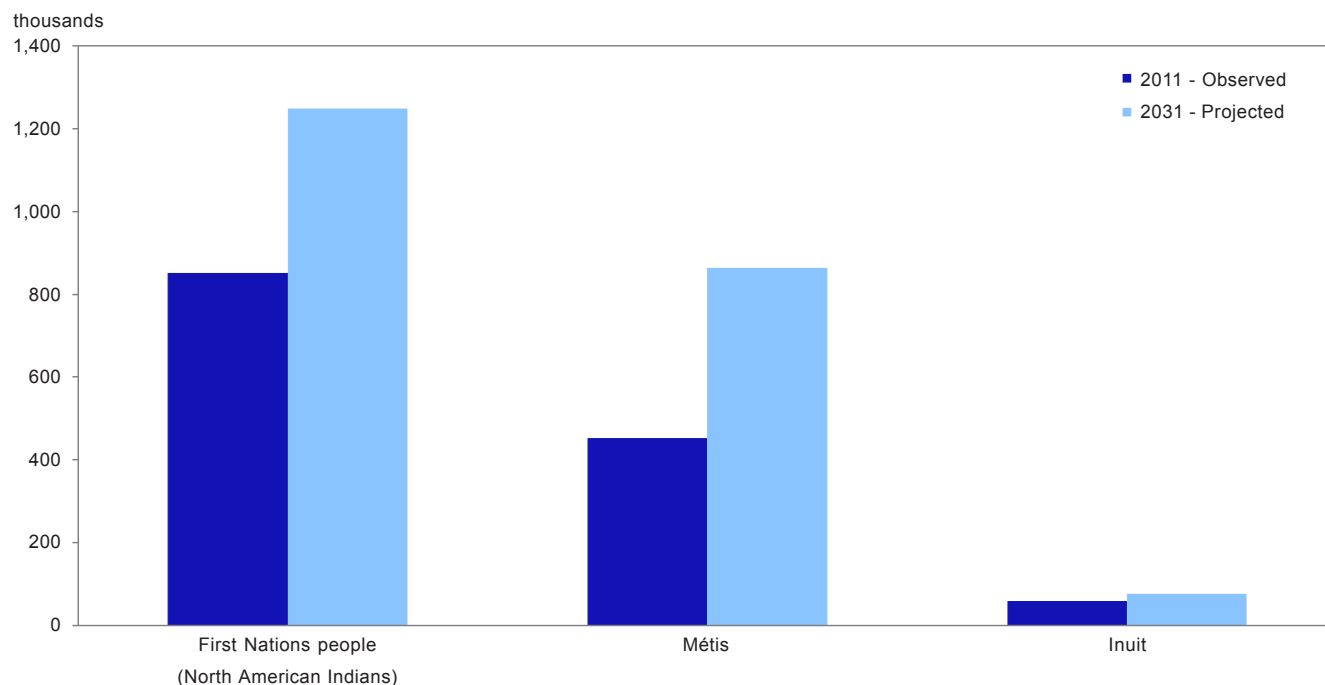
Sources: Censuses of population, 1996 to 2006 and National Household Survey, 2011.

Three-fifths of those with an Aboriginal identity are First Nations⁹

- According to the 2011 National Household Survey, 851,560 people identified as a First Nations person, representing 60.8% of the total Aboriginal identity population and 2.6% of the total Canadian population. In 2011, 451,795 people identified as Métis, representing 32.3% of the total Aboriginal identity population and 1.4% of the total Canadian population. In 2011, 59,445 people identified as Inuit, representing 4.2% of the total Aboriginal identity population and 0.2% of the total Canadian population.
- According to scenario 3 for the projections of the Aboriginal identity population—based on constant ethnic mobility and constant fertility—all Aboriginal groups will experience growth and it is projected to be strongest for the Métis population.

9. Respondents self-identified as ‘First Nations (North American Indian)’ on the 2011 National Household Survey questionnaire; however, the term ‘First Nations people’ is used throughout this document.

Figure 32
Number of persons by Aboriginal group, Canada, 2011 and 2031



Note: Single identity only.

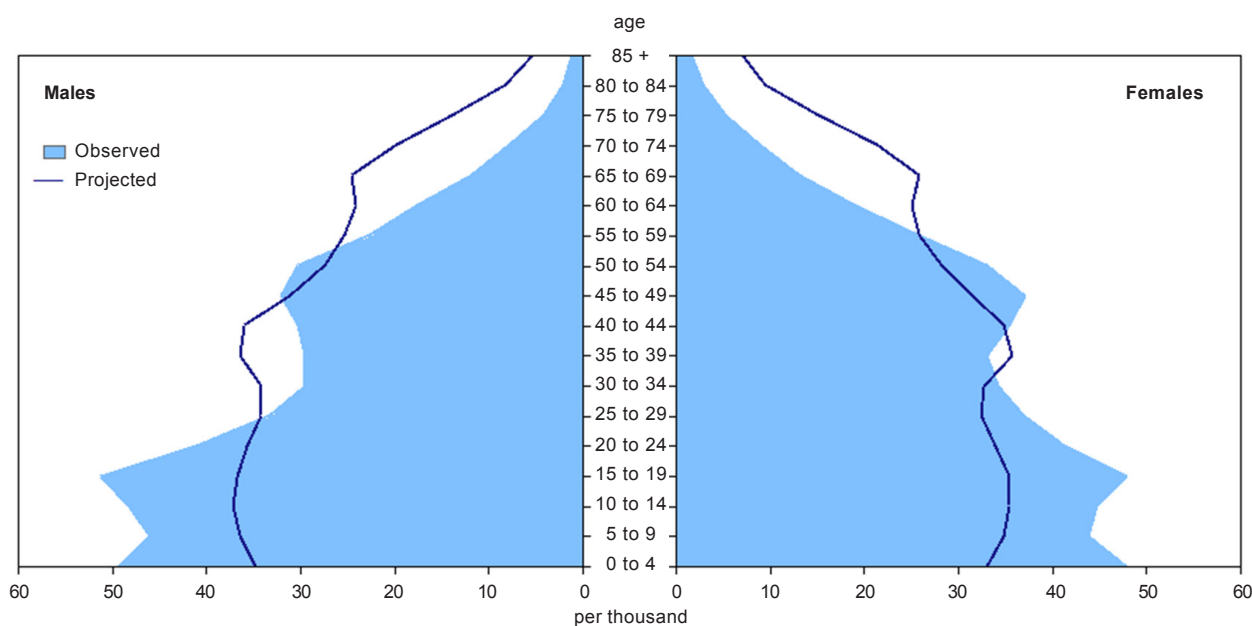
Sources: Statistics Canada. 2011. *Population Projections by Aboriginal Identity in Canada, 2006 to 2031*, catalogue no. 91-552-X, scenario “constant ethnic mobility and fertility” and Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Aging of the Aboriginal population

- Similar to the Canadian population as a whole, the Aboriginal population is aging primarily because of declining fertility and increasing life expectancy.
- According to scenario 3 for the projections of the Aboriginal identity population—based on constant ethnic mobility and constant fertility¹⁰—the aging of this population may continue over the coming decades. Between 2011 and 2031, the proportion of persons aged 65 and over within the Aboriginal identity population may nearly triple, from 5.9% in 2011 to 15.1% in 2031. However, the proportion of the Aboriginal population aged 65 and over in 2031 is projected to remain lower than that of the non-Aboriginal population (23.4%).
- Within the Aboriginal identity population, the age structures vary from one group to another, with the Inuit population remaining younger than the First Nation and Métis populations, and the Métis having the oldest population of these three Aboriginal groups.

10. Ethnic mobility is “the phenomenon by which individuals change their ethnic affiliation”. For example, a person who reports no Aboriginal identity in one census but a Métis identity in the following census is deemed to have experienced ethnic mobility.

Figure 33
Age pyramids of the Aboriginal identity population, Canada, 2011 and 2031



Sources: Statistics Canada. 2011. *Population Projections by Aboriginal Identity in Canada, 2006 to 2031*, catalogue no. 91-552-X, scenario “constant ethnic mobility and constant fertility” and Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

The proportion speaking an official language at home has decreased slightly between 2006 and 2011

- People who reported speaking English only at home represented 58.0% of the population in 2011, down from 61.6% in 2001. Less than one-fifth of Canadians reported speaking only French at home in 2011 (18.2%) down slightly from ten years earlier (19.8%).
- About 6.5% of the population spoke only a language other than English or French at home in 2011. In total, more than one-fifth (20.1%) of the population spoke a non-official language at home—alone or in combination with an official language—up from 15.1% a decade earlier.
- In Quebec, the proportion of the population that reported speaking only French at home decreased from 75.1% to 72.8% between 2006 and 2011. In the rest of Canada, the proportion of the population that reported speaking only English at home declined from 77.1% to 74.1% between 2006 and 2011.

Table 5
Language(s) spoken at home, Canada, 2001, 2006 and 2011

Language(s) spoken at home	2001		2006		2011	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
French only	5,861,135	19.8	5,953,155	19.1	6,043,305	18.2
English only	18,267,825	61.6	18,853,915	60.3	19,224,945	58.0
Other only	1,693,120	5.7	2,045,080	6.5	2,145,250	6.5
French and other ¹	220,290	0.7	298,245	1.0	417,990	1.3
English and other ²	2,447,675	8.3	2,857,455	9.1	3,816,980	11.5
English and French ³	1,015,920	3.4	1,090,325	3.5	1,222,530	3.7
Other combinations	133,080	0.4	142,840	0.5	250,175	0.8
Total	29,639,045	100.0	31,241,015	100.0	33,121,175	100.0

1. Includes responses 'French and other' equally, 'French most often and other on a regular basis' and 'other most often and French on a regular basis.'

2. Includes responses 'English and other' equally, 'English most often and other on a regular basis' and 'other most often and English on a regular basis.'

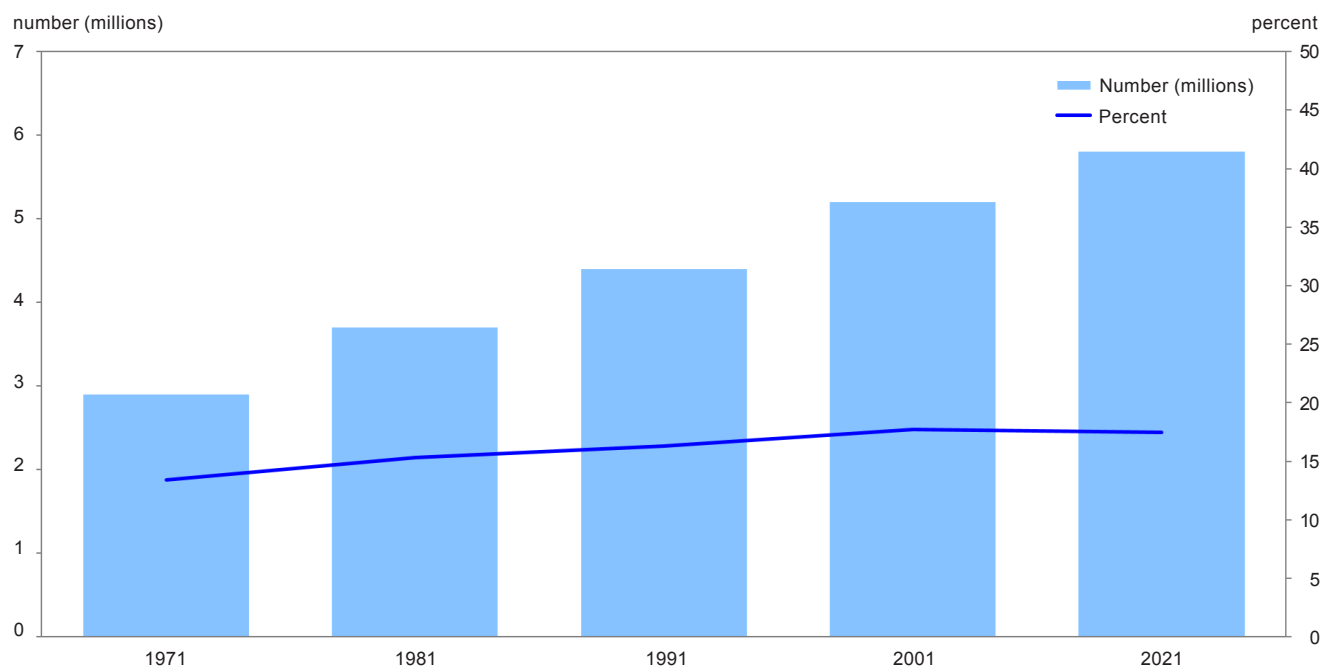
3. Includes responses 'English and French' equally, 'French most often and English on a regular basis' and 'English most often and French on a regular basis.'

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006 and 2011.

Overall increase in English-French bilingualism during past 40 years

- The proportion of people who reported being able to conduct a conversation in both of Canada's official languages has increased from 13.4% in 1971 to 17.7% in 2001. However, this proportion decreased slightly in 2011 (17.5%).
- In Quebec, the proportion who reported being able to conduct a conversation in either official language increased from 40.6% in 2006 to 42.6% in 2011. In the other provinces, bilingualism declined slightly in the last five years.

Figure 34
Number and proportion of Canadians who reported being able to conduct a conversation in both official languages, Canada, 1971 to 2011



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2011.

Close to seven million people speak an immigrant language

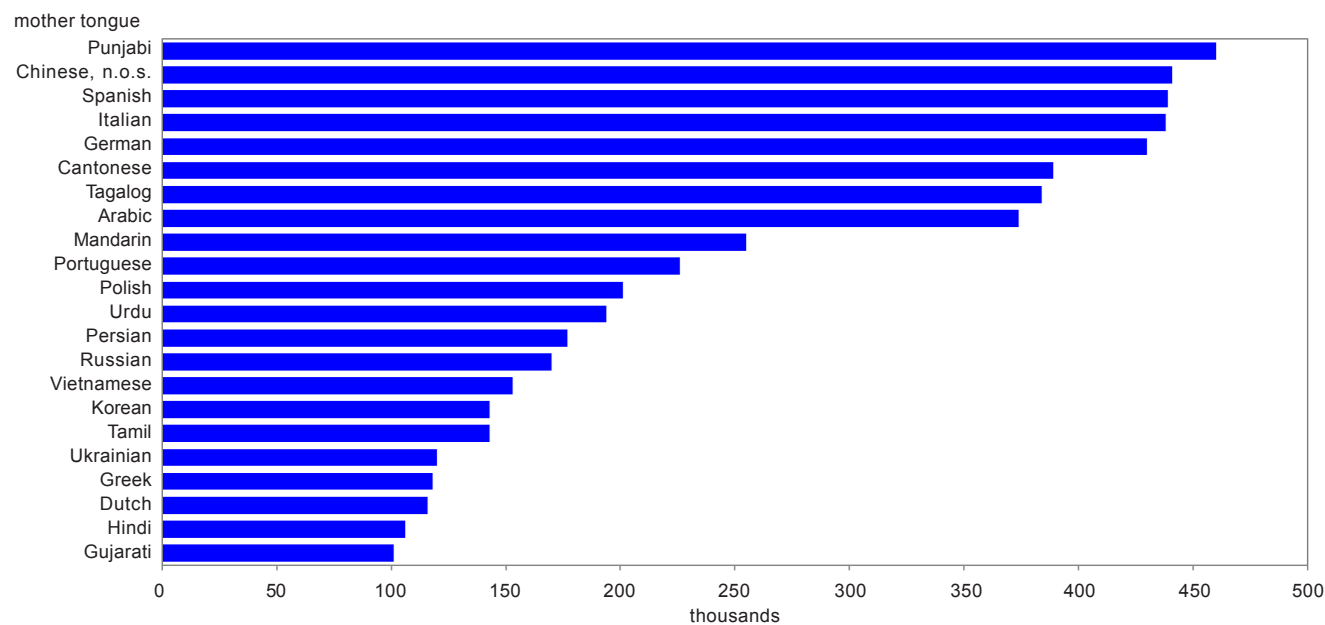
- Immigrant languages—whose presence is due to the immigration waves that Canada has experienced over the centuries—originate from all continents and belong to a variety of language families.¹¹ In 2011, they constituted the mother tongue of more than 6.8 million people, or 20.6% of the Canadian population.¹²
- People with an Asian language as their mother tongue comprise over half (56%) of the immigrant-language population in Canada. In addition, more than 40% of the country's immigrant-language population had a mother tongue of European origin.
- Two languages from the Romance family—Spanish and Italian—were reported by 439,000 and 438,000 people, respectively. Indo-Iranian languages include Persian, mainly spoken in Iran, with 177,000 people, along with various languages of the Indian subcontinent, including Punjabi (460,000)—the top immigrant language reported in Canada—as well as Urdu (194,000), and Hindi and Gujarati, each with just over 100,000 people.
- Within the Chinese language family, the three main reported languages are: Cantonese (reported by 389,000 people), Mandarin (255,000) and Chinese, n.o.s.¹³ (441,000).
- Other language families spoken by relatively large numbers of people are Slavic (with Polish, Russian and Ukrainian as the main languages), Germanic (primarily German, Dutch and Yiddish), Semitic (Arabic, Hebrew and Amharic) and Malayo-Polynesian (Tagalog, Ilocano and Malay).

11. The term 'immigrant languages' refers to languages (other than English, French and Aboriginal languages) whose presence in Canada is originally due to immigration.

12. These statistics on immigrant languages are drawn from both single and multiple responses. People living in institutions are excluded.

13. The category 'Chinese, n.o.s.' is comprised of a large number of people who answered 'Chinese' to the question on mother tongue in the census, without any other specification. These may, therefore, include people with Mandarin, Cantonese or any other Chinese language as their mother tongue.

Figure 35
Number of Canadians whose mother tongue is one of the 22 immigrant languages reported by more than 100,000 persons, Canada, 2011



Note: n.o.s. means 'not otherwise specified'.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011.

Over 60 Aboriginal languages reported in 2011

- The 2011 Census recorded over 60 Aboriginal languages grouped into 12 distinct language families reflecting the diversity of Aboriginal languages in Canada. According to the 2011 Census, almost 213,500 people reported an Aboriginal mother tongue.^{14, 15}
- The Aboriginal language family most commonly reported as a mother tongue was Algonquian—which include the Cree languages,¹⁶ Ojibway, Innu/Montagnais and Oji-Cree, among others—and was reported by 144,015 people in 2011.
- The Inuit and the Athapaskan languages were the second (35,500) and third (20,700) Aboriginal language families with the largest populations in 2011. Inuktitut was by far the most frequently reported mother tongue within the Inuit language family. People with Inuktitut as their mother tongue lived mainly in Nunavut or Quebec. Among the Athapaskan family, Dene was most frequently reported as mother tongue.
- The other nine Aboriginal language families accounted for about 6% of the population who reported an Aboriginal mother tongue. Five of these families (Salish, Tsimshian, Wakashan, Kutenai and Haida) were primarily found in British Columbia. This province is home to over 30 different Aboriginal mother tongues, most reported by less than 1,000 people each.

14. Counts for mother tongue in this section include single response of an Aboriginal language as well as multiple responses of an Aboriginal language with English and/or French.

15. In 2011, there were a total of 31 Indian reserves and Indian settlements that were 'incompletely enumerated.' For these reserves or settlements, enumeration was either not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed, or enumeration was not possible because of natural events (specifically forest fires in Northern Ontario). Data for these 31 Indian reserves and Indian settlements are not included in the 2011 Census tabulations. As a result, counts for certain Aboriginal languages may be underestimated.

16. Cree languages include the following categories: Cree not otherwise specified (which refers to those who reported 'Cree'), Swampy Cree, Plains Cree, Woods Cree, and a category labelled 'Cree not included elsewhere' (which includes Moose Cree, Northern East Cree and Southern East Cree).

Table 6
Population with an Aboriginal mother tongue by language family and the main languages within these families, Canada, 2011¹

Aboriginal language families	Main languages	Number
Total Aboriginal mother-tongue population (single and multiple responses)		213,490
Algonquian languages	Cree languages ² , Ojibw ay ² , Innu/Montagnais ² , Oji-cree ² , Mi'kmaq ² , Atikamekw ² , Blackfoot ²	144,015
Inuit languages	Inuktitut ²	35,500
Athapaskan languages	Dene ² , Tlicho (Dogrib), Slavey n.o.s, Carrier	20,700
Siouan languages	Stoney ² , Dakota	4,425
Salish languages	Shusw ap (Secw epemctsin), Halkomelem	2,950
Tsimshian languages	Gitksan, Nisga'a	1,815
Wakashan languages	Kw akiutl (Kw ak'w ala), Nootka (Nuu-chah-nulth)	1,075
Iroquoian languages	Mohaw k	1,040
Michif	...	640
Tlingit	...	130
Kutenai	...	100
Haida	...	75
Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.	...	1,010

n.o.s. means 'not otherwise specified.'

n.i.e. means 'not included elsewhere.'

1. In 2011, there were a total of 31 Indian reserves and Indian settlements that were 'incompletely enumerated.' For these reserves or settlements, enumeration was either not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed, or enumeration was not possible because of natural events (specifically forest fires in Northern Ontario). Data for these 31 Indian reserves and Indian settlements are not included in the 2011 Census tabulations. As a result, counts for certain Aboriginal languages may be underestimated.

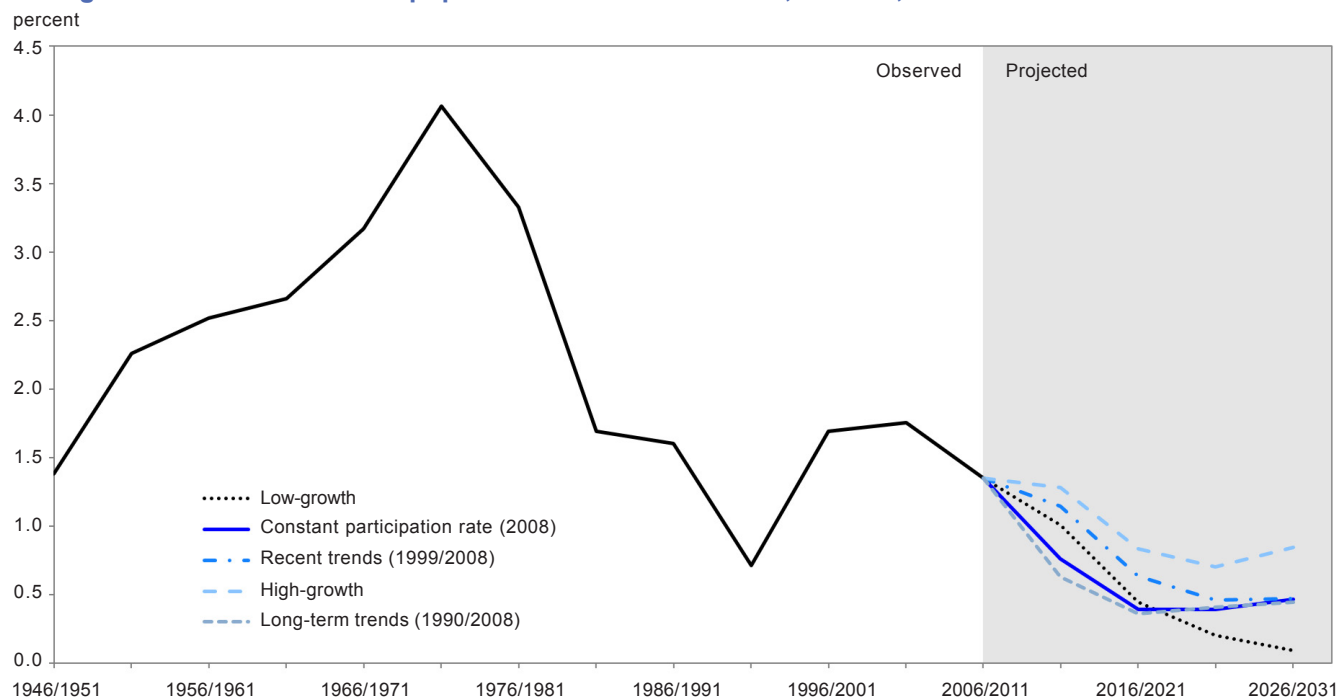
2. One of the ten most reported Aboriginal mother tongues in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011.

Labour force to grow more slowly in coming years

- In 2013, Canada had a labour force of approximately 19.1 million people. According to the scenarios included in the last set of labour force projections, the labour force should continue to grow in absolute numbers over the next two decades, potentially increasing to between 20.5 million and 22.5 million people by 2031.
- The projection scenarios for the labour force suggest that the labour force will grow more slowly in the coming years, mainly because of the gradual exit of baby boomers into retirement.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the average annual growth of the labour force was approximately 1.4%. Between 2016 and 2021, growth could fall below 1% according to all the projection scenarios while between 2021 and 2026, it could range between 0.2% and 0.7%. The slowing of the labour force growth is projected to stabilize around 2026, when most of the large generations of baby boomers will have left the labour force.

Figure 36
Average annual variation of the population in the labour force, Canada, 1946/1951 to 2026/2031

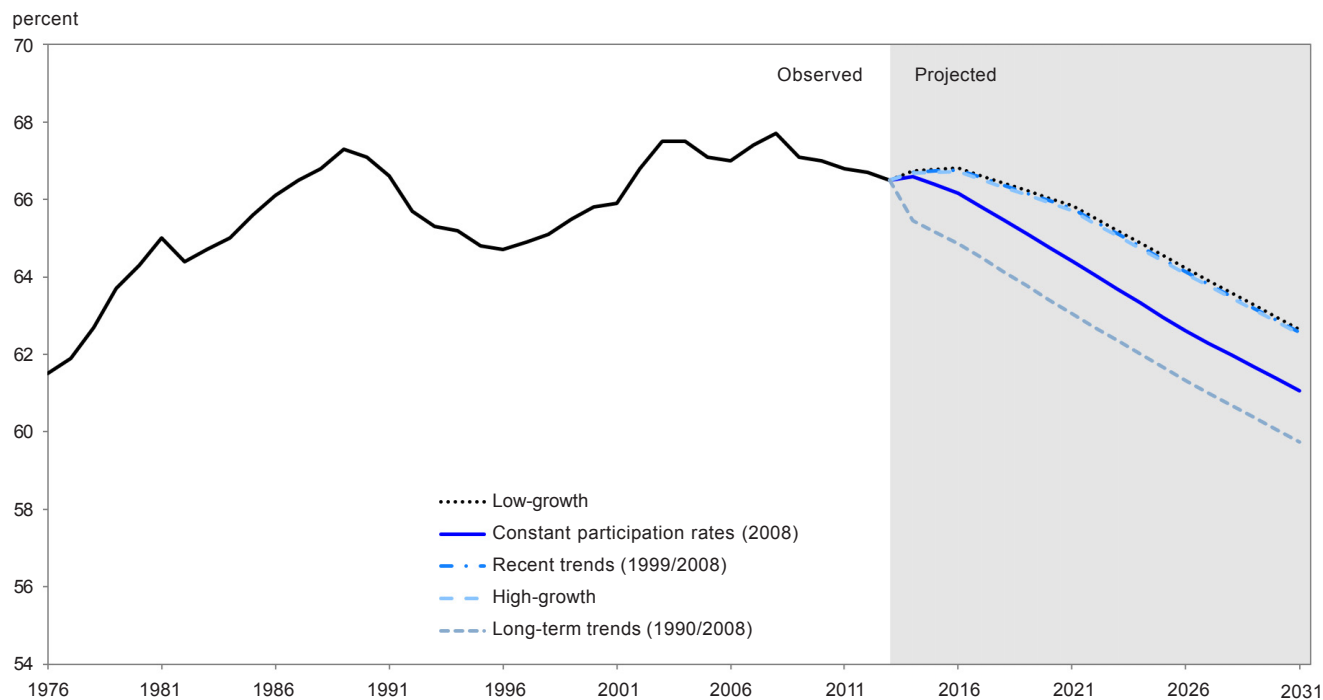


Sources: Statistics Canada. 2011. *Projected trends to 2031 for the Canadian labour force*, catalogue no. 11-010-X, scenarios A, B, C, D, E and Canadian Labour Force Survey, catalogue no. 71-544-X, 1946 to 2013.

Overall labour force participation rate to decline

- In 2013, the overall labour force participation rate—that is, the proportion of the population aged 15 and over that is in the labour force—was 66.5%. According to all the projection scenarios for the labour force, this rate is projected to gradually decline over the next two decades, as baby boomers move into older ages. In 2031, the overall participation rate could be between 59.7% and 62.6%, which would be its lowest level since the late 1970s.
- Although all the projection scenarios suggest a decline in the overall participation rate in the coming years, higher participation rates for specific groups could limit the scale of the decline, as seen in several scenarios. If the labour force participation of women, persons aged 50 and over, immigrants and members of visible minority groups were to increase, this could have more of an impact on the projected decrease than changes in the components of population growth (fertility, immigration and mortality).

Figure 37
Overall labour force participation rate, Canada, 1976 to 2031

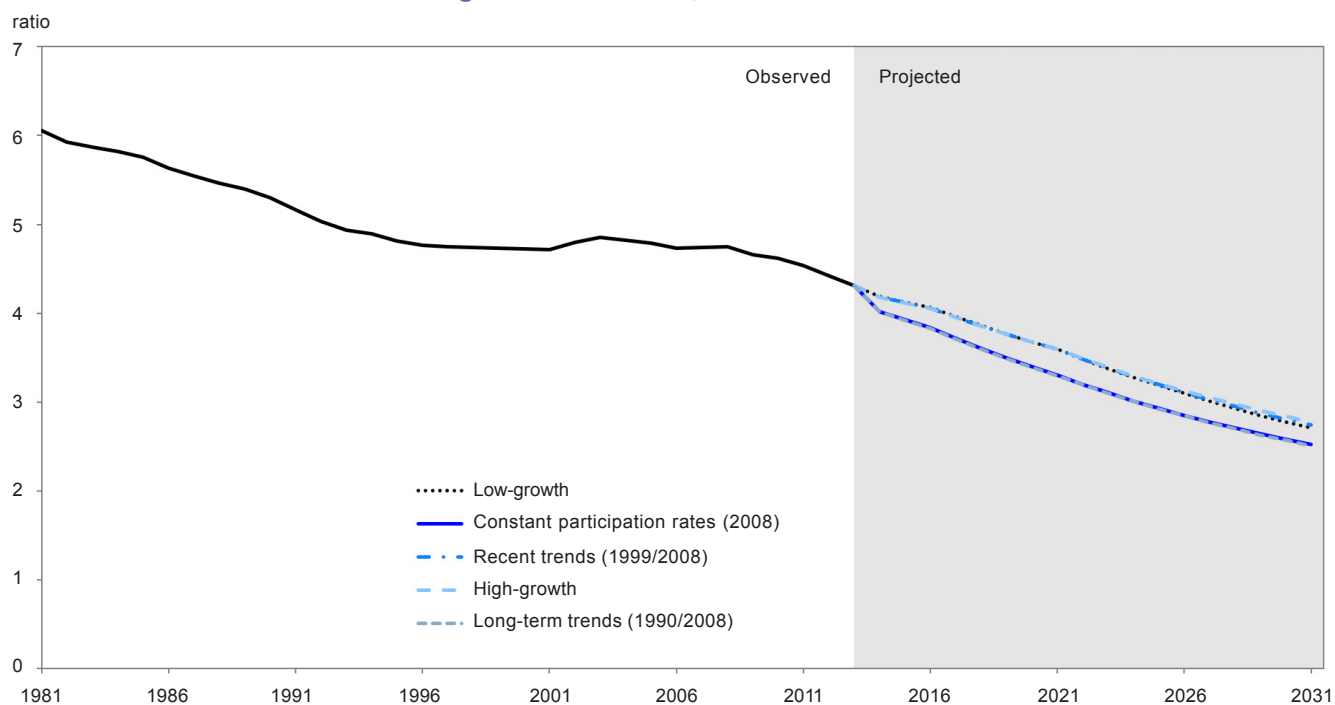


Sources: Statistics Canada. 2011. *Projected trends to 2031 for the Canadian labour force*, catalogue no. 11-010-X, scenarios A, B, C, D, E and Canadian Labour Force Survey, catalogue no. 71-544-X, 1976 to 2013, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Ratio of labour force participants to retirees reduced by half over a 50-year period

- In 2013, the ratio of labour force participants to seniors aged 65 and over and not in the labour force—essentially retired people—was 4.3.
- In 1981, the ratio of labour force participants to retirees was around six and declined in the subsequent years. According to all the projection scenarios for the labour force, the ratio is projected to continue to decline over the coming years and fall below three by 2031. The decline represents a decrease of more than half of the ratio over the 50-year period between 1981 and 2031.

Figure 38
Observed (1981 to 2010) and projected (2011 to 2031) ratio of the labour force to persons aged 65 and over and not in the labour force according to five scenarios, Canada

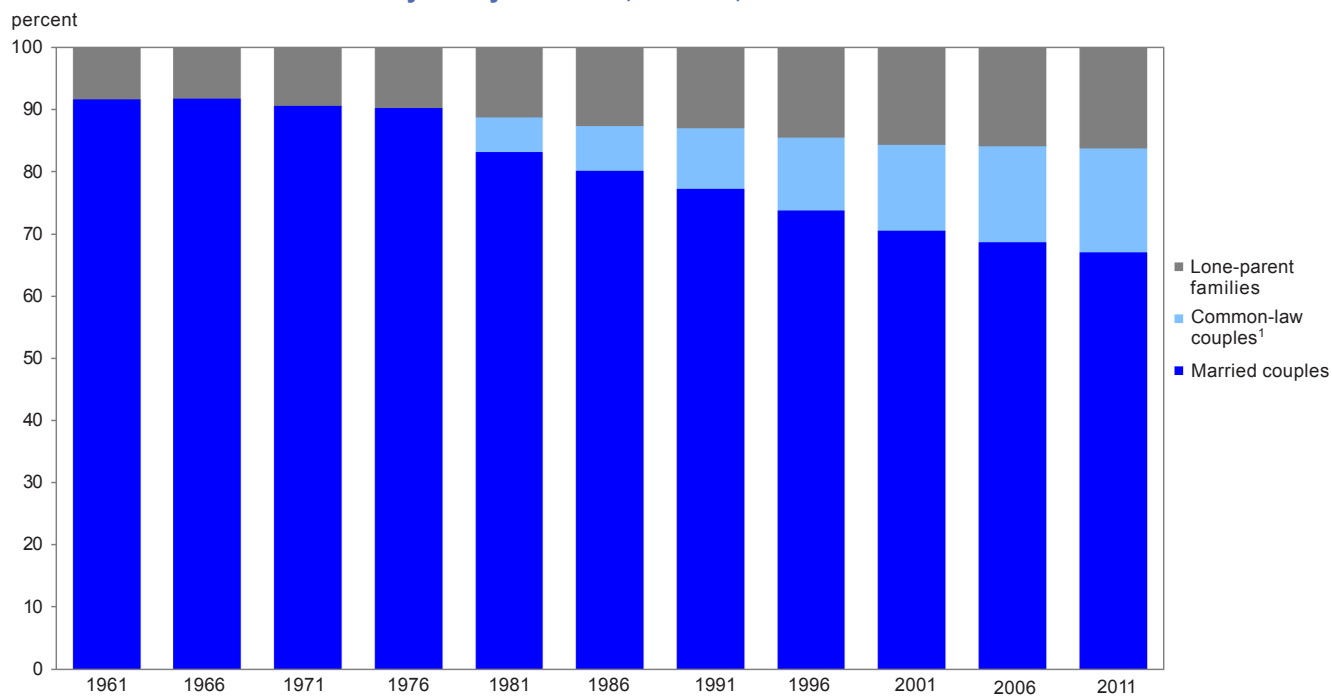


Sources: Statistics Canada. 2011. *Projected trends to 2031 for the Canadian labour force*, catalogue no. 11-010-X, scenarios A, B, C, D, E and Canadian Labour Force Survey, catalogue no. 71-544-X, 1981 to 2013, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Family structures becoming more diverse

- Over the past 50 years, family structures have become increasingly diverse. Families have been influenced by a number of socioeconomic changes, including legalization of the birth control pill, the introduction of no-fault divorce and the increased participation of women in the labour market.
- Although their proportion has decreased over time, married couples remained the predominant family structure in Canada in 2011, accounting for about two-thirds of census families (67.0%). Fifty years earlier, married couple families comprised slightly more than 9 in 10 census families (91.6%).
- The decrease in the proportion of married couples is largely attributable to the increase in the number of common-law couples, whose proportion tripled from 5.6% in 1981 (the first year for which census data are available on common-law couples) to 16.7% in 2011.
- The proportion of lone-parent families has also increased in recent decades from 8.4% in 1961 to 16.3% in 2011. This increase was slower than for common-law couples, whose number exceeded that of lone-parent families for the first time in 2011.

Figure 39
Distribution of census families by family structure, Canada, 1961 to 2011



1. Data on common-law couples are not available prior to the 1981 Census.

Note: Historical comparisons for census families, particularly lone-parent families, must be interpreted with caution due to conceptual changes in 2001.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1961 to 2011.

Stepfamilies counted for the first time in the 2011 Census

- According to the 2011 Census, nearly 9 in 10 couples with children were considered intact families, that is, a family consisting of a married or common-law couple with children, in which all children are the biological or adopted children of both parents.
 - Approximately one in eight (12.6%) couples with children was a stepfamily, that is, a couple with children where the birth or adoption of at least one of the children preceded the current relationship.
 - In 2011, 7.4% of couples with children were simple stepfamilies, in which all children were the biological or adopted children of one and only one married spouse or common-law partner. An additional 5.2% of couples with children were complex stepfamilies,¹⁷ most of which were comprised of at least one child of both parents as well as at least one child of one parent only.
17. There are three types of complex stepfamilies: First, a couple family in which there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of only one parent. Secondly, a couple family in which there is at least one child of each parent and no children of both parents. Third, a couple family in which there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of each parent.

Table 7
Distribution (number and percentage) of couple families with children by stepfamily status, Canada, 2011

Couple family with children¹	Number	Percent
All couple families with children	3,684,675	100.0
Intact families ²	3,220,340	87.4
Stepfamilies	464,335	12.6
Simple stepfamilies	271,930	7.4
Complex stepfamilies	192,410	5.2
Families with child(ren) of both parents and child(ren) of one parent only	149,365	4.1
Families with child(ren) of each parent only and no children of both parents	35,765	1.0
Families with child(ren) of both parents and child(ren) of each parent only	7,275	0.2

1. Refers to couples with at least one child aged 24 and under.

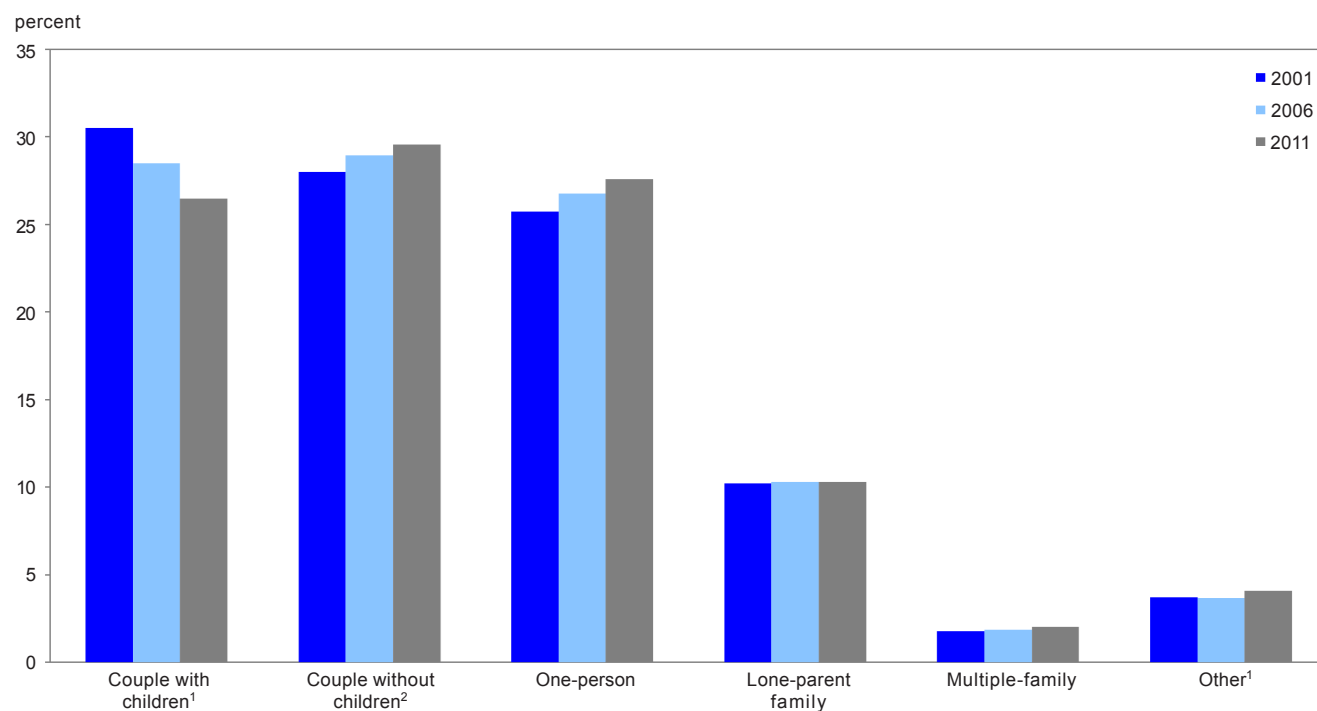
2. Couple families with at least one child aged 24 and under for whom it cannot be determined if there are stepchildren present are considered intact families.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011.

More one-person households than couple households with children

- In 2011, for the first time, one-person households—accounting for 27.6% of all households—outnumbered couple households with children (26.5%).
- In recent years, the proportion of couple households with children aged 24 and under has declined. In 2001, these households accounted for 30.5% of all Canadian households, the largest share. By contrast, in 2006, there were more couple households without children (29.0% of all household types) than couple households with children (28.5%).
- Between 2006 and 2011, the gap widened between the number of couple households without children and those with children, with these two types of households accounting respectively for 29.5% and 26.5% of households in 2011.
- During the same period, the number of couple households with children declined 0.5%, the only type of household to post a decrease. This decrease is due in part to the aging of the baby-boom generation, as many of their children have reached adulthood and left the parental home.

Figure 40
Distribution of private households by household type, Canada, 2001 to 2011



1. Refers to one-family households with children aged 24 and under.

2. Refers to one-family households without children aged 24 and under.

3. Refers to two or more people who share a private dwelling, but who do not constitute a census family.

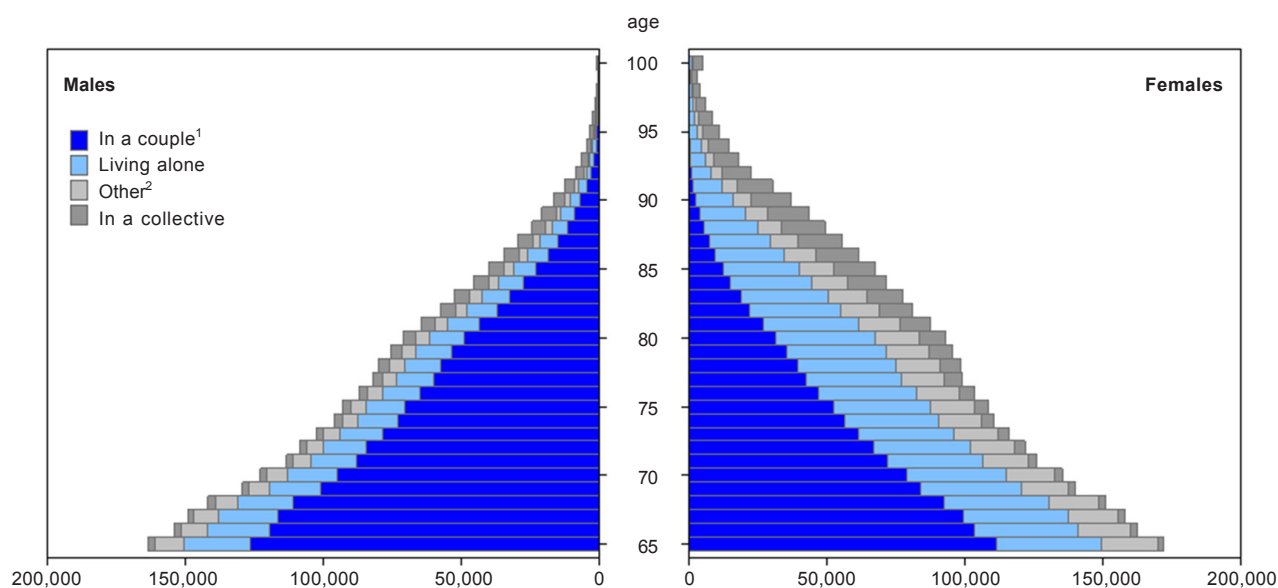
Note: 'Couple' households and 'lone-parent family' households refer to one-family households.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 to 2011.

Living in a couple the most common arrangement for seniors

- According to data from the 2011 Census, the majority of the population aged 65 and over lived as part of a couple (56.4%). This proportion was slightly higher than in 2001 (54.1%). Living in a couple declines with age, from 7 persons in 10 among those aged 65 to 69 in 2011, to 1 in 5 among those aged 85 and over. The prevalence of living in a couple was also higher for senior men (72.1%) than for senior women (43.8%) in 2011, as senior women were proportionally more likely to live alone, with other persons or in a collective dwelling.
- These male-female differences are partly due to the fact that the life expectancy of males is lower than that of females, and to the tendency of women to form unions with older spouses or partners. Also, men tend more often than women to enter into a new union after the breakdown of a union or the death of their spouse or partner.
- In 2011, nearly one-quarter of the population aged 65 and over lived alone (24.6%), down from 2001 (26.7%). Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of women aged 65 and over living alone decreased, while the proportion of senior men living alone remained relatively stable. The decline for women may be explained by the fact that men have registered larger gains in life expectancy than women in recent decades. Women aged 65 and over were therefore proportionally more likely than previously to live in a couple at more advanced ages.

Figure 41
Age pyramids of the population aged 65 and over by living arrangement and sex, Canada, 2011



1. Refers to married spouses and common-law partners.

2. 'Other' includes seniors who are lone parents, living with other relatives or non-relatives, or adult children living with their parent(s).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011.

Close to 5% of couples are in mixed unions

- According to the 2011 National Household Survey, 360,045 couples, accounting for 4.6% of couples in Canada, were in a mixed union, that is, a married or common-law couple in which one spouse or partner is a member of a visible minority and the other is not, or a couple where the spouses or partners are members of different visible minority groups.
- Mixed unions have become more common in recent years, accounting for 2.6% of all couples in 1991 and 3.1% in 2001. This increase may be due in part to the increase in the number of persons belonging to a visible minority group in Canada, which increases the chances that individuals will meet their future spouse or partner outside of their group.
- In 2011, the proportion of couples that were mixed varied from one visible minority group to another. More than three-quarters (78.7%) of couples comprised of a Japanese spouse or partner were mixed unions, the largest proportion of all the visible minority groups. In comparison, just over 1 in 10 (13.0%) couples comprised of a South Asian spouse or partner were mixed unions.

Table 8
Number and percentage of mixed couples by visible minority group, Canada, 2011

Visible minority group	Total	Mixed union	Non-mixed union
	number	percent	
Japanese	32,820	78.7	21.3
Latin American	112,265	48.2	51.8
Black	167,950	40.2	59.8
Filipino	155,700	29.8	70.2
Arab	94,315	25.4	74.6
Korean	41,370	22.5	77.5
Southeast Asian	74,560	21.9	78.1
West Asian	51,300	19.5	80.5
Chinese	351,640	19.4	80.6
South Asian	407,510	13.0	87.0
Multiple visible minority groups ¹	40,415	64.9	35.1
Visible minority, n.i.e. ²	27,215	52.4	47.6

1. This category includes respondents who reported more than one visible minority group by checking off two or more mark-in circles, e.g., 'Black' and 'South Asian.'

2. The abbreviation n.i.e. refers to not included elsewhere. This category includes respondents who reported a write-in response such as Guyanese, West Indian, Kurd, Tibetan, Polynesian, Pacific Islander etc.

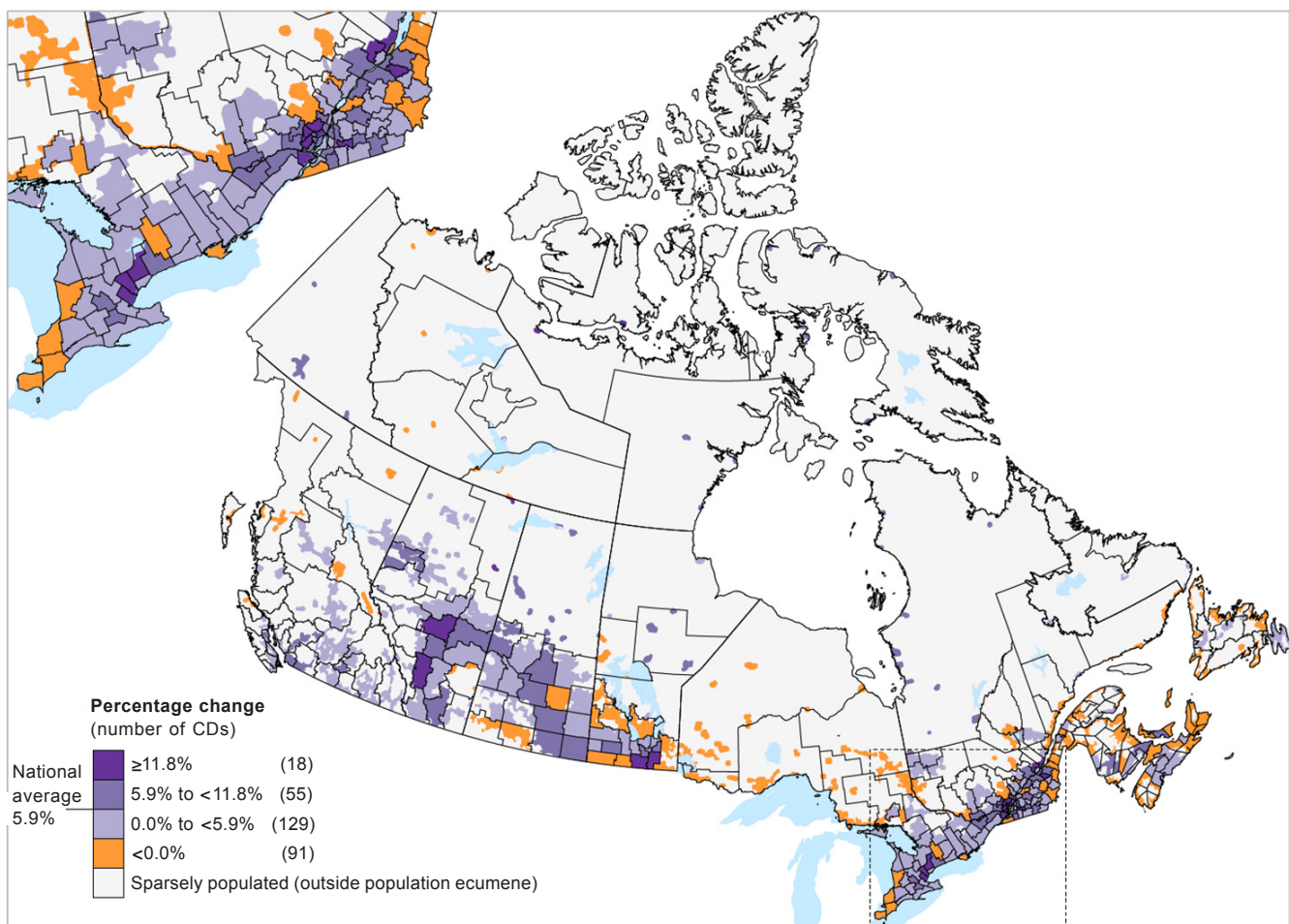
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Section four: Regional portrait

Population growth in the provinces and territories

- Population growth always varies across—but also within—Canada’s provinces and territories and the period 2006 to 2011 was no exception. Overall, population growth was higher in the Western provinces compared to the Atlantic provinces.
- Growth was often higher throughout much of Alberta, especially in the regions of Calgary, Edmonton and Grande Prairie. High levels of net interprovincial and international migration explain most of the growth in this province.
- In Ontario, there were decreases in northern Ontario but population growth was generally positive in the southern part of the province, especially for regions close to Toronto.
- In the Atlantic provinces, low or negative growth was often observed, with some exceptions including the census metropolitan areas of Halifax, Moncton, St. John’s and Saint John. Low or negative growth was mainly explained by low natural increase and losses due to internal migration.

Figure 42
Population change, 2006 to 2011, by 2011 census division (CD), Canada



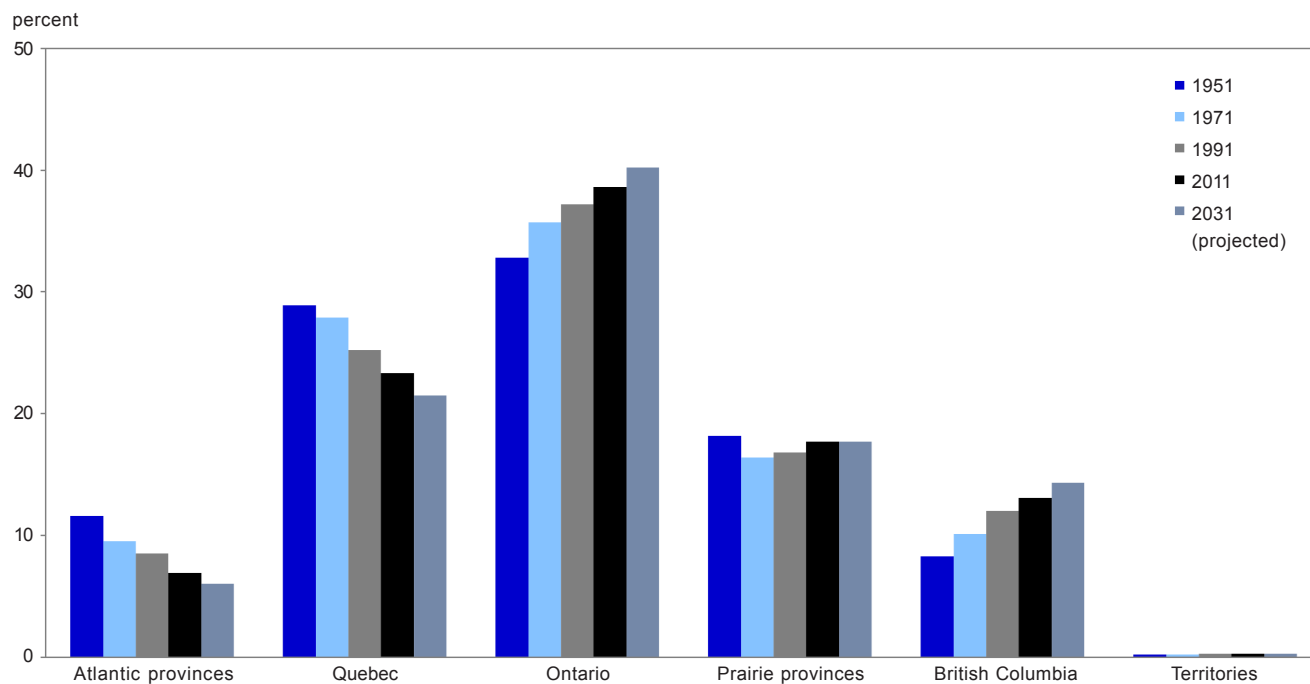
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2006 and 2011.

Population growth is higher in the Western provinces than in the Eastern provinces

- Until quite recently, the weight of the Eastern provinces (the Atlantic provinces and Quebec) exceeded that of the Western provinces (the Prairie provinces and British Columbia). In 1951, for example, the Eastern provinces accounted for 40.5% of the Canadian population, while the Western provinces accounted for 26.5%. By 2011, the weight of the Western provinces reached 30.8%, exceeding that of the Eastern provinces for the first time, which stood at 30.2%. On July 1, 2013, the gap widened slightly further to shares of 31.2% and 29.9%, for the Western and Eastern provinces, respectively.¹⁸
- According to the most recent population projections, the weight of Ontario, British Columbia and the Prairie provinces could continue to increase in the coming years, while that of the Atlantic provinces and Quebec could further decrease. The gap between Quebec and Ontario could therefore continue to widen. In 1951, Ontario's weight was only a few percentage points higher than that of Quebec (32.8% compared to 28.9%), but by 2031, it could be nearly double that of Quebec (40.2% compared to 21.5%).
- A few factors explain these trends. First, interprovincial migration is generally more favourable to the Western provinces, especially Alberta and British Columbia. With the exception of British Columbia, the Western provinces also generally have higher fertility than the Eastern provinces. Lastly, more immigrants tend to settle in Ontario and British Columbia.

18. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect this analysis.

Figure 43
Population share of Canada's regions, 1951 to 2031

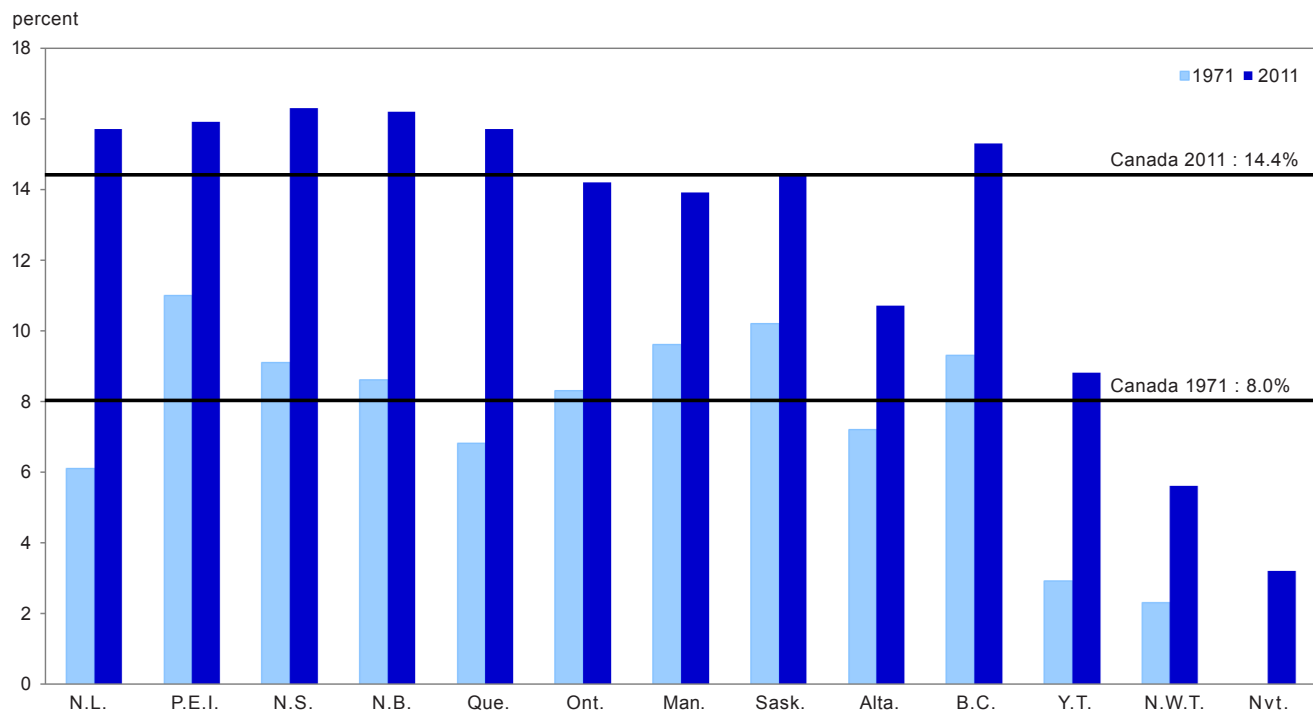


Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2009 to 2036*, catalogue no. 91-520-XPF, medium-growth scenario (M1), and Demography Division, Population Estimates Program, 1951 to 2011.

The population is aging more quickly in the Eastern provinces

- Between 1971 and 2011, like Canada as a whole, all of the country's provinces and territories experienced an increase in their proportion of seniors. However, population aging does not affect all regions of the country in the same way. The proportion of seniors grew more quickly in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec than in the other provinces and territories.
- In 1971, the proportion of seniors exceeded the national average in all the Western provinces except Alberta. In the decades that followed, the pattern reversed; in 2011, the largest proportions of seniors are currently found in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and British Columbia.
- In 2011—and continuing to 2013—Alberta and the territories have the lowest proportions of seniors, which is due to higher fertility levels, lower life expectancy in the territories, as well as the effect of interprovincial migration in Alberta.
- As of July 1, 2013, the proportion of persons aged 65 and over ranged from 3.5% in Nunavut to 17.7% in Nova Scotia.

Figure 44
Proportion of persons aged 65 and over, Canada, provinces and territories, 1971 and 2011

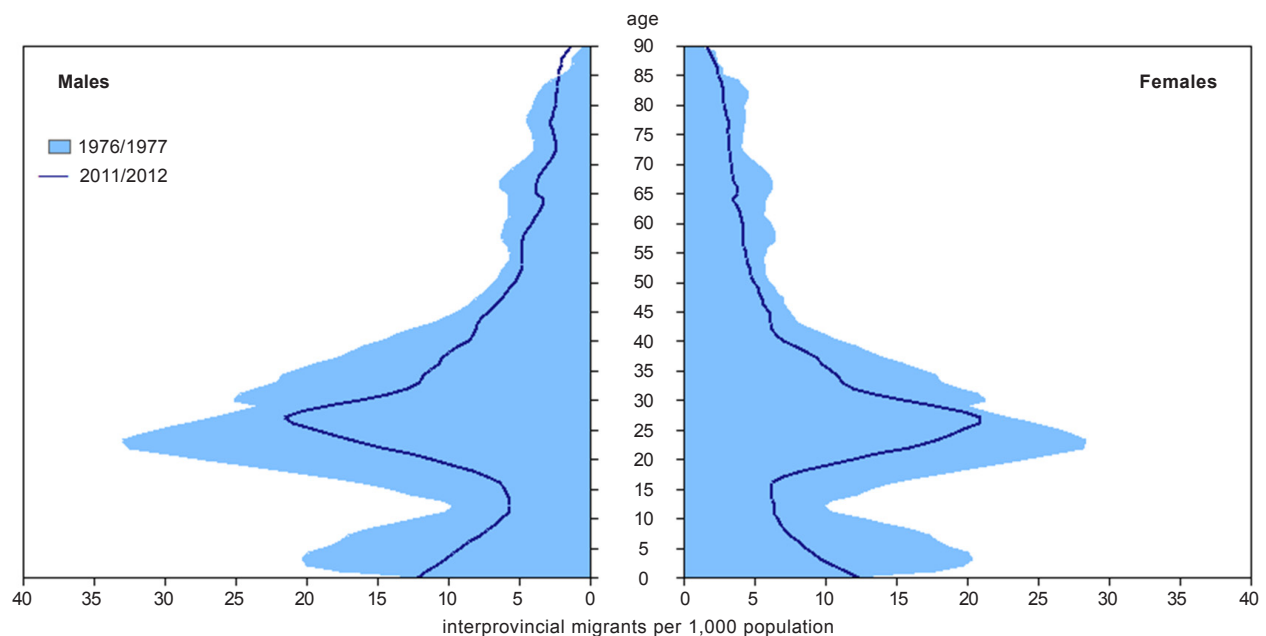


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program, 1971 and 2011.

Mobility rate still highest for young adults but has decreased

- At the provincial and territorial level, population growth results not only from natural increase and international migration, but also from interprovincial migration. This is the change in the size of a population during a given period as a result of population movements between Canada's provinces and territories, accompanied by a change in usual place of residence.
- In 2011/2012, there were close to 280,350 interprovincial migrants in Canada. People may be attracted to provinces or territories experiencing economic growth and more likely to leave regions experiencing economic difficulties.
- Young adults—specifically males aged 20 to 29 years—are the most mobile. During 2011/2012, the interprovincial migration rate was highest for both males and females at age 27.
- At almost every age, however, the interprovincial migration rate was lower in 2011/2012 than it was in 1976/1977. This decline can be partially explained by population aging as older adults are less inclined to migrate than younger adults. Given that migration rates have declined over time for virtually all ages, other factors also account for the decrease.

Figure 45
Age pyramids of interprovincial migrants (per 1,000 population), by sex, Canada, 1976/1977 and 2011/2012



Note: Persons aged 90 and over are included at age 90.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Fertility is higher in the territories and the Prairies provinces

- In 2011, Nunavut registered the highest total fertility rate in Canada with 2.97 children per woman, followed by Saskatchewan with 1.99 children per woman. Nunavut usually has the highest fertility rate due to a large population with Aboriginal identity (Inuit), who generally have higher fertility compared to the non-Aboriginal population.
- The three Prairie provinces also have fertility rates usually exceeding the national average, partly owing to the higher proportion of their population reporting an Aboriginal identity. The total fertility rate was 1.99 children per woman in Saskatchewan, 1.86 in Manitoba and 1.81 in Alberta compared to 1.61 in Canada as a whole.
- It is usually in the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia that the lowest fertility is observed. In 2011, British Columbia posted the lowest total fertility rate in Canada, at 1.42 children per woman.

Table 9
Total fertility rate (number of children per woman), Canada, provinces and territories, 1931 to 2011

Region	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
	number of children per woman								
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.44	1.30	1.45
Prince Edward Island	3.54	3.23	4.20	4.91	2.86	1.89	1.86	1.55	1.62
Nova Scotia	3.41	3.09	3.68	4.19	2.46	1.62	1.59	1.40	1.47
New Brunswick	4.00	3.69	4.38	4.58	2.62	1.67	1.56	1.41	1.54
Quebec	4.00	3.38	3.76	3.71	1.84	1.58	1.65	1.50	1.69
Ontario	2.65	2.40	3.21	3.76	2.15	1.58	1.69	1.53	1.52
Manitoba	2.82	2.50	3.29	3.96	2.49	1.83	1.98	1.82	1.86
Saskatchewan	3.49	2.81	3.59	4.25	2.67	2.11	2.05	1.90	1.99
Alberta	3.38	2.83	3.71	4.28	2.35	1.86	1.90	1.67	1.81
British Columbia	2.18	2.29	3.19	3.81	2.05	1.63	1.68	1.40	1.42
Yukon	...	...	...	5.39	3.08	2.06	2.17	1.57	1.73
Northwest Territories ²	...	...	...	7.17	4.59	2.88	2.87	1.84	1.97
Nunavut ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.08	2.97
Canada	3.20	2.83	3.49	3.86	2.13	1.65	1.72	1.54	1.61

1. Data by age of mother not available in Newfoundland and Labrador before 1991.

2. Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories before 2001.

Note: Births to mothers for whom the age is unknown were prorated according to the observed distributions.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Births Database, 1931 to 2011, Survey 3231 and Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

For both males and females, British Columbia shows the highest life expectancy in Canada

- For the period 2009/2011, male and female life expectancy at birth was at or above the national average (79.1 years for males and 83.4 years for females) in three provinces: British Columbia (80.0 years for males and 84.0 years for females), Ontario (79.6 years for males and 83.8 years for females) and Quebec (79.3 years for males and 83.5 years for females).
- Nunavut had the lowest life expectancy at birth in 2009/2011, at 69.0 years for males and 74.5 for females.
- The gap between males' and females' life expectancy at birth was at or exceeded five years in Nunavut (5.6 years), the Northwest Territories (5.1 years) and Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan (5.0 years each).

Table 10

Life expectancy at birth by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, 1980/1982 to 2009/2011

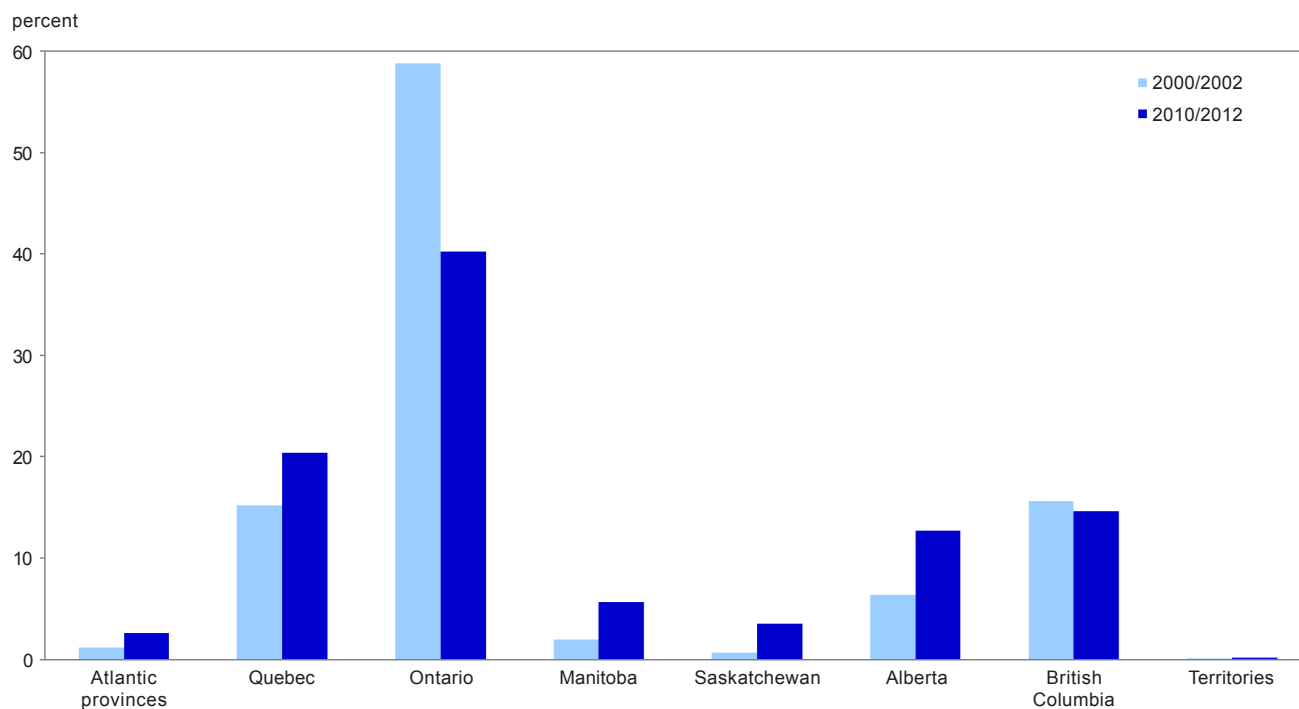
Region	Males				Females			
	1980/1982	1990/1992	2000/2002	2009/2011	1980/1982	1990/1992	2000/2002	2009/2011
Newfoundland and Labrador	71.9	73.7	75.3	77.2	78.8	79.5	80.6	82.1
Prince Edward Island	72.9	73.1	75.4	78.0	80.5	80.7	81.4	83.0
Nova Scotia	71.0	73.7	76.2	77.9	78.5	80.3	81.1	82.5
New Brunswick	71.2	74.2	76.2	78.3	79.2	80.8	81.8	82.9
Quebec	71.2	73.7	76.3	79.3	78.8	80.8	81.9	83.5
Ontario	72.4	74.9	77.3	79.6	79.1	80.8	81.9	83.8
Manitoba	72.2	74.6	75.6	77.5	78.8	80.6	81.1	82.0
Saskatchewan	72.5	75.2	76.2	77.2	79.9	81.5	81.5	82.1
Alberta	72.1	75.0	77.2	78.8	79.2	81.1	82.0	83.3
British Columbia	72.8	75.3	78.0	80.0	79.7	81.4	82.6	84.0
Yukon	66.6	73.6	73.6	75.6	73.5	75.7	78.7	80.3
Northwest Territories	67.2	66.3	73.3	75.2	75.1	72.8	78.7	80.3
Nunavut	...	67.8	66.8	69.0	...	73.9	71.2	74.5
Canada	72.0	74.5	76.9	79.1	79.1	80.8	81.9	83.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Share of immigrants settling in Ontario is decreasing

- Of the immigrants who settled in Canada during the 2010/2012 period, about three-quarters (75.2%) chose to live in Quebec, Ontario or British Columbia. This proportion was lower than in 2000/2002, when approximately 9 in 10 (89.6%) immigrants settled in these three provinces.
- In 2010/2012, two out of five (40.2%) immigrants settled in Ontario, the largest share among the provinces and territories. However, this share was smaller than in 2000/2002 (58.8%).
- In 2010/2012, Quebec, the Prairie provinces and, to a lesser extent, the Atlantic provinces, have attracted a larger proportion of immigrants compared to the 2000/2002 period, a situation that might be related to the introduction of some new immigration programs from Citizenship and Immigration Canada, such as the Provincial Nominee Program.

Figure 46
Percentage distribution of landed immigrants by region of destination, Canada, 2000/2002 and 2010/2012



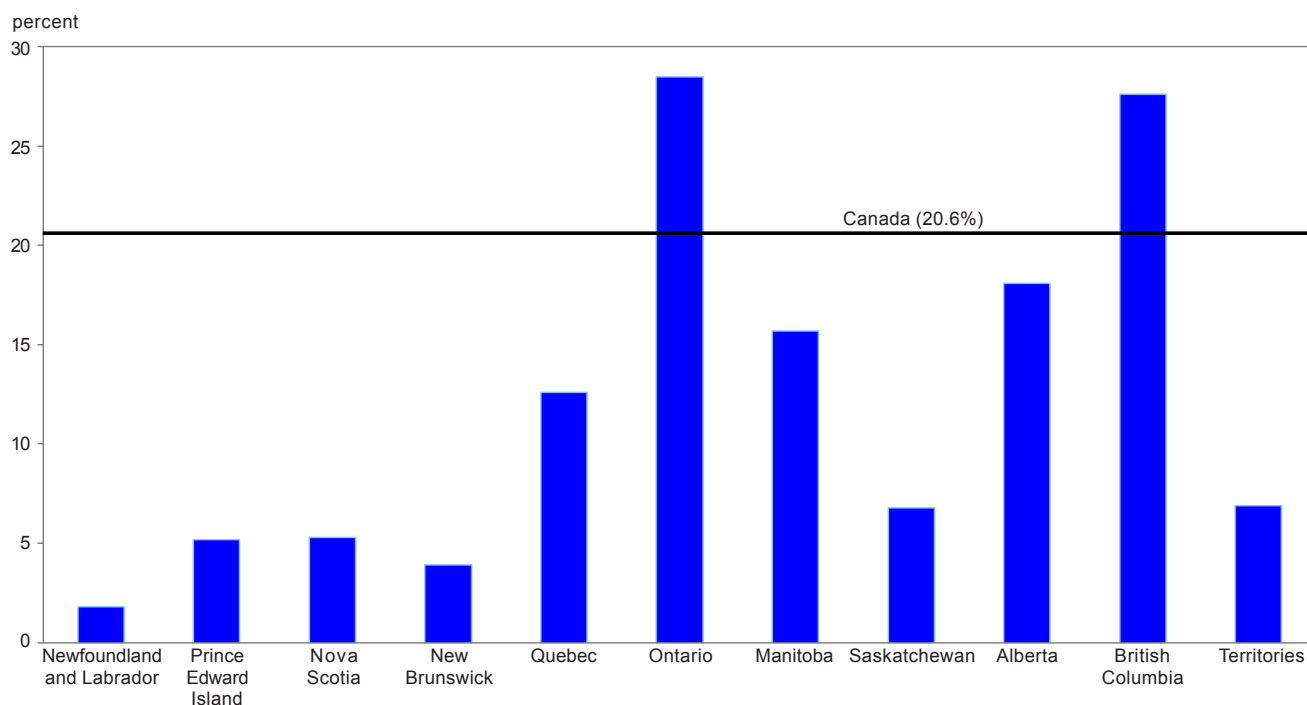
Note: Data available as of October 2013.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

In Ontario and British Columbia, more than one in four persons was foreign born

- In 2011, close to 3 in 10 people in Ontario (28.5%) and British Columbia (27.6%) were foreign born. These two provinces had the highest proportions of foreign-born persons of all the provinces and territories.
- The Atlantic provinces had the smallest shares of their populations that were foreign born, with Nova Scotia showing the highest of all of them at 5.3%.
- According to the reference scenario for the projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, the foreign-born proportion of the population could increase throughout Canada between now and 2031, although at different rates. This increase could be more pronounced in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Furthermore, Ontario and British Columbia could remain ahead of the other provinces and territories, with more than 30% of their populations being foreign born in 2031.

Figure 47
Proportion of population that was foreign born, by province or territory, Canada, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Aboriginal people made up a larger share of the population in the Prairie provinces and the territories

- In 2011, the Prairie provinces and the territories had the highest proportions of persons with an Aboriginal identity. Among the provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the highest proportions, with 16.7% and 15.6% respectively. In the territories, specifically the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, Aboriginal people comprise more than half of the population. By comparison, Prince Edward Island and Quebec had the lowest proportions of persons with an Aboriginal identity, at less than 2% each.
- According to the projection scenarios for the Aboriginal identity population, the geographic distribution of persons with an Aboriginal identity across Canada would not vary greatly between now and 2031. However, the share of the Aboriginal identity population could increase throughout Canada, but at a pace that would vary depending on the projection scenario chosen.

Table 11
Population counts and proportion of persons with an Aboriginal identity by province and territory, Canada, 2011

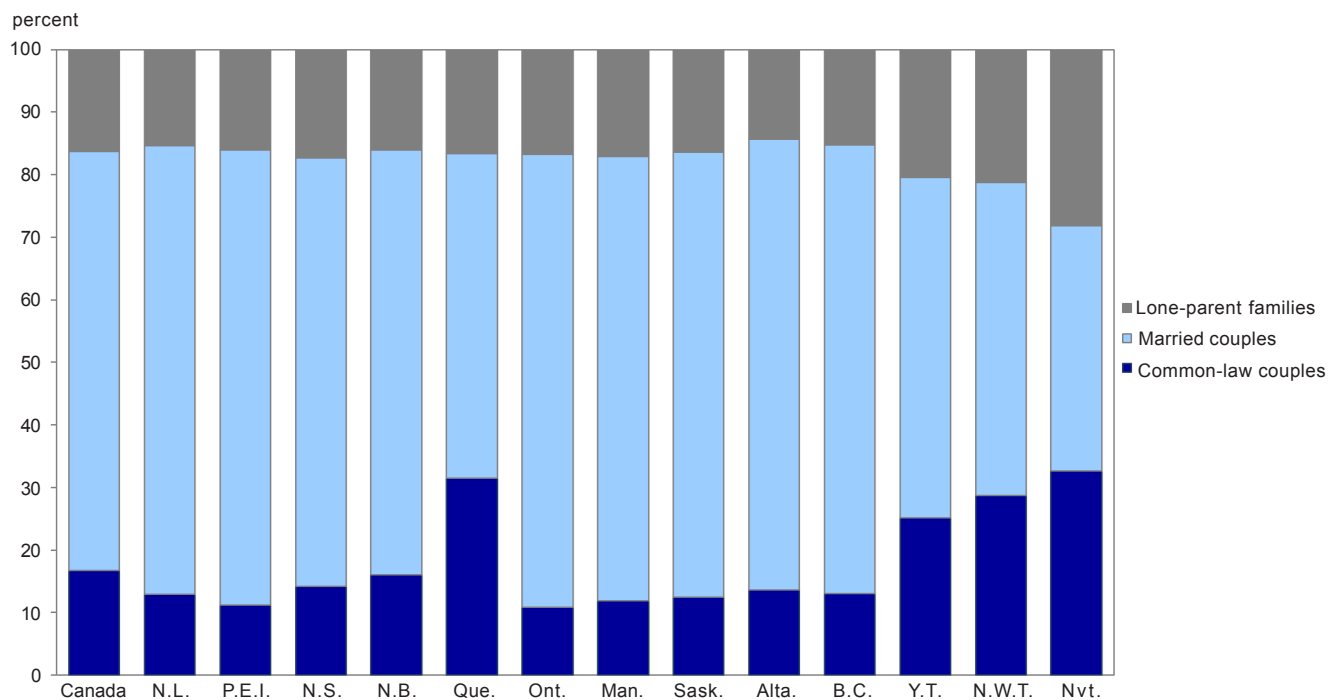
Region	Number (thousands)	Percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	36	7.1
Prince Edward Island	2	1.6
Nova Scotia	34	3.7
New Brunswick	23	3.1
Quebec	142	1.8
Ontario	301	2.4
Manitoba	196	16.7
Saskatchewan	158	15.6
Alberta	221	6.2
British Columbia	232	5.4
Yukon	8	23.1
Northwest Territories	21	51.9
Nunavut	27	86.3
Canada	1,401	4.3

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Common-law unions more popular in Quebec and the territories

- According to the 2011 Census, the largest proportions of census families that were common-law couples were in the three territories and Quebec, which also had the smallest proportions of married couples. In the territories, approximately one-third (32.7%) of the census families in Nunavut were common-law couples; in the Northwest Territories and Yukon, the corresponding proportion was more than one-quarter (28.7% and 25.1% respectively). In Quebec, 31.5% of census families consisted of common law couples, more than double the average for the other provinces (12.1%).
- The territories also had the largest proportions of lone-parent families in Canada, at 28.2% in Nunavut, 21.3% in the Northwest Territories and 20.5% in Yukon.
- The highest proportions of census families that were married couples were found in Prince Edward Island (72.7%), Ontario (72.3%) and Alberta (72.0%).

Figure 48
Distribution of census families by family structure, Canada, provinces and territories, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011.

Overall labour force participation rate projected to decline in all provinces

- In 2013, Alberta had the highest overall labour force participation rate of all the provinces, at 73.1% followed by Saskatchewan, at 70.0%. By contrast, Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest rate, at 61.2%.
- According to all the projection scenarios for the labour force, the overall participation rate could decline in all the provinces until 2031. However, this decrease could be more rapid in the Eastern provinces and Quebec than in Ontario or the Western provinces. Furthermore, the gap between Eastern and Western Canada could widen, especially depending on future levels of interprovincial migration.

Table 12
Overall labour force participation rates by province, Canada, 2013 and 2031

Region	2013	2031				
		Low growth	Constant participation rates (2008)	Recent trends (1999 to 2008)	High growth	Long-term trends (1990 to 2008)
percent						
Newfoundland and Labrador	61.2	49.4	48.1	49.0	48.7	46.6
Prince Edward Island	69.3	62.1	57.7	61.8	61.4	58.5
Nova Scotia	63.8	57.1	54.1	56.8	56.6	54.1
New Brunswick	63.2	57.8	54.4	57.5	57.1	54.7
Quebec	65.2	58.7	56.5	58.7	58.7	56.2
Ontario	66.4	63.7	62.3	63.7	63.7	60.8
Manitoba	68.7	65.4	62.9	65.3	65.4	62.2
Saskatchewan	70.0	65.5	62.5	65.2	64.9	61.8
Alberta	73.1	69.0	69.2	68.8	68.7	65.7
British Columbia	64.1	61.8	60.3	61.7	61.7	59.0
Canada	66.5	62.6	61.1	62.6	62.5	59.7

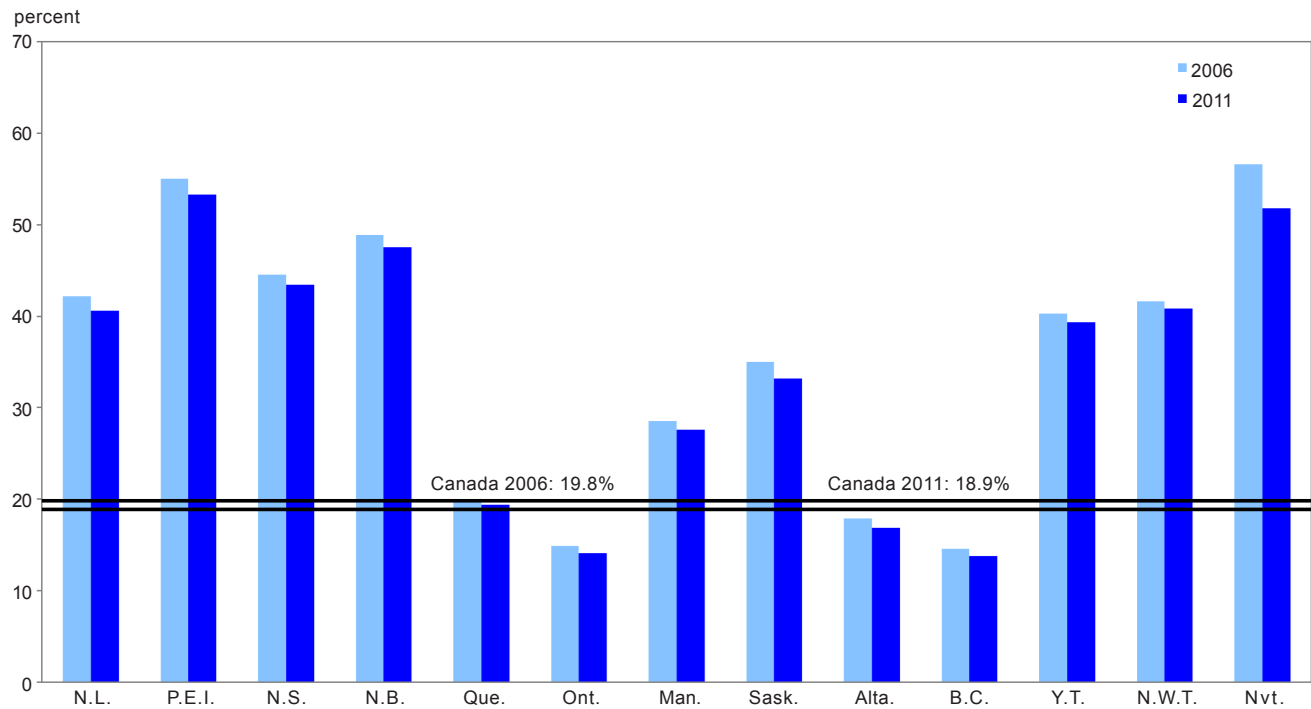
Note: The three territories are excluded from the analysis.

Sources: Statistics Canada. 2011. *Projected trends to 2031 for the Canadian labour force*, catalogue no. 11-010-X, scenarios A, B, C, D, E and Canadian Labour Force Survey, catalogue no. 71-544-X, 2013, CANSIM table 282-0002.

The rural share of the population is higher in the territories and Atlantic provinces

- Over the past 50 years, between 1961 and 2011, the share of the Canadian population living in rural areas declined considerably, from 30% to 19%.
- Even during the five year period between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of the rural population dropped from 19.8% to 18.9% for Canada overall. By 2011, the proportion had dropped for all provinces and territories to about two-fifths or more of the population in the territories and the Atlantic provinces and less than one-fifth in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Figure 49
Proportion of the population living in rural areas, Canada, provinces and territories, 2006 and 2011



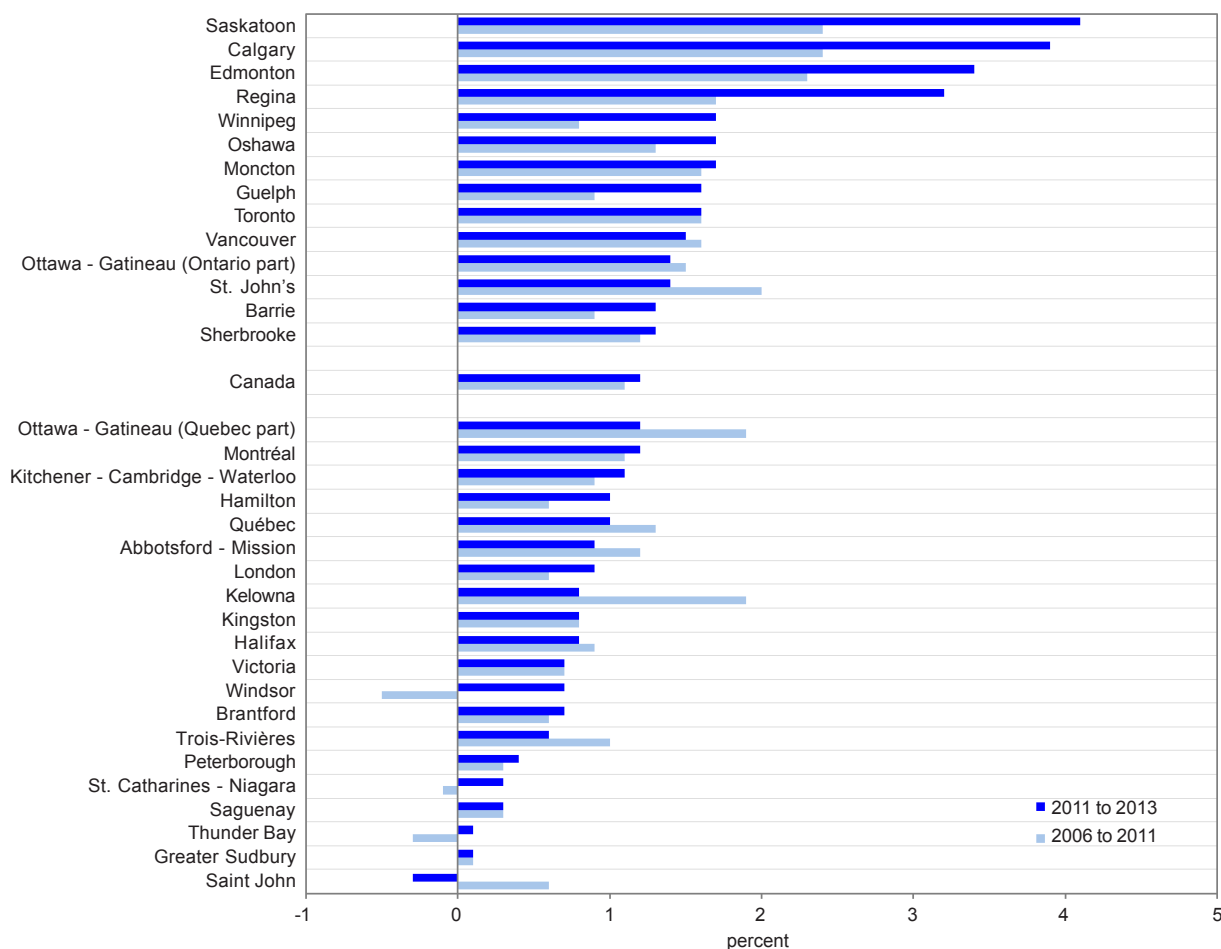
Note: Rural areas have fewer than 1,000 inhabitants and a population density below 400 people per square kilometre.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2006 and 2011.

Saskatoon is currently the most rapidly growing census metropolitan area

- Between July 1, 2011 and the same date in 2013, the average annual population growth of the Saskatoon (+4.1%) was the strongest among census metropolitan areas (CMAs), surpassing Calgary (+3.9%) and Edmonton (+3.4%). Regina had the fourth strongest growth (+3.2%) among the CMAs.
- Among the other CMAs with growth exceeding the national average, two are located in the Atlantic provinces (Moncton and St. John's); one is located in Quebec (Sherbrooke); four in Ontario (Oshawa, Guelph, Toronto and Barrie) as well as the Ontario portion of Ottawa-Gatineau CMA, and one each in Manitoba (Winnipeg) and British Columbia (Vancouver).
- Only one CMA experienced a population decline based on the average annual growth between 2011 and 2013: Saint John, at -0.3%, reversing a positive growth during the 2006/2011 period. Other CMAs experienced a reversal from negative average annual growth during the 2006 to 2011 period to positive growth during the 2011 to 2013 period: Windsor, Thunder Bay and St. Catharines-Niagara.

Figure 50
Average annual population change of census metropolitan areas, Canada, 2006 to 2011 and 2011 to 2013



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

In census metropolitan areas, larger population growth and smaller proportion of seniors

- According to the 2011 Census, nearly 7 in 10 Canadians lived in one of the 33 census metropolitan areas (CMAs), a slight increase from 2006 (69.1% compared with 68.1%). Between 2006 and 2011, population growth was more rapid in CMAs (+7.4%) than in census agglomerations (CAs) (+4.2%) and non-CMA and non-CA areas (+1.7%). Among the latter areas, those located near CMAs or CAs experienced positive growth (+4.3%), while those distant from CMAs and CAs saw their populations increase slightly (+0.7%).
- In 2011, CMAs as a whole had a smaller proportion of seniors (13.7%) than CAs (17.0%) and non-CMA and non-CA areas (17.2%). However, the proportion of seniors was higher in areas distant from CMAs and CAs (17.9%) than in those nearby (15.6%). Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of persons aged 65 and over increased in all these regions. However, it increased more rapidly in non-CMA areas (+1.7%) and CAs (+1.5%) than in CMAs (+0.9%).

Table 13
Number and proportion of the population, growth rate and proportion aged 65 and over, metropolitan and non-metropolitan regions, Canada, 2006 and 2011

Statistical Area Classification	2006		2011		Growth		65 and over	
	number	percent	number	percent	2001	2006	2011	Difference between 2006 and 2011
					to 2006	to 2011		
					percent		percent	percentage point
Canada	31,612,897	100.0	33,476,688	100.0	5.4	5.9	14.8	1.1
Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)	21,534,063	68.1	23,123,441	69.1	6.9	7.4	13.7	0.9
Census agglomerations (CAs)	4,136,342	13.1	4,311,524	12.9	4.0	4.2	17.0	1.5
Outside of CMAs and CAs	5,942,492	18.8	6,041,723	18.0	1.0	1.7	17.2	1.7
Close to CMAs or CAs ¹	1,521,507	4.8	1,586,681	4.7	4.7	4.3	15.6	1.7
Remote from CMAs and CAs ²	4,361,273	13.8	4,393,039	13.1	-0.1	0.7	17.9	1.8
Territories ³	59,712	0.2	62,003	0.2	8.9	3.8	5.9	0.8

1. Refers to census subdivisions (CSD) outside CMAs and CAs classified as strong metropolitan influenced zone (strong MIZ).

2. Refers to census subdivisions (CSD) outside CMAs and CAs classified as either moderate, weak or no metropolitan influenced zone (moderate MIZ, weak MIZ or no MIZ).

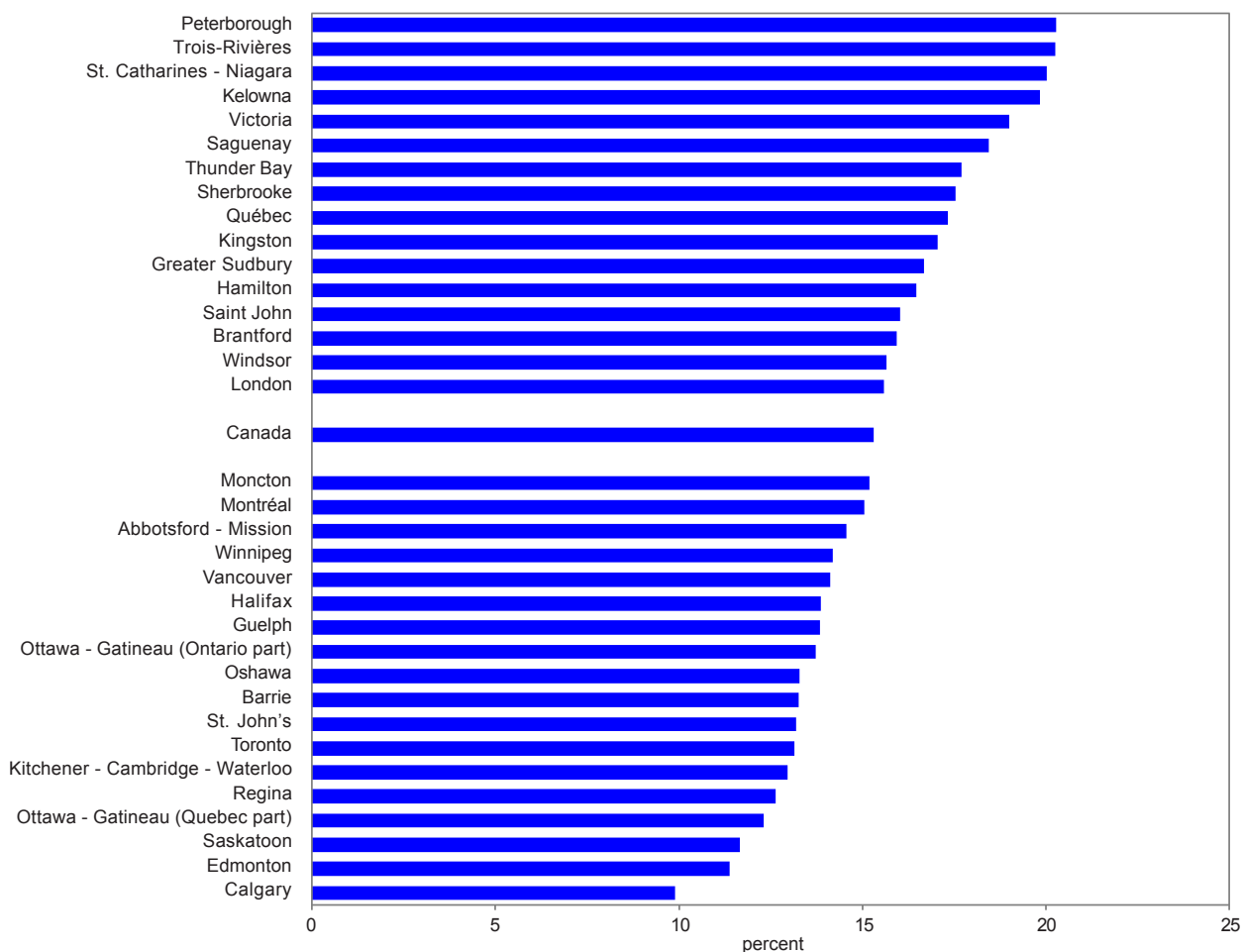
3. Excludes CAs of Yellowknife and Whitehorse.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006 and 2011.

One-fifth or more of the population were seniors in three census metropolitan areas

- On July 1, 2013, the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Peterborough and Trois-Rivières had the highest proportions of persons aged 65 and over, at 20.3% each, followed by St. Catharines-Niagara (20.0%).
- The proportions of persons aged 65 and over in all CMAs in Western Canada, were below the national average (15.3%) in 2013, with the exception of Kelowna (19.8%) and Victoria (19.0%) in British Columbia.
- In 2013, the CMAs with the lowest proportions of their populations aged 65 and over were Calgary (9.9%), Edmonton, (11.4%) and Saskatoon (11.6%).

Figure 51
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2013

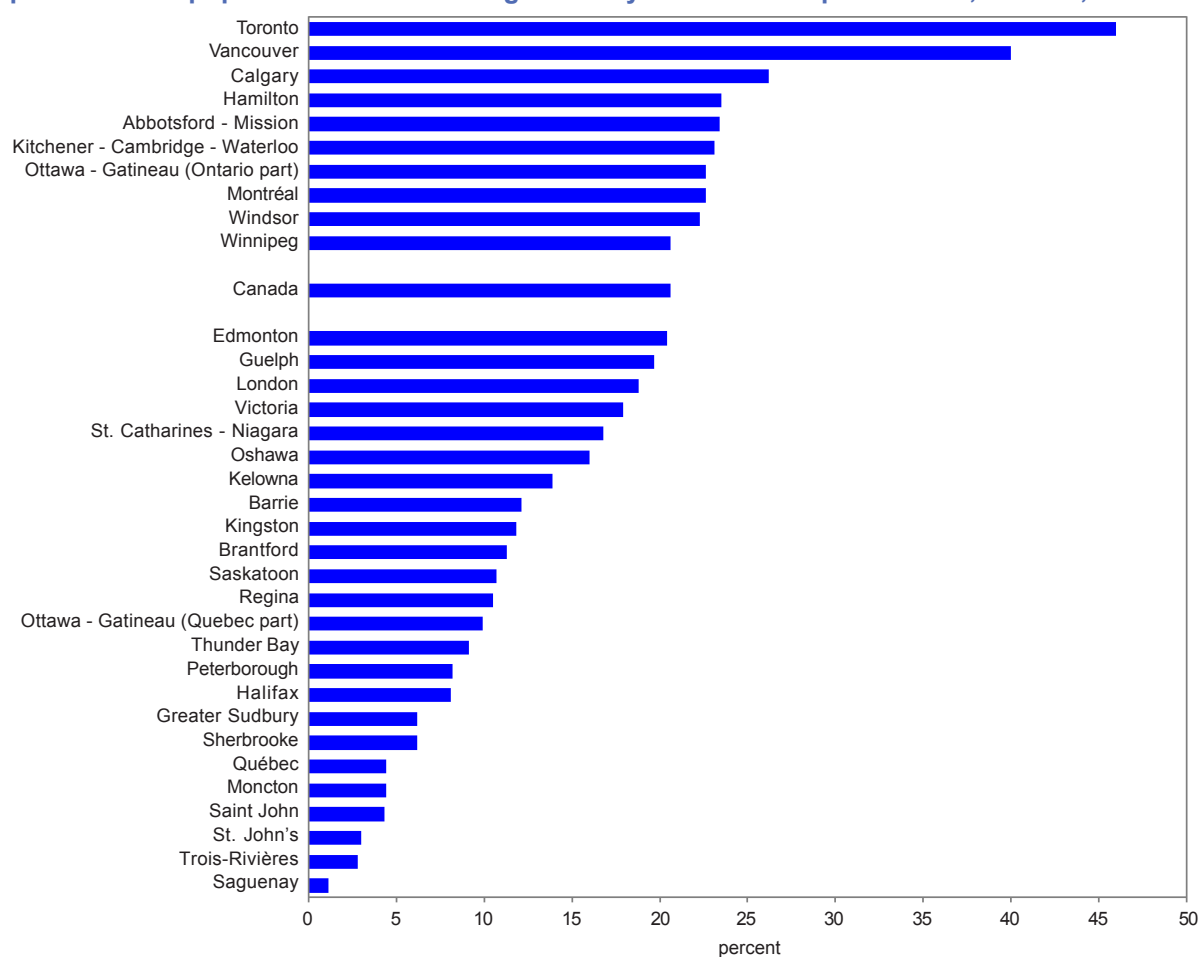


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.

In 2031, half of population in Toronto could be foreign born

- In 2011, 46.0% of the population of the Toronto was foreign born, the highest proportion of all census metropolitan areas (CMAs). This was followed by Vancouver (40.0%), Calgary (26.2%), Hamilton (23.5%), Abbotsford-Mission (23.4%), Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo (23.1%), Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part) and Montréal (22.6% each) and Windsor (22.3%).
- In 2031, according to the reference scenario for the most recent projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, about half of the population of the Toronto CMA could be foreign born. When the second generation—the children of immigrants—is included, this proportion would rise to nearly four in five persons.
- In contrast, foreign-born persons would continue to comprise less than 5% of the St. John's, Trois-Rivières and Saguenay CMAs in 2031.

Figure 52
Proportion of the population that was foreign born by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2011

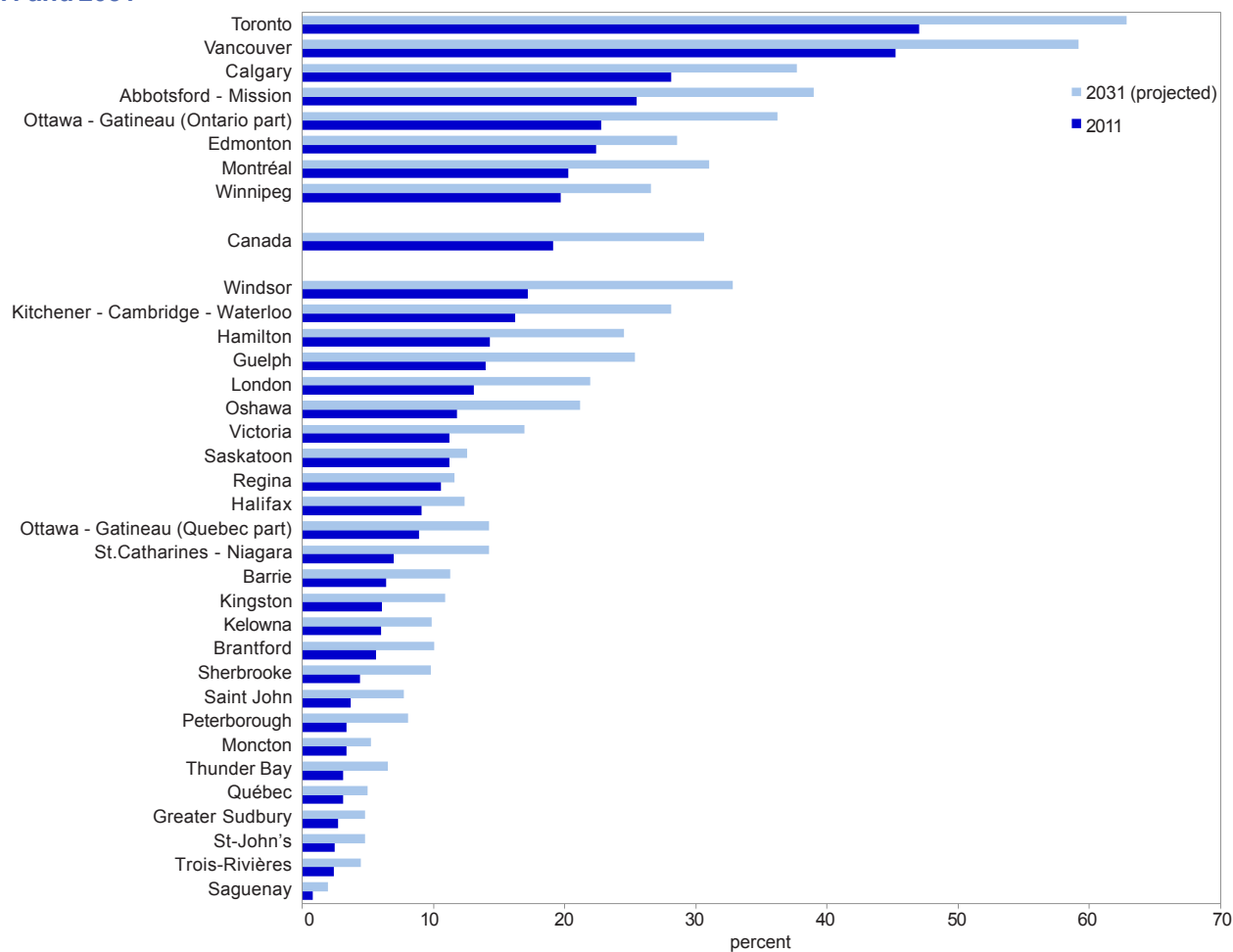


Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

In 2031, approximately three in five persons in Toronto and Vancouver could belong to a visible minority group

- In Canada, ethnocultural diversity varies greatly from one census metropolitan area (CMA) to another. This phenomenon is due to the geographic concentration of new immigrants in Canada’s largest CMAs, which is in turn related to the presence of previously-settled family members and friends as well as job opportunities.
- In 2011, close to half of the population in Toronto (47.0%) and Vancouver (45.2%) declared belonging to a visible minority group. By comparison, this proportion was less than 1% in Saguenay and under 10% for almost half of the country’s CMAs.
- Over the coming decades, the proportion of the population belonging to a visible minority group could increase significantly in all Canadian CMAs. However, it will likely remain much higher in Canada’s most populous CMAs. In 2031, according to the reference scenario of the projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, approximately three in five persons living in the Toronto and Vancouver CMAs could be a member of a visible minority group.

Figure 53
Proportion of the population belonging to a visible minority group by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2011 and 2031

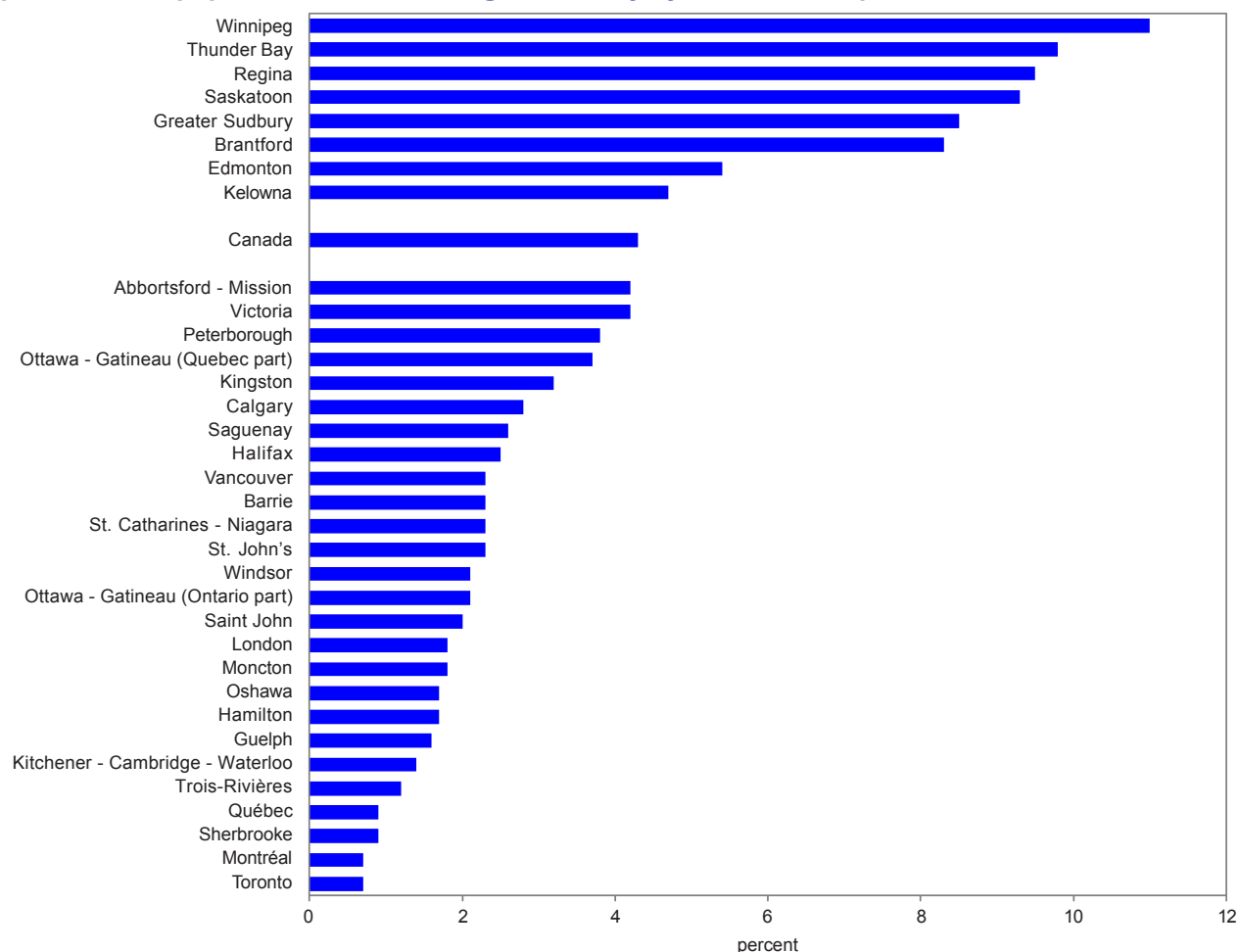


Sources: Statistics Canada. 2010. *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031*, catalogue no. 91-551, reference scenario and Census of Population, 2006.

In 2031, the proportion of the population with an Aboriginal identity could exceed 10% in five census metropolitan areas

- In 2011, there was a greater concentration of persons with an Aboriginal identity in the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Western Ontario. The Winnipeg CMA had the highest proportion of Aboriginal people in Canada, at 11% of its overall population. By comparison, 0.7% of the population of Toronto had an Aboriginal identity.
- In 2031, according to the projection scenarios for the Aboriginal identity population, the geographic distribution of that population could be similar to the distribution recently recorded. Additionally, if the ethnic mobility recently observed were to continue in the coming years, five CMAs could have a population in which more than 10% had an Aboriginal identity: Thunder Bay, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Greater Sudbury.

Figure 54
Proportion of the population with an Aboriginal identity by census metropolitan area, Canada, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Glossary

A

Age: Age at last birthday, in years.

Allophones: Persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

B

Baby boom: Period following World War II, from 1946 to 1965. This period is characterised by a high number of births.

Base population or starting population: Population at the beginning of a period used as a reference or starting point for a population projection exercise or for a new cycle of population estimates.

C

Censal estimate: The population enumerated in the census, adjusted for net undercoverage. This population is used as the base population for postcensal population estimates, to which the components of population growth are added (or subtracted).

Census agglomeration (CA): Geographic area formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A census agglomeration must have a core population of at least 10,000, without being a Census metropolitan area (CMA). To be included in the CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

Census coverage:

Undercoverage: Number of persons who should have been enumerated but were not.

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

Net undercoverage: Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

Census division (CD): Group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county, to a *municipalité régionale de comté* or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories.

Census family: Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

Census family structure: Refers to the classification of census families into married couples (with or without children of either or both spouses), common-law couples (with or without children of either or both partners), and lone-parent families by sex of parent. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

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

Census subdivision (CSD): Area that is a municipality or an area that is deemed to be equivalent to a municipality for statistical reporting purposes (e.g., as an Indian reserve or an unorganized territory). Municipal status is defined by laws in effect in each province and territory in Canada.

Census year: Period from July 1st of a given year to June 30th of the next year.

Children in census family: Refer to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s). Sons and daughters pursuing studies or having a summer job and returning to live with their parent(s) through the year are considered as members of the census family of their parent(s).

Civil year, calendar year or year (when not specified): Period from January 1st to December 31st of a given year.

Cohort: Represents a group of persons who have experienced a specific demographic event during a given period which can be a year. For example, the married cohort of 1966 consists of the number of persons who married in 1966. Persons born within a specific year could also be referred to as a generation.

Cohort component method: Method used for population estimates or projections which uses the components of demographic change and a base population as the input. The phrase “cohort component” 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 where individuals’ demographic destiny is projected.

Common-law union: Union consisting of opposite or same-sex persons living together as a couple, without being legally married.

Components of population growth: Factors underlying population growth and changes in its age structure. They are: births, deaths, immigration, emigration, net non-permanent residents and, for regions in a given territory, internal migration. The population estimates program also distinguishes returning emigrants, net temporarily emigration and residual.

D

Demographic dependency ratio: Number of persons aged 14 years or under and 65 years or over per persons aged between 15 and 64 years.

Demography: Study of human population related to its reproduction process through births, deaths and migratory movements. Demography investigates the state of the population, the different demographic components and the relationships between them.

E

Early neonatal mortality: Mortality in the first week after birth. It is a part of infant mortality.

Economic region (ER): An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions (CDs) (with one exception in Ontario) created as a standard geographic unit for analysis of regional economic activity.

Emigrant: Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who left Canada to settle permanently in another country.

Emigration: Departures of Canadian citizens or landed immigrants in Canada to another country that implies a change in the usual place of residence. Emigration can either be permanent or temporary.

Enumerated population: The population of an area according to an official census.

Error of closure: Difference between the postcensal estimate and the population adjusted for net undercoverage according to a census for the same date. This error can be expressed either in numbers or percentage (divided by total population).

F

Fertility: Demographic phenomena in relation with live births which can be considered from the point of view of women, the couple and occasionally men. Fertility is also one of the components of population growth.

G

Generation: Persons born within a given period. In demography, a generation usually refers to the sum of all persons born in a given year. The 2006 generation represents people born between January 1st and December 31st 2006.

I

Immigrant: Refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. A landed immigrant/permanent resident is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants are either Canadian citizens by naturalization (the citizenship process) or permanent residents (landed immigrants) under Canadian legislation. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada.

Immigration: Sum of all entries into Canada of landed immigrants from other countries, involving a change in usual place of residence.

Immigration rate: Number of immigrants divided by the size of the host population during a given period.

Infant mortality: Mortality of children less than one year old.

Intensity: Frequency of occurrence of an event among members of a given cohort.

Intercensal: The period between two censuses.

Internal migration: Sum of all movements of persons within Canada's geographical boundaries, involving a change in usual place of residence.

International migration: Sum of all movements between Canada and a foreign country which involve a change in the usual place of residence. In the population estimates and projections programs, a distinction is made with regard to immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigration and net non-permanent residents.

Interprovincial migration: Sum of all movements from one province or territory to another, involving a change in the usual place of residence.

L

Legal marital status: Refers to the marital status of the person under the law (e.g., single, married, widowed). All persons aged less than 15 are considered as single.

Married (and not separated): This category includes persons whose opposite- or same-sex spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Also included are persons in civil unions.

Widowed (including living common law): This category includes persons who have lost their legally-married spouse through death and have not remarried. Those who live with a common-law partner are included in this category.

Separated (including living common law): This category includes persons currently legally married but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness, work or school) and have not obtained a divorce. Those who live with a common-law partner are included in this category.

Divorced (including living common law): This category includes persons who have obtained a legal divorce and have not remarried. Those who live with a common-law partner are included in this category.

Single (including living common law): This category includes persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age). It also includes persons whose marriage has been legally annulled who were single before the annulled marriage and who have not remarried. Those who live with a common-law partner are included in this category.

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, if the individuals comprising that population would experience the age-specific mortality rates observed in a given year, throughout their lives.

Life table: A description of the extinction, age by age, of a synthetic cohort of individuals according to the mortality rates observed a given year.

Lone-parent family: A father or mother, with no married spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

M

Marital status: Refers to whether or not a person aged 15 or over is living in a common-law union as well as the legal marital status of those who are not living in a common-law union.

Married (and not separated): This category includes persons whose opposite- or same-sex spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Also included are persons in civil unions.

Living common law: This category includes persons who are living with a person of the opposite sex or of the same sex as a couple but who are not legally married to that person. It includes situations where the members of such a couple are living apart temporarily because of illness, work or school.

Widowed (not living common law): This category includes persons who have lost their legally-married spouse through death and who have not remarried. Those who live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.

Separated (not living common law): This category includes persons currently legally married but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness, work or school) and have not obtained a divorce. Those who live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.

Divorced (not living common law): This category includes persons who have obtained a legal divorce and have not remarried. Those who live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.

Single (not living common law): This category includes persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age). It also includes persons whose marriage has been legally annulled who were single before the annulled marriage and who have not remarried. Those who live with a common-law partner are not included in this category.

Mean age: The mean age of a population is the average age of all its members.

Median age: Age “x” that divides a population in two groups of the same population size, one group being older than age “x” and the other group being younger than age “x”.

Metropolitan influence zone: Category assigned to a municipality not included in either a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). A municipality is assigned to one of four categories depending on the percentage of its resident employed labour force who commute to work in the core of any census metropolitan area or census agglomeration.

Microsimulation: Unlike population estimates and projections done using the cohort component method, microsimulation simulates the demographic destiny of individuals one by one. The method is based on multiple random drawing at the individual level rather than on aggregated data applied at the population group level.

Migration: Geographic movements of persons of a given population, involving a change in usual place of residence.

Migratory flows: Refers to the movement of persons from one geographical area to another (often involves a change in usual residence from one region to another). Some flows result in an increase in population for a specific area (e.g. immigration, return emigration, inflows of non-permanent residents and internal migrants), while others result in a decrease in population (e.g. emigration, outflows of non-permanent residents and internal migrants).

Migratory increase: Variation in the population counts over a given period resulting from the difference in the number of in-migrants that settle within a given geographic area and the number of out-migrants from the same geographic area.

N

Natural increase: Variation in the population counts over a given period resulting from the difference between births and deaths.

Neonatal mortality: Mortality in the first month after birth. It is a part of infant mortality.

Net emigration or total emigration: Number of emigrants minus the number of returning emigrants plus net temporary emigration.

Net internal migration: Sum of subprovincial and interprovincial net migrations.

Net international migration: Variation obtained according to the following formula: (Immigrants + returning emigrants + net non-permanent residents) – (emigrants + net temporary emigration).

Net interprovincial migration: Difference between in-migrants and out-migrants for a given province or territory.

Net migration: For a given region and period of time, difference between immigration and emigration or difference between in and out-migrants.

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

Net subprovincial migration: Difference between in-migrants and out-migrants for a given subprovincial region.

Net temporary emigration: Variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates.

Net total migration: Sum of international and internal net migrations.

Non-permanent residents: Persons from another country who stay legally and temporarily in Canada as the owners of a Work or Study Permit, or who are refugee claimants, and any family members living in Canada with them.

P

Parity: Birth order of children.

Person temporarily abroad: Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who left Canada to settle temporarily in a foreign country (temporary emigrant).

Person-year: Total number of years lived in a given status by the individuals who make up the population in a given period of time, usually a year.

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

Population aging: Demographic phenomenon involving an increase in the proportion of elderly persons in a given population.

Population estimates: Population counts, geographic distribution and demographic characteristics at a different reference date than the census.

Postcensal: Population estimates produced by using data from the most recent census adjusted for net census undercoverage and estimates of the components of demographic change since that last census. Those postcensal estimates can either be preliminary, revised or definitive.

Intercensal: Population estimates derived by using postcensal estimates and data from the census counts (adjusted for net undercoverage) preceding and following the year in question.

Population growth: Variation, either positive or negative, in a population size over a given period of time, usually one year. Population growth can also be calculated by summing natural and migratory increases.

Population projections: Exercise that aims to produce a number of possible future trends of the population, based on a base population and a set of assumptions related to population or socioeconomic components. Projections can be computed using the cohort component method or by microsimulation. Population projections are not predictions.

Population pyramids: Bar chart that shows the distribution of a population by age and sex.

Post-neonatal mortality: Mortality between the ages of one month and one year. It is a part of infant mortality.

Precocity error: Difference between the preliminary and final estimate divided by the total population of the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for both population estimates and for each component of population growth.

Probability: Ratio of the events that occurred in a given period of time to the individuals present at the beginning of the period.

Projection scenario: Set of different assumptions used to compute a population projection.

Proportion ever married: Measure of the prevalence of marriage in a generation or a synthetic cohort. It is usually equivalent to the proportion remaining single at an age such as 50 after which first marriages are rare.

R

Rate: Refers to the ratio of the number of events (births, deaths, migrations, etc.) that occurred in a population over a given period to the average population during that period. Crude rates are rates computed for an entire population. Specific rates are rates computed for a specific subgroup. Thus, rates can be age-specific, sex-specific, etc.

Replacement level: Average number of births per woman necessary to assure the long-term replacement of a population for a given mortality level in the absence of migration. Currently, the replacement level in Canada is about 2.1 children per woman.

Residual: Difference between population growth as measured by population estimates of two consecutive years and the sum of the components. This difference results from the distribution of the error of closure between years within quinquennial period.

Returning emigrant: Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who previously emigrated from Canada and who has returned to settle permanently in Canada.

Reverse Record Check (RRC): One of the surveys designed to estimate census coverage errors. The RRC provides an independent estimates of census undercoverage.

S

Sex ratio: Ratio of males to females in a given population. Generally this ratio is expressed as an index, where the number of females serves as the base, equalling 100.

Standardisation: Mathematical procedure designed to adjust rates so it is possible to compare different populations regardless of their respective age structure.

Subprovincial migration: Sum of all movements from one region to another within the same province or territory involving a permanent change of usual residence.

Survival ratio: Probability of a survivor of exact age x to survive at least to age $x+a$. It is the complement to 1 of the probability of dying.

Synthetic cohort: “Hypothetical” cohort comprised of data from actual cohorts that are present, at different ages, in a given year.

T

Tempo: Distribution over time, within a cohort or a generation, of demographic events corresponding to the phenomenon being analysed.

Total divorce rate: Proportion of marriages that would finish in divorce before the 25th anniversary according to the divorce conditions of a given year. It is the result of the sum of the divorce rates by length of marriage expressed per 10,000 population.

Total fertility rate: 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.

Total first marriage rate: Proportion of males or females marrying before their 50th birthday according to nuptiality conditions in a given year. It is the result of the sum of the rates by age at first marriage observed a given year.

V

Vital Statistics: Includes all the demographic events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there exists a legal requirement to inform the Provincial or Territorial Registrar’s Office.