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Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population



2006 to 2031



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Statistics Canada
Demography Division

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population

2006 to 2031

by the Demosim team

Report prepared by **Éric Caron Malenfant, André Lebel and Laurent Martel**

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- 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

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- Number 1. Verma, R.B.P., S. Loh, S.Y. Dai and D. Ford. 1996. *Fertility Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1993-2016*.
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- Number 9. Carrière, Y., J. Keefe, J. Légaré, X. Lin, G. Rowe, L. Martel and S. Rajbhandary. 2008. *Projecting the Future Availability of the Informal Support Network of the Elderly Population and Assessing Its Impact on Home Care Services*.
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Table of contents

Highlights	1
Introduction	3
1 Methodology	4
1.1 Objective and content of the Demosim microsimulation projection model	4
1.2 General functioning of the model	5
1.3 Probabilities associated with simulated events	5
2. Assumptions and scenarios	9
2.1 Assumptions	9
Fertility	9
Mortality	10
Immigration	11
Emigration	11
Internal migration	12
Education	12
Religious mobility	12
2.2 Scenarios	13
3 Cautionary notes	14
4 Analysis of results	15
4.1 Ethnocultural diversity from one generation to the next	15
4.1.1 Very soon, the proportion of foreign-born within the Canadian population could reach a record high	15
4.1.2 An increasingly diversified foreign-born population in ethnocultural terms	16
4.1.3 In 2031, only one Canadian in two aged 15 years and over might belong to a family settled in Canada for at least three generations	18
4.1.4 Ethnocultural diversity up sharply within the Canadian-born population	20
4.2 Ethnocultural diversity of the Canadian population as a whole	23
4.2.1 In 2031, about three Canadians in ten could belong to a visible minority group	23
4.2.2 The population having a non-Christian religious denomination could double by 2031	25
4.2.3 Three Canadians in ten in 2031 could have a mother tongue other than English or French	26
4.3 Ethnocultural diversity within census metropolitan areas (CMAs)	26
4.3.1 The vast majority of persons belonging to a visible minority group would continue to live in one of the 33 CMAs between now and 2031	27
4.3.2 Approximately three persons in five could belong to a visible minority group in the Toronto and Vancouver CMAs in 2031	28
4.3.3 More than two persons in five belonging to a visible minority group in 2031 could live in the Toronto CMA	30
4.3.4 More than one visible minority person in three living in the Toronto CMA in 2031 could belong to the South Asian group	31
4.3.5 More than one person in five in the Vancouver CMA could belong to the Chinese visible minority group in 2031	32
4.3.6 About one-third of the Vancouver CMA could report having no religion in 2031	32
4.3.7 The population belonging to visible minority groups could more than double by 2031 in the Montréal CMA	32
4.3.8 Approximately 16% of the population of the Montréal CMA could have a non-Christian religion in 2031	33

Table of contents

Conclusion	34
Endnotes	35
Bibliography	38
Appendix	40
Glossary	65

Figures

1. Proportion of foreign-born population by projection scenario, Canada, 1871 to 2031.....	16
2. Distribution of the foreign-born population by continent of birth, Canada, 1981 to 2031 (reference scenario)	17
3. Proportion of the foreign-born population belonging to a visible minority group, allophone or having a non-Christian religious denomination, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario).....	18
4. Distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by generation status, Canada, 1971, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	19
5. Age pyramid (in number) by generation status, Canada, 2006.....	20
6. Age pyramid (in number) by generation status, Canada, 2031 (reference scenario).....	21
7. Proportion of the population born in Canada belonging to a visible minority group, to an allophone group or having a non-Christian religious denomination by projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031	21
8. Proportion of the population belonging to a visible minority group by generation status, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	22
9. Proportion of the population belonging to a visible minority group by age group, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	24
10. Distribution of the population by generation status and place of residence (Census Metropolitan Areas or outside Census Metropolitan Areas), Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	27
11. Distribution of the population belonging to a visible minority group, to an allophone group or having a non-Christian religious denomination by place of residence (Census Metropolitan Areas or outside Census Metropolitan Areas), Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	28
12. Proportion of foreign-born population by Census Metropolitan Area, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	29
13. Proportion of the population belonging to a visible minority group by Census Metropolitan Area, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	30

Tables

1. Key methods, data sources and variables used for parameters estimates in Demosim.....	6
2. Key assumptions for projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, 2006 to 2031.....	10
3. Composition of selected scenarios for projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, 2006 to 2031.....	13
4. Population by visible minority group and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031.....	23
5. Population by religious denomination and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031.....	25
6. Population by mother tongue and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031.....	26
7. Population of the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area by visible minority group, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	31
8. Population of the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area by religious denomination, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	31
9. Population for Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area by visible minority group, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	32
10. Population of the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area by religious denomination, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	32
11. Population of the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area by visible minority group, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	33

Table of contents

Tables

12. Population of the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area by religious denomination, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)	33
---	----

Appendix

A1. Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031	41
A2. Population by religious denomination, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031	47
A3. Population by generation status, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031	53
A4. Foreign-born population by continent of birth, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031	59

Highlights

The ethnocultural diversity of the Canadian population

- Approximately three Canadians in ten (between 29% and 32%) could be a member of a visible minority group in 2031, regardless of the projection scenario. Canada would then have between 11.4 million and 14.4 million visible minority persons.
- The visible minority population would be over-represented in the younger age groups. Thus, according to the reference scenario for these projections, 36% of the population under 15 years of age in 2031 would belong to a visible minority group, compared to 18% of persons aged 65 and over.
- In 2031, among all the visible minority groups, South Asians and Chinese should still be the largest visible minority groups in Canada. The South Asian population would number between 3.2 million and 4.1 million in 2031, compared to 1.3 million in 2006. The Chinese population would go from 1.3 million in 2006 to between 2.4 million and 3.0 million in 2031.
- Arabs and West Asians are the visible minority groups that would grow the fastest between 2006 and 2031. Depending on the scenario, Canada's Arab population would thus number between 806,000 and 1.1 million in 2031 and its West Asian population, between 457,000 and 592,000, compared to 276,000 and 164,000 respectively, in 2006.
- The number of persons having a non-Christian religion would more than double by 2031, reaching between 5.3 million and 6.8 million in 2031 compared to an estimated number of 2.5 million in 2006. From 8% of the population in 2006, the proportion that they represent would rise to approximately 14% in 2031.
- Within the population having a non-Christian religion, approximately one person in two would be a Muslim in 2031, whereas the corresponding proportion in 2006 was estimated at 35%.
- According to the scenarios developed for these projections, fewer than two Canadians in three would have a Christian religion in 2031. Three Canadians in four (75%) had a Christian religion in 2006. The corresponding proportion in 1981 was 90%.
- Persons whose mother tongue was neither English nor French accounted for less than 10% of Canada's population in 1981. By 2006, that proportion had risen to 20%, and the projections indicate that it would reach between 29% and 32% in 2031.

Ethnocultural diversity from one generation to the next

- Depending on the projections chosen, the proportion of persons who are foreign-born would reach between 25% and 28% in 2031, a record in Canada since Confederation. In 2006, the corresponding proportion was 20%.
- If immigration were to continue to come mostly from non-European countries, the population of foreign-born persons residing in Canada would continue to change over the next 25 years. In 2031, the percentage of visible minorities who were foreign-born would reach 71%, the percentage of allophones more than 77% while the percentage of persons having a non-Christian religion would be approximately 32%. The corresponding proportions were respectively 54%, 70% and 24% in 2006.
- According to the reference scenario, in 2031 nearly one Canadian in two (46%) aged 15 and over would be foreign-born or would have at least one foreign-born parent, compared to 39% in 2006.

- Under the combined effect of the fertility of immigrants and their Canadian-born children and the intergenerational transmission of certain characteristics—e.g., belonging to a visible minority group, mother tongue and religious denomination—the diversity related to these characteristics would also be likely to increase substantially within the Canadian-born population in the coming decades.
- According to the projection scenarios chosen, the proportion of visible minority persons, those having a non-Christian religion and those with neither English nor French as their mother tongue is likely to approximately double within the Canadian-born population between 2006 and 2031.
- Within two decades, nearly one Canadian-born person in two (47%) belonging to the second generation (the generation of children of immigrants) would belong to a visible minority group, compared to 24% in 2006.
- Within the third or higher generations (those consisting of persons born in Canada of Canadian-born parents), the proportion belonging to visible minorities, although low, would almost triple, going from 1% in 2006 to 3% in 2031.

Ethnocultural diversity in census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

- New Canadian immigrants' propensity to settle in metropolitan areas, along with their birth rate, has contributed, in recent decades, to the concentration of ethnocultural diversity in metropolitan areas.
- Almost all persons belonging to a visible minority group (96%) would continue to live in one of the 33 census metropolitan areas between now and 2031. More than 71% of all visible minority persons would live in Canada's three largest CMAs: Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal.
- Approximately 55% of persons living in CMAs in 2031 would be either immigrants or the Canadian-born children of immigrants. In Toronto and Vancouver, these proportions would reach 78% and 70%, respectively. They would be at most 10% in the St. John's, Saguenay and Trois-Rivières CMAs.
- According to these projections, approximately three persons in five would belong to a visible minority group in the Toronto and Vancouver CMAs in 2031. The corresponding proportion would be no more than 5% in the St. John's, Greater Sudbury, Trois-Rivières, Québec and Saguenay CMAs.
- Nearly one person in four (24%) living in the Toronto CMA in 2031 would belong to the South Asian visible minority group, which would continue to be the largest visible minority group in this CMA. The number of South Asians living there would be approximately 2.1 million.
- In 2031, Chinese would be the largest visible minority group in the Vancouver CMA. With a population of approximately 809,000, this group would account for approximately 23% of the population of this CMA, compared to 18% in 2006.
- In the Montréal CMA, visible minority persons would account for about three persons in ten (31%), up from 16% in 2006, but this proportion would remain considerably lower than the corresponding proportions in Toronto and Vancouver.
- By 2031, the population of the Arab visible minority group would almost reach the Black population in the Montréal CMA. Each of these groups would then account for close to 8% of the total population of this CMA.

Introduction

Owing to persistent low fertility and strong immigration, Canada has seen its population rapidly change in recent decades. Thus, from one census to the next, there has been an increase in the proportion of persons born abroad, persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French, and persons belonging to visible minority groups as defined by the *Employment Equity Act*, to cite only a few examples.¹ However, this change is not occurring at the same pace throughout the country: while very rapid in the largest metropolitan areas, especially Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver, where most newcomers settle, it has thus far remained quite modest elsewhere in Canada.

Because of the various public policy implications of these rapid changes in the composition of the Canadian population, the Multiculturalism and Human Rights Branch at the Department of Canadian Heritage (this branch is now with Citizenship and Immigration Canada) commissioned Statistics Canada in 2004 to make regional projections of the population of visible minority groups, immigrant status, religion and the population with neither English nor French as its mother tongue. Those projections were made to 2017, the year of the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Canadian Confederation. Owing to the great number of variables to be projected, Statistics Canada's Demography Division developed, in collaboration with Modelling Division, a microsimulation model (originally called PopSim, now known as Demosim²) to make these projections, since models based on aggregate data proved to be inappropriate for this type of exercise. Programmed using the *Modgen* microsimulation language, the model led, in 2005, to the publication of an analytical report³ that received wide media coverage and has since been widely used, notably by various federal departments.

The publication of the results of the 2006 Census, as well as the timeliness of issues relating to immigration and the changes occurring in the Canadian population, called for the development of a new series of population projections. While these projections drew on the work published in 2005, they went further by projecting new characteristics of the population (place of birth, generation status and highest level of schooling, for example), adding categories to the variables that had then been projected (religion and place of residence), simulating new events (e.g., change of religion, graduation and departure of children from the family home), and extending the time horizon to 2031.⁴ This report presents the results of those new projections, which were made by Statistics Canada for Canadian Heritage, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada. These policy departments were responsible for the policy related assumptions of the projections.

This report consists of three main sections. The first describes the methods and data sources used. The second describes the assumptions and scenarios that were employed in this exercise. The third presents the main results of the population projections. Readers interested in more results can refer to the detailed tables appended. A glossary at the end defines the more specialized terms used in the report.

1. Methodology⁵

1.1 Objective and content of the Demosim microsimulation projection model

The population projections contained in this report were produced with Demosim, a microsimulation model developed at Statistics Canada with the specific objective of making projections on the ethnocultural diversity (see definition in the glossary) of the entire population of Canada according to a detailed geographic structure that includes Canada's thirty-three census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and the rest of the provinces and territories. This objective largely shaped the choices that were made regarding the database that serves as the starting population, the variables contained in the model and the methods, models and data sources that underlie the projections.

The starting point for the projections is the microdata file for the 20% sample of the 2006 census of the population of Canada.⁶ This database, which includes close to seven million persons with their characteristics, has been adjusted to take account the net undercoverage in the census according to age, sex and place of residence. These adjustments were made by recomputing the sampling weights associated with each individual in the database. Also, some variables of interest needed for projection but absent or incomplete in the census were imputed into the database. These included individuals' graduation dates, the generation status of the population under 15 years of age and the province or territory of birth for a small portion of the respondents to the 2006 Census.

The variables contained in the initial file can be divided into two major groups. The first consists of variables that were projected with a view to eventual release:

- Age
- Sex
- Place of residence
- Religion (see Box 1)
- Visible minority group
- Immigrant status
- Generation status
- Continent/region of birth
- Mother tongue
- Highest level of schooling
- Labour market participation⁷

The second group consists of so-called support variables, that is, variables that are included in the model only because they serve to increase the quality of the projection for the variables in the first group. Most of the time, these are variables used to predict events simulated by the model. They are the following:

- Marital status⁸
- Province or territory of birth of non-immigrants
- Year of immigration
- Age at immigration
- Aboriginal identity
- Registered Indian status
- Number or presence of children in the home
- Age of youngest child in the home
- Sex of youngest child in the home
- Dates on which diplomas were obtained

Box 1**Projections of religious denomination**

The question on religion was not asked in the 2006 Census. Therefore, unlike all the other variables, religion was projected starting from data coming from the 2001 Census and then aligned to the results of the main series, which starts from 2006. The alignment was done by age, place of residence, visible minority group and generation status. The model used to project religion starting from 2001 is similar to the main model, although it underwent a few adaptations to take account of the composition of immigration by religion and the differences between religious groups as to their propensity to enter into unions, to form common-law unions, to have children and, to some extent, to migrate. It also includes a module that simulates changes of religion over the person's lifetime.

Sections 1 and 2 of this document describe the methods, assumptions and scenarios in the main projection series, which uses 2006 as a starting point and does not include religion. In these sections it is sometimes noted that religion is taken into consideration in the modelling of a given event, but readers should keep in mind that this was done only in models used to project religion from 2001 data and which, consequently, were specially adapted to the projection of religion.

1.2 General functioning of the model

Like any population projection model, Demosim makes the initial population change over time by adding births and immigrants and subtracting deaths and emigrants. Also, as in "traditional" models, the future number of births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants is based on assumptions that can be changed or combined in various scenarios.

However, since it proceeds on the basis of microdata, the functioning of Demosim differs greatly from that of models based on aggregate data.⁹ As in "traditional" projection models, the method is designed to obtain an estimate of the population of Canada at a future reference date; but it obtains this by simulating one at a time the future of each individual included in the original file. These individuals are therefore likely to "experience," in the course of projection, a number of events, the main ones being the following: birthday, birth of a child, death, migration from one part of Canada to another, emigration, change of education level, change of marital status, change in labour market participation and change of religion (see Box 1). Using a Monte Carlo procedure and the probabilities associated with each event, the model calculates for each person, based on his or her particular characteristics, the probabilities that the person will experience these events as well as the time that will elapse before they occur (waiting time). The event with the shortest waiting time is the one that will occur first. After each event, the probabilities and waiting time are recalculated to take account of the new individual situation. The model accordingly advances the individuals to the end of the projection period, unless they die or emigrate in the meantime. New individuals are also added over time through birth or immigration, after which they are subject, like the rest of the population, to the probabilities of experiencing the events simulated by Demosim.

It should be added that the functioning of Demosim is maintained by *Modgen*, a programming language specially designed by Statistics Canada's Modelling Division to facilitate the development of microsimulation models. *Modgen* has been used to develop various microsimulation models, including *LifePaths* and *Pohem*.¹⁰

1.3 Probabilities associated with simulated events

Nor could Demosim function if the various probabilities associated with each event that it simulates were not established in advance. The methods used and the variables selected for calculating the parameters of the model were determined on the basis of data availability and the objectives of the different modules of the model. The rest of this section briefly describes the functioning of the main modules¹¹ of Demosim, summarized in Table 1.

The fertility module was designed in part to take account of the differences in fertility observed in the literature between visible minority groups, religious groups, immigrant groups and other categories of the population.¹² Based on 2006 Census data to which the own-children method¹³ was applied, this module was created in two main stages. In a first stage, a base risk of giving birth to a child was derived from fertility rates by age, number of children and

Table 1
Key methods, data sources and variables used for parameters estimates in Demosim

Module	Method(s)	Data source(s)	Variables
Fertility	1 - Base risks : projected fertility rates 2 - Relative risks : log-log regressions	2006 Census (to which we applied the own-children method) and Vital statistics	Age, parity, Aboriginal identity, registered Indian status, time elapsed since immigration, generation status, visible minority group, religion, place of residence, place of birth, education and marital status
Characteristics of newborns	1 - Transition matrices of mother tongue, visible minority group, Aboriginal identity and registered Indian status from mother to the child 2 - Deterministic and probabilistic imputations of the new-borns' characteristics	Census 2006 (with own-children method for calculation of transition matrices)	For transition matrices: Immigrant status, registered Indian status, visible minority group, Aboriginal identity, mother tongue, marital status, mixed unions and place of residence of the mother
Mortality	1 - Base risks : projected mortality rates using a variant of the Lee-Carter method 2 - Relative risks: proportional hazards regressions	Vital statistics and 1991 Census mortality follow-up file	Age, sex, place of residence, time since immigration, education, visible minority group and Aboriginal identity
Immigration	1 - Annual number of immigrants is set according to assumptions 2 - Allocation of characteristics using an imputation by donors	Census 2006 and Citizenship and Immigration Canada data	All characteristics assigned to each new immigrants
Emigration	1 - Base risks : emigration ratios 2 - Relative risks: proportional hazards regressions	Statistics Canada population estimates and Longitudinal Administrative Database	Age, sex, place of residence, time elapsed since immigration and place of birth
Internal migrations	1 - Out-migration rates: log-log regressions specific to each region 2 - Choice of a destination: origin-destination matrices	Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2006	Age, marital status, presence of children at home and age of the youngest child, education, place of birth, time elapsed since immigration, visible minority group, mother tongue, Aboriginal identity, place of residence, generation status and religion
Highest level of schooling	1 - Graduation probabilities calculated using data collected in 2001 : Logistic regressions 2 - Probabilities are projected to 2006 3 - Probabilities are adjusted to match the 2006 Census distribution	General Social Survey 2001 and 2006 Census	Birth cohorts, age, sex, place of birth, visible minority group and Aboriginal identity
Change of religion over the life course	1 - Out-religion rates (specific to each religion) 2 - Choice of a new religion: origin-destination matrices	Ethnic Diversity Survey 2002 and Censuses 1981, 1991 and 2001	Age, sex and religious denomination
Marital status	"Embedded" multiple logistic regressions and time trend parameters	Censuses 2001 and 2006	Age, sex, presence of children at home and age of the youngest child, visible minority group, mother tongue, place of residence, generation status, registered Indian status, Aboriginal identity, education and religion
Departure of children from parental home	Proportional hazards regressions	General Social Survey 2006	Age, sex, visible minority status and place of birth of the youngest child, sex and place of birth
Labour market participation	1 - Base rates: projected participation rates 2 - Relative rates: ratios	Labour Force Survey and 2006 Census	Age, sex, place of residence, time elapsed since immigration, education and visible minority group

Aboriginal identity. These base rates were aligned by age to vital statistics data for 2006 and 2007 and then, for subsequent years, projected so as to attain targets with respect to the scale and age structure of fertility (see the section on assumptions and scenarios). In a second stage, relative risks, calculated using log-log type logistic regressions carried out on the same database and stratified by age, number of children and Aboriginal identity, were applied to base risks so as to increase or decrease the probability of giving birth according to a number of relevant variables. For non-Aboriginals, the variables used in the models are age, marital status, place of residence, place of birth, period of immigration and generation status, visible minority group, highest level of schooling, an interaction between highest level of schooling and visible minority status and religious denomination (see Box 1). For Aboriginals, these variables are age, Aboriginal identity, registered Indian status, place of residence, marital status and highest level of schooling.

In general, this approach, which distinguishes between base risks and relative risks, has the following two advantages: 1) it lends itself to creating parameters that combine the robustness of a data source such as Vital Statistics with the wealth of variables offered by other sources such as surveys; and 2) it makes it easier to prepare alternative assumptions, which can be obtained by changing base risks only, relative risks only or both.

When a birth occurs in the simulation process, a new record is added to the database and must be assigned at birth a value for each projected characteristic so that new records will have the minimal attributes to enable them to be subject to the probabilities of “experiencing” the events that the model provides for. Most characteristics of newborns are assigned deterministically: children are 0 years of age, not in a union, have no high school diploma, are born in the mother’s region of residence, and so forth. Mother tongue, visible minority group and Aboriginal identity are instead assigned probabilistically, using mother-to-child characteristics transition matrices calculated on the basis of 2006 Census data to which the own-children method¹⁴ has previously been applied. These matrices include the following variables: a mother tongue is assigned to the child based on the mother’s mother tongue, immigrant status and region of residence; the child’s visible minority group depends on that of the mother and her immigrant status; and Aboriginal identity is assigned to the child based on the mother’s Aboriginal identity and registered Indian status.

Assigning generation status to newborns is a special case, in that it is necessary to know the father’s immigrant status when the mother herself is not an immigrant; in that event, the child is second generation if the father is an immigrant and third generation or more if the father is not an immigrant. Because births are linked only to the mothers in Demosim, the information regarding the father’s immigrant status was “registered” along with the mother’s marital status (which indicates whether or not her spouse has the same immigrant status or, in other words, whether or not the union is mixed). This makes it possible to assign newborns’ generation status correctly and directly, based solely on their mother’s characteristics.¹⁵

The mortality module was designed to reflect the secular decline of mortality in Canada along with the differences that separate, in this regard, the various population groups for which the projection is made.¹⁶ As in the case of fertility, the method used for doing this entails two stages. In a first stage, a base risk of dying was calculated according to age and sex on the basis of mortality rates projected by means of a variant of the Lee-Carter model applied to Canadian vital statistics data from 1981 to 2006.¹⁷ In a second stage, relative risks of dying according to place of residence, immigrant status, period of immigration, visible minority group, Aboriginal identity, highest level of schooling, age and sex were obtained from a proportional hazards regression model stratified by age group applied to a longitudinal database on mortality follow-up.¹⁸ These relative risks serve to increase or reduce, as the case may be, the basic risks obtained from the projected rates by age and sex.

The functioning of the immigration module, central to the future ethnocultural composition of the population, assumes, firstly, that a number of newcomers is determined for each year of the projection period. This number, which is set outside the model, can be changed to create alternative assumptions regarding the volume of immigration. Next, each new immigrant must be assigned a value for each of the projected characteristics, which is done using a donor imputation method. Donors are selected in the micro database for the 2006 Census from among persons who report having recently immigrated to Canada. The model is then “forced” to accommodate a distribution of immigrants by country of birth, which is produced on the database of Citizenship and Immigration Canada (see the section on assumptions and scenarios).¹⁹ Thus, alternative assumptions can also be created on the composition of immigration.

The emigration module was developed according to the same principle as the fertility and mortality modules, namely by distinguishing between base risks and relative risks, notably taking account of the immigrants’ greater propensity to emigrate, especially in the first years after their arrival in Canada.²⁰ The base risks were derived from net emigration ratios²¹ by age and sex, calculated using Statistics Canada annual population estimates. These were then augmented or reduced using the results of a proportional hazards regression which, carried out on the Longitudinal Administrative Database,²² estimates the probability of emigrating according to place of residence, age, being a recent immigrant (settled for 15 years or less) and, for persons in the latter category, place of birth and time elapsed since immigration to Canada.

The internal migration module serves to project changes of residence between the 47 regions in the model, taking account of the various characteristics of inter-regional migrants, namely age, marital status, presence of children, age of youngest child, place of birth, time elapsed since immigration, visible minority group, Aboriginal

identity, mother tongue, highest level of schooling, generation status and religion. It draws on Canadian population censuses, which include, apart from the variables of interest, information on individuals' geographic mobility. On this basis, the probabilities of leaving each of the 47 regions were first calculated using log-log logistic regression models including a number of variables suited to the specificities of the regions for which they were estimated. Origin-destination matrices, which take account of age, place of birth, time elapsed since immigration, visible minority group, mother tongue and Aboriginal identity, are then used to distribute the migrants among the other 46 regions. This method can also be used to create alternative assumptions, by estimating the models and matrices for different periods.

To make projections of religious denomination (see Box 1), it was necessary to add a religious mobility module, so as not to underestimate the future number of persons who report having no religion, since this group has seen its numbers grow over time owing to the mobility of individuals who have left their religion and not subsequently reported having another one.²³ This module was constructed in the same way as the geographic mobility module. First, the probabilities of migrating from one religion to another—"exit rates," so to speak—were established by age and sex for each of the main religious groups by combining the information drawn from the 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS) and a cohort-based analysis of the 1981, 1991 and 2001 censuses.²⁴ The "migrants" were then distributed among the other religions using origin-destination matrices by sex drawn from the Ethnic Diversity Survey.²⁵

Demosim also includes two socioeconomic modules, one modelling changes in highest schooling level and the other modelling labour market participation. The results for these modules are not described here, since they lie outside the framework of this analysis. The education module is made up of probabilities of graduating, which are designed to reflect differences in this regard between the projected ethnocultural groups. They were established as follows. First, probabilities of graduating by age cohort, sex and place of birth were estimated using logistic regression models, applied to data from the 2001 General Social Survey. These probabilities were then projected to 2006 before being calibrated so as to allow exact reproduction of the population distributions by schooling level, age, sex and place of birth, visible minority groups and Aboriginal identity in the 2006 Census.²⁶

Labour market participation is simulated by annually imputing a labour market activity status to each individual. Participation rates used for imputation were derived in two steps. Firstly, participation rates by age, sex, highest level of schooling and province of residence were established by drawing on annual data from the Labour Force Survey. Ratios based on labour market activity contained in the 2006 Census were used, secondly, to increase or decrease, for each combination of age, sex and schooling level, the labour market participation of the population according to visible minority group, immigrant status and immigration period.

Demosim also includes other modules primarily designed to update, in the course of projection, variables that influence other events in the model. Among them, the marital status module stands out in that it greatly improves the projection of births in particular. The function of this module is to assign—i.e., to impute—annually to each individual a marital status according to the results of logistic regression models estimated on the basis of the 2006 Census. Stratified by sex and Aboriginal identity, these models estimate the probability of being in a union and then, among persons in a union, the probability of being married (by opposition to be living in a common-law union), taking account of age, place of residence, visible minority group, mother tongue, presence of children at home, age of youngest child, generation status, education, registered Indian status and religious denomination. The mixed or non-mixed nature of women's union (that is, whether or not they are in a union with spouses with a different immigrant status or registered Indian status) is then modelled using logistic regressions so as to make it possible to assign generation status or registered Indian status to children born over the course of the simulation. Trend parameters were also added to the model, in part to take account of the increase in common-law unions within the Canadian population.

A module for projecting the departure of children from the parental home was also developed in order to update the number of children in the home, an intermediate variable important for the internal migration module; it basically consists of the results of two proportional hazard regression models (one for males and the other for females) estimated with data from the 2006 General Social Survey. The child's age, sex, visible minority status and place of birth as well as the father's or mother's place of birth were covariates in these models.

2. Assumptions and scenarios

The data presented in this document do not constitute predictions; rather, they are part of an exercise designed to estimate how the ethnocultural diversity of the Canadian population might evolve in the future according to various scenarios of population growth. As it happens, the number of scenarios, and the assumptions underpinning them, is virtually infinite; it was therefore necessary to make choices. The choice of scenarios presented here was guided by the following considerations:

- they had to be plausible based on the recent situation and past trends;
- they had to reflect the inherent uncertainty of any forecasting exercise, since the future is by its very nature unknown;
- insofar as possible, they had to be consistent with the assumptions and scenarios of other series of population projections disseminated by Statistics Canada;

Assumptions and scenarios have also been submitted to members of the scientific committee created for this project so they could comment them. When possible, assumptions were aligned with what was being proposed, at the time of this writing, on the upcoming edition of *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009-2036* (Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 91-520). The assumptions of *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009-2036* were also the object of consultations, in particular with provincial and territorial focal points and demographers.

2.1 Assumptions

A limited number of assumptions were ultimately selected (see Table 2).²⁷ For a number of aspects of the projections, a single assumption was chosen, either because the simulated phenomenon changes little over time or because of the difficulty of creating or justifying an alternative assumption, often owing to the lack of available data. Thus, there is only one assumption for fertility differentials, parameters for assigning characteristics to newborns, mortality differentials, net non-permanent residents (NPR), emigration rates, emigration differentials, probabilities of a change in schooling level, parameters for marital status, departure of children from parental home and probabilities of a change from one religious denomination to another. On the other hand, there is more than one assumption for number of children per woman and age at maternity, life expectancy, the immigration rate and immigrants' places of origin, as well as interregional migration. The paragraphs below briefly describe, for the main components projected, the assumptions that were selected.²⁸

Fertility

Three assumptions were selected for the base risks of childbearing²⁹ in the framework of projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, all based on the assumptions which, at the time this report was completed, were expected to be incorporated into *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009-2036* (Catalogue no. 91-520). The three assumptions combine target figures for an average number of children per woman (a total fertility rate or TFR) and an average age at fertility. According to the medium assumption, a total fertility rate of 1.7 children per woman is reached in 2009, with an average age at fertility that is 0.4 years higher than in 2007 (when it was 29.75 years). With the low and high assumptions, the targets—respectively total fertility rates of 1.5 and 1.9 children per woman combined with an increase of 0.6 years in the average age at fertility for the low assumption and 0.2 years for the high assumption—are reached in 2013. In 2006 and 2007, age-specific fertility rates are aligned to Canadian vital statistics data.

Under the medium assumption, the choice of a target average number of children per woman that is slightly higher than in 2007 (1.70 compared to 1.66) is justified by the fact that preliminary data for 2008 and 2009³⁰ indicate a continuation of the increase in fertility observed in the past few years in Canada. Moreover, 1.7 is a number quite similar to the completed fertility rate for cohorts born in the 1970s, the most recent cohorts for which this indicator can be calculated. Also, the total fertility rate adopted for the medium assumption corresponds to a level that could be described as average when compared to the other G8 countries. Among these, three—France, the United States

Table 2

Key assumptions for projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, 2006 to 2031

Assumption	Number of assumptions	Details
Average number of children per woman / Increase in mean age at fertility	3	Low: 1.5 children / + 0.6 year Medium: 1.7 children / + 0.4 year High: 1.9 children / + 0.2 year
Fertility differentials	1	Observed between 2005 and 2006
Characteristics of newborns	1	Transmission mother - child observed in 2005-2006, recent sex ratio at birth
Life expectancy	3	Low: males = 81.7 years / females = 85.4 years Medium: males = 83.1 years / females = 86.6 years High: males = 84.5 years / females = 87.7 years
Mortality differentials	1	Observed from 1991 to 2001
Immigration rate	3	Low: 6.0 per 1,000 Medium: 7.5 per 1,000 High: 9.0 per 1,000
Place of birth of new immigrants	2	Average: 2001 to 2006 Alternative: 2007 to 2008
Net non-permanent residents	1	Progressive levelling-off to 0 in 2018
Net emigration rate	1	Observed from 1991 to 2008
Emigration differentials	1	Observed from 1995 to 2005
Inter-regional migration	2	Average: 1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2005-2006 Alternative: 2005-2006
Schooling	1	Progressive levelling-off in trends and educational completion differentials based on 2006
Marital status	1	Observed in 2006 and 2001-2006 trend
Religious mobility (see Box 1)	1	Level: observed in data collected in 2002. Age structure: net changes from 1981 to 1991 and from 1991 to 2001
Departure of children from parental home	1	Observed in data collected in 2006

and the United Kingdom—have higher fertility (1.9 children per woman or more) and four—Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia—have lower fertility (1.5 children per woman or less).³¹ These differences among the G8 countries, like the differences among Canada's provinces,³² also guided the development of the high and low assumptions.³³ The fairly rapid attainment of the targets has to do with uncertainty regarding the short-term evolution of fertility in Canada, with recent years having been marked by a sudden rise in fertility after a period of nearly ten years of stability. Also, the assumption of a continuation of the upward variation in the average age at fertility is intended to reflect the generation effect whereby fertility has occurred ever later from one generation to the next in Canada and continues to do so.

While the average number of children and the average age at fertility are important aspects of fertility, so is its ethnocultural composition, especially in these projections. Owing to the relative stability over time of the relationships between fertility and most variables used to model it, a single assumption as to the relative risks of childbearing was selected.³⁴ Under this assumption, the fertility gaps between the projected groups would remain as observed from 2005 to 2006 until the end of the projection period. Thus, recent immigrants and members of the Arab and South Asian visible minority groups would exhibit higher-than-average fertility, while Chinese and Koreans would have lower fertility. Since the models used take account of socioeconomic variables (see the section on methods) such as marital status and education, it is clear that the changes that will occur in the composition of the projected groups as regards these variables may affect their propensity to have children and may thus cause their fertility to shift higher or lower.

Mortality

The three assumptions selected as to the base risk of dying are identical to those expected to be used in *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009-2036*. Based on the trends observed from 1981 to 2006, they all assume a continuation of the rise in life expectancy between now and 2031 and a gradual narrowing of the life expectancy gap between males and females. For males, life expectancy would reach 81.7 years under the low assumption, 83.1 years under the medium assumption and 84.5 years under the high assumption, while for women it would reach 85.4, 86.6 and 87.7 years respectively. Despite the stability and regularity of life expectancy

trends in Canada since World War II, it is impossible to predict with accuracy what life expectancy will be more than twenty years into the future. For this reason, three assumptions were selected rather than a single one, for this demographic component.

The mortality gaps between the projected ethnocultural groups are likely to have an effect on the future composition of the Canadian population. Therefore, they are taken into account by means of an assumption regarding mortality differentials. Based on the observations in the Canadian census mortality follow-up study, 1991 through 2001, mortality would notably be lower for the most recent immigrants and would then increase with the time spent in Canada. It would be lower for the most educated persons, lower for visible minority persons and higher for Aboriginals, for both males and females, even when controlling for the various socioeconomic variables included in the models (see the section on methods).³⁵ The relationships observed between mortality and the selected variables are robust, in that they are in conformity with the literature and are consistent with the estimates obtained from the National Population Health Survey.³⁶ Accordingly, the present projections are based on only one assumption regarding mortality differentials. Unlike in the case of life expectancy, these differentials are assumed to remain constant over time and therefore to remain unchanged until 2031.

Immigration

Three assumptions on annual flows of immigrants were included in Demosim. For the years 2009, 2010 and 2011, the low, medium and high assumptions correspond to the objectives of the most recent immigration plan of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, which indicates the number of persons that Canada expects to admit in the short term. Thus, from 2009 to 2011, the number of immigrants will be 240,000 with the low assumption, 252,500 with the medium assumption and 265,000 with the high assumption. Starting in 2012 and up to the end of the projection period, the annual number of immigrants is drawn from immigration rates (annual number of immigrants in proportion to the total Canadian population) of 6.0 per thousand, 7.5 per thousand and 9.0 per thousand. These rates represent approximately the lowest rate observed in Canada from 1990 to 2008 for the low assumption, the average rate observed during that period for the medium assumption and the highest rate for the high assumption.³⁷ From 2006 to 2009, the number of immigrants actually admitted was used.

The difference between the high and low assumptions may seem sizable, especially considering that the assumptions will come into force suddenly rather than gradually. The reason for this is that immigration, unlike, say, mortality (except, of course, in the case of war or epidemic), can increase or decrease suddenly and substantially from one year to another. One need only consider the changes in the annual number of immigrants in the 1980s, when that number went from less than 100,000, to close to 200,000 in just a few years.

The composition of immigration, which also changes over time, is in turn the object of two separate assumptions. With the medium assumption, the composition of the new cohorts of immigrants by country of birth is representative of the composition of the immigration observed from 2001 to 2006. Here, approximately 62% of immigrants would come from Asian countries; China and India alone are the place of birth of more than 29% of all immigrants to Canada. While this assumption appears to closely reflect the face of immigration to Canada since the early 1990s, there have been changes in this regard in more recent years, namely since the 2006 Census. Thus, in 2007 and 2008, the immigration of persons born in China and India has fallen off, now accounting for only 24% of all immigration, and there has been an increase in the proportion of immigrants originating from the Philippines and the Americas (including the West Indies and Bermuda) in particular. Insofar as these changes could possibly signal a lasting change in immigration to Canada, and since such a change could significantly affect the future composition of the Canadian population, a second assumption is in order. Under this second assumption, immigrants' places of birth would be representative of those observed in 2007 and 2008.

Emigration

Once again, a concern for consistency with *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009-2036* entered into the development of the assumption on base risks of emigrating. The present projections, unlike *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009-2036*, use the concept of net emigration rather than the separate components of emigration;³⁸ however, the reference period for calculating the probabilities of leaving by age and sex is the same: 1991-2008. The rationale for using this reference period as the basis for the assumption selected is two-fold: we wanted to use an assumption based on medium-term observations, since the

projections are also medium-term; and it was not possible to obtain a coherent data series beginning before 1991.³⁹ The base risks of emigrating thus obtained are applied to projected populations starting in 2009, prior to which figures from Statistics Canada population estimates are used directly.

For differential emigration too there is only one assumption, since differences in emigration levels between the projected groups are sufficiently robust over time according to the Longitudinal Database.⁴⁰ The assumption selected is based on data extending from 1995 to 2005 that show a stronger propensity to emigrate among recent immigrants to Canada, in particular those born in the United States, Western and Northern Europe and Far Eastern countries (primarily China, Japan and Korea). The differentials taken into account in the model are held constant over the projection period.

Internal migration

Two assumptions on internal migration were selected, each concerning the propensity to migrate, migrants' choices of destinations and the ethnocultural composition of internal migration. The medium assumption was created by combining observations regarding internal migration patterns for the periods 1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2005-2006,⁴¹ while the assumption regarding recent migration is based solely on the period 2005-2006. The two assumptions are largely similar with respect to the composition of internal migration: each relies on the same consistent migration patterns, e.g., strong propensity of young persons to migrate to metropolitan areas; greater migration of recent immigrants compared to other immigrants; even greater migration of non-immigrants living outside their province of birth and very strong propensity of the latter to make a return migration; and lower probabilities of migrating among visible minorities, especially when they live in one of Canada's largest metropolitan areas.⁴²

However, the volume of migration by region of origin and the choice of destination can vary considerably from one period to another. Furthermore, for some regions, internal migration is the main component of population growth, ahead of international migration and natural increase. In light of these considerations, alternative assumptions were selected. The medium assumption is based on several reference periods, an approach that offers two advantages: it reduces cyclical effects and draws on a larger sample. The recent assumption, for its part, enables us to estimate how projected populations would be affected if recent trends were to be maintained over a longer period. Based solely on observations from the 2006 Census, it also allows the effect of generation status on inter-regional migration to be taken into account. This was not possible with the medium assumption owing to the absence of information on place of birth of parents for observations prior to 2001.

Education

Education is a key determinant of fertility, internal migration and mortality. Therefore, this socioeconomic characteristic is of great importance for the future composition of the Canadian population. A single assumption was selected regarding the probability to change level of schooling. This assumption suggests a progressive levelling-off of the trend towards an increase in the education level of the Canadian population up to 2031 and also maintains, again until the end of the projection period, the gaps between ethnocultural groups as estimated from information on education in the 2001 General Social Survey combined with data from the 2006 Census (see Methods section). Under this assumption, members of visible minority groups would generally have higher probabilities of graduating than the rest of the population. More specifically, the probabilities of obtaining a high school diploma would be higher for each visible minority group than for the rest of the population, while at higher education levels, this would hold true only for some specific visible minority groups. Aboriginals, by contrast, would continue to have lower probabilities of graduating than the rest of the population. The remarkable stability of these gaps over time justifies selecting a single assumption.⁴³

Religious mobility (see Box 1)

These projections use a single assumption regarding mobility between religions, with such an assumption being essential to the projection of some religious groups. Under this assumption, the probabilities of leaving each religion and the choices of a new religious group would, as shown by the Ethnic Diversity Survey and a cohort-based analysis of decennial censuses from 1981 to 2001, be favourable to groups with no religion and Christians not included elsewhere.⁴⁴ They would be unfavourable to all other groups, more especially Protestants and Catholics, which in the past have experienced the largest net losses of numbers through religious mobility.

2.2 Scenarios

With three assumptions for age-specific fertility rates, three assumptions on future life expectancy, three for the future number of immigrants, two possible formulations of the composition of immigration by country of birth and two internal migration schemas, 108 projection scenarios were possible. Of them, five were selected (see Table 3). Three are analysed in the following pages, while two are presented in the appendix only, in tabular form. Although these five scenarios are considered plausible, one should not be considered as more probable than the others, since the future is, by its very nature, unknown. Instead, readers are encouraged to consider the range of possibilities that these various scenarios offer.

The reference scenario, a low-growth scenario and a high-growth scenario are analysed in this document. The reference scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, an immigration composition representative of what was observed from 2001 to 2006, and medium internal migration. It serves to estimate what the population would be if the recent situation and trends were to continue in the coming years. The low-growth scenario differs from the reference scenario in that it instead combines low assumption on fertility, life expectancy and immigration, whereas by contrast, the high-growth scenario instead assumes high fertility, high life expectancy and high immigration. The latter two scenarios reflect uncertainty as to the future evolution of the Canadian population, and they shed light on what would happen if recent trends were to shift in such a way as to either slow or accelerate the growth of the population. Clearly, such a shift would affect both the size of the population and its ethnocultural makeup.

The two scenarios whose results are merely appended are both identical to the reference scenario except for one component, namely internal migration with the alternative internal migration scenario, and the composition of immigration with the alternative immigration scenario. The alternative internal migration scenario reproduces the inter-regional migratory patterns observed from 2005 to 2006 rather than those for 1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2005-2006, while the alternative immigration scenario assumes that immigrants' countries of birth that will be added during the simulation will be representative of what was observed in 2007 and 2008 instead of 2001 to 2006. These two variants of the reference scenario yield two distinct portraits of the Canadian population of tomorrow, which illustrate the extent to which both its composition is sensitive to regional and international migratory phenomena.

Table 3
Composition of selected scenarios for projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, 2006 to 2031

Scenario	Immigration	Fertility	Life expectancy	Internal migration
Scenarios analysed in the document	A) Low growth Composition: 2001-2006 Rate: 6.0 / 1,000	Total fertility rate = 1.5	Males = 81.7 years Females = 85.4 years	1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2005-2006
	B) Reference scenario Composition: 2001-2006 Rate: 7.5 / 1,000	Total fertility rate = 1.7	Males = 83.1 years Females = 86.6 years	1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2005-2006
	C) High growth Composition: 2001-2006 Rate: 9.0 / 1,000	Total fertility rate = 1.9	Males = 84.5 years Females = 87.7 years	1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2005-2006
Scenarios in appendix only	D) Alternative internal migration Composition: 2001-2006 Rate: 7.5 / 1,000	Total fertility rate = 1.7	Males = 83.1 years Females = 86.6 years	2005-2006
	E) Alternative immigration Composition: 2007-2008 Rate: 7.5 / 1,000	Total fertility rate = 1.7	Males = 83.1 years Females = 86.6 years	1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2005-2006

3. Cautionary notes

This report contains the results of population projections rather than forecasts. This is an important nuance, because we expect forecasts to tell us what the future will most probably be, whereas projections instead tell us what would happen if the assumptions and scenarios chosen were to prove correct. In this sense, making projections is a prospective exercise whose purpose is much more to support the planning of public policies and nourish public debate than to predict the future.

Also, these projections were made with the specific objective of providing an insight into what the ethnocultural makeup of the Canadian population might be between now and 2031. Methods, assumptions and scenarios were chosen with a view to achieving this objective. For this reason, the projections presented here may differ from other series of projections generated to meet other objectives by means of different methods, scenarios and assumptions.

Despite the wealth of information contained in Demosim, the number of variables projected remains relatively limited. This is due not only to the framework determined by the objectives of the project, but also to the limitations inherent in the starting population, which contains only information that can be obtained from the Census of Population.⁴⁵ As a result, it was not possible, when estimating parameters, to include all variables that the literature recognizes as explaining the demographic behaviours simulated by Demosim, since variables can be taken into account only if they are themselves projected.

Also, the projections contained in this report were created using various data sources, each with its own limitations. While the data sources were selected and used with a view to obtaining the most reliable and robust parameters possible, it goes without saying that coverage of the target populations can vary from one source to another, and that parameters estimated on the basis of a sample survey are subject to variability due to sampling error. In other words, the population projections described here include several sources of uncertainty related to the source data. Although generally quite low, some variability is also associated with the Monte Carlo process used to calculate waiting times in the simulation model. For these reasons, and so as not to give a false impression of accuracy, the results have been rounded to the nearest thousandth.

Also, it is worth noting that the results relating to religious denomination must be interpreted with additional caution: these were produced on the basis of the 2001 Census rather than the 2006 Census, since the question on religion is asked in decennial censuses only (see Box 1).

A final point is that the projections presented in this document were developed and analysed using various concepts as they exist today. Most of these concepts are based on those used by the Census of Canada or defined by various Canadian laws, notably the *Employment Equity Act* in the case of visible minority groups. Possibly, as the demographic situation changes and as ethnocultural diversity increases, the concepts themselves are destined to change. Thus, it is possible that the very notion of ethnocultural diversity will evolve in the coming decades in Canada as elsewhere, under the influence of migratory exchanges between countries and the intermingling between the immigrant population and the host population. These ongoing changes, combined with the planning needs, underline the great importance of regularly updating projections of the ethnocultural diversity of the Canadian population.

4. Analysis of results

Recent decades have seen a shift from a primarily European-based immigration to a pattern in which the majority of immigrants come from Asia. This, combined with the maintenance of sustained immigration levels, has contributed (and continues to do so) to the ethnocultural diversification of the Canadian population. That diversification takes place with new cohorts of foreign-born persons differing from previous cohorts, but also through the descendants that these new immigrants have after settling in Canada. While the progeny of the immigrants of recent decades is still quite young, its importance for the composition of the Canadian population will grow in the years to come. Thus the Canadian population can be expected to undergo major changes by 2031, especially in areas where the largest contingents of newcomers will settle.

The analysis presented in this section was structured so as to bring out the various facets of this phenomenon, in particular the mechanisms by which the population diversifies from one generation to the next. The results of the three population projection scenarios selected for analysis are first presented for Canada as a whole and then, more succinctly, for Canada's major metropolitan areas. Readers are invited to consult the definitions of the key concepts of the analysis, especially the concept of generation status, in Box 2.

4.1 Ethnocultural diversity from one generation to the next

4.1.1 Very soon, the proportion of foreign-born within the Canadian population could reach a record high

According to the 2006 Census, the foreign-born population, also called the first-generation population (see Box 2), consisted of just over 6.5 million persons and accounted for 19.8% of the Canadian population, or approximately one person in five (Figure 1). By comparison, the corresponding proportion in the United States was 12.5% and in Australia, 22.2% during the same period.⁴⁶

The relative share of the population that is foreign-born has mostly increased since 1991, in conjunction with the upward trends observed for immigration. Between 1991 and 2006, the average annual number of immigrants to Canada was 229,000, making the years 1991 to 2006 one of the longest uninterrupted periods of strong immigration since 1871. Between 1951 and 1991, the proportion of foreign-born persons in Canada had changed little, going from 14.7% to 16.1% over a forty-year period.

Box 2

Ethnocultural diversity

In this document, the concept of ethnocultural diversity is used to refer to diversity with respect to visible minority groups, generation status, religious denomination, place of birth and mother tongue. Clearly, this operational definition does not cover all forms of ethnocultural diversity, and that diversity could therefore be defined using other variables.

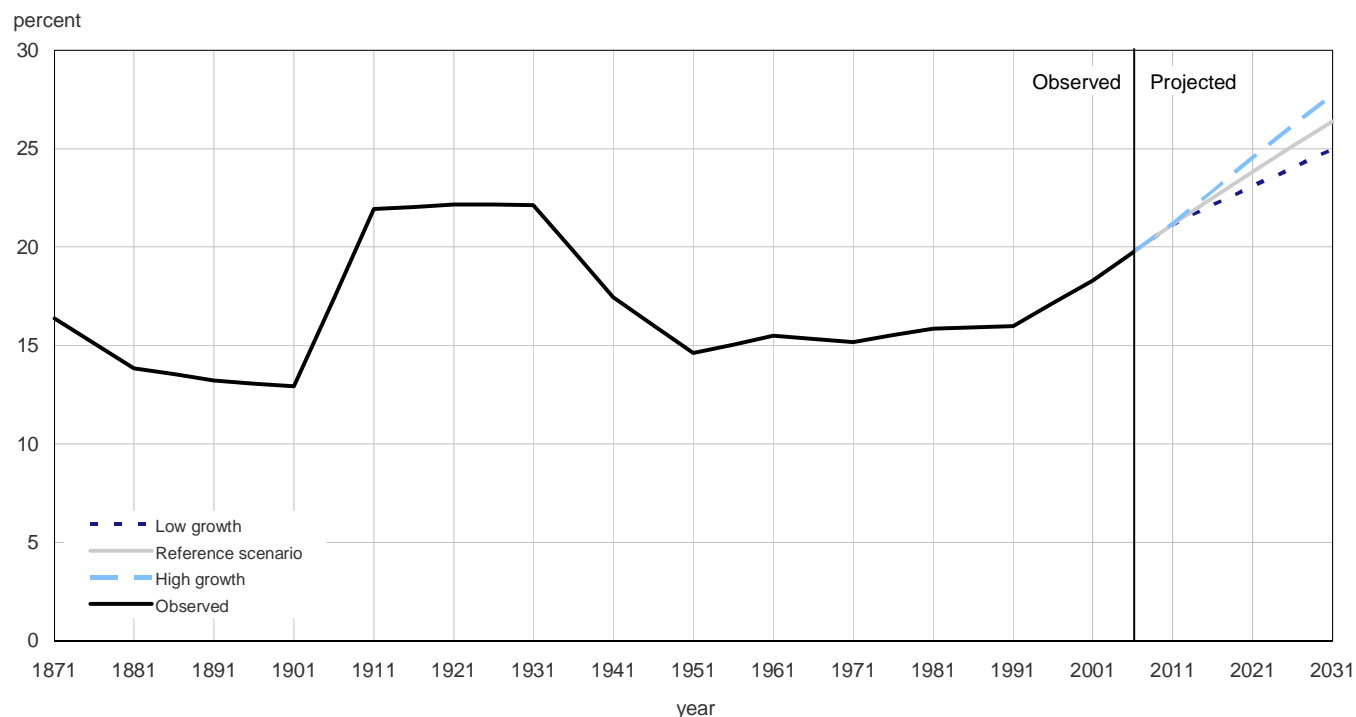
Foreign-born population

In this study, the concept of foreign-born population (also called immigrant population) is used to designate persons who are, or once were, landed immigrants in Canada. This means that what is intended by foreign-born population does not include either non-permanent residents or Canadian citizens by birth who were born abroad. The latter are considered Canadians by birth or non-immigrants.

Generation status

This refers to the respondent's generational rank since the settlement of his or her family (meaning those from whom he or she is directly descended) in Canada. Foreign-born persons are the first generation; the second generation consists of persons born in Canada of at least one foreign-born parent; subsequent generations (third or more) consist of Canadian-born persons, both of whose parents were also born in Canada.

Figure 1
Proportion of foreign-born population by projection scenario, Canada, 1871 to 2031.



Sources: Statistics Canada, population censuses and Demography Division.

The results of the projections show that according to all the projection scenarios selected, the proportion of the Canadian population consisting of foreign-born persons would continue to rise, reaching between 25% and 28% in 2031. In other words, within some twenty years, at least one person in four living in Canada could be foreign-born.

This would be the highest proportion of foreign-born persons since Confederation. To date, the highest proportions of foreign-born persons were observed between 1911 and 1931 (approximately 22%), a period in which Canada received a large number of immigrants owing to the settlement of Western Canada. From the beginning of the twentieth century to the start of the Great Depression of the 1930s, Canada received an average of 151,000 immigrants per year. This was a very high number considering that the population was then a third of what it is today.

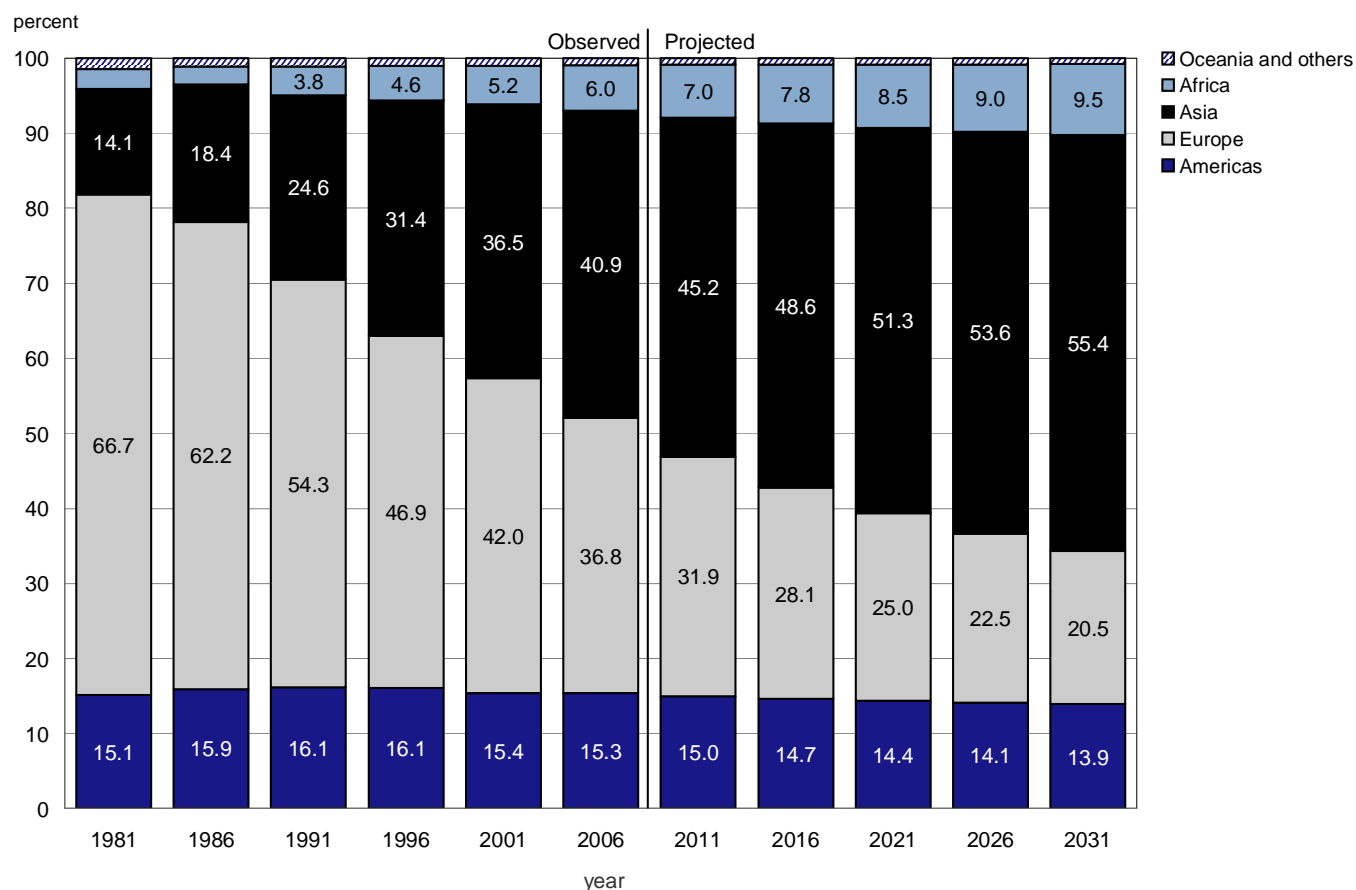
This increase that Canada could see in the percentage of foreign-born persons by 2031 is due to the foreign-born population growing about 4 times faster than the rest of the population according to the scenarios selected for the present projections. As a result, Canada would have between 9.8 million and 12.5 million foreign-born persons, compared to 6.5 million in 2006. The corresponding number in 1981 was 3.8 million.

4.1.2 An increasingly diversified foreign-born population in ethnocultural terms

In conjunction with this increase, and owing to the changes that Canada has undergone in the sources of its immigration, the place of birth of foreign-born persons living in Canada (the first generation) has considerably changed since the 1980s and could continue to exhibit major changes over the next two decades.

Until 2001, the main continent of birth of foreign-born persons, including those long settled in Canada, was Europe; in fact, more than two persons out of five among the foreign-born population came from Europe up to that time (Figure 2). This situation is clearly attributable to past immigration flows, with Canadian immigration during the twentieth century mainly originating from Europe.

Figure 2
Distribution of the foreign-born population by continent of birth, Canada, 1981 to 2031 (reference scenario)



Sources: Statistics Canada, population censuses and Demography Division.

However, since 1981, among foreign-born persons enumerated in censuses, the proportion of Asian-born persons has steadily increased, going from 14% to 41% in 2006, while the proportion of persons born in Europe has steadily declined, going from 67% to 37%. In fact, the Asian-born proportion of the foreign-born population exceeded the European-born proportion in 2006 for the first time.

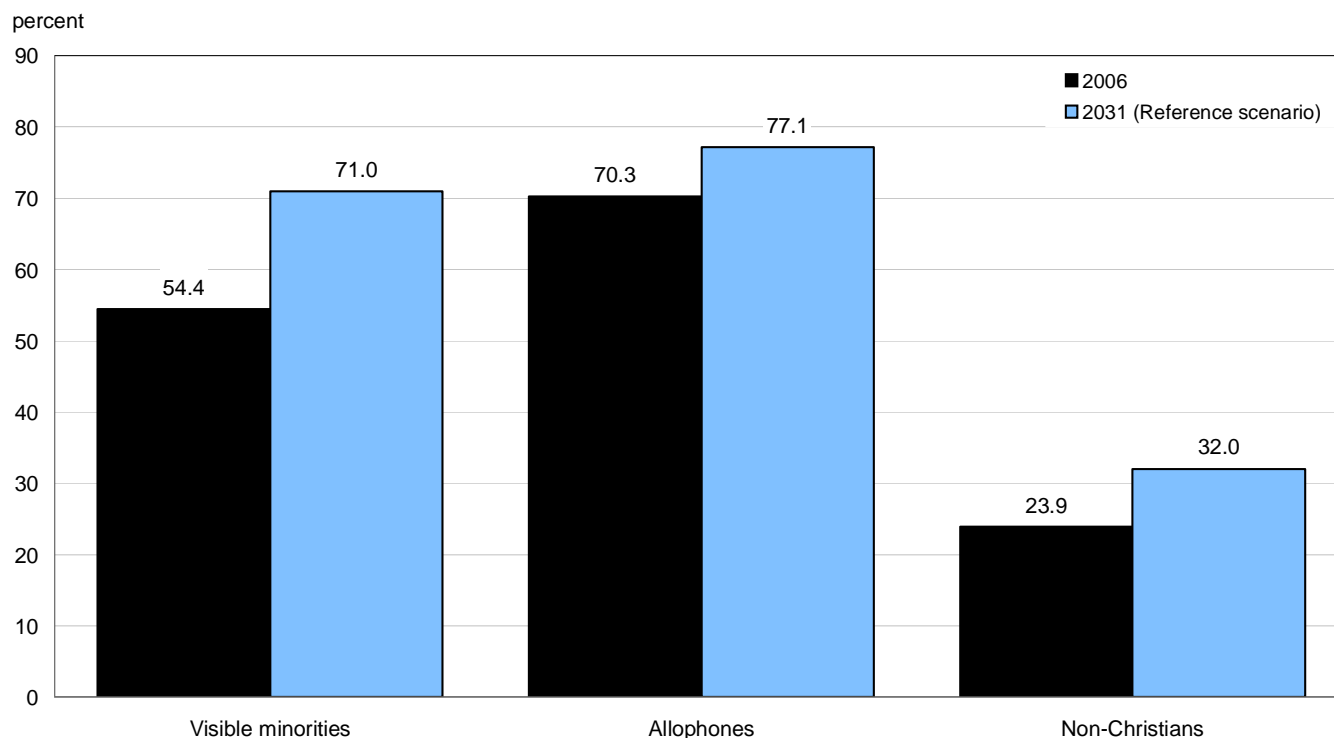
According to the scenarios selected for the present projections, 55% of the foreign-born population would come from Asia in 2031. European-born persons, on the other hand, would then account for only 20% of that population. Markedly older (median age of 57.0 compared to 46.5 for all foreign-born), the European-born segment would register more deaths, which would barely be offset by the number of newcomers. The Asian-born, who on average would have settled in Canada more recently, would by comparison be younger (with a median age of 40.3) and their numbers would be swelled by a larger contribution from immigration.

The foreign-born population from non-European countries stands out from the rest of the Canadian population in having a larger proportion of visible minority persons, individuals with neither English nor French as their mother tongue and persons having a non-Christian religion.⁴⁷ Consequently, the changes observed with regard to the places of birth of foreign-born persons are accompanied by a diversification of this population in several respects.

Thus, according to the projection scenarios, the proportion of visible minority persons within the foreign-born population would be approximately 71% in 2031 (Figure 3), compared to 54% in 2006. In other words, within two decades, more than two foreign-born persons in three living in Canada could belong to a visible minority group.

Figure 3

Proportion of the foreign-born population belonging to a visible minority group, to an allophone group or having a non-Christian religious denomination¹, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)



1. Excluding individuals declaring being without religion.

Note: 2006 data on religious denomination have been projected from 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

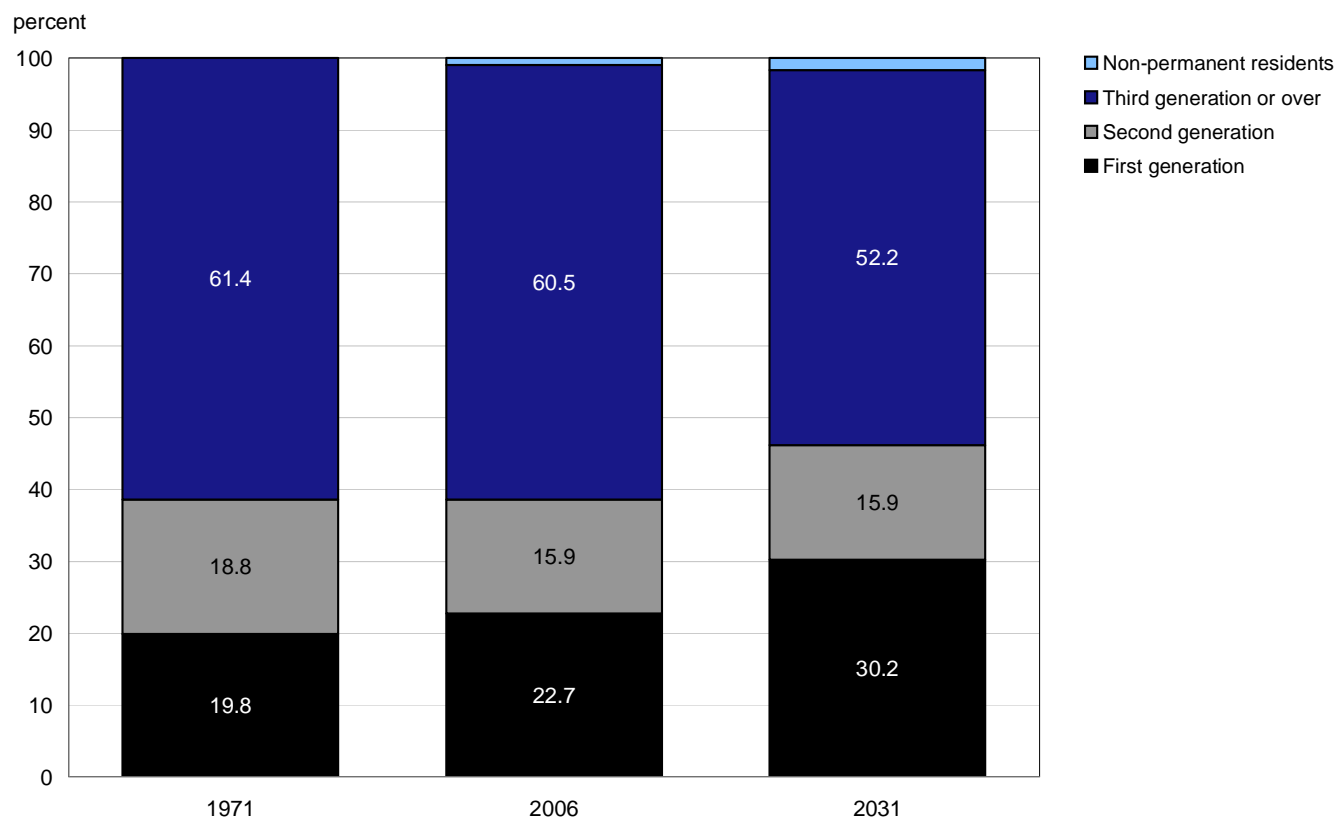
Similarly, once again within the population of first-generation Canadians, the share consisting of persons having a non-Christian religion and those with a mother tongue other than English or French could increase substantially in the coming years. In 2006, approximately one person in four (24%) in Canada's immigrant population had a non-Christian religion; by 2031 and according to the reference scenario, that proportion would reach 32%, or nearly one person out of three. Similarly, the proportion of persons with neither English nor French as their mother tongue would go from 70% in 2006 to about 77%—more than three persons out of four—in 2031.

Of course, these results as to the composition of immigration are highly sensitive to the assumptions chosen. As noted earlier, readers may consult, appended to this report, results based on a scenario that assumes that the future composition will differ from that in the three scenarios analysed here (Scenario E alternative immigration - see Assumptions section for a description of this scenario).

4.1.3 In 2031, only one Canadian in two aged 15 years and over might belong to a family settled in Canada for at least three generations

While it is expected that changes in the volume and composition of immigration to Canada will first affect the ethnocultural diversity of the foreign-born population living in Canada, it is inevitable that in the longer run, as one generation is replaced by another, this diversity will also increase within the Canadian-born population. The projections made for this project distinguish, within the Canadian-born population, between the second generation and the third generation or more. As explained above, second-generation persons are born in Canada of at least one foreign-

Figure 4
Distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by generation status, Canada, 1971, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)



Note: In 1971, non-permanent residents were not included in the population enumerated at the census.

Sources: Statistics Canada, population censuses and Demography Division.

born parent; this population is therefore made up of the Canadian-born children of immigrants. The third generation or more is made up of persons who are Canadian-born and whose parents (both of them) are also Canadian-born. This is, therefore, a population for which their family has been settled in Canada for a longer period of time.

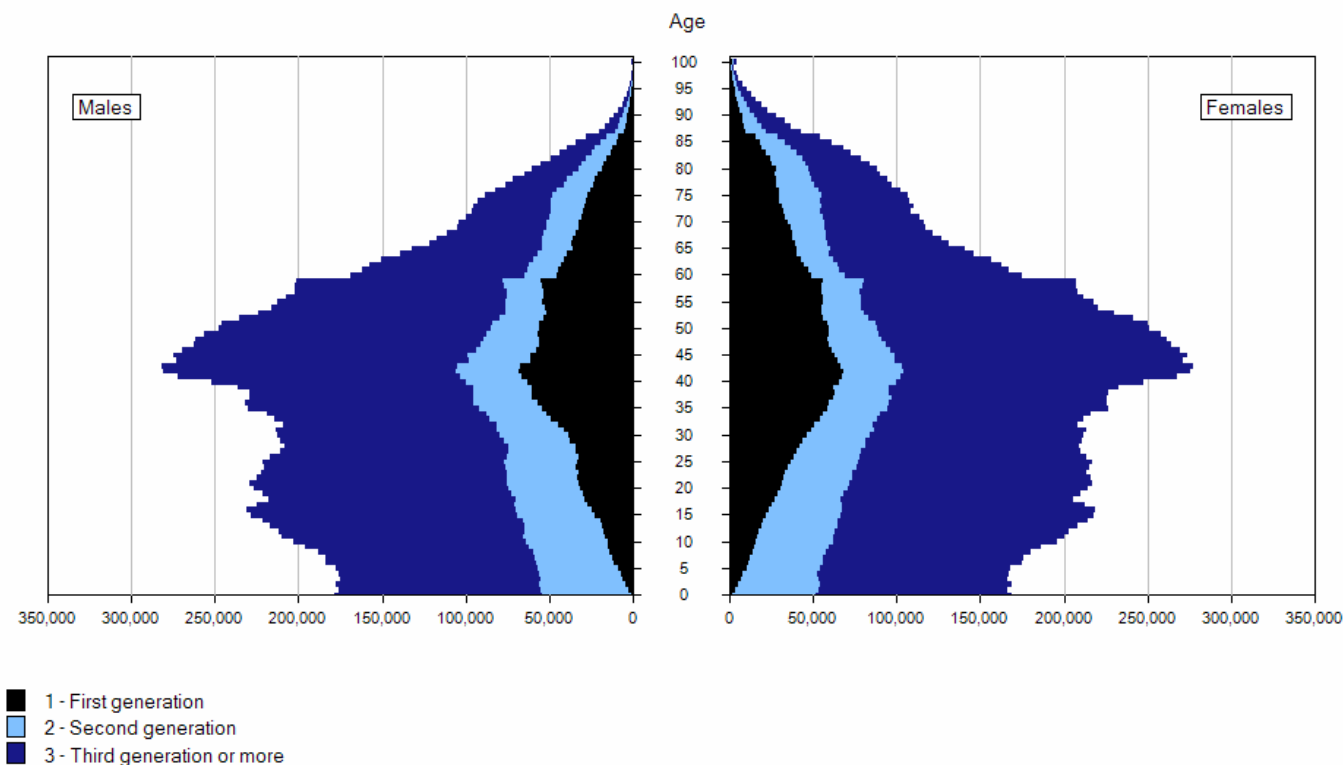
Between 1971 and 2006, the share of Canadians of the third generation or more within the population aged 15 and over⁴⁸ hovered around the level of approximately 60% (Figure 4). In other words, during this period, approximately three persons in five aged 15 and over belong to families settled in Canada for at least three generations.

According to the results of the reference scenario developed for the present projections, this proportion should, however, decrease significantly over the coming decades, declining to 52% in 2031. At that point, no more than one Canadian in two aged 15 and over would come from a family settled in Canada for at least three generations.

By the same token, the share of first- or second-generation Canadians within the Canadian population aged 15 and over would increase to 46% in 2031, compared to 39% in 2006. In other words, at that point, nearly one Canadian in two aged 15 and over would either be foreign-born or have at least one foreign-born parent.

An examination of the age structure of the population by generation (figures 5 and 6) shows that those proportions would vary considerably by age. On the one hand, first- and second-generation persons would account for nearly 44% of the population between 0 and 14 years of age in 2031, up sharply from approximately 31% in 2006. This increase is clearly attributable to the birth rate of foreign-born persons.

Figure 5
Age pyramid (in number) by generation status, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

On the other hand, nearly one person in two in the working-age population (that is, the population aged 15 to 64) would be first- or second-generation in 2031, compared to 36% in 2006. This increase is due not only to the high volume of immigration to Canada, since the majority of immigrants coming to Canada are in this age group, but also to the fact that by 2031, the large cohorts of the baby-boom, consisting primarily of Canadian-born persons of the third generation or more, will have moved into the 65-and-over age group.

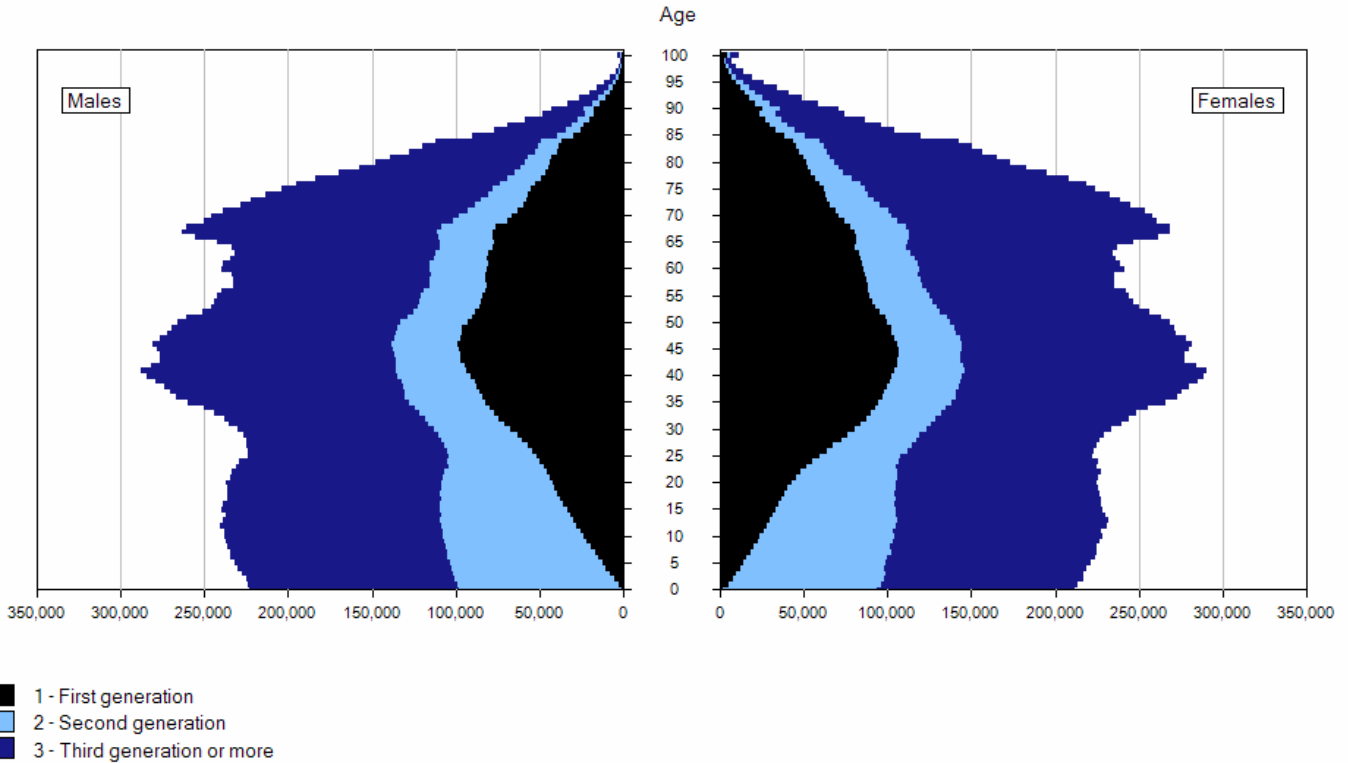
Finally, it is interesting to note that the proportion of first- and second-generation persons within the population aged 65 and over would decline between 2006 and 2031 from 51% to 41%. Here again, the arrival in this age group of the baby-boom cohorts largely explains why the growth of ethnocultural diversity would be limited within the senior population over the next two decades.

4.1.4 Ethnocultural diversity up sharply within the Canadian-born population

Under the combined effect of the fertility of immigrants and their Canadian-born children and the intergenerational transmission of certain characteristics—e.g., belonging to a visible minority group, mother tongue and religious denomination—the diversity related to these characteristics would also be likely to increase substantially within the Canadian-born population in the coming decades.

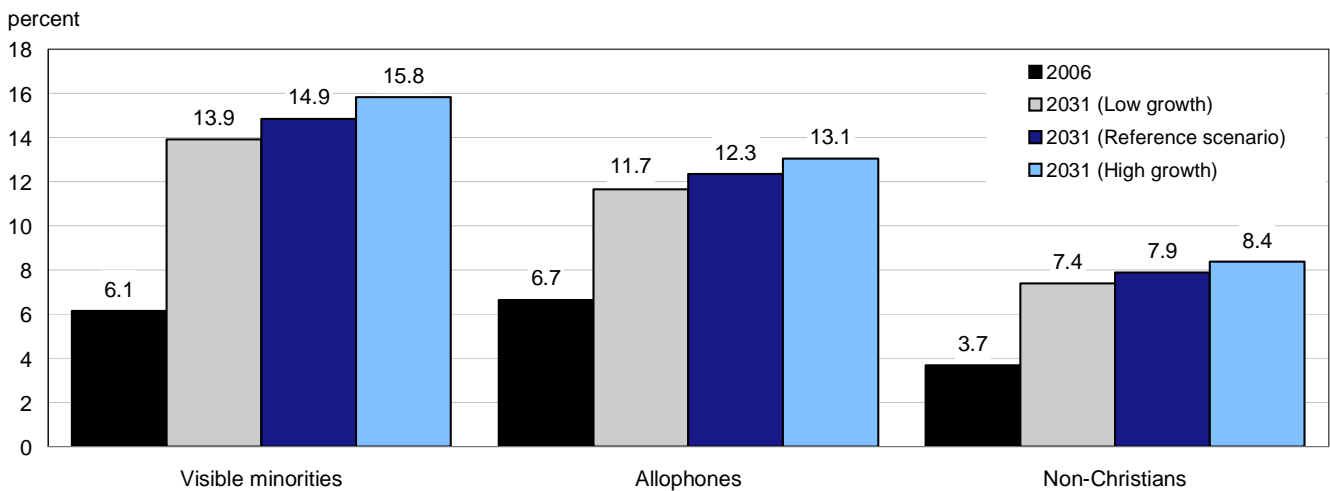
Figure 7 shows that in general, within the Canadian-born population, the proportion of persons who belong to a visible minority group, have a non-Christian religion or have neither English nor French as their mother tongue could approximately double between 2006 and 2031. For example, visible minority persons accounted for just over 6% of the Canadian-born population in 2006; they could account for about 15% in 2031. This is an even faster increase than within the foreign-born population.

Figure 6
Age pyramid (in number) by generation status, Canada, 2031 (reference scenario)



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 7
Proportion of the population born in Canada belonging to a visible minority group, to an allophone group or having a non-Christian religious denomination¹ by projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031



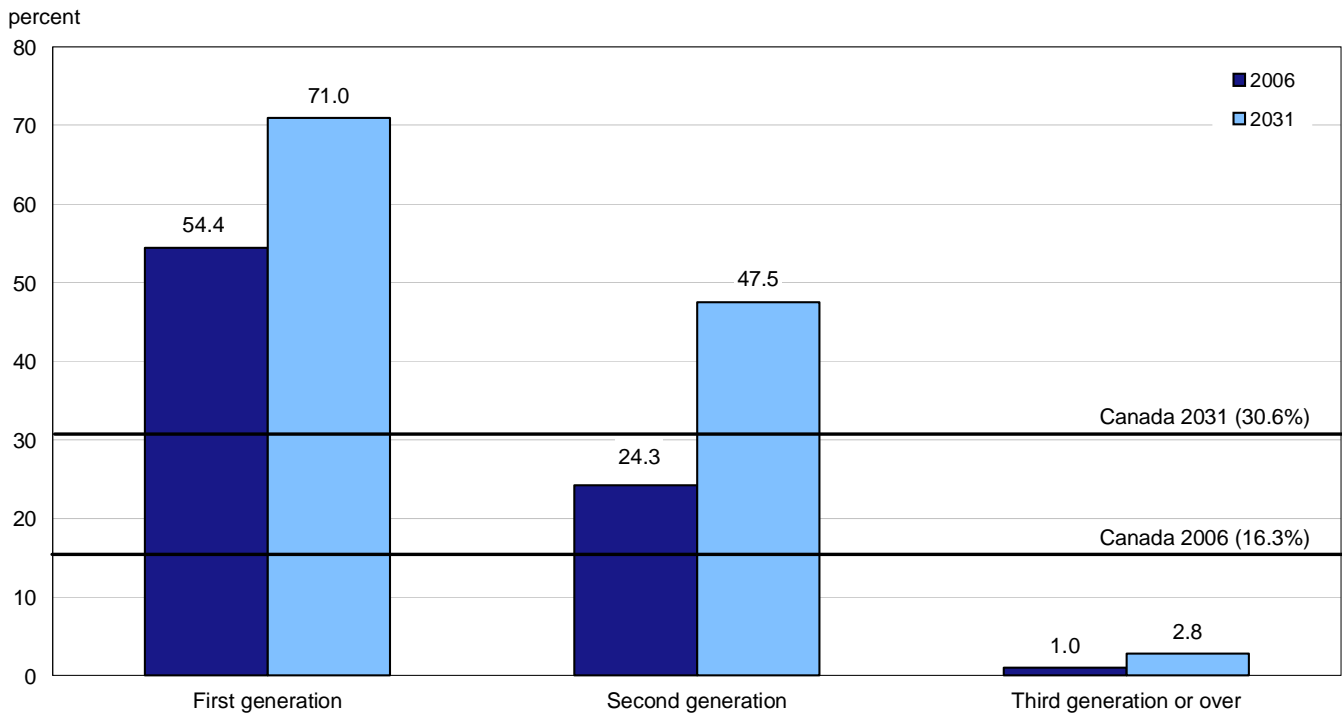
1. Excluding individuals declaring being without religion.

Note: 2006 data on religious denomination have been projected from 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 8

Proportion of the population belonging to a visible minority group by generation status, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 8 shows that the increase in this diversity would be rapid, within both the second and third generations or more. Thus, the proportion of persons belonging to a visible minority group could almost double during the next 25 years within the second-generation population, going from 24% in 2006 to 47% in 2031 under the reference scenario. In other words, nearly one person in two within the Canadian-born population and belonging to the second generation—the children of immigrants—could belong to a visible minority group within two decades.

While diversity is more modest within the third generation or more, it is in the latter population that the increase in the proportion of visible minority persons would be fastest, since it could almost triple (from 1% to 3% according to the reference scenario) during the next 25 years. The increase in diversity within this population is expected to continue well beyond 2031. This is indicated by the fact that the proportion of visible minority persons in the 0 to 14 age group of this population would reach approximately 8% in 2031.

Within the population consisting of the second generation and the third generation or more, there would also be a rapid rise in the proportion of allophones and persons having a non-Christian religion. Thus, from 2006 to 2031, according to the reference scenario, the percentage of allophones would go from 21% to 35% within the second generation and from 2% to 4% within the third generation or more. At the same time, the percentage of persons having a non-Christian religion would reach 23% in 2031 for the second generation and 2% in the third generation or more, compared to 12% and 1% in 2006.

4.2 Ethnocultural diversity of the Canadian population as a whole

4.2.1 In 2031, about three Canadians in ten could belong to a visible minority group

This process, which relates to the fact that the increase in the ethnocultural diversity of the Canadian population first happens within the foreign-born population (first generation), and then, through fertility, within the Canadian-born population, would result in a population that differs in several respects from the current population.

In 2006, Canada had more than 5 million persons belonging to visible minority groups. At that time, those persons accounted for 16% of the overall population, compared to only 5% in 1981. The projections indicate that by 2031, Canada's visible minority population could rise to between 11.4 million and 14.4 million, depending on the three scenarios selected for this analysis (Table 4). The proportion that it would represent within the total population would vary between 29% and 32%. In other words, about three Canadians in ten could belong to a visible minority group in 2031, regardless of the projection scenario.

Table 4
Population by visible minority group and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031

Visible minority groups	2006		2031					
			Low growth		Reference scenario		High growth	
	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
Total	32,522	100.0	39,251	100.0	42,078	100.0	45,008	100.0
Total - Visible minority	5,285	16.3	11,377	29.0	12,855	30.6	14,434	32.1
Chinese	1,269	3.9	2,408	6.1	2,714	6.4	3,038	6.7
South Asian	1,320	4.1	3,181	8.1	3,640	8.7	4,136	9.2
Black	815	2.5	1,620	4.1	1,809	4.3	2,012	4.5
Filipino	427	1.3	908	2.3	1,020	2.4	1,139	2.5
Latin American	317	1.0	657	1.7	733	1.7	814	1.8
Southeast Asian	250	0.8	409	1.0	449	1.1	491	1.1
Arab	276	0.8	806	2.1	930	2.2	1,062	2.4
West Asian	164	0.5	457	1.2	523	1.2	592	1.3
Korean	148	0.5	361	0.9	407	1.0	455	1.0
Japanese	85	0.3	131	0.3	142	0.3	153	0.3
Other visible minorities	213	0.7	439	1.1	489	1.2	541	1.2
Rest of the population	27,237	83.7	27,875	71.0	29,222	69.4	30,575	67.9

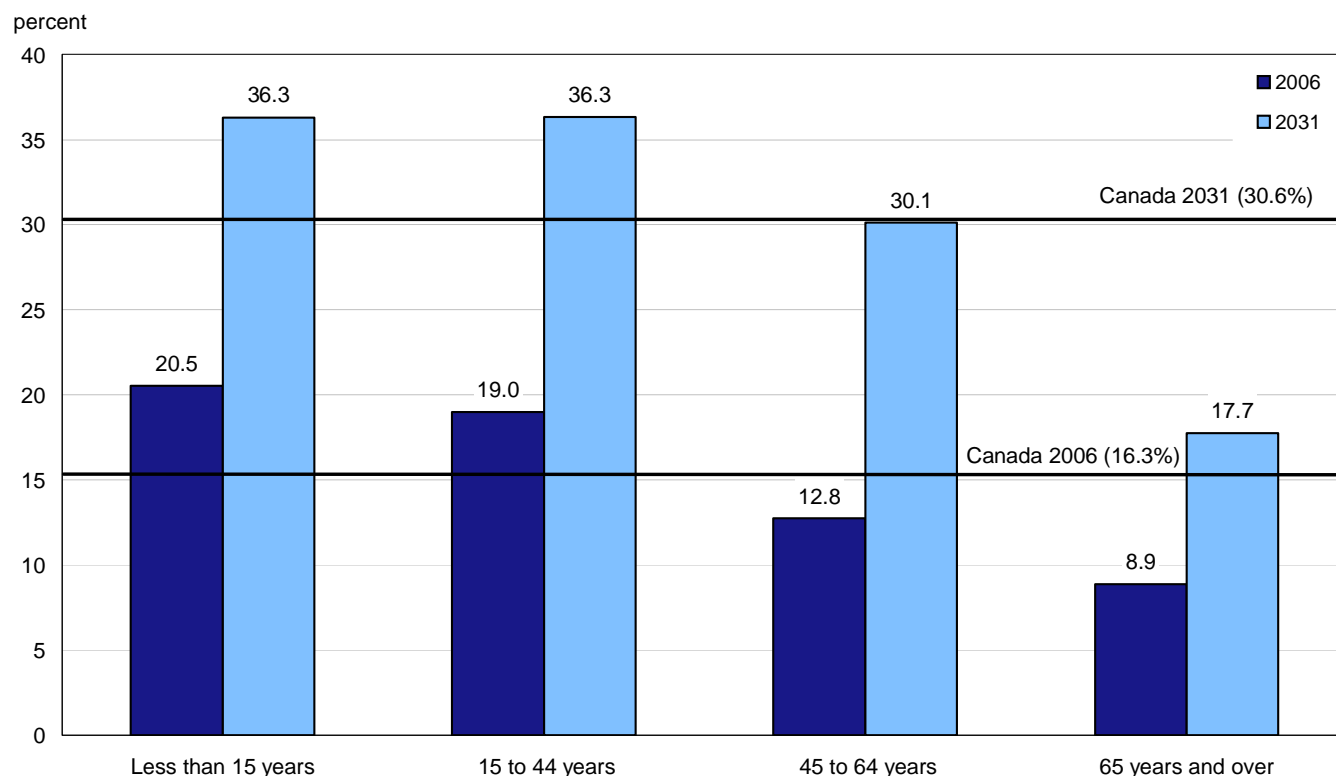
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Between 4.0 million and 5.0 million (or one-third of) persons belonging to a visible minority group in 2031 would be Canadian-born, either as the children of immigrants (the second generation) or as members of families settled in Canada for three generations or more.

The projected increase in the percentage of visible minority persons occurs because this population would grow at a faster rate than the rest of the population. While the population belonging to visible minority groups would more than double over the next 25 years according to all the scenarios, the rest of the population would change by only 12% at most. This is because the visible minority population would continue, according to the scenarios selected for the projections, to be bolstered, in the coming years, by sustained immigration, slightly higher fertility and a younger age structure (median age of 32.5 compared to 40.4 years for the rest of the population), one that accordingly would be more conducive to births and would generate fewer deaths.

Reflecting this younger age structure of visible minority populations, diversity should continue to be concentrated within the population under 65 years of age in the coming decades (Figure 9). Thus, the proportion of visible minority persons would reach respectively 36%, 36% and 30% within the populations aged 0 to 14, 15 to 44, and 45 to 64 by 2031. It would remain lower beyond age 65, at 18%. However, the proportion would rise sharply in all age groups.

The projections made also show which visible minority groups could continue, over the next two decades, to exhibit the largest changes (Table 4).

Figure 9
Proportion of the population belonging to a visible minority group by age group, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In 2031, the South Asians and the Chinese should still, as in 2006, be the largest visible minority groups. Approximately 1.3 million South Asians had settled in Canada by 2006; their population could more than double during the next two decades, reaching between 3.2 million and 4.1 million by 2031 according to the scenarios analysed here. The Chinese population, for its part, could go from 1.3 million in 2006 to between 2.4 million and 3.0 million in 2031.

One person belonging to a visible minority groups in four (25%) was South Asian in 2006; that proportion could rise to approximately 28% in 2031. The proportion of Chinese persons would evolve differently, declining from 24% to approximately 21% between 2006 and 2031, even though the contribution of immigration would be similar to that of South Asians. The reason for this is that unlike South Asian women, Chinese women have one of the lowest fertility rates in Canada. Another, less important factor, is that persons born in China have a higher propensity to emigrate than South Asians.

Canada's Black and Filipino populations, which were the third and fourth largest groups in 2006, could also double in size in the next 25 years. According to the scenarios selected, the Black population could rise to between 1.6 million and 2.0 million in 2031 and the Filipino population, to between 908,000 and 1.1 million. However, the proportion that these groups taken together would represent within the visible minority population would diminish slightly, from 24% to 22%.

The Arabs and West Asians⁴⁹ stand out in that these are the groups that could increase the most rapidly between 2006 and 2031. While their numbers were relatively modest in 2006 (276,000 Arabs and 164,000 West Asians), they could more than triple in the next 25 years. Canada's Arab population could thus number between 806,000 and 1.1 million in 2031, and the West Asian population between 457,000 and 592,000.

This growth is largely attributable to a sustained immigration of these two groups in the selected scenarios, and to higher fertility in the case of the Arabs. The latter have the highest fertility of any visible minority group in Canada, ahead of the South Asians.

4.2.2 The population having a non-Christian religious denomination could double by 2031

It is important to note that the 2006 Census, on which these projections are based, had no question on religious denomination. The projections for this variable reflecting ethnocultural diversity were therefore based on the 2001 Census (see Box 1). Since they are based on less recent data, the analysis of the results from the projections on religious denomination should be interpreted with caution.

Between 1981 and 2006, the population having a non-Christian religion (persons with no religion are not counted in this group) increased substantially, going from 616,000 to 2.5 million. According to the projection results, this population could more than double in the next 25 years to between 5.3 million and 6.8 million in 2031 (Table 5). From 8% of the population in 2006, the proportion of persons having a non-Christian religious denomination could rise to 14% in 2031, or approximately one person in seven.

Table 5
Population by religious denomination and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031

Religious denomination	2006		2031					
	thousands	percent	Low growth		Reference scenario		High growth	
			thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
Total	32,522	100.0	39,251	100.0	42,078	100.0	45,008	100.0
Christian religious denominations	24,340	74.8	25,774	65.7	27,285	64.8	28,827	64.0
Catholic	13,830	42.5	14,589	37.2	15,389	36.6	16,202	36.0
Protestant	8,970	27.6	8,513	21.7	8,973	21.3	9,440	21.0
Christian Orthodox	566	1.7	873	2.2	978	2.3	1,089	2.4
Other Christians ¹	974	3.0	1,800	4.6	1,944	4.6	2,096	4.7
Non-Christian religious denominations	2,501	7.7	5,271	13.4	6,013	14.3	6,807	15.1
Muslim	884	2.7	2,472	6.3	2,870	6.8	3,297	7.3
Jewish	348	1.1	391	1.0	421	1.0	450	1.0
Buddhist	358	1.1	549	1.4	607	1.4	668	1.5
Hindu	406	1.2	897	2.3	1,024	2.4	1,162	2.6
Sikh	384	1.2	792	2.0	906	2.2	1,030	2.3
Other religions	122	0.4	170	0.4	185	0.4	201	0.4
No religion	5,680	17.5	8,206	20.9	8,780	20.9	9,374	20.8

1. Includes persons who report "Christian", "Apostolic", "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical".

Note: 2006 data on religious denomination have been projected from 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Within the population having a non-Christian religious denomination, one person in two (48%) could be Muslim in 2031, whereas the corresponding proportion in 2006 was only 35%. All religions combined, it is the Muslim population that could show the greatest increase between 2006 and 2031, with its numbers tripling during this period. This increase is mainly due to two factors: the composition of immigration in the scenarios selected and higher fertility than for other groups.

The projections also show that most groups included among non-Christian religions should see their numbers double between 2006 and 2031.

The increase in the Christian population would, for its part, be much more modest at 19% at most. The number of people of Christian religion could be going from 24.3 million in 2006 to a level between 25.8 million and 28.8 million in 2031. As a consequence of this slower increase, fewer than two Canadians in three (between 64% and 66% according to the scenarios) could have a Christian religion in 2031, in contrast to three persons in four (75%) in 2006 and 90% of Canadians in 1981.

Among Christian religions, the growth of the two largest groups, the Catholics and the Protestants, would be below the average or even negative, mainly owing to religious mobility, which for them, more than for other groups, is unfavourable, as in the past.

Lastly, the proportion of Canadians reporting no religion could increase significantly over the coming years, going from 5.7 million in 2006 to a level ranging between 8.2 million and 9.4 million in 2031, depending on the scenario. An estimated 17% of the population had no religion in 2006; this proportion could rise to 21% in 2031. In 1981, 1.8 million persons, or 7% of the population, did not report a religious denomination. The main factors underlying this increase are mobility between religions, which favoured this group in the scenarios selected, and the immigration of persons reporting no religion (in many cases Chinese).

4.2.3 Three Canadians in ten in 2031 could have a mother tongue other than English or French

Persons with neither English nor French as their mother tongue—also called allophones—accounted for less than 10% of Canada's population in 1981. That proportion increased to 20% in 2006, and the projections indicate that it could reach between 29% and 32% in 2031, depending on the scenario chosen (Table 6). In other words, three Canadians in ten could have neither English nor French as their mother tongue in 2031. At that point, the number of allophones would vary between 11.4 million and 14.3 million. The number of allophones could increase between seven and eleven times faster than the rest of the population, augmented by immigration as among immigrants, persons with a mother tongue other than English or French would continue to be over-represented in the scenarios developed for the projections.

Table 6
Population by mother tongue and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031

Mother tongue	2006		2031					
			Low growth		Reference scenario		High growth	
	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
Total	32,522	100.0	39,251	100.0	42,078	100.0	45,008	100.0
Allophone	6,441	19.8	11,352	28.9	12,789	30.4	14,318	31.8
English and/or French	26,081	80.2	27,899	71.1	29,288	69.6	30,690	68.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

4.3 Ethnocultural diversity within census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

Apart from its high level since the late 1980s and its ethnocultural diversity, Canadian immigration has another characteristic: its strong geographic concentration. According to the 2006 Census, the vast majority of immigrants who came to Canada between 2001 and 2006 settled in one of the country's 33 census metropolitan areas. In recent decades, this situation was one factor that distinguished Canada's CMAs from other areas in Canada, with strong immigration causing the metropolitan areas to experience more rapid population growth and greater diversification of their populations. This section is intended to illustrate what the ethnocultural diversity of Canada's different metropolitan and other areas could be in 2031.

In the interest of brevity, only the reference scenario will be analysed in this section. As noted earlier, results on the regional scale are especially sensitive to the assumptions made regarding internal migration. The assumption made in the reference scenario is a so-called "medium" assumption based on the trends observed in the censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2006. Obviously, other scenarios, including the alternative internal migration scenario (appended), lead to different results, especially as regards the population sizes of the different parts of Canada. Results at the regional level should therefore be interpreted with caution. However, all the scenarios point to a growing ethnocultural diversity of the Canadian population within the 2031 time horizon.

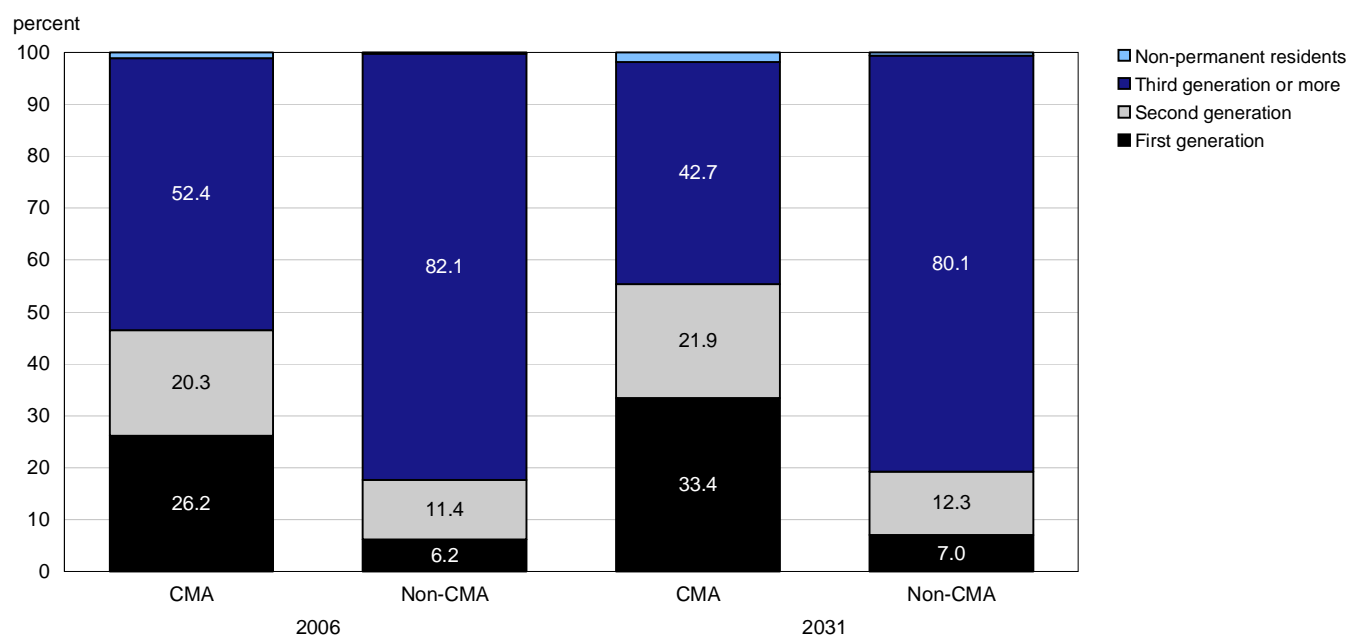
4.3.1 The vast majority of persons belonging to a visible minority group would continue to live in one of the 33 CMAs between now and 2031

Along with their birth rate, new Canadian immigrants' propensity to settle in large metropolitan areas has contributed in the past several decades to the concentration of ethnocultural diversity in Canada's metropolitan areas. Since the early 1990s, Canada's census metropolitan areas have received more than 90% of newcomers. By comparison, these areas were the place of residence of approximately two Canadians in three.

As a result of this strong metropolitan concentration of immigration compared to the general population, CMAs in 2006 had a much higher proportion of foreign-born persons than the rest of the country. Thus, 26% of the population in census metropolitan areas was foreign-born, compared to only 6% of the population in rural areas (Figure 10). Under the reference scenario for the population projections, this gap would continue until 2031. At that point, more than 33% of the population living in CMAs would be foreign-born, a proportion more than four times higher than elsewhere in Canada (7%).

Figure 10

Distribution of the population by generation status and place of residence (Census Metropolitan Areas or outside Census Metropolitan Areas), Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)



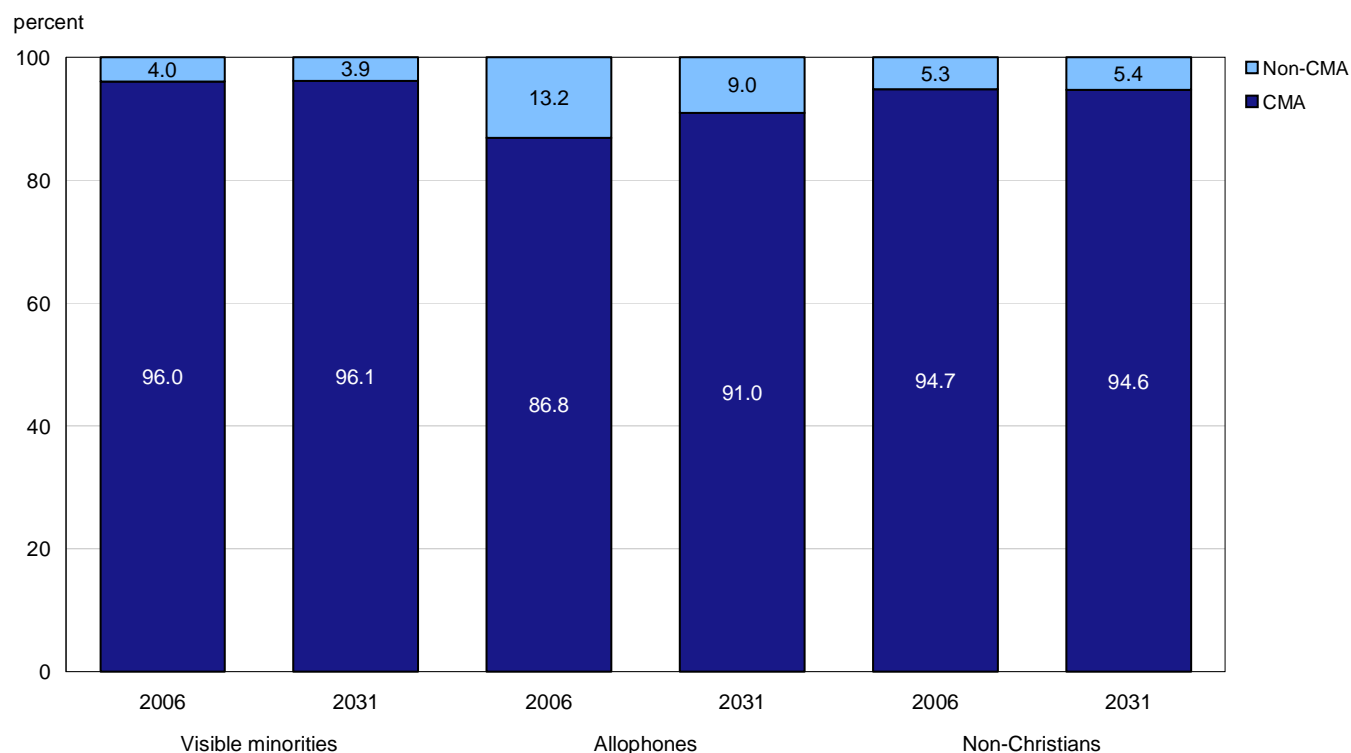
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The Canadian-born children of immigrant parents—second-generation persons—would in turn account for 22% of the CMAs population and 12% of the population in other areas in 2031. If these data are combined with the above figures, this would mean that under the reference scenario for these projections, about 55% of persons living in metropolitan areas would be either immigrants or children of immigrants, compared to 19% in the rest of the country. In 2006, the corresponding percentages were instead 46% and 18%.

Since immigration is the main driver of ethnocultural diversity, that diversity too tends to be concentrated in Canada's census metropolitan areas. According to the 2006 Census, 96% of persons belonging to a visible minority group were living in one of the 33 CMAs of Canada. The results of the reference scenario for the projections suggest that persons belonging to a visible minority group could continue to be concentrated in very large numbers (96%) in Canada's CMAs (Figure 11).

Figure 11

Distribution of the population belonging to a visible minority group, to an allophone group or having a non-Christian religious denomination¹ by place of residence (Census Metropolitan Areas or outside Census Metropolitan Areas), Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)



1. Excluding individuals declaring being without religion.

Note: 2006 data on religious denomination have been projected from 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Similarly, the great majority of persons having a non-Christian religion and persons with neither English nor French as their mother tongue will likely live in Canada's largest metropolitan areas over the next two decades, as was already the case in 2006. For example, the results show that 95% of persons having a non-Christian religion and about 91% of allophones could, in 2031, live in Canada's metropolitan areas.

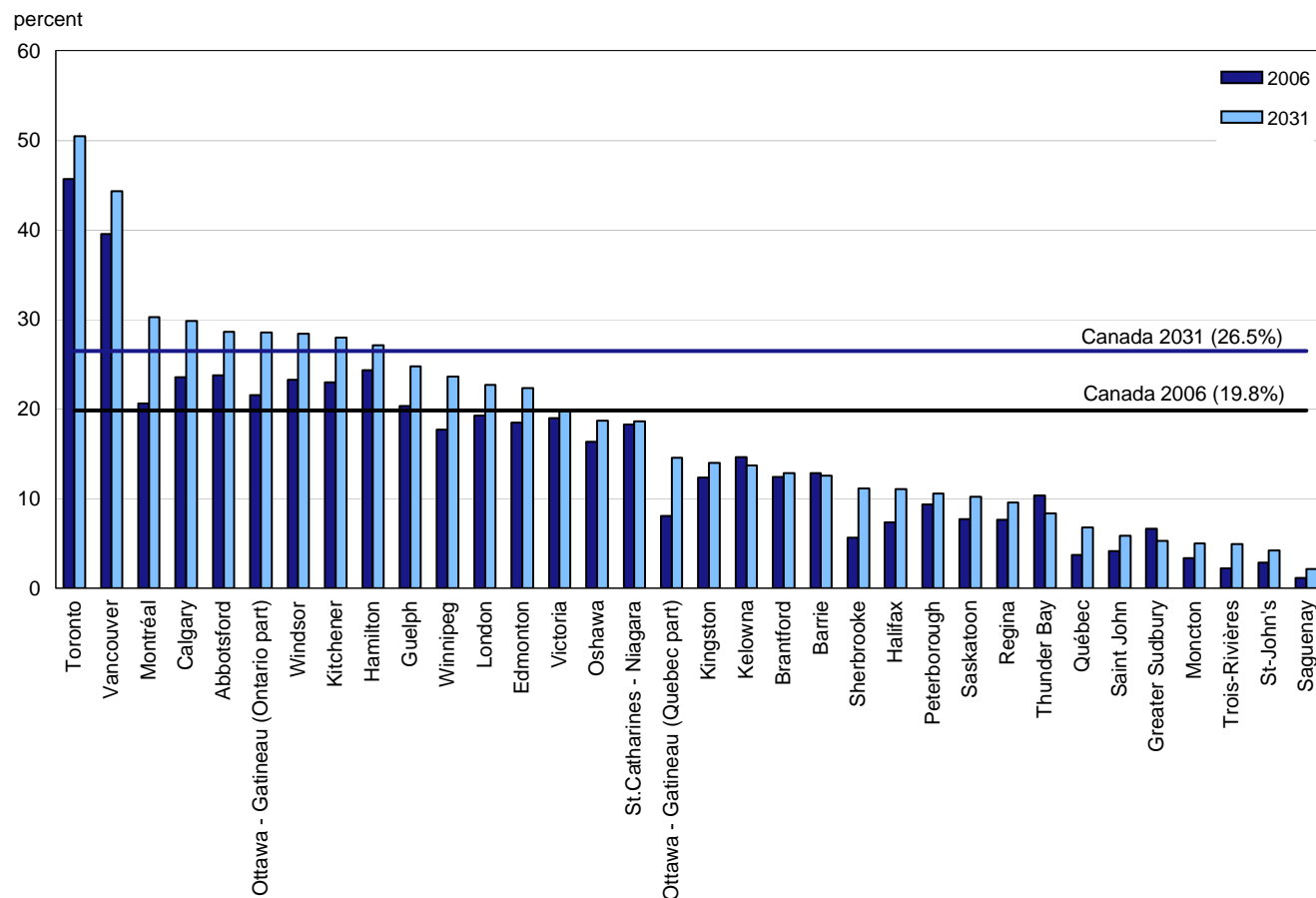
The proportions of visible minorities, allophones and persons having a non-Christian religion within the population of Canada's metropolitan areas, already above the national average in 2006, could reach respectively 40%, 37% and 18% in 2031, once again illustrating the great diversity that already characterizes Canadian CMAs and would continue to do so.

4.3.2 Approximately three persons in five could belong to a visible minority group in the Toronto and Vancouver CMAs in 2031

Although ethnocultural diversity is greater in the largest metropolitan areas than elsewhere in Canada, sizable differences are observed from one CMA to another. According to the 2006 Census, for example, foreign-born persons accounted for more than 46% of the population of the Toronto CMA and 40% of the Vancouver CMA, but less than 5% of the CMAs of St. John's, Québec, Moncton, Trois-Rivières, Saint John and Saguenay. Similarly, the proportion of the population belonging to a visible minority group varied from approximately 43% in the Toronto CMA to less

Figure 12

Proportion of foreign-born population by Census Metropolitan Area, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

than 2% in the CMAs of Moncton, St. John's, Trois-Rivières and Saguenay. The reason for this is that new immigrants tend, upon their arrival, to settle in Canada's largest metropolitan areas, especially Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal, which were the place of settlement of more than 70% of immigrants admitted in the country from 2001 to 2006. To explain their choice of a place of residence, immigrants often cite having family and friends already living there and job opportunities.⁵⁰

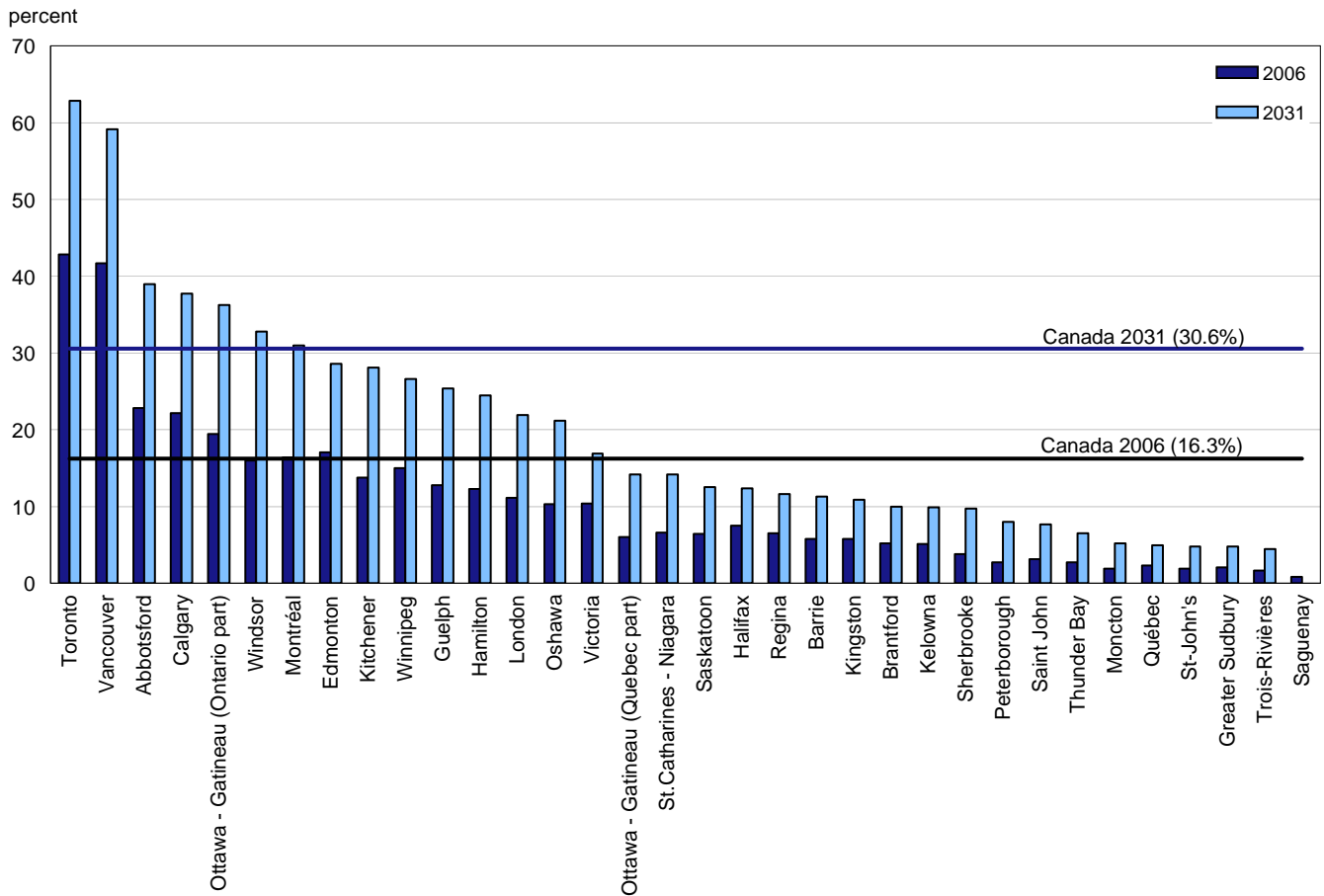
If the situation and trends included in the assumption for the reference scenario were to continue, major differences in the ethnocultural diversity of Canada's various CMAs would last until 2031 (Figures 12 and 13). With the proportion of foreign-born persons reaching respectively 50% and 44%, Toronto and Vancouver would continue to stand out from Canada's other metropolitan areas. If we add persons belonging to the second-generation (28% and 26% respectively), it emerges that 78% and 70% of the population of these two areas would be either immigrants or children born in Canada of immigrant parents. Already high in 2006, these proportions would remain the highest in Canada.

The Toronto and Vancouver CMAs would also continue to stand out in 2031 for their high proportion of persons belonging to visible minority groups. In fact, approximately three persons in five could belong to a visible minority group in 2031 in the Toronto and Vancouver CMAs according to the reference scenario for the projections. The corresponding proportion would be no more than 5% in the St. John's, Greater Sudbury, Trois-Rivières, Québec and Saguenay CMAs.

Five other CMAs could, in 2031, have a proportion of foreign-born persons and visible minority persons above the national average, namely Abbotsford, Windsor, the Ontario part of Ottawa-Gatineau, Calgary and Montréal.

Figure 13

Proportion of the population belonging to a visible minority group by Census Metropolitan Area, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Conversely, foreign-born persons would continue to comprise less than 5% of the St. John's, Trois-Rivières and Saguenay CMAs in 2031. Since the foreign-born populations there are smaller, the descendants of recent immigrants are fewer and the population is therefore less diversified than elsewhere in Canada in ethnocultural terms. By the same token, less than one person in twenty in these areas would belong to a visible minority group.

In 2031, the ranking of CMAs by the proportion of allophones and persons having a non-Christian religion is likely to have a profile similar to that based on the proportion of foreign-born and visible minority persons.

Because the projections show that by 2031, 71% of the visible minority population will likely continue to reside in Canada's three most populous CMAs, namely Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, these CMAs are of particular interest. Also, owing to the differences between them as to the places of origin of the immigrants who settle in them, ethnocultural diversity in each of these CMAs has quite a distinct look. The sections that follow will deal with these distinctive features.

4.3.3 More than two persons in five belonging to a visible minority group in 2031 could live in the Toronto CMA

Since the beginning of the 1990s, the Toronto CMA alone attracts roughly 40% of newcomers to Canada. This sizable contribution of immigration has a number of consequences for the CMA, notably as regards its population

growth, its age structure and its ethnocultural diversity. In fact, already in 2006, the Toronto CMA had a larger proportion of foreign-born persons than American cities such as Miami or Los Angeles, yet the latter are known for having a sizable immigrant population.⁵¹

There were 2.3 million visible minority persons in the Toronto CMA in 2006; this population is projected to more than double by 2031 to reach, according to the reference scenario, approximately 5.6 million (Table 7), accounting for more than 60% of the area's population. Thus, the Toronto could in 2031 be the place of residence of more than two visible minority persons in five (43%) living in Canada. It should be added that according to the projections, about one visible minority person in three living in the Toronto CMA would, in 2031, be Canadian-born.

The growth of the rest of the population of the Toronto CMA could be much more modest at roughly 8% over the period 2006-2031.

4.3.4 More than one visible minority person in three living in the Toronto CMA in 2031 could belong to the South Asian group

Already the largest visible minority group in 2006 in the Toronto CMA, South Asians are likely to remain so in 2031 and see their population almost triple, going from 718,000 to 2.1 million during the period. Thus, nearly one person in four (24%) living in the Toronto CMA would be South Asian in 2031, up from 13% in 2006. The factors that contribute to this increase are a sustained immigration and a higher fertility rate than many other visible minority groups, in the scenarios selected.

The Chinese would likely remain the second largest visible minority group in the Toronto CMA in 2031. Although the change in the percentage that they represent would be modest, going from 10% of visible minority persons in 2006 to 12% in 2031, their numbers would likely double during the period, going from 510,000 to 1.1 million, mainly owing to the contribution of immigration. As noted earlier, the more modest growth of the Chinese group is mainly due to having one of the lowest fertility rates of all visible minority groups.

Two visible minority groups with a smaller population in 2006 could see their numbers grow rapidly between 2006 and 2031: Arabs and West Asians. For example, according to the reference scenario for the projections, the Arab population could go from 56,000 to 202,000 over the next two decades. This situation reflects what is observed at the national level, with these two groups being the ones that could grow the most rapidly in Canada.

The change over time in the main religious denominations goes hand in hand with the projected trends regarding visible minority groups. Thus, the population having a non-Christian religion could more than double over the next two decades and come to represent about 30% of the overall population of the CMA, up from the 21% that it represented in 2006 (Table 8).

Table 7
Population of the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area by visible minority group, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)

Visible minority groups	2006	2031	2006	2031
	thousands		percent	
Total	5,320	8,868	100.0	100.0
Total - Visible minority	2,281	5,572	42.9	62.8
Chinese	510	1,102	9.6	12.4
South Asian	718	2,115	13.5	23.8
Black	369	708	6.9	8.0
Filipino	180	404	3.4	4.6
Latin American	105	235	2.0	2.6
Southeast Asian	74	143	1.4	1.6
Arab	56	202	1.1	2.3
West Asian	79	254	1.5	2.9
Korean	58	138	1.1	1.6
Japanese	20	33	0.4	0.4
Other visible minorities	112	238	2.1	2.7
Rest of the population	3,039	3,296	57.1	37.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 8
Population of the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area by religious denomination, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)

Religious denomination	2006	2031	2006	2031
	thousands		percent	
Total	5,320	8,868	100.0	100.0
Christian religious denominations	3,286	4,384	61.8	49.4
Non-Christian religious denominations	1,098	2,709	20.6	30.5
No religious denomination	937	1,774	17.6	20.0

Note: 2006 data on religious denomination have been projected from 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Conversely, the projections show that the population have a Christian religion living in the Toronto CMA could decline from 62% in 2006 to less than 50% in 2031. The population with no religious affiliation, for its part, would increase from 18% in 2006 to 20% in 2031.

4.3.5 More than one person in five in the Vancouver CMA could belong to the Chinese visible minority group in 2031

In the Vancouver CMA, the growth and proportional weight of the visible minority population are similar to those of the Toronto CMA. Thus, the visible minority population could double in the next two decades, going from 910,000 to 2.1 million (Table 9). Approximately three persons in five (59%) in the Vancouver CMA in 2031 could belong to a visible minority group, and among them, one in three would be Canadian-born. During the period 2006-2031, the growth of the visible minority population could be eleven times greater than that of the rest of the population, being largely augmented by immigration.

However, unlike in the Toronto CMA, where South Asians are the largest visible minority group, it is the Chinese who, in the Vancouver CMA, could account for the largest visible minority group; they would represent more than one person in five (23%) in 2031. The number of Chinese, who were already the largest group in 2006, could go from 396,000 to 809,000 over the next two decades. The South Asian group, which ranked second in 2006, is likely to remain the second largest visible minority group and account for 14% of the population of the Vancouver CMA.

Finally, as with the Toronto CMA and at the national level, the Arab group, although smaller, could experience, between 2006 and 2031, the strongest growth of any visible minority group in Vancouver.

4.3.6 About one-third of the Vancouver CMA could report having no religion in 2031

As in the case of the Toronto CMA, the proportion of the population having a Christian religion is likely to decline—but less substantially than in Toronto—between 2006 and 2031 in the Vancouver CMA, going from 50% to 47% (Table 10). It is important to note that the size of this group of religious denominations was already below the national average (75%) in 2006.

The proportion of persons reporting no religion in Vancouver is likely to continue to be one of the highest of any metropolitan area in Canada, with this group accounting for one person in three in the overall population. This situation, which already existed in 2006, is clearly not unrelated to the high level of Chinese immigration in this CMA, since the Chinese population has a high propensity to report no religion. Lastly, the proportion of persons having a non-Christian religion is projected to increase from 16% to roughly 21% during the next two decades.

Table 10
Population of the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area by religious denomination, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)

Religious denomination	2006	2031	2006	2031
	thousands		percent	
Total	2,181	3,483	100.0	100.0
Christian religious denominations	1,085	1,623	49.7	46.6
Non-Christian religious denominations	349	724	16.0	20.8
No religious denomination	746	1,136	34.2	32.6

Note: 2006 data on religious denomination have been projected from 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

4.3.7 The population belonging to visible minority groups could more than double by 2031 in the Montréal CMA

Compared to the situation in the Toronto and Vancouver CMAs, the population of the Montréal CMA has a less diversified ethnocultural profile. In 2006, there were slightly more than 600,000 visible minority persons in this CMA.

Table 9
Population for Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area by visible minority group, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)

Visible minority groups	2006	2031	2006	2031
	thousands		percent	
Total	2,181	3,483	100.0	100.0
Total - Visible minority	910	2,061	41.7	59.2
Chinese	396	809	18.2	23.2
South Asian	215	478	9.9	13.7
Black	22	69	1.0	2.0
Filipino	82	204	3.8	5.9
Latin American	24	62	1.1	1.8
Southeast Asian	35	65	1.6	1.9
Arab	8	35	0.4	1.0
West Asian	29	89	1.3	2.6
Korean	47	136	2.2	3.9
Japanese	26	47	1.2	1.3
Other visible minorities	26	68	1.2	2.0
Rest of the population	1,271	1,422	58.3	40.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The results of the reference scenario for the projections indicate that this number could more than double in the next two decades, reaching 1.5 million in 2031 (Table 11). Visible minority persons could then account for nearly one person in three (31%), up from 2006 (16%). This proportion would remain lower than those in Toronto (63%) and Vancouver (59%). However, as in the latter CMAs, the proportion of visible minority persons born in Canada would be approximately one in three in 2031.

Like in Toronto and Vancouver, however, the growth of the visible minority population in Montreal is expected to be much greater than that of the rest of the population.

The Montréal CMA also stands out with respect to the main visible minority groups within its boundaries. While South Asians and Chinese are the two largest groups in the Toronto and Vancouver CMAs, the largest groups in the Montréal CMA in 2006 were Blacks and Arabs, and they are projected to remain so up to 2031 according to the reference scenario.

In 2006, Blacks accounted for 5% of Montréal's population, and Arabs, 3%. Owing to greater population growth, with their numbers likely to triple between 2006 and 2031, the Arab group could almost catch up to the Blacks by 2031, with each group then accounting for close to 8% of the population of the Montréal CMA. Together, these two groups could comprise, in 2031, approximately half of the visible minority population in Montréal.

It is also worth noting that in 2031, the Montréal CMA would continue to be, as it already was in 2006, the Canadian metropolitan area with the largest Arab community. This situation is not unrelated to the characteristics of Quebec immigration, especially the propensity to select immigrants likely to speak French, including a number who come from the Maghreb (North African) countries.

Lastly, the Chinese and South Asian populations in Montréal could more than double between 2006 and 2031, but their share of the total would remain below those of the Black and Arab populations during the period.

4.3.8 Approximately 16% of the population of the Montréal CMA could have a non-Christian religion in 2031

In 2006, the religious portrait of Montréal in 2006 already stood out from those of Toronto and Vancouver in that the population having a Christian religion still accounted for a sizable proportion of the population, at approximately 82%. Over the years, this proportion is expected to decrease and by 2031, it could decline to 70% (Table 12). In other words, two persons in three living in the Montréal CMA in 2031 could have a Christian religion, compared to four in five in 2006.

The reason for this is that the proportion of persons having a non-Christian religion or reporting no religion is expected to increase in the next two decades. The percentage of persons having a non-Christian religion would go from 9% to 16% during the period, while the population with no religious affiliation would comprise 13% in 2031, compared to 9% in 2006.

Table 11
Population of the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area by visible minority group, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)

Visible minority groups	2006	2031	2006	2031
	thousands		percent	
Total	3,680	4,900	100.0	100.0
Total - Visible minority	604	1,521	16.4	31.0
Chinese	74	198	2.0	4.0
South Asian	72	170	2.0	3.5
Black	173	381	4.7	7.8
Filipino	24	56	0.7	1.1
Latin American	77	179	2.1	3.7
Southeast Asian	46	70	1.3	1.4
Arab	101	367	2.7	7.5
West Asian	15	44	0.4	0.9
Korean	5	16	0.1	0.3
Japanese	3	7	0.1	0.1
Other visible minorities	14	34	0.4	0.7
Rest of the population	3,076	3,380	83.6	69.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 12
Population of the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area by religious denomination, 2006 and 2031 (reference scenario)

Religious denomination	2006	2031	2006	2031
	thousands		percent	
Total	3,680	4,900	100.0	100.0
Christian religious denominations	3,024	3,450	82.2	70.4
Non-Christian religious denominations	333	797	9.0	16.3
No religious denomination	323	654	8.8	13.3

Note: 2006 data on religious denomination have been projected from 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Conclusion

Carried out on the initiative of Canadian Heritage, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada, the projections presented in this document are primarily intended to describe the evolution of the ethnocultural diversity of the Canadian population from 2006 to 2031. The results show that regardless of the scenario of future change considered, the ethnocultural diversity of the population will continue to increase significantly over the next two decades, especially within certain census metropolitan areas. Three Canadians in ten could be a member of a visible minority group in 2031, and the corresponding proportion in the Toronto and Vancouver CMAs could be two times greater.

The projections also shed light on the process by which ethnocultural diversity is increasing. While the face of the foreign-born Canadian population was already diversified in 2006, the projections also show that this diversity is likely to increase rapidly within the Canadian-born population, notably within the so-called second generation, composed of the children of immigrants. And finally, regardless of future levels and diversity of immigration to Canada, the ethnocultural diversity will grow as a result of the fertility of immigrants already settled in Canada and the transmission of some of their characteristics to their Canadian-born children.

The projections have a number of limitations that should be kept in mind. These projections are in no case an attempt to predict the future, but are instead based on a number of assumptions and scenarios regarding future change that were carefully developed and selected for their plausibility and utility. The databases used, while producing high quality parameters subject to little sampling variability, do have some limitations with respect to the coverage of the target populations and the variables that they make available for analysis. Despite these limitations, the projections presented in this document are a useful and relevant tool for estimating future demographic changes in support of program and policy development.

Endnotes

1. On this subject, see Tina Chui, Kelly Tran and H el ene Maheux (2007) or Statistics Canada (2008).
2. To avoid any confusion, only Demosim will be used to designate the model throughout the rest of the report.
3. Alain B elanger and  Eric Caron Malenfant (2005). The project also led, in 2008, to a more technical publication in the research papers of Eurostat (see B elanger, A.,  . Caron Malenfant, L. Martel and R. G elinas (2008)).
4. The methods employed by the microsimulation-based projection model were thoroughly revised, and the model was also adapted in order to study the feasibility of Aboriginal projections by microsimulation. Although the methodology section of this report refers several times to the Aboriginal component of the model, no result relating to those populations will be described here.
5. Of course, this section is based on the existing documentation on the model, of which it is both an update and an extension. Readers interested in a more detailed description of the Demosim methodology are invited to view the Demosim Methodology Report (to be made available on the Statistics Canada website).
6. Except for religious denomination, which is projected separately based on the 2001 Census. See Box 1 for more information on this subject.
7. Although they are part of the simulation model, the results on labour market participation, like those on highest level of schooling, are not presented here because they lie outside the framework established for this analysis.
8. Including the mixed or non-mixed nature of the union. Two types of mixed unions are possible: with a partner whose immigrant status is different and/or with a partner whose registered Indian status is different. This information is used to assign generation status and registered Indian status to newborns.
9. See Evert Van Imhoff (1997) for a discussion of the details of microsimulation projection models and B elanger et al. (2008), *op. cit.*, for a discussion of the previous version of the model.
10. More information on Modgen is available at the Statistics Canada website: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/microsimulation/modgen/modgen-eng.htm>. Also, Statistics Canada's Modelling Division can be contacted at microsimulation@statcan.gc.ca.
11. Demosim has one module per simulated event.
12. On this subject, see B elanger and Gilbert (2003), McQuillan (2004), Ram (2004) and Caron Malenfant and B elanger (2006)
13. This is an indirect method of estimating fertility that considers women living with at least one of their children under one year of age at the time of the census as having given birth during the previous year. Please see Cho et al, 1986, Desplanques, 1993 and B elanger and Gilbert, 2003 for a description and discussion of this method.
14. This is basically the same method as was used to develop fertility parameters.
15. The module for mother-to-child transmission of registered Indian status is largely based on the same principle.
16. In particular, see Chen, Wilkins and Ng (1996) and Wilkins et al. (2008).
17. Li, N. and R. Lee. (2005)
18. This database results from records linkages between the 1991 Census and Canadian vital statistics data from 1991 to 2001. On this subject, see Wilkins et al. (2008).

19. It should be noted that the model allows the addition of non-permanent residents over time. The module that manages these additions functions similarly to the immigration module, that is, by setting an annual number of new non-permanent residents and then imputing characteristics to them by the use of donors, who in this case are non-permanent residents in the base population.
20. On this subject, see Aydemir and Robinson (2006) and Michalowski and Tran (2008).
21. Net emigration is the number of emigrants minus returning emigrants plus net temporary emigration.
22. This database consists of a longitudinal sample created by matching tax data to the longitudinal database on immigrants.
23. Readers interested in data on the increase in the number of persons reporting no religion, or more generally in the change over time in the numbers for the major religions in Canada, are invited to consult Canada (2003 (1)).
24. The Ethnic Diversity Survey allows us to compare respondents' religion with that of their mother when they (respondents) were under 15 years of age. The results of the EDS must therefore be interpreted as measuring both intergenerational mobility (since respondents are compared with their mother) and intragenerational mobility (since a change in religion can take place in one's later years). The age at the time of a change was estimated by means of a cohort-based analysis of data from the 1981 to 2001 censuses, similar to what was used by Guimond (1999) to estimate the ethnic mobility of Aboriginals.
25. It should be noted that in the model, this module is applied only to non-Aboriginal populations, since Aboriginals are not part of the target population of the Ethnic Diversity Survey. By way of compensation, the results of a mother-to-child religion transmission matrix calculated with 2001 Census data are used to assign stochastically a religion to Aboriginals who are born in the course of simulation.
26. The modelling of education in Demosim is documented in Spielauer (2009).
27. It should be noted that when observed data were available for reference periods subsequent to the starting point for projections, they were used directly or indirectly as alignment targets for the parameters for the applicable years (age-specific fertility rates for 2006 and 2007, number of immigrants for 2006 to 2009, increase in the number of non-permanent residents from 2006 to 2009, mortality rates by age and sex in 2006 and net emigration rates from 2006 to 2009). In this case, the assumptions described on the following pages began to be applied only in the year following the last year of observation.
28. This description is complemented by the section that describes the methods used to project the components.
29. The distinction between base risks and relative risks is explained in the section on methods.
30. Compiled for selected provinces.
31. See Population Reference Bureau (2009)
32. At the provincial level, fertility gaps are observed similar to those exhibited by the G8 countries, with fertility being equal to or greater than 1.9 children per women in the Prairie Provinces and lower, at approximately 1.5 children per woman, in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Quebec, Ontario and Prince Edward Island are closer to the national average (Statistics Canada (2009)).
33. Other reasons may also be cited to justify these alternative assumptions. As regards a possible increase in fertility, note the recent increase in the total fertility rate, not only in Canada but also in several other G8 countries. On the other hand, various social changes often associated with declining fertility have probably not run their course. Among the main manifestations of these changes is the increase of common-law unions as a form of conjugality, the increased education of women and the fall-off in religious attendance. However, it is not outside the realm of possibility that the relationship between fertility and these phenomena will change over time.
34. The results of the analyses that were conducted in order to make these projections are quite similar to those obtained by Caron Malenfant and Bélanger (2006) and Bélanger and Gilbert (2003).

35. Also see Wilkins (2008).
36. This is the source that was used to develop the relative risks for *Population projections of visible minority groups, Canada, provinces and regions: 2001-2017*. Despite its limited sample, it too showed that immigrants' mortality is lower during the first years after they settle in Canada and that it tends, with time spent in Canada, to converge with that of the rest of the population.
37. We say "approximately" because in reality, the average was 7.6 per thousand with extremes of 5.8 per thousand (in 1998) and 9.0 per thousand (in 1992 and 1993).
38. Net emigration is the number of emigrants minus returning emigrants plus net temporary emigration.
39. Before 1991, one of the components of net emigration was not estimated, namely the net number of persons temporarily abroad.
40. They are also consistent with the observations from the Reverse Record Check survey, which were used in developing the assumption used for *Population Projections of Visible Minority Groups, Canada 2001-2017*.
41. It should be noted that a constant geographic structure—the one for 2006—was applied to the database that was used to create the medium assumption.
42. See, for example, Dion and Coulombe (2008).
43. See Spielauer (2009).
44. These are Christians other than Catholics, Protestants and Orthodox Christians. This group includes persons who indicate "Christian", as well as those who indicate "Apostolic," "Born-again Christian" and "Evangelical" (Statistics Canada, 2003 (1), op. cit.) This group stood out between 1991 and 2001 by the sizable increase in its population.
45. Unless, of course, the information is imputed into the database.
46. See Chui, Tran and Maheux (2007).
47. In this study, persons having a non-Christian religion are those who have a religion (which therefore excludes persons with no religion) other than Catholic, Protestant, Christian Orthodox or Christian not included elsewhere. The projected non-Christian religions are Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism and other non-Christian religions.
48. In the census, data on generation status are collected only from the population aged 15 and over. Data on the population under 15 years of age were imputed into the 2006 Census database for projection purposes, but those data are not available for 1971. Therefore, comparisons with 1971 concern only the population aged 15 and over.
49. In 2006, the main countries of birth of West Asians born outside Canada were Iran and Afghanistan.
50. See Statistics Canada (2003 (2)).
51. See Chui, Tran and Maheux (2007).

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Appendix

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A1

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031

Base population

2006

Place of residence	Total	Visible minority groups												Rest of the population
		Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese	Other visible minorities	
thousands														
Total	32,522	5,285	1,269	1,320	815	427	317	250	276	164	148	85	213	27,237
St. John's	183	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	327	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325
Prince Edward Island	138	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136
Halifax	384	29	3	3	14	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	1	356
Rest of Nova Scotia	554	10	1	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	543
Moncton	130	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
Saint John	125	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Rest of New Brunswick	491	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	484
Saguenay	153	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
Québec	723	17	2	1	5	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	707
Sherbrooke	188	7	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	181
Trois-Rivières	142	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	140
Montréal	3,680	604	74	72	173	24	77	46	101	15	5	3	14	3,076
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	287	17	2	1	6	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	269
Rest of Quebec	2,450	21	3	1	5	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	1	2,430
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	880	171	32	28	41	7	9	11	26	6	2	2	6	710
Kingston	158	9	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
Peterborough	121	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
Oshawa	343	35	4	6	13	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	308
Toronto	5,320	2,281	510	718	369	180	105	74	56	79	58	20	112	3,039
Hamilton	719	89	12	21	17	5	7	7	7	4	2	2	4	630
St. Catharines - Niagara	404	27	4	4	5	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	377
Kitchener	470	65	10	17	10	2	7	6	3	3	2	1	4	405
Brantford	135	7	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	128
Guelph	132	17	3	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	115
London	476	53	7	7	9	2	8	4	8	2	2	1	3	423
Windsor	336	54	8	11	10	3	3	3	10	2	1	0	2	282
Barrie	184	11	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	173
Greater Sudbury	164	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
Thunder Bay	127	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
Rest of Ontario	2,671	54	8	10	13	4	6	3	2	1	3	2	3	2,618
Winnipeg	711	107	13	16	15	38	6	6	2	2	2	2	5	605
Rest of Manitoba	471	6	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	465
Regina	198	13	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	185
Saskatoon	238	15	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	223
Rest of Saskatchewan	555	7	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Calgary	1,118	248	69	60	22	27	14	16	12	6	7	5	9	871
Edmonton	1,069	183	49	42	21	20	10	11	12	3	4	2	7	886
Rest of Alberta	1,222	43	7	6	6	6	5	2	3	1	1	4	2	1,179
Kelowna	167	9	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	158
Vancouver	2,181	910	396	215	22	82	24	35	8	29	47	26	26	1,271
Victoria	339	35	13	8	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	304
Abbotsford	164	37	2	27	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	126
Rest of British Columbia	1,384	58	10	21	4	5	3	3	1	1	3	5	2	1,327
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	106	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	102

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A1

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario A - Low growth

2031

Place of residence	Total	Visible minority groups											Rest of the population	
		Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese		Other visible minorities
														thousands
Total	39,251	11,377	2,408	3,181	1,620	908	657	409	806	457	361	131	439	27,875
St. John's	163	7	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	248	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	244
Prince Edward Island	130	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
Halifax	398	46	6	6	16	1	2	1	8	2	2	1	1	353
Rest of Nova Scotia	480	14	2	2	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	466
Moncton	127	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	121
Saint John	113	8	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	104
Rest of New Brunswick	434	12	2	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	421
Saguenay	130	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	128
Québec	664	29	3	0	9	0	6	2	7	1	0	0	1	635
Sherbrooke	192	17	1	0	5	0	5	0	3	1	0	0	1	176
Trois-Rivières	140	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	134
Montréal	4,541	1,333	170	146	340	51	159	64	314	39	15	6	30	3,208
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	325	43	5	1	14	2	5	2	10	1	1	0	1	282
Rest of Quebec	2,282	44	7	1	11	1	12	2	6	1	1	0	2	2,238
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,149	397	70	73	93	21	21	17	62	15	8	4	13	751
Kingston	164	17	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	147
Peterborough	123	9	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	114
Oshawa	431	88	10	21	29	5	4	3	6	4	2	1	4	342
Toronto	8,016	4,921	976	1,840	639	359	213	129	176	221	123	31	214	3,095
Hamilton	859	198	23	49	38	15	15	12	19	10	6	2	10	661
St.Catharines - Niagara	410	54	7	10	7	5	9	4	4	2	2	1	3	355
Kitchener	562	149	18	48	21	8	13	8	11	9	4	2	9	413
Brantford	156	15	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	141
Guelph	155	37	6	9	5	5	3	2	2	3	1	0	2	118
London	521	107	11	15	18	6	18	6	17	5	5	1	4	414
Windsor	442	138	16	37	30	7	7	5	25	5	1	0	5	304
Barrie	234	25	2	7	6	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	209
Greater Sudbury	164	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157
Thunder Bay	124	7	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	117
Rest of Ontario	2,780	119	17	23	25	9	13	7	7	3	5	3	7	2,661
Winnipeg	826	206	21	36	31	72	10	7	8	5	6	2	8	620
Rest of Manitoba	475	14	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	461
Regina	202	22	4	4	4	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	180
Saskatoon	248	29	6	5	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	219
Rest of Saskatchewan	538	13	1	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	525
Calgary	1,731	622	148	174	69	64	33	30	30	22	20	8	24	1,109
Edmonton	1,434	389	79	98	66	44	17	16	31	9	10	4	14	1,045
Rest of Alberta	1,429	100	12	20	17	15	7	5	7	5	4	4	3	1,328
Kelowna	210	20	3	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	190
Vancouver	3,195	1,841	724	426	62	181	56	60	31	78	120	43	62	1,354
Victoria	386	62	19	13	6	5	4	3	2	2	3	4	2	323
Abbotsford	198	74	4	51	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	124
Rest of British Columbia	1,594	111	17	30	11	11	7	7	3	4	8	7	6	1,483
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	130	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	122

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A1

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario B - Reference scenario

2031

Place of residence	Total	Visible minority groups											Rest of the population	
		Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese		Other visible minorities
thousands														
Total	42,078	12,855	2,714	3,640	1,809	1,020	733	449	930	523	407	142	489	29,222
St. John's	169	8	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	161
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	258	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	252
Prince Edward Island	136	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
Halifax	418	52	7	7	18	1	2	1	10	2	2	1	1	366
Rest of Nova Scotia	501	16	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	486
Moncton	132	7	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	125
Saint John	117	9	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	108
Rest of New Brunswick	451	14	2	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	437
Saguenay	135	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
Québec	692	34	4	0	10	0	7	2	8	1	1	0	1	658
Sherbrooke	203	20	1	0	6	0	5	0	4	1	0	0	1	183
Trois-Rivières	145	7	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	139
Montréal	4,900	1,521	198	170	381	56	179	70	367	44	16	7	34	3,380
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	342	49	6	1	16	2	6	3	11	2	1	0	1	294
Rest of Quebec	2,378	51	8	2	13	1	14	3	7	1	1	0	2	2,327
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,232	447	79	82	103	23	24	19	71	18	9	4	15	786
Kingston	172	19	3	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	153
Peterborough	128	10	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
Oshawa	455	97	11	24	31	5	4	3	7	4	2	1	5	359
Toronto	8,868	5,572	1,102	2,115	708	404	235	143	202	254	138	33	238	3,296
Hamilton	921	226	26	56	43	17	16	13	22	11	7	2	12	695
St. Catharines - Niagara	433	62	8	12	8	6	11	4	5	2	2	1	3	372
Kitchener	603	170	20	55	24	9	14	9	13	10	4	2	9	434
Brantford	164	16	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	148
Guelph	165	42	7	10	5	5	3	3	2	3	1	0	2	123
London	554	121	13	17	20	7	21	6	20	6	6	1	4	432
Windsor	476	156	18	43	33	8	8	6	29	5	1	0	5	320
Barrie	246	28	3	8	7	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	218
Greater Sudbury	170	8	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
Thunder Bay	131	9	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	122
Rest of Ontario	2,908	133	20	26	27	10	14	8	8	4	5	3	8	2,775
Winnipeg	884	235	23	42	36	82	12	8	9	6	7	2	9	649
Rest of Manitoba	507	15	1	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	492
Regina	211	25	5	4	5	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	187
Saskatoon	262	33	7	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	229
Rest of Saskatchewan	570	14	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	556
Calgary	1,864	703	166	199	78	72	37	33	34	25	23	9	27	1,161
Edmonton	1,529	437	88	111	75	50	18	18	34	10	12	5	16	1,092
Rest of Alberta	1,510	115	14	23	20	16	9	6	8	6	4	5	4	1,395
Kelowna	219	22	3	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	198
Vancouver	3,483	2,061	809	478	69	204	62	65	35	89	136	47	68	1,422
Victoria	406	69	21	14	6	6	5	3	2	2	3	4	3	337
Abbotsford	214	83	5	59	3	3	2	2	1	1	5	1	2	130
Rest of British Columbia	1,674	122	18	32	12	13	7	8	3	5	9	7	7	1,552
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	139	9	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	130

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A1

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario C - High growth

2031

Place of residence	Total	Visible minority groups											Rest of the population	
		Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese		Other visible minorities
thousands														
Total	45,008	14,434	3,038	4,136	2,012	1,139	814	491	1,062	592	455	153	541	30,575
St. John's	175	9	2	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	166
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	267	6	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	261
Prince Edward Island	141	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	136
Halifax	438	58	8	8	19	1	2	2	12	2	2	1	2	380
Rest of Nova Scotia	522	17	3	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	505
Moncton	136	8	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	129
Saint John	121	10	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	111
Rest of New Brunswick	469	16	3	3	4	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	453
Saguenay	140	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
Québec	719	40	4	1	11	0	8	2	9	2	1	0	1	679
Sherbrooke	213	23	1	0	7	0	6	0	5	1	0	0	1	190
Trois-Rivières	151	8	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	144
Montréal	5,275	1,722	228	195	426	62	199	76	422	50	18	7	39	3,554
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	360	55	7	1	18	2	7	3	13	2	1	0	2	306
Rest of Quebec	2,472	58	9	2	15	1	16	3	8	1	1	1	2	2,414
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,319	499	89	93	115	26	26	20	80	20	10	4	16	820
Kingston	180	21	4	6	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	159
Peterborough	134	12	1	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
Oshawa	480	106	12	26	34	6	4	4	8	5	2	1	5	374
Toronto	9,764	6,266	1,235	2,415	780	451	259	157	229	288	154	36	263	3,498
Hamilton	984	256	29	65	48	19	19	15	26	13	8	2	13	728
St.Catharines - Niagara	456	69	9	13	9	6	12	4	6	3	2	1	4	386
Kitchener	647	193	23	63	27	10	16	10	15	12	5	2	10	455
Brantford	172	18	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	154
Guelph	177	47	8	12	6	6	3	3	2	3	1	0	2	130
London	589	138	15	20	23	8	24	6	24	7	7	1	5	450
Windsor	512	175	20	48	36	8	9	6	33	6	2	0	6	337
Barrie	257	31	3	9	7	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	226
Greater Sudbury	177	9	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
Thunder Bay	136	10	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	126
Rest of Ontario	3,037	147	22	30	30	11	15	9	9	4	6	3	9	2,890
Winnipeg	945	265	26	48	41	92	13	8	11	6	8	2	10	680
Rest of Manitoba	543	18	1	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	526
Regina	222	28	6	5	6	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	194
Saskatoon	277	37	8	7	7	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	240
Rest of Saskatchewan	608	16	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	591
Calgary	2,003	789	187	225	89	80	41	36	39	28	26	9	30	1,214
Edmonton	1,627	487	97	126	83	57	20	19	38	12	13	5	17	1,140
Rest of Alberta	1,592	130	15	27	23	19	10	7	9	7	5	5	5	1,462
Kelowna	230	24	4	7	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	206
Vancouver	3,783	2,292	899	532	77	227	68	71	39	100	152	50	75	1,491
Victoria	426	76	23	15	7	6	5	3	2	2	4	5	3	351
Abbotsford	231	94	5	66	4	3	3	2	1	1	5	2	2	137
Rest of British Columbia	1,753	134	20	36	13	14	8	9	4	6	10	8	8	1,619
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	149	10	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	138

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A1

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario D - Alternative internal migration

2031

Place of residence	Total	Visible minority groups												Rest of the population
		Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese	Other visible minorities	
		thousands												
Total	42,079	12,854	2,713	3,639	1,809	1,020	733	449	930	523	407	142	489	29,226
St. John's	181	11	2	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	170
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	252	6	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	246
Prince Edward Island	135	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131
Halifax	409	48	7	5	17	1	2	1	8	3	2	1	2	361
Rest of Nova Scotia	502	18	3	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	483
Moncton	130	7	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	123
Saint John	118	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	111
Rest of New Brunswick	452	20	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	432
Saguenay	127	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
Québec	717	32	3	1	10	0	4	2	8	2	0	0	1	684
Sherbrooke	212	27	2	1	9	0	7	1	5	1	0	0	1	185
Trois-Rivières	144	9	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	135
Montréal	4,640	1,424	179	148	359	54	163	66	360	39	16	7	34	3,215
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	376	64	8	2	22	2	7	3	13	2	1	0	2	312
Rest of Quebec	2,517	62	9	1	17	2	17	4	7	2	1	0	2	2,455
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,113	358	61	66	82	17	18	13	64	14	7	3	12	755
Kingston	164	16	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	147
Peterborough	135	11	1	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
Oshawa	504	134	13	40	40	5	5	4	12	6	3	1	5	370
Toronto	8,452	5,343	1,076	2,026	665	394	225	144	187	237	130	32	227	3,109
Hamilton	941	247	30	63	48	17	17	13	23	13	8	2	12	694
St. Catharines - Niagara	445	76	9	16	12	5	15	4	4	3	2	1	4	369
Kitchener	622	186	25	65	25	9	14	9	14	11	4	2	8	436
Brantford	159	20	2	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	139
Guelph	172	48	8	13	6	5	4	3	2	3	2	0	2	125
London	586	137	15	18	23	7	24	8	23	7	5	2	6	448
Windsor	494	174	18	53	38	7	8	6	32	4	3	0	6	320
Barrie	254	30	3	8	7	3	2	1	3	1	1	0	2	224
Greater Sudbury	182	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
Thunder Bay	131	9	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	121
Rest of Ontario	3,087	192	27	41	37	15	21	9	11	9	7	3	12	2,895
Winnipeg	897	259	29	45	39	86	11	11	11	8	7	2	10	638
Rest of Manitoba	536	22	2	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	514
Regina	226	28	6	6	6	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	197
Saskatoon	273	37	9	7	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	235
Rest of Saskatchewan	566	19	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	547
Calgary	1,897	744	172	211	84	76	35	38	41	29	22	9	28	1,152
Edmonton	1,592	473	88	127	85	52	20	18	39	12	11	4	17	1,119
Rest of Alberta	1,545	130	15	29	24	17	13	6	7	4	5	5	5	1,415
Kelowna	230	26	4	9	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	203
Vancouver	3,484	2,061	817	483	74	198	63	59	33	91	131	46	67	1,422
Victoria	413	76	23	15	7	7	5	3	2	2	5	4	3	337
Abbotsford	213	88	5	63	2	2	2	2	1	1	6	1	2	125
Rest of British Columbia	1,710	146	23	33	16	17	10	10	3	4	14	7	8	1,565
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	148	14	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	134

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A1

Population by visible minority group, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (end)

Scenario E- Alternative immigration

2031

Place of residence	Total	Visible minority groups											Rest of the population	
		Total - Visible minorities	Chinese	South Asian	Black	Filipino	Latin American	Southeast Asian	Arab	West Asian	Korean	Japanese		Other visible minorities
		thousands												
Total	42,099	12,833	2,457	3,361	1,906	1,267	818	481	987	495	398	150	512	29,266
St. John's	169	8	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	161
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	258	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	253
Prince Edward Island	136	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
Halifax	421	52	6	6	18	1	2	2	11	2	2	1	2	369
Rest of Nova Scotia	504	16	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	488
Moncton	132	7	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	125
Saint John	117	9	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	108
Rest of New Brunswick	453	14	2	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	439
Saguenay	135	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	133
Québec	695	37	3	0	11	0	8	2	9	1	1	0	1	658
Sherbrooke	205	21	1	0	6	0	6	0	4	1	0	0	1	183
Trois-Rivières	146	7	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	139
Montréal	4,938	1,569	171	152	413	67	200	75	389	41	16	7	37	3,369
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	345	51	5	1	17	2	6	3	12	1	1	0	2	294
Rest of Quebec	2,383	53	7	2	14	1	15	3	7	1	1	1	2	2,330
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,240	452	72	77	109	28	26	20	74	17	9	4	16	788
Kingston	173	19	3	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	154
Peterborough	129	10	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
Oshawa	457	97	10	22	32	6	4	3	7	4	2	1	5	360
Toronto	8,741	5,469	991	1,939	750	502	262	149	217	242	135	35	245	3,272
Hamilton	924	228	23	51	44	21	18	14	24	11	7	2	12	696
St. Catharines - Niagara	436	63	7	11	8	7	12	4	5	2	2	1	3	373
Kitchener	601	167	18	50	24	11	16	9	13	9	4	2	10	434
Brantford	164	17	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	148
Guelph	166	42	6	9	5	6	3	3	2	3	1	0	2	124
London	559	125	12	16	21	8	24	6	21	6	6	1	4	434
Windsor	475	157	16	40	34	9	9	6	30	5	1	0	6	318
Barrie	247	28	2	7	7	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	219
Greater Sudbury	170	8	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
Thunder Bay	131	9	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	122
Rest of Ontario	2,917	134	18	24	28	12	15	8	8	4	5	3	8	2,783
Winnipeg	907	256	21	39	37	104	13	8	10	5	7	2	10	652
Rest of Manitoba	513	16	1	3	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	497
Regina	211	24	5	4	5	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	187
Saskatoon	262	33	7	5	6	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	230
Rest of Saskatchewan	572	15	1	1	5	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	557
Calgary	1,863	696	150	182	78	89	40	36	36	23	22	9	29	1,166
Edmonton	1,538	442	81	103	77	64	20	19	36	9	11	5	17	1,096
Rest of Alberta	1,520	118	13	21	20	20	9	7	8	6	4	5	4	1,402
Kelowna	221	22	3	6	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	199
Vancouver	3,475	2,043	744	456	70	254	69	72	37	86	133	49	72	1,432
Victoria	411	70	19	13	7	7	6	3	2	2	3	4	3	341
Abbotsford	212	81	4	56	3	3	2	2	1	1	5	2	2	131
Rest of British Columbia	1,687	126	18	31	12	15	8	9	4	5	8	7	8	1,562
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	140	10	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	130

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A2

Population by religious denomination, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031

Place of residence	2006											
	Total	Christian religious denominations				Other religious denominations						No religious denomination
		Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christians	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions	
thousands												
Total	32,522	13,830	8,970	566	974	884	348	358	406	384	122	5,680
St. John's	183	85	84	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	327	103	208	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Prince Edward Island	138	64	58	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Halifax	384	142	167	3	7	5	1	2	1	0	1	55
Rest of Nova Scotia	554	202	270	1	7	1	1	1	0	0	1	69
Moncton	130	68	44	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Saint John	125	50	57	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
Rest of New Brunswick	491	278	160	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	1	43
Saguenay	153	143	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Québec	723	648	14	2	5	6	0	1	0	0	1	46
Sherbrooke	188	161	9	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
Trois-Rivières	142	130	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Montréal	3,680	2,618	244	109	53	156	90	43	27	11	5	323
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	287	231	19	3	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	24
Rest of Quebec	2,450	2,199	109	4	17	4	2	2	0	0	2	112
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	880	378	232	19	20	51	11	11	10	3	3	142
Kingston	158	50	69	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	30
Peterborough	121	33	59	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	22
Oshawa	343	109	142	6	9	5	1	1	2	1	1	68
Toronto	5,320	1,713	1,163	206	204	393	170	119	261	134	21	937
Hamilton	719	253	249	20	21	20	4	6	6	5	3	132
St.Catharines - Niagara	404	150	162	6	11	5	1	2	1	0	1	65
Kitchener	470	151	179	12	14	14	2	5	6	4	2	81
Brantford	135	37	61	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	29
Guelph	132	43	49	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	0	27
London	476	139	196	8	13	15	2	3	3	1	2	95
Windsor	336	163	81	12	11	15	1	3	3	2	1	43
Barrie	184	54	79	2	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	39
Greater Sudbury	164	100	40	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Thunder Bay	127	49	50	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Rest of Ontario	2,671	869	1,255	15	62	8	4	4	4	2	10	439
Winnipeg	711	231	245	12	29	9	13	6	4	7	3	152
Rest of Manitoba	471	120	238	5	23	1	0	1	0	0	3	80
Regina	198	63	82	3	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	39
Saskatoon	238	74	98	4	8	2	0	1	1	0	2	49
Rest of Saskatchewan	555	178	258	7	17	1	0	1	0	0	6	87
Calgary	1,118	297	364	16	52	41	7	21	12	22	5	282
Edmonton	1,069	311	351	24	45	28	5	17	12	14	5	258
Rest of Alberta	1,222	316	527	13	57	6	1	4	2	2	8	287
Kelowna	167	33	64	2	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	53
Vancouver	2,181	424	511	32	118	72	18	84	36	126	13	746
Victoria	339	60	121	3	15	2	2	4	1	4	3	124
Abbotsford	164	23	55	1	13	1	0	1	1	23	1	44
Rest of British Columbia	1,384	255	498	8	72	4	3	6	3	15	11	510
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	106	34	44	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	22

Note: 2006 data on religious denomination have been projected from 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A2

Population by religious denomination, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario A - Low growth

2031

Place of residence	Total	Christian religious denominations				Other religious denominations					No religious denomination	
		Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christians	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh		Other religions
thousands												
Total	39,251	14,589	8,513	873	1,800	2,472	391	549	897	792	170	8,206
St. John's	163	66	69	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	20
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	248	86	126	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	28
Prince Edward Island	130	58	47	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Halifax	398	141	142	5	13	13	2	3	3	1	1	77
Rest of Nova Scotia	480	179	190	3	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	86
Moncton	127	63	37	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	19
Saint John	113	43	42	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
Rest of New Brunswick	434	230	121	2	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	61
Saguenay	130	111	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Québec	664	535	30	3	13	13	0	1	1	0	1	67
Sherbrooke	192	146	13	2	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	20
Trois-Rivières	140	115	6	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
Montréal	4,541	2,580	389	153	131	464	86	56	47	28	8	600
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	325	220	31	5	9	13	1	2	1	0	1	42
Rest of Quebec	2,282	1,834	143	11	45	17	4	3	2	1	3	218
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,149	406	245	32	49	122	12	17	23	10	5	228
Kingston	164	56	55	3	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	35
Peterborough	123	39	44	2	5	3	1	0	2	1	1	27
Oshawa	431	140	131	11	20	19	3	3	7	4	1	93
Toronto	8,016	2,087	1,249	296	409	1,087	181	188	564	305	37	1,612
Hamilton	859	289	225	28	40	55	5	10	14	10	3	180
St. Catharines - Niagara	410	145	129	10	18	12	1	3	4	2	1	84
Kitchener	562	173	153	19	25	40	3	7	15	10	3	114
Brantford	156	49	53	3	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	35
Guelph	155	49	44	4	7	7	1	2	3	2	1	34
London	521	166	161	12	23	31	2	4	6	2	2	112
Windsor	442	159	98	15	24	41	3	5	12	6	1	79
Barrie	234	78	75	6	10	6	2	1	2	1	1	53
Greater Sudbury	164	82	41	2	6	2	1	0	1	0	1	29
Thunder Bay	124	44	42	2	5	2	0	1	1	0	1	28
Rest of Ontario	2,780	976	975	43	112	34	9	10	10	6	12	593
Winnipeg	826	261	240	15	49	25	12	8	9	14	4	189
Rest of Manitoba	475	132	187	5	28	4	1	1	1	1	4	111
Regina	202	63	70	3	10	3	0	2	1	1	1	47
Saskatoon	248	77	84	4	12	4	1	2	2	1	2	58
Rest of Saskatchewan	538	175	192	5	25	3	1	1	1	1	9	125
Calgary	1,731	462	438	34	103	112	9	32	36	59	7	439
Edmonton	1,434	401	396	28	81	70	9	22	27	31	8	362
Rest of Alberta	1,429	407	484	19	86	24	3	7	6	7	10	376
Kelowna	210	50	65	3	14	4	1	2	1	3	1	66
Vancouver	3,195	676	569	55	207	180	21	131	75	217	18	1,045
Victoria	386	89	111	6	25	8	2	6	3	6	3	128
Abbotsford	198	37	44	2	12	5	1	2	4	38	1	51
Rest of British Columbia	1,594	374	474	19	107	19	7	11	7	18	13	544
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	130	41	47	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	31

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A2

Population by religious denomination, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario B - Reference scenario

2031

Place of residence	Total	Christian religious denominations				Other religious denominations					No religious denomination	
		Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christians	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh		Other religions
thousands												
Total	42,078	15,389	8,973	978	1,944	2,870	421	607	1,024	906	185	8,780
St. John's	169	69	72	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	20
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	258	89	130	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
Prince Edward Island	136	60	48	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Halifax	418	147	147	5	13	15	2	3	3	1	1	80
Rest of Nova Scotia	501	188	198	3	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	89
Moncton	132	65	38	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	20
Saint John	117	45	44	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	21
Rest of New Brunswick	451	239	126	2	13	4	1	1	1	1	1	63
Saguenay	135	115	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Québec	692	554	31	4	14	15	0	2	1	0	1	71
Sherbrooke	203	152	13	3	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	22
Trois-Rivières	145	119	7	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
Montréal	4,900	2,712	422	173	143	547	93	62	55	32	9	654
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	342	230	33	6	10	14	1	2	1	0	1	44
Rest of Quebec	2,378	1,907	151	12	48	19	4	3	2	1	3	229
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,232	428	258	36	53	140	13	19	26	11	5	244
Kingston	172	58	57	3	7	5	1	1	2	1	1	37
Peterborough	128	40	46	2	5	3	1	0	2	1	1	28
Oshawa	455	147	137	12	21	21	3	3	7	4	1	98
Toronto	8,868	2,257	1,337	337	453	1,264	195	210	647	352	41	1,774
Hamilton	921	307	237	30	43	63	6	11	16	12	4	191
St.Catharines - Niagara	433	152	135	11	19	14	2	3	5	2	1	89
Kitchener	603	183	162	21	28	47	3	8	17	12	3	121
Brantford	164	51	56	3	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	37
Guelph	165	52	46	5	8	8	1	2	4	2	1	36
London	554	176	168	14	25	36	2	4	6	3	2	117
Windsor	476	169	103	17	26	47	3	5	13	7	2	83
Barrie	246	81	78	6	11	7	2	1	2	1	1	55
Greater Sudbury	170	84	42	2	6	2	1	0	1	0	1	31
Thunder Bay	131	46	44	2	5	2	0	1	1	0	1	29
Rest of Ontario	2,908	1,020	1,018	45	118	39	10	11	12	6	12	618
Winnipeg	884	279	254	17	52	30	13	8	10	16	4	199
Rest of Manitoba	507	140	199	5	30	4	1	1	1	2	5	118
Regina	211	66	73	3	10	4	0	2	1	1	2	49
Saskatoon	262	82	88	4	13	5	1	2	3	1	2	62
Rest of Saskatchewan	570	185	203	5	27	3	1	1	1	1	9	134
Calgary	1,864	493	461	38	112	129	10	35	41	68	8	470
Edmonton	1,529	424	416	31	86	79	9	24	31	35	8	384
Rest of Alberta	1,510	429	509	20	91	27	3	8	7	8	11	396
Kelowna	219	52	67	4	14	4	1	2	1	4	1	69
Vancouver	3,483	731	603	62	226	205	23	146	84	246	20	1,136
Victoria	406	93	116	6	26	9	2	6	3	6	3	134
Abbotsford	214	39	46	3	13	5	1	2	4	45	1	54
Rest of British Columbia	1,674	392	498	21	113	21	8	12	8	20	14	570
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	139	43	50	1	7	2	0	1	1	0	1	33

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A2

Population by religious denomination, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario C - High growth

2031

Place of residence	Total	Christian religious denominations				Other religious denominations					No religious denomination	
		Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christians	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh		Other religions
thousands												
Total	45,008	16,202	9,440	1,089	2,096	3,297	450	668	1,162	1,030	201	9,374
St. John's	175	71	74	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	21
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	267	92	135	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
Prince Edward Island	141	62	50	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
Halifax	438	153	153	6	14	17	2	3	3	1	1	84
Rest of Nova Scotia	522	196	206	3	15	3	2	1	1	1	1	92
Moncton	136	68	40	1	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	20
Saint John	121	46	45	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	21
Rest of New Brunswick	469	247	130	2	14	4	1	1	2	1	1	66
Saguenay	140	118	6	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Québec	719	572	33	4	14	18	0	2	1	0	1	75
Sherbrooke	213	158	15	3	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	23
Trois-Rivières	151	124	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	13
Montréal	5,275	2,848	456	194	156	634	100	68	62	37	9	710
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	360	239	36	7	10	16	1	2	1	1	1	47
Rest of Quebec	2,472	1,975	159	13	50	22	4	4	2	1	3	240
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,319	450	270	40	57	161	14	21	29	12	6	260
Kingston	180	60	60	3	7	6	1	1	2	1	1	38
Peterborough	134	42	47	2	6	3	1	0	2	1	1	29
Oshawa	480	154	143	13	22	24	3	4	8	5	1	103
Toronto	9,764	2,434	1,425	379	501	1,458	209	232	737	403	46	1,942
Hamilton	984	325	249	34	46	73	6	12	19	13	4	203
St.Catharines - Niagara	456	159	140	11	21	16	2	4	5	2	1	94
Kitchener	647	193	170	23	30	54	3	9	19	14	4	128
Brantford	172	54	58	3	8	5	1	1	2	2	1	39
Guelph	177	55	49	5	8	10	1	3	4	2	1	38
London	589	186	175	15	27	42	2	4	7	3	3	124
Windsor	512	178	109	19	29	54	3	6	15	8	2	89
Barrie	257	85	81	6	12	8	2	1	3	1	1	57
Greater Sudbury	177	87	44	2	6	3	1	0	1	0	1	32
Thunder Bay	136	47	45	2	5	2	0	1	1	1	1	31
Rest of Ontario	3,037	1,063	1,060	49	123	43	10	11	13	7	13	645
Winnipeg	945	299	266	19	57	35	14	9	12	19	5	211
Rest of Manitoba	543	149	213	6	33	5	1	1	1	2	5	126
Regina	222	69	76	3	11	5	0	2	2	1	2	51
Saskatoon	277	86	93	4	14	6	1	3	3	1	3	65
Rest of Saskatchewan	608	196	215	6	29	4	1	1	1	1	10	144
Calgary	2,003	526	485	43	121	147	11	38	46	77	8	501
Edmonton	1,627	448	437	34	92	90	10	26	35	40	9	406
Rest of Alberta	1,592	451	535	22	96	31	3	8	8	9	12	417
Kelowna	230	55	70	4	15	4	1	2	1	4	1	71
Vancouver	3,783	788	639	70	245	232	25	161	94	276	22	1,230
Victoria	426	97	121	7	28	10	3	7	3	7	3	141
Abbotsford	231	42	49	3	14	6	1	2	4	51	1	57
Rest of British Columbia	1,753	410	520	22	119	23	8	13	8	22	15	593
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	149	46	53	1	7	2	0	1	1	1	1	35

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A2

Population by religious denomination, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario D - Alternative internal migration

2031

Place of residence	Total	Christian religious denominations				Other religious denominations						No religious denomination
		Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christians	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other religions	
thousands												
Total	42,079	15,382	9,012	962	1,951	2,847	411	607	1,021	916	186	8,783
St. John's	181	73	76	1	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	22
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	252	87	128	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	28
Prince Edward Island	135	59	48	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Halifax	409	143	147	5	13	13	2	2	2	1	1	79
Rest of Nova Scotia	502	188	198	3	14	4	2	1	1	1	1	89
Moncton	130	66	37	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	19
Saint John	118	46	45	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
Rest of New Brunswick	452	237	125	3	13	5	1	1	2	1	1	63
Saguenay	127	108	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Québec	717	575	32	4	14	16	1	2	1	0	1	71
Sherbrooke	212	156	15	3	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	23
Trois-Rivières	144	117	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	12
Montréal	4,640	2,552	405	166	137	523	91	57	48	28	8	624
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	376	246	38	8	11	17	1	2	1	1	1	49
Rest of Quebec	2,517	2,023	158	13	50	20	5	4	2	1	3	240
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,113	402	244	28	47	116	9	14	20	9	4	220
Kingston	164	55	56	2	7	4	1	1	1	0	1	35
Peterborough	135	41	48	3	6	3	1	0	2	1	1	29
Oshawa	504	156	145	13	24	31	3	4	12	7	1	106
Toronto	8,452	2,163	1,263	315	433	1,200	181	205	621	337	39	1,695
Hamilton	941	311	238	32	45	69	4	11	19	13	4	195
St. Catharines - Niagara	445	154	136	11	20	17	2	4	6	3	1	91
Kitchener	622	185	164	21	29	51	3	8	20	13	3	125
Brantford	159	49	53	3	7	5	1	1	2	2	1	36
Guelph	172	53	47	5	8	9	1	3	5	2	1	37
London	586	185	174	13	27	40	3	5	7	3	3	125
Windsor	494	172	104	18	28	53	2	5	16	9	2	85
Barrie	254	84	81	6	11	8	2	1	2	1	1	56
Greater Sudbury	182	89	46	2	6	2	1	0	1	0	1	33
Thunder Bay	131	46	43	2	5	2	0	1	1	1	1	30
Rest of Ontario	3,087	1,064	1,073	52	125	52	17	12	16	9	13	653
Winnipeg	897	282	252	18	54	35	10	10	11	17	4	203
Rest of Manitoba	536	147	211	5	33	5	2	2	2	2	5	121
Regina	226	70	77	3	11	5	0	2	2	2	2	52
Saskatoon	273	83	92	4	13	6	1	2	3	2	2	65
Rest of Saskatchewan	566	182	201	5	27	4	1	1	2	1	10	132
Calgary	1,897	495	461	40	113	143	10	37	44	71	8	474
Edmonton	1,592	437	431	32	90	89	7	25	35	39	8	398
Rest of Alberta	1,545	439	520	21	94	27	6	8	8	10	11	401
Kelowna	230	54	70	4	15	5	1	2	2	5	1	71
Vancouver	3,484	728	599	64	226	207	25	145	85	248	21	1,136
Victoria	413	94	117	6	27	10	2	7	3	7	3	137
Abbotsford	213	37	45	2	13	6	1	2	4	48	1	53
Rest of British Columbia	1,710	399	509	21	116	21	7	14	8	20	14	581
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	148	46	51	1	7	3	0	1	1	1	1	36

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031

Table A2

Population by religious denomination, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (end)

Scenario E- Alternative immigration

2031

Place of residence	Total	Christian religious denominations				Other religious denominations					No religious denomination	
		Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Other Christians	Muslim	Jewish	Buddhist	Hindu	Sikh		Other religions
thousands												
Total	42,099	15,738	9,106	876	1,970	2,695	425	620	988	868	185	8,628
St. John's	169	69	72	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	20
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	258	89	130	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
Prince Edward Island	136	60	49	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Halifax	421	148	149	5	14	15	2	3	3	1	1	81
Rest of Nova Scotia	504	189	200	3	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	90
Moncton	132	66	39	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	20
Saint John	117	45	44	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	21
Rest of New Brunswick	453	239	127	2	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	63
Saguenay	135	115	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Québec	695	555	32	3	14	16	0	2	1	0	1	71
Sherbrooke	205	153	14	2	4	8	1	0	0	0	0	22
Trois-Rivières	146	120	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	12
Montréal	4,938	2,756	439	149	146	555	95	64	52	30	9	641
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	345	232	34	5	10	15	1	2	1	0	1	44
Rest of Quebec	2,383	1,910	152	11	48	20	4	3	2	1	3	230
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,240	440	261	32	55	139	13	20	25	11	5	239
Kingston	173	59	58	3	7	5	1	1	2	1	1	37
Peterborough	129	40	46	2	5	3	1	0	2	1	1	28
Oshawa	457	149	138	11	21	20	3	3	7	4	1	98
Toronto	8,741	2,380	1,373	300	461	1,133	195	210	622	338	41	1,687
Hamilton	924	315	241	27	43	58	6	11	16	11	4	190
St.Catharines - Niagara	436	155	136	10	20	13	2	3	4	2	1	89
Kitchener	601	186	164	18	28	43	3	8	16	11	3	120
Brantford	164	52	56	2	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	37
Guelph	166	54	47	4	7	8	1	3	4	2	1	36
London	559	181	171	12	25	35	2	4	6	3	2	117
Windsor	475	172	105	15	26	45	3	5	13	7	1	82
Barrie	247	82	79	6	11	7	2	1	2	1	1	55
Greater Sudbury	170	84	42	2	6	2	1	0	1	0	1	31
Thunder Bay	131	46	44	2	5	2	0	1	1	0	1	29
Rest of Ontario	2,917	1,025	1,024	42	119	37	10	11	11	6	12	620
Winnipeg	907	299	258	16	54	28	13	9	10	15	4	200
Rest of Manitoba	513	141	203	5	31	4	1	1	1	2	5	120
Regina	211	66	73	3	10	4	0	2	1	1	2	49
Saskatoon	262	82	89	4	13	5	1	2	2	1	2	61
Rest of Saskatchewan	572	185	204	5	27	3	1	1	1	1	9	134
Calgary	1,863	512	468	35	112	119	10	37	39	64	8	460
Edmonton	1,538	438	422	29	87	75	9	25	30	33	8	382
Rest of Alberta	1,520	433	514	19	92	26	3	8	7	8	11	398
Kelowna	221	53	68	3	15	4	1	2	1	3	1	70
Vancouver	3,475	783	615	55	228	193	23	148	82	236	20	1,091
Victoria	411	95	117	6	27	9	3	7	3	6	3	135
Abbotsford	212	40	47	2	13	5	1	2	4	42	1	54
Rest of British Columbia	1,687	398	502	19	114	20	8	12	8	19	14	573
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	140	44	50	1	7	2	0	1	0	0	1	33

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A3

Population by generation status, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031

Base population					
2006					
Place of residence	Total	First generation	Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent resident
thousands					
Total	32,522	6,452	5,669	20,119	281
St. John's	183	5	7	170	1
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	327	3	5	319	0
Prince Edward Island	138	5	8	125	0
Halifax	384	28	37	317	2
Rest of Nova Scotia	554	18	33	501	1
Moncton	130	4	7	117	0
Saint John	125	5	9	110	1
Rest of New Brunswick	491	18	27	445	1
Saguenay	153	2	2	149	0
Québec	723	27	21	673	2
Sherbrooke	188	11	8	168	1
Trois-Rivières	142	3	3	136	0
Montréal	3,680	760	516	2,361	44
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	287	23	19	244	1
Rest of Quebec	2,450	49	59	2,339	3
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	880	190	172	510	9
Kingston	158	20	27	110	1
Peterborough	121	11	18	90	1
Oshawa	343	56	77	209	1
Toronto	5,320	2,432	1,454	1,353	82
Hamilton	719	175	184	353	6
St.Catharines - Niagara	404	74	95	232	3
Kitchener	470	108	96	262	4
Brantford	135	17	26	92	0
Guelph	132	27	29	76	1
London	476	92	100	279	5
Windsor	336	78	72	182	4
Barrie	184	24	36	123	1
Greater Sudbury	164	11	20	133	0
Thunder Bay	127	13	28	86	0
Rest of Ontario	2,671	237	381	2,045	9
Winnipeg	711	126	149	430	6
Rest of Manitoba	471	31	65	374	2
Regina	198	15	32	149	1
Saskatoon	238	18	38	179	3
Rest of Saskatchewan	555	17	88	449	1
Calgary	1,118	263	244	598	13
Edmonton	1,069	198	231	631	9
Rest of Alberta	1,222	89	211	915	7
Kelowna	167	24	40	102	1
Vancouver	2,181	863	559	717	42
Victoria	339	65	88	183	4
Abbotsford	164	39	44	80	1
Rest of British Columbia	1,384	170	293	915	6
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	106	7	10	89	1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A3

Population by generation status, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario A - Low growth

2031

Place of residence	Total	First generation	Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent resident
	thousands				
Total	39,251	9,842	7,503	21,240	666
St. John's	163	6	8	146	2
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	248	4	9	234	1
Prince Edward Island	130	6	9	114	1
Halifax	398	40	41	311	6
Rest of Nova Scotia	480	20	34	423	3
Moncton	127	6	10	110	1
Saint John	113	6	9	95	2
Rest of New Brunswick	434	19	27	384	3
Saguenay	130	2	4	123	0
Québec	664	39	32	586	6
Sherbrooke	192	19	13	157	3
Trois-Rivières	140	6	6	127	1
Montréal	4,541	1,295	760	2,383	103
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	325	44	33	246	2
Rest of Quebec	2,282	68	110	2,097	6
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,149	312	263	553	20
Kingston	164	22	31	109	3
Peterborough	123	12	23	86	1
Oshawa	431	79	109	240	3
Toronto	8,016	3,939	2,216	1,667	193
Hamilton	859	222	209	414	14
St.Catharines - Niagara	410	73	88	241	8
Kitchener	562	149	128	274	10
Brantford	156	19	30	106	1
Guelph	155	36	35	81	2
London	521	112	108	290	11
Windsor	442	119	103	210	9
Barrie	234	28	54	150	2
Greater Sudbury	164	8	23	132	1
Thunder Bay	124	10	22	91	1
Rest of Ontario	2,780	222	486	2,051	21
Winnipeg	826	183	142	487	15
Rest of Manitoba	475	40	49	381	4
Regina	202	18	23	158	3
Saskatoon	248	23	28	190	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	538	16	42	476	2
Calgary	1,731	490	375	837	30
Edmonton	1,434	304	281	827	22
Rest of Alberta	1,429	113	211	1,088	16
Kelowna	210	27	42	138	2
Vancouver	3,195	1,366	834	897	98
Victoria	386	73	83	221	9
Abbotsford	198	54	51	89	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,594	180	294	1,106	15
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	130	9	11	110	1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A3

Population by generation status, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario B - Reference scenario

2031

Place of residence	Total	First generation	Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent resident
Total	42,078	11,147	8,165	22,099	666
St. John's	169	7	8	151	2
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	258	4	10	243	1
Prince Edward Island	136	7	10	118	1
Halifax	418	46	45	322	6
Rest of Nova Scotia	501	22	36	441	3
Moncton	132	7	10	114	1
Saint John	117	7	9	98	2
Rest of New Brunswick	451	22	28	398	3
Saguenay	135	3	5	127	0
Québec	692	47	36	603	6
Sherbrooke	203	23	15	163	3
Trois-Rivières	145	7	6	131	1
Montréal	4,900	1,483	849	2,465	103
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	342	50	37	254	2
Rest of Quebec	2,378	77	118	2,176	6
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,232	352	286	575	20
Kingston	172	24	33	113	3
Peterborough	128	14	24	89	1
Oshawa	455	85	116	252	3
Toronto	8,868	4,476	2,455	1,744	193
Hamilton	921	250	225	433	14
St. Catharines - Niagara	433	81	94	251	8
Kitchener	603	169	138	286	10
Brantford	164	21	31	111	1
Guelph	165	41	38	84	2
London	554	126	115	302	11
Windsor	476	135	113	219	9
Barrie	246	31	57	156	2
Greater Sudbury	170	9	24	136	1
Thunder Bay	131	11	23	95	1
Rest of Ontario	2,908	242	507	2,138	21
Winnipeg	884	209	154	506	15
Rest of Manitoba	507	46	53	404	4
Regina	211	20	24	164	3
Saskatoon	262	27	31	199	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	570	18	44	505	2
Calgary	1,864	556	409	870	30
Edmonton	1,529	342	304	860	22
Rest of Alberta	1,510	128	225	1,141	16
Kelowna	219	30	45	142	2
Vancouver	3,483	1,544	911	929	98
Victoria	406	80	88	229	9
Abbotsford	214	61	56	93	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,674	196	309	1,155	15
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	139	10	12	116	1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A3

Population by generation status, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario C - High growth

2031

Place of residence	Total	First generation	Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent resident
	thousands				
Total	45,008	12,526	8,870	22,946	666
St. John's	175	8	9	156	2
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	267	5	10	251	1
Prince Edward Island	141	8	10	122	1
Halifax	438	53	48	332	6
Rest of Nova Scotia	522	24	37	458	3
Moncton	136	8	10	117	1
Saint John	121	8	10	101	2
Rest of New Brunswick	469	24	30	411	3
Saguenay	140	4	5	131	0
Québec	719	55	39	619	6
Sherbrooke	213	26	16	168	3
Trois-Rivières	151	8	6	136	1
Montréal	5,275	1,682	947	2,543	103
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	360	56	40	262	2
Rest of Quebec	2,472	87	127	2,252	6
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,319	394	310	595	20
Kingston	180	27	34	116	3
Peterborough	134	15	25	93	1
Oshawa	480	93	122	263	3
Toronto	9,764	5,043	2,710	1,818	193
Hamilton	984	280	241	450	14
St.Catharines - Niagara	456	89	99	260	8
Kitchener	647	190	149	298	10
Brantford	172	23	33	115	1
Guelph	177	46	41	88	2
London	589	142	124	312	11
Windsor	512	153	123	228	9
Barrie	257	34	60	161	2
Greater Sudbury	177	10	25	141	1
Thunder Bay	136	12	24	98	1
Rest of Ontario	3,037	262	529	2,225	21
Winnipeg	945	236	168	527	15
Rest of Manitoba	543	53	57	429	4
Regina	222	23	26	170	3
Saskatoon	277	31	33	208	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	608	21	47	537	2
Calgary	2,003	626	446	901	30
Edmonton	1,627	382	328	894	22
Rest of Alberta	1,592	144	240	1,193	16
Kelowna	230	33	47	147	2
Vancouver	3,783	1,730	992	962	98
Victoria	426	88	93	236	9
Abbotsford	231	69	62	97	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,753	212	325	1,201	15
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	149	11	12	124	1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A3

Population by generation status, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario D - Alternative internal migration

2031

Place of residence	Total	First generation	Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent resident
thousands					
Total	42,079	11,146	8,168	22,099	666
St. John's	181	12	9	158	2
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	252	6	8	238	1
Prince Edward Island	135	9	9	116	1
Halifax	409	41	43	319	6
Rest of Nova Scotia	502	29	32	438	3
Moncton	130	7	9	113	1
Saint John	118	6	9	101	2
Rest of New Brunswick	452	31	28	390	3
Saguenay	127	4	4	120	0
Québec	717	42	34	634	6
Sherbrooke	212	30	16	164	3
Trois-Rivières	144	10	5	129	1
Montréal	4,640	1,348	898	2,290	103
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	376	69	35	269	2
Rest of Quebec	2,517	99	92	2,320	6
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,113	249	262	582	20
Kingston	164	15	31	116	3
Peterborough	135	17	22	94	1
Oshawa	504	119	114	267	3
Toronto	8,452	4,196	2,491	1,571	193
Hamilton	941	276	223	428	14
St.Catharines - Niagara	445	98	91	249	8
Kitchener	622	182	140	290	10
Brantford	159	24	31	103	1
Guelph	172	48	35	87	2
London	586	137	122	316	11
Windsor	494	151	118	216	9
Barrie	254	39	53	159	2
Greater Sudbury	182	10	22	149	1
Thunder Bay	131	12	24	94	1
Rest of Ontario	3,087	363	467	2,237	21
Winnipeg	897	231	162	489	15
Rest of Manitoba	536	62	54	417	4
Regina	226	25	25	173	3
Saskatoon	273	31	35	201	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	566	25	41	497	2
Calgary	1,897	588	421	858	30
Edmonton	1,592	367	321	882	22
Rest of Alberta	1,545	158	205	1,165	16
Kelowna	230	36	44	147	2
Vancouver	3,484	1,548	932	906	98
Victoria	413	86	85	233	9
Abbotsford	213	63	54	92	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,710	229	300	1,166	15
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	148	16	12	118	1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A3

Population by generation status, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (end)

Scenario E- Alternative immigration

2031

Place of residence	Total	First generation	Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent resident
	thousands				
Total	42,099	11,152	8,181	22,099	666
St. John's	169	7	8	151	2
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	258	5	10	243	1
Prince Edward Island	136	8	10	118	1
Halifax	421	49	45	322	6
Rest of Nova Scotia	504	24	36	441	3
Moncton	132	7	10	114	1
Saint John	117	7	9	98	2
Rest of New Brunswick	453	23	29	398	3
Saguenay	135	3	5	127	0
Québec	695	49	37	603	6
Sherbrooke	205	24	15	163	3
Trois-Rivières	146	8	6	131	1
Montréal	4,938	1,506	864	2,465	103
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	345	52	37	254	2
Rest of Quebec	2,383	81	120	2,176	6
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,240	358	288	575	20
Kingston	173	25	33	113	3
Peterborough	129	14	24	89	1
Oshawa	457	86	116	252	3
Toronto	8,741	4,368	2,435	1,744	193
Hamilton	924	252	225	433	14
St.Catharines - Niagara	436	83	94	251	8
Kitchener	601	166	138	286	10
Brantford	164	21	31	111	1
Guelph	166	42	38	84	2
London	559	130	116	302	11
Windsor	475	135	112	219	9
Barrie	247	32	57	156	2
Greater Sudbury	170	9	24	136	1
Thunder Bay	131	11	24	95	1
Rest of Ontario	2,917	249	509	2,138	21
Winnipeg	907	228	158	506	15
Rest of Manitoba	513	51	54	404	4
Regina	211	20	24	164	3
Saskatoon	262	27	31	199	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	572	20	45	505	2
Calgary	1,863	554	409	870	30
Edmonton	1,538	350	305	860	22
Rest of Alberta	1,520	136	227	1,141	16
Kelowna	221	32	45	142	2
Vancouver	3,475	1,537	911	929	98
Victoria	411	85	88	229	9
Abbotsford	212	60	56	93	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,687	206	311	1,155	15
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	140	11	12	116	1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A4

Foreign-born population by continent of birth, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031

Base population						
2006						
Place of residence	Total	Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Oceania and others
thousands						
Total	6,452	990	2,371	390	2,639	61
St. John's	5	1	2	0	1	0
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	3	1	2	0	1	0
Prince Edward Island	5	2	3	0	0	0
Halifax	28	5	13	2	8	0
Rest of Nova Scotia	18	5	10	0	2	0
Moncton	4	2	2	0	1	0
Saint John	5	1	3	0	1	0
Rest of New Brunswick	18	8	7	1	2	0
Saguenay	2	0	1	0	0	0
Québec	27	6	12	5	4	0
Sherbrooke	11	3	4	2	1	0
Trois-Rivières	3	1	1	1	0	0
Montréal	760	162	261	112	222	2
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	23	5	9	4	5	0
Rest of Quebec	49	13	27	3	5	0
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	190	29	63	20	77	1
Kingston	20	3	12	1	4	0
Peterborough	11	2	8	0	2	0
Oshawa	56	12	33	2	9	0
Toronto	2,432	386	722	123	1,191	9
Hamilton	175	20	108	6	40	1
St.Catharines - Niagara	74	12	48	2	10	0
Kitchener	108	16	59	5	28	1
Brantford	17	2	11	0	3	0
Guelph	27	3	14	1	9	0
London	92	14	51	4	22	1
Windsor	78	11	35	4	28	0
Barrie	24	4	16	1	3	0
Greater Sudbury	11	1	8	0	1	0
Thunder Bay	13	1	10	0	1	0
Rest of Ontario	237	44	168	4	20	2
Winnipeg	126	18	50	7	51	0
Rest of Manitoba	31	12	15	1	3	0
Regina	15	2	6	1	5	0
Saskatoon	18	3	7	1	7	0
Rest of Saskatchewan	17	4	9	1	2	0
Calgary	263	31	79	19	132	4
Edmonton	198	22	71	14	87	4
Rest of Alberta	89	21	46	5	16	1
Kelowna	24	3	17	1	3	1
Vancouver	863	57	189	28	564	25
Victoria	65	9	36	2	16	2
Abbotsford	39	5	12	1	21	1
Rest of British Columbia	170	28	108	4	26	4
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	7	1	3	0	2	0

Note: In this table, the concept of foreign-born population refers to persons who are, or once were, landed immigrants in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A4

Foreign-born population by continent of birth, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario A - Low growth

2031

Place of residence	Total	Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Oceania and others
thousands						
Total	9,842	1,392	2,069	914	5,388	79
St. John's	6	1	2	1	2	0
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	4	1	1	0	1	0
Prince Edward Island	6	1	3	1	1	0
Halifax	40	6	12	6	16	0
Rest of Nova Scotia	20	5	9	1	4	0
Moncton	6	1	2	1	2	0
Saint John	6	1	2	0	3	0
Rest of New Brunswick	19	6	6	2	5	0
Saguenay	2	1	1	0	0	0
Québec	39	8	17	9	6	0
Sherbrooke	19	6	5	6	3	0
Trois-Rivières	6	2	2	2	1	0
Montréal	1,295	262	298	301	430	3
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	44	9	11	10	13	0
Rest of Quebec	68	17	29	9	12	0
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	312	46	60	47	157	1
Kingston	22	4	9	1	7	0
Peterborough	12	2	6	1	4	0
Oshawa	79	17	27	7	27	1
Toronto	3,939	509	619	248	2,550	13
Hamilton	222	32	81	19	89	1
St.Catharines - Niagara	73	17	30	4	21	1
Kitchener	149	24	48	11	65	1
Brantford	19	3	9	1	6	0
Guelph	36	5	11	2	17	0
London	112	26	36	9	40	1
Windsor	119	19	30	12	58	1
Barrie	28	5	13	2	8	0
Greater Sudbury	8	1	4	1	2	0
Thunder Bay	10	1	5	1	3	0
Rest of Ontario	222	44	122	10	44	3
Winnipeg	183	25	39	18	100	1
Rest of Manitoba	40	11	20	3	7	0
Regina	18	2	4	3	8	0
Saskatoon	23	3	6	3	12	0
Rest of Saskatchewan	16	4	6	2	4	0
Calgary	490	55	83	45	301	5
Edmonton	304	35	60	36	168	5
Rest of Alberta	113	23	40	13	36	2
Kelowna	27	4	13	2	7	1
Vancouver	1,366	96	160	49	1,034	28
Victoria	73	13	28	4	25	2
Abbotsford	54	5	9	2	38	1
Rest of British Columbia	180	32	87	9	46	6
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	9	1	3	1	4	0

Note: In this table, the concept of foreign-born population refers to persons who are, or once were, landed immigrants in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A4

Foreign-born population by continent of birth, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario B - Reference scenario

2031

Place of residence	Total	Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Oceania
						and others
thousands						
Total	11,147	1,548	2,281	1,053	6,177	88
St. John's	7	1	2	1	2	0
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	4	1	2	0	2	0
Prince Edward Island	7	2	4	1	1	0
Halifax	46	6	13	7	19	0
Rest of Nova Scotia	22	6	10	1	5	0
Moncton	7	2	2	1	2	0
Saint John	7	2	2	0	3	0
Rest of New Brunswick	22	7	7	2	6	0
Saguenay	3	1	1	1	0	0
Québec	47	9	20	11	7	0
Sherbrooke	23	7	5	7	3	0
Trois-Rivières	7	2	2	3	1	0
Montréal	1,483	295	339	352	495	3
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	50	10	13	12	15	0
Rest of Quebec	77	20	33	10	14	0
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	352	52	66	54	179	2
Kingston	24	4	10	2	8	0
Peterborough	14	3	6	1	4	0
Oshawa	85	18	29	7	30	1
Toronto	4,476	564	685	281	2,932	14
Hamilton	250	36	88	22	103	1
St.Catharines - Niagara	81	19	33	5	24	1
Kitchener	169	26	53	13	76	1
Brantford	21	4	9	1	7	0
Guelph	41	6	12	3	20	0
London	126	29	38	11	46	1
Windsor	135	21	34	13	67	1
Barrie	31	6	14	2	9	0
Greater Sudbury	9	1	4	1	3	0
Thunder Bay	11	1	5	1	3	0
Rest of Ontario	242	48	130	11	50	3
Winnipeg	209	28	43	22	115	1
Rest of Manitoba	46	12	23	3	8	0
Regina	20	3	5	3	10	0
Saskatoon	27	3	6	3	14	0
Rest of Saskatchewan	18	4	7	3	5	0
Calgary	556	60	92	52	346	6
Edmonton	342	39	66	41	191	5
Rest of Alberta	128	25	44	16	41	2
Kelowna	30	5	14	2	8	1
Vancouver	1,544	105	177	55	1,176	31
Victoria	80	14	31	5	28	2
Abbotsford	61	5	10	2	43	1
Rest of British Columbia	196	35	93	10	51	7
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	10	2	3	1	4	0

Note: In this table, the concept of foreign-born population refers to persons who are, or once were, landed immigrants in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A4

Foreign-born population by continent of birth, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario C - High growth

2031

Place of residence	Total	Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Oceania and others
	thousands					
Total	12,526	1,713	2,503	1,202	7,012	97
St. John's	8	2	2	1	3	0
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	5	1	2	0	2	0
Prince Edward Island	8	2	4	1	2	0
Halifax	53	7	14	8	23	0
Rest of Nova Scotia	24	6	11	1	5	0
Moncton	8	2	2	2	2	0
Saint John	8	2	2	1	3	0
Rest of New Brunswick	24	7	8	2	7	0
Saguenay	4	1	1	1	1	0
Québec	55	11	23	13	9	0
Sherbrooke	26	8	6	8	4	0
Trois-Rivières	8	2	2	3	1	0
Montréal	1,682	329	381	405	563	3
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	56	11	14	13	17	0
Rest of Quebec	87	22	36	12	16	0
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	394	57	72	61	203	2
Kingston	27	4	11	2	9	0
Peterborough	15	3	6	1	4	0
Oshawa	93	20	30	8	33	1
Toronto	5,043	619	753	317	3,338	15
Hamilton	280	40	95	25	118	2
St.Catharines - Niagara	89	21	35	6	27	1
Kitchener	190	29	58	15	87	1
Brantford	23	4	10	1	8	0
Guelph	46	7	13	3	23	0
London	142	33	41	13	53	1
Windsor	153	23	37	15	76	1
Barrie	34	6	15	2	10	0
Greater Sudbury	10	2	4	1	3	0
Thunder Bay	12	2	5	1	4	0
Rest of Ontario	262	52	138	12	56	3
Winnipeg	236	31	47	25	132	1
Rest of Manitoba	53	13	26	4	9	0
Regina	23	3	5	4	11	0
Saskatoon	31	4	7	4	16	0
Rest of Saskatchewan	21	4	7	3	6	0
Calgary	626	67	102	59	391	6
Edmonton	382	43	73	47	215	6
Rest of Alberta	144	28	48	18	47	2
Kelowna	33	5	16	2	9	1
Vancouver	1,730	117	194	61	1,325	34
Victoria	88	15	33	5	32	3
Abbotsford	69	6	11	2	49	1
Rest of British Columbia	212	39	99	10	57	7
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	11	2	3	1	5	0

Note: In this table, the concept of foreign-born population refers to persons who are, or once were, landed immigrants in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A4

Foreign-born population by continent of birth, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (continued)

Scenario D - Alternative internal migration

2031

Place of residence	Total	Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Oceania
						and others
thousands						
Total	11,146	1,548	2,282	1,054	6,176	88
St. John's	12	2	3	2	4	0
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	6	1	2	1	2	0
Prince Edward Island	9	2	4	1	2	0
Halifax	41	6	12	6	17	0
Rest of Nova Scotia	29	7	13	2	7	0
Moncton	7	2	2	1	2	0
Saint John	6	1	2	0	2	0
Rest of New Brunswick	31	9	10	3	10	0
Saguenay	4	1	2	1	0	0
Québec	42	7	18	10	7	0
Sherbrooke	30	9	6	10	4	0
Trois-Rivières	10	3	2	3	1	0
Montréal	1,348	264	315	329	438	3
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	69	14	16	16	22	0
Rest of Quebec	99	25	40	14	20	0
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	249	37	42	39	129	1
Kingston	15	3	5	1	5	0
Peterborough	17	3	8	1	5	0
Oshawa	119	25	34	11	48	1
Toronto	4,196	521	612	262	2,788	13
Hamilton	276	40	94	24	117	1
St.Catharines - Niagara	98	24	36	7	31	1
Kitchener	182	27	53	13	88	1
Brantford	24	4	10	1	9	0
Guelph	48	7	14	3	24	0
London	137	32	39	12	53	1
Windsor	151	24	35	16	76	1
Barrie	39	7	17	3	11	0
Greater Sudbury	10	2	4	1	3	0
Thunder Bay	12	2	5	1	4	0
Rest of Ontario	363	70	181	18	89	4
Winnipeg	231	29	45	24	131	1
Rest of Manitoba	62	15	29	5	13	0
Regina	25	3	6	4	12	0
Saskatoon	31	3	7	4	16	0
Rest of Saskatchewan	25	5	8	4	8	0
Calgary	588	61	95	55	371	6
Edmonton	367	43	67	46	206	5
Rest of Alberta	158	34	51	20	51	2
Kelowna	36	5	16	2	11	1
Vancouver	1,548	107	176	56	1,180	30
Victoria	86	14	31	5	33	2
Abbotsford	63	5	9	2	46	1
Rest of British Columbia	229	41	103	11	67	7
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	16	3	5	1	7	0

Note: In this table, the concept of foreign-born population refers to persons who are, or once were, landed immigrants in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table A4

Foreign-born population by continent of birth, place of residence and projection scenario, Canada, 2006 and 2031 (end)

Scenario E- Alternative immigration

2031

Place of residence	Total	Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia	Oceania and others
	thousands					
Total	11,152	1,746	2,234	1,137	5,945	90
St. John's	7	2	2	1	2	0
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	5	1	2	0	2	0
Prince Edward Island	8	2	4	1	1	0
Halifax	49	7	14	8	19	0
Rest of Nova Scotia	24	7	11	1	4	0
Moncton	7	2	2	2	2	0
Saint John	7	2	2	0	3	0
Rest of New Brunswick	23	8	8	2	6	0
Saguenay	3	1	1	1	0	0
Québec	49	11	19	12	7	0
Sherbrooke	24	8	5	8	3	0
Trois-Rivières	8	2	2	3	1	0
Montréal	1,506	331	314	388	470	3
Ottawa - Gatineau (Quebec part)	52	11	13	13	15	0
Rest of Quebec	81	23	33	11	14	0
Ottawa - Gatineau (Ontario part)	358	58	65	58	175	2
Kingston	25	5	10	2	8	0
Peterborough	14	3	6	1	4	0
Oshawa	86	20	29	8	29	1
Toronto	4,368	622	649	311	2,772	14
Hamilton	252	41	86	23	100	2
St. Catharines - Niagara	83	22	32	5	23	1
Kitchener	166	30	52	13	71	1
Brantford	21	4	9	1	7	0
Guelph	42	7	12	3	19	0
London	130	34	38	11	46	1
Windsor	135	25	30	14	65	1
Barrie	32	6	14	2	9	0
Greater Sudbury	9	2	4	1	3	0
Thunder Bay	11	2	5	1	3	0
Rest of Ontario	249	55	131	12	49	3
Winnipeg	228	32	43	23	130	1
Rest of Manitoba	51	13	26	3	8	0
Regina	20	3	5	3	9	0
Saskatoon	27	4	7	3	13	0
Rest of Saskatchewan	20	5	7	3	5	0
Calgary	554	69	92	52	334	6
Edmonton	350	44	68	43	191	5
Rest of Alberta	136	30	46	16	42	2
Kelowna	32	5	15	2	8	1
Vancouver	1,537	123	179	56	1,148	31
Victoria	85	17	32	5	28	2
Abbotsford	60	6	10	2	41	1
Rest of British Columbia	206	41	97	10	52	7
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	11	2	3	1	5	0

Note: In this table, the concept of foreign-born population refers to persons who are, or once were, landed immigrants in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Glossary

Aboriginal

Person who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who was a member of an Indian Band or First Nation.

Allophone

In this study, allophones are persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

Base population

Population used as the starting point for a population projection.

Cohort

Represents a group of persons who have experienced a specific demographic event during a given year. For example, the married cohort of 2001 consists of the number of persons who married in 1966.

Components of population growth

Each of the classes of events generating population changes. Births, deaths and migration are components that alter either the size of the total population or its composition by age and sex, for example.

Emigrant

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

Ethnocultural diversity

In this document, the concept of ethnocultural diversity refers to diversity with respect to visible minority groups, generation status, religion, place of birth and mother tongue. Clearly, this operational definition does not cover all forms of ethnocultural diversity, and that diversity could therefore be defined using other variables.

Generation status

Rank of the respondent's generation since the settlement of his or her family (meaning direct ascendants) in Canada. Persons born abroad are the first generation; the second refers to persons born in Canada of at least one foreign-born parent; the following generations (third or more) consist of persons born in Canada of two parents also born in Canada.

Highest level of schooling

The respondent's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree.

Immigration rate

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

Labour market participation

Refers to whether or not a person is in the labour force, that is, employed or looking for work.

Landed immigrant

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

Life expectancy

A statistical measure derived from the life table indicating the average number of years of life remaining for a person at a specific age x , if that person would experience during his or her life the age-specific mortality rates observed in a given year.

Median age

The median age is an age "x", such that exactly one half of the population is older than "x" and the other half is younger than "x".

Migratory increase

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

Mother tongue

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Natural increase

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

Net emigration

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

Net non-permanent residents

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

Net temporary emigration

Variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates.

Net undercoverage

Difference between the number of persons who were covered by the census but who were not enumerated (undercoverage) and the number of persons who were enumerated whereas they should not have been or who were enumerated more than once (overcoverage).

Non-Christian religions

In this study, persons having a non-Christian religion are those who have a religion (which therefore excludes persons with no religion) other than Catholic, Protestant, Christian Orthodox or Christian not included elsewhere. The projected non-Christian religions are Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism and other non-Christian religions.

Non-permanent residents

Persons who had a Work or Study Permit or who were refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.

Participation rate

Number of persons in the labour force (employed or looking for work) divided by the total population.

Person-year

Total number of years lived in a given status by the individuals who make up the population from January 1 to December 31 of a given year. In this study, *projected* population figures are presented in person-years while the figures for the *base population* are as of May 16, 2006 (Census day).

Population increase or total increase

Change in the size of a population between two dates. It can also be obtained by summing natural increase and migratory increase.

Population pyramid

Bar chart that illustrates the distribution of a population by age and sex.

Projection scenario

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

Registered or Treaty Indian

Persons who reported, in the census, they were registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* and can prove descent from a Band that signed a treaty.

Religion

Refers to specific religious denominations, groups or bodies, as well as to sects, cults, or other religiously defined communities or systems of belief.

Returning emigrant

Canadian citizen or immigrant who previously emigrated from Canada and who returns to settle in Canada.

Sex ratio

Ratio of the number of males to the number of females. Generally this ratio is expressed as an index, where the number of females serves as the base 100.

Tempo

Distribution over time, within a cohort, of the demographic events corresponding to the investigated phenomenon.

Temporary emigrant

Canadian citizen or immigrant who left Canada to settle temporarily in a foreign country.

Total fertility rate

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

Visible minority groups

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