

## Topic

### **Population counts by age and sex**

2006 and 2001 Censuses

Released by Statistics Canada, July 17, 2007

## Background

According to the 2006 Census, **the median age in Nunavut was 23.1 years**, the lowest in the country. The territory had the highest proportion of children aged 14 and under at **33.9%** and the lowest proportion of people aged 65 and over at **2.7%**.

Nunavut's relative 'youth' is attributable to its high fertility rate, particularly among the Inuit population, and its lower life expectancy than in other provinces and territories.

From 2001 to 2006, the population in each province and territory has been aging. The proportion of people aged 65 and over increased between 2001 and 2006 in every province and territory, while the percentage of children aged 14 and under declined.

## Detail

<b>Population age distribution and median age by province and territory, 2001 and 2006 Censuses</b>								
	<b>2006</b>				<b>2001</b>			
	Median age (years)	Age group distributions (%)			Median age (years)	Age group distributions (%)		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Canada	39.5	17.7	68.6	13.7	37.6	19.1	68.0	13.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	41.7	15.5	70.6	13.9	38.4	17.3	70.4	12.3
Prince Edward Island	40.8	17.7	67.5	14.9	37.7	19.7	66.6	13.7
Nova Scotia	41.8	16.0	68.8	15.1	38.8	18.2	67.9	13.9
New Brunswick	41.5	16.2	69.1	14.7	38.6	17.8	68.6	13.6
Quebec	41.0	16.6	69.1	14.3	38.8	17.8	68.9	13.3
Ontario	39.0	18.2	68.3	13.6	37.2	19.6	67.5	12.9
Manitoba	38.1	19.6	66.3	14.1	36.8	20.9	65.2	14.0
Saskatchewan	38.7	19.4	65.2	15.4	36.7	21.2	63.8	15.1
Alberta	36.0	19.2	70.1	10.7	35.0	20.8	68.9	10.4
British Columbia	40.8	16.5	68.9	14.6	38.4	18.1	68.3	13.6
Yukon Territory	38.4	18.8	73.6	7.5	36.1	21.0	72.9	6.0
Northwest Territories	31.2	23.9	71.3	4.8	30.1	27.1	68.6	4.4

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of random rounding.

## Background

Out of the total Nunavut population of **29,475**, **51.3%** were males and **48.7%** were females according to the 2006 Census. In the country, only the three territories and Alberta had a higher number of males than females. As in any very young population, there are more males than females because more boys are born than girls, but the male-to-female ratio falls below 1 after a certain age because mortality is higher among males.

From 2001 to 2006, the population in each of the age groups shown in the table below increased except for children aged 5 to 9 years.

## Detail

Population counts by age and sex, Nunavut, 2001 and 2006 Censuses						
	2006			2001		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,475</b>	<b>15,110</b>	<b>14,365</b>	<b>26,745</b>	<b>13,835</b>	<b>12,905</b>
Under 5 years	3,430	1,745	1,685	3,355	1,725	1,630
5 to 9 years	3,315	1,690	1,625	3,340	1,710	1,625
10 to 14 years	3,260	1,650	1,610	3,230	1,685	1,545
15 to 24 years	5,615	2,890	2,730	4,655	2,375	2,280
25 to 34 years	4,590	2,285	2,305	4,570	2,310	2,255
35 to 44 years	4,070	2,090	1,970	3,460	1,805	1,655
45 to 54 years	2,760	1,430	1,335	2,330	1,230	1,105
55 to 64 years	1,630	900	730	1,215	645	570
65 to 74 years	580	320	265	430	260	170
75 to 84 years	180	95	85	135	85	55
85 years and over	45	25	25	30	20	10

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of random rounding

## **Background**

According to the 2006 Census, Kugaaruk, Igloodik, Hall Beach, Whale Cove, Arviat and Coral Harbour had the highest proportion of children aged 0 to 14. About 4 out of 10 people in these six communities were children aged 14 and under. On the other hand, Qikiqtarjuaq and Baker Lake had the highest proportion of seniors 65 and over at about 5%. Iqaluit had the highest median age at **28.8 years**. Almost three quarters of the population of the capital city were of working-age (15 to 64 years), the highest proportion in the territory.

## **Detail**

<b>Population counts and median age by community, Nunavut, 2006 Census</b>							
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Median age</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>29,475</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>8,645</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Arctic Bay	690	235	165	170	110	15	20.8
Arviat	2,060	825	400	560	240	40	19.5
Baker Lake	1,725	605	335	495	225	80	22.0
Cambridge Bay	1,475	450	250	440	275	55	26.3
Cape Dorset	1,235	430	260	330	200	30	22.1
Chesterfield Inlet	335	115	60	100	45	5	24.0
Clyde River	820	315	155	220	110	15	20.8
Coral Harbour	770	305	160	210	80	20	18.9
Gjoa Haven	1,065	400	215	295	130	35	19.9
Grise Fiord	140	45	25	40	30	0	22.1
Hall Beach	650	255	130	175	80	15	19.7
Igloodik	1,540	635	300	415	160	30	18.9
Iqaluit	6,185	1,570	1,040	2,285	1,170	125	28.8
Kimmirut	410	145	85	120	55	15	22.1
Kugaaruk	690	290	140	195	60	15	18.0
Kugluktuk	1,305	405	280	355	210	55	23.8
Pangnirtung	1,325	470	240	350	210	60	21.9
Pond Inlet	1,315	480	280	355	180	25	20.8
Qikiqtarjuaq	475	140	80	140	80	20	26.0
Rankin Inlet	2,355	775	435	705	380	75	23.9
Repulse Bay	745	300	180	180	90	10	18.9
Resolute	230	80	40	65	45	5	22.7
Sanikiluaq	745	290	130	195	110	25	20.4
Taloyoak	810	310	175	200	90	35	19.6
Whale Cove	355	140	65	90	45	15	19.1

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of random rounding and the exclusion of the unorganized areas and settlements.

## **Difference between Statistics Canada's census counts and population estimates**

The census counts and the population estimates play key and complementary roles as sources of information on population.

The **Census** provides unique, detailed statistical data at a single point in time on the demographic, social and economic conditions of the population. The census tells us not only about Canada but about the cities, communities and people that make up each province and territory. Because the census measures such a wide range of standardized and nationally comparable statistics, it is a unique source of cross-classified data. For example, the census can provide information such as employment by industry and occupation. It can also provide socio-economic information about specific groups such as Aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and language groups. In general, studying trends over time is not affected by net census undercoverage to the extent that it does not vary much from one census to the next.

**Population estimates** are used to calculate the major federal transfers to the provinces and territories (for example, through such programs as Equalization, Canada Health and Social Transfer, the Health Reform Transfer and Territorial Formula Financing). The population estimates are adjusted for net census undercoverage, as even a small error in the estimates could result in a misallocation of millions of dollars. It is estimated that in 2006-2007, support through major transfers to provinces and territories will be approximately \$62.1 billion. The estimates also play an important role as population benchmarks in the production of current socio-economic indicators such as vital rates, unemployment rates and school enrolment rates. In addition, estimates are used to weight Statistics Canada surveys, including the Labour Force Survey, the Household Facilities Survey, the General Social Survey and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.