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## Inventory of National Rural Health Research Related Databases

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Database name:	<b>Annual Demographic Statistics (Postcensal and Intercensal Estimates)</b>
Thematic Coverage:	These statistics estimates what the population of Canada would be on July 1 <sup>st</sup> of each year. Postcensal estimates are made for each year following the census. After the next census is conducted, postcensal estimates for the years between the two censuses are revised as intercensal estimates. Population projections are also made.
Maintained by:	Census Operations Division, Statistics Canada
Availability:	A public release version of the census is available through the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI). Some variables are suppressed (e.g. low income cut-off) and other are aggregated to protect the anonymity of individual survey respondents. Custom tabulations are available from the census master file and charged on a cost recovery basis.
Start Date:	pre-1950
Release Date:	Data for July 1 <sup>st</sup> released on October 30 for a given year.
Frequency of collection:	Annual
Data Collection:	<p>Postcensal estimates are obtained by adding the number of births, subtracting the number of deaths and by adding or subtracting the net impact of international and internal migration on the most recent census population adjusted for census coverage error.</p> <p>The production of intercensal estimates involves the retrospective adjustment of past figures with the availability of new census data. The inclusion of non-permanent residents dictates that the net change in the size of this subpopulation in Canada be added or subtracted from the base census period.</p>
Sample size:	An adjustment of the most recent census population
Geographic coverage:	All provinces and territories
Lowest geographic level collected:	Census Subdivision
Lowest geographic level available:	Postcensal and intercensal estimates available at the Census Subdivision (Total population and age/sex breakdowns only)
Existing rural variable:	No

Rural definitions that can be constructed from this database include (building block):

- ✓ Rural and Small Town definition (Census Subdivision)
  - ✓ Metropolitan area and census agglomeration Influenced Zones (Census Subdivision)
  - ✓ OECD “rural communities” definition (Census Consolidated Subdivision)
  - ✓ OECD “predominantly rural regions” definition (Census Division)
  - ✓ Ehrensaft’s “Beale codes” (Census Division)
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Data elements:

- Postcensal and Intercensal population estimates
- Population size.
- Age/sex composition
- Demographic, social and economic indicators (fertility rates, mortality rates, nuptiality rates, divorce rates, unemployment rates, school enrolment rates, etc.) in which the population, or a part thereof, serves as the denominator.

Notes:

These data are used in calculation of weights for use in Statistic Canada’s surveys (Labour Force Survey, Household Facilities and Equipment Survey, General Social Survey, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, etc.) They are also used in the determination of the annual level of immigration by the Government of Canada. Estimated population counts play a vital role under the “Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act” and the “Canada Student Loans Act” in determining the amounts of federal-provincial/territorial transfers.