

Demographic dependency ratio, July 1, by health region and peer group, 2023 boundaries <sup>1 2 3 4</sup>

Newfoundland and Labrador, Health Regions (2023 boundaries)

2006-2025

(Total-gender)

Reference Period	Newfoundland and Labrador	Eastern Urban Zone, Newfoundland and Labrador	Eastern Rural Zone, Newfoundland and Labrador	Central Zone, Newfoundland and Labrador	Western Zone, Newfoundland and Labrador	Labrador-Grenfell Zone, Newfoundland and Labrador
	Demographic dependency ratio <sup>5 6</sup>					
2006	40.7	37.0	43.1	44.4	43.3	37.0
2007	41.1	37.0	43.8	45.2	44.0	37.5
2008	41.5	37.4	44.6	46.1	44.4	37.4
2009	42.1	37.8	45.4	46.9	44.8	38.3
2010	42.6	37.9	46.2	47.5	45.7	38.8
2011	43.6	39.0	47.2	49.1	46.6	39.7
2012	44.7	39.6	48.9	50.6	48.1	40.4
2013	45.8	40.2	50.7	52.0	49.5	41.1
2014	46.9	41.1	52.2	53.4	51.1	42.0
2015	48.0	41.6	54.0	54.6	52.9	43.1
2016	49.4	42.6	56.0	56.4	54.3	44.8
2017	50.8	43.7	57.7	58.4	55.8	46.2
2018	52.4	44.9	59.8	60.3	58.0	47.5
2019	54.0	46.0	62.1	62.4	60.1	48.6
2020	55.7	47.2	64.5	64.6	62.4	50.0
2021	57.3	47.9	67.7	66.9	65.1	51.0
2022	58.3	48.2	69.4	68.8	66.9	51.8
2023	58.7	48.0	70.4	70.4	68.8	52.4
2024	59.1	48.0	71.5	71.5	69.9	52.5
2025	60.0	48.6	72.9	72.9	71.6	52.9

Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Postcensal population estimates are based on the latest census adjusted for census net undercoverage and also based on administrative sources on births, deaths and migration. Intercensal population estimates are based on postcensal estimates and data adjusted for net undercoverage of the censuses preceding and following the considered year. Population estimates are final intercensal from 2001 to 2020, final postcensal for 2021, updated postcensal for 2022 and preliminary postcensal for 2023. Population estimates for health regions are derived from the subprovincial population estimates which are produced by the Centre for Demography using the components method.

<sup>2</sup> Health region population estimates are produced by the Centre for Demography except for the Quebec estimates, which have been prepared by l'Institut de la statistique du Québec for the whole period.

<sup>3</sup> Health regions are administrative areas defined by provincial ministries of health according to provincial legislation. The health regions presented in this table are based on boundaries and names in effect as of 2023. For complete Canadian coverage, each northern territory represents a health region.

<sup>4</sup> Peer groups are aggregations of health regions that share similar socio-economic and demographic characteristics, based on data from the 2021 Census of Population. These are useful in the analysis of health regions, where important differences may be detected by comparing health regions within a peer group. The nine peer groups are identified by the letters A through I, which are appended to the health region 4-digit code. Caution should be taken when comparing data for the Peer Groups over time due to changes in the Peer Groups. In an analysis involving the peer groups, only the Public Health Unit level of geography in Ontario should be used. For more information on the peer groups classification, consult Statistics Canada's publication "Health Regions: Boundaries and Correspondence with Census Geography" (catalogue number 82-402-X)."

<sup>5</sup> The ratio of the combined population aged between 0 to 14 years old and the population aged of 65 years and older to 100 people in the population aged between 15 to 64 years old.

<sup>6</sup> Demographic dependency ratio is an indicator useful for the analysis of population age structure. The age group used as the denominator is that of the labour force (15 to 64 years old) so as to make historical and geographical comparisons easier. However, people belonging to the labour force population, as well as people not part of it, can be included in either the denominator or numerator for this indicator.

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. The table 17-10-0156-01 is an update of table 17-10-0133-01.

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