

Canada's population reached 33.3 million as of July 2008, a 10% increase from 30.2 million in 1998.

Largely as a result of net international migration, Canada's population growth was the highest among the G8 countries from 2001 to 2006. International migration should contribute even more to growth in coming years as the number of deaths is expected to increase with the aging of the baby boomers.

As well, Canada's fertility rate of 1.6 children per woman is well below the replacement level of 2.1. By contrast, levels in the United States have generally been at 2.1 children per woman.

Our population is aging and Canadians are living longer. In 2005, life expectancy was 78.0 years for males and 82.7 years for females.

From 1956 to 2006, the median age of the Canadian population went from 27.2 years to 38.9, a gain of more than

10 years over a span of half a century. By 2056, the median age is expected to reach 46.9 years, almost 20 years higher than it was in 1956.

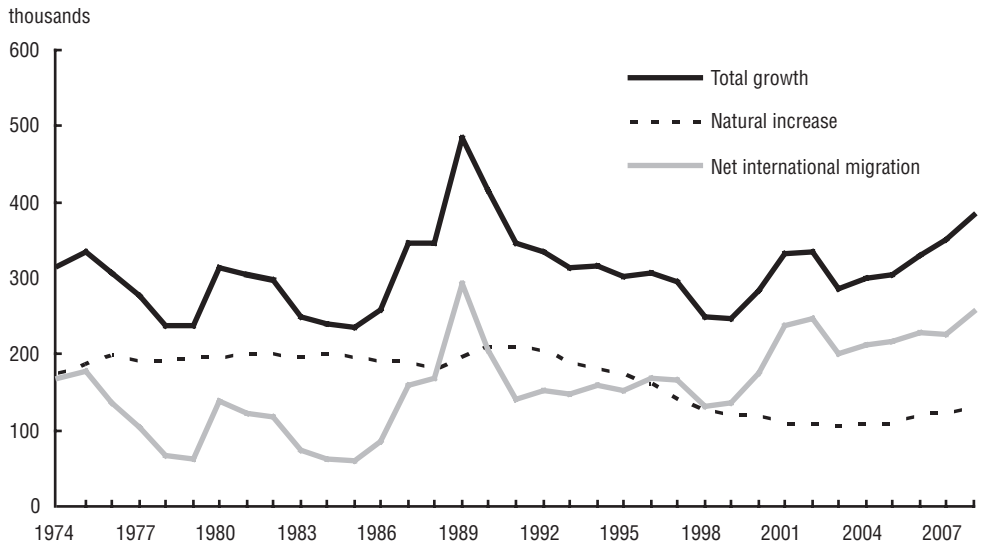
Around 2015, for the first time in Canada's history, there could be more people aged 65 and older than children under the age of 15. In 2031, 8.9 million to 9.4 million Canadians will be aged 65 and older, whereas the number of children is expected to be about half that number, from 4.8 to 6.6 million.

Where the people live

Most Canadians live in a narrow corridor in the southern part of the country, near the American border. In 2008, 62% of the population lived in Quebec and Ontario, the two most populous provinces.

The Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut represent 39% of the continental mass of Canada. Their inhabitants make up 0.3% of the population.

Chart 24.1
Population growth



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

In most provinces, population growth depends mainly on immigration, whereas the population growth of Nunavut is due primarily to a total fertility rate of 2.8 children per woman, nearly twice the national rate. Although it has the highest natural growth in the country, Nunavut posted the lowest growth rate in its brief history in 2008, attributable to losses from interprovincial migration.

In 2007/2008, population growth was strongest in Canada's western provinces. Despite a decline in net interprovincial migration, Alberta's population grew 2.1%, almost twice the national average of 1.2%, and Alberta remained the province with the strongest population growth for the seventh consecutive year. British Columbia was second at 1.7%. Saskatchewan ranked third and led other provinces in the rate of interprovincial migration for the first time in recent history.

Prince Edward Island was the only province east of Ontario to exceed the national average growth. The population of Newfoundland and Labrador rose

Table 24.a
Estimated components of population growth

	2001/2002	2004/2005	2007/2008
	number		
Births	328,155	339,270	364,085
Deaths	220,494	229,906	237,202
Immigrants	256,405	244,578	249,603
Emigrants	41,897	40,811	45,049

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

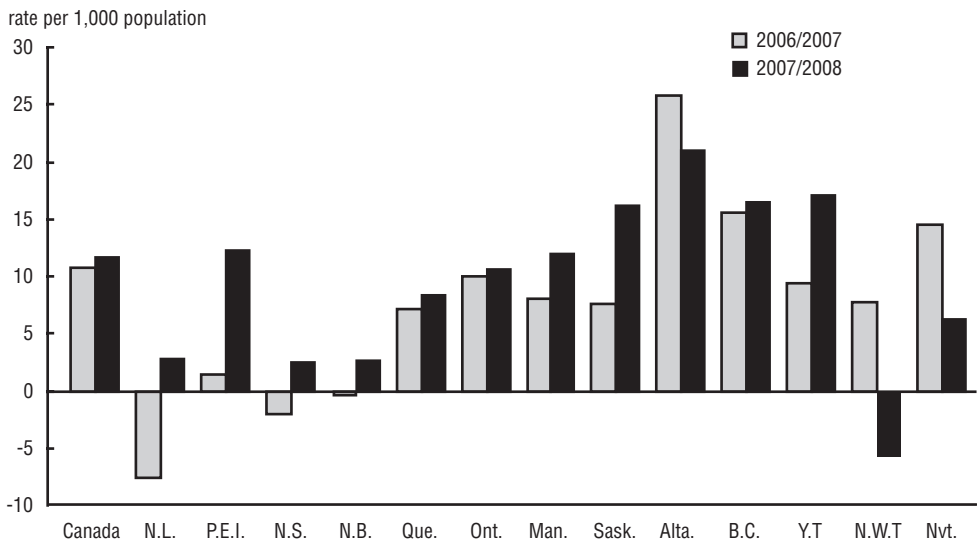
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

in 2007/2008, the first increase since 1991/1992.

Most Canadians live in urban areas. According to the 2006 Census, nearly 25 million people, more than 80% of Canada's population, live in cities. The majority of urban dwellers (21.5 million people) live in one of the 33 census metropolitan areas (CMAs).

Six CMAs have a population of more than 1 million—Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Ottawa–Gatineau, Calgary and Edmonton. Combined, these six urban areas are home to 14.1 million people, or 45% of the population.

Chart 24.2
Population growth rates, by province and territory



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-215-X.

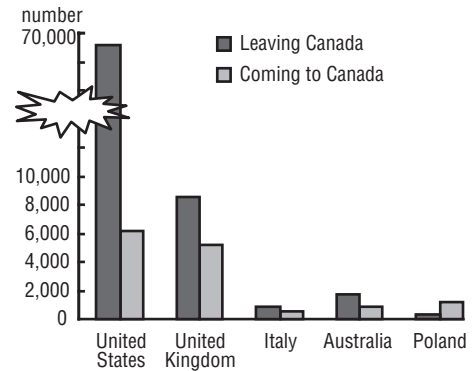
When Canadians migrate abroad

Canada is often thought of as an immigrant-receiving country, but it is also a player on the world stage as a source country of migrants. Whether Canadian migration abroad is temporary or permanent, long term or short term, Canadians are making their mark in other countries.

The OECD estimates that 1.1 million people who were born in Canada were residing in other OECD countries in 2000.

The United States is by far the largest recipient of Canadians on either a permanent or temporary basis. Among Canadian-born emigrants, 82% resided in the United States in 2000. The United Kingdom and Australia also welcome large numbers of Canadians. Italy and Poland, which have sent migrants to Canada in the past, are starting to see a trickle of their migrants return in their retirement years.

Chart 24.3
Average annual migrations, 2000 to 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

However, the OECD reports only on people who are Canadian-born. For example, 1% of Canadians who moved to Poland were Canadian-born, whereas 88% had actually returned to the country of their birth.

Women are having more children, but later in life

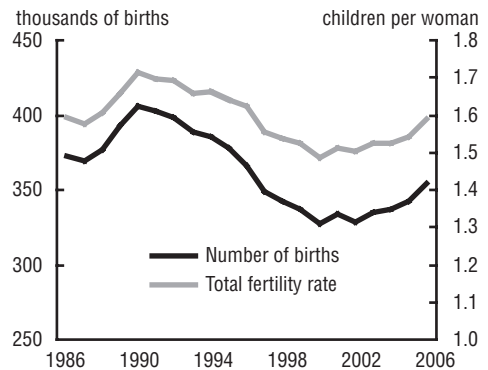
Canada's fertility rate hit a 10-year high in 2006. The average number of children per woman rose to 1.6 from 1.5 in 2005.

Alberta and Quebec accounted for 70% of the national increase in births from 2005. Births were up in every province and territory except Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories.

The average age of women giving birth has jumped to 29 years from 27 years in 1996. For the first time, the fertility rate of Canadian women aged 30 to 34 surpassed that of women aged 25 to 29.

For more than 30 years, the total fertility rate has been below the replacement level (which is currently 2.1 children per

Chart 24.4
Births and total fertility rates



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 84F0210X.

woman). This means that, on average, Canadian couples are no longer having enough children to replace themselves.

Table 24.1 Population, by province and territory, selected years from 1861 to 2008

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
	number						
Canada¹	3,229,633	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949²
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	80,857	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615
Nova Scotia	330,857	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837
New Brunswick	252,047	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876
Quebec	1,111,566	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776	2,360,510
Ontario	1,396,091	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662
Manitoba	.. ³	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394	610,118
Saskatchewan	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	91,279	492,432	757,510
Alberta	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	73,022	374,295	588,454
British Columbia	51,524	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582
Yukon	..	..	..	..	27,219	8,512	4,157
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	6,691	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507	8,143
Northwest Territories ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Prior to 1971, data are census counts; from 1971 on, data are estimates as of July 1 and adjusted for census net undercoverage.

1. Beginning in 1951, Newfoundland and Labrador is included in Canada total.

2. Includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy whose province of residence is not known.

3. Included with Northwest Territories.

4. Prior to July 1, 1991, only data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut combined are available.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001 and Catalogue no. 11-516-X.

Table 24.2 Population estimates, by sex and age group, and by province and territory, 2008

	Both sexes			
	All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
	thousands			
Canada	33,311.4	5,597.7	23,150.6	4,563.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	507.9	76.3	358.3	73.3
Prince Edward Island	139.8	23.4	95.3	21.1
Nova Scotia	938.3	142.7	651.1	144.4
New Brunswick	747.3	115.8	517.9	113.6
Quebec	7,750.5	1,232.2	5,385.7	1,132.7
Ontario	12,929.0	2,218.8	8,966.3	1,743.9
Manitoba	1,208.0	229.2	812.3	166.5
Saskatchewan	1,016.0	193.0	671.5	151.6
Alberta	3,585.1	654.5	2,556.4	374.2
British Columbia	4,381.6	686.2	3,059.1	636.4
Yukon	33.1	5.8	24.9	2.5
Northwest Territories	43.3	9.6	31.5	2.1
Nunavut	31.4	10.3	20.2	0.9

Note: Population as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2008
number								
10,376,786	11,506,655	14,009,429	18,238,247	21,962,032	24,819,915	28,037,420	31,019,020	33,311,389
..	..	361,416	457,853	530,854	575,302	579,644	522,033	507,895
88,038	95,047	98,429	104,629	112,591	123,551	130,369	136,663	139,818
512,846	577,962	642,584	737,007	797,294	854,871	914,969	932,454	938,310
408,219	457,401	515,697	597,936	642,471	706,438	745,567	749,801	747,302
2,874,662	3,331,882	4,055,681	5,259,211	6,137,305	6,547,207	7,067,396	7,396,331	7,750,504
3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542	6,236,092	7,849,027	8,812,286	10,431,316	11,896,663	12,928,996
700,139	729,744	776,541	921,686	998,876	1,035,545	1,109,604	1,151,439	1,207,959
921,785	895,992	831,728	925,181	932,038	975,759	1,002,713	1,000,221	1,015,985
731,605	796,169	939,501	1,331,944	1,665,717	2,291,104	2,592,306	3,058,017	3,585,142
694,263	817,861	1,165,210	1,629,082	2,240,470	2,826,558	3,373,787	4,076,264	4,381,603
4,230	4,914	9,096	14,628	18,991	23,880	28,871	30,156	33,144
9,316	12,028	16,004	22,998	36,398	47,414	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	38,724	40,844	43,283
..	..	..	..	..	..	22,154	28,134	31,448

All ages	Males			Females			
	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
thousands							
16,522.0	2,873.1	11,641.1	2,007.9	16,789.4	2,724.6	11,509.5	2,555.2
249.1	39.3	176.7	33.2	258.8	37.0	181.7	40.1
68.3	12.1	46.9	9.3	71.5	11.3	48.3	11.8
455.3	72.7	319.7	62.9	483.0	70.1	331.4	81.5
366.7	59.7	257.2	49.8	380.6	56.1	260.7	63.8
3,838.1	631.3	2,716.8	489.9	3,912.5	600.9	2,668.9	642.7
6,378.7	1,137.8	4,478.0	762.9	6,550.3	1,081.1	4,488.3	980.9
601.3	118.1	411.5	71.7	606.7	111.1	400.8	94.7
503.3	98.9	337.9	66.4	512.7	94.0	333.6	85.1
1,833.0	336.6	1,328.2	168.3	1,752.1	317.9	1,228.3	206.0
2,172.8	353.7	1,528.5	290.6	2,208.8	332.5	1,530.6	345.8
16.9	2.9	12.7	1.3	16.2	2.8	12.2	1.2
22.5	4.9	16.5	1.1	20.8	4.7	15.0	1.1
16.1	5.2	10.4	0.5	15.3	5.1	9.8	0.4

Table 24.3 Population, by census metropolitan area, selected years from 1987 to 2007

	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
	number				
St. John's	165,828	176,874	176,114	177,523	183,493
Halifax	317,694	339,735	355,584	373,817	385,457
Saint John	124,989	129,276	127,509	126,137	126,382
Saguenay	161,452	164,464	162,095	156,227	151,803
Québec	624,778	667,123	686,043	701,564	728,924
Sherbrooke	139,000	146,969	152,933	158,733	166,503
Trois-Rivières	133,304	140,615	141,573	140,005	143,846
Montréal	3,150,771	3,306,109	3,395,142	3,547,112	3,695,790
Ottawa–Gatineau	872,993	977,860	1,030,052	1,118,819	1,168,788
Kingston ¹	..	..	..	154,439	154,985
Oshawa	216,731	255,310	282,306	315,800	347,999
Toronto	3,712,579	4,094,002	4,481,807	5,020,447	5,509,874
Hamilton	586,615	622,094	651,288	697,891	720,426
St. Catharines–Niagara	355,981	378,212	385,160	393,178	395,839
Kitchener	330,392	373,109	401,013	438,744	468,002
London	376,454	415,627	431,870	454,514	469,714
Windsor	271,445	279,985	298,979	325,880	331,149
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	157,929	170,381	168,596	160,987	162,653
Thunder Bay	127,388	130,639	129,389	126,205	124,109
Winnipeg	653,751	672,792	678,020	693,685	712,671
Regina	193,380	195,467	198,409	196,531	201,514
Saskatoon	210,579	216,391	226,909	231,839	241,439
Calgary	695,771	780,583	871,765	1,002,030	1,139,126
Edmonton	802,353	865,853	896,690	979,907	1,081,275
Abbotsford–Mission ¹	..	..	..	155,205	164,638
Vancouver	1,479,029	1,690,006	1,958,228	2,111,305	2,285,893
Victoria	270,990	300,444	318,471	326,774	337,411

Note: 2001 Census boundaries.

1. Abbotsford and Kingston became census metropolitan areas in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0034.

Table 24.4 Mid-size urban centres with the fastest population growth from 2001 to 2006

	2001	2006	Growth
	number		%
Okotoks, Alberta	11,689	17,145	46.7
Wood Buffalo, Alberta	42,581	52,643	23.6
Grande Prairie, Alberta	58,787	71,868	22.3
Red Deer, Alberta	67,829	82,772	22.0
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	16,541	18,700	13.1
Lloydminster, Saskatchewan/Alberta	23,964	27,023	12.8
Canmore, Alberta	10,792	12,039	11.6
Medicine Hat, Alberta	61,735	68,822	11.5
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec	79,600	87,492	9.9
Joliette, Quebec	39,720	43,595	9.8
Chilliwack, British Columbia	74,003	80,892	9.3
Fort St. John, British Columbia	23,007	25,136	9.3
Parksville, British Columbia	24,285	26,518	9.2
Lethbridge, Alberta	87,388	95,196	8.9
Courtenay, British Columbia	45,205	49,214	8.9

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 24.5 Mid-size urban centres with the fastest population decline from 2001 to 2006

	2001	2006	Decline
	number		%
Kitimat, British Columbia	10,285	8,987	12.6
Prince Rupert, British Columbia	15,302	13,392	12.5
Quesnel, British Columbia	24,426	22,449	8.1
Terrace, British Columbia	19,980	18,581	7.0
Williams Lake, British Columbia	19,768	18,760	5.1
Campbellton, New Brunswick/Quebec	18,820	17,888	5.0
North Battleford, Saskatchewan	18,590	17,765	4.4
Kenora, Ontario	15,838	15,177	4.2
Elliot Lake, Ontario	11,956	11,549	3.4
Bathurst, New Brunswick	32,523	31,424	3.4
Edmundston, New Brunswick	22,173	21,442	3.3
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	109,330	105,928	3.1
La Tuque, Quebec	15,725	15,293	2.7
Thetford Mines, Quebec	26,721	26,107	2.3
Dolbeau-Mistassini, Quebec	14,879	14,546	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 24.6 Components of population growth, 1861 to 2006

	1861 to 1871	1871 to 1881	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1941
	thousands							
Population at end of period ²	3,689	4,325	4,833	5,371	7,207	8,788	10,377	11,507
Population growth ^{3, 4}	459	636	508	538	1,836	1,581	1,589	1,130
Births	1,370	1,480	1,524	1,548	1,925	2,340	2,415	2,294
Deaths	760	790	870	880	900	1,070	1,055	1,072
Natural increase ⁵	610	690	654	668	1,025	1,270	1,360	1,222
Net international migration ⁶	-150	-54	-146	-130	810	311	230	-92

1. Beginning in 1951, Newfoundland and Labrador is included.

2. Before 1971 to 1976, the population at end of period represents census counts. Starting in 1971 to 1976, the population at end of period is derived from the census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and for July 1.

3. The change in population numbers between two censuses.

4. Starting from 1971 to 1976, the difference between population growth and the sum of the natural increase and the net international migration is the result of residual deviation.

5. Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and deaths.

6. Net international migration has been calculated differently over the years. Prior to 1971 to 1976, the net international migration = immigration - emigration + residual deviation. From 1971 to 1976 to 1986 to 1991, the net international migration = immigration - emigration + net non-permanent residents + returning emigrants. From 1991 to 1996, the net international migration = immigration - (emigration + net temporary emigration) + net non-permanent residents + returning emigrants.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, CANSIM tables 051-0001, 051-0004 and 071-0001, and Catalogue no. 11-516-X.

Table 24.7 Components of population growth, by province and territory, 2007/2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Births	364,085	4,386	1,420	8,372	6,918
Deaths	237,202	4,663	1,206	8,333	6,216
Immigration	249,603	598	1,281	2,660	1,803
Emigration	45,049	287	65	669	484
Net temporary emigration	20,165	258	70	473	378
Returning emigrants	22,615	111	59	403	259
Net non-permanent residents	50,130	250	239	428	355
Net interprovincial migration	...	1,299	42	-117	-325

Note: Preliminary data for the period from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

1941 to 1951 ¹	1951 to 1956	1956 to 1961	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971	1971 to 1976	1976 to 1981	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
thousands											
13,648	16,081	18,238	20,015	21,568	23,450	24,820	26,100	28,037	29,610	31,019	32,576
2,141	2,433	2,157	1,777	1,553	1,488	1,370	1,280	1,937	1,573	1,409	1,557
3,186	2,106	2,362	2,249	1,856	1,760	1,820	1,872	1,933	1,936	1,705	1,682
1,214	633	687	731	766	824	843	885	946	1,024	1,089	1,129
1,972	1,473	1,675	1,518	1,090	936	977	987	987	912	616	553
169	598	482	259	463	694	493	400	965	780	844	1,107

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
85,900	136,217	14,801	12,674	47,579	43,980	355	695	788
56,000	88,680	10,011	9,291	20,512	31,771	190	191	138
46,055	114,981	10,741	4,300	23,806	43,114	101	131	32
6,968	21,818	1,842	528	5,369	6,954	20	25	20
2,829	9,340	577	265	2,307	3,605	18	27	18
3,051	10,651	623	197	3,153	4,105	3	0	0
7,656	9,935	1,213	1,134	17,890	10,971	110	-30	-21
-12,399	-16,522	-503	8,067	10,010	11,458	221	-805	-426

Table 24.8 Births, by province and territory, 2002/2003 to 2007/2008

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007 ^r	2007/2008 ^p
	number					
Canada	330,523	337,762	339,270	346,082	357,289	364,085
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,596	4,598	4,543	4,526	4,486	4,386
Prince Edward Island	1,374	1,403	1,371	1,329	1,413	1,420
Nova Scotia	8,635	8,713	8,575	8,479	8,441	8,372
New Brunswick	7,104	7,072	6,874	6,869	6,982	6,918
Quebec	72,273	74,364	75,422	78,481	83,029	85,900
Ontario	129,256	132,873	132,795	133,775	135,753	136,217
Manitoba	13,765	13,981	14,031	14,270	14,614	14,801
Saskatchewan	11,794	12,121	11,915	12,178	12,358	12,674
Alberta	39,450	40,635	41,345	43,193	46,088	47,579
British Columbia	40,534	40,206	40,632	41,192	42,320	43,980
Yukon	322	374	340	344	360	355
Northwest Territories	658	697	705	707	687	695
Nunavut	762	725	722	739	758	788

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 24.9 Birth rate, by province and territory, 2002/2003 to 2007/2008

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007 ^r	2007/2008 ^p
	crude birth rate per 1,000 population					
Canada	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6
Prince Edward Island	10.0	10.2	10.0	9.6	10.2	10.2
Nova Scotia	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9
New Brunswick	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.3
Quebec	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.8	11.1
Ontario	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.6
Manitoba	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3
Saskatchewan	11.8	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.6
Alberta	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.3	13.4
British Columbia	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1
Yukon	10.6	11.9	10.7	10.7	11.1	10.8
Northwest Territories	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.3	15.9	16.0
Nunavut	26.3	24.6	24.1	24.2	24.5	25.2

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0004 and 051-0005.

Table 24.10 Deaths, by province and territory, 2002/2003 to 2007/2008

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007 ^r	2007/2008 ^p
	number					
Canada	223,905	228,829	229,906	225,489	232,534	237,202
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,276	4,254	4,434	4,392	4,543	4,663
Prince Edward Island	1,217	1,225	1,126	1,165	1,181	1,206
Nova Scotia	7,944	8,269	8,372	7,968	8,166	8,333
New Brunswick	6,181	6,373	6,191	5,987	6,073	6,216
Quebec	54,896	56,411	55,857	53,373	56,406	56,000
Ontario	83,410	84,154	85,282	83,752	85,909	88,680
Manitoba	9,852	9,894	10,015	9,634	9,842	10,011
Saskatchewan	8,880	9,130	8,828	8,877	9,114	9,291
Alberta	18,098	18,776	19,066	19,560	19,933	20,512
British Columbia	28,694	29,863	30,333	30,311	30,869	31,771
Yukon	145	158	150	168	181	190
Northwest Territories	183	188	137	171	184	191
Nunavut	129	134	115	131	133	138

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 24.11 Death rate, by province and territory, 2002/2003 to 2007/2008

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006 ^r	2006/2007 ^r	2007/2008 ^p
	crude death rate per 1,000 population					
Canada	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.2
Prince Edward Island	8.9	8.9	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7
Nova Scotia	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9
New Brunswick	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3
Quebec	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.3
Ontario	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.9
Manitoba	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3
Saskatchewan	8.9	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.2
Alberta	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8
British Columbia	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3
Yukon	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.8
Northwest Territories	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.4
Nunavut	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.4

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0004 and 051-0005.

Table 24.12 Interprovincial migration, by province or territory of origin and destination, 2007/2008

	Destination				Quebec
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
Origin	number				
Newfoundland and Labrador	.	234	1,927	530	259
Prince Edward Island	257	.	704	609	209
Nova Scotia	1,667	796	.	2,892	932
New Brunswick	544	494	2,910	.	1,961
Quebec	257	363	984	2,189	.
Ontario	4,895	986	6,289	4,387	16,305
Manitoba	201	35	290	257	565
Saskatchewan	176	27	284	154	521
Alberta	4,323	752	4,552	3,384	3,468
British Columbia	825	286	2,351	909	3,056
Yukon	0	12	77	41	51
Northwest Territories	102	82	232	35	92
Nunavut	235	20	72	52	145

Note: Preliminary data for the period from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0018 and 051-0019.

Table 24.13 Interprovincial migration, by age group and by province and territory, 2007/2008

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	number				
In-migrants, all ages	13,482	4,087	20,672	15,439	27,564
0 to 17	3,318	861	4,413	3,817	5,305
18 to 24	1,526	604	3,146	2,090	4,264
25 to 44	5,416	1,473	8,750	6,357	12,370
45 to 64	2,743	883	3,478	2,482	4,213
65 and older	479	266	885	693	1,412
Out-migrants, all ages	12,183	4,045	20,789	15,764	39,963
0 to 17	1,989	690	3,828	2,944	8,628
18 to 24	3,180	1,076	4,319	3,668	5,044
25 to 44	4,828	1,661	8,971	6,471	19,107
45 to 64	1,929	503	2,929	2,142	5,346
65 and older	257	115	742	539	1,838
Net migrants, all ages	1,299	42	-117	-325	-12,399
0 to 17	1,329	171	585	873	-3,323
18 to 24	-1,654	-472	-1,173	-1,578	-780
25 to 44	588	-188	-221	-114	-6,737
45 to 64	814	380	549	340	-1,133
65 and older	222	151	143	154	-426

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0012.

Destination							
Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
3,212	152	144	4,758	630	21	186	130
884	37	51	988	259	24	23	0
6,447	366	496	5,045	1,868	94	91	95
4,416	334	178	3,941	803	50	84	49
20,603	608	978	9,763	3,912	84	111	111
.	5,762	3,873	33,197	18,496	276	445	311
4,818	.	2,685	6,327	3,748	80	142	87
2,545	2,670	.	11,226	3,996	35	88	13
19,353	5,902	16,437	.	32,395	408	765	131
15,620	2,588	4,508	24,734	.	684	287	88
222	65	79	372	688	.	43	0
307	150	300	1,229	484	110	.	260
273	98	73	300	115	5	313	.

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
78,700	18,732	29,802	101,880	67,394	1,871	2,578	1,275
16,856	4,790	8,295	20,721	12,725	347	619	297
11,166	2,758	4,167	22,369	10,611	314	408	175
34,717	7,453	11,100	42,106	26,962	816	1,138	527
11,608	2,782	4,644	13,824	12,998	354	398	275
4,353	949	1,596	2,860	4,098	40	15	1
95,222	19,235	21,735	91,870	55,936	1,650	3,383	1,701
20,341	4,329	4,624	22,284	11,182	319	807	399
15,333	3,435	4,818	12,497	9,303	301	432	192
40,502	7,691	7,901	36,657	22,674	611	1,429	682
14,961	2,927	3,250	16,027	9,237	342	681	408
4,085	853	1,142	4,405	3,540	77	34	20
-16,522	-503	8,067	10,010	11,458	221	-805	-426
-3,485	461	3,671	-1,563	1,543	28	-188	-102
-4,167	-677	-651	9,872	1,308	13	-24	-17
-5,785	-238	3,199	5,449	4,288	205	-291	-155
-3,353	-145	1,394	-2,203	3,761	12	-283	-133
268	96	454	-1,545	558	-37	-19	-19

Table 24.14 Population projections, by age group, selected years from 2006 to 2031

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
	thousands					
All ages¹	32,547.2	33,909.7	35,266.8	36,608.5	37,882.7	39,029.4
0 to 4	1,697.5	1,724.7	1,781.9	1,816.8	1,812.8	1,781.3
5 to 9	1,842.6	1,780.8	1,810.7	1,871.9	1,910.9	1,910.9
10 to 14	2,084.6	1,916.4	1,858.1	1,892.0	1,956.8	1,999.4
15 to 19	2,164.8	2,170.4	2,006.4	1,952.7	1,990.3	2,058.4
20 to 24	2,252.9	2,295.3	2,304.1	2,145.8	2,096.8	2,138.2
25 to 29	2,226.1	2,330.2	2,376.7	2,391.9	2,241.4	2,198.8
30 to 34	2,222.6	2,354.8	2,462.8	2,518.1	2,542.1	2,402.7
35 to 39	2,351.1	2,327.1	2,462.6	2,576.9	2,639.6	2,671.1
40 to 44	2,698.3	2,409.3	2,390.6	2,530.6	2,649.3	2,717.1
45 to 49	2,671.5	2,711.2	2,431.6	2,418.6	2,561.7	2,683.3
50 to 54	2,363.9	2,651.5	2,695.4	2,425.9	2,417.8	2,563.0
55 to 59	2,082.5	2,327.4	2,614.1	2,662.9	2,404.5	2,401.4
60 to 64	1,583.3	2,027.9	2,272.3	2,557.8	2,612.4	2,367.8
65 to 69	1,227.3	1,513.1	1,942.1	2,184.7	2,466.6	2,527.6
70 to 74	1,044.2	1,130.8	1,401.5	1,806.8	2,044.1	2,318.2
75 to 79	878.0	907.6	993.3	1,241.0	1,610.8	1,837.3
80 to 84	638.3	692.2	724.3	804.0	1,016.1	1,332.1
85 to 89	342.8	422.2	465.5	494.6	560.3	719.8
90 to 94	137.3	169.2	211.2	237.4	257.2	299.2
95 to 99	33.1	42.4	54.4	68.6	79.0	87.4
100 and older	4.7	5.4	7.1	9.5	12.1	14.4

Note: Based on population estimates as of July 1, 2005, according to a medium growth scenario.

1. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 052-0004.