

On July 1, 2010, Canada's population reached an estimated 34.1 million. The population increased by 1.1% from July 2009, a growth rate similar to the annual rates observed since the early 2000s. According to demographic projections, the population will continue to grow over the next 25 years, reaching between 40.1 million and 47.7 million people by 2036.

Population growth

Though down slightly from the previous year, net international migration—the difference between the number of immigrants who came to Canada and the number of emigrants who left—remained an important factor in Canada's population growth. Since the early 2000s, migration has represented about two-thirds of population growth. For the year 2009/2010, net international migration totalled 254,000 people.

The rest of the growth was attributable to natural increase—the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. In 2009/2010, the natural increase was an estimated 133,800 people with 381,400 births and 247,600 deaths.

According to demographic projections, population growth in the future will be more rooted in international net migration and less in natural increases. In the low-growth scenario, migratory increases alone will contribute to Canada's population growth as early as 2030/2031.

Saskatchewan and British Columbia were the provinces with the highest population growth rates in 2009/2010 (both 1.6%). Alberta (1.4%) and Manitoba (1.3%) also had growth rates above the national average.

Saskatchewan's population growth rate was its fastest since 1971. Though slightly lower than in 2008/2009, the province's net international migration in 2009/2010 contributed to its rapid growth. Saskatchewan's net interprovincial

migration was positive for a fourth consecutive year, after being negative for more than 20 years. In 2009/2010, natural increase reached its highest level in the province since 1995/1996.

Alberta posted its slowest population growth rate since 1994/1995 and, for the first time since then, a net loss in interprovincial migration. In contrast to the other provinces, the majority of Alberta's population gain in 2009/2010 was due to natural increase.

Quebec and Ontario, Canada's most populous provinces, had similar growth rates. In both cases, their population increased faster than in previous years.

An aging population

The median age of the Canadian population—the age that divides the population into two equal halves, one older and one younger—has been rising for more than three decades. It was 39.7 years on July 1, 2010, compared with 26.2 years in 1971.

According to the medium-growth scenario in the most recent population projections, the median age will continue to climb and is projected to reach 44.0 years by 2040.

On the basis of median age, Newfoundland and Labrador had the oldest population in the country on July 1, 2010, at 43.3

To learn more about

births, Census of Population, components of population growth, deaths, demographic estimates, immigrants, interprovincial migration, mobility and migration, population 1605 to present, population aging, population by age and sex, population by year, population of census metropolitan areas, population projections

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years, a median age that Canada as a whole is not likely to reach before 2034, according to demographic projections.

On July 1, 2010, the working-age population aged 15 to 64 made up 69% of Canada's population, compared with 63% of the population in 1971. This proportion is expected to decline in the coming years, falling to about 60% of the total population by 2031.

Fast-growing population in the North

In 2009/2010, Nunavut recorded the fastest population growth rate in Canada (3.1%) and the fastest population growth for the territory since 1993/1994. Nunavut's population growth was mainly due to natural increase and, to a lesser extent, interprovincial migration.

In Yukon, the population increase was largely due to international and interprovincial migration. Natural increase

Table 24.a
Estimated components of population growth

	2003/2004	2006/2007	2009/2010 ^a
	number		
Births	337,762	360,916	381,382
Deaths	228,829	233,825	247,556
Immigrants	239,083	238,125	270,512
Emigrants	39,038	49,155	54,081
Returning emigrants	23,153	30,300	25,371
Net temporary emigrants	20,169	20,169	20,168
Net non-permanent residents	10,149	27,467	33,108

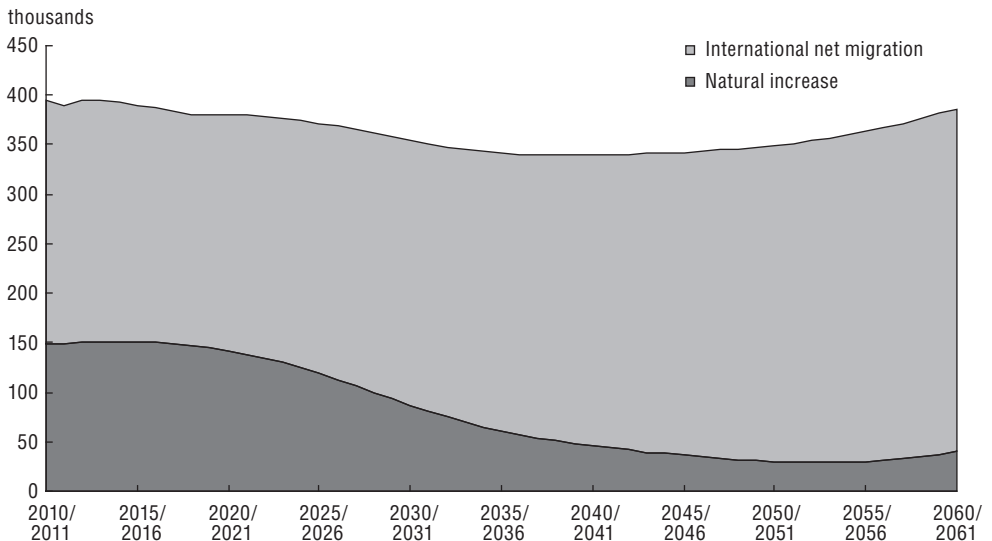
Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

contributed less to population growth in Yukon than in the other territories.

Canada's youngest population also resides in Nunavut, where the median age on July 1, 2010 was 24.6 years and people under the age of 15 made up about one-third of the population. The Northwest Territories also has a younger population than the rest of Canada.

Chart 24.1
Population projections, by natural increase and international net migration



Note: The M1 projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration and medium internal migration observed from 1981 to 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 052-0005 and Catalogue no. 91-520-X.

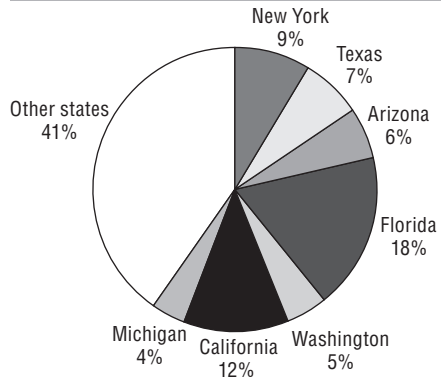
No exodus to the United States

The United States remains the most popular destination for Canadian emigrants. However, the American Community Survey (ACS) shows that the number of Canadians who went to live in the United States on a temporary or permanent basis dropped 35% from 113,100 in 2000 to 73,000 in 2006. Canadian data for the 2001 to 2006 period confirm the drop.

More than half (53%) of native-born Canadians aged 25 to 64 who emigrated to the United States had a university degree. According to the ACS, the majority worked in occupations with high skill requirements such as management, health, education, and business and financial operations.

Recent Canadian emigrants to the United States were relatively young: about 53% were between the ages of 20 and 44, and their median age was 31.

Chart 24.2
Canadian-born emigrants to the United States by state, 2000 to 2006



Note: Use Washington, Michigan and Arizona data with caution.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey and Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

By comparison, the median age of all Canadians residing in the United States was 49, and the median age of the Canadian population in 2006 was 39.5.

Leaving downtown for the suburbs

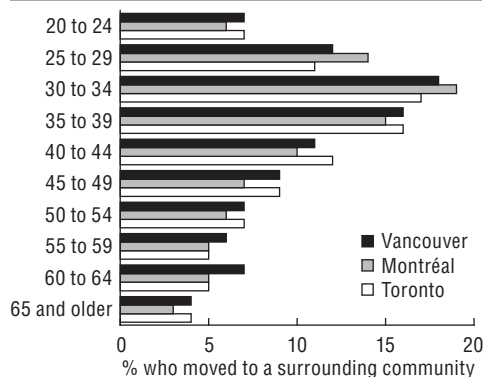
From 2001 to 2006, nearly 1 in 7 people aged 25 to 44 moved from a central municipality to a surrounding municipality in Canada's three largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs): Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

The reverse was much less likely. The proportion of people who left a surrounding municipality for a central municipality was less than 5% in the three CMAs.

The central municipalities all suffered a net loss of people aged 25 to 44 to the surrounding municipalities. In Toronto in particular, for each person who moved from a surrounding municipality to the central municipality, 3.5 people did the opposite.

The groups most likely to move to a surrounding municipality from downtown were new parents, people with a college or trades diploma, and people whose

Chart 24.3
Migration away from selected CMA centres, by age group, 2001 to 2006

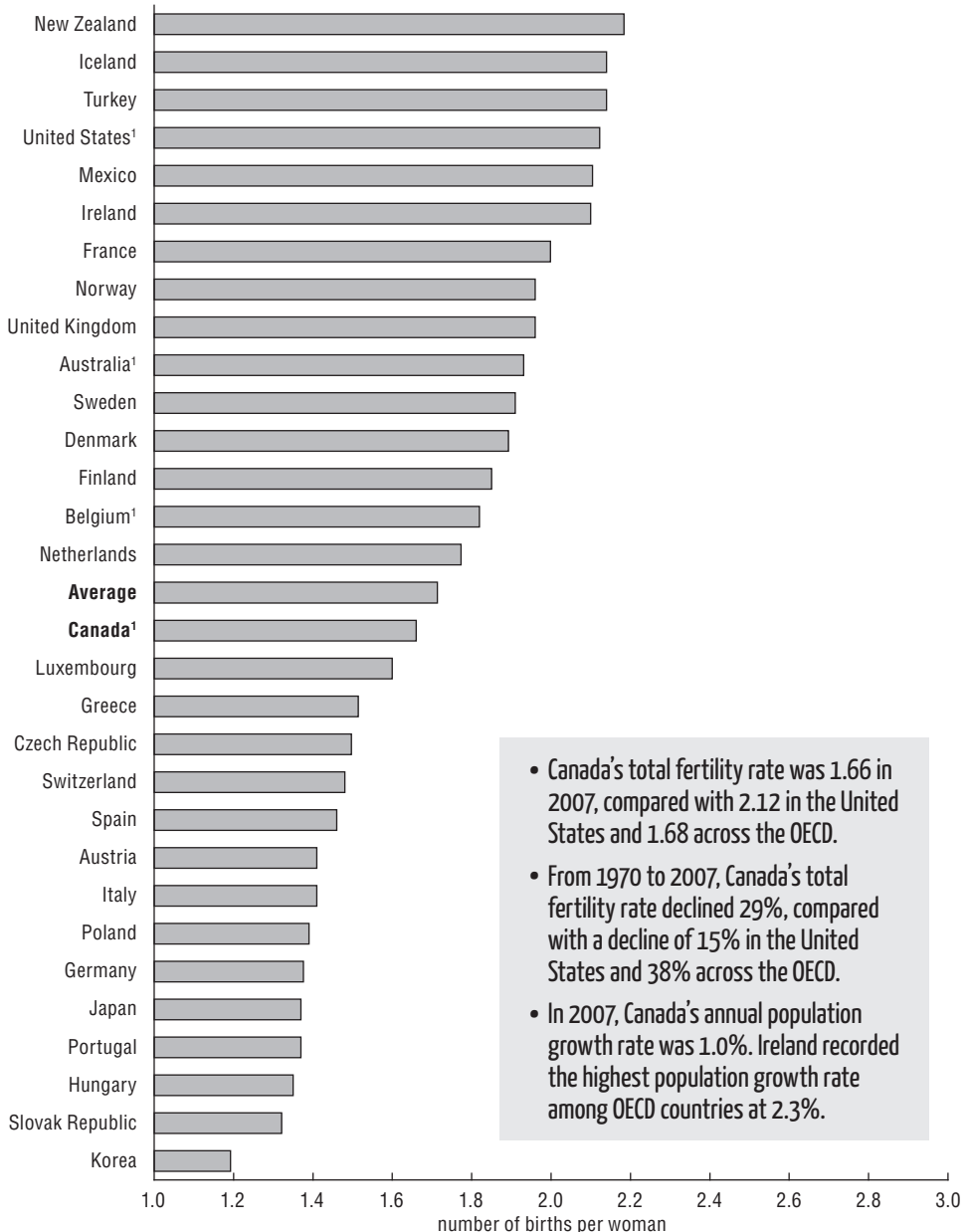


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

after-tax income was between \$70,000 and \$99,999. Younger people, childless couples and people with a roommate or low income were more inclined to live in a central municipality.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 24.4
Total fertility rates, 2008



- Canada's total fertility rate was 1.66 in 2007, compared with 2.12 in the United States and 1.68 across the OECD.
- From 1970 to 2007, Canada's total fertility rate declined 29%, compared with a decline of 15% in the United States and 38% across the OECD.
- In 2007, Canada's annual population growth rate was 1.0%. Ireland recorded the highest population growth rate among OECD countries at 2.3%.

Note: Women aged 15 to 49.
 1. 2007 data.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 24.1 Population, by province and territory, selected years, 1861 to 2010

	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 the 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, 2010

	Both sexes			
	All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
	thousands			
Canada	34,108.8	5,616.7	23,672.5	4,819.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	509.7	75.3	356.8	77.6
Prince Edward Island	142.3	23.1	97.0	22.2
Nova Scotia	942.5	139.9	651.5	151.2
New Brunswick	751.8	113.4	519.2	119.1
Quebec	7,907.4	1,236.7	5,459.1	1,211.6
Ontario	13,210.7	2,205.7	9,171.1	1,833.9
Manitoba	1,235.4	232.4	832.2	170.8
Saskatchewan	1,045.6	198.1	694.6	153.0
Alberta	3,720.9	679.7	2,645.1	396.2
British Columbia	4,531.0	686.4	3,166.8	677.8
Yukon	34.5	5.9	25.7	2.9
Northwest Territories	43.8	9.5	31.9	2.4
Nunavut	33.2	10.5	21.7	1.0

Note: Population as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2010
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	34,108,752
..	..	361,416	457,853	530,854	575,302	579,644	522,033	509,739
88,038	95,047	98,429	104,629	112,591	123,551	130,369	136,663	142,266
512,846	577,962	642,584	737,007	797,294	854,871	914,969	932,454	942,506
408,219	457,401	515,697	597,936	642,471	706,438	745,567	749,801	751,755
2,874,662	3,331,882	4,055,681	5,259,211	6,137,305	6,547,207	7,067,396	7,396,331	7,907,375
3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542	6,236,092	7,849,027	8,812,286	10,431,316	11,896,663	13,210,667
700,139	729,744	776,541	921,686	998,876	1,035,545	1,109,604	1,151,439	1,235,412
921,785	895,992	831,728	925,181	932,038	975,759	1,002,713	1,000,221	1,045,622
731,605	796,169	939,501	1,331,944	1,665,717	2,291,104	2,592,306	3,058,017	3,720,946
694,263	817,861	1,165,210	1,629,082	2,240,470	2,826,558	3,373,787	4,076,264	4,530,960
4,230	4,914	9,096	14,628	18,991	23,880	28,871	30,156	34,525
9,316	12,028	16,004	22,998	36,398	47,414	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	38,724	40,844	43,759
..	..	..	..	..	..	22,154	28,134	33,220

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							
16,917.3	2,883.9	11,895.4	2,138.0	17,191.5	2,732.8	11,777.1	2,681.6
249.9	38.8	175.9	35.3	259.8	36.6	180.9	42.3
69.5	11.8	47.9	9.9	72.7	11.3	49.1	12.4
457.5	71.8	319.3	66.4	485.0	68.1	332.2	84.7
368.9	58.4	257.6	52.9	382.9	55.1	261.5	66.2
3,920.7	634.0	2,757.0	529.6	3,986.7	602.7	2,702.0	682.0
6,510.4	1,130.5	4,572.2	807.7	6,700.3	1,075.2	4,598.9	1,026.2
615.1	119.3	421.5	74.3	620.3	113.1	410.7	96.5
520.6	101.7	350.9	68.0	525.0	96.3	343.7	85.0
1,900.5	349.7	1,371.4	179.3	1,820.5	329.9	1,273.7	216.9
2,246.8	354.6	1,580.7	311.4	2,284.2	331.8	1,586.0	366.4
17.6	3.1	13.0	1.5	16.9	2.9	12.7	1.4
22.6	4.8	16.7	1.2	21.1	4.8	15.2	1.2
17.2	5.5	11.2	0.5	16.0	5.0	10.6	0.5

Table 24.3 Population, by census metropolitan area, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number				
St. John's	183,387	184,794	187,249	189,787	192,326
Halifax	384,786	388,222	392,811	397,689	403,188
Moncton	129,514	131,041	132,627	134,932	137,346
Saint John	124,980	125,561	126,262	127,209	127,973
Saguenay	152,456	151,845	151,696	151,572	152,150
Québec	724,303	730,895	738,328	745,641	754,358
Sherbrooke	188,710	190,586	192,419	194,892	197,299
Trois-Rivières	142,493	143,346	144,514	145,435	146,516
Montréal	3,685,045	3,722,963	3,765,430	3,818,699	3,859,318
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,168,955	1,183,438	1,200,423	1,218,547	1,239,140
Kingston	158,039	158,586	159,699	160,969	162,543
Peterborough	120,541	120,615	120,904	120,987	121,054
Oshawa	344,211	349,020	353,996	359,058	364,193
Toronto	5,336,680	5,435,511	5,535,728	5,634,479	5,741,419
Hamilton	719,905	724,362	729,226	734,575	740,238
St. Catharines–Niagara	404,133	403,496	403,338	403,827	404,357
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	470,690	475,842	481,738	486,881	492,390
Brantford	135,430	136,548	137,379	138,248	139,124
Guelph	132,169	133,384	135,080	136,587	138,158
London	477,598	481,879	485,939	488,991	492,249
Windsor	336,087	334,754	333,122	331,992	330,856
Barrie	183,910	185,911	187,630	189,207	190,872
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	164,195	164,626	165,116	164,887	164,680
Thunder Bay	127,130	126,563	126,509	126,545	126,683
Winnipeg	716,438	723,678	732,172	742,371	753,555
Regina	200,065	202,808	205,827	210,384	215,138
Saskatoon	240,470	244,844	250,966	258,019	265,259
Calgary	1,123,913	1,154,854	1,187,346	1,220,362	1,242,624
Edmonton	1,073,795	1,102,874	1,127,624	1,156,455	1,176,307
Kelowna	167,125	170,988	175,008	178,131	178,854
Abbotsford–Mission	164,306	166,151	168,890	171,870	174,300
Vancouver	2,190,085	2,231,549	2,279,451	2,337,166	2,391,252
Victoria	339,768	343,518	348,084	354,019	358,054

Note: Population as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0046.

Table 24.4 Population projections, by age group, selected years, 2010 to 2035

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
	thousands					
All ages	34,138.2	36,103.9	38,025.1	39,915.9	41,740.0	43,480.4
0 to 4	1,885.6	2,059.7	2,153.2	2,189.0	2,180.1	2,192.9
5 to 9	1,803.8	1,976.1	2,155.4	2,253.8	2,294.8	2,291.0
10 to 14	1,940.1	1,892.6	2,068.3	2,251.7	2,355.0	2,401.0
15 to 19	2,231.4	2,062.9	2,019.5	2,198.8	2,386.7	2,494.8
20 to 24	2,360.3	2,430.5	2,263.1	2,223.4	2,408.2	2,601.2
25 to 29	2,385.6	2,507.0	2,557.8	2,393.8	2,363.7	2,556.4
30 to 34	2,303.5	2,521.0	2,628.8	2,685.0	2,534.0	2,515.3
35 to 39	2,302.6	2,428.6	2,639.2	2,752.4	2,818.5	2,679.0
40 to 44	2,427.5	2,381.6	2,503.5	2,717.1	2,837.4	2,910.9
45 to 49	2,795.3	2,463.9	2,417.3	2,542.6	2,760.4	2,885.8
50 to 54	2,621.3	2,792.1	2,466.8	2,425.6	2,555.3	2,776.0
55 to 59	2,289.3	2,590.6	2,762.3	2,449.1	2,414.7	2,548.3
60 to 64	1,968.9	2,240.5	2,540.7	2,716.5	2,418.5	2,392.0
65 to 69	1,469.8	1,891.1	2,161.4	2,460.4	2,640.9	2,362.7
70 to 74	1,105.8	1,369.9	1,773.8	2,040.7	2,336.2	2,520.9
75 to 79	912.5	979.8	1,227.0	1,603.8	1,862.3	2,148.8
80 to 84	687.8	738.3	806.5	1,024.9	1,357.0	1,596.1
85 to 89	428.9	479.0	523.1	583.3	754.9	1,015.6
90 to 94	167.2	232.4	264.3	293.9	335.9	444.2
95 to 99	45.2	58.7	82.7	95.9	108.6	127.8
100 and older	5.8	7.5	10.1	14.3	16.9	19.6

Note: The M1 projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration and medium internal migration observed from 1981 to 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 052-0005.

Table 24.5 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 with 1971 to 1976, it represents population estimates adjusted for census net undercoverage as of July 1.

3. The change in population between two censuses.

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

5. Natural increase = births – deaths.

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

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

Table 24.6 Components of population growth, by province and territory, 2009/2010

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Births	381,382	4,480	1,397	8,810	7,044
Deaths	247,556	4,765	1,217	8,840	6,743
Immigration	270,512	659	1,791	2,409	1,928
Emigration	54,081	372	77	714	527
Net temporary emigration	20,168	258	70	474	380
Returning emigrants	25,371	120	71	442	338
Net non-permanent residents	33,108	423	150	1,544	49
Net interprovincial migration	...	1,309	-876	205	722

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010.

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								
88,400	141,784	15,990	14,122	52,937	44,497	366	739	816
57,600	94,860	10,443	9,370	22,006	31,174	208	186	144
51,516	116,542	14,098	7,318	29,961	43,809	340	125	16
7,920	25,261	2,035	499	8,959	7,566	47	59	45
2,830	9,343	575	264	2,307	3,605	18	26	18
3,621	12,431	1,035	406	2,838	4,069	0	0	0
7,083	11,749	-38	876	-77	11,271	108	-30	0
-3,252	-7,275	-2,182	3,909	-2,183	9,367	332	-477	401

Table 24.7 Births, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008 ^r	2008/2009 ^r	2009/2010 ^p
	number					
Canada	339,270	346,082	360,916	370,931	377,929	381,382
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,543	4,526	4,495	4,516	4,472	4,480
Prince Edward Island	1,371	1,329	1,428	1,388	1,397	1,397
Nova Scotia	8,575	8,479	8,675	8,834	8,799	8,810
New Brunswick	6,874	6,869	7,127	7,117	7,067	7,044
Quebec	75,422	78,481	83,108	85,608	88,500	88,400
Ontario	132,795	133,775	136,980	139,031	140,390	141,784
Manitoba	14,031	14,270	14,842	15,397	15,638	15,990
Saskatchewan	11,915	12,178	12,523	13,406	13,739	14,122
Alberta	41,345	43,193	47,558	49,691	51,454	52,937
British Columbia	40,632	41,192	42,379	44,061	44,578	44,497
Yukon	340	344	354	355	360	366
Northwest Territories	705	707	686	730	735	739
Nunavut	722	739	761	797	800	816

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 24.8 Birth rate, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008 ^r	2008/2009 ^r	2009/2010 ^p
	crude birth rate per 1,000 population					
Canada	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
Prince Edward Island	9.9	9.6	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.8
Nova Scotia	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3
New Brunswick	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4
Quebec	9.9	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.2
Ontario	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.7
Manitoba	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.9
Saskatchewan	12.0	12.3	12.5	13.2	13.4	13.5
Alberta	12.4	12.6	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.2
British Columbia	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.8
Yukon	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.6
Northwest Territories	16.2	16.3	15.9	16.7	16.9	17.0
Nunavut	24.1	24.2	24.6	25.4	25.2	25.1

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

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

Table 24.9 Deaths, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008 ^r	2008/2009 ^r	2009/2010 ^p
	number					
Canada	229,906	225,489	233,825	237,819	242,120	247,556
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,434	4,392	4,677	4,557	4,656	4,765
Prince Edward Island	1,126	1,165	1,143	1,160	1,190	1,217
Nova Scotia	8,372	7,968	8,372	8,454	8,644	8,840
New Brunswick	6,191	5,987	6,194	6,413	6,577	6,743
Quebec	55,857	53,373	56,417	56,211	56,700	57,600
Ontario	85,282	83,752	86,811	88,879	91,826	94,860
Manitoba	10,015	9,634	9,962	10,060	10,243	10,443
Saskatchewan	8,828	8,877	8,993	9,128	9,250	9,370
Alberta	19,066	19,560	19,803	20,560	21,284	22,006
British Columbia	30,333	30,311	30,957	31,895	31,229	31,174
Yukon	150	168	197	194	201	208
Northwest Territories	137	171	174	176	182	186
Nunavut	115	131	125	132	138	144

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 24.10 Death rate, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008 ^r	2008/2009 ^r	2009/2010 ^p
	crude death rate per 1,000 population					
Canada	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.3
Prince Edward Island	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.6
Nova Scotia	8.9	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.4
New Brunswick	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.0
Quebec	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3
Ontario	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2
Manitoba	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5
Saskatchewan	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Alberta	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9
British Columbia	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.9
Yukon	4.7	5.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0
Northwest Territories	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3
Nunavut	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

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

Table 24.11 Interprovincial migration, by province or territory of origin and destination, 2009/2010

	Destination			
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
Origin	number			
Newfoundland and Labrador	.	129	1,451	630
Prince Edward Island	126	.	756	476
Nova Scotia	1,449	595	.	2,453
New Brunswick	533	447	2,530	.
Quebec	242	289	806	2,103
Ontario	4,274	1,174	6,627	4,065
Manitoba	255	88	449	232
Saskatchewan	24	92	290	165
Alberta	2,936	463	3,718	2,902
British Columbia	646	271	1,740	566
Yukon	8	11	20	16
Northwest Territories	222	9	58	14
Nunavut	144	0	22	37

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0019.

Table 24.12 Interprovincial migration, by age group and by province and territory, 2009/2010

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number			
In-migrants, all ages	10,859	3,568	18,467	13,659
17 and younger	2,571	779	3,813	3,038
18 to 24	1,233	487	2,946	2,086
25 to 44	4,283	1,320	7,598	5,410
45 to 64	2,432	779	3,211	2,482
65 and older	340	203	899	643
Out-migrants, all ages	9,550	4,444	18,262	12,937
17 and younger	1,549	815	3,346	2,483
18 to 24	2,209	1,099	3,695	2,845
25 to 44	3,745	1,689	7,665	5,256
45 to 64	1,713	629	2,823	1,845
65 and older	334	212	733	508
Net migrants, all ages	1,309	-876	205	722
17 and younger	1,022	-36	467	555
18 to 24	-976	-612	-749	-759
25 to 44	538	-369	-67	154
45 to 64	719	150	388	637
65 and older	6	-9	166	135

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0012.

Destination								
Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
233	2,575	271	138	3,440	453	18	110	102
311	1,511	69	84	546	524	18	15	8
986	6,048	436	362	4,233	1,531	13	91	65
1,855	3,855	322	198	2,331	756	11	50	49
.	17,890	789	843	3,988	3,390	49	150	160
15,952	.	5,311	4,836	20,614	17,546	386	493	388
624	5,726	.	2,893	4,883	3,916	29	83	85
393	2,888	2,047	.	10,735	3,799	52	87	91
4,139	18,491	4,850	11,837	.	26,877	420	826	61
2,727	14,474	2,753	3,123	23,120	.	593	195	78
20	300	46	106	302	505	.	69	26
161	326	162	141	1,066	356	159	.	144
46	307	25	11	79	0	13	172	.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
27,447	74,391	17,081	24,572	75,337	59,653	1,761	2,341	1,257
5,300	15,359	4,201	6,197	14,953	10,754	362	550	199
4,390	10,806	2,630	3,900	16,734	10,057	286	374	143
12,162	32,081	6,769	9,489	30,168	23,880	789	1,048	552
4,201	11,874	2,693	4,020	10,813	11,293	282	363	361
1,394	4,271	788	966	2,669	3,669	42	6	2
30,699	81,666	19,263	20,663	77,520	50,286	1,429	2,818	856
6,137	16,302	4,310	4,629	17,372	10,039	264	633	197
4,112	13,845	3,215	3,988	11,701	8,660	257	358	88
14,241	34,399	7,549	7,569	31,095	20,260	546	1,153	382
4,513	13,406	3,171	3,019	14,123	8,422	330	629	181
1,696	3,714	1,018	1,458	3,229	2,905	32	45	8
-3,252	-7,275	-2,182	3,909	-2,183	9,367	332	-477	401
-837	-943	-109	1,568	-2,419	715	98	-83	2
278	-3,039	-585	-88	5,033	1,397	29	16	55
-2,079	-2,318	-780	1,920	-927	3,620	243	-105	170
-312	-1,532	-478	1,001	-3,310	2,871	-48	-266	180
-302	557	-230	-492	-560	764	10	-39	-6