

# Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories



2008



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# Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories

2008

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The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

## Notice to readers

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Most of the components used to produce preliminary population estimates are estimated using demographic models or based on data sources less complete or reliable, albeit more timely, than those used for updated or final estimates.

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## Highlights

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- On July 1, 2008, Canada's population was estimated at 33,311,400, a 1.2% increase over July 1 of the previous year. This was the strongest annual growth observed since 1991/1992.
- In 2007/2008, the country's gains from international migration came to 257,100, a level that had only been surpassed once (292,100 in 1988/1989) since 1971-1972.
- Canada's natural growth was also up. In 2007/2008, this growth was estimated at 126,900, a high since 1997/1998 (127,400). The country's natural growth has been rising constantly since 2002/2003, when it reached a historical low of 106,600.
- The rate of population growth remained higher in western Canada. The four provinces west of Ontario all posted a demographic growth above the national level.
- Alberta remained the province with the strongest rate of population growth, despite the drop in its net interprovincial migration. A rise in the natural increase and, especially, in net international migration, partly compensated for the decline in Alberta's attraction.
- For the first time since 1991/1992, the Atlantic provinces all posted population increases. The provinces took advantage of the slowing down of Alberta's attraction and the rise in their net international migration.

# Analysis

The 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2008 marked the end of the 2007/2008 demographic year. On July 1, 2008, Canada's population was estimated at 33,311,400, up 384,000 compared to July 1<sup>st</sup> of the previous year.

Over the 12-month period leading up to July 1, 2008, Canada's population rose by 1.2%. This was the strongest growth observed since 1991/1992. Canada's population growth rate was up for a fifth consecutive year.

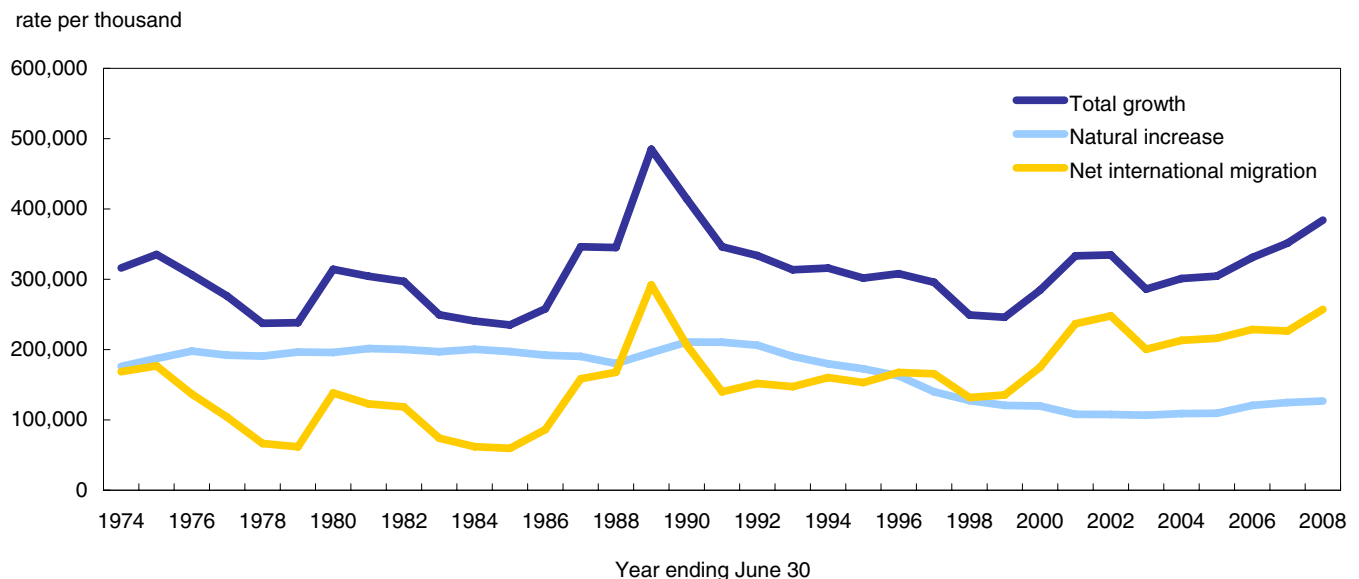
## High international net migration

The rise in the rate of Canada's population growth in 2007/2008 is mainly attributed to a strong increase in international net migration. During that period, Canada's gains from its population exchanges with the rest of the world came to 257,100, a level that had only been surpassed once (292,100 in 1988/1989) according to the historical series starting in 1971/1972.

This increase in net international migration is a result of both a rise in the number of immigrants and of a marked augmentation in the number of non-permanent residents.

In 2007/2008, Canada took in 249,600 immigrants, up 11,478 compared to the year before. While the number of immigrants in the previous year remained well below the peak reached in 1992/1993 (266,900), it was nonetheless higher than the annual average of 235,100 observed in the previous five years (2002/2003 to 2006/2007).

**Chart 1**  
**Annual factors of demographic growth, 1973/1974 to 2007/2008, Canada**



British Columbia was the province with the highest immigration rate (9.9 per thousand). This was the first year since 1998/1999 that it has had the highest immigration rate among provinces. The other provinces whose rates surpassed Canada's (7.5 per thousand) included Prince Edward Island (9.2 per thousand), Manitoba (8.9 per thousand) and Ontario (8.9 per thousand). In 2007/2008, immigration reached new highs in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The number of non-permanent residents—also referred to as temporary residents—was also up. In 2007/2008, this number increased by 50,100, a level not observed since the end of the 1980s. Since 2003-2004, the number of non-permanent residents in the country increased by 111,200.

The sharpest increase in the number of non-permanent residents was in Alberta (5.4 per thousand). The increase was also significant in British Columbia (2.9 per thousand), the Yukon Territory (3.3 per thousand) and Prince Edward Island (1.7 per thousand), the only other jurisdictions to have posted a higher rate than Canada as a whole (1.5 per thousand). The increase in the number of non-permanent residents reached levels never before seen in the four western provinces, in Prince Edward Island and in the Yukon Territory.

### **Natural growth on the rise**

Canada's natural growth was also on the rise. In 2007/2008, this increase was estimated at 126,900, the highest since 1997/1998 (127,400). The country's natural growth had been rising steadily since reaching a historical low of 106,600 in 2002/2003.

The number of births in Canada was estimated as 364,100 for 2007/2008, up 6,800 compared to the year before. The number of births had been rising constantly since its historical low of 327,100 in 2000/2001. At 11.0 per thousand, Canada's crude birth rate was up slightly for a third consecutive year. Not since 1999/2000 had there been a higher rate.

Nunavut had the highest birth rate. At 25.1 per thousand, it was more than double the Canadian rate. Among the provinces, Alberta was in the lead, with a rate of 13.4 per thousand. Quebec (11.1 per thousand), Manitoba (12.3 per thousand) and Saskatchewan (12.6 per thousand) also posted birth rates above the national level.

The birth rate rose in several parts of the country, particularly in Quebec and Alberta. This was the fifth consecutive year that Quebec's birth rate rose. The last time it surpassed the 2007/2008 level was in 1996/1997. Alberta's 2007/2008 birth rate was the highest observed since 1995/1996.

As expected with an aging population, the number of deaths was also up. In 2007/2008, the number of deaths in the country was estimated at 237,200, a rise of 4,700. Canada's crude death rate is now at 7.2 per thousand.

The crude death rate is higher in provinces with a larger proportion of older people, such as Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan. It is lower in the younger jurisdictions, such as the Northwest Territories and Alberta.

### **Stronger population growth in the west**

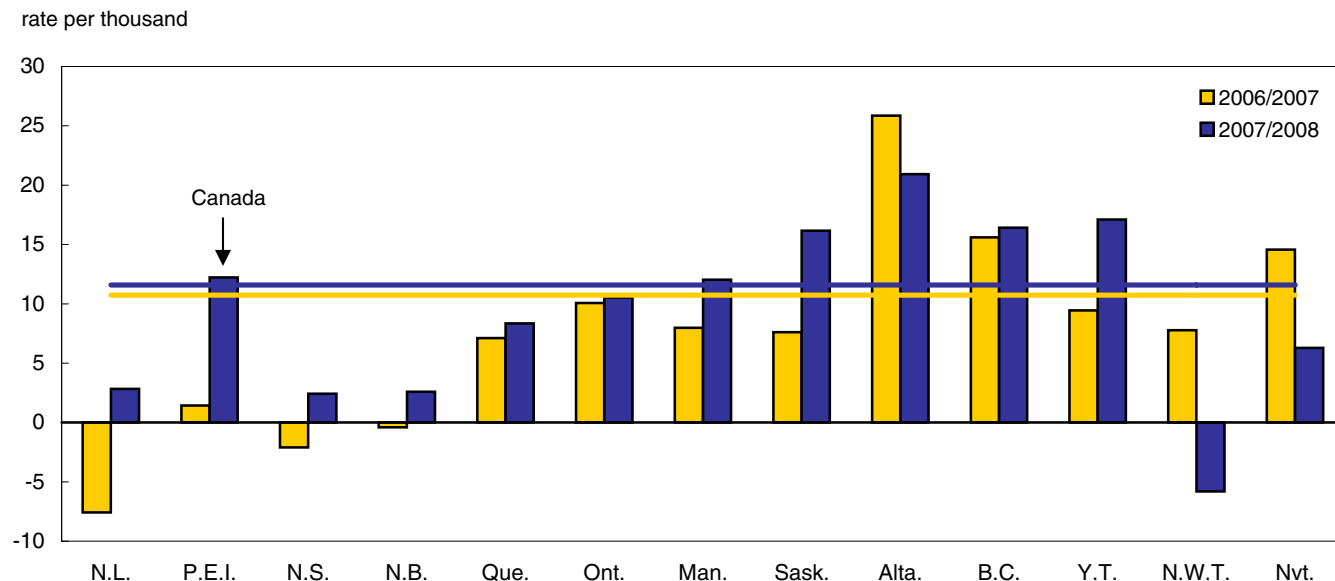
With the exception of the Northwest Territories, the population of every jurisdiction in the country increased in 2007/2008. However, population growth remained stronger in the west. Canada's four western provinces all posted growth above the country's level. Prince Edward Island was the only province east of Ontario to experience the same situation.

Despite a decline in its interprovincial net migration, which was the lowest since 1995/1996, Alberta remained, for a seventh consecutive year, the province with the strongest population growth. In 2007/2008, the province's population rose by 2.1%, which was lower than for the past three years, but almost twice that for Canada.

Alberta's interprovincial migration losses in 2007/2008 were mainly in favour of its neighbours, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, to which it lost close to 13,000 people. With the rest of the country, Alberta's interprovincial net migration was largely positive (22,900). In comparison, Alberta's interprovincial migration balance for 2005/2006, at the height of the boom, was largely positive with all jurisdictions.

In addition to its natural growth, which was the highest among the provinces, Alberta now has one of the highest levels of international net migration in the country. Alberta's international net migration has been rising constantly since 2002/2003.

**Chart 2**  
**Population growth rates, 2006/2007 and 2007/2008, Canada, provinces and territories**



In 2007/2008, British Columbia posted the second highest growth among the country’s provinces, after Alberta. This was the strongest rate for the province since 1996/1997. British Columbia’s rate of population growth rose for a sixth consecutive year.

Lower interprovincial net migration compared to the previous year did not prevent British Columbia’s population from increasing, in part thanks to a slight increase in natural growth and a record increase in its international net migration.

Saskatchewan’s population growth in 2007/2008 was the strongest since 1971-1972. The province’s population grew for a second consecutive year, a first since the mid-1990s. In addition to recording its strongest natural growth since 1999/2000, this province also posted record international and interprovincial net migrations in 2007/2008.

It should be noted that Saskatchewan led all the other Canadian provinces in 2007/2008 in terms of the rate of interprovincial migration, a first for this province. This was the first time since 1996/1997 that Alberta was surpassed in this regard.

Manitoba’s population posted its strongest growth since 1982/1983. This growth was based on a combination of factors. Although slightly lower than for the previous year, Manitoba’s international net migration remained one of the highest in the country. As well, the province posted its highest natural growth since 1997/1998. Finally, in 2007/2008 its losses from interprovincial migration fell sharply, registering the lowest level since 1983/1984, the last year in which Manitoba posted a gain from interprovincial migration.

**The Atlantic provinces are growing**

For the first time since 1991/1992, the population grew in every Atlantic province. They took advantage of the downturn in Alberta’s attraction, as well as an increase in their international net migration.

The population of Newfoundland and Labrador rose in 2007/2008, a first since 1991/1992. The province’s growth can be attributed to an increase in its migratory balances. It had its first interprovincial migration surplus since 1982/1983. Compared to the previous year, its interprovincial net migration rose from a deficit of 4,100 people to a gain of 1,300. In addition, Newfoundland and Labrador posted its strongest international net migration since 1988/1989.

Prince Edward Island dominated the Atlantic provinces with a growth rate of 1.2%, its strongest population growth since 1977/1978. A record international migration balance and its strongest interprovincial gains since 2003/2004 accounted for the province's sustained growth. Prince Edward Island's international net migration was up for a fifth consecutive year.

Nova Scotia posted its strongest population growth since 2002/2003. This growth was a result of its highest international net migration since 1995/1996 and of smaller losses from interprovincial migration.

The population of New Brunswick posted its strongest growth since 1991/1992. Like its neighbour, Nova Scotia, this province's 2007/2008 growth was the result of a rise in its international net migration—the highest since 1975/1976—and of a significant decrease in its losses from interprovincial migration.

## At the centre

Despite higher growth than the year before, Ontario's population rose at a slower pace than that of the country for a second consecutive year. An increase in international net migration and interprovincial losses slightly lower than the year before accounted for this rise.

Quebec's population growth was the highest since 1990/1991. More births and an increase in international net migration—the highest since 1988/1989—accounted for this situation.

It is interesting to note that the central provinces (Ontario and Quebec) were the ones with the most negative rates of interprovincial migration among all provinces. While Alberta's attraction had less of an impact elsewhere in the country, these two provinces continued to be clear losers in their interprovincial exchanges with Alberta.

Quebec was the only province whose migration deficit with Alberta rose in 2007/2008 compared to the previous year. And although Ontario's deficit with Alberta was less than in 2007/2008, close to 85% of its interprovincial migration net losses were nonetheless due to its exchanges with that province.

## In the north

For the first time since 2002/2003, the Yukon moved ahead of Nunavut in terms of the rate of population growth in the territories. In addition to posting the strongest interprovincial migration gains since 1995/1996, the Yukon posted its strongest international net migration ever.

Nunavut posted the lowest growth rate in its brief history, despite the fact that its rate of natural growth was the highest in the country. This low growth is essentially attributed to a strong increase in its losses from interprovincial migration, the highest since its creation.

The Northwest Territories were the only jurisdiction in Canada to post negative population growth in 2007/2008. This was mainly due to a sharp increase in its losses coming from interprovincial migration.

## Changing trends

An analysis on an annualized basis should not conceal the fact that trends can vary within a given year. In fact, a review of the situation in the last three months of 2007/2008 reveals that Alberta's net gains in interprovincial migration were on the rebound after several quarters of decline.

For an analysis of the Canadian demographic situation for the April to June 2008 period, the reader can refer to the analytical section of the *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 22, no. 2.

## Related products

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### Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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91-209-X	Report on the demographic situation in Canada
91-213-X	Annual demographic statistics
91-520-X	Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories
91-002-X	Quarterly Demographic Estimates

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### Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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051-0001	Estimates of population, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0002	Deaths, by sex and age group, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0004	Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0005	Estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0006	Immigrants to Canada, by country of last permanent residence
051-0010	Estimates of population, by marital status, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0011	International migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, and territories
051-0012	Interprovincial migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0013	Births by sex, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0017	Interprovincial migrants, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0018	Interprovincial in-, out- and net-migrants, by province or territory
051-0019	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination
051-0020	Number of non-permanent residents, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0037	International migration components, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination

053-0001	Vital statistics, births, deaths and marriages
102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories

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### **Selected surveys from Statistics Canada**

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3601	Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories
3604	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories
3605	Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories

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### **Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada**

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- *Births and birth rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Deaths and death rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Components of population growth, by province and territory*
- *Marriages by provinces and territories*
- *Population by year, by province and territory*
- *Population by marital status and sex, by province and territory*

# Statistical tables

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**Table 1-1**  
**Annual population estimates, July 1, national perspective — Population 1**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008	33,311,389	507,895	139,818	938,310	747,302	7,750,504	12,928,996
2007	32,927,372	506,459	138,118	936,039	745,370	7,686,038	12,793,572
2006	32,576,074	510,313	137,920	938,010	745,674	7,631,552	12,665,346
2005	32,245,209	514,363	138,055	937,941	747,960	7,581,911	12,528,480
2004	31,940,676	517,447	137,674	939,376	749,369	7,535,929	12,390,599
2003	31,639,670	518,520	137,221	937,491	749,389	7,485,838	12,242,273
2002	31,353,656	519,531	136,876	935,015	749,331	7,441,076	12,091,029
2001	31,019,020	522,033	136,663	932,454	749,801	7,396,331	11,896,663
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008	1,207,959	1,015,985	3,585,142	4,381,603	33,144	43,283	31,448
2007	1,193,514	999,697	3,510,892	4,310,305	32,582	43,535	31,251
2006	1,184,031	992,122	3,421,253	4,243,580	32,276	43,198	30,799
2005	1,178,301	993,579	3,322,200	4,196,788	31,904	43,399	30,328
2004	1,173,566	997,447	3,239,471	4,155,170	31,473	43,301	29,854
2003	1,163,819	996,483	3,183,396	4,122,396	30,963	42,561	29,320
2002	1,156,613	996,801	3,128,364	4,098,178	30,358	41,665	28,819
2001	1,151,439	1,000,221	3,058,017	4,076,264	30,156	40,844	28,134

1. Population estimates for July 1st are final intercensal from 2001 to 2005, final postcensal for 2006, updated postcensal for 2007 and preliminary postcensal for 2008.

**Table 1-2**  
**Annual population estimates, July 1, national perspective — Annual population growth rates <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	rates per 1,000						
2007/2008	11.59	2.83	12.23	2.42	2.59	8.35	10.53
2006/2007	10.73	-7.58	1.43	-2.10	-0.41	7.11	10.07
2005/2006	10.21	-7.90	-0.98	0.07	-3.06	6.53	10.87
2004/2005	9.49	-5.98	2.76	-1.53	-1.88	6.08	11.07
2003/2004	9.47	-2.07	3.30	2.01	-0.03	6.67	12.04
2002/2003	9.08	-1.95	2.52	2.64	0.08	6.00	12.43
2001/2002	10.73	-4.80	1.56	2.74	-0.63	6.03	16.21
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	rates per 1,000						
2007/2008	12.03	16.16	20.93	16.41	17.10	-5.81	6.28
2006/2007	7.98	7.61	25.86	15.60	9.44	7.77	14.57
2005/2006	4.85	-1.47	29.38	11.09	11.59	-4.64	15.41
2004/2005	4.03	-3.89	25.22	9.97	13.60	2.26	15.75
2003/2004	8.34	0.97	17.46	7.92	16.34	17.24	18.05
2002/2003	6.21	-0.32	17.44	5.89	19.73	21.28	17.23
2001/2002	4.48	-3.43	22.74	5.36	6.68	19.90	24.05

1. Numbers for total growth are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 1-3**  
**Annual population estimates, July 1, national perspective — Annual population growth <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	384,017	1,436	1,700	2,271	1,932	64,466	135,424
2006/2007	351,298	-3,854	198	-1,971	-304	54,486	128,226
2005/2006	330,865	-4,050	-135	69	-2,286	49,641	136,866
2004/2005	304,533	-3,084	381	-1,435	-1,409	45,982	137,881
2003/2004	301,006	-1,073	453	1,885	-20	50,091	148,326
2002/2003	286,014	-1,011	345	2,476	58	44,762	151,244
2001/2002	334,636	-2,502	213	2,561	-470	44,745	194,366
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	14,445	16,288	74,250	71,298	562	-252	197
2006/2007	9,483	7,575	89,639	66,725	306	337	452
2005/2006	5,730	-1,457	99,053	46,792	372	-201	471
2004/2005	4,735	-3,868	82,729	41,618	431	98	474
2003/2004	9,747	964	56,075	32,774	510	740	534
2002/2003	7,206	-318	55,032	24,218	605	896	501
2001/2002	5,174	-3,420	70,347	21,914	202	821	685

1. Numbers for total growth are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 2-1**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Canada**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	33,311,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	32,927,372	126,883	0	257,134	257,134	..	384,017	11.59
2006/2007	32,576,074	124,755	0	226,543	226,543	..	351,298	10.73
2005/2006	32,245,209	120,593	0	228,666	228,666	18,394	330,865	10.21
2004/2005	31,940,676	109,364	0	216,216	216,216	21,047	304,533	9.49
2003/2004	31,639,670	108,933	0	213,178	213,178	21,105	301,006	9.47
2002/2003	31,353,656	106,618	0	200,443	200,443	21,047	286,014	9.08
2001/2002	31,019,020	107,661	0	248,024	248,024	21,049	334,636	10.73

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-2**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	507,895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	506,459	-277	1,299	414	1,713	..	1,436	2.83
2006/2007	510,313	-57	-4,067	270	-3,797	..	-3,854	-7.58
2005/2006	514,363	134	-4,342	-41	-4,383	-199	-4,050	-7.90
2004/2005	517,447	109	-3,710	290	-3,420	-227	-3,084	-5.98
2003/2004	518,520	344	-2,027	383	-1,644	-227	-1,073	-2.07
2002/2003	519,531	320	-1,683	124	-1,559	-228	-1,011	-1.95
2001/2002	522,033	510	-3,352	113	-3,239	-227	-2,502	-4.80

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-3**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	139,818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	138,118	214	42	1,444	1,486	..	1,700	12.23
2006/2007	137,920	232	-849	815	-34	..	198	1.43
2005/2006	138,055	164	-639	353	-286	13	-135	-0.98
2004/2005	137,674	245	-139	290	151	15	381	2.76
2003/2004	137,221	178	144	146	290	15	453	3.30
2002/2003	136,876	157	165	37	202	14	345	2.52
2001/2002	136,663	108	62	58	120	15	213	1.56

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-4**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	938,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	936,039	39	-117	2,349	2,232	..	2,271	2.42
2006/2007	938,010	275	-4,126	1,880	-2,246	..	-1,971	-2.10
2005/2006	937,941	511	-3,024	2,097	-927	-485	69	0.07
2004/2005	939,376	203	-3,041	848	-2,193	-555	-1,435	-1.53
2003/2004	937,491	444	-772	1,656	884	-557	1,885	2.01
2002/2003	935,015	691	510	720	1,230	-555	2,476	2.64
2001/2002	932,454	771	-898	2,133	1,235	-555	2,561	2.74

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-5**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — New Brunswick**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	747,302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	745,370	702	-325	1,555	1,230	..	1,932	2.59
2006/2007	745,674	909	-2,632	1,419	-1,213	..	-304	-0.41
2005/2006	747,960	882	-3,487	913	-2,574	594	-2,286	-3.06
2004/2005	749,369	683	-2,074	662	-1,412	680	-1,409	-1.88
2003/2004	749,389	699	-760	723	-37	682	-20	-0.03
2002/2003	749,331	923	-843	658	-185	680	58	0.08
2001/2002	749,801	906	-1,218	522	-696	680	-470	-0.63

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-6**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Quebec**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	7,750,504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	7,686,038	29,900	-12,399	46,965	34,566	..	64,466	8.35
2006/2007	7,631,552	26,623	-12,865	40,728	27,863	..	54,486	7.11
2005/2006	7,581,911	25,108	-9,411	38,499	29,088	4,555	49,641	6.53
2004/2005	7,535,929	19,565	-4,963	36,592	31,629	5,212	45,982	6.08
2003/2004	7,485,838	17,953	-822	38,186	37,364	5,226	50,091	6.67
2002/2003	7,441,076	17,377	-1,829	34,426	32,597	5,212	44,762	6.00
2001/2002	7,396,331	17,865	-4,350	36,442	32,092	5,212	44,745	6.03

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-7**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Ontario**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	12,928,996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	12,793,572	47,537	-16,522	104,409	87,887	..	135,424	10.53
2006/2007	12,665,346	49,844	-20,047	98,429	78,382	..	128,226	10.07
2005/2006	12,528,480	50,023	-17,501	113,104	95,603	8,760	136,866	10.87
2004/2005	12,390,599	47,513	-11,172	111,564	100,392	10,024	137,881	11.07
2003/2004	12,242,273	48,719	-6,935	116,593	109,658	10,051	148,326	12.04
2002/2003	12,091,029	45,846	637	114,785	115,422	10,024	151,244	12.43
2001/2002	11,896,663	47,958	5,354	151,077	156,431	10,023	194,366	16.21

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-8**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Manitoba**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	1,207,959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	1,193,514	4,790	-503	10,158	9,655	..	14,445	12.03
2006/2007	1,184,031	4,772	-5,500	10,211	4,711	..	9,483	7.98
2005/2006	1,178,301	4,636	-7,881	8,033	152	-942	5,730	4.85
2004/2005	1,173,566	4,016	-7,227	6,868	-359	-1,078	4,735	4.03
2003/2004	1,163,819	4,087	-2,565	7,144	4,579	-1,081	9,747	8.34
2002/2003	1,156,613	3,913	-2,875	5,090	2,215	-1,078	7,206	6.21
2001/2002	1,151,439	4,026	-4,344	4,414	70	-1,078	5,174	4.48

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-9**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	1,015,985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	999,697	3,383	8,067	4,838	12,905	..	16,288	16.16
2006/2007	992,122	3,244	1,549	2,782	4,331	..	7,575	7.61
2005/2006	993,579	3,301	-7,083	1,791	-5,292	-534	-1,457	-1.47
2004/2005	997,447	3,087	-9,515	1,948	-7,567	-612	-3,868	-3.89
2003/2004	996,483	2,991	-4,521	1,881	-2,640	-613	964	0.97
2002/2003	996,801	2,914	-5,141	1,297	-3,844	-612	-318	-0.32
2001/2002	1,000,221	3,346	-8,820	1,443	-7,377	-611	-3,420	-3.43

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-10**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Alberta**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	3,585,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	3,510,892	27,067	10,010	37,173	47,183	..	74,250	20.93
2006/2007	3,421,253	26,155	33,809	29,675	63,484	..	89,639	25.86
2005/2006	3,322,200	23,633	45,795	21,279	67,074	-8,346	99,053	29.38
2004/2005	3,239,471	22,279	34,423	16,477	50,900	-9,550	82,729	25.22
2003/2004	3,183,396	21,859	10,606	14,034	24,640	-9,576	56,075	17.46
2002/2003	3,128,364	21,352	11,903	12,227	24,130	-9,550	55,032	17.44
2001/2002	3,058,017	19,665	26,235	14,898	41,133	-9,549	70,347	22.74

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-11**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — British Columbia**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	4,381,603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	4,310,305	12,209	11,458	47,631	59,089	..	71,298	16.41
2006/2007	4,243,580	11,451	15,005	40,269	55,274	..	66,725	15.60
2005/2006	4,196,788	10,881	8,800	42,486	51,286	15,375	46,792	11.09
2004/2005	4,155,170	10,299	8,214	40,697	48,911	17,592	41,618	9.97
2003/2004	4,122,396	10,343	7,865	32,206	40,071	17,640	32,774	7.92
2002/2003	4,098,178	11,840	-1,037	31,008	29,971	17,593	24,218	5.89
2001/2002	4,076,264	11,233	-8,556	36,829	28,273	17,592	21,914	5.36

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.



**Table 2-12**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Yukon Territory**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	33,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	32,582	165	221	176	397	..	562	17.10
2006/2007	32,276	179	101	26	127	..	306	9.44
2005/2006	31,904	176	-73	98	25	-171	372	11.59
2004/2005	31,473	190	53	-8	45	-196	431	13.60
2003/2004	30,963	216	27	71	98	-196	510	16.34
2002/2003	30,358	177	149	84	233	-195	605	19.73
2001/2002	30,156	194	-221	33	-188	-196	202	6.68

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-13**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2008/2009	43,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	43,535	504	-805	49	-756	..	-252	-5.81
2006/2007	43,198	503	-221	55	-166	..	337	7.77
2005/2006	43,399	536	-954	64	-890	-153	-201	-4.64
2004/2005	43,301	568	-668	23	-645	-175	98	2.26
2003/2004	42,561	509	-105	161	56	-175	740	17.24
2002/2003	41,665	475	242	4	246	-175	896	21.28
2001/2002	40,844	487	84	76	160	-174	821	19.90

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 2-14**  
**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Nunavut**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
								per 1,000
								number
2008/2009	31,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/2008	31,251	650	-426	-27	-453	..	197	6.28
2006/2007	30,799	625	-157	-16	-173	..	452	14.57
2005/2006	30,328	608	-200	-10	-210	-73	471	15.41
2004/2005	29,854	607	-181	-35	-216	-83	474	15.75
2003/2004	29,320	591	-135	-6	-141	-84	534	18.05
2002/2003	28,819	633	-198	-17	-215	-83	501	17.23
2001/2002	28,134	592	24	-14	10	-83	685	24.05

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-1**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Canada**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation	
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents		
											number
2007/2008	364,085	237,202	383,476	383,476	249,603	45,049	22,615	20,165	50,130	..	
2006/2007	357,289	232,534	305,062	305,062	238,125	40,457	22,030	20,169	27,014	..	
2005/2006	346,082	225,489	285,868	285,868	254,374	43,399	22,934	20,173	14,930	18,394	
2004/2005	339,270	229,906	285,544	285,544	244,578	40,811	23,685	20,168	8,932	21,047	
2003/2004	337,762	228,829	261,380	261,380	239,083	39,038	23,153	20,169	10,149	21,105	
2002/2003	330,523	223,905	274,899	274,899	199,170	37,862	22,918	20,169	36,386	21,047	
2001/2002	328,155	220,494	290,490	290,490	256,405	41,897	20,268	20,172	33,420	21,049	

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-2**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	4,386	4,663	13,482	12,183	598	287	111	258	250	..
2006/2007	4,486	4,543	8,406	12,473	516	233	105	258	140	..
2005/2006	4,526	4,392	8,295	12,637	452	275	114	260	-72	-199
2004/2005	4,543	4,434	8,213	11,923	541	195	63	259	140	-227
2003/2004	4,598	4,254	8,397	10,424	536	157	94	258	168	-227
2002/2003	4,596	4,276	9,198	10,881	316	114	108	259	73	-228
2001/2002	4,636	4,126	8,784	12,136	414	188	86	257	58	-227

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-3**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	1,420	1,206	4,087	4,045	1,281	65	59	70	239	..
2006/2007	1,413	1,181	2,485	3,334	738	62	57	70	152	..
2005/2006	1,329	1,165	2,460	3,099	352	63	56	70	78	13
2004/2005	1,371	1,126	2,537	2,676	312	36	30	71	55	15
2003/2004	1,403	1,225	2,570	2,426	268	148	72	71	25	15
2002/2003	1,374	1,217	2,686	2,521	89	32	26	71	25	14
2001/2002	1,313	1,205	2,639	2,577	145	63	56	72	-8	15

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-4**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	8,372	8,333	20,672	20,789	2,660	669	403	473	428	..
2006/2007	8,441	8,166	14,914	19,040	2,715	581	353	474	-133	..
2005/2006	8,479	7,968	15,063	18,087	2,197	644	408	476	612	-485
2004/2005	8,575	8,372	15,040	18,081	1,708	762	493	473	-118	-555
2003/2004	8,713	8,269	15,087	15,859	1,707	762	469	473	715	-557
2002/2003	8,635	7,944	16,686	16,176	1,257	833	480	474	290	-555
2001/2002	8,693	7,922	16,331	17,229	1,609	820	305	474	1,513	-555

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-5**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — New Brunswick**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	6,918	6,216	15,439	15,764	1,803	484	259	378	355	..
2006/2007	6,982	6,073	11,010	13,642	1,616	467	260	379	389	..
2005/2006	6,869	5,987	10,186	13,673	1,386	466	265	381	109	594
2004/2005	6,874	6,191	10,604	12,678	865	441	258	380	360	680
2003/2004	7,072	6,373	10,690	11,450	760	312	306	379	348	682
2002/2003	7,104	6,181	11,233	12,076	645	320	313	379	399	680
2001/2002	6,971	6,065	11,710	12,928	765	591	304	379	423	680

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-6**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Quebec**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	85,900	56,000	27,564	39,963	46,055	6,968	3,051	2,829	7,656	..
2006/2007	83,029	56,406	19,697	32,562	45,080	6,142	2,998	2,829	1,621	..
2005/2006	78,481	53,373	19,964	29,375	42,001	6,711	3,094	2,829	2,944	4,555
2004/2005	75,422	55,857	22,733	27,696	43,418	6,607	3,615	2,830	-1,004	5,212
2003/2004	74,364	56,411	23,727	24,549	44,555	6,285	3,789	2,830	-1,043	5,226
2002/2003	72,273	54,896	24,272	26,101	34,913	5,833	3,895	2,831	4,282	5,212
2001/2002	72,603	54,738	24,488	28,838	39,114	6,917	3,303	2,830	3,772	5,212

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-7**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Ontario**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	136,217	88,680	78,700	95,222	114,981	21,818	10,651	9,340	9,935	..
2006/2007	135,753	85,909	58,791	78,838	115,446	19,657	10,370	9,342	1,612	..
2005/2006	133,775	83,752	55,748	73,249	133,062	21,029	10,803	9,341	-391	8,760
2004/2005	132,795	85,282	59,492	70,664	129,785	19,436	10,197	9,342	360	10,024
2003/2004	132,873	84,154	57,186	64,121	127,942	17,113	10,225	9,342	4,881	10,051
2002/2003	129,256	83,410	64,236	63,599	109,814	17,246	9,691	9,341	21,867	10,024
2001/2002	128,946	80,988	70,083	64,729	152,823	17,688	8,753	9,343	16,532	10,023

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-8**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Manitoba**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	14,801	10,011	18,732	19,235	10,741	1,842	623	577	1,213	..
2006/2007	14,614	9,842	12,490	17,990	10,790	1,698	608	577	1,088	..
2005/2006	14,270	9,634	11,444	19,325	8,880	1,778	632	577	876	-942
2004/2005	14,031	10,015	12,180	19,407	7,686	1,678	872	577	565	-1,078
2003/2004	13,981	9,894	13,301	15,866	7,417	1,251	839	576	715	-1,081
2002/2003	13,765	9,852	13,707	16,582	4,902	1,347	1,177	577	935	-1,078
2001/2002	13,746	9,720	13,960	18,304	4,825	1,345	858	577	653	-1,078

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-9**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	12,674	9,291	29,802	21,735	4,300	528	197	265	1,134	..
2006/2007	12,358	9,114	19,037	17,488	3,095	485	186	264	250	..
2005/2006	12,178	8,877	13,735	20,818	2,108	506	201	265	253	-534
2004/2005	11,915	8,828	13,431	22,946	2,099	530	344	263	298	-612
2003/2004	12,121	9,130	14,551	19,072	1,894	492	421	265	323	-613
2002/2003	11,794	8,880	15,172	20,313	1,560	586	306	265	282	-612
2001/2002	11,996	8,650	14,598	23,418	1,818	665	262	264	292	-611

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-10**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Alberta**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	47,579	20,512	101,880	91,870	23,806	5,369	3,153	2,307	17,890	..
2006/2007	46,088	19,933	95,656	61,847	20,156	4,836	3,124	2,308	13,539	..
2005/2006	43,193	19,560	91,834	46,039	19,930	5,173	3,197	2,308	5,633	-8,346
2004/2005	41,345	19,066	82,418	47,995	17,441	4,945	3,661	2,306	2,626	-9,550
2003/2004	40,635	18,776	60,822	50,216	17,116	5,351	3,348	2,307	1,228	-9,576
2002/2003	39,450	18,098	64,627	52,724	13,630	4,318	3,274	2,307	1,948	-9,550
2001/2002	37,602	17,937	75,615	49,380	16,689	4,985	3,457	2,308	2,045	-9,549

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-11**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — British Columbia**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	43,980	31,771	67,394	55,936	43,114	6,954	4,105	3,605	10,971	..
2006/2007	42,320	30,869	58,182	43,177	37,809	6,223	3,965	3,606	8,324	..
2005/2006	41,192	30,311	53,096	44,296	43,846	6,693	4,160	3,603	4,776	15,375
2004/2005	40,632	30,333	54,280	46,066	40,577	6,143	4,149	3,605	5,719	17,592
2003/2004	40,206	29,863	50,406	42,541	36,712	7,117	3,576	3,605	2,640	17,640
2002/2003	40,534	28,694	48,078	49,115	31,924	7,190	3,644	3,603	6,233	17,593
2001/2002	39,932	28,699	47,159	55,715	38,024	8,576	2,870	3,606	8,117	17,592

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-12**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Yukon Territory**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	355	190	1,871	1,650	101	20	3	18	110	..
2006/2007	360	181	1,358	1,257	55	21	4	18	6	..
2005/2006	344	168	1,267	1,340	77	19	4	18	54	-171
2004/2005	340	150	1,426	1,373	58	12	3	18	-39	-196
2003/2004	374	158	1,359	1,332	60	15	8	18	36	-196
2002/2003	322	145	1,399	1,250	56	13	4	18	55	-195
2001/2002	344	150	1,348	1,569	66	18	11	18	-8	-196

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 3-13**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	695	191	2,578	3,383	131	25	0	27	-30	..
2006/2007	687	184	2,202	2,423	98	32	0	26	15	..
2005/2006	707	171	1,896	2,850	73	24	0	27	42	-153
2004/2005	705	137	2,312	2,980	79	14	0	26	-16	-175
2003/2004	697	188	2,463	2,568	105	20	3	27	100	-175
2002/2003	658	183	2,662	2,420	59	17	0	26	-12	-175
2001/2002	651	164	2,669	2,585	94	23	3	27	29	-174

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.



**Table 3-14**  
**Annual estimates of demographic component, provincial perspective — Nunavut**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2007/2008	788	138	1,275	1,701	32	20	0	18	-21	..
2006/2007	758	133	834	991	11	20	0	18	11	..
2005/2006	739	131	880	1,080	10	18	0	18	16	-73
2004/2005	722	115	878	1,059	9	12	0	18	-14	-83
2003/2004	725	134	821	956	11	15	3	18	13	-84
2002/2003	762	129	943	1,141	5	13	0	18	9	-83
2001/2002	722	130	1,106	1,082	19	18	0	17	2	-83

**Note(s):** See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

**Table 4-1**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Births <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	364,085	4,386	1,420	8,372	6,918	85,900	136,217
2006/2007	357,289	4,486	1,413	8,441	6,982	83,029	135,753
2005/2006	346,082	4,526	1,329	8,479	6,869	78,481	133,775
2004/2005	339,270	4,543	1,371	8,575	6,874	75,422	132,795
2003/2004	337,762	4,598	1,403	8,713	7,072	74,364	132,873
2002/2003	330,523	4,596	1,374	8,635	7,104	72,273	129,256
2001/2002	328,155	4,636	1,313	8,693	6,971	72,603	128,946
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	14,801	12,674	47,579	43,980	355	695	788
2006/2007	14,614	12,358	46,088	42,320	360	687	758
2005/2006	14,270	12,178	43,193	41,192	344	707	739
2004/2005	14,031	11,915	41,345	40,632	340	705	722
2003/2004	13,981	12,121	40,635	40,206	374	697	725
2002/2003	13,765	11,794	39,450	40,534	322	658	762
2001/2002	13,746	11,996	37,602	39,932	344	651	722

1. The numbers of births are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-2**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Deaths <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	237,202	4,663	1,206	8,333	6,216	56,000	88,680
2006/2007	232,534	4,543	1,181	8,166	6,073	56,406	85,909
2005/2006	225,489	4,392	1,165	7,968	5,987	53,373	83,752
2004/2005	229,906	4,434	1,126	8,372	6,191	55,857	85,282
2003/2004	228,829	4,254	1,225	8,269	6,373	56,411	84,154
2002/2003	223,905	4,276	1,217	7,944	6,181	54,896	83,410
2001/2002	220,494	4,126	1,205	7,922	6,065	54,738	80,988
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	10,011	9,291	20,512	31,771	190	191	138
2006/2007	9,842	9,114	19,933	30,869	181	184	133
2005/2006	9,634	8,877	19,560	30,311	168	171	131
2004/2005	10,015	8,828	19,066	30,333	150	137	115
2003/2004	9,894	9,130	18,776	29,863	158	188	134
2002/2003	9,852	8,880	18,098	28,694	145	183	129
2001/2002	9,720	8,650	17,937	28,699	150	164	130

1. The numbers of deaths are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-3**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Immigrants <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	249,603	598	1,281	2,660	1,803	46,055	114,981
2006/2007	238,125	516	738	2,715	1,616	45,080	115,446
2005/2006	254,374	452	352	2,197	1,386	42,001	133,062
2004/2005	244,578	541	312	1,708	865	43,418	129,785
2003/2004	239,083	536	268	1,707	760	44,555	127,942
2002/2003	199,170	316	89	1,257	645	34,913	109,814
2001/2002	256,405	414	145	1,609	765	39,114	152,823
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	10,741	4,300	23,806	43,114	101	131	32
2006/2007	10,790	3,095	20,156	37,809	55	98	11
2005/2006	8,880	2,108	19,930	43,846	77	73	10
2004/2005	7,686	2,099	17,441	40,577	58	79	9
2003/2004	7,417	1,894	17,116	36,712	60	105	11
2002/2003	4,902	1,560	13,630	31,924	56	59	5
2001/2002	4,825	1,818	16,689	38,024	66	94	19

1. The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-4**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Emigrants <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	45,049	287	65	669	484	6,968	21,818
2006/2007	40,457	233	62	581	467	6,142	19,657
2005/2006	43,399	275	63	644	466	6,711	21,029
2004/2005	40,811	195	36	762	441	6,607	19,436
2003/2004	39,038	157	148	762	312	6,285	17,113
2002/2003	37,862	114	32	833	320	5,833	17,246
2001/2002	41,897	188	63	820	591	6,917	17,688
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	1,842	528	5,369	6,954	20	25	20
2006/2007	1,698	485	4,836	6,223	21	32	20
2005/2006	1,778	506	5,173	6,693	19	24	18
2004/2005	1,678	530	4,945	6,143	12	14	12
2003/2004	1,251	492	5,351	7,117	15	20	15
2002/2003	1,347	586	4,318	7,190	13	17	13
2001/2002	1,345	665	4,985	8,576	18	23	18

1. The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-5**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Returning emigrants <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	22,615	111	59	403	259	3,051	10,651
2006/2007	22,030	105	57	353	260	2,998	10,370
2005/2006	22,934	114	56	408	265	3,094	10,803
2004/2005	23,685	63	30	493	258	3,615	10,197
2003/2004	23,153	94	72	469	306	3,789	10,225
2002/2003	22,918	108	26	480	313	3,895	9,691
2001/2002	20,268	86	56	305	304	3,303	8,753
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	623	197	3,153	4,105	3	0	0
2006/2007	608	186	3,124	3,965	4	0	0
2005/2006	632	201	3,197	4,160	4	0	0
2004/2005	872	344	3,661	4,149	3	0	0
2003/2004	839	421	3,348	3,576	8	3	3
2002/2003	1,177	306	3,274	3,644	4	0	0
2001/2002	858	262	3,457	2,870	11	3	0

1. The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-6**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net temporary emigrants <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	20,165	258	70	473	378	2,829	9,340
2006/2007	20,169	258	70	474	379	2,829	9,342
2005/2006	20,173	260	70	476	381	2,829	9,341
2004/2005	20,168	259	71	473	380	2,830	9,342
2003/2004	20,169	258	71	473	379	2,830	9,342
2002/2003	20,169	259	71	474	379	2,831	9,341
2001/2002	20,172	257	72	474	379	2,830	9,343
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	577	265	2,307	3,605	18	27	18
2006/2007	577	264	2,308	3,606	18	26	18
2005/2006	577	265	2,308	3,603	18	27	18
2004/2005	577	263	2,306	3,605	18	26	18
2003/2004	576	265	2,307	3,605	18	27	18
2002/2003	577	265	2,307	3,603	18	26	18
2001/2002	577	264	2,308	3,606	18	27	17

1. The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-7**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net non-permanent residents <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	50,130	250	239	428	355	7,656	9,935
2006/2007	27,014	140	152	-133	389	1,621	1,612
2005/2006	14,930	-72	78	612	109	2,944	-391
2004/2005	8,932	140	55	-118	360	-1,004	360
2003/2004	10,149	168	25	715	348	-1,043	4,881
2002/2003	36,386	73	25	290	399	4,282	21,867
2001/2002	33,420	58	-8	1,513	423	3,772	16,532
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	1,213	1,134	17,890	10,971	110	-30	-21
2006/2007	1,088	250	13,539	8,324	6	15	11
2005/2006	876	253	5,633	4,776	54	42	16
2004/2005	565	298	2,626	5,719	-39	-16	-14
2003/2004	715	323	1,228	2,640	36	100	13
2002/2003	935	282	1,948	6,233	55	-12	9
2001/2002	653	292	2,045	8,117	-8	29	2

1. The numbers of net non-permanent residents are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.



**Table 4-8**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial in-migrants <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	383,476	13,482	4,087	20,672	15,439	27,564	78,700
2006/2007	305,062	8,406	2,485	14,914	11,010	19,697	58,791
2005/2006	285,868	8,295	2,460	15,063	10,186	19,964	55,748
2004/2005	285,544	8,213	2,537	15,040	10,604	22,733	59,492
2003/2004	261,380	8,397	2,570	15,087	10,690	23,727	57,186
2002/2003	274,899	9,198	2,686	16,686	11,233	24,272	64,236
2001/2002	290,490	8,784	2,639	16,331	11,710	24,488	70,083
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	18,732	29,802	101,880	67,394	1,871	2,578	1,275
2006/2007	12,490	19,037	95,656	58,182	1,358	2,202	834
2005/2006	11,444	13,735	91,834	53,096	1,267	1,896	880
2004/2005	12,180	13,431	82,418	54,280	1,426	2,312	878
2003/2004	13,301	14,551	60,822	50,406	1,359	2,463	821
2002/2003	13,707	15,172	64,627	48,078	1,399	2,662	943
2001/2002	13,960	14,598	75,615	47,159	1,348	2,669	1,106

1. The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-9**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial out-migrants <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	383,476	12,183	4,045	20,789	15,764	39,963	95,222
2006/2007	305,062	12,473	3,334	19,040	13,642	32,562	78,838
2005/2006	285,868	12,637	3,099	18,087	13,673	29,375	73,249
2004/2005	285,544	11,923	2,676	18,081	12,678	27,696	70,664
2003/2004	261,380	10,424	2,426	15,859	11,450	24,549	64,121
2002/2003	274,899	10,881	2,521	16,176	12,076	26,101	63,599
2001/2002	290,490	12,136	2,577	17,229	12,928	28,838	64,729
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	19,235	21,735	91,870	55,936	1,650	3,383	1,701
2006/2007	17,990	17,488	61,847	43,177	1,257	2,423	991
2005/2006	19,325	20,818	46,039	44,296	1,340	2,850	1,080
2004/2005	19,407	22,946	47,995	46,066	1,373	2,980	1,059
2003/2004	15,866	19,072	50,216	42,541	1,332	2,568	956
2002/2003	16,582	20,313	52,724	49,115	1,250	2,420	1,141
2001/2002	18,304	23,418	49,380	55,715	1,569	2,585	1,082

1. The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-10**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total growth <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	384,017	1,436	1,700	2,271	1,932	64,466	135,424
2006/2007	351,298	-3,854	198	-1,971	-304	54,486	128,226
2005/2006	330,865	-4,050	-135	69	-2,286	49,641	136,866
2004/2005	304,533	-3,084	381	-1,435	-1,409	45,982	137,881
2003/2004	301,006	-1,073	453	1,885	-20	50,091	148,326
2002/2003	286,014	-1,011	345	2,476	58	44,762	151,244
2001/2002	334,636	-2,502	213	2,561	-470	44,745	194,366
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	14,445	16,288	74,250	71,298	562	-252	197
2006/2007	9,483	7,575	89,639	66,725	306	337	452
2005/2006	5,730	-1,457	99,053	46,792	372	-201	471
2004/2005	4,735	-3,868	82,729	41,618	431	98	474
2003/2004	9,747	964	56,075	32,774	510	740	534
2002/2003	7,206	-318	55,032	24,218	605	896	501
2001/2002	5,174	-3,420	70,347	21,914	202	821	685

1. Numbers for total growth are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-11**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Natural increase <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	126,883	-277	214	39	702	29,900	47,537
2006/2007	124,755	-57	232	275	909	26,623	49,844
2005/2006	120,593	134	164	511	882	25,108	50,023
2004/2005	109,364	109	245	203	683	19,565	47,513
2003/2004	108,933	344	178	444	699	17,953	48,719
2002/2003	106,618	320	157	691	923	17,377	45,846
2001/2002	107,661	510	108	771	906	17,865	47,958
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	4,790	3,383	27,067	12,209	165	504	650
2006/2007	4,772	3,244	26,155	11,451	179	503	625
2005/2006	4,636	3,301	23,633	10,881	176	536	608
2004/2005	4,016	3,087	22,279	10,299	190	568	607
2003/2004	4,087	2,991	21,859	10,343	216	509	591
2002/2003	3,913	2,914	21,352	11,840	177	475	633
2001/2002	4,026	3,346	19,665	11,233	194	487	592

1. Natural increase is final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-12**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net interprovincial migration <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	0	1,299	42	-117	-325	-12,399	-16,522
2006/2007	0	-4,067	-849	-4,126	-2,632	-12,865	-20,047
2005/2006	0	-4,342	-639	-3,024	-3,487	-9,411	-17,501
2004/2005	0	-3,710	-139	-3,041	-2,074	-4,963	-11,172
2003/2004	0	-2,027	144	-772	-760	-822	-6,935
2002/2003	0	-1,683	165	510	-843	-1,829	637
2001/2002	0	-3,352	62	-898	-1,218	-4,350	5,354
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	-503	8,067	10,010	11,458	221	-805	-426
2006/2007	-5,500	1,549	33,809	15,005	101	-221	-157
2005/2006	-7,881	-7,083	45,795	8,800	-73	-954	-200
2004/2005	-7,227	-9,515	34,423	8,214	53	-668	-181
2003/2004	-2,565	-4,521	10,606	7,865	27	-105	-135
2002/2003	-2,875	-5,141	11,903	-1,037	149	242	-198
2001/2002	-4,344	-8,820	26,235	-8,556	-221	84	24

1. Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-13**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net international migration <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	257,134	414	1,444	2,349	1,555	46,965	104,409
2006/2007	226,543	270	815	1,880	1,419	40,728	98,429
2005/2006	228,666	-41	353	2,097	913	38,499	113,104
2004/2005	216,216	290	290	848	662	36,592	111,564
2003/2004	213,178	383	146	1,656	723	38,186	116,593
2002/2003	200,443	124	37	720	658	34,426	114,785
2001/2002	248,024	113	58	2,133	522	36,442	151,077
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	10,158	4,838	37,173	47,631	176	49	-27
2006/2007	10,211	2,782	29,675	40,269	26	55	-16
2005/2006	8,033	1,791	21,279	42,486	98	64	-10
2004/2005	6,868	1,948	16,477	40,697	-8	23	-35
2003/2004	7,144	1,881	14,034	32,206	71	161	-6
2002/2003	5,090	1,297	12,227	31,008	84	4	-17
2001/2002	4,414	1,443	14,898	36,829	33	76	-14

1. Net international migration numbers are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-14**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total net migration <sup>1</sup>**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	257,134	1,713	1,486	2,232	1,230	34,566	87,887
2006/2007	226,543	-3,797	-34	-2,246	-1,213	27,863	78,382
2005/2006	228,666	-4,383	-286	-927	-2,574	29,088	95,603
2004/2005	216,216	-3,420	151	-2,193	-1,412	31,629	100,392
2003/2004	213,178	-1,644	290	884	-37	37,364	109,658
2002/2003	200,443	-1,559	202	1,230	-185	32,597	115,422
2001/2002	248,024	-3,239	120	1,235	-696	32,092	156,431
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	9,655	12,905	47,183	59,089	397	-756	-453
2006/2007	4,711	4,331	63,484	55,274	127	-166	-173
2005/2006	152	-5,292	67,074	51,286	25	-890	-210
2004/2005	-359	-7,567	50,900	48,911	45	-645	-216
2003/2004	4,579	-2,640	24,640	40,071	98	56	-141
2002/2003	2,215	-3,844	24,130	29,971	233	246	-215
2001/2002	70	-7,377	41,133	28,273	-188	160	10

1. Total net migration numbers are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

**Table 4-15**  
**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Residual deviation**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2007/2008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/2006	18,394	-199	13	-485	594	4,555	8,760
2004/2005	21,047	-227	15	-555	680	5,212	10,024
2003/2004	21,105	-227	15	-557	682	5,226	10,051
2002/2003	21,047	-228	14	-555	680	5,212	10,024
2001/2002	21,049	-227	15	-555	680	5,212	10,023
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007/2008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/2006	-942	-534	-8,346	15,375	-171	-153	-73
2004/2005	-1,078	-612	-9,550	17,592	-196	-175	-83
2003/2004	-1,081	-613	-9,576	17,640	-196	-175	-84
2002/2003	-1,078	-612	-9,550	17,593	-195	-175	-83
2001/2002	-1,078	-611	-9,549	17,592	-196	-174	-83

1. Residual deviation numbers are final intercensal up to 2005-2006.



**Table 5**  
**Annual estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008 <sup>p</sup>**

	Destination												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number												
<b>Origin</b>													
Newfoundland and Labrador	.	234	1,927	530	259	3,212	152	144	4,758	630	21	186	130
Prince Edward Island	257	.	704	609	209	884	37	51	988	259	24	23	0
Nova Scotia	1,667	796	.	2,892	932	6,447	366	496	5,045	1,868	94	91	95
New Brunswick	544	494	2,910	.	1,961	4,416	334	178	3,941	803	50	84	49
Quebec	257	363	984	2,189	.	20,603	608	978	9,763	3,912	84	111	111
Ontario	4,895	986	6,289	4,387	16,305	.	5,762	3,873	33,197	18,496	276	445	311
Manitoba	201	35	290	257	565	4,818	.	2,685	6,327	3,748	80	142	87
Saskatchewan	176	27	284	154	521	2,545	2,670	.	11,226	3,996	35	88	13
Alberta	4,323	752	4,552	3,384	3,468	19,353	5,902	16,437	.	32,395	408	765	131
British Columbia	825	286	2,351	909	3,056	15,620	2,588	4,508	24,734	.	684	287	88
Yukon Territory	0	12	77	41	51	222	65	79	372	688	.	43	0
Northwest Territories	102	82	232	35	92	307	150	300	1,229	484	110	.	260
Nunavut	235	20	72	52	145	273	98	73	300	115	5	313	.
In-migrants	13,482	4,087	20,672	15,439	27,564	78,700	18,732	29,802	101,880	67,394	1,871	2,578	1,275
Out-migrants	12,183	4,045	20,789	15,764	39,963	95,222	19,235	21,735	91,870	55,936	1,650	3,383	1,701
Net	1,299	42	-117	-325	-12,399	-16,522	-503	8,067	10,010	11,458	221	-805	-426
<b>Total number of migrants: 383,476</b>													

1. Preliminary estimates based on data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) Program and Fjk factors calculated using 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 tax file data from Canada Revenue Agency.

# Methodology

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This document describes the concepts, data sources and methodology used to produce the population estimates. Population estimates are produced to measure the population counts according to various characteristics and geographies between two censuses. Population estimates are the official figures used for the count of the population at the national, provincial and territorial levels.

## Estimates of the total population

### Types of estimates

Population estimates can be either intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates are produced using counts from two consecutive censuses adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU)<sup>1</sup> including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and postcensal estimates. The production of intercensal estimates involves updating the postcensal estimates using the counts from a new census adjusted for CNU.<sup>1</sup>

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU<sup>1</sup> and the components of population growth. In terms of timeliness, postcensal estimates are more up-to-date than data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU,<sup>1</sup> but as they get farther from the date of that census, they become more variable.

### Levels of estimates

Updating population estimates between censuses entails the use of data from administrative files or surveys. The quality of population estimates therefore depends on the availability of a number of administrative data files that are provided to Statistics Canada by Canadian and foreign government departments. Since some components are not available until several months after the reference date, three kinds of postcensal estimates are produced: preliminary postcensal (PP), updated postcensal (PR) and final postcensal (PD). The time lag between the reference date and the release date is three to four months for preliminary estimates and two to three years for final estimates. Though it requires more vigilance on the part of users, the production of three successive series of postcensal estimates is the strategy that best satisfies the need for both timeliness and accuracy of the estimates. All tables indicate the level of the estimates they contain.

### Calculation of population estimates

Population estimates – preliminary, updated and final – are produced by the component method. This method consists in taking the population figures from the most recent census, adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU)<sup>1</sup> (census undercoverage minus census overcoverage), and adding or subtracting the number of births, deaths, and components of international and interprovincial migration.

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1. In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

## A. Provincial / territorial estimates of total population

Population estimates are produced for the provinces and territories first; then they are summed to obtain an estimate of the population of Canada.

The component-method formula for estimating total provincial / territorial populations is as follows:

$$P_{(t+i)} = P_{(t)} + B_{(t,t+i)} - D_{(t,t+i)} + I_{(t,t+i)} - [E_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+i)}] + RE_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta NPR_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta N_{(t,t+i)} - \text{Resid}_{(t,t+i)}$$

where, for each province and territory:

- (t,t+i) = interval between times t and t+i;
- $P_{(t+i)}$  = estimate of the population at time t+i;
- $P_{(t)}$  = base population at time t (census adjusted for (CNU<sup>1</sup>), or most recent estimate);
- B = number of births;
- D = number of deaths;
- I = number of immigrants;
- E = number of emigrants;
- $\Delta TE$  = net temporary emigration;
- RE = number of returning emigrants;
- $\Delta NPR$  = net non-permanent residents;
- $\Delta N$  = net interprovincial migration;
- Resid = residual deviation (for intercensal estimates).

## B. Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary<sup>2</sup> and final postcensal population estimates lies in the timeliness of the components. When all the components are preliminary, the estimate is described as preliminary postcensal (PP). When they are all final, the estimate is referred to as final postcensal (PD). Any other combination of levels is referred to as updated postcensal (PR).

Population estimates, at July 1, are final intercensal up to 2005, final postcensal for 2006, updated postcensal for 2007, and preliminary postcensal for 2008.

## Base population and components of population growth

### A. Base population

The base populations are derived from the quinquennial censuses between 1971 and 2006. The population universe of the 2006<sup>3</sup> Census includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them;

2. Unless otherwise noted, the term *preliminary* include both preliminary and updated estimates.

3. From 1991 to 2001 Census, "persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them" were included in the census universe.

- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Study Permits and members of their families living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Work Permits and members of their families living with them;

For census purposes, the last four groups in this list are referred to as non-permanent residents (NPR).

Foreign residents have not been enumerated since 1991. Foreign residents are persons who belong to the following groups:

- Government representatives of another country attached to the embassy, high commission or other diplomatic body of that country in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily (for example, a foreign visitor on vacation or on business, with or without a visitor's permit).

These populations are adjusted as follows:

- Adjustment of the population for census net undercoverage (CNU);
- addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006;
- adjustment for early enumeration in 1991 and 1996 in parts of northern Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories;
- addition of estimates of NPRs in 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986. Since 1991, NPRs included in the census universe;
- estimation of the July 1 base population by addition or subtraction of the components of growth between Census Day and June 30. At the subprovincial level, the estimate of the July 1 base population is obtained by applying the subprovincial age-sex distribution of the adjusted census to the provincial / territorial population estimate.

#### *Adjustment for census net undercoverage (CNU)*

The adjustment for CNU is important. CNU is the difference between the number of persons who should have been enumerated but were missed (undercoverage) and the number of persons who were enumerated but should not have been or who were counted more than once (overcoverage).

Coverage studies provide undercoverage estimates for the 1991, 1996 and 2001 and 2006 Censuses at the provincial and territorial levels, and for the 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 Censuses at the provincial level only. Estimates of overcoverage at the provincial and territorial levels are available only for the last four censuses (1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006). Overcoverage for previous censuses was estimated by assuming that the overcoverage-to-undercoverage ratio for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991. The CNU for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories prior to 1991 was estimated by assuming that the ratio between the CNU for each territory and the 10 provinces for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991.

For consistency, 1991 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 1998 to take into account the methodological improvements made in the 1996 Census coverage studies. This revision altered the CNU in all censuses between 1971 and 1986. Similarly, 1996 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 2003.

## B. Births and deaths

Numbers of births and deaths are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division. Although Statistics Canada manages the National system of vital statistics, the central vital statistics registries of the provinces and territories are responsible for collecting and processing the information from those administrative files. Under provincial / territorial vital statistics statutes (or similar legislation), all live births and all deaths must be registered, and all provinces and territories provide the information to Statistics Canada.

The vital statistics universe closely parallels the census universe. Both universes include births and deaths of all Canadians, immigrants and non-permanent residents (NPR) and exclude foreign residents.

Vital statistics by province or territory of residence are used to produce our final estimates of births and deaths.

When there are no vital statistics, the number of births is estimated using fertility rates by mother's age. The number of deaths is estimated using mortality rates by age and sex. These methods are used to calculate preliminary<sup>2</sup> estimates.

*Special treatment for preliminary estimates for Quebec and British Columbia.*

Quebec and British Columbia provide their most recent estimates of births and deaths. The figures are used to produce preliminary<sup>2</sup> estimates. For the final estimates, the two provinces' births and deaths are derived from the vital statistics compiled by Health Statistics Division.

### *Levels of estimates*

For information on the differences between preliminary<sup>2</sup> and final estimates, see sections **B. Births and Deaths**, above.

Estimates of births and deaths are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

## C. Immigration

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, immigration is regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and Immigration Canada* (CIC) collects and processes immigrants' administrative files. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted permanent resident status by the federal government on a given date. For Demography Division, the terms immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent.

An immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities. The number of immigrants does not include persons born abroad to Canadian parents who are only temporarily outside the country.

Immigrants are usually counted on or after the date on which they are granted permanent resident status or the right to live in Canada.

### *Levels of estimates*

The difference between preliminary<sup>2</sup> and final postcensal estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, new calculations are carried out each year to update the immigration estimates. Immigration estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two years after the reference year.

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

#### D. Net non-permanent residents

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, the non-permanent residents (NPR) are regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and Immigration Canada* (CIC) collects and processes the administrative files of immigrants and NPRs in Canada. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted or permanent resident status by the federal government.

Non-permanent residents (NPR) are persons who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit, along with members of their family living with them. Non-permanent residents (NPR) include foreign workers, foreign students, the humanitarian population and other temporary residents. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents who are allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds and are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. For Demography Division, the terms non-permanent resident and temporary resident are equivalent.

Estimates of the number of NPR are based on population estimates. The number of people in CIC's system is estimated on a specific date in each year of observation. First, the end-of-period population is estimated, and then the start-of-period population is subtracted from that estimate. That yields the net number of NPR.

Anyone who received non-permanent resident status prior to the observation date is counted. For refugee claimants, the date of their application is used. Permit holders and refugee claimants are excluded from the population if their permit has expired, if they receive permanent resident status, or if they are deported. In addition, refugee claimants are excluded if their file has been inactive for two years.

Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs in Canada. Non-permanent residents (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They are finalized two to three years after the reference year, when all other components are also final.

##### *Levels of estimates*

The difference between preliminary<sup>2</sup> and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs. Non-permanent residents (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year.

Estimates of the net number of NPR are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

#### E. Emigration

The number of emigrants is estimated using data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, data collected by the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) program, and data from the *T1 Family File* (T1FF).<sup>4</sup> The first source is used to estimate emigration to the United States. CCTB data are used to estimate emigration to other countries. The estimates of the number of child emigrants have to be adjusted because the CCTB is not universal and does not provide direct information on the number of adult emigrants. As a result, four adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- Incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children *eligible* for the CCTB. Since it seems to take four years after the reference period for CCTB administrative files to become complete, the adjustment is made if the estimates are finalized after two years. The factor is derived from the two-year ratios of emigrant children based on two versions of the CCTB files;

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4. The T1 family file (T1FF) is derived from the *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) T1 file by Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada.

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not *eligible*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are *eligible* for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-eligible children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FF;<sup>4</sup>
- the differential propensity to emigrate between adults and children. This factor generates the emigration rate for the population aged 18 and over. It is obtained by (1) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on T1FF<sup>4</sup> data, (2) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, and (3) taking the average of the two rates. This factor is calculated for Canada only.

The adult emigration rate is applied to the adult population to generate the number of adult emigrants, which is then added to the number of child emigrants to produce the number of emigrants for the entire population.

Emigration is disaggregated by province and territory based on the number of child emigrants adjusted for coverage and differential emigration.

#### *Levels of estimates*

The difference between preliminary<sup>2</sup> and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

#### **F. Net temporary emigration**

Some people leave Canada to live temporarily in another country; others who were temporarily outside Canada return. The net result of those departures and returns is the component known as "net temporary emigration". Estimates of the number of departures are derived from the *Reverse Record Check (RRC)*, the most important census coverage study. The RRC provides an estimate of the number of people who left Canada temporarily during an intercensal period and are still out of the country at the end of the period. Estimates of the number of returns are based on two sources: the Census and Demography Division's estimates of returning emigrants. The census provides the number of people who were outside Canada at the time of the previous census and returned during the intercensal period. That number includes all returning emigrants. Then Demography Division's estimate of the returning emigrants' component is subtracted to produce the number of returning temporary emigrants. The estimated numbers of departures (RRC) and returns (Census and Demography Division) yield an estimate of net temporary emigration.

That estimate is for the whole intercensal period; it is disaggregated into estimates for each of the five years in the period and then into monthly estimates using a seasonal adjustment that is an average between zero seasonality and the seasonality of emigration.

Net temporary emigration is calculated first for the national level. It is then disaggregated by province or group of provinces based on the RRC estimates of temporary emigration. For the Atlantic provinces and the territories, the estimate for the group is disaggregated on the basis of each province / territory's proportion of the group's total population.

Net temporary emigration can be estimated only for the intercensal period preceding the most recent census. Net temporary emigration in the current period is assumed to be the same as in the previous period for each province and territory.



### *Levels of estimates*

The difference between preliminary<sup>2</sup> and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the emigration estimate used to calculate the seasonal adjustment for the net temporary emigration. The same estimation method is used.

The estimates of net temporary emigration are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008. From July 2001, we are using trends observed between 2001 and 2006.

### **G. Returning emigrants**

A returning emigrant is a person who returns to Canada after having been classified as an emigrant. In a manner similar to the procedure used to calculate the number of emigrants, data from the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) file and the *Canada Revenue Agency's* (CRA)'s T1FF<sup>4</sup> are used to estimate the number of returning emigrants. Adjustment factors are applied to compensate for the fact that the CCTB program is not universal, and an adult/child ratio is used to estimate the number of adult returning emigrants. As a result, three adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- The program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not *eligible*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are *eligible* for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-*eligible* children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FFs;<sup>4</sup>
- the adult / child ratio, which is based on the census used in estimating the base population.

### *Levels of estimates*

The difference between preliminary<sup>2</sup> and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

### **H. Interprovincial migration**

Interprovincial migration represents movements from one province or territory to another, involving a change in usual place of residence. As is the case for emigration, there is no provision for recording interprovincial migration in Canada. Consequently, such movements have to be estimated using data from the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) of *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) and the T1FF.<sup>4</sup>

Final estimates of interprovincial migration are obtained by comparing addresses indicated on personal income tax returns over two consecutive tax years. However, the migration status of taxfilers' dependants has to be imputed. An adjustment is also required to take into account migrants who do not file income tax returns. For 2001-2002 and subsequent years, the adjustment was slightly modified (for further information, see *Wilkinson, 2004*). From 2006-2007, this adjustment has slightly modified (Cyr, 2008 – Internal document).

Since income tax returns are not available at the time preliminary estimates are produced, the estimation of preliminary<sup>2</sup> interprovincial migration is based on CCTB administrative files, which provide counts of child migrants (aged 0-17) *receiving benefits* under the program. The estimates have to be adjusted later for children who are not receiving the CCTB. Finally, the number of adult migrants is calculated using the number of child migrants and factors derived from the T1FF.<sup>4</sup> As a result, three adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- The program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not receiving *benefits*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;



- the differential propensity to migrate between children who are receiving the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the out-migration rates of children receiving the CCTB with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last available year of T1FFs;<sup>4</sup>
- the differential propensity to migrate between adults and children. This factor generates the out-migration rate of the population aged 18 and over for each province / territory of origin and destination. It is obtained by calculating the ratio of the central migration rate for adults to the rate for children. It is estimated using data from the last three available years of T1FFs.<sup>4</sup>

The adult migration rate is then applied to the estimated adult population. The number of adult migrants is then added to the number of child migrants to produce the number of interprovincial migrants for the entire population.

#### *Levels of estimates*

For information on the differences between preliminary<sup>2</sup> and final estimates of total interprovincial migration, see section **H. Interprovincial migration** above.

The estimate of interprovincial migration is final up to 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008.

#### **Intercensal population estimates**

Intercensal estimates – population estimates for reference dates between two censuses – are produced following each census. They reconcile previous postcensal estimates with the new census counts.

There are two main steps in the production of intercensal estimates:

- Calculation of the error of closure;
- linear distribution of the error of closure.

Error of closure is defined as the difference between the postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the population enumerated in that census (after adjustment for census net undercoverage (CNU)).<sup>1</sup>

The error of closure is spread uniformly over the intercensal period of days within each month.

## Quality of demographic data

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The estimates contain certain inaccuracies stemming from two types of errors:

- Errors in the census data;
- imperfections in other data sources and the method used to estimate the components.

### Census Data

#### A. Coverage, response and imputation errors

The errors attributable to census data can be divided into two groups: Response and processing errors, and coverage errors. The first group implies non-response error, misinterpretation by respondents, incorrect coding and non-response imputation. Errors in the second group primarily result from undercoverage and, to a lesser extent, overcoverage. It should be noted that both types of errors are intrinsic to any survey data.

The coverage errors occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included or counted more than once. Following each census, Statistics Canada undertakes coverage studies to measure these errors. The main studies are the *Reverse Record Check Survey* (RRC) and the *Census Overcoverage Study* (COS). Based on these studies, estimates of *census net undercoverage* (CNU) (which is equal to the difference between undercoverage and overcoverage) are produced. Demography Division adjusts the population enumerated in the census by province and territory using these estimates.

During the process of developing base populations, an attempt was made to correct only coverage errors in the population base. However, the correction based on the results of the coverage studies and on modeling of overcoverage for provinces and territories by age and sex prior to 1991, was also subject to sampling, collection, response and processing errors and uncertainty in the assumptions underlying the models. With respect to the coverage studies, statistical analysis concluded that the adjustment, although not without errors itself, improved the quality of census data (Royce, 1993). They were deemed to be consistent over time and across geographical areas, and to provide logical results. Users should also be aware that when calculating *census net undercoverage* (CNU) rates for small areas, it is likely that the underlying assumptions may be violated. If this is true, the resulting CNU rate would be misleading. Errors associated with these assumptions are, however, very difficult to quantify.

Nevertheless, the corrections to the census data due to CNU improved, in general, the quality of the estimates by compensating for the differential undercoverage by age, sex and by province/territory across censuses.

**Text table 1**  
**Estimated census net undercoverage, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 and 2006 Censuses**

Geography	Census population	Census net undercoverage	Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves	Adjusted population	Rate
	A	B	C	D=A+B+C	(B+C)/D*100
	number				percent
2001 <sup>1</sup>					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>30,007,094</b>	<b>924,430</b>	<b>34,539</b>	<b>30,966,063</b>	<b>3.10</b>
N.L.	512,930	9,401	0	522,331	1.8
P.E.I.	135,294	1,325	0	136,619	0.97
N.S.	908,007	24,521	0	932,528	2.63
N.B.	729,498	20,095	0	749,593	2.68
Que.	7,237,479	140,232	12,648	7,390,359	2.07
Ont.	11,410,046	436,349	15,960	11,862,355	3.81
Man.	1,119,583	30,903	110	1,150,596	2.7
Sask.	978,933	21,231	581	1,000,745	2.18
Alta.	2,974,807	69,857	4,977	3,049,641	2.45
B.C.	3,907,738	164,542	263	4,072,543	4.05
Y.T.	28,674	1,423	0	30,097	4.73
N.W.T.	37,360	3,295	0	40,655	8.1
Nvt.	26,745	1,256	0	28,001	4.49
2006 <sup>1</sup>					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31,612,897</b>	<b>868,658</b>	<b>40,115</b>	<b>32,521,670</b>	<b>2.79</b>
N.L.	505,469	5,046	0	510,515	0.99
P.E.I.	135,851	1,903	0	137,754	1.38
N.S.	913,462	24,558	0	938,020	2.62
N.B.	729,997	16,059	0	746,056	2.15
Que.	7,546,131	60,751	16,600	7,623,482	1.01
Ont.	12,160,282	465,824	15,391	12,641,497	3.81
Man.	1,148,401	34,330	0	1,182,731	2.9
Sask.	968,157	22,594	739	991,490	2.35
Alta.	3,290,350	111,353	7,272	3,408,975	3.48
B.C.	4,113,487	121,551	113	4,235,151	2.87
Y.T.	30,372	1,805	0	32,177	5.61
N.W.T.	41,464	1,620	0	43,084	3.76
Nvt.	29,474	1,264	0	30,738	4.11

1. The levels and rates are based on the Reverse Record Check (RRC) and the Overcoverage Study and include non-permanent residents.

The adjustment also incorporates the results of a study on the estimates of the number of people living on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to complete the corrections for coverage errors in the census. The results of the coverage studies contain mainly sampling errors.

These adjustments have a direct impact on:

- The error of closure and its distribution by age and sex within a province or a territory as well as by province/territory as the CNU<sup>1</sup> and its distribution vary from one census to another;
- within-cohort consistency of population estimates. If for example, the male cohort in age group 0-4 in 1981 was tracked up to the 2001 Census (unadjusted for CNU)<sup>1</sup> the age group 20-24 would be noticeably smaller in 2001 than the age group 15-19 in 1996. Since Canada receives many immigrants within these age groups, the opposite would be expected. However, only after adjustment for CNU,<sup>1</sup> the cohort size increases from 1996 to 2001.

For further information regarding the main coverage studies, please see the following document on Statistics Canada's web site: 1996 and 2001 Census Technical Report on Coverage.

1. In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

## Components

Errors due to estimation methodologies and data sources other than the census can also be significant.

### A. Births and deaths

Since the law requires the recording of vital statistics, the final estimates for births and deaths data meet very high standards. Nevertheless, since preliminary estimates are derived, they can be slightly different from final estimates.

### B. Immigration and non-permanent residents

With respect to immigrants and NPRs, Citizenship and Immigration Canada administers special data files on both of these components. Since immigration is controlled by law, data on immigrants and net permanent residents (NPRs) are compiled upon arrival in Canada. These data represent only “legal” immigration and exclude illegal immigrants. Thus, for the “legal” part of international movement into Canada, the data are considered to be of high quality. However, some biases such as the difference between the stated province of intended residence at the time of arrival and the actual province of residence, may persist. Finally, since information provided by the *Visitor Data System (VDS)* from *Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC)* is not complete (age and sex of dependents, province of residence for certain groups of permit holders), estimates of NPRs are more prone to error than data on immigrants.

### C. Emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration

Of all the demographic components that are used in the population estimates program, these components are the most difficult to estimate with precision. Canada does not have a complete border registration system. While immigration and net permanent residents (NPRs) are well documented by the federal government, Statistics Canada has always used techniques of indirect estimation in the estimation of persons leaving the country. For this reason, available statistics regarding these three components have historically been of a lower quality than other components.

Estimates of the number of emigrants and returning emigrants are both derived using *Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB)* data provided by *Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)*. Data are adjusted to take into account the incomplete coverage of the program and to derive the emigration and returning emigration of adults.

These adjustments and the delay in obtaining the data are the two main sources of errors. As current information on the number of persons living temporarily abroad does not exist, estimates are based on the *Reverse Record Check (RRC)* and the census. Estimates for the intercensal period, distributed equally among the five years, are maintained constant for the postcensal period. Moreover, assumptions were made to allow for the distribution of annual estimates to a quarterly level. Any geographical or quarterly variation may introduce error in the estimation of these components.

### D. Interprovincial migration

Since July 1993, preliminary<sup>2</sup> interprovincial migration estimates have been based on *Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB)* files. Under this program, only 76% of children aged 0-17 at the Canada level were entitled to benefits on July 1, 2001. Consequently, preliminary CCTB based estimates are subject to larger error than final estimates derived from *Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)* tax files.

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2. Unless otherwise noted, the term *preliminary* include both preliminary and updated estimates.

## Quality assessment

In order to assess the quality of our estimates, two evaluation measures are used: Precocity errors and errors of closure.

### A. Precocity error

The quality of preliminary estimates of components is analyzed using precocity errors. Precocity error, is defined as the difference between preliminary and final estimate of a particular component in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for both population and component estimates.

Precocity error allows for useful comparisons between components, as well as between provinces and territories or geographical areas of different population size. Note that when compared to the total population for an area, the differences between preliminary and final estimates of the components are quite small. There are, however, differences in the amount of impact on the population estimates between components and between provinces and territories.

Generally speaking, net interprovincial migration yields the greatest precocity errors. This is likely the result of the use of different data sources for preliminary and final estimates. In most years and for most provinces/territories, births, deaths and immigration estimates yielded the smallest precocity errors. For immigration estimates, this reflects the completeness of the data source and the availability of data for the more timely preliminary estimates. In the case of births and deaths, small precocity errors support the use of short-term projections for preliminary estimates.

According to the analysis of the most recent precocity errors and assuming that the quality of the basic data remains constant, the present postcensal estimates should have an acceptable degree of reliability.

**Text table 2**  
**Annual precocity errors for population and components, Canada, provinces and territories**

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	rate per thousand													
<b>Population</b>														
2001-2002	-0.13	0.07	0.55	-0.03	0.04	-0.13	-0.23	-0.18	-0.08	-0.16	0.05	-0.66	-0.96	0.16
2002-2003	-0.11	0.25	0.28	-0.04	-0.06	-0.07	-0.16	0.10	0.05	-0.20	-0.20	1.68	-0.70	0.83
2003-2004	-0.10	-0.03	0.07	-0.07	-0.04	-0.05	-0.18	0.00	0.08	-0.09	-0.10	1.11	0.07	0.17
2004-2005	-0.08	0.34	-0.13	0.24	0.07	0.01	-0.11	0.32	0.44	-0.69	-0.10	-0.32	0.49	-0.30
2005-2006	-0.06	-0.04	0.31	-0.15	-0.10	0.01	-0.14	-0.10	-0.23	0.27	-0.18	-0.29	-1.03	1.22
<b>Births</b>														
2001-2002	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.15
2002-2003	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	-0.05	-0.01	0.03	-0.12	-0.14
2003-2004	-0.02	-0.01	-0.06	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.04	-0.05	0.00	-0.06	-0.15	0.12
2004-2005	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.23
2005-2006	-0.01	-0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.11
<b>Deaths</b>														
2001-2002	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.02	0.05	-0.01	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.04
2002-2003	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
2003-2004	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.00
2004-2005	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.01	0.05	0.08	0.09
2005-2006	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.08	-0.01	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02	-0.01	-0.06	0.11	0.02
<b>Immigration</b>														
2001-2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01
2002-2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2003-2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
2004-2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005-2006	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Emigration</b>														
2001-2002	0.05	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.09	-0.03	0.11	-0.02	-0.05
2002-2003	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.00
2003-2004	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
2004-2005	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
2005-2006	-0.02	-0.03	0.06	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
<b>Returning emigration</b>														
2001-2002	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00
2002-2003	-0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
2003-2004	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.05	0.00	-0.01
2004-2005	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.06	-0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
2005-2006	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Net temporary emigration</b>														
2001-2002	0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.18	0.17	0.17
2002-2003	0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	-0.02	-0.04
2003-2004	0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.01	-0.02	-0.03
2004-2005	0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	-0.02	-0.03
2005-2006	0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	-0.02	-0.03
<b>Net non-permanent residents</b>														
2001-2002	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.06	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.02	-0.06	-0.02	0.02
2002-2003	-0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	0.00
2003-2004	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.06	0.00	0.03
2004-2005	-0.05	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.02	-0.14	-0.03	-0.02
2005-2006	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.06	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.00
<b>Interprovincial in-migrants</b>														
2002-2003	0.12	0.49	0.50	0.14	0.22	0.06	0.06	0.33	0.36	0.26	0.06	1.64	-0.45	1.72
2003-2004	0.17	0.60	0.80	0.17	0.23	0.06	0.10	0.31	0.48	0.39	0.19	1.65	1.18	1.36
2004-2005	0.01	0.33	0.32	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.24	0.29	-0.40	-0.03	-0.50	0.24	0.38
2005-2006	0.15	0.42	0.65	0.15	0.26	0.08	0.07	0.24	0.22	0.59	0.07	0.75	0.82	0.68
2006-2007	0.28	0.67	0.79	0.50	0.50	0.09	0.10	0.41	0.69	1.05	0.22	0.74	1.40	1.62
<b>Interprovincial out-migrants</b>														
2002-2003	0.12	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.19	0.05	0.08	0.19	0.27	0.25	0.15	-0.06	0.11	0.74
2003-2004	0.17	0.59	0.69	0.18	0.22	0.07	0.12	0.27	0.33	0.38	0.21	0.45	1.00	1.33
2004-2005	0.01	-0.01	0.38	-0.14	-0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.06	-0.19	0.21	-0.01	-0.31	-0.35	0.81
2005-2006	0.15	0.42	0.28	0.25	0.30	0.06	0.11	0.31	0.42	0.22	0.19	1.15	1.73	-0.43
2006-2007	0.28	0.61	0.37	0.32	0.30	0.12	0.23	0.44	0.45	0.54	0.32	2.20	1.69	0.73
<b>Net interprovincial migration</b>														
2002-2003	n/d	0.30	0.30	0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.15	0.09	0.01	-0.09	1.69	-0.56	0.98
2003-2004	n/d	0.01	0.11	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.16	0.01	-0.01	1.20	0.18	0.03
2004-2005	n/d	0.34	-0.06	0.27	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.30	0.48	-0.60	-0.02	-0.19	0.59	-0.43
2005-2006	n/d	0.00	0.37	-0.10	-0.04	0.02	-0.03	-0.07	-0.19	0.38	-0.12	-0.40	-0.91	1.10
2006-2007	n/d	0.06	0.42	0.18	0.20	-0.04	-0.13	-0.03	0.25	0.51	-0.10	-1.46	-0.29	0.88

## B. Error of closure

The error of closure measures the exactness level of the final postcensal estimates. It can be defined as the difference between the enumerated population of the most recent census (after adjustments for census net undercoverage (CNU))<sup>1</sup> and the most current postcensal population estimates as of Census Day.

The error of closure comes from two sources: The relative differences in the amount of CNU<sup>1</sup> and errors in the components of demographic growth over the intercensal period. This can be calculated for total population estimates and for age, sex and marital status. With each 5-year intercensal period, the error of closure can only be calculated with the release of census data and estimates of CNU.<sup>1</sup>

By dividing the error of closure by the census population adjusted for CNU,<sup>1</sup> the differences are relatively small at the national level (0.16% for 2001 and 0.32% for 2006). At the provincial and territorial level, differences are understandably larger, since the estimates are also affected by errors in estimating interprovincial migration. Nevertheless, the provincial/territorial final postcensal estimates generally fall within 1% of the adjusted census population, except for the territories that falls within closer adjustments.

### Text table 3

#### Error of closure of the estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 and 2006

	2001		2006	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	<b>49,948</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>105,352</b>	<b>0.32</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,381	2.18	-1,137	-0.22
Prince Edward Island	1,483	1.09	74	0.05
Nova Scotia	9,005	0.97	-2,778	-0.30
New Brunswick	4,587	0.61	3,404	0.46
Quebec	-222	0.00	26,088	0.34
Ontario	11,288	0.10	50,173	0.40
Manitoba	-1,035	-0.09	-5,396	-0.46
Saskatchewan	16,017	1.60	-3,061	-0.31
Alberta	1,604	0.05	-47,801	-1.40
British Columbia	-4,347	-0.11	88,057	2.08
Yukon Territory	-360	-1.20	-979	-3.04
Northwest Territories	497	1.22	-875	-2.03
Nunavut	50	0.18	-417	-1.36

**Note(s):** The error of closure is equal to the postcensal estimate (at the census date) minus the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves). The percentage is: error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves, multiplied by 100.

## Explanatory notes for the tables

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### Table 2

#### Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective

Population	Population estimates for July 1 <sup>st</sup> are final intercensal from 2001 to 2005, final postcensal for 2006, updated postcensal for 2007 and preliminary postcensal for 2008
Natural increase	Natural increase is final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
International migration	Net international migration numbers are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Interprovincial migration	Net international migration numbers are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Total migration	Total net migration numbers are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Total growth	Numbers for total growth are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Residual deviation	Residual deviation numbers are final intercensal up to 2005-2006

### Table 3

#### Annual estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective

Birth	The numbers of births are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Death	The numbers of deaths are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Immigrant	The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Emigrant	The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Returning emigrant	The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Net temporary emigrant	The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Net non-permanent resident	The numbers of net non-permanent residents are final up to 2005-2006, updated for 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
In-migrant	The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Out-migrant	The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2006-2007 and preliminary for 2007-2008
Residual deviation	Residual deviation numbers are final intercensal up to 2005-2006



# Appendix I

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## Glossary

### Census coverage

**Census net undercoverage:** Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

**Overcoverage:** Number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once.

**Undercoverage:** Number of persons who were intended to have been enumerated in a census but were not enumerated.

### Components of demographic growth

Any of the classes of events generating population movement variations. Births, deaths and migrations are the components responsible for the variation since they alter the total population.

### Emigrants

Canadian citizen or **immigrant** who has left Canada to establish a permanent residence in another country.

### Error of closure

Difference between the **postcensal estimate** for the same date as the census and the results of the census adjusted for **census net undercoverage** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves).

### Immigrant

Within the framework of this publication, the term immigrant refers to **landed immigrant**. A landed immigrant is a person who does not have Canadian citizenship but was granted the right by immigration authorities to live in Canada on a permanent basis.

### International migration

International migration represents movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made with regard to **immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants** and **net non-permanent residents**.

### Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movement from one province or territory involving a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province or territory is an **out-migrant** with reference to the province or territory of origin and an **in-migrant** with reference to the province or territory of destination.

### Natural increase

Variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the numbers of births and deaths.

### Net international migration

Net international migration is obtained according to the following formula: **Immigrants + returning emigrants + net non permanent residents – (emigrants + net temporary emigrants)**

### Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration represents the difference between **in-migrants** and **out-migrants** for a given province or territory.

### Net non-permanent residents

Net non-permanent residents represent the variation in the number of non-permanent residents between two dates.

### Non-permanent residents

A non permanent resident belongs to one of the five following groups:

- persons residing in Canada claiming refugee status;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a study permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a work permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a minister's permit;
- all non-Canadian born dependants of persons claiming refugee status, or of persons holding study permits, work permits or minister's permits and living in Canada.

### Net temporary emigration

Net temporary emigration represents the variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates. Temporary emigration includes Canadian citizens and **immigrants** living temporarily abroad who have not maintained a usual place of residence in Canada.

### Population

Estimated population and population according to the census are both defined as being the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered **non-permanent residents**.

### Population estimate

- (a) **postcensal**: Population estimate produced by using data from the most recent available census adjusted for **census net undercoverage** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and estimate of the **components of demographic growth** since that last census. This estimate can be preliminary, updated or final.
- (b) **intercensal**: Population estimate derived by using **postcensal estimates** and data adjusted for **census net undercoverage** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) of censuses preceding and following the year in question.

### Population growth or total growth

Variation of population size between two dates. It can also be obtained by summing the **natural increase**, **total net migration** and if possible, subtract **residual deviation**. It can be positive or negative.

### Rate

Refers to the ratio of the number of events estimated in a year ( $t,t+1$ ) to the average populations at the beginning and the end of the period. In this regard, birth, death, immigration rates, etc are calculated. Generally, the rate is expressed in per 1,000.

### Residual deviation

Difference between demographic **population growth** calculated using **intercensal estimates** of population between two dates and that obtained by the sum of the components for the same period. This deviation results from the distribution of the **error of closure** between years within the quinquennial period. This distribution is calculated by taking into account the number of days within each month.

### Returning emigrants

Canadian citizen or **immigrant** having previously emigrated from Canada and subsequently returned to the country.

### Total net migration

Sum of **net international** and **net interprovincial** migration.

### Vital events

Includes all the demographic events (that is to say births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there exists a legal requirement to inform the Provincial or Territorial Registrar's Office.

## Appendix II

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### Sources and remarks

#### Base population

May 16, 2006 Census of Population adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

2006 Census: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006, Catalogue no. 92-200-XPB.

Census net undercoverage: See The Daily, September 29, 2008.

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves: See The Daily, September 29, 2008.

#### Births and deaths

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Statistics Canada, Demography Division, catalogue no. 91-215-X, annual.

#### Immigration

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

#### Emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division - from data on emigrant children from the Canada Child Tax Benefit program (CCTB) from Canada Revenue Agency files - CRA and data from the «U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics»

#### Returning emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the CCTB program and adjustment factors calculated using CRA files.

#### Net temporary emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the Reverse Record Check (RRC), 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Canada.

**Non-permanent residents**

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

**Interprovincial migration**

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on the CTB program and adjustment factors calculated using CRA files.