

Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories



2009



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Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories

2009

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Symbols

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- . 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^s 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

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

- On July 1, 2009, Canada's population was estimated at 33,739,900, up 1.2% from July 1 of the previous year. The rate of population growth in Canada was up for the sixth straight year.
- The acceleration in population growth in Canada was based on both an increase in the net number of non-permanent residents and a slight rise in natural growth.
- The net number of non-permanent residents climbed sharply, from 51,100 in 2007/2008 to 70,400 in 2008/2009. At the national level, this was the highest net number of non-permanent residents since 1988/1989.
- In 2008/2009, population growth in all four Western provinces was higher than the Canadian average. Immigration explained the more rapid growth in the West.
- In 2008/2009, the population of Alberta grew by 2.5%, the strongest rate of growth in Canada. Alberta is the province that has attracted the highest number of interprovincial migrants each year since 1996/1997. This was also the eighth straight year that Alberta has posted the strongest population growth of any province.
- With its population rising by 1.0%, Ontario now has over 13,000,000 inhabitants. This marked the third year in a row in which population growth in Ontario was lower than the national average. For a sixth consecutive year, Ontario has posted an interprovincial migration deficit.
- Birth rates in the four Atlantic provinces were the lowest in the country, with Newfoundland and Labrador (8.8 per thousand) posting the lowest birth rate.

Analysis

The second quarter of 2009 marked the end of the 2008/2009 demographic year. On July 1, 2009, Canada's population was estimated at 33,739,900, up 1.2% from July 1 of the previous year. The rate of population growth in Canada was up for the sixth straight year.

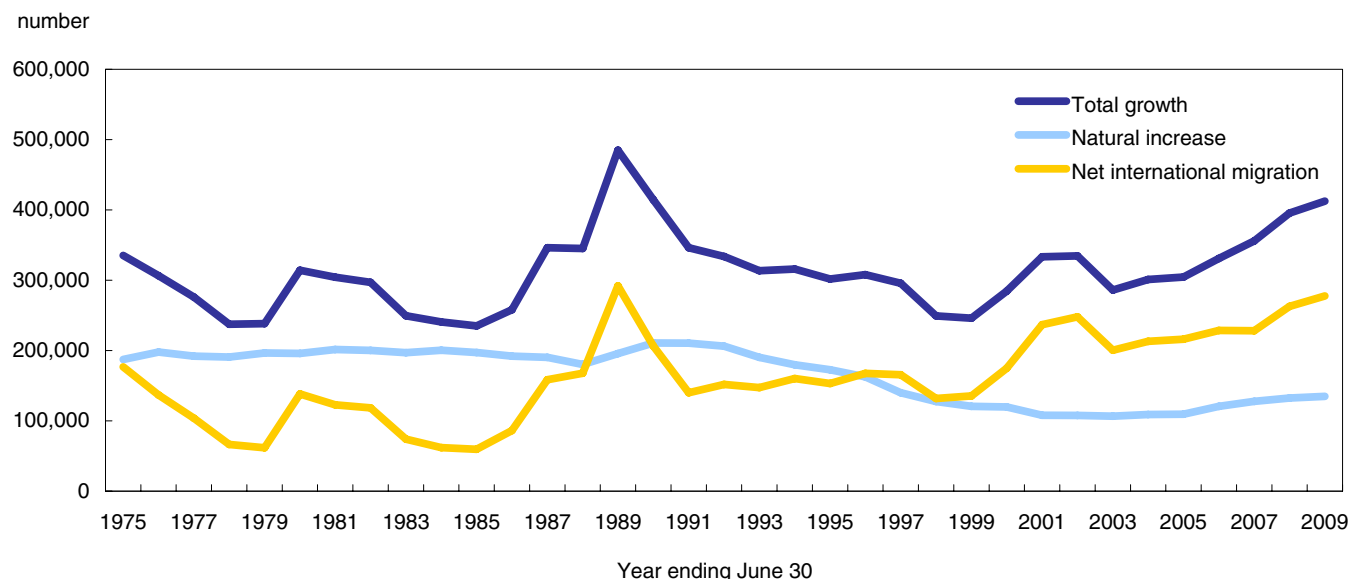
The increase in the net number of non-permanent residents and in natural growth continues

The acceleration in population growth in Canada was based on both an increase in the net number of non-permanent residents and a slight rise in natural growth.

The net number of non-permanent residents climbed sharply, from 51,100 in 2007/2008 to 70,400 in 2008/2009. Non-permanent residents accounted for the increase in net international migration from 262,900 in 2007/2008 to 277,700 in 2008/2009. This increase in the net number of non-permanent residents occurred mainly in Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Saskatchewan. At the national level, this was the highest net number of non-permanent residents since 1988/1989.

For a sixth straight year, natural growth was up in Canada, from 132,500 in 2007/2008 to 134,800 in 2008/2009, an increase of 1.7%. This was the highest level of natural growth since 1994/1995. Quebec (8.5%) and British Columbia (8.5%) showed the strongest increases since 2007/2008. Alberta (29,700) posted its highest level of natural growth since 1985/1986, while Quebec (1996/1997), Saskatchewan (1995/1996) and Manitoba (1996/1997) also reached levels that had not been seen for a number of years. In all of the Atlantic provinces, natural growth was down from 2007/2008. Newfoundland and Labrador was the only Canadian province that showed a deficit in natural growth (-300), for the third year in a row.

Chart 1
Annual factors of demographic growth, 1974/1975 to 2008/2009, Canada



Strong population growth in the Western provinces continues

With the exception of the Northwest Territories, all provinces and territories saw their populations increase during 2008/2009. However, population growth was more pronounced in the West. In 2008/2009, population growth in all four Western provinces was higher than the Canadian average. Net international migration explained the more rapid growth in the West, the numbers of immigrants received by Alberta (23,900), Manitoba (13,200) and Saskatchewan (6,000) being higher than at any other time since the introduction of the current record-keeping system (1971).

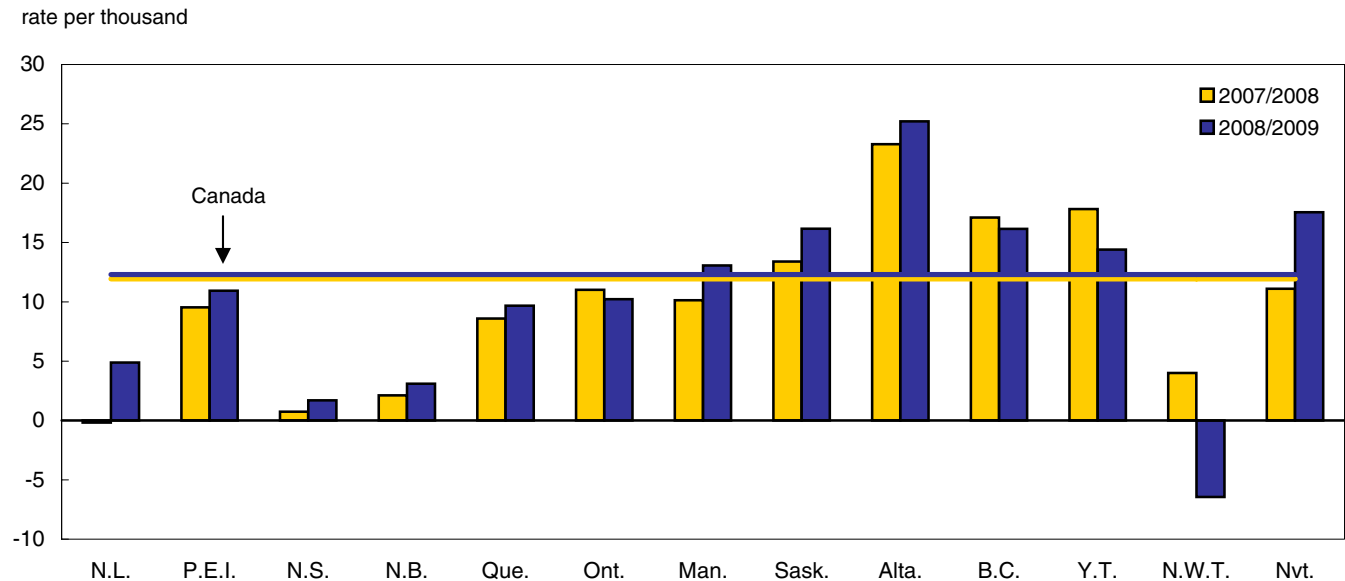
In 2008/2009, the population of Alberta grew by 2.5%, the strongest rate of growth in Canada. After dipping by 15,300 in 2007/2008, net interprovincial migration in Alberta reached 23,000. Alberta's gains were the highest with Ontario (16,200). The only provinces in relation to which Alberta posted migration losses were British Columbia (-1,600) and Saskatchewan (-600). Alberta is the province that has attracted the highest number of interprovincial migrants each year since 1996/1997. This was also the eighth straight year that Alberta has posted the strongest population growth of any province.

The population of Saskatchewan rose by 1.6% in 2008/2009, more than the 1.3% recorded the previous year. This was the third year in a row that Saskatchewan had posted a rising population growth. In addition to immigration, a marked increase in the net number of non-permanent residents explained this acceleration of growth. In 2008/2009, the net number of non-permanent residents in Saskatchewan was 2,300, the highest level for that province since the introduction of the current record-keeping system (1971) and almost double that of the previous year.

British Columbia saw its population rise by 1.6% in 2008/2009, despite a substantial decrease in its net interprovincial migration. A large percentage of the population growth in that province could be attributed to the arrival of 42,500 immigrants and a net number of non-permanent residents that amounted to 17,700. British Columbia gained 4,700 interprovincial migrants in 2008/2009 as compared with 14,600 in 2007/2008. The decrease stemmed largely from net interprovincial migration in relation to Alberta and Ontario that, although positive, was not as high.

The population of Manitoba grew by 1.3% in 2008/2009, the strongest population growth since 1982/1983. This was the fourth consecutive year in which growth in that province was up. Aside from the increase in immigration, this faster rate of population growth was largely the result of the pronounced decrease in interprovincial migration losses for the province, with Alberta and British Columbia in particular. The net number of non-permanent residents in Manitoba dropped from 1,200 to 300 from 2007/2008 to 2008/2009.

Chart 2
Population growth rates, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, Canada, provinces and territories



The population of Ontario surpasses 13,000,000

Ontario and Quebec experienced moderate increases in their populations, despite interprovincial migration losses. This growth was based essentially on positive and sustained net international migration coming from both immigrants and non-permanent residents.

With its population rising by 1.0%, Ontario now has over 13,000,000 inhabitants. This marked the third year in a row in which population growth in Ontario was lower than the national average, notably because of a small decrease in the number of immigrants. For a sixth consecutive year, Ontario has posted an interprovincial migration deficit. Ontario's interprovincial migration losses were the most pronounced with Alberta (-16,200), Saskatchewan (-3,100) and British Columbia (-1,800).

The population of Quebec was up by 1.0% in 2008/2009. Population growth in that province has been on the increase over the past four years. This acceleration in the rate of population growth in Quebec has resulted mainly from a substantial increase in the birth rate, estimated at 11.4 per thousand, the highest level since 1996/1997. The net number of non-permanent residents in Quebec was 13,200 in 2008/2009, a first since 1988/1989. Quebec nonetheless posted negative net interprovincial migration, mostly towards Ontario (-4,900) and Alberta (-4,800). Losses in relation to those two provinces were nonetheless down slightly from 2007/2008.

The population of Prince Edward Island rises above 140,000 habitants

In 2008/2009, the Atlantic provinces all posted population growth. For Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick this growth stemmed mainly from international migration, while interprovincial migration was partly responsible for the population growth observed in Newfoundland and Labrador. Nonetheless, birth rates in the four Atlantic provinces were the lowest in the country, with Newfoundland and Labrador (8.8 per thousand) posting the lowest birth rate.

Prince Edward Island recorded a 1.1% growth in population, the highest level in that province since 1983/1984 and the strongest growth of any Atlantic province. Close to 1,800 immigrants settled in that province, giving Prince Edward Island the highest immigration rate in Canada (51.2 per thousand) and the highest for that province since

the introduction of the current record-keeping system (1971). Moreover, the number of immigrants was up 39.9% from 2007/2008. Immigration helped to offset the province's interprovincial migration losses, estimated at 600, mostly to Ontario.

Despite negative natural growth, Newfoundland and Labrador posted 0.5% population growth in 2008/2009, the highest increase since 1982/1983. Gains in international migration of 2,300 explained a major portion of the population growth in that province. This was the first year since 1982/1983 that the province had realized gains in this regard. In Newfoundland and Labrador, most of the gains in international migration were made in relation to Ontario (2,100).

New Brunswick saw its population rise by 0.3% in 2008/2009, the second consecutive annual increase. The province welcomed 1,900 immigrants, the highest level for that province since 1975/1976. For a third year in a row, losses by New Brunswick to other provinces fell, from 3,500 in 2005/2006 to 500 in 2008/2009. This decrease in migration losses can largely be attributed to a drop in losses to Alberta. New Brunswick experienced its strongest population growth since 1991/1992.

For a second consecutive year, the population of Nova Scotia was up. The 0.2% population growth recorded last year was the most pronounced in that province since 2003/2004. This increase can partly be attributed to a net number of non-permanent residents that was positive (1,300) and rising. The decrease in interprovincial migration losses in that province also contributed to population growth. Nova Scotia lost 4,100 people to the other provinces and territories in 2006/2007, in contrast with 1,300 in 2008/2009. Although Nova Scotia still showed significant migration losses in relation to Alberta (1,900), the losses were less pronounced than in 2006/2007 (4,100).

The Northwest Territories experiences population decline

In 2008/2009, the population of Nunavut grew by 1.8%, largely owing to natural growth. Nunavut's birth rate was the highest in the country, at 25.1 per thousand, more than double the national average. Because of this growth, the population of Nunavut climbed above 32,000.

Yukon saw its population rise by 1.4% in 2008/2009, a level of growth that was significantly less than the previous year (1.8%). This slowdown in population growth in Yukon was caused mainly by lower net interprovincial migration. The population of Yukon has been on the rise since 2001/2002.

The population of the Northwest Territories dropped by 0.6% after two years of population growth. This population loss can partly be explained by a net decline in interprovincial migration (-900), the most substantial loss in interprovincial migration since 2005/2006. Across the country, only the Northwest Territories experienced a population decline in 2008/2009.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

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

Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada

- *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

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						
2009	33,739,859	508,925	140,985	938,183	749,468	7,828,879	13,069,182
2008	33,327,337	506,441	139,451	936,585	747,147	7,753,470	12,936,296
2007	32,931,956	506,530	138,127	935,889	745,561	7,687,125	12,794,689
2006	32,576,074	510,313	137,920	938,010	745,674	7,631,552	12,665,346
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009	1,221,964	1,030,129	3,687,662	4,455,207	33,653	43,439	32,183
2008	1,206,100	1,013,620	3,595,867	4,383,845	33,172	43,720	31,623
2007	1,193,932	1,000,139	3,513,106	4,309,453	32,586	43,545	31,274
2006	1,184,031	992,122	3,421,253	4,243,580	32,276	43,198	30,799

1. Population estimates for July 1st are final postcensal for 2006, updated postcensal for 2007 and 2008 and preliminary postcensal for 2009.

Table 1-2
Annual population estimates, July 1, national perspective — Annual population growth rates 1

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	rates per 1,000						
2008/2009	12.30	4.89	10.94	1.70	3.10	9.68	10.22
2007/2008	11.93	-0.18	9.54	0.74	2.12	8.59	11.01
2006/2007	10.87	-7.44	1.50	-2.26	-0.15	7.26	10.16
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	rates per 1,000						
2008/2009	13.07	16.16	25.21	16.15	14.40	-6.45	17.55
2007/2008	10.14	13.39	23.28	17.11	17.82	4.01	11.10
2006/2007	8.33	8.05	26.49	15.40	9.56	8.00	15.30

1. Numbers for total growth are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 1-3
Annual population estimates, July 1, national perspective — Annual population growth ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	412,522	2,484	1,534	1,598	2,321	75,409	132,886
2007/2008	395,381	-89	1,324	696	1,586	66,345	141,607
2006/2007	355,882	-3,783	207	-2,121	-113	55,573	129,343
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	15,864	16,509	91,795	71,362	481	-281	560
2007/2008	12,168	13,481	82,761	74,392	586	175	349
2006/2007	9,901	8,017	91,853	65,873	310	347	475

1. Numbers for total growth are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	33,739,859	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	33,327,337	134,840	0	277,682	277,682	412,522	12.30
2007/2008	32,931,956	132,529	0	262,852	262,852	395,381	11.93
2006/2007	32,576,074	127,744	0	228,138	228,138	355,882	10.87

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	508,925	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	506,441	-278	2,332	430	2,762	2,484	4.89
2007/2008	506,530	-135	-528	574	46	-89	-0.18
2006/2007	510,313	-56	-4,067	340	-3,727	-3,783	-7.44

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	140,985	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	139,451	152	-559	1,941	1,382	1,534	10.94
2007/2008	138,127	171	-291	1,444	1,153	1,324	9.54
2006/2007	137,920	241	-849	815	-34	207	1.50

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	938,183	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	936,585	248	-1,255	2,605	1,350	1,598	1.70
2007/2008	935,889	447	-1,794	2,043	249	696	0.74
2006/2007	938,010	467	-4,126	1,538	-2,588	-2,121	-2.26

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	749,468	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	747,147	633	-537	2,225	1,688	2,321	3.10
2007/2008	745,561	843	-908	1,651	743	1,586	2.12
2006/2007	745,674	1,025	-2,632	1,494	-1,138	-113	-0.15

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	7,828,879	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	7,753,470	31,900	-10,666	54,175	43,509	75,409	9.68
2007/2008	7,687,125	29,408	-11,682	48,619	36,937	66,345	8.59
2006/2007	7,631,552	26,552	-12,865	41,886	29,021	55,573	7.26

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	13,069,182	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	12,936,296	48,103	-18,738	103,521	84,783	132,886	10.22
2007/2008	12,794,689	49,844	-14,750	106,513	91,763	141,607	11.01
2006/2007	12,665,346	50,852	-20,047	98,538	78,491	129,343	10.16

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	1,221,964	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	1,206,100	5,338	-1,541	12,067	10,526	15,864	13.07
2007/2008	1,193,932	5,280	-3,703	10,591	6,888	12,168	10.14
2006/2007	1,184,031	4,924	-5,500	10,477	4,977	9,901	8.33

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	1,030,129	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	1,013,620	4,396	4,108	8,005	12,113	16,509	16.16
2007/2008	1,000,139	4,143	4,171	5,167	9,338	13,481	13.39
2006/2007	992,122	3,371	1,549	3,097	4,646	8,017	8.05

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	3,687,662	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	3,595,867	29,657	23,006	39,132	62,138	91,795	25.21
2007/2008	3,513,106	28,869	15,317	38,575	53,892	82,761	23.28
2006/2007	3,421,253	27,567	33,809	30,477	64,286	91,853	26.49

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	4,455,207	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	4,383,845	13,340	4,673	53,349	58,022	71,362	16.15
2007/2008	4,309,453	12,298	14,643	47,451	62,094	74,392	17.11
2006/2007	4,243,580	11,503	15,005	39,365	54,370	65,873	15.40

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

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	33,653	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	33,172	166	126	189	315	481	14.40
2007/2008	32,586	166	235	185	420	586	17.82
2006/2007	32,276	170	101	39	140	310	9.56

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	43,439	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	43,720	526	-850	43	-807	-281	-6.45
2007/2008	43,545	534	-420	61	-359	175	4.01
2006/2007	43,198	498	-221	70	-151	347	8.00

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	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number						per 1,000
2009/2010	32,183	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008/2009	31,623	659	-99	0	-99	560	17.55
2007/2008	31,274	661	-290	-22	-312	349	11.10
2006/2007	30,799	630	-157	2	-155	475	15.30

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	377,703	242,863	362,723	362,723	245,275	42,924	25,075	20,170	70,426
2007/2008	370,859	238,330	301,237	301,237	249,621	42,760	25,075	20,174	51,090
2006/2007	360,916	233,172	305,062	305,062	238,125	42,854	25,074	20,171	27,964

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	4,488	4,766	13,136	10,804	565	93	40	260	178
2007/2008	4,521	4,656	9,759	10,287	635	93	40	260	252
2006/2007	4,495	4,551	8,406	12,473	516	91	40	260	135

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	1,402	1,250	3,665	4,224	1,793	37	29	70	226
2007/2008	1,388	1,217	2,821	3,112	1,282	36	29	70	239
2006/2007	1,428	1,187	2,485	3,334	738	35	29	70	153

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	8,844	8,596	19,942	21,197	2,377	931	363	474	1,270
2007/2008	8,848	8,401	15,990	17,784	2,668	930	363	475	417
2006/2007	8,675	8,208	14,914	19,040	2,715	930	363	474	-136

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	7,081	6,448	14,537	15,074	1,922	418	295	380	806
2007/2008	7,120	6,277	11,677	12,585	1,797	417	295	380	356
2006/2007	7,127	6,102	11,010	13,642	1,616	418	295	380	381

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	88,600	56,700	27,169	37,835	45,735	7,136	5,244	2,829	13,161
2007/2008	85,608	56,200	20,102	31,784	45,870	7,107	5,245	2,829	7,440
2006/2007	83,108	56,556	19,697	32,562	45,080	7,124	5,245	2,828	1,513

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	140,255	92,152	75,121	93,859	107,047	20,228	10,621	9,341	15,422
2007/2008	138,985	89,141	61,718	76,468	115,050	20,146	10,621	9,342	10,330
2006/2007	136,980	86,128	58,791	78,838	115,445	20,196	10,622	9,342	2,009

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	15,690	10,352	17,014	18,555	13,172	1,563	756	577	279
2007/2008	15,417	10,137	12,711	16,414	10,739	1,558	756	578	1,232
2006/2007	14,842	9,918	12,490	17,990	10,789	1,560	756	576	1,068

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	13,826	9,430	24,834	20,726	5,989	360	354	264	2,286
2007/2008	13,438	9,295	20,197	16,026	4,291	359	353	265	1,147
2006/2007	12,523	9,152	19,037	17,488	3,095	358	351	265	274

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	51,079	21,422	101,092	78,086	23,860	5,825	4,348	2,309	19,058
2007/2008	49,568	20,699	84,437	69,120	23,804	5,804	4,348	2,309	18,536
2006/2007	47,558	19,991	95,656	61,847	20,156	5,821	4,348	2,311	14,105

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	44,554	31,214	61,133	56,460	42,541	6,294	3,018	3,605	17,689
2007/2008	44,087	31,789	57,396	42,753	43,220	6,271	3,018	3,605	11,089
2006/2007	42,379	30,876	58,182	43,177	37,811	6,282	3,018	3,603	8,421

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

Table 3-12
Annual estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Yukon

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	359	193	1,650	1,524	131	13	7	18	82
2007/2008	355	189	1,476	1,241	97	13	7	18	112
2006/2007	354	184	1,358	1,257	55	13	7	18	8

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	724	198	2,367	3,217	113	14	0	26	-30
2007/2008	727	193	2,084	2,504	132	14	0	26	-31
2006/2007	686	188	2,202	2,423	98	14	0	26	12

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

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

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2008/2009	801	142	1,063	1,162	30	12	0	17	-1
2007/2008	797	136	869	1,159	36	12	0	17	-29
2006/2007	761	131	834	991	11	12	0	18	21

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 ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	377,703	4,488	1,402	8,844	7,081	88,600	140,255
2007/2008	370,859	4,521	1,388	8,848	7,120	85,608	138,985
2006/2007	360,916	4,495	1,428	8,675	7,127	83,108	136,980
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	15,690	13,826	51,079	44,554	359	724	801
2007/2008	15,417	13,438	49,568	44,087	355	727	797
2006/2007	14,842	12,523	47,558	42,379	354	686	761

1. The numbers of births are final up for 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-2
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Deaths ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	242,863	4,766	1,250	8,596	6,448	56,700	92,152
2007/2008	238,330	4,656	1,217	8,401	6,277	56,200	89,141
2006/2007	233,172	4,551	1,187	8,208	6,102	56,556	86,128
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	10,352	9,430	21,422	31,214	193	198	142
2007/2008	10,137	9,295	20,699	31,789	189	193	136
2006/2007	9,918	9,152	19,991	30,876	184	188	131

1. The numbers of deaths are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-3
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Immigrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	245,275	565	1,793	2,377	1,922	45,735	107,047
2007/2008	249,621	635	1,282	2,668	1,797	45,870	115,050
2006/2007	238,125	516	738	2,715	1,616	45,080	115,445
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	13,172	5,989	23,860	42,541	131	113	30
2007/2008	10,739	4,291	23,804	43,220	97	132	36
2006/2007	10,789	3,095	20,156	37,811	55	98	11

1. The numbers of immigrants are final up for 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-4
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Emigrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	42,924	93	37	931	418	7,136	20,228
2007/2008	42,760	93	36	930	417	7,107	20,146
2006/2007	42,854	91	35	930	418	7,124	20,196
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	1,563	360	5,825	6,294	13	14	12
2007/2008	1,558	359	5,804	6,271	13	14	12
2006/2007	1,560	358	5,821	6,282	13	14	12

1. The numbers of emigrants are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-5
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Returning emigrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	25,075	40	29	363	295	5,244	10,621
2007/2008	25,075	40	29	363	295	5,245	10,621
2006/2007	25,074	40	29	363	295	5,245	10,622
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	756	354	4,348	3,018	7	0	0
2007/2008	756	353	4,348	3,018	7	0	0
2006/2007	756	351	4,348	3,018	7	0	0

1. The numbers of returning emigrants are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-6
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net temporary emigrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	20,170	260	70	474	380	2,829	9,341
2007/2008	20,174	260	70	475	380	2,829	9,342
2006/2007	20,171	260	70	474	380	2,828	9,342
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	577	264	2,309	3,605	18	26	17
2007/2008	578	265	2,309	3,605	18	26	17
2006/2007	576	265	2,311	3,603	18	26	18

1. The numbers of net temporary emigrants are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-7
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net non-permanent residents ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	70,426	178	226	1,270	806	13,161	15,422
2007/2008	51,090	252	239	417	356	7,440	10,330
2006/2007	27,964	135	153	-136	381	1,513	2,009
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	279	2,286	19,058	17,689	82	-30	-1
2007/2008	1,232	1,147	18,536	11,089	112	-31	-29
2006/2007	1,068	274	14,105	8,421	8	12	21

1. The numbers of net non-permanent residents are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-8
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial in-migrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	362,723	13,136	3,665	19,942	14,537	27,169	75,121
2007/2008	301,237	9,759	2,821	15,990	11,677	20,102	61,718
2006/2007	305,062	8,406	2,485	14,914	11,010	19,697	58,791
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	17,014	24,834	101,092	61,133	1,650	2,367	1,063
2007/2008	12,711	20,197	84,437	57,396	1,476	2,084	869
2006/2007	12,490	19,037	95,656	58,182	1,358	2,202	834

1. The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-9
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial out-migrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	362,723	10,804	4,224	21,197	15,074	37,835	93,859
2007/2008	301,237	10,287	3,112	17,784	12,585	31,784	76,468
2006/2007	305,062	12,473	3,334	19,040	13,642	32,562	78,838
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	18,555	20,726	78,086	56,460	1,524	3,217	1,162
2007/2008	16,414	16,026	69,120	42,753	1,241	2,504	1,159
2006/2007	17,990	17,488	61,847	43,177	1,257	2,423	991

1. The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-10
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total growth ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	412,522	2,484	1,534	1,598	2,321	75,409	132,886
2007/2008	395,381	-89	1,324	696	1,586	66,345	141,607
2006/2007	355,882	-3,783	207	-2,121	-113	55,573	129,343
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	15,864	16,509	91,795	71,362	481	-281	560
2007/2008	12,168	13,481	82,761	74,392	586	175	349
2006/2007	9,901	8,017	91,853	65,873	310	347	475

1. Numbers for total growth are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-11
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Natural increase ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	134,840	-278	152	248	633	31,900	48,103
2007/2008	132,529	-135	171	447	843	29,408	49,844
2006/2007	127,744	-56	241	467	1,025	26,552	50,852
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	5,338	4,396	29,657	13,340	166	526	659
2007/2008	5,280	4,143	28,869	12,298	166	534	661
2006/2007	4,924	3,371	27,567	11,503	170	498	630

1. Natural increase is updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-12
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net interprovincial migration ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	0	2,332	-559	-1,255	-537	-10,666	-18,738
2007/2008	0	-528	-291	-1,794	-908	-11,682	-14,750
2006/2007	0	-4,067	-849	-4,126	-2,632	-12,865	-20,047
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	-1,541	4,108	23,006	4,673	126	-850	-99
2007/2008	-3,703	4,171	15,317	14,643	235	-420	-290
2006/2007	-5,500	1,549	33,809	15,005	101	-221	-157

1. Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-13
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net international migration ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	277,682	430	1,941	2,605	2,225	54,175	103,521
2007/2008	262,852	574	1,444	2,043	1,651	48,619	106,513
2006/2007	228,138	340	815	1,538	1,494	41,886	98,538
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	12,067	8,005	39,132	53,349	189	43	0
2007/2008	10,591	5,167	38,575	47,451	185	61	-22
2006/2007	10,477	3,097	30,477	39,365	39	70	2

1. Net international migration numbers are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 4-14
Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total net migration ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2008/2009	277,682	2,762	1,382	1,350	1,688	43,509	84,783
2007/2008	262,852	46	1,153	249	743	36,937	91,763
2006/2007	228,138	-3,727	-34	-2,588	-1,138	29,021	78,491
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2008/2009	10,526	12,113	62,138	58,022	315	-807	-99
2007/2008	6,888	9,338	53,892	62,094	420	-359	-312
2006/2007	4,977	4,646	64,286	54,370	140	-151	-155

1. Total net migration numbers are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009.

Table 5
Annual estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009^p

	Destination												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number												
Origin													
Newfoundland and Labrador	.	73	1,715	348	316	2,738	232	134	4,487	510	7	156	88
Prince Edward Island	217	.	682	530	83	1,382	41	17	773	491	0	8	0
Nova Scotia	1,734	584	.	2,620	949	6,273	363	236	6,061	2,155	46	91	85
New Brunswick	556	504	3,079	.	2,291	3,728	203	235	3,395	917	39	113	14
Quebec	277	309	1,158	1,883	.	20,425	505	838	8,485	3,644	94	88	129
Ontario	4,808	912	6,293	4,266	15,570	.	5,271	5,461	33,007	17,307	285	361	318
Manitoba	294	50	483	281	554	5,345	.	2,348	5,834	3,124	62	103	77
Saskatchewan	112	76	222	167	691	2,342	2,667	.	10,593	3,617	73	128	38
Alberta	4,167	759	4,161	3,092	3,728	16,822	4,842	11,212	.	28,131	331	751	90
British Columbia	693	378	1,917	1,266	2,808	15,531	2,426	3,994	26,500	.	588	296	63
Yukon	8	4	87	17	102	94	37	85	364	671	.	45	10
Northwest Territories	155	0	55	37	26	237	202	249	1,458	527	120	.	151
Nunavut	115	16	90	30	51	204	225	25	135	39	5	227	.
In-migrants	13,136	3,665	19,942	14,537	27,169	75,121	17,014	24,834	101,092	61,133	1,650	2,367	1,063
Out-migrants	10,804	4,224	21,197	15,074	37,835	93,859	18,555	20,726	78,086	56,460	1,524	3,217	1,162
Net	2,332	-559	-1,255	-537	-10,666	-18,738	-1,541	4,108	23,006	4,673	126	-850	-99
Total number of migrants: 362,723													

1. Preliminary estimates based on data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) Program and Fjk factors calculated using 2005/2006, 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 tax file data from Canada Revenue Agency.

Methodology

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 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)¹ 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.¹

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU¹ 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,¹ 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)¹ (census undercoverage minus census overcoverage), and adding or subtracting the number of births, deaths, and components of international and interprovincial migration.

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 (CNU¹), or most recent estimate);
- B = number of births;
- D = number of deaths;
- I = number of immigrants;
- E = number of emigrants;
- ΔTE = net temporary emigration;
- RE = number of returning emigrants;
- ΔNPR = net non-permanent residents;
- ΔN = net interprovincial migration;
- Resid = residual deviation (for intercensal estimates).

B. Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary² 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).

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 2006³ 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 three 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 and the Northwest Territories;
- addition of estimates of NPRs in 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986. Since 1991, NPRs are 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.

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 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 preliminary² 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 preliminary² 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 preliminary² and final estimates, see sections **B. Births and Deaths**, above.

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 preliminary² 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.

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 preliminary² 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 resident (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year.

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).⁴ 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;

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;⁴
- 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 T1FF⁴ 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 preliminary² and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

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 preliminary² 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.

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 T1FF⁴ 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;⁴
- the adult / child ratio, which is based on the census used in estimating the base population.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary² and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

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.⁴

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 preliminary² 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.⁴ 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;⁴

- 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.⁴

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 preliminary² and final estimates of total interprovincial migration, see section **H. Interprovincial migration** above.

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)).¹

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

Quality of demographic data

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 ¹					
Canada	30,007,094	924,430	34,539	30,966,063	3.10
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 ¹					
Canada	31,612,897	868,658	40,115	32,521,670	2.79
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.

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 CNU¹ 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)¹ 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,¹ 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 non 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 non 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, preliminary² 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.

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 components, Canada, provinces and territories

Year/ Component	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	per thousand													
Births														
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
2006/2007	-0.02	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	-0.05	0.00	-0.02	-0.06	-0.06	-0.08	0.00	-0.13	-0.02	-0.09
Deaths														
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
Immigration														
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
2006/2007	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
Emigration														
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
Returning emigration														
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
Net temporary emigration														
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
Net non-permanent residents														
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
In-migrants														
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
2007/2008	0.25	0.74	0.92	0.50	0.50	0.10	0.13	0.50	0.96	0.50	0.23	1.21	1.13	1.30
Out-migrants														
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
2007/2008	0.25	0.37	0.68	0.32	0.43	0.11	0.15	0.24	0.57	0.65	0.31	1.26	2.02	1.73
Net interprovincial migration														
2004/2005	...	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	...	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	...	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
2007/2008	...	0.36	0.24	0.18	0.08	-0.01	-0.01	0.27	0.39	-0.15	-0.07	-0.04	-0.88	-0.43

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))¹ 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 CNU¹ 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.¹

By dividing the error of closure by the census population adjusted for CNU,¹ 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	49,948	0.16	105,352	0.32
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	-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

Table 2

Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective

Population	Population estimates for July 1 st are final postcensal for 2006, updated postcensal for 2007 and 2008 and preliminary postcensal for 2009
Natural increase	Natural increase is updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
International migration	Net international migration numbers are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
Interprovincial migration	Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
Total migration	Total net migration numbers are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
Total growth	Numbers for total growth are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009

Table 3

Annual estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective

Birth	The numbers of births are final up for 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
Death	The numbers of deaths are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
Immigrant	The numbers of immigrants are final up for 2006/2007, updated for 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
Emigrant	The numbers of emigrants are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
Returning emigrant	The numbers of returning emigrants are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
Net temporary emigrant	The numbers of net temporary emigrants are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
Net non-permanent resident	The numbers of net non-permanent residents are updated for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
In-migrant	The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009
Out-migrant	The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to 2007/2008 and preliminary for 2008/2009

Appendix I

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 **censusnet 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 **censusnet 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

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.