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Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories



2007, Revised



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Statistics Canada
Demography Division

Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories

2007, Revised

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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
- 0s 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

- During the period from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007, Canada's population increased by 326,500 persons. By July 1, 2007, the Canadian population had reached 32,976,000.
- With a demographic growth rate of 10.0 per 1,000 in 2006/2007, Canada's population grew slightly more slowly than in the previous year (10.4 per 1,000).
- In 2006/2007, there were 352,800 births in Canada, the largest number since 1996/1997 (357,300). The greatest increase in the number of births took place in Quebec (6.0%) and Alberta (4.2%). There had not been that many births in Alberta since 1983/1984.
- However, Canada's natural increase remains stable. The increase in the number of deaths, which is normal in an aging population, offsets the increase observed in the number of births.
- Canada received 238,100 immigrants in 2006/2007, 16,200 fewer than the previous year. This nevertheless represented a larger number of immigrants than the average for the previous five years (235,100).
- Places of residence chosen by arriving immigrants are becoming more diverse. For the first time since 1985/1986, Ontario welcomed fewer than half of newcomers. Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory were the only jurisdictions to welcome fewer immigrants in 2006/2007 than in the previous year.
- Manitoba posted the strongest immigration rate in Canada. This was the first time that a province other than Ontario, British Columbia or Alberta had achieved this feat on an annual basis. In 2006/2007, Manitoba received over 10,000 immigrants, a new record for this province.
- Alberta continued to post the strongest population growth rate (30.2 per 1,000) amongst the country's provinces. The province's net interprovincial migration remained very high last year and an increase in the number of births, immigrants and non-permanent residents was also observed.
- Jurisdictions of origin of the people settling in Alberta has changed in the last few years. The proportion of in-migrants coming from Quebec and Ontario increased considerably. As a result, net interprovincial migration for most other Canadian jurisdictions improved in the year 2006/2007.
- Saskatchewan was the province that benefited the most from the increase of people leaving Alberta for another part of the country. Thanks to strong gains in interprovincial migration, the province's population growth was positive for the first time since 2003/2004.

Analysis

During the period from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007, Canada's population increased by 326,500 persons. By July 1, 2007, the Canadian population had reached 32,976,000.

With a demographic growth rate of 10.0 per 1,000 in 2006/2007, Canada's population grew slightly more slowly than in the previous year (10.4 per 1,000). This decrease was mainly due to declining immigration.

During this period, Canada welcomed 238,100 immigrants, 16,200 fewer than the previous year. This level of immigration was nevertheless higher than the average for the previous five years (235,100).

Despite this decrease in immigration, net international migration remained the main factor in Canada's demographic growth. In 2006/2007, it accounted for about two thirds of the growth in Canada's population.

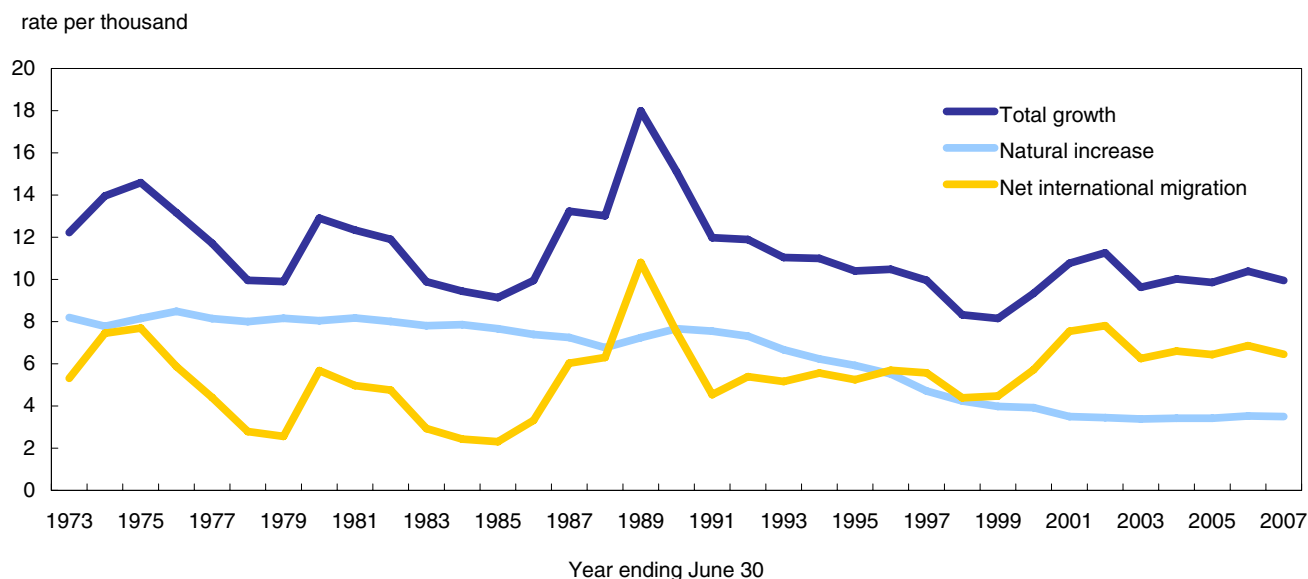
Places of residence chosen by arriving immigrants are becoming more diverse. For the first time since 1985/1986, Ontario welcomed fewer than half of newcomers (48.5%). By comparison, this province welcomed 59.6% of immigrants in 2001/2002. Ontario's proportion has been constantly declining since this peak.

For the sixth consecutive year, the number of births in Canada increased. In 2006/2007, there were 352,800 births, the highest number since 1996/1997 (357,300). The greatest increase in the number of births took place in Quebec and Alberta. There had not been that many births in Alberta since 1983/1984.

However, Canada's natural increase remains stable. The increase in the number of deaths, which is normal in an aging population, offsets the increase in the number of births.

Chart 1

Components of annual demographic growth, 1972/1973 to 2006/2007, Canada



The number of non-permanent residents is on the rise for a 9th consecutive year. Last year, this number increased by 17,900 to reach 439,100, a level not registered since 1990 (447,900).

Alberta's population continues to grow rapidly. In 2006/2007, the province witnessed an increase in its population of 103,400 people, setting another record. With a rate of 30.2 per 1,000, Alberta's population is increasing more

than three times faster than Canada's. Alberta's population increased more quickly than in the previous year (27.0 per 1,000) and the province experienced its strongest growth since 1981/1982 (31.8 per 1,000).

When compared to the American states, Alberta ranked third in population growth in 2005/2006 (the last year for which American data are available), behind Arizona (35.2 per 1,000), Nevada (33.9 per 1,000) and ahead of Idaho (25.6 per 1,000) and Georgia (25.0 per 1,000). A population that grows at a rate of 30 per 1,000 doubles in slightly over 23 years.

Interprovincial migration remains an important factor of the Alberta's growth, as it accounted for half the province's population increase. During the year ending June 30, 2007, Alberta gained 51,200 persons in population exchanges with other Canadian jurisdictions, 5,400 more than the previous year.

It is interesting to note that the distribution of the jurisdiction of origin of people moving to Alberta changed in the last few years. Before the beginning of its "demographic boom" (3rd quarter of 2004), most of the persons coming to Alberta were from its neighbouring provinces, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In the first months of the "boom", the importance of these two provinces, somewhat still important, diminished for the benefit notably of the Atlantic provinces. As for Quebec and Ontario, we have to wait up until 2006/2007 to witness a significant increase of their importance.

Text table 1
Proportion of in-migrants to Alberta by jurisdiction of origin

	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Territories
	percent						
2003/2004	13.1	3.7	20.6	7.8	17.7	34.7	2.5
2004/2005	15.0	4.1	22.4	8.4	17.6	30.1	2.4
2005/2006	17.7	5.8	25.7	7.8	14.4	26.5	2.1
2006/2007	16.4	8.3	34.3	7.1	9.8	22.2	1.8

In fact, migrants from Saskatchewan and British Columbia, which accounted for 52.4% of all Alberta in-migrants in 2003/2004, only represented 32.0% of them in 2006/2007. Conversely, people from Quebec and Ontario accounted for 42.6% of the total number of persons who settled in Alberta in 2006/2007 while they only represented 24.3% of them three years before.

It seems that people from Quebec and Ontario reacted more belatedly to the Alberta's attraction than the rest of the country. While the proportion of out-migrants choosing Alberta increased very little, or even decreased, for most of the jurisdictions in 2006/2007, it continued to grow strongly for the two provinces.

Text table 2
Proportion of out-migrants to Alberta by jurisdiction of origin

	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Territories
	percent						
2003/2004	19.8	9.2	19.5	29.9	56.3	49.6	31.2
2004/2005	27.2	12.3	26.1	35.7	63.1	53.9	36.8
2005/2006	34.2	18.2	32.2	37.1	63.6	55.0	36.2
2006/2007	37.5	26.2	41.9	40.3	59.1	51.5	37.6

To this phenomenon, one has to add the effect of the increase of the number of people leaving Alberta and which can often be linked to returns to the jurisdictions of origin. These returns are of course more frequent for jurisdictions for which departures to Alberta had been more numerous in the past.

Therefore, it is not surprising to see that, for most of the country's jurisdictions, demographic losses through exchanges with Alberta in 2006/2007 lessened or were even transformed into gains when compared to previous

years. This was especially true of Saskatchewan and British Columbia, which received more people from Alberta than they lost in the last year. Only Quebec and Ontario escaped this trend. In the case of these provinces, net losses to Alberta continued to increase in 2006/2007.

Text table 3

Net interprovincial migration involving Alberta by different jurisdictions

	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Territories
	number						
2003/2004	-2,760	-566	-2,605	-1,553	-3,465	686	-343
2004/2005	-7,606	-1,783	-9,026	-4,234	-8,150	-2,670	-954
2005/2006	-11,339	-3,967	-14,946	-4,551	-6,752	-3,241	-999
2006/2007	-11,308	-8,034	-30,640	-3,900	1,410	1,976	-673

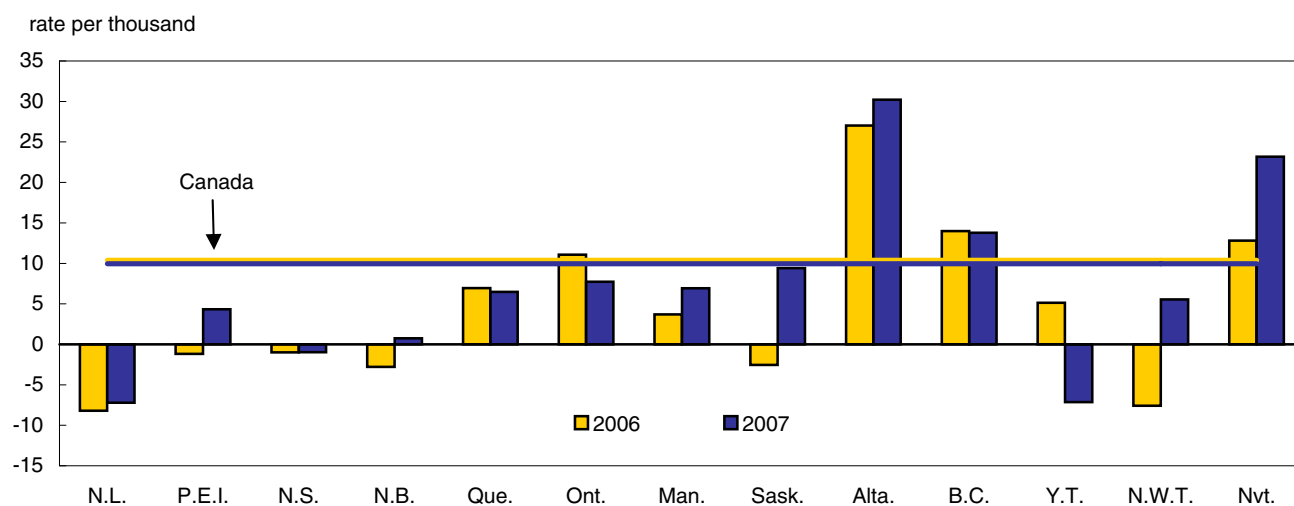
Canadian demographics: a different profile

Increased immigration to several provinces and changes in the jurisdictions of origin and destination of people moving to or from Alberta had an impact on Canada's demographic profile in 2006/2007.

Thus, most of the Canadian jurisdictions posted a better demographic balance sheet in 2006/2007. Ontario, Quebec and the Yukon were the only exceptions. Three jurisdictions (Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and the Yukon Territory) recorded population losses. British Columbia (13.8 per 1,000) and Nunavut (23.2 per 1,000) were the only jurisdictions, apart from Alberta, to experience faster population growth than the national average.

Chart 2

Population growth rates, 2005/2006 and 2006/2007, Canada, provinces and territories



Whereas in 2005/2006, the Atlantic provinces all lost population, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick experienced population increases again this year. This can mainly be explained by two factors: lower interprovincial migration losses and a larger number of immigrants.

Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia again lost part of their population, but these losses proved lower than the previous year. It should be noted that Nova Scotia was the second province, after Newfoundland and Labrador, to record more deaths than births in the same year.

Quebec's population grew in the year 2006/2007, but more slowly than the previous year, despite an increased number of births and immigrants. The number of births passed the 80,000 mark for the first time since 1996/1997 (82,900). The province also welcomed 45,100 immigrants, the largest number since 1992/1993 (48,400). On the other hand, Quebec lost 15,600 people to other Canadian jurisdictions, its greatest loss since 1997/1998 (17,400).

With a growth of 7.7 per 1,000, Ontario's population grew much more slowly than the previous year (11.1 per 1,000) and it was at its lowest level since 1980/1981 (7.5 per 1,000). This slower growth in Ontario is mainly due to decreased immigration and increased interprovincial migration losses. In 2006/2007, the province posted a net loss of 36,200 persons to other Canadian jurisdictions and received 17,600 fewer immigrants than the previous year.

Manitoba's population increased at a rate of 6.9 per 1,000, a pace that had only been exceeded once (7.4 per 1,000 in 2003/2004) in the previous twenty years. This was due to lower interprovincial migration losses and also increased immigration. In 2006/2007, the province received 10,800 immigrants, thus beating its record for the previous year (8,900). For the first time, Manitoba posted the strongest immigration rate in Canada. It was the first time that a province other than Ontario, British Columbia or Alberta had achieved this feat on an annual basis.

After losing population for two consecutive years, Saskatchewan experienced a year of strong growth, mainly due to net interprovincial migration (+ 4,000) that was positive for the first time since 1983/1984 and at its highest level since 1975/1976 (+ 5,300). With a rate of 9.4 per 1,000, the province posted its strongest growth rate since 1984/1985 (9.8 per 1,000) and it ranked third nationwide, behind Alberta and British Columbia.

In 2006/2007, British Columbia's population grew at a rate (13.8 per 1,000) similar to the previous year. Since 2002/2003, the province has consistently grown faster than the national average. British Columbia posted its strongest net interprovincial migration (+ 10,600) since 1995/1996 (+ 22,000). These gains offset the decrease in the number of immigrants which dropped by 6,000 compared to 2005/2006 and reached 37,800.

In Canada's northern regions, the populations of Nunavut and the Northwest Territories increased, whereas the Yukon Territory recorded losses. Thanks to its high birth rate and the highest gains in interprovincial migration in its history, Nunavut's population is continuing to grow rapidly. With its demographic growth rate of 23.2 per 1,000, it is increasing more than twice as fast as the national level.

After two consecutive years of losses, population growth in the Northwest Territories resumed in 2006/2007, mainly thanks to lower population exchange losses with other Canadian jurisdictions.

For the first time since 2000/2001, the Yukon Territory's population decreased. The increase in its interprovincial migration losses, especially to Alberta and British Columbia, accounted for most of these losses.

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						
2007	32,976,026	506,275	138,627	934,147	749,782	7,700,807	12,803,861
2006	32,649,482	509,940	138,027	935,050	749,225	7,651,033	12,705,328
2005	32,312,077	514,144	138,188	935,990	751,319	7,598,034	12,565,446
2004	31,995,199	517,303	137,862	937,960	752,040	7,548,984	12,420,289
2003	31,676,077	518,428	137,325	936,513	751,222	7,494,690	12,262,560
2002	31,372,587	519,449	136,934	934,507	750,327	7,445,745	12,102,045
2001	31,021,251	521,986	136,672	932,389	749,890	7,396,990	11,897,647
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2007	1,186,679	996,869	3,473,984	4,380,256	30,989	42,637	31,113
2006	1,178,492	987,520	3,370,600	4,320,255	31,211	42,401	30,400
2005	1,174,150	990,044	3,280,728	4,260,246	31,051	42,724	30,013
2004	1,170,555	994,898	3,208,173	4,203,807	30,875	42,822	29,631
2003	1,161,896	994,732	3,161,371	4,155,370	30,574	42,231	29,165
2002	1,155,584	995,886	3,116,332	4,115,413	30,137	41,489	28,739
2001	1,151,285	1,000,134	3,056,739	4,078,447	30,129	40,822	28,121

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

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						
2006/2007	9.95	-7.21	4.34	-0.97	0.74	6.48	7.73
2005/2006	10.39	-8.21	-1.17	-1.00	-2.79	6.95	11.07
2004/2005	9.86	-6.13	2.36	-2.10	-0.96	6.48	11.62
2003/2004	10.02	-2.17	3.90	1.54	1.09	7.22	12.78
2002/2003	9.63	-1.97	2.85	2.14	1.19	6.55	13.18
2001/2002	11.26	-4.87	1.92	2.27	0.58	6.57	17.03
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	rates per 1,000						
2006/2007	6.92	9.42	30.21	13.79	-7.14	5.55	23.18
2005/2006	3.69	-2.55	27.02	13.99	5.14	-7.59	12.81
2004/2005	3.07	-4.89	22.36	13.34	5.68	-2.29	12.81
2003/2004	7.42	0.17	14.70	11.59	9.80	13.90	15.85
2002/2003	5.45	-1.16	14.35	9.66	14.40	17.73	14.71
2001/2002	3.73	-4.26	19.31	9.02	0.27	16.21	21.74

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

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						
2006/2007	326,544	-3,665	600	-903	557	49,774	98,533
2005/2006	337,405	-4,204	-161	-940	-2,094	52,999	139,882
2004/2005	316,878	-3,159	326	-1,970	-721	49,050	145,157
2003/2004	319,122	-1,125	537	1,447	818	54,294	157,729
2002/2003	303,490	-1,021	391	2,006	895	48,945	160,515
2001/2002	351,336	-2,537	262	2,118	437	48,755	204,398
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	8,187	9,349	103,384	60,001	-222	236	713
2005/2006	4,342	-2,524	89,872	60,009	160	-323	387
2004/2005	3,595	-4,854	72,555	56,439	176	-98	382
2003/2004	8,659	166	46,802	48,437	301	591	466
2002/2003	6,312	-1,154	45,039	39,957	437	742	426
2001/2002	4,299	-4,248	59,593	36,966	8	667	618

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

Table 2-1
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								
2006/2007	352,848	237,931	395,107	395,107	238,127	41,349	22,532	25,567	17,884
2005/2006	345,355	230,687	285,868	285,868	254,372	41,025	22,532	25,568	12,426
2004/2005	339,270	229,372	285,544	285,544	244,579	40,698	22,532	25,570	6,137
2003/2004	337,762	228,829	261,380	261,380	239,082	38,057	22,702	25,564	12,026
2002/2003	330,523	223,905	274,899	274,899	199,193	36,013	21,340	25,561	37,913
2001/2002	328,155	220,494	290,490	290,490	256,334	38,928	18,079	25,560	33,750

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

Table 2-2
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								
2006/2007	4,326	4,549	11,815	15,601	506	203	62	107	86
2005/2006	4,443	4,453	8,295	12,637	451	201	62	107	-57
2004/2005	4,543	4,357	8,213	11,923	541	200	62	107	69
2003/2004	4,598	4,254	8,397	10,424	536	135	94	106	169
2002/2003	4,596	4,276	9,198	10,881	314	99	93	106	140
2001/2002	4,636	4,126	8,784	12,136	422	172	88	107	74

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

Table 2-3
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								
2006/2007	1,348	1,282	3,575	3,841	732	27	23	33	105
2005/2006	1,343	1,260	2,460	3,099	352	27	23	33	80
2004/2005	1,371	1,236	2,537	2,676	312	27	23	33	55
2003/2004	1,403	1,225	2,570	2,426	267	128	72	33	37
2002/2003	1,374	1,217	2,686	2,521	89	26	18	33	21
2001/2002	1,313	1,205	2,639	2,577	145	66	58	33	-12

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

Table 2-4**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								
2006/2007	8,382	8,654	19,598	21,999	2,715	825	454	375	-199
2005/2006	8,499	8,491	15,063	18,087	2,197	819	454	375	619
2004/2005	8,575	8,329	15,040	18,081	1,708	811	454	375	-151
2003/2004	8,713	8,269	15,087	15,859	1,707	761	459	374	744
2002/2003	8,635	7,944	16,686	16,176	1,255	771	415	375	281
2001/2002	8,693	7,922	16,331	17,229	1,615	793	272	374	1,525

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

Table 2-5**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								
2006/2007	6,728	6,589	14,722	15,866	1,630	464	241	225	380
2005/2006	6,840	6,453	10,186	13,673	1,386	460	241	224	63
2004/2005	6,874	6,319	10,604	12,678	865	458	241	224	374
2003/2004	7,072	6,373	10,690	11,450	760	312	305	222	348
2002/2003	7,104	6,181	11,233	12,076	648	300	293	222	396
2001/2002	6,971	6,065	11,710	12,928	768	541	319	223	426

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

Table 2-6**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								
2006/2007	83,150	55,950	26,263	41,831	45,082	6,687	3,466	4,072	353
2005/2006	78,471	53,350	19,964	29,375	41,999	6,635	3,466	4,074	2,533
2004/2005	75,422	56,041	22,733	27,696	43,416	6,583	3,466	4,072	-1,595
2003/2004	74,364	56,411	23,727	24,549	44,552	6,201	3,742	4,074	-856
2002/2003	72,273	54,896	24,272	26,101	34,926	5,500	3,626	4,074	4,419
2001/2002	72,602	54,735	24,488	28,838	39,079	6,265	2,885	4,073	3,612

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

Table 2-7
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								
2006/2007	134,141	89,737	71,394	107,590	115,497	19,523	9,548	10,626	-4,571
2005/2006	133,961	87,181	55,748	73,249	133,059	19,372	9,548	10,627	-2,005
2004/2005	132,796	84,495	59,492	70,664	129,790	19,216	9,548	10,626	-1,468
2003/2004	132,874	84,155	57,186	64,121	127,945	16,497	9,973	10,627	5,151
2002/2003	129,256	83,410	64,236	63,599	109,827	16,291	8,952	10,626	22,170
2001/2002	128,947	80,993	70,083	64,729	152,836	16,114	7,903	10,625	17,090

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

Table 2-8
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								
2006/2007	14,166	10,272	17,325	23,177	10,789	1,767	811	560	872
2005/2006	14,136	10,130	11,444	19,325	8,880	1,753	811	560	839
2004/2005	14,031	9,989	12,180	19,407	7,686	1,741	811	561	585
2003/2004	13,981	9,894	13,301	15,866	7,417	1,357	840	561	798
2002/2003	13,765	9,852	13,707	16,582	4,906	1,269	1,131	560	1,066
2001/2002	13,746	9,720	13,960	18,304	4,825	1,241	852	561	742

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

Table 2-9
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								
2006/2007	11,918	9,079	25,903	21,904	3,086	579	322	515	197
2005/2006	11,925	8,975	13,735	20,818	2,108	573	322	515	267
2004/2005	11,915	8,900	13,431	22,946	2,097	567	322	515	309
2003/2004	12,121	9,130	14,551	19,072	1,894	505	420	512	399
2002/2003	11,794	8,880	15,172	20,313	1,558	566	279	513	315
2001/2002	11,996	8,650	14,598	23,418	1,821	636	248	512	305

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

Table 2-10**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								
2006/2007	44,661	20,581	131,441	80,272	20,116	5,082	3,643	2,933	12,391
2005/2006	42,875	19,757	91,834	46,039	19,931	5,042	3,643	2,931	5,358
2004/2005	41,345	19,004	82,418	47,995	17,441	5,001	3,643	2,935	2,643
2003/2004	40,635	18,775	60,822	50,216	17,111	5,154	3,328	2,932	1,983
2002/2003	39,450	18,098	64,627	52,724	13,621	4,191	3,105	2,933	2,182
2001/2002	37,602	17,937	75,615	49,380	16,658	4,673	2,768	2,935	1,875

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

Table 2-11**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								
2006/2007	42,306	30,761	67,334	56,688	37,810	6,152	3,957	6,068	8,263
2005/2006	41,135	30,174	53,096	44,296	43,851	6,104	3,957	6,069	4,613
2004/2005	40,631	30,254	54,280	46,066	40,577	6,055	3,957	6,069	5,438
2003/2004	40,205	29,863	50,406	42,541	36,719	6,957	3,454	6,069	3,083
2002/2003	40,534	28,694	48,078	49,115	31,931	6,961	3,425	6,068	6,827
2001/2002	39,932	28,697	47,159	55,715	37,985	8,376	2,670	6,069	8,077

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

Table 2-12**Annual estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Yukon Territory**

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2006/2007	311	182	1,597	1,967	55	13	5	25	-3
2005/2006	319	177	1,267	1,340	75	13	5	25	49
2004/2005	340	169	1,426	1,373	58	13	5	25	-73
2003/2004	374	158	1,359	1,332	58	15	8	25	32
2002/2003	322	145	1,399	1,250	54	12	3	24	90
2001/2002	344	150	1,348	1,569	67	17	12	22	-5

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

Table 2-13**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								
2006/2007	678	163	2,808	3,154	98	14	0	17	0
2005/2006	699	159	1,896	2,850	73	14	0	17	49
2004/2005	705	155	2,312	2,980	79	14	0	17	-28
2003/2004	697	188	2,463	2,568	105	20	4	18	116
2002/2003	658	183	2,662	2,420	59	15	0	17	-2
2001/2002	651	164	2,669	2,585	94	20	4	17	35

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

Table 2-14**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								
2006/2007	733	132	1,332	1,217	11	13	0	11	10
2005/2006	709	127	880	1,080	10	12	0	11	18
2004/2005	722	124	878	1,059	9	12	0	11	-21
2003/2004	725	134	821	956	11	15	3	11	22
2002/2003	762	129	943	1,141	5	12	0	10	8
2001/2002	722	130	1,106	1,082	19	14	0	9	6

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

Table 3-1
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	
2007/2008	32,976,026
2006/2007	32,649,482	114,917	0	211,627	211,627	326,544	9.95
2005/2006	32,312,077	114,668	0	222,737	222,737	337,405	10.39
2004/2005	31,995,199	109,898	0	206,980	206,980	316,878	9.86
2003/2004	31,676,077	108,933	0	210,189	210,189	319,122	10.02
2002/2003	31,372,587	106,618	0	196,872	196,872	303,490	9.63
2001/2002	31,021,251	107,661	0	243,675	243,675	351,336	11.26

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

Table 3-2
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	
2007/2008	506,275
2006/2007	509,940	-223	-3,786	344	-3,442	-3,665	-7.21
2005/2006	514,144	-10	-4,342	148	-4,194	-4,204	-8.21
2004/2005	517,303	186	-3,710	365	-3,345	-3,159	-6.13
2003/2004	518,428	344	-2,027	558	-1,469	-1,125	-2.17
2002/2003	519,449	320	-1,683	342	-1,341	-1,021	-1.97
2001/2002	521,986	510	-3,352	305	-3,047	-2,537	-4.87

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

Table 3-3
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	
2007/2008	138,627
2006/2007	138,027	66	-266	800	534	600	4.34
2005/2006	138,188	83	-639	395	-244	-161	-1.17
2004/2005	137,862	135	-139	330	191	326	2.36
2003/2004	137,325	178	144	215	359	537	3.90
2002/2003	136,934	157	165	69	234	391	2.85
2001/2002	136,672	108	62	92	154	262	1.92

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

Table 3-4**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	
2007/2008	934,147
2006/2007	935,050	-272	-2,401	1,770	-631	-903	-0.97
2005/2006	935,990	8	-3,024	2,076	-948	-940	-1.00
2004/2005	937,960	246	-3,041	825	-2,216	-1,970	-2.10
2003/2004	936,513	444	-772	1,775	1,003	1,447	1.54
2002/2003	934,507	691	510	805	1,315	2,006	2.14
2001/2002	932,389	771	-898	2,245	1,347	2,118	2.27

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

Table 3-5**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	
2007/2008	749,782
2006/2007	749,225	139	-1,144	1,562	418	557	0.74
2005/2006	751,319	387	-3,487	1,006	-2,481	-2,094	-2.79
2004/2005	752,040	555	-2,074	798	-1,276	-721	-0.96
2003/2004	751,222	699	-760	879	119	818	1.09
2002/2003	750,327	923	-843	815	-28	895	1.19
2001/2002	749,890	906	-1,218	749	-469	437	0.58

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

Table 3-6**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	
2007/2008	7,700,807
2006/2007	7,651,033	27,200	-15,568	38,142	22,574	49,774	6.48
2005/2006	7,598,034	25,121	-9,411	37,289	27,878	52,999	6.95
2004/2005	7,548,984	19,381	-4,963	34,632	29,669	49,050	6.48
2003/2004	7,494,690	17,953	-822	37,163	36,341	54,294	7.22
2002/2003	7,445,745	17,377	-1,829	33,397	31,568	48,945	6.55
2001/2002	7,396,990	17,867	-4,350	35,238	30,888	48,755	6.57

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

Table 3-7
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	
2007/2008	12,803,861
2006/2007	12,705,328	44,404	-36,196	90,325	54,129	98,533	7.73
2005/2006	12,565,446	46,780	-17,501	110,603	93,102	139,882	11.07
2004/2005	12,420,289	48,301	-11,172	108,028	96,856	145,157	11.62
2003/2004	12,262,560	48,719	-6,935	115,945	109,010	157,729	12.78
2002/2003	12,102,045	45,846	637	114,032	114,669	160,515	13.18
2001/2002	11,897,647	47,954	5,354	151,090	156,444	204,398	17.03

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

Table 3-8
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	
2007/2008	1,186,679
2006/2007	1,178,492	3,894	-5,852	10,145	4,293	8,187	6.92
2005/2006	1,174,150	4,006	-7,881	8,217	336	4,342	3.69
2004/2005	1,170,555	4,042	-7,227	6,780	-447	3,595	3.07
2003/2004	1,161,896	4,087	-2,565	7,137	4,572	8,659	7.42
2002/2003	1,155,584	3,913	-2,875	5,274	2,399	6,312	5.45
2001/2002	1,151,285	4,026	-4,344	4,617	273	4,299	3.73

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

Table 3-9
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	
2007/2008	996,869
2006/2007	987,520	2,839	3,999	2,511	6,510	9,349	9.42
2005/2006	990,044	2,950	-7,083	1,609	-5,474	-2,524	-2.55
2004/2005	994,898	3,015	-9,515	1,646	-7,869	-4,854	-4.89
2003/2004	994,732	2,991	-4,521	1,696	-2,825	166	0.17
2002/2003	995,886	2,914	-5,141	1,073	-4,068	-1,154	-1.16
2001/2002	1,000,134	3,346	-8,820	1,226	-7,594	-4,248	-4.26

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

Table 3-10**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	
2007/2008	3,473,984
2006/2007	3,370,600	24,080	51,169	28,135	79,304	103,384	30.21
2005/2006	3,280,728	23,118	45,795	20,959	66,754	89,872	27.02
2004/2005	3,208,173	22,341	34,423	15,791	50,214	72,555	22.36
2003/2004	3,161,371	21,860	10,606	14,336	24,942	46,802	14.70
2002/2003	3,116,332	21,352	11,903	11,784	23,687	45,039	14.35
2001/2002	3,056,739	19,665	26,235	13,693	39,928	59,593	19.31

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

Table 3-11**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	
2007/2008	4,380,256
2006/2007	4,320,255	11,545	10,646	37,810	48,456	60,001	13.79
2005/2006	4,260,246	10,961	8,800	40,248	49,048	60,009	13.99
2004/2005	4,203,807	10,377	8,214	37,848	46,062	56,439	13.34
2003/2004	4,155,370	10,342	7,865	30,230	38,095	48,437	11.59
2002/2003	4,115,413	11,840	-1,037	29,154	28,117	39,957	9.66
2001/2002	4,078,447	11,235	-8,556	34,287	25,731	36,966	9.02

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

Table 3-12**Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Yukon Territory**

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number					per 1,000	
2007/2008	30,989
2006/2007	31,211	129	-370	19	-351	-222	-7.14
2005/2006	31,051	142	-73	91	18	160	5.14
2004/2005	30,875	171	53	-48	5	176	5.68
2003/2004	30,574	216	27	58	85	301	9.80
2002/2003	30,137	177	149	111	260	437	14.40
2001/2002	30,129	194	-221	35	-186	8	0.27

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

Table 3-13**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	
2007/2008	42,637
2006/2007	42,401	515	-346	67	-279	236	5.55
2005/2006	42,724	540	-954	91	-863	-323	-7.59
2004/2005	42,822	550	-668	20	-648	-98	-2.29
2003/2004	42,231	509	-105	187	82	591	13.90
2002/2003	41,489	475	242	25	267	742	17.73
2001/2002	40,822	487	84	96	180	667	16.21

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

Table 3-14**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	
2007/2008	31,113
2006/2007	30,400	601	115	-3	112	713	23.18
2005/2006	30,013	582	-200	5	-195	387	12.81
2004/2005	29,631	598	-181	-35	-216	382	12.81
2003/2004	29,165	591	-135	10	-125	466	15.85
2002/2003	28,739	633	-198	-9	-207	426	14.71
2001/2002	28,121	592	24	2	26	618	21.74

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						
2006/2007	352,848	4,326	1,348	8,382	6,728	83,150	134,141
2005/2006	345,355	4,443	1,343	8,499	6,840	78,471	133,961
2004/2005	339,270	4,543	1,371	8,575	6,874	75,422	132,796
2003/2004	337,762	4,598	1,403	8,713	7,072	74,364	132,874
2002/2003	330,523	4,596	1,374	8,635	7,104	72,273	129,256
2001/2002	328,155	4,636	1,313	8,693	6,971	72,602	128,947
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	14,166	11,918	44,661	42,306	311	678	733
2005/2006	14,136	11,925	42,875	41,135	319	699	709
2004/2005	14,031	11,915	41,345	40,631	340	705	722
2003/2004	13,981	12,121	40,635	40,205	374	697	725
2002/2003	13,765	11,794	39,450	40,534	322	658	762
2001/2002	13,746	11,996	37,602	39,932	344	651	722

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

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						
2006/2007	237,931	4,549	1,282	8,654	6,589	55,950	89,737
2005/2006	230,687	4,453	1,260	8,491	6,453	53,350	87,181
2004/2005	229,372	4,357	1,236	8,329	6,319	56,041	84,495
2003/2004	228,829	4,254	1,225	8,269	6,373	56,411	84,155
2002/2003	223,905	4,276	1,217	7,944	6,181	54,896	83,410
2001/2002	220,494	4,126	1,205	7,922	6,065	54,735	80,993
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	10,272	9,079	20,581	30,761	182	163	132
2005/2006	10,130	8,975	19,757	30,174	177	159	127
2004/2005	9,989	8,900	19,004	30,254	169	155	124
2003/2004	9,894	9,130	18,775	29,863	158	188	134
2002/2003	9,852	8,880	18,098	28,694	145	183	129
2001/2002	9,720	8,650	17,937	28,697	150	164	130

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

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						
2006/2007	238,127	506	732	2,715	1,630	45,082	115,497
2005/2006	254,372	451	352	2,197	1,386	41,999	133,059
2004/2005	244,579	541	312	1,708	865	43,416	129,790
2003/2004	239,082	536	267	1,707	760	44,552	127,945
2002/2003	199,193	314	89	1,255	648	34,926	109,827
2001/2002	256,334	422	145	1,615	768	39,079	152,836
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	10,789	3,086	20,116	37,810	55	98	11
2005/2006	8,880	2,108	19,931	43,851	75	73	10
2004/2005	7,686	2,097	17,441	40,577	58	79	9
2003/2004	7,417	1,894	17,111	36,719	58	105	11
2002/2003	4,906	1,558	13,621	31,931	54	59	5
2001/2002	4,825	1,821	16,658	37,985	67	94	19

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

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						
2006/2007	41,349	203	27	825	464	6,687	19,523
2005/2006	41,025	201	27	819	460	6,635	19,372
2004/2005	40,698	200	27	811	458	6,583	19,216
2003/2004	38,057	135	128	761	312	6,201	16,497
2002/2003	36,013	99	26	771	300	5,500	16,291
2001/2002	38,928	172	66	793	541	6,265	16,114
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	1,767	579	5,082	6,152	13	14	13
2005/2006	1,753	573	5,042	6,104	13	14	12
2004/2005	1,741	567	5,001	6,055	13	14	12
2003/2004	1,357	505	5,154	6,957	15	20	15
2002/2003	1,269	566	4,191	6,961	12	15	12
2001/2002	1,241	636	4,673	8,376	17	20	14

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

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						
2006/2007	22,532	62	23	454	241	3,466	9,548
2005/2006	22,532	62	23	454	241	3,466	9,548
2004/2005	22,532	62	23	454	241	3,466	9,548
2003/2004	22,702	94	72	459	305	3,742	9,973
2002/2003	21,340	93	18	415	293	3,626	8,952
2001/2002	18,079	88	58	272	319	2,885	7,903
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	811	322	3,643	3,957	5	0	0
2005/2006	811	322	3,643	3,957	5	0	0
2004/2005	811	322	3,643	3,957	5	0	0
2003/2004	840	420	3,328	3,454	8	4	3
2002/2003	1,131	279	3,105	3,425	3	0	0
2001/2002	852	248	2,768	2,670	12	4	0

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

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						
2006/2007	25,567	107	33	375	225	4,072	10,626
2005/2006	25,568	107	33	375	224	4,074	10,627
2004/2005	25,570	107	33	375	224	4,072	10,626
2003/2004	25,564	106	33	374	222	4,074	10,627
2002/2003	25,561	106	33	375	222	4,074	10,626
2001/2002	25,560	107	33	374	223	4,073	10,625
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	560	515	2,933	6,068	25	17	11
2005/2006	560	515	2,931	6,069	25	17	11
2004/2005	561	515	2,935	6,069	25	17	11
2003/2004	561	512	2,932	6,069	25	18	11
2002/2003	560	513	2,933	6,068	24	17	10
2001/2002	561	512	2,935	6,069	22	17	9

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

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						
2006/2007	17,884	86	105	-199	380	353	-4,571
2005/2006	12,426	-57	80	619	63	2,533	-2,005
2004/2005	6,137	69	55	-151	374	-1,595	-1,468
2003/2004	12,026	169	37	744	348	-856	5,151
2002/2003	37,913	140	21	281	396	4,419	22,170
2001/2002	33,750	74	-12	1,525	426	3,612	17,090
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	872	197	12,391	8,263	-3	0	10
2005/2006	839	267	5,358	4,613	49	49	18
2004/2005	585	309	2,643	5,438	-73	-28	-21
2003/2004	798	399	1,983	3,083	32	116	22
2002/2003	1,066	315	2,182	6,827	90	-2	8
2001/2002	742	305	1,875	8,077	-5	35	6

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

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						
2006/2007	395,107	11,815	3,575	19,598	14,722	26,263	71,394
2005/2006	285,868	8,295	2,460	15,063	10,186	19,964	55,748
2004/2005	285,544	8,213	2,537	15,040	10,604	22,733	59,492
2003/2004	261,380	8,397	2,570	15,087	10,690	23,727	57,186
2002/2003	274,899	9,198	2,686	16,686	11,233	24,272	64,236
2001/2002	290,490	8,784	2,639	16,331	11,710	24,488	70,083
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	17,325	25,903	131,441	67,334	1,597	2,808	1,332
2005/2006	11,444	13,735	91,834	53,096	1,267	1,896	880
2004/2005	12,180	13,431	82,418	54,280	1,426	2,312	878
2003/2004	13,301	14,551	60,822	50,406	1,359	2,463	821
2002/2003	13,707	15,172	64,627	48,078	1,399	2,662	943
2001/2002	13,960	14,598	75,615	47,159	1,348	2,669	1,106

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

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						
2006/2007	395,107	15,601	3,841	21,999	15,866	41,831	107,590
2005/2006	285,868	12,637	3,099	18,087	13,673	29,375	73,249
2004/2005	285,544	11,923	2,676	18,081	12,678	27,696	70,664
2003/2004	261,380	10,424	2,426	15,859	11,450	24,549	64,121
2002/2003	274,899	10,881	2,521	16,176	12,076	26,101	63,599
2001/2002	290,490	12,136	2,577	17,229	12,928	28,838	64,729
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	23,177	21,904	80,272	56,688	1,967	3,154	1,217
2005/2006	19,325	20,818	46,039	44,296	1,340	2,850	1,080
2004/2005	19,407	22,946	47,995	46,066	1,373	2,980	1,059
2003/2004	15,866	19,072	50,216	42,541	1,332	2,568	956
2002/2003	16,582	20,313	52,724	49,115	1,250	2,420	1,141
2001/2002	18,304	23,418	49,380	55,715	1,569	2,585	1,082

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

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						
2006/2007	326,544	-3,665	600	-903	557	49,774	98,533
2005/2006	337,405	-4,204	-161	-940	-2,094	52,999	139,882
2004/2005	316,878	-3,159	326	-1,970	-721	49,050	145,157
2003/2004	319,122	-1,125	537	1,447	818	54,294	157,729
2002/2003	303,490	-1,021	391	2,006	895	48,945	160,515
2001/2002	351,336	-2,537	262	2,118	437	48,755	204,398
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	8,187	9,349	103,384	60,001	-222	236	713
2005/2006	4,342	-2,524	89,872	60,009	160	-323	387
2004/2005	3,595	-4,854	72,555	56,439	176	-98	382
2003/2004	8,659	166	46,802	48,437	301	591	466
2002/2003	6,312	-1,154	45,039	39,957	437	742	426
2001/2002	4,299	-4,248	59,593	36,966	8	667	618

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

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						
2006/2007	114,917	-223	66	-272	139	27,200	44,404
2005/2006	114,668	-10	83	8	387	25,121	46,780
2004/2005	109,898	186	135	246	555	19,381	48,301
2003/2004	108,933	344	178	444	699	17,953	48,719
2002/2003	106,618	320	157	691	923	17,377	45,846
2001/2002	107,661	510	108	771	906	17,867	47,954
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	3,894	2,839	24,080	11,545	129	515	601
2005/2006	4,006	2,950	23,118	10,961	142	540	582
2004/2005	4,042	3,015	22,341	10,377	171	550	598
2003/2004	4,087	2,991	21,860	10,342	216	509	591
2002/2003	3,913	2,914	21,352	11,840	177	475	633
2001/2002	4,026	3,346	19,665	11,235	194	487	592

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

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						
2006/2007	0	-3,786	-266	-2,401	-1,144	-15,568	-36,196
2005/2006	0	-4,342	-639	-3,024	-3,487	-9,411	-17,501
2004/2005	0	-3,710	-139	-3,041	-2,074	-4,963	-11,172
2003/2004	0	-2,027	144	-772	-760	-822	-6,935
2002/2003	0	-1,683	165	510	-843	-1,829	637
2001/2002	0	-3,352	62	-898	-1,218	-4,350	5,354
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	-5,852	3,999	51,169	10,646	-370	-346	115
2005/2006	-7,881	-7,083	45,795	8,800	-73	-954	-200
2004/2005	-7,227	-9,515	34,423	8,214	53	-668	-181
2003/2004	-2,565	-4,521	10,606	7,865	27	-105	-135
2002/2003	-2,875	-5,141	11,903	-1,037	149	242	-198
2001/2002	-4,344	-8,820	26,235	-8,556	-221	84	24

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

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						
2006/2007	211,627	344	800	1,770	1,562	38,142	90,325
2005/2006	222,737	148	395	2,076	1,006	37,289	110,603
2004/2005	206,980	365	330	825	798	34,632	108,028
2003/2004	210,189	558	215	1,775	879	37,163	115,945
2002/2003	196,872	342	69	805	815	33,397	114,032
2001/2002	243,675	305	92	2,245	749	35,238	151,090
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	10,145	2,511	28,135	37,810	19	67	-3
2005/2006	8,217	1,609	20,959	40,248	91	91	5
2004/2005	6,780	1,646	15,791	37,848	-48	20	-35
2003/2004	7,137	1,696	14,336	30,230	58	187	10
2002/2003	5,274	1,073	11,784	29,154	111	25	-9
2001/2002	4,617	1,226	13,693	34,287	35	96	2

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

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						
2006/2007	211,627	-3,442	534	-631	418	22,574	54,129
2005/2006	222,737	-4,194	-244	-948	-2,481	27,878	93,102
2004/2005	206,980	-3,345	191	-2,216	-1,276	29,669	96,856
2003/2004	210,189	-1,469	359	1,003	119	36,341	109,010
2002/2003	196,872	-1,341	234	1,315	-28	31,568	114,669
2001/2002	243,675	-3,047	154	1,347	-469	30,888	156,444
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2006/2007	4,293	6,510	79,304	48,456	-351	-279	112
2005/2006	336	-5,474	66,754	49,048	18	-863	-195
2004/2005	-447	-7,869	50,214	46,062	5	-648	-216
2003/2004	4,572	-2,825	24,942	38,095	85	82	-125
2002/2003	2,399	-4,068	23,687	28,117	260	267	-207
2001/2002	273	-7,594	39,928	25,731	-186	180	26

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

Table 5

Annual estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007 ^p

	Destination												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Origin	number												
Newfoundland and Labrador	.	232	1,504	741	257	3,391	231	268	7,543	998	14	210	212
Prince Edward Island	194	.	793	427	104	932	23	27	1,024	259	3	39	16
Nova Scotia	1,600	503	.	2,863	797	6,003	342	299	7,731	1,457	53	272	79
New Brunswick	533	497	2,555	.	1,860	3,934	175	150	5,203	903	15	28	13
Quebec	206	451	959	2,383	.	20,942	666	728	10,944	4,315	26	114	97
Ontario	4,847	1,022	7,524	4,282	16,827	.	5,053	3,010	45,114	19,128	201	356	226
Manitoba	192	66	404	223	454	4,995	.	2,985	9,349	4,262	35	121	91
Saskatchewan	85	24	291	85	262	2,014	2,528	.	12,940	3,501	32	89	53
Alberta	3,318	568	3,719	2,588	2,910	14,474	5,449	14,350	.	31,189	546	873	288
British Columbia	608	212	1,744	991	2,546	14,099	2,495	3,752	29,213	.	549	403	76
Yukon Territory	57	0	13	9	99	113	0	52	705	819	.	100	0
Northwest Territories	96	0	60	73	23	284	177	233	1,495	418	114	.	181
Nunavut	79	0	32	57	124	213	186	49	180	85	9	203	.
In-migrants	11,815	3,575	19,598	14,722	26,263	71,394	17,325	25,903	131,441	67,334	1,597	2,808	1,332
Out-migrants	15,601	3,841	21,999	15,866	41,831	107,590	23,177	21,904	80,272	56,688	1,967	3,154	1,217
Net	-3,786	-266	-2,401	-1,144	-15,568	-36,196	-5,852	3,999	51,169	10,646	-370	-346	115
Total number of migrants: 395,107													

Note(s): Preliminary estimates based on data from the Child Tax Benefit (CTB) Program and $F_{j,k}$ factors calculated using 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 tax file data from Canada Revenue Agency

Methodology

This section 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.

Differences between census counts and population estimates

The population estimates differ from the 2006 Census results published on March 13, 2007, in two respects. First, the estimates are based on 2001 Census counts, adjusted for net census undercoverage (NCU) and updated between censuses using data on births, deaths and migration from administrative sources.

Second, the 2006 Census provides population figures on May 16, 2006, whereas the population estimates present population counts for a later date. Population estimates based on 2006 Census counts adjusted for NCU will be released in the fall of 2008. For further information on this subject, please refer to the *detailed explanation*.

Total population estimates

Types of estimates

Population estimates can be either intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates are produced using counts from two consecutive censuses adjusted for net census undercoverage (NCU) and postcensal estimates. The production of intercensal estimates involves updating the postcensal estimates using the counts from a new census adjusted for NCU.

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

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:

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

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 (NCU), 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.

B. Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary¹ and final postcensal population estimates lies in the timeliness of the components. When all the components are preliminary, the estimate is described as preliminary postcensal (PP). When they are all final, the estimate is referred to as final postcensal (PD). Any other combination of levels is referred to as updated postcensal (PR).

Population estimates for July 1 are final intercensal up to 2000, final postcensal from 2001 to 2004, updated postcensal for 2005 and 2006, and preliminary postcensal for 2007.

Base population and components of population growth

A. Base population

The base populations are derived from the quinquennial censuses between 1971 and 2001. The population universe of the 2001 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;

1. In this case, the term *preliminary* include both preliminary and updated estimates.

- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold student authorizations (student visas or student permits) and members of their families living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold employment authorizations (or work permits) and members of their families living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them.

For census purposes, the last four groups in this list are referred to as non-permanent residents(NPR). For further information, please refer to the Glossary in Appendix I.

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).

The base populations are adjusted as follows (unless otherwise noted, adjustments to the base population apply to both provincial / territorial and subprovincial levels):

- Adjustment of the population for net census undercoverage (NCU);
- addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 1991, 1996 and 2001;
- adjustment for early enumeration in 1991 and 1996 in parts of northern Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories;
- addition of estimates of NPRs in 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986. Since 1991, NPRs included in the census universe;
- estimation of the July 1 base population by addition or subtraction of the components of growth between Census Day and June 30.

Adjustment for net census undercoverage (NCU)

The adjustment for NCU is important. NCU 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 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 three censuses (1991, 1996 and 2001). 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 NCU for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories prior to 1991 was estimated by assuming that the ratio between the NCU 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 NCU 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 preliminary¹ estimates.

Special treatment for preliminary¹ 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 preliminary¹ 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 preliminary¹ and final estimates, see sections **B. Births and Deaths**, above.

Estimates of births are final up to 2004/2005, updated for 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007. Estimates of deaths are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006, and preliminary for 2006/2007.

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 preliminary¹ and final postcensal estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, new calculations are carried out each year to update the immigration estimates. Immigration estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two years after the reference year.

The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2004/2005, updated for 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

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 preliminary¹ and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs. Non-permanent residents (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year.

Estimates of the net number of NPR are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006, and preliminary for 2006/2007.

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).² 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;

2. 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 T1FF2;
- 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 T1FF2 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 preliminary¹ and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006, and preliminary for 2006/2007.

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 preliminary¹ and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the emigration estimate used to calculate the seasonal adjustment for the net temporary emigration. The same estimation method is used.

The estimates of net temporary emigration are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006, and preliminary for 2006/2007.

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 T1FF² 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 T1FFs²;
- the adult / child ratio, which is based on the census used in estimating the base population.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary¹ and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006, and preliminary for 2006/2007.

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.²

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*).

Since income tax returns are not available at the time preliminary estimates are produced, the estimation of preliminary¹ 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.² 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 T1FFs²;
- 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.²

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 preliminary¹ and final estimates of total interprovincial migration, see section **H. Interprovincial migration** above. For all levels of estimates, the age-sex distribution is based on the 2001 Census one-year mobility question and data from the T1FF.²

The estimate of interprovincial migration is final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007.

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 net census undercoverage (NCU)).

The error of closure is spread uniformly over the intercensal period.

Quality of estimates

Post-2001 postcensal population estimates

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

- (a) errors in the 2001 Census data (the base population on which these estimates were built);
- (b) imperfections in other data sources and the method used to estimate the components.

Errors in census data

Census data for total population by province or territory are affected by coverage errors. These 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 net undercoverage (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 (see text table 1).

Text table 1

Estimated net undercoverage of population for Canada, provinces and territories, 1996 and 2001 Censuses

	1996 ¹		2001 ¹	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	712,119	2.41	958,969	3.10
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,840	1.58	9,401	1.80
Prince Edward Island	896	0.66	1,325	0.97
Nova Scotia	21,126	2.27	24,521	2.63
New Brunswick	14,073	1.87	20,095	2.68
Quebec	102,680	1.42	152,880	2.07
Ontario	304,139	2.75	452,309	3.81
Manitoba	19,052	1.68	31,013	2.70
Saskatchewan	28,599	2.81	21,812	2.18
Alberta	71,971	2.60	74,834	2.45
British Columbia	137,446	3.56	164,805	4.05
Yukon Territory	467	1.50	1,423	4.73
Northwest Territories	1,979	4.75	3,295	8.11
Nunavut	851	3.33	1,256	4.49

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

The adjustment also incorporates the results of a study on the estimates of the number of people living on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to complete the corrections for coverage errors in the census. The results of the coverage studies contain mainly sampling errors. For further information regarding the main coverage studies, please see the following document on Statistics Canada's web site: 2001 Census Technical Report on Coverage.

Errors coming from methodology and other data sources

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

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

With respect to immigrants and non-permanent residents, Citizenship and Immigration Canada administers special data files on both of these components. Since immigration is controlled by law (the Immigration Act), data on immigrants and non-permanent residents 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 from Citizenship and Immigration Canada is not complete (age and sex of dependents, province of residence for certain groups of permit holders), estimates of nonpermanent residents are more prone to error than data on immigrants.

Estimates of the number of emigrants and returning emigrants are both derived using Child Tax Benefit (CTB) data provided by Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). Data are adjusted to take into account the incomplete coverage of the CTB 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. Provincial/territorial distributions are obtained from RRC. Moreover, assumptions were made to allow for the distribution of annual to a quarterly level. Any geographical or quarterly variation may introduce error in the estimation of these components.

While preliminary estimates of interprovincial migration are produced using data from the Child Tax Benefit (CTB) program, final estimates are calculated from the annual taxfile received from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). Since the two estimates of interprovincial migration are produced from different sources of information, they are more subject to error.

Quality assessment

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

Precocity errors

The quality of preliminary estimates of components is analysed using precocity errors. Precocity error, which is calculated on a quarterly basis, 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 of interprovincial migration. 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 (see text table 2).

Text table 2

Annual precocity errors for population and components, Canada, provinces and territories

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	rate per thousand													
Population														
1999-2000	-0.12	0.21	0.58	-0.02	0.18	-0.13	-0.24	0.07	0.16	-0.46	0.17	0.13	2.66	0.15
2000-2001	-0.08	0.10	0.00	0.13	0.21	-0.08	-0.19	0.05	-0.14	0.13	-0.07	-0.99	-0.95	0.57
2001-2002	-0.13	0.07	0.55	-0.04	0.04	-0.13	-0.22	-0.20	-0.09	-0.13	0.05	-0.70	-1.00	0.12
2002-2003	-0.11	0.25	0.29	-0.04	-0.06	-0.07	-0.16	0.08	0.05	-0.18	-0.20	1.66	-0.73	0.75
2003-2004	-0.11	-0.04	0.05	-0.07	-0.04	-0.05	-0.18	0.00	0.08	-0.11	-0.10	1.14	0.03	0.12
Births														
1999-2000	-0.01	-0.06	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.24	0.09
2000-2001	0.01	-0.01	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.04	-0.04	-0.01	0.04	0.06	0.00
2001-2002	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.14
2002-2003	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	-0.04	-0.01	0.04	-0.13	-0.12
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	-0.14	0.11
Deaths														
1999-2000	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.09	-0.01	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.09
2000-2001	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.09	-0.01	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.03	-0.05	0.09
2001-2002	0.03	0.06	-0.01	0.02	0.05	-0.01	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.04
2002-2003	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
2003-2004	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.00
Immigration														
1999-2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
2000-2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
2001-2002	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	-0.01
2002-2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
2003-2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Emigration														
1999-2000	0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.06	0.00	-0.02	0.05	-0.07	-0.05	0.00	-0.03
2000-2001	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	0.02	0.06	0.01	-0.04	0.03	-0.03	0.10	-0.04	-0.03
2001-2002	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.09	-0.02	0.12	-0.01	-0.03
2002-2003	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01
2003-2004	0.00	0.01	-0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
Returning emigration														
1999-2000	0.00	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
2000-2001	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
2001-2002	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00
2002-2003	-0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00
2003-2004	-0.01	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
Net temporary emigration														
1999-2000	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.05	0.11	0.15	0.15
2000-2001	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.03	0.14	0.17	0.16
2001-2002	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.02	0.18	0.20	0.18
2002-2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
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	-0.01
Net non-permanent residents														
1999-2000	-0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.00
2000-2001	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
2001-2002	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.06	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.07	-0.04	0.00
2002-2003	-0.06	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.10	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	-0.04	-0.17	-0.06	0.00
2003-2004	-0.05	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.09	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	0.00
In-migrants														
1999-2000	0.18	0.59	0.51	0.25	0.37	0.06	0.11	0.43	0.61	0.07	0.36	1.35	1.85	0.15
2000-2001	0.19	0.58	0.23	0.32	0.42	0.05	0.10	0.43	0.54	0.51	0.17	1.04	0.96	1.65
2001-2002	0.14	0.56	0.55	0.23	0.25	0.03	0.10	0.31	0.44	0.29	0.13	-0.03	-0.43	-0.02
2002-2003	0.11	0.52	0.50	0.14	0.22	0.05	0.06	0.33	0.36	0.23	0.06	1.72	-0.45	1.55
2003-2004	0.16	0.63	0.80	0.17	0.23	0.06	0.09	0.31	0.50	0.36	0.19	1.67	1.14	1.23
Out-migrants														
1999-2000	0.18	0.27	-0.13	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.24	0.45	0.43	0.17	1.19	-0.60	0.02
2000-2001	0.19	0.40	0.30	0.19	0.23	0.08	0.10	0.32	0.74	0.33	0.27	1.94	2.05	1.03
2001-2002	0.14	0.40	0.10	0.27	0.20	0.09	0.08	0.39	0.42	0.28	0.10	0.54	0.54	-0.02
2002-2003	0.11	0.20	0.21	0.11	0.20	0.05	0.08	0.18	0.27	0.23	0.15	-0.06	0.11	0.67
2003-2004	0.16	0.62	0.68	0.18	0.22	0.07	0.11	0.27	0.34	0.35	0.20	0.45	0.97	1.20
Net interprovincial migration														
1999-2000	0.00	0.32	0.64	0.10	0.23	-0.06	-0.02	0.19	0.16	-0.37	0.19	0.16	2.45	0.13
2000-2001	0.00	0.18	-0.07	0.13	0.19	-0.03	-0.01	0.11	-0.20	0.18	-0.11	-0.91	-1.09	0.62
2001-2002	0.00	0.16	0.45	-0.04	0.05	-0.06	0.02	-0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04	-0.58	-0.97	0.00
2002-2003	0.00	0.32	0.30	0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.15	0.09	0.01	-0.09	1.78	-0.56	0.88
2003-2004	0.00	0.01	0.11	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.16	0.01	-0.01	1.22	0.18	0.03

Errors 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 net undercoverage) and the most current postcensal population estimates as of census day.

The error of closure comes from two sources: differences in the amount of net undercoverage and errors in the components of population change over the intercensal period. This can be calculated for 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 net undercoverage.

By dividing the error of closure by the adjusted census population rates are relatively small at the national level (0.38% for 1996 and 0.15% for 2001). 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 (see text table 3).

Text table 3

Error of closure of the estimates of total population for Canada, provinces and territories, July 1, 1996 and 2001

	1996		2001	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	113,416	0.38	46,467	0.15
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,840	1.58	11,416	2.19
Prince Edward Island	411	0.30	1,481	1.08
Nova Scotia	6,446	0.69	9,034	0.97
New Brunswick	5,634	0.75	4,638	0.62
Quebec	96,449	1.33	-320	0.00
Ontario	56,479	0.51	8,857	0.07
Manitoba	-852	-0.08	-1,121	-0.10
Saskatchewan	-7,400	-0.73	15,952	1.59
Alberta	-8,124	-0.29	714	0.02
British Columbia	-43,313	-1.12	-4,357	-0.11
Yukon Territory	-244	-0.78	-354	-1.18
Northwest Territories	-42	-0.10	481	1.18
Nunavut	-868	-3.39	46	0.16

Note(s): The error of closure is equal to the July 1 postcensal estimates minus the census count adjusted to July 1 and for net undercount. The percentage is: error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted to July 1 and for net undercount, multiplied by 10.

Explanatory notes for the tables

Table 1

Annual population estimates, July 1, national perspective

Population	Population estimates for July 1 st are final postcensal from 2001 to 2004, updated postcensal for 2005 and 2006, and preliminary postcensal for 2007
Total growth	Numbers for total growth are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007

Table 2

Annual estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective

Birth	The numbers of births are final up to 2004/2005, updated for 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Death	The numbers of deaths are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Immigrant	The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2004/2005, updated for 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Emigrant	The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Returning emigrant	The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Net temporary emigrant	The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Net non/permanent resident	The numbers of net non/permanent residents are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
In/migrant	The numbers of interprovincial in/migrants are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Out/migrant	The numbers of interprovincial out/migrants are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007

Table 3

Annual population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective

Natural increase	Natural increase is final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
International migration	Net international migration numbers are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Interprovincial migration	Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Total migration	Total net migration numbers are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Total growth	Numbers for total growth are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007

Table 4**Annual estimates of demographic components, national perspective**

Birth	The numbers of births are final up to 2004/2005, updated for 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Death	The numbers of deaths are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Immigrant	The numbers of immigrants are final up to 2004/2005, updated for 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Emigrant	The numbers of emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Returning emigrant	The numbers of returning emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Net temporary emigrant	The numbers of net temporary emigrants are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Net non/permanent resident	The numbers of net non/permanent residents are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
In/migrant	The numbers of interprovincial in/migrants are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Out/migrant	The numbers of interprovincial out/migrants are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Total growth	Numbers for total growth are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Natural increase	Natural increase is final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Interprovincial migration	Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
International migration	Net international migration numbers are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007
Total migration	Net international migration numbers are final up to 2003/2004, updated for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and preliminary for 2006/2007

Appendix I

Glossary

Census coverage

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 **net undercoverage**.

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 **net undercoverage** 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 **net undercoverage** 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, **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.

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 15, 2001 Census of Population, adjusted to July 1 and for net undercount.

Statistics Canada, **Census of Canada, 2001**, catalogue no. 93-360-X.

Births and deaths

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Statistics Canada, Demography Division, catalogue no. 91-002-X, Quarterly, Analytical table .

Immigration

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division - from data on emigrant children from the Child Tax Benefit program (CTB) 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 CTB program and adjustment factors calculated using CRA files.

Net temporary emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the Reverse Record Check (RRC), 1996 and 2001 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.