

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

Population estimates, July 1, 2001 Canada's population surpassed the 31-million mark as of July 1. Between July 1, 2000 and July 1, 2001, the population grew by slightly more than 1.0% to an estimated 31,081,900, due mainly to a significant increase in the number of immigrants and non-permanent residents.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Population estimates

July 1, 2001 (preliminary)

Canada's population has surpassed the 31-million mark. As of July 1, 2001, the population was estimated at 31,081,900.

From July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001, the population increased by 312,200 people, the largest annual population rise since 1996/97, surpassing the estimated 270,500 in the 1999/2000 period.

The population grew by an estimated 1.0% in 2000/01, compared with increases of less than 0.9% during the previous three years.

The main factors behind this higher growth were an influx of 252,100 immigrants to Canada in 2000/01, about 46,000 more than in 1999/2000. In addition, the number of non-permanent residents rose by 22,900 in 2000/01, almost double the estimated number in 1999/2000. On July 1, an estimated 287,700 non-permanent residents were living in Canada.

The population increased in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Northwest Territories. The decline in these areas was the result mainly of net outflows due to migration to other provinces or territories.

Population growth rate

	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	
	%			
Canada	0.8	0.9	1.0	
Newfoundland	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	
Prince Edward Island	0.5	0.3	0.3	
Nova Scotia	0.4	0.2	0.2	
New Brunswick	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Quebec	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Ontario	1.2	1.4	1.6	
Manitoba	0.4	0.3	0.4	
Saskatchewan	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	
Alberta	1.8	1.7	1.8	
British Columbia	0.8	0.8	0.9	
Yukon	-1.5	-1.5	-2.3	
Northwest Territories	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	
Nunavut	1.6	2.1	2.7	

For the fifth straight year, Alberta had the fastest rate of growth among the provinces at 1.8%. Ontario was a close second at 1.6%, and Nunavut was third at 2.7%. All other regions saw growth lower than the national average.

Newfoundland declined

New Brunswick's population increased 0.2% to 757,100. This rate, slightly higher than for 1999/2000,

Note to readers

Preliminary population estimates are available today for Canada, the provinces and the territories as of July 1, as well as revised estimates for 1998, 1999 and 2000. Population estimates are revised using birth, death and migration statistics when they become available. Revisions may result in notable changes for certain components, particularly for interprovincial migration.

Interprovincial migration data are derived from two sources. Preliminary migration estimates are based on changes of addresses recorded in the child tax benefit files from Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, and are available shortly after the reference month.

Final interprovincial migration estimates are based on addresses supplied on personal income tax returns, and are available a year and a half after the reference year. The latest data available from this source are for 1999/2000.

Non-permanent residents are those in Canada claiming refugee status or who hold a student authorization, employment authorization or minister's permit, plus their non-Canadian born dependants.

was mainly the result of a lower net outflow to other provinces.

Prince Edward Island's population increased 0.3%, about the same growth rate as in 1999/2000; Nova Scotia's rose 0.2%, also about the same.

Newfoundland's population declined 0.6% for the second year in a row to 533,800. This decrease was the result of a large outflow of people to other parts of Canada.

Quebec saw slight increase in growth

Quebec's population reached an estimated 7,410,500, up 0.4% or about 32,900 people, compared with an increase of 28,000 as of July 1.

Quebec attracted 36,700 immigrants in 2000/01, about 6,400 more than in 1999/2000. The number of non-permanent residents arriving in Quebec was also up, resulting in a net increase of 2,100.

Ontario posted strong immigration growth

Ontario accounted for more than 60% of the nation's population growth from July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001. Ontario's population was estimated at 11,874,400, a gain of about 189,100.

The growth rate of 1.6% in 2000/01 was slightly higher than the 1.4% gain in 1999/2000, the result of a much higher number of immigrants entering the province. Ontario attracted 149,900 immigrants in 2000/01, about 33,100 more than in 1999/2000.

Although Ontario's population accounted for less than 40% of the population of the country, almost 60% of all immigrants arriving in Canada settled there.

The net number of non-permanent residents also rose to 10,400 in 2000/01 from 6,200 in 1999/2000. Almost 45% of non-permanent residents living in Canada were in Ontario.

Alberta the fastest-growing province in the west

For the fifth straight year, Alberta had the fastest rate of growth among the provinces. As of July 1, Alberta's population was estimated at 3,064,200.

Alberta had a net inflow of 25,700 people from interprovincial migration in 2000/01, a slight increase over the 22,700 net inflow in 1999/2000. Immigration increased as well, to 16,100 from 12,900.

British Columbia's population grew 0.9% to 4,095,900, a slightly faster pace than 0.8% in 1999/2000. This was the result of an increase in the number of immigrants, to 39,400 from 36,900, and of the net number of non-permanent residents, to 6,600 from 2,700.

During the past decade, both Alberta and British Columbia have recorded strong growth. Since 1991, British Columbia's population has increased 21.4%, almost double the national average of 10.9%. Alberta's population increased 18.2% during the same period.

Manitoba's growth rate accelerated slightly during 2000/01. A combination of slight growth in immigration and interprovincial migration pushed up the population by 4,100, compared with 3,500 in 1999/2000.

Manitoba's population was estimated at 1,150,000 as of July 1.

Saskatchewan's population declined 0.6% in 2000/01, twice as fast as the 0.3% decline in 1999/2000. The decline was largely a result of an increase in net outflow to other provinces. As of July 1, its population was estimated at 1,015,800.

Sharp differences in the north

Nunavut saw the nation's highest population growth rate in 2000/01, rising to 2.7% from 2.1% in 1999/2000. The territory's population was estimated at 28,200. Although the growth was mainly driven by high fertility rates, it also incurred a higher net inflow of people from other regions.

The population of Yukon declined 2.3%, while that of the Northwest Territories fell a marginal 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 510004-510006, 510008, 510009 and 510017-510020.

These estimates will appear soon in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002-XIB, \$8/\$25; 91-002-XPB, \$10/\$33). See *How to order products*.

obtain these data. contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320; 613-951-2307; fax: lise.champagne@statcan.ca), Demography Division or the nearest Regional Reference Centre. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca), Demography Division.

Population estimates as of July 1, 2001

	1998 ^{pr}	1999 ^{pr}	2000 ^{pr}	2001 ^{pp}
Canada	30,248,210	30,499,219	30,769,669	31,081,887
Newfoundland	545,294	540,714	537,221	533,761
Prince Edward Island	136,895	137,604	138,065	138,514
Nova Scotia	936,083	939,726	941,199	942,691
New Brunswick	753,345	754,406	755,278	757,077
Quebec	7,323,600	7,349,685	7,377,654	7,410,504
Ontario	11,387,312	11,522,677	11,685,304	11,874,436
Manitoba	1,137,902	1,142,439	1,145,966	1,150,034
Saskatchewan	1,024,872	1,025,495	1,021,992	1,015,783
Alberta	2,906,820	2,959,504	3,009,249	3,064,249
British Columbia	3,997,087	4,028,072	4,058,833	4,095,934
Yukon	31,522	31,038	30,582	29,885
Northwest Territories	41,050	40,999	40,907	40,860
Nunavut	26,428	26,860	27,419	28,159

Net interprovincial migration estimates¹

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
Newfoundland	-9,490	-5,695	-4,263	-3,541
Prince Edward Island	-416	193	104	71
Nova Scotia	-2,569	201	-270	-824
New Brunswick	-3,192	-1,244	-1,183	-81
Quebec	-16,958	-13,065	-12,146	-11,782
Ontario	9,231	16,706	22,369	17,877
Manitoba	-5,276	-2,113	-3,456	-3,094
Saskatchewan	-1,940	-4,333	-7,947	-10,453
Alberta	43,089	25,191	22,674	25,748
British Columbia	-10,029	-14,484	-14,610	-12,689
Yukon	-1,024	-747	-691	-846
Northwest Territories	-1,316	-555	-651	-606
Nunavut	-110	-55	70	220

The 1997/98 to 1999/2000 migration data are derived from income tax returns; the 2000/01 data are based on monthly address changes as recorded in child tax benefit files.

pr Updated postcensal estimates.pp Preliminary postcensal estimates.

OTHER RELEASES

Migration

1999/2000

Data are now available on the number of individuals who moved between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000, including those who relocated within their own province, those who moved from one province to another, and those who moved into or out of the country.

Nearly 1.3 million individuals moved during this period. Of these, an estimated 286,000 changed provinces and about 943,000 moved from one census division to another within their province. (A census division is similar to a county or regional municipality.)

The census metropolitan area (CMA) of Toronto recorded a net inflow of 65,619 individuals, the largest net inflow of any CMA. Vancouver recorded the second largest net inflow, 22,293, and Montreal was third at 17,071. Toronto's net inflow was the difference between the 165,485 people who moved into the CMA and the 99,866 who moved out. However, this level was an increase from the net inflow of 56,607 from 1998 to 1999 but a decline from 1997/98.

Of those who moved into the Toronto CMA, 56% came from outside the country, and 28% came from elsewhere in Ontario. The remaining 16% came from all the other provinces combined. Of those who left Toronto, more than two-thirds went elsewhere in Ontario, and 13% left Canada. About 5% of the people who left Toronto went to British Columbia.

Relative to the size of the population of the CMA, Windsor had a net inflow of 17.5 people for every 1,000 people living there, the highest rate among CMAs. The Calgary CMA, which had the highest rate in 1998/99, was second with a net inflow of 16.4 migrants per 1,000.

Those who moved into the Windsor CMA came from a wide range of locales. Of the 12,675 who moved to Windsor, 60% arrived from other areas of Ontario, 29% from outside the country, 3% from British Columbia and slightly less than 3% from Quebec.

Among census divisions, the Regional Municipality of York, just north of Toronto, had the largest net inflow from migration relative to the population already From 1999 to 2000, York gained living there. more than 53 people for every 1,000 already living From 1998 to 1999, York also showed the largest growth among census divisions; although large, the 1998/99 rate was only 39 persons per 1000 residents. At the same time, there were increasing numbers of persons moving into the census divisions surrounding Toronto. From 1999 to 2000, this movement became even more pronounced, and more census divisions were affected by this growth from migration as it expanded even farther out from Toronto. The same phenomenon can be seen, though to a lesser extent, in the areas around Montréal and Calgary.

Note: These migration data were derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 1999 and 2000. They were adjusted to the June population estimates. They reflect intraprovincial moves between CMAs or census divisions (sub-provincial geographic areas such as counties, regional districts, and regional or district municipalities), as well as interprovincial and international movements. Moves across town or across the street are excluded. To calculate total population change, both migration and natural increase (births minus deaths) must be taken into account.

Migration estimates (91C0025) are available for the provinces and territories, CMAs and census divisions. Four tables covering these levels of geography provide data on origin and destination, as well as the age and sex of migrants.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Census metropolitan area migration 1999/2000

	In Out		Net	Net rate per 1,000 population	
				1999/2000	1998/99
Windsor	12,675	7,436	5,239	17.5	12.7
Calgary	50,301	35,111	15,190	16.4	18.6
Oshawa	16,958	12,293	4,665	15.9	10.7
Toronto	165,485	99,866	65,619	14.1	12.3
Kitchener	20,725	15,183	5,542	13.4	11.4
Ottawa-Hull	49,662	36,097	13,565	12.7	8.4
√ancouver	73,901	51,608	22,293	11.0	10.8
Edmonton	40,447	32,237	8,210	8.8	8.9
Hamilton	26,804	21,244	5,560	8.4	7.7
_ondon	18,530	15,993	2,537	6.1	3.4
Halifax	15,544	13,671	1,873	5.3	5.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,439	9,465	1,974	5.1	2.5
Montréal	81,232	64,161	17,071	5.0	4.2
Sherbrooke	7,106	6,496	610	4.0	-0.3
/ictoria	14,196	13,490	706	2.2	2.0
St. John's	6,020	5,781	239	1.4	-1.1
Québec	19,067	18,199	868	1.3	0.9
Vinnipeg	20,452	19,956	496	0.7	0.1
Saint John	3,838	3,936	-98	-0.8	-0.7
Trois-Rivières	4,675	4,970	-295	-2.1	-0.7
Saskatoon	10,663	11,563	-900	-3.9	0.7
Regina	7,817	8,993	-1,176	-5.9	-0.8
Γhunder Bay	3,807	4,938	-1,131	-8.9	-6.1
Sudbury	5,429	6,969	-1,540	-9.7	-17.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	3,445	5,158	-1,713	-10.6	-5.6

Sawmills and planing mills

July 2001

Sawmills in Canada produced 4 840.8 thousand cubic metres of lumber in July, down 5.5% from 5 121.6 thousand cubic metres in July 2000.

Year-to-date production to the end of July was 39 620.4 thousand cubic metres, down 4.9% from 41 641.2 thousand cubic metres in the same period of 2000.

Faced with the likelihood of countervailing duties being imposed on their exports of softwood lumber to the United States, several sawmills have slowed the pace of their operations and have started to reduce inventories.

In July, sawmills inventories dropped 7.8% from June to 8 858.1 thousand cubic meters. This was the largest monthly decline in the last two years. Lumber inventories grew slightly in the first six months of 2001, after holding relatively steady in 2000.

July's inventory adjustment was aided by a 3.4% increase in lumber shipments over June, the fourth increase in seven months. July shipments were 5 610.5 thousand cubic meters, 6.0% higher than those of July 2000.

Lumber exports totalled 4 516.4 thousand cubic meters in July, up 8.5% from June and up 11.6% from July 2000. Most of those exports were destined to the United States, where housing starts continued to increase.

In July, lumber prices fell more than 3.0% for a second consecutive month. However, these two consecutive decreases are following five consecutive monthly increases. Lumber prices were 12.9% higher in July than in July 2000. Lumber prices have fluctuated significantly throughout the last months, partly because of the uncertainty created by the Canada–U.S. softwood lumber dispute.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030009.

The July 2001 issue of *Sawmills and planing mills*, Vol. 55, no. 7 (35-003-XIB, \$9/\$86) is now available. See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Dufour (613-951-5370; daniel.dufour@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

July 2001

Oriented strandboard production totalled 646 258 cubic metres in July, nearly unchanged from 646 553 cubic metres in July 2000. Particleboard production reached 214 082 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.4% from 217 160 cubic metres in July 2000. Fibreboard production totalled 89 080 cubic metres, up 14.1% from 78 099 cubic metres in July 2000.

Year-to-date production of oriented strandboard to the end of July totalled 4 565 408 cubic metres, a 0.6% increase from 4 538 404 cubic metres in the same period of 2000. Year-to-date particleboard production reached 1 685 797 cubic metres, up 15.4% from 1 461 057 cubic metres in the same period of 2000. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 600 274 cubic metres, down 4.0% from 625 133 cubic metres during the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030002.

The July 2001 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard*, Vol. 37, no. 7 (36-003-XIB, \$5/\$47), is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the Dissemination Officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Construction type plywood

July 2001

Firms produced 173 862 cubic metres of construction-type plywood in July, up 9.1% from the 159 310 cubic metres produced during July 2000.

Year-to-date production to the end of July totalled 1 208 445 cubic metres, up 3.4% from 1 168 436 cubic metres produced in the same period of 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030005.

The July 2001 issue of *Construction type plywood*, Vol. 49, no. 7 (35-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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Placement of chicks and turkey poults

August 2001 (preliminary)

Chick placements for August were an estimated 57.7 million birds, an increase of 8.2% from August 2000. Turkey poult placements were an estimated 1.9 million birds, down 3.3% from August 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 30021.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Asphalt roofing

August 2001

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 937 118 metric bundles in August, up 16.8% from 3 371 962 metric bundles in August 2000.

Year-to-date production to the end of August was 26 032 742 metric bundles, a 10.6% decrease from 29 112 430 metric bundles produced in the same period of 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030006.

The August 2001 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 52, no. 8 (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Oils and fats

July 2001

Production of all types of deodorized oils totalled 91 321 tonnes in July, down 2.1% from 93 326 tonnes in June.

Domestic sales of deodorized margarine oil totalled 9 248 tonnes; deodorized shortening oil were 23 064 tonnes; and deodorized salad oil were 27 759 tonnes in July.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030012.

The July 2001 issue of *Oils and fats*, Vol. 52, no. 7 (32-006-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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Biotechnology Survey

for the 1997 financial year.

The report entitled Canadian biotechnology industrial activities: Features from the 1997 Biotechnology Survey using revised data from Statistics Canada's Biotechnology Firm Survey—1997 is now available. The report looks in detail into the use of biotechnology in Canada industry as well as its economic importance

Canadian biotechnology industrial activities: Features from the 1997 Biotechnology Survey (88F0006XIB, no. 12, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the Our products and services page, choose Research papers (free), then Science and technology. For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Namatié Traoré at (613-951-4489; namatie.traore@statcan.ca) Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division.

NEW PRODUCTS

Oils and fats, Vol. 52, no. 7, July 2001 Catalogue number 32-006-XIB (\$5/\$47).

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Asphalt roofing, Vol. 53, no. 8, August 2001 Catalogue number 45-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Retail trade, July 2001 Catalogue number 63-005-XIB (\$16/\$155). **Employment, earnings and hours**, Vol. 79, no. 6, June 2001

Catalogue number 72-002-XIB (\$24/\$240).

Canadian biotechnology industrial activities: Features from the 1997 Biotechnology Survey, 1997 Catalogue number 88F0006XIB01012 (free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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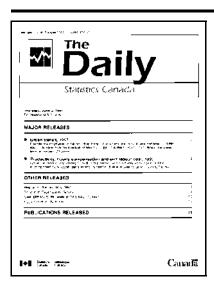
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