



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 25, 2003

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Canada's international investment position, second quarter 2003** 3  
For the second consecutive quarter, the value of Canada's assets abroad, as well as its foreign liabilities, dropped dramatically, mostly because of the strengthening Canadian dollar. As a result, Canada's net foreign liability rose from \$215.1 billion to \$227.4 billion from March to June.

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Payroll employment, earnings and hours, July 2003

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Canada's international investment position

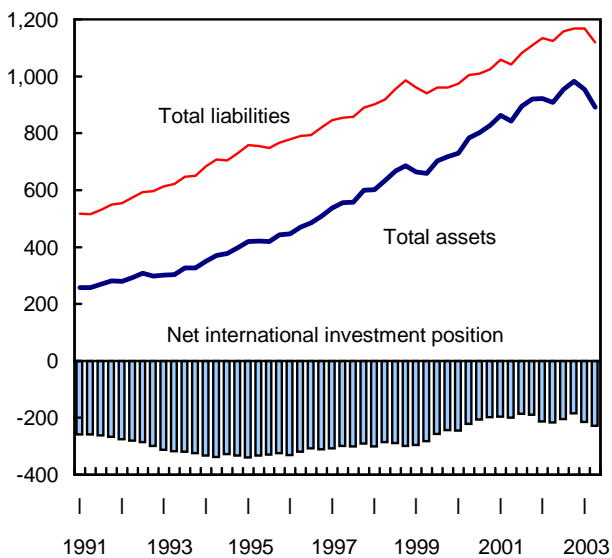
Second quarter 2003

For the second consecutive quarter, the value of Canada's assets abroad, as well as its foreign liabilities, dropped dramatically, mostly because of the strengthening Canadian dollar.

As a result of the decline in international assets and liabilities, Canada's net liability to foreign residents — the difference between its external assets and foreign liabilities — reached \$227.4 billion at the end of June, the highest level since the first quarter of 2000.

#### Canada's international investment position

\$ billions



The value of Canada's international assets fell to \$891.8 billion, down \$61.8 billion from the level at the end of March and well below the \$983.3 billion at the end of 2002. From March to June, the dollar gained 8% in relation to the US dollar. This gain in the dollar was responsible for \$61.0 billion in the decline in value of these assets, most of which are in US dollars.

During the first six months of 2003, Canada's assets abroad fell by \$91.5 billion, or 9.3%.

At the same time, Canada's international liabilities declined by \$49.5 billion to \$1,119.2 billion. Outflows in the "other investment" category reduced these external

#### Note to readers

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of its international liabilities are in foreign currencies.

When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the dollar is depreciating.

With the release of these data, a new table has been added to the publication and to CANSIM for gross external debt, to meet the special data dissemination standard of the International Monetary Fund to which Canada has subscribed.

liabilities by \$23.9 billion, while the strong Canadian dollar reduced them by a further \$38.5 billion.

As a result, Canada's net external debt represented 19% of its gross domestic product, up a full percentage point from 18% in the first quarter.

#### Substantial decline in Canadian direct investment abroad

The stronger Canadian dollar in the second quarter had a large impact on the value of Canadian direct investment abroad, which fell by \$25.6 billion to \$380.9 billion, the lowest level since the second quarter of 2001.

In addition, the flow of Canadian direct investment abroad fell to \$2.8 billion, its lowest level since the second quarter of 1996.

Canadian direct investment in the United States fell by \$14.3 billion to \$176.3 billion, which was in the range of levels observed in 2000. Since the beginning of the year, the strengthening Canadian dollar has lowered total direct investment abroad by about \$60 billion. About half of this was in the United States.

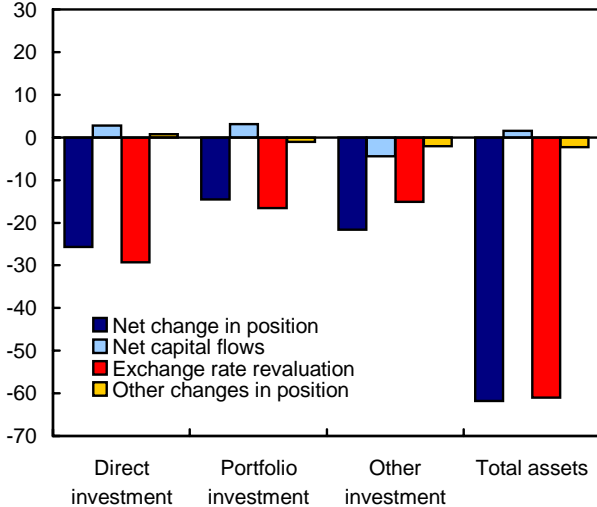
#### Foreign portfolio investment declines despite stronger equity markets

With the increase in prices on global equity markets, Canadians investors bought foreign bonds and equities in the second quarter. However, the increase in the Canadian dollar more than offset these investments, and resulted in a \$14.6-billion decline in the value of foreign portfolio position.

About two-thirds of the decrease came from the revaluation of holdings of US stocks. At the end of June, Canadians held \$104.8 billion in US stocks.

**Contributors to net change in asset values between the first and second quarters of 2003**

\$ billions

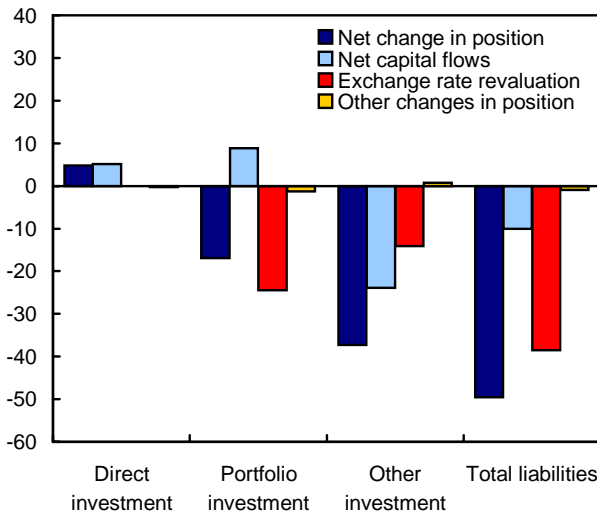


**Foreign direct investment in Canada increases**

Foreign investors added \$4.8 billion to their direct investment position in Canada. Largely denominated in Canadian dollars, foreign direct investment in Canada reached \$357.7 billion at the end of June.

**Contributors to net change in liability values between the first and second quarters of 2003**

\$ billions



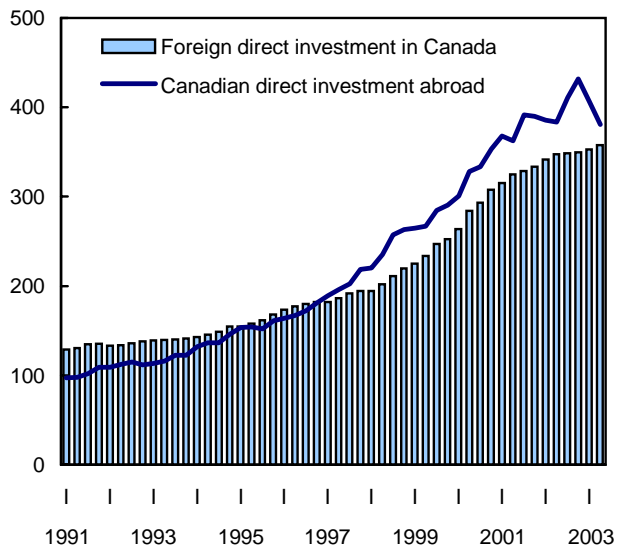
The net direct investment position — the difference between Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada — decreased to \$23.2 billion at the end of June, but still contributed to Canadians' wealth.

**Portfolio and other investments down**

Foreign investors acquired \$6.4 billion of Canadian bonds issued by corporations and governments in the second quarter.

**Foreign direct investment position**

\$ billions



However, as more than one-half of the outstanding Canadian bonds held by foreign investors are issued in US dollars, the total liability in this instrument fell by \$17.2 billion to \$418.2 billion.

Deposit liabilities decreased 16.7% or \$34.1 billion as a result of transactions between Canadian banks and their foreign affiliates, mostly in foreign currencies.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0042, 376-0055 to 376-0057 and 376-0059.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.**

The second quarter 2003 issue of *Canada's international investment position* (67-202-XIE, \$23/\$51) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release,

contact Éric Simard (613-951-7244), Balance of Payments Division.

**Canada's International Investment Position at period-end**

	2001	2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003
	\$ billions			
<b>Assets</b>				
Canadian direct investment abroad	389.7	431.8	406.5	380.9
Portfolio investment abroad				
Foreign bonds	37.1	40.0	42.1	41.2
Foreign stocks	203.5	219.2	202.3	188.5
Other investment				
Loans	68.6	71.1	73.7	66.3
Allowances	-11.9	-12.0	-11.8	-11.5
Deposits	108.9	102.3	115.4	104.4
Official international reserves	53.3	56.2	50.5	47.2
Other assets	70.4	74.7	74.9	74.9
Total assets	919.6	983.3	953.6	891.8
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Foreign direct investment in Canada	333.6	349.4	352.9	357.7
Portfolio investment				
Canadian bonds	421.4	443.7	435.4	418.2
Canadian stocks	74.1	73.7	73.6	74.7
Canadian money market	21.5	25.2	24.5	23.7
Other investment				
Loans	55.5	58.5	56.1	53.1
Deposits	181.1	194.5	204.1	170.0
Other liabilities	21.8	22.4	22.2	21.9
Total Liabilities	1,109.0	1,167.3	1,168.7	1,119.2
<b>Net international investment position</b>	<b>-189.4</b>	<b>-184.0</b>	<b>-215.1</b>	<b>-227.4</b>



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Payroll employment, earnings and hours

July 2003 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings of payroll employees edged down 0.3% in July. The new level represents a 1.0% increase from July 2002. The strongest year-over-year growths were in Quebec (+3.8%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.2%), New Brunswick (+2.2%) and Saskatchewan (+2.2%), while Alberta showed a drop of 0.6%.

Average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees dropped 0.2% from July 2002, while their average number of paid hours rose from 31.7 hours to 32.4 over the same period.

In July, the total payroll employment increased by 31,300 from June. Much of the increase was recorded in Quebec (+25,000), Manitoba (+9,300) and Ontario (+7,100). This was partly offset by a decline of 11,400 in British Columbia.

Caution should be exercised in the use of preliminary data from the Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours (SEPH) for July 2003. The Ontario power outage in mid-August resulted in an incomplete

set of administrative data being available to the Survey, and therefore a higher rate of imputation was used. Revisions to the July data will be based on processing a complete set of records, and will be available next month with the release of SEPH data for the August reference month.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.**

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, \$24/\$240). See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684), Labour Statistics Division. □

**Average weekly earnings for all employees**

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	July 2002	June 2003 <sup>r</sup>	July 2003 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>680.75</b>	<b>690.04</b>	<b>687.74</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Forestry, logging and support	846.11	828.64	839.95	1.4	-0.7
Mining and oil and gas	1,175.92	1,171.44	1,195.89	2.1	1.7
Utilities	1,059.23	1,068.11	1,070.87	0.3	1.1
Construction	797.77	818.54	799.97	-2.3	0.3
Manufacturing	831.45	845.46	844.22	-0.1	1.5
Wholesale Trade	779.79	786.71	784.59	-0.3	0.6
Retail trade	432.91	449.95	453.97	0.9	4.9
Transportation and warehousing	764.54	770.08	755.60	-1.9	-1.2
Information and cultural industries	815.57	807.69	811.13	0.4	-0.5
Finance and insurance	845.95	856.65	859.32	0.3	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	601.72	589.06	590.47	0.2	-1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	892.74	910.01	907.69	-0.3	1.7
Management of companies and enterprises	846.43	866.30	857.83	-1.0	1.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	537.31	545.89	546.22	0.1	1.7
Educational Services	729.39	753.39	724.03	-3.9	-0.7
Health care and social assistance	606.79	612.49	614.47	0.3	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	432.37	418.56	422.40	0.9	-2.3
Accommodation and food services	291.37	274.48	280.22	2.1	-3.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	529.71	522.82	531.93	1.7	0.4
Public administration	840.67	855.02	855.33	0.0	1.7
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	617.05	637.74	630.78	-1.1	2.2
Prince Edward Island	543.37	546.99	544.82	-0.4	0.3
Nova Scotia	589.44	595.44	596.11	0.1	1.1
New Brunswick	610.69	622.29	623.92	0.3	2.2
Quebec	643.50	658.46	668.25	1.5	3.8
Ontario	726.07	734.10	726.92	-1.0	0.1
Manitoba	608.81	616.04	611.74	-0.7	0.5
Saskatchewan	608.84	624.22	622.21	-0.3	2.2
Alberta	700.95	704.63	696.70	-1.1	-0.6
British Columbia	673.54	683.05	674.74	-1.2	0.2
Yukon	757.05	781.10	774.99	-0.8	2.4
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	882.20	908.22	906.56	-0.2	2.8
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	814.34	809.18	784.31	-3.1	-3.7

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>1</sup> Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Number of Employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	May 2003	June 2003 <sup>r</sup>	July 2003 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2003	June to July 2003
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>13,343.7</b>	<b>13,336.8</b>	<b>13,368.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Forestry, logging and support	59.7	56.8	55.9	-4.9	-1.6
Mining and oil and gas	146.6	150.4	149.0	2.6	-0.9
Utilities	113.8	116.0	114.8	1.9	-1.0
Construction	631.5	634.4	638.9	0.5	0.7
Manufacturing	2,076.8	2,058.3	2,052.5	-0.9	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	754.5	751.5	754.7	-0.4	0.4
Retail trade	1,602.7	1,589.6	1,603.4	-0.8	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	614.6	613.2	612.6	-0.2	-0.1
Information and cultural industries	353.1	352.9	356.3	-0.1	1.0
Finance and insurance	575.0	575.2	574.7	0.0	-0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	228.4	226.6	228.2	-0.8	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	654.0	647.9	652.1	-0.9	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	91.1	92.1	93.2	1.1	1.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	598.0	597.4	599.3	-0.1	0.3
Educational Services	966.0	963.4	946.3	-0.3	-1.8
Health care and social assistance	1,354.0	1,369.5	1,370.7	1.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	243.2	244.9	248.4	0.7	1.4
Accommodation and food services	930.7	918.1	933.4	-1.4	1.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	496.4	494.6	498.1	-0.4	0.7
Public administration	761.9	771.5	769.8	1.3	-0.2
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	186.1	187.2	187.6	0.6	0.2
Prince Edward Island	64.8	65.9	66.0	1.7	0.2
Nova Scotia	381.4	384.6	390.0	0.8	1.4
New Brunswick	307.9	309.5	310.0	0.5	0.2
Quebec	3,157.7	3,162.6	3,187.6	0.2	0.8
Ontario	5,171.1	5,157.2	5,164.3	-0.3	0.1
Manitoba	524.4	520.1	529.4	-0.8	1.8
Saskatchewan	397.5	395.4	398.0	-0.5	0.7
Alberta	1,452.3	1,451.3	1,454.3	-0.1	0.2
British Columbia	1,646.3	1,645.0	1,633.6	-0.1	-0.7
Yukon	16.1	16.4	16.5	1.9	0.6
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	22.3	23.3	22.6	4.5	-3.0
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	10.9	10.8	10.6	-0.9	-1.9

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>1</sup> Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Deaths

2001

Life expectancy at birth, a key indicator of a population's health, increased slightly to new record highs for both sexes in 2001. A woman born in 2001 could expect to live 82.2 years, up 0.2 years from 2000. A man's life expectancy at birth reached 77.1 years in 2001, up 0.3 years.

Life expectancy for both sexes combined reached 79.7 years in 2001, up 0.3 years from 2000. The levels for men and women were highest in British Columbia.

The gap in life expectancy between the sexes closed from 5.2 years in 2000 to 5.1 years in 2001,

continuing a trend toward narrowing that has extended over two decades. From 1979 to 2001, life expectancy for men improved by 5.7 years, whereas life expectancy for women advanced 3.4 years.

The infant death rate decreased slightly in 2001, for the first time in three years, to 5.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

The maternal mortality rate increased to 7.8 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. While this rate represented only 26 deaths, the increase is of concern because it was the highest rate since 1981. A maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within one year of the termination of pregnancy.

Influenza deaths decreased a striking 83.8% in 2001 from 2000. While over 500 people died as



a result of influenza in 2000, fewer than 100 did so in 2001.

According to a Health Canada report, *Influenza in Canada: 2001–2002 season*, influenza infections, which were detected through the national respiratory virus detection system, peaked after the end of 2001, in mid-February 2002. This peak was relatively late compared with previous seasons. In addition, 2001–2002 was also considered to be a relatively mild influenza season.

Although the reason for the reduction in influenza mortality cannot be determined, it coincides with increasing efforts by Canadians to avoid influenza infection. According to results from the National Population Health Survey, 1996–1997 and the Canadian Community Health Survey, 2000–2001, the proportion of the Canadian population aged 20 and over who reported having received an influenza vaccination in the year prior to the survey nearly doubled, from approximately 15% in 1996–1997 to almost 30% in 2000–2001.

Even though life expectancy increased, so did the overall number of deaths in Canada, up 0.7% in 2001, resuming a long-term upward trend. A total of 219,538 people died in 2001, up from 218,062 in 2000. This apparent inconsistency is explained by Canada's aging population. Life expectancy reflects mortality rates within age groups; these mortality rates are, in general, declining. The total number of deaths reflects

the offsetting effects of declining age-specific mortality rates versus increasing numbers of elderly people, who experience higher mortality rates.

The gain followed a similar decline of 0.7% in 2000, which was the first annual decrease since 1981.

Only Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories recorded increases in the number of deaths in 2001. These gains were large enough to offset the declines in the number of deaths in the remaining provinces and territories.

The crude death rate — the number of deaths for every 100,000 people — held steady at 7.1. This occurred because the size of the Canadian population grew faster than did the number of deaths.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3233.**

The publication *Deaths, 2001* (84F0211XIE, free) is now available. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Health*.

For general information or to order custom tabulations, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; [hd-ds@statcan.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patricia Tully (613-951-1759; [patricia.tully@statcan.ca](mailto:patricia.tully@statcan.ca)) or Leslie Geran (613-951-5243; [leslie.geran@statcan.ca](mailto:leslie.geran@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division.

**Life expectancy at birth**

	Number of deaths			Life expectancy at birth <sup>1</sup> , 2001		
	2000	2001	2000 to 2001	Both sexes	Men	Women
	% change			years		
<b>Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>218,062</b>	<b>219,538</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,339	4,151	-4.3%	78.3	75.8	80.9
Prince Edward Island	1,229	1,160	-5.6%	78.9	75.3	82.6
Nova Scotia	7,879	7,879	0.0%	79.0	76.3	81.5
New Brunswick	6,088	6,062	-0.4%	79.0	76.1	81.9
Quebec	53,190	54,194	1.9%	79.4	76.5	82.0
Ontario	81,290	81,214	-0.1%	79.9	77.5	82.2
Manitoba	9,892	9,734	-1.6%	78.6	75.6	81.5
Saskatchewan	8,956	8,740	-2.4%	79.3	76.4	82.3
Alberta	17,273	17,579	1.8%	79.7	77.0	82.4
British Columbia	27,460	28,353	3.3%	80.6	78.1	83.1
Yukon <sup>3</sup>	156	134	-14.1%	77.3	75.7	80.1
Northwest Territories <sup>3</sup>	157	163	3.8%	76.8	74.4	79.6
Nunavut <sup>3</sup>	130	123	-5.4%	70.4	66.4	71.0

<sup>1</sup> Life expectancy is calculated from birth and death data that exclude the following: stillbirths; births and deaths of non-residents of Canada and residents of Canada whose province or territory of residence was unknown; and deaths for which the age of the decedent was unknown. The difference in life expectancy between men and women was calculated on unrounded figures.

<sup>2</sup> The total for Canada includes deaths of Canadian residents whose province or territory of residence was unknown; there were 23 such cases in 2000 and 52 in 2001.

<sup>3</sup> Life expectancy for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut should be interpreted with caution because of small underlying counts of births and deaths.

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## Migration

2001/02

Data are now available on the number of individuals who moved from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002, 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.

There were 1.65 million individuals who moved during this period, up from 1.51 million in 2000/01, a 9% increase.

Of these people who moved, more than 290,000 changed provinces or territories, up 8% from 2000/01. Nearly 991,000 moved from one census division to another within their province or territory, up 12%.

Among census divisions, the regional municipality of York, just north of Toronto, had the largest net gain from migration at 42,396, or 55 people for every 1,000. It was the sixth year in a row that York had the highest per capita increase in population resulting from migration among census divisions.

The vast majority (79%) of the people who moved into York came from the Toronto census division. Relative to the size of its population, Division No. 16 in Alberta, in which Fort McMurray is located, ranked second with a net gain of 49 migrants per 1,000 people. Peel, west of Toronto, was third with a net increase of 38 people for every 1,000.

Among census metropolitan areas, Toronto gained 22 migrants per 1,000 people. Toronto had the highest rate and the highest inflow of people, gaining 105,221. Calgary gained 18 people per 1,000 inhabitants, followed closely by Oshawa, with a gain of 17 people per 1,000.

Two-thirds (66%) of the newcomers in the census metropolitan area of Toronto, and just over one-half (51%) of the newcomers in Vancouver came from outside the country. In contrast, only 43% in Montréal and 36% in Windsor did so.

At the provincial level, when taking into account the relative size of the population, Alberta and Ontario showed the same rates of gain from migration, with 13 people per 1,000 inhabitants. British Columbia placed a distant third with a gain of seven per 1,000.

In terms of income, people who moved into these three provinces tended to be in income ranges below the provincial median income. (The median is the point where exactly one half of incomes are higher and half are lower). For example, the median income of migrants into Ontario was \$23,300. This was 94% of the provincial median income (\$24,900). Migrants into Alberta had a median income of \$20,200 or 82% of the provincial median income (\$24,500). British Columbian in-migrants reported \$19,000 or 86% of the provincial median income (\$22,100).

**Note:** Migration data were derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 2001 and 2002. They were adjusted to the July total population estimates. They reflect intraprovincial moves between census metropolitan areas or census divisions (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, various prices) are available for the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census divisions. Five tables covering these levels of geography provide data on origin and destination, as well as the age, the sex and the median income of migrants.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)) Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

**Census metropolitan area migration**  
2001/02

	In	Out	Net	Net rate per 1,000 population	
				2001/02	2000/01
Toronto	210,325	105,104	105,221	21.7	22.3
Calgary	53,360	36,152	17,208	17.7	17.5
Oshawa	18,077	12,873	5,204	16.9	14.1
Vancouver	79,011	51,366	27,645	13.4	14.8
Edmonton	44,983	32,498	12,485	13.0	8.4
Windsor	11,837	8,155	3,682	11.5	19.4
Kitchener	20,398	15,609	4,789	11.1	12.4
Hamilton	28,375	22,192	6,183	9.0	10.4
Ottawa-Gatineau	49,833	40,642	9,191	8.4	16.2
London	19,421	15,907	3,514	7.8	5.7
Sherbrooke	7,853	6,648	1,205	7.7	6.0
Kingston	9,110	7,941	1,169	7.7	n/a
Montréal	94,427	67,791	26,636	7.6	7.3
Abbotsford	10,451	9,407	1,044	6.8	n/a
Halifax	16,335	14,104	2,231	6.0	5.0
Victoria	15,307	13,673	1,634	5.0	8.7
Québec	21,181	17,675	3,506	5.0	3.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,194	9,460	1,734	4.4	3.4
St. John's	6,668	6,092	576	3.3	1.1
Winnipeg	21,134	20,485	649	0.9	1.2
Trois-Rivières	4,998	4,930	68	0.5	-2.0
Saint John	3,567	3,582	- 15	-0.1	-3.4
Saskatoon	11,335	11,839	- 504	-2.2	-1.1
Thunder Bay	4,005	4,341	- 336	-2.7	-1.9
Greater Sudbury	5,545	6,066	- 521	-3.2	-4.4
Regina	7,834	9,072	- 1,238	-6.3	-7.0
Saguenay	3,715	5,170	- 1,455	-9.2	-10.4

**Demographic statistics**

July 1, 2003 (preliminary)

Preliminary population estimates for Canada, the provinces and the territories, as of July 1, 2003 are now available. These are the first estimates based on the 2001 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage. Net undercoverage includes people who were missed in the Census, and those who were enumerated more than once, or enumerated when they should not have been.

This release provides historical revisions back to 1971. These revised estimates take into account methodological improvements in the estimates of net undercoverage introduced in the 2001 Census, and would mainly impact estimates for 1996 and following years.

The population estimates for July 1, 2003 are considered to be preliminary because the estimates for the components of population change (births, deaths, international and internal migrations) between the 2001 Census and that date are based on data that will be revised.

The census attempts to count every person residing in Canada on Census Day. But as for any statistical studies, errors can occur.

Census counts are affected by two types of coverage error. Undercoverage occurs when people who should

have been enumerated are missed. Overcoverage occurs when people are counted more than once, or are counted when they should not be enumerated. The difference between the two is referred to as the net undercoverage. Statistics Canada measure the net undercoverage based on survey and thorough analysis of Census data.

**Net census undercoverage rate**

	1996	2001
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.6	1.8
Prince Edward Island	0.7	1.0
Nova Scotia	2.3	2.6
New Brunswick	1.9	2.7
Quebec	1.4	2.1
Ontario	2.8	3.8
Manitoba	1.7	2.7
Saskatchewan	2.8	2.2
Alberta	2.6	2.5
British Columbia	3.6	4.0
Yukon	1.5	4.7
Northwest Territories	4.8	8.1
Nunavut	3.3	4.5

It is possible to improve substantially the accuracy of population estimates by adding the Census net undercoverage. Since 1993, Census counts and net undercoverage estimates are used to prepare demographic estimates.

Nationally, the net undercoverage rate in the 2001 Census was an estimated 3.1 %, compared

with 2.4 % in the 1996 Census. Net census undercoverage varies from province to province, and from one age group to another.

Data from the 2001 Census will not be revised for net undercoverage, since there is not enough information to accurately adjust census data at all geographical levels and for small subgroups of the population.

**Note:** All future releases from the Population Estimates Program will be based on these revised population estimates. These include population by age, sex and marital status for Canada, the provinces and territories; estimates of the number of families; and population by age and sex for census divisions and census metropolitan areas.

The revised population estimates will also serve as the basis for the next updated set of population projections

**Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0004 to 051-0006, 051-0008, 051-0009, 051-0013, 051-0017 to 051-0020 and 053-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3601, 3603 and 3604.**

For general information or to order data, contact Colette O'Meara (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; [colette.omeara@statcan.ca](mailto:colette.omeara@statcan.ca)) or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the population estimates, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; [daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca](mailto:daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca)), Demography Division.

For more information about the coverage studies of the 2001 Census, contact Dave Dolson (613-951- 4783; fax: 613-951-0653; [dave.dolson@statcan.ca](mailto:dave.dolson@statcan.ca)) or Christian Thibault (613- 951-6935; fax: 613-951-0653; [christian.thibault@statcan.ca](mailto:christian.thibault@statcan.ca)), Survey Methods Division.

### Population Estimates as of July 1

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003
<b>Canada</b>	<b>21,961,999</b>	<b>23,449,791</b>	<b>24,820,393</b>	<b>26,101,155</b>	<b>28,031,394</b>	<b>29,610,757</b>	<b>31,021,251</b>	<b>31,361,611</b>	<b>31,629,677</b>
N.L.	530,851	562,640	574,775	576,495	579,518	559,807	521,986	519,270	519,570
P.E.I.	112,591	118,647	123,741	128,413	130,306	135,751	136,672	136,998	137,781
N.S.	797,291	835,172	854,646	889,326	915,102	931,413	932,389	934,392	936,025
N.B.	642,469	689,494	706,325	725,154	745,528	752,312	749,890	750,183	750,594
Que.	6,137,306	6,396,767	6,547,705	6,708,468	7,064,586	7,246,896	7,396,990	7,443,491	7,487,169
Ont.	7,849,002	8,413,806	8,811,312	9,438,132	10,428,132	11,083,052	11,897,647	12,096,627	12,238,300
Man.	998,874	1,031,763	1,036,433	1,091,682	1,109,614	1,134,188	1,151,285	1,155,492	1,162,776
Sask.	932,037	931,619	975,867	1,029,270	1,002,686	1,019,100	1,000,134	995,490	994,843
Alta.	1,665,717	1,869,301	2,294,198	2,430,935	2,592,626	2,775,163	3,056,739	3,114,390	3,153,723
B.C.	2,240,472	2,533,791	2,823,933	3,004,104	3,373,464	3,874,276	4,078,447	4,114,981	4,146,580
Y.T.	18,991	22,469	23,903	24,479	28,907	31,383	30,129	30,123	31,060
N.W.T. <sup>1</sup>	36,398	44,322	47,555	54,697	38,746	41,748	40,822	41,434	41,872
Nvt.					22,179	25,668	28,121	28,740	29,384

<sup>1</sup> Including Nunavut before 1991.

### Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

August 2003 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 56.1 million birds in August, down 3.1% from August 2002. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 8.6% to 1.7 million birds.

**Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.

### Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

September 2003

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of September amounted to 99 273 metric tonnes,

up 3% from 96 637 tonnes in August and up 32% from 75 166 tonnes in September 2002.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.**

*Stocks of frozen and chilled meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website.

From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; [barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

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

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