



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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### Canada's population

As of July 1, 2006

Net international migration continues to be the main engine of population growth in Canada, accounting for about two-thirds of the annual increase in 2005/2006.

Between July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2006, Canada's population increased by 324,000 to an estimated 32,623,500.

During this period, the nation took in 254,400 immigrants, 9,800 more than in the previous year. It was the highest level since 2001/2002 when 256,300 international migrants arrived in Canada.

International migration's role in Canada's population growth far exceeds its impact in the United States. In 2004/2005, net international migration accounted for two-thirds of Canada's population growth, compared to 38% south of the border. For its population gains, the United States counts on a fertility which is higher than in Canada.

Again, Alberta had the strongest growth rate among the provinces and territories, almost three times higher than the national average. This was due to its booming economy and its highest ever level of migration from other parts of Canada.

Alberta's powerful attraction inevitably had an impact on the demography of other provinces and territories. However, net international migration reduced the effects of the Alberta draw in several areas in the country.

#### Canada's population growth slightly higher than in the United States

Between July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2006, Canada's population increased at the rate of 10.0 people for every 1,000 in the population. This rate was near the average of 10.2 per 1,000 seen since the beginning of the millennium.

Recently, Canada's growth rate has been slightly higher than in the United States. In 2004/2005, the last year for which statistics were available, the United States increased at a rate of 9.3 per 1,000, compared to 9.6 in Canada.

Canada's rate of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) estimated at 3.3 per 1,000 in 2005/2006, is similar to the previous year. Natural increase has been in a long-term decline since the beginning of the 1990s, although it has stabilized since 2000.

#### Definitions

**Population 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.

**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:** International migration represents movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change in the usual place of residence. Net international migration is obtained according to the following formula: Immigrants + returning emigrants + net non-permanent residents - (emigrants + net temporary emigrants)

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

On the other hand, international migration gained in importance and has accounted for more than 60% of Canada's population growth since 2001. Comparatively, it represented 46.2% of the country's demographic growth from 1990 to 1995.

According to medium-growth scenarios of Statistics Canada's most recent demographic projections (91-520-XIE, free), the number of deaths would exceed the number of births by around 2030. At that point, net international migration would become the only factor in Canada's population growth.

#### The provinces and territories: A demography affected by Alberta's powerful draw

The population of Alberta increased at the rate of 29.5 per 1,000 in the year up to July 1, 2006 — the fastest in the country and almost three times the national average.

During this period, Alberta posted a record high net interprovincial migration of 57,100 persons, which is 22,700 more than in the previous year. This migration accounted for 58.2% of Alberta's population growth. Moreover, the Alberta natural growth remains the highest amongst Canadian provinces.

Alberta's powerful draw inevitably affected the demography of other Canadian regions. Of the 13 provinces and territories, 10 showed a negative

net interprovincial migration. British Columbia (+3,800) and Nunavut (+100) were the only other regions to record interprovincial gains.

However, international migration reduced the effects of the Alberta draw for several Canadian regions. Last year, net international migration was the biggest driver of demographic growth for 8 of the 10 provinces.

British Columbia also posted a population growth rate (12.3 per 1,000) higher than the national average and reached just over 4,310,500. This was notably the result of gains in international migration, which accounted for 72.1% of its total growth.

Manitoba's population increased (3.1 per 1,000), mainly because of a record high 8,900 immigrants, while Saskatchewan's population fell for the 9th time in 10 years.

Ontario's growth rate of 10.2 per 1,000 was just over the national average, thanks to a strong net international migration that offset growing losses to other provinces.

Quebec's population grew at a slower pace (7.1 per 1,000) to 7,651,500. While immigration stayed high, albeit slightly lower than last year, the number of births in the province was on the rise and reached a peak not observed since 1996/1997.

In the Atlantic region, Prince Edward Island was the only jurisdiction with a positive growth rate. Newfoundland and Labrador, which lost population for the 14th year in a row, was the first Canadian jurisdiction to experience more deaths than births over the course of one year.

In the North, Nunavut recorded a rate of growth more than twice the national average, thanks to a fertility rate that was double the national average. The Yukon posted its slowest population growth in four years, while the Northwest Territories incurred its biggest population decline since 1997/1998.

### **Third consecutive increase in immigration rate**

Canada's rate of immigration rose to 7.8 per 1,000, the third consecutive annual increase and the highest since 2001/2002 when it was 8.2 per 1,000.

More than 52% of immigrants, around 133,100, chose Ontario as their new place of residence. This was the lowest proportion since 1993/1994. The province's attraction for immigrants has been declining since the turn of the millennium.

The second most popular destination for immigrants was British Columbia, which jumped into second place, passing Quebec for the first time since 2000/2001. British Columbia received 43,900 newcomers, the highest since 1996/1997, which was a period of strong immigration from Hong Kong. Quebec received 42,000 immigrants, and for the first time since the beginning of the 1990s surpassed the 40,000 mark for a third consecutive year.

Ontario and British Columbia were the only jurisdictions where the rate of growth in immigration was higher than the national average in the year up to July 1, 2006.

### **Second quarter 2006: Mirrors the year**

Canada's population increased by 99,600 people between April and June this year. Net international migration remained high and Alberta continued to attract Canadians from other parts of the country.

The annualized demographic growth rate of 12.2 per 1,000 was virtually identical to the average for the second quarter during the last 10 years.

International migration accounted for almost 70% of second-quarter population growth. In contrast, it accounted for 52.1% of the growth during the second quarters of the 1990s.

Nunavut posted the highest annualized growth rate in the country (38.3 per 1,000), more than three times the Canadian average. This was due to its continuing strong fertility and a net interprovincial migration, which was the highest for any second quarter since 2002.

Because of gains in interprovincial migration, Alberta again showed strong growth during the second quarter (28.0 per 1,000), more than twice the national average. In absolute numbers, its population gain of 23,500 was the highest for a second quarter since 1980.

Because of strong immigration, British Columbia (14.2 per 1,000) and Ontario (13.7 per 1,000) were the only other jurisdictions to post a growth rate higher than the national average.

Quebec's growth rate remained stable because of an increase in its natural growth estimated at 7,200, the highest since 1998. This was partly due to an increase in the number of births. An estimated 20,600 babies were born in Quebec between April and June, the highest number since 1997. This was the second consecutive quarter in which a notable increase in the number of births was observed in Quebec.

The situation is similar in Alberta. The number of Albertan births during a second quarter has steadily been increasing since 2000. One has to go back as far as 1992 to observe as many births between April and June.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0004 to 051-0006, 051-0017 to 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

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

The publications *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 20, no. 2 (91-002-XIE, free) and *Annual Demographic Estimates, 2005/2006* (91-215-XIE, free) are now available online from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611 or 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; [demography@statcan.ca](mailto:demography@statcan.ca)), Demography Division.

### Annual demographic estimates<sup>1</sup>

	July 1, 2004 <sup>PR</sup>	July 1, 2005 <sup>PR</sup>	July 1, 2006 <sup>PP</sup>	2004/2005		2005/2006	
	number			number	rate (per 1,000)	number	rate (per 1,000)
	Demographic growth						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31,989,454</b>	<b>32,299,496</b>	<b>32,623,490</b>	<b>310,042</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>323,994</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	517,209	513,962	509,677	-3,247	-6.3	-4,285	-8.4
Prince Edward Island	137,876	138,176	138,519	300	2.2	343	2.5
Nova Scotia	937,993	936,130	934,405	-1,863	-2.0	-1,725	-1.8
New Brunswick	752,080	751,481	749,168	-599	-0.8	-2,313	-3.1
Quebec	7,548,589	7,597,768	7,651,531	49,179	6.5	53,763	7.1
Ontario	12,416,749	12,558,669	12,686,952	141,920	11.4	128,283	10.2
Manitoba	1,170,475	1,174,148	1,177,765	3,673	3.1	3,617	3.1
Saskatchewan	994,888	989,957	985,386	-4,931	-5.0	-4,571	-4.6
Alberta	3,206,953	3,277,582	3,375,763	70,629	21.8	98,181	29.5
British Columbia	4,203,315	4,257,833	4,310,452	54,518	12.9	52,619	12.3
Yukon	30,896	31,121	31,229	225	7.3	108	3.5
Northwest Territories	42,798	42,629	41,861	-169	-4.0	-768	-18.2
Nunavut	29,633	30,040	30,782	407	13.6	742	24.4

<sup>PR</sup> updated postcensal estimates

<sup>PP</sup> preliminary postcensal estimates

1. These estimates are based on the 2001 census counts adjusted for net undercoverage.

Quarterly demographic estimates<sup>1</sup>

	April 1, 2005 <sup>PR</sup>	July 1, 2005 <sup>PR</sup>	April 1, 2006 <sup>PP</sup>	July 1, 2006 <sup>PP</sup>	2005	2006		
					Demographic growth between April and July			
	number				number	annualized rate (per 1,000)	number	annualized rate (per 1,000)
<b>Canada</b>	<b>32,197,574</b>	<b>32,299,496</b>	<b>32,523,898</b>	<b>32,623,490</b>	<b>101,922</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>99,592</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,956	513,962	510,431	509,677	-994	-7.7	-754	-5.9
Prince Edward Island	137,914	138,176	138,306	138,519	262	7.6	213	6.2
Nova Scotia	936,602	936,130	934,281	934,405	-472	-2.0	124	0.5
New Brunswick	752,017	751,481	749,920	749,168	-536	-2.9	-752	-4.0
Quebec	7,582,204	7,597,768	7,635,319	7,651,531	15,564	8.2	16,212	8.5
Ontario	12,508,380	12,558,669	12,643,698	12,686,952	50,289	16.0	43,254	13.7
Manitoba	1,174,038	1,174,148	1,175,948	1,177,765	110	0.4	1,817	6.2
Saskatchewan	991,824	989,957	985,036	985,386	-1,867	-7.5	350	1.4
Alberta	3,254,698	3,277,582	3,352,235	3,375,763	22,884	28.0	23,528	28.0
British Columbia	4,241,223	4,257,833	4,295,191	4,310,452	16,610	15.6	15,261	14.2
Yukon	31,026	31,121	31,198	31,229	95	12.2	31	4.0
Northwest Territories	42,800	42,629	41,845	41,861	-171	-16.0	16	1.5
Nunavut	29,892	30,040	30,490	30,782	148	19.8	292	38.1

<sup>PR</sup> updated postcensal estimates

<sup>PP</sup> preliminary postcensal estimates

1. These estimates are based on the 2001 census counts adjusted for net undercoverage.



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## Migration

2004/2005

Over 1.6 million Canadians moved between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005, up 3% from a year earlier. Alberta saw a huge influx of people from other parts of Canada, reflecting the robust provincial economy.

These data include only people who moved between census metropolitan areas or census divisions as well as those who moved into or out of the country. Moves within the same town are excluded.

Approximately 285,500 people moved from one province or territory to another in 2004/2005, and just over one million people moved from one census division to another within the same province or territory. (A census division is similar to a county or a regional municipality.)

Relative to the size of its population, net migration to Alberta soared to 16.1 persons for every 1,000 population in 2004/2005, almost doubled from a year earlier. British Columbia was second with a net gain of 11.5 per 1,000 persons while Ontario was third with 9.9. Nunavut registered the largest net loss relative to its population with 13.8 per 1,000 persons, although the absolute numbers were small.

Among census metropolitan areas, Toronto had the highest net inflow of people, with 84,615 more people moving into the metropolitan area than moving out. Vancouver ranked second with a net inflow of 33,485, followed by Montréal with a net inflow of 23,748.

Relative to the size of its population, the census metropolitan area of Calgary had the highest net inflow of 21.1 people for every 1,000 people living there, followed by Toronto with 16.2 and Vancouver with 15.4. It was the first time since 1998/1999 that Calgary registered the highest net rate of migrants, replacing Oshawa and Toronto that had the highest net inflows in the intervening years.

Among census divisions, Mirabel, north of Montréal, had the highest net gain with 37.1 migrants for

every 1,000 population. It was followed by Les Moulins (Quebec) with a net gain of 32.1, Montcalm (Quebec) with 31.7 and Peel (Ontario) with 30.4 migrants. After posting the largest net gain for eight straight years, York Regional Municipality (Ontario) slipped to sixth position among census divisions, although its rate of 29.5 migrants per 1,000 population remained very high.

**Note:** Migration data were derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 2004 and 2005. These flows were adjusted to the July 2004 population estimates.

Migration data 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.

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.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0027 to 111-0031.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4101.**

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: toll-free 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

	In		Out		Net	Net rate per 1,000 population	
	2004/2005		2003/2004			2004/2005	
Calgary	56,189	34,301	21,888	12.4	21.1		
Toronto	185,461	100,846	84,615	15.9	16.2		
Vancouver	81,798	48,313	33,485	13.3	15.4		
Oshawa	17,988	13,179	4,809	21.0	14.5		
Edmonton	46,771	32,354	14,417	6.8	14.4		
Kitchener	21,080	16,354	4,726	12.4	10.5		
Sherbrooke	8,281	6,681	1,600	8.6	9.9		
Victoria	15,342	12,442	2,900	7.2	8.8		
Abbotsford	10,563	9,454	1,109	11.5	7.0		
Montréal	94,012	70,264	23,748	7.1	6.6		
London	18,543	15,606	2,937	8.0	6.4		
Ottawa-Gatineau	44,135	38,126	6,009	5.7	5.3		
Trois-Rivières	5,696	5,015	681	5.8	4.8		
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,377	9,681	1,696	5.9	4.3		
Hamilton	26,151	23,107	3,044	6.2	4.3		
Québec	21,417	18,476	2,941	7.1	4.1		
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	5,755	5,236	519	1.6	3.2		
St. John's	6,329	5,810	519	9.8	2.9		
Windsor	9,984	9,087	897	5.7	2.7		
Winnipeg	22,464	21,408	1,056	5.8	1.5		
Halifax	14,932	14,585	347	2.0	0.9		
Saskatoon	11,151	11,143	8	3.3	0.0		
Kingston	7,718	7,792	-74	4.5	-0.5		
Regina	7,670	8,006	-336	1.8	-1.7		
Saint John	3,220	3,514	-394	0.6	-2.3		
Thunder Bay	3,764	4,192	-428	0.4	-3.4		
Saguenay	4,093	5,402	-1,309	-8.1	-8.5		

**Note:** Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

## Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports July 2006

The July 2006 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is now available on Transport Canada's website (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

**Note:** The TP141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; [aviationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Asphalt roofing August 2006

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Canadian Business Patterns June 2006

The CD-ROM *Canadian Business Patterns*, which is released today, provides counts of active establishments by geography, industry and employment size.

*Canadian Business Patterns* is compiled from the Business Register, which is a repository of information reflecting the Canadian business population.

Nationally, there were 2,325,543 active establishments in June. Data from the *Canadian Business Patterns* product are now available on CD-ROM and are presented by the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification, the 2002 North American Industry Classification System, and by employment categories.

The Standard Industrial Classification is no longer available in the *Canadian Business Patterns* tables.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1105.**

The CD-ROM *Canadian Business Patterns*, June 2006 (61F0040XCB, various prices) is now available. Cost of data varies between \$150 and \$2,000 depending on the number of tables or cells requested. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Alex Côté (613-951-0829; [BRDinfoDRE@statcan.ca](mailto:BRDinfoDRE@statcan.ca)) or Muriel Ngombo (613-951-0015), Business Register Division. ■



## New products

**Canadian Business Patterns, June 2006**  
**Catalogue number 61F0040XCB**  
(various prices).

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

**Quarterly Demographic Estimates, April to June 2006, Vol. 20, no. 2**  
**Catalogue number 91-002-XIE**  
(free).

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

**Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2005/2006**  
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**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997  
For release at 9:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1997** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, 65% of commuters took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

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- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **EQI indicator, April 1997** 12

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