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The Impact of Interprovincial Migration on Aggregate Output and Labour Productivity in Canada, 1987-2006

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Abstract

Interprovincial migration has played an increasing role in Canada's economy over the last three years. This report attempts to estimate the number of workers moving in and out of each province, and to estimate the total output gains due to interprovincial migration. It breaks output gains into two sources: gains due to increased employment, and gains due to re-allocation of workers between provinces with lower productivity to provinces with higher productivity.

A record number of people, 370,791, equivalent to 1.14 per cent of all Canadians, migrated between provinces in 2006. This is 50 per cent more than in 2003. In 2006, the net output gains arising from interprovincial migration are estimated to be $883.1 million (1997 constant prices), or 0.074 per cent of GDP. Higher employment rates in provinces experiencing a net positive balance of interprovincial migrants were responsible for $398.0 million of the gains and higher output per worker in these provinces was responsible for $485.0 million. Interprovincial migration was also responsible for 2.82 per cent of real GDP growth over in 2006 and 1.27 per cent of real GDP growth from 1987-2006. Finally, interprovincial migration was responsible for 6.23 per cent of labour productivity growth in Canada in 2006 and 1.56 per cent over the 1987-2006 period.

Résumé

La migration interprovinciale a pris de l'importance au Canada au cours des trois dernières années. Ce rapport tente d'estimer le nombre de travailleurs de et vers chaque province, ainsi que les gains en production au Canada découlant de cette migration. De plus, les gains de production sont séparés selon deux sources: une portion des gains est due à l'augmentation de l'emploi et une seconde partie provient de l'augmentation de la productivité due à la relocalisation des travailleurs provenant de provinces avec une faible productivité vers une province jouissant d'une plus grande productivité.

Un nombre record de personnes, soit 370 791 ou 1,14 pour cent de la population canadienne, ont décidé de demeurer dans une nouvelle province en 2006. Ce nombre est 50 pour cent plus élevé qu'en 2003. En 2006, les gains nets en production découlant de la migration interprovinciale sont estimés à 883.1 millions de dollars (dollars constants de 1997), ou 0,074 pour cent du PIB. Les taux d'emploi plus élevés dans les provinces jouissant d'une migration nette positive sont responsables pour des gains de 398.0 millions de dollars et la productivité accrue des travailleurs dans ces mêmes provinces est responsable pour des gains de 485.0 millions de dollars. Ainsi, la migration interprovinciale a été responsable de 2,82 pour cent de la croissance du PIB en 2006 ainsi que de 1,27 pour cent de cette croissance entre 1987 et 2006. Finalement, la migration interprovinciale a été responsable de 6,23 pour cent de la croissance de la productivité du travail en 2006, ainsi que de 1,56 pour cent de cette croissance entre 1987 et 2006.

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The Impact of Interprovincial Migration on Aggregate Output and Labour Productivity in Canada, 1987-2006

Executive Summary

Interprovincial migration plays an increasing role in the Canadian economy and has seen tremendous growth over the last three years. This report develops a methodology to estimate the impact of interprovincial migration on aggregate output and labour productivity and provides estimates for the 1987-2006 period.

Key Highlights:

- A record number of people, 370,791, equivalent to 1.14 per cent of all Canadians migrated between provinces in 2006.
- Interprovincial migration in 2006 was 50 per cent higher than in 2003 in absolute terms and 46 per cent higher as a proportion of the population.
- The net output gains arising from interprovincial migration are estimated to be $883.1 million (1997 constant prices), or $1,966.4 million (current prices). These net gains are equivalent to 0.074 per cent of GDP (constant prices) and 0.137 per cent of GDP (current prices).
- Higher employment rates in provinces experiencing a net positive balance of interprovincial migrants were responsible for $398.0 million (constant prices) of the gains, or $578.9 million (current prices).
- Higher output per worker in provinces experiencing a net positive balance of interprovincial migrants was responsible for $485.0 million (1997 constant prices), or $1397.4 million (current prices).
- Interprovincial migration was responsible for 1.27 per cent of real GDP growth over the 1987-2006 period and 2.82 per cent of the real growth in 2006.
- Interprovincial migration was responsible for 1.56 per cent of labour productivity growth in Canada over the 1987-2006 period and 6.23 per cent in 2006.

Migration Flows

Migration flows have increased dramatically from 2003 to 2006. The sum of net positive migrants (the net amount of people moving to provinces with positive net migration) increased from a low of 14,835 in 2003 to reach the high of 69,740 in 2006. The current migration boom has surpassed even the boom of the late 1980s which saw 57,126 migrants in provinces with positive net migration in 1987. The total number of

Canadians migrating between provinces also reached a new high, 370,791. The general trend in interprovincial migration has been an exodus of people moving from the east to the west; Alberta and British Columbia were the only provinces with positive net migration in 2006. No province is guaranteed positive net migration as migrants respond quickly to changing economic incentives. When oil prices fell in the late 1980s, Alberta had the largest negative outflow of interprovincial migrants (27,292 in 1987) and Ontario had the largest net inflow of migrants (39,778 in 1987). In 2006, high oil prices and a weak manufacturing sector saw Alberta have the highest net inflow (62,291) and Ontario have the largest net outflow (33,793) of migrants.

Characteristics of Interprovincial Migrants

According to the 2001 census, two thirds of interprovincial migrants were aged 15-44 while only 44 per cent of the total Canadian population fell in that age group. It also found that two thirds of migrants had some form of postsecondary education, compared to only 51.0 per cent of the total working age population. Interprovincial migrants also had a much higher unemployment rate during their first year in their destination province: 14.1 per cent, almost double the unemployment rate of the total population. Nonetheless, the employment rate was higher for migrants than for non-migrants, 65.6 per cent compared to 61.4 per cent. According to an analysis of the Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD), Ross Finnie found that interprovincial migrants in Canada experienced a 9.4 per cent increase in earnings over a two-year period, compared to 4.8 per cent for stayers.

Methodology

Output gains due to interprovincial migration stems from two factors. The first is gains arising from the re-allocation of labour. When an average worker moves from a less productive to a more productive provinces it is assumed that the worker's productivity rises and the difference can be attributed to migration. The second factor is output gains due to higher employment. Persons not employed in their province of origin might find employment in their destination province due to better employment opportunities; the output of such a person can be attributed to migration. This report captures both effects.

Total Output Gains

The study found that the total output gains from interprovincial migration to the Canadian economy amounted to $883.1 million (1997 constant dollars) in 2006, or 0.074 per cent of GDP. Over the 1987-2006 period gains on average were equivalent to 0.033 per cent of GDP per annum. Despite large net gains at the national level, only two provinces actually had net output gains whereas eight had net losses. Alberta saw tremendous output gains estimated at $3,139.5 million and British Columbia saw much more modest gains of $203.6 million.

The large net output gains came from two sources: higher productivity of workers in provinces with net positive migration and the higher employment rates in these

provinces. The average labour productivity in provinces with net positive migration was $84,360 compared to $70,467 for net negative migration provinces in 2006, a difference of $13,893. In 2006, the weighted average employment rate for provinces with net migration gains was 70.1 per cent whereas the rate for provinces with net losses was 61.8 per cent. This means that the net gain of *workers* for gaining provinces more than offset the net loss of *workers* by losing provinces even though the net gains of total *migrants* is exactly equal to the net losses for the two types of provinces. The net output gains due to higher employment rates is estimated at $398.0 million and the net gains due to the re-allocation of labour are estimated at $485.0 million in constant 1997 dollars. Over the entire 1987-2006 period, output gains as a proportion of total output due to migration for any given year ranged between 0.009 per cent (2003) and 0.074 per cent (2006).

Executive Summary Table

a) Total Output Gains	Constant 1997$ (millions) 1987-2006	Constant 1997$ (millions) 2006	Current $ (millions) 2006
Average Annual Output Gains	$311.4	$883.1	$1,966.4
Average Annual Re-allocation of Labour Gains	173.4	485.0	1387.4
Average Annual Employment Gains	138.0	398.0	578.9
As a % of GDP			
Average Annual Output Gains	0.033	0.074	0.137
Average Annual Re-allocation of Labour Gains	0.019	0.041	0.097
Average Annual Employment Gains	0.014	0.033	0.040
As a % of the GDP Growth of the Period			
Average Annual Output Gains	1.27	2.82	2.90
Average Annual Re-allocation of Labour Gains	0.71	1.55	2.05
Average Annual Employment Gains	0.56	1.27	0.86
b) Output Gains Arising from Productivity			
Average Annual Productivity Gains	186.2	541.3	n/a
Average Annual Re-allocation of Labour Gains	173.4	485.0	n/a
Average Annual Geographical Composition of Employment Gains	12.7	56.3	n/a
As a % of Labour Productivity Growth of the Period			
Average Annual Productivity Gains	1.56	6.23	n/a
Average Annual Re-allocation of Labour Gains	1.45	5.58	n/a
Average Annual Geographical Composition of Employment Gains	0.11	0.65	n/a

It is estimated that the impact on aggregate labour productivity due to migration averaged 1.56 per cent of total labour productivity growth over the 1987-2006 period. In 2006, both because of high net migration flows and low productivity growth in that year (0.73 percentage points), migration accounted for 6.23 per cent of labour productivity growth. These labour productivity gains were mostly the result of the reallocation of labour, supplemented by a small compositional effect resulting from the fact that new employment due to migration was concentrated in high productivity provinces.

The study found that using current prices greatly increases the estimated impact of migration on the economy. This is largely attributed to Alberta's energy based economy which has experienced rapidly rising output prices relative to other provinces. Due to both relatively high prices and high productivity, using constant prices does not give as accurate a picture of the incentives to move to Alberta as one might observe using current prices. The study found that total output gains for the Canadian economy amounted to $1,966.4 million in 2006 (current dollars), or 0.137 per cent of GDP. Alberta saw considerably larger gains using the current dollar analysis compared to the constant dollar analysis. Net output gains for Alberta in 2006 amounted to $4,624.0 million while British Columbia had modest net gains of $238.4 million.

The large net output gains can, again, be decomposed into gains attributed to the re-allocation of labour following from migration and gains due to increased employment. The weighted average nominal labour productivity level of provinces with net positive migration was $122,698 compared to $82,955 for net negative migration provinces, a difference of $39,743 in 2006. The net output gains due to higher employment rates are estimated at $578.9 million and the net gains due to higher productivity are estimated at $1387.4 million for 2006. Over the entire 1987-2006 period, the output gains as a proportion of total output due to migration for any given year ranged between 0.010 per cent (1991 and 1993) and 0.137 per cent (2006).

Limitations of Analysis

The analysis uses averages and may overestimate the impact of migration on output if migrants have below average productivity and underestimate it if they have above average productivity. The estimates are also sensitive to the age structure of migrants; we have assumed that the age composition of migrants is the same as the age composition of the origin province. Additionally, underestimation may well have occurred due to the existence of temporary migrants. A Newfoundlander who works in Alberta but returns home several times a year is considered to be working and living in Newfoundland despite his contribution to Alberta's output. Finally, the analysis does not take into account the effect of gross flows of migrants on productivity nor does it account for intra-provincial migration, two elements which would significantly increase the impact of migration on productivity and output.

Conclusion

The increase in interprovincial migration in Canada, and in particular the large net in-migration to Alberta, has contributed to productivity and output growth. In 2006, the methodology adopted by this report estimates that interprovincial migration added nearly one billion dollars to the Canadian economy when output is expressed in constant 1997 dollars, and nearly 2 billion when expressed in current dollars. Since the methodology used does not capture the positive effects of gross and intraprovincial migration on output and productivity, the true impact of internal migration is likely much higher.

The Impact of Interprovincial Migration on Aggregate Output and Labour Productivity in Canada, 1987-2006[1]

Introduction

Recently, a perception that a massive amount of interprovincial migration is occurring in Canada has developed, in part, due to media reports such as "Province lures record number of Canadians"(Beauchesne and Mah, 2006). This interprovincial migration is thought to contribute significantly to increasing labour productivity in Canada, despite weak labour productivity growth since 2000. While studies on the effects of international migration on productivity abound (for example, see Nakamura, Nakamura and Diewert (2003) and Quispe-Agnoli and Zavodny(2002)), little has been done on the effects of internal migration on productivity. In this context, this report examines the effects of interprovincial migration on total output and labour productivity. In particular, this report develops a methodology to estimate the effect of interprovincial migration on aggregate productivity and output. According to economic theory, workers will tend to migrate from low productivity regions to high productivity regions[2] due to economic incentives, thereby creating an overall positive effect on output and on productivity through a re-allocation, or composition, effect.[3] This should be particularly relevant in the case of Canada as there are large regional disparities in economic development between provinces, where for example, Alberta is booming and has above average productivity levels while Atlantic Canada is experiencing weaker growth and has below average productivity levels. As well, moving between provinces is relatively simple in Canada, which should ensure large flows of migration, moving mostly from east to west.

The first part of this report provides an overview of interprovincial migration in Canada. It discusses the most recent 2006 figures for interprovincial migrants, as well as trends for the overall period of 1987-2006. The second part of this report provides a brief overview of characteristics of interprovincial migrants. The third part of this report outlines the methodology used to calculate the contribution of interprovincial migration to total Canadian output and labour productivity. The fourth part presents the results and discusses various qualifications that may cause the results to be either overestimates or underestimates, relative to the situation in the real world. Additionally, the report includes an appendix which provides a detailed breakdown of migration flows to and from Alberta, the province with the highest labour productivity and the largest positive

[1] We would like to thank Sharon Qiao, Christopher Ross, Simon Lapointe, and Celeste Bradley for contributions to this report. We also like to thank Benoit Robidoux and Frank Lee from Finance Canada for extensive comments on an earlier draft of the report. All responsibility for errors lies with the authors. An abridged version of this report (Sharpe, Arsenault and Ershov, 2007) can be found at www.csls.ca/ipm/ipm15.asp.

[2] In this report the terms low and high productivity are defined in terms of levels, as opposed to growth rates.

[3] Conversely, if workers choose to move from high productivity regions to low productivity regions, there will be an overall negative effect on output and productivity will decline.

net migration movements in recent years. The report concludes that internal migration has had a positive effect on output and overall productivity for the entire period studied.

I. Migration Flows

Interprovincial migration can be measured in two ways: net migration or gross migration.[4] By definition, net migration within Canada for the total population equals zero since the number of in-migrants equals the number of out-migrants of provinces. Net migration flows for each province for the total population can have either a positive or negative migrating balance. Net migration of workers within Canada will not however be equal to zero because a person unemployed in the province of origin may become employed in the destination province. This report uses the concept of net positive migration (by definition, equal to net negative migration) to calculate output gains of interprovincial migration. Gross interprovincial migration, on the other hand, is equal to the sum of all the in-migrants or out-migrants, as those two quantities are equal. This section will discuss and illustrate net migration trends for 2006 and for the 2001-2006 period and the 1987-2006 period. This section will also compare gross and net interprovincial migration flows relative to the total population.

A. Migration Flows, 2006

Only two provinces gained people through interprovincial migration in 2006 - Alberta and British Columbia (Chart 1). Alberta, the province with the highest level of productivity per worker ($85,506 in 1997 dollars), gained a net of 62,291 persons (Table 5).[5] British Columbia gained a net of 7,449 persons. All of the other provinces lost people. Ontario, lost the most, with net interprovincial outflows of 33,793 persons, followed by Quebec (12,574 persons) and Manitoba (7,938 persons). Prince Edward Island had the smallest flow of migrants, in absolute terms, with 242 out-migrants.

Total net positive interprovincial migration, which is equivalent to net negative interprovincial migration, was 69,740 persons in 2006, representing 0.21 per cent of the total population (Table 5 and 6).[6] This is a new record high in terms of the number of migrants, far surpassing the previous peak of 57,126, attained in 1987. As a proportion of the total population, this is the highest it has been since 1987 when interprovincial migration reached 0.22 per cent of the total population. Net interprovincial migration in 2006 makes up a larger proportion of gross migration than ever before during the period under study, equivalent to 19 per cent of gross migration (Tables 5 and 5A). Moreover, net positive migration in 2006 is more than four times larger than in 2003, when total net positive migration was 14,835 persons.[7]

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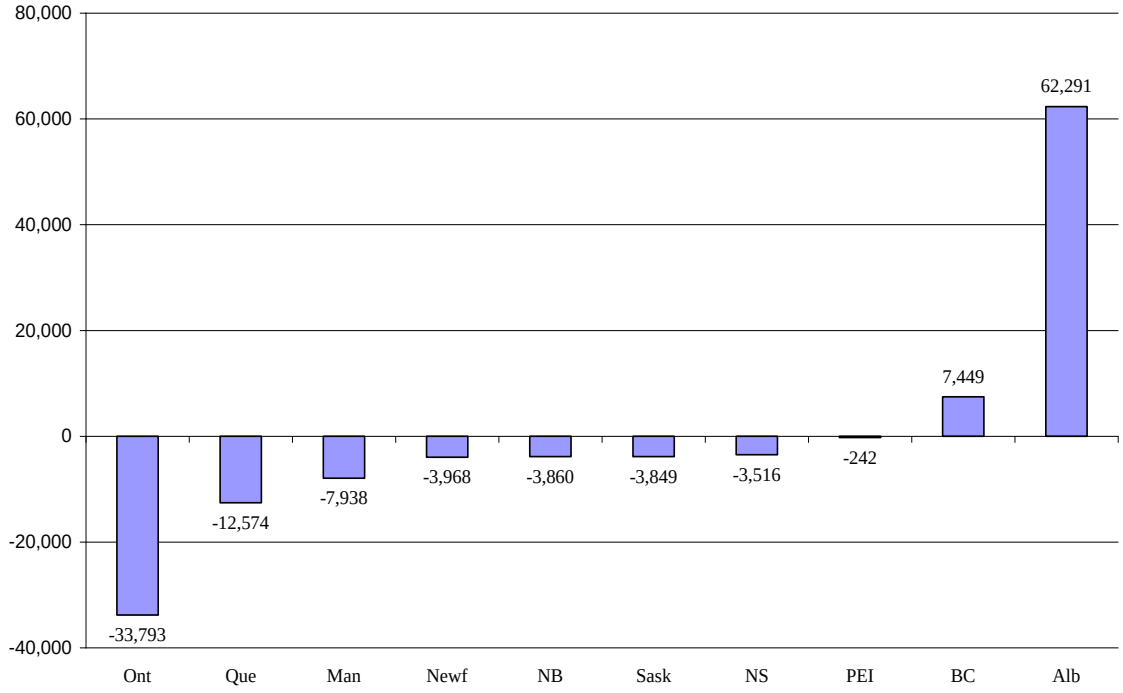
[4] To estimate interprovincial migration, Statistics Canada uses quarterly estimates of migration between provinces and territories derived from Child Tax Benefits, as well as more accurate annual estimates derived from yearly tax returns. The two sources are then reconciled to create the final estimates, available from CANSIM Table 051-0012.

[5] All tables can be found at the end of the report.

[6] This is, of course, offset by net negative migration of 69,740 to provinces which had net losses, as net interprovincial migration of the total population at the national level is, by definition, equal to zero.

[7] Data for the first two quarters of 2007 are already available. Gross migration levels remained very high in 2007, with the first two quarters of 2007experiencing stronger gross migration flows than the corresponding quarters in 2006. Yet, on an annual basis, gross migration in 2007 remained slightly below the record level observed in 2006 (with the third quarter accounting for more than a third of total annual

Chart 1: Annual Net Migration Changes by Province, 2006 (persons)



Source: Table 5

B. Migration Flows, 2001-2006

Average annual net positive migration trends in the period 2001-2006 were similar to the migration trends in 2006 (Chart 2). Alberta showed significant positive flows over this period, with an average of 30,403 net migrants moving there annually from across the country (Table 5). The only other province to gain people was British Columbia, which gained 1,831 migrants annually, on average. The largest losses were experienced by Ontario and Saskatchewan, who lost a net of 7,996 and 6,862 migrants per year, respectively. As in 2006, Prince Edward Island had the smallest average annual flow of interprovincial migrants in absolute terms in the 2001-2006 period, with an average of eight persons leaving the province each year.

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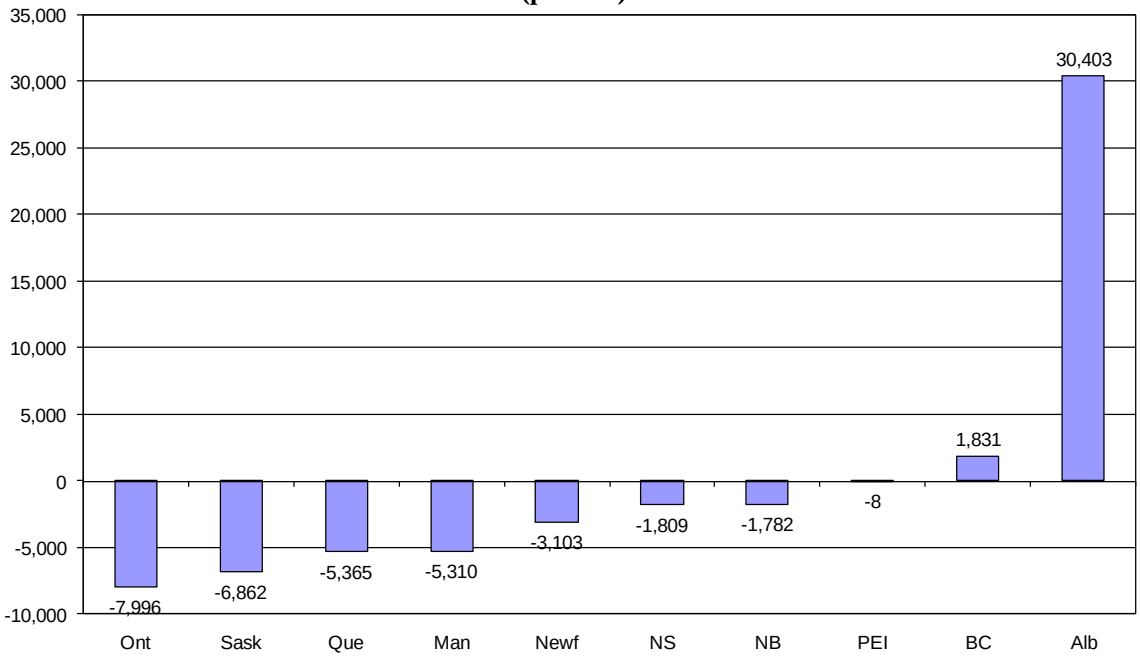
gross migration in 2006). Assuming a continuation of current trends, net annual migration will slightly decrease in 2007, reaching approximately the level observed in 2005. This is largely due to the fact that gross migration flows are more balanced across provinces in 2007 than they were in 2006. If the trend for net migration in the first two quarters of 2007 continues for the third and fourth quarter , net migration to Alberta in 2007 will be about half its 2006 level, with almost all provinces enjoying an increase in their level of net migration (to the exception of Quebec and Newfoundland). This would likely lead to a small reduction on the estimated impact of interprovincial migration on output and productivity in 2007

Chart 2: Average Annual Net Migration Changes by Province, 2001-2006 (persons)



Source: Table 5

C. Migration Flows, 1987-2006

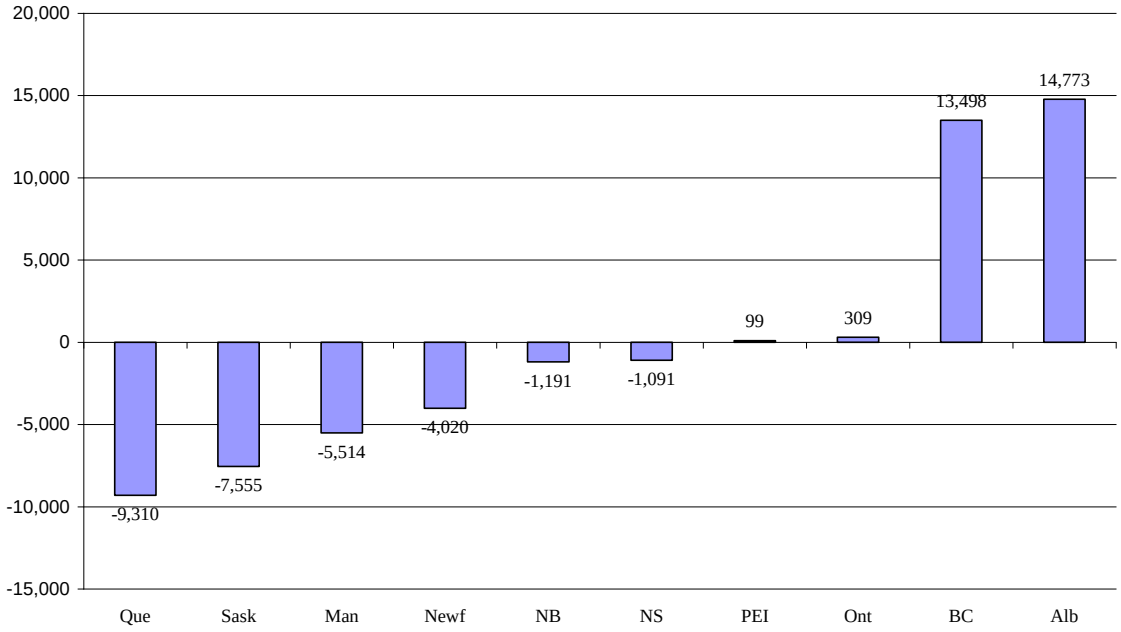
Alberta has been gaining people for most of the 1987-2006 period, despite short interludes of losses in the late 1980s and mid 1990s. Alberta has seen years of huge net gains in interprovincial migration; the 62,291 people added in 2006 is the largest net gain during the 1987-2006 period for any province (Table 5). British Columbia consistently gained a net average of approximately 30,000 migrants per year until 1998, when it experienced net losses until 2003, after which it returned to net gains[8]. British Columbia's loss of migrants appears to be Ontario and Alberta's gain, as net migrant numbers of the two provinces increased significantly in 1998, most likely due to the changing economic circumstances of the provinces. On the other end, Newfoundland, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan have lost people every year during the 1987-2006 period. Quebec lost people to other provinces every year except 1993.

In terms of average annual net migration for the 1987-2006 period, the interprovincial migration flows were much the same as the 2001-2006 period. Quebec faced the highest average losses of any province for this period, registering an average net loss of 9,310 persons per year (Chart 3). Quebec was closely followed by Saskatchewan which lost an average of 7,555 people per year and actually lost a much higher proportion of its population on average (0.75 per cent compared to Quebec's 0.13

[8] Concerning the decline in net BC migration in in the late 1990s, gross in-migration decreased by 14.3 per cent from 61,388, and gross out-migration increased by 16.4 per cent from 43,764 from 1996 to 1997 (Tables 5A and 5B).

per cent). Prince Edward Island, Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta are the only provinces with an average annual net gain of migrants from 1987-2006.

Chart 3: Average Annual Net Migration Changes by Province, 1987-2006 (persons)



Source: Table 5

When looking at total net migration gains from 1987 to 2006, Alberta has gained the most people, with an overall net increase of 295,463 persons. It is notable that 112,108, or 38 per cent, of these net migrants came in 2005 and 2006 (Table 5). British Columbia comes in second with 269,969 persons gained. Looking at overall net migration for the 1996-2006 period shows Alberta with a huge gain of over 300,000 migrants, while British Columbia lost a total of 14,413 persons due to migration. It is important to mention that Ontario experienced gains in its population due to migration over both the 1996-2006 and 1987-2006 periods, 9,896 and 6,179 respectively, but also experienced a net loss of 24,857 for the period 2000-2006. Quebec, Saskatchewan and Manitoba experienced the largest losses, with net outward migration of 186,196, 151,092, and 110,279 persons over the 1987-2006 period, respectively.

D. Net Migration and Gross Migration Relative to Total Population

Net migration flows are very small compared to both the total population of each province and the gross migration flows (Chart 4). In 2006, total net interprovincial migration as a share of total Canadian population was 0.21 per cent (Table 6). This is a considerable increase when compared to earlier years, such as the 2003 record low of 0.05 per cent, though it is slightly below the 1987 record high of 0.22 per cent. In contrast, gross migration accounted for 1.14 per cent of the total population in 2006. Compared with earlier years this proportion has declined, decreasing from a peak of 1.23 per cent of

the total population of Canada in 1989, though the 2006 proportion is the highest since 1990.

The largest net flow for a province relative to its population in any year over the 1987-2006 period took place in Alberta in 2006, when the net migration inflow was equal to 1.85 per cent of the province's population. The largest negative net migration relative to a province's population occurred in Saskatchewan in 1989, when the net migration outflow represented 1.80 per cent of Saskatchewan's population.

Summary Table 1: Total Gross Migration and Total Net Positive Migration, 1987-2006 (persons)

	Total Gross Migration	As a % of the Total Population	Total Net Positive Migration	As a % of the Total Population
1987	306,410	1.16	57,126	0.22
1988	311,501	1.17	40,639	0.15
1989	335,707	1.23	40,592	0.15
1990	320,900	1.16	50,066	0.18
1991	304,105	1.09	40,831	0.15
1992	297,868	1.05	40,511	0.14
1993	273,145	0.96	37,336	0.13
1994	276,222	0.96	34,532	0.12
1995	276,100	0.95	27,751	0.10
1996	274,115	0.93	32,428	0.11
1997	280,719	0.94	39,770	0.13
1998	286,380	0.95	49,833	0.17
1999	266,690	0.88	38,132	0.13
2000	280,645	0.92	46,619	0.15
2001	271,371	0.88	34,906	0.11
2002	271,738	0.87	22,622	0.07
2003	247,230	0.78	14,835	0.05
2004	260,532	0.82	26,216	0.08
2005	304,991	0.95	54,404	0.17
2006	370,791	1.14	69,740	0.21
Period Averages				
87-89	308,956	1.16	48,883	0.184
90-95	291,390	1.03	38,505	0.136
96-00	277,710	0.92	41,356	0.137
01-06	287,776	0.91	37,121	0.116
05-06	337,891	1.04	62,072	0.192
87-06	290,858	0.99	39,944	0.136

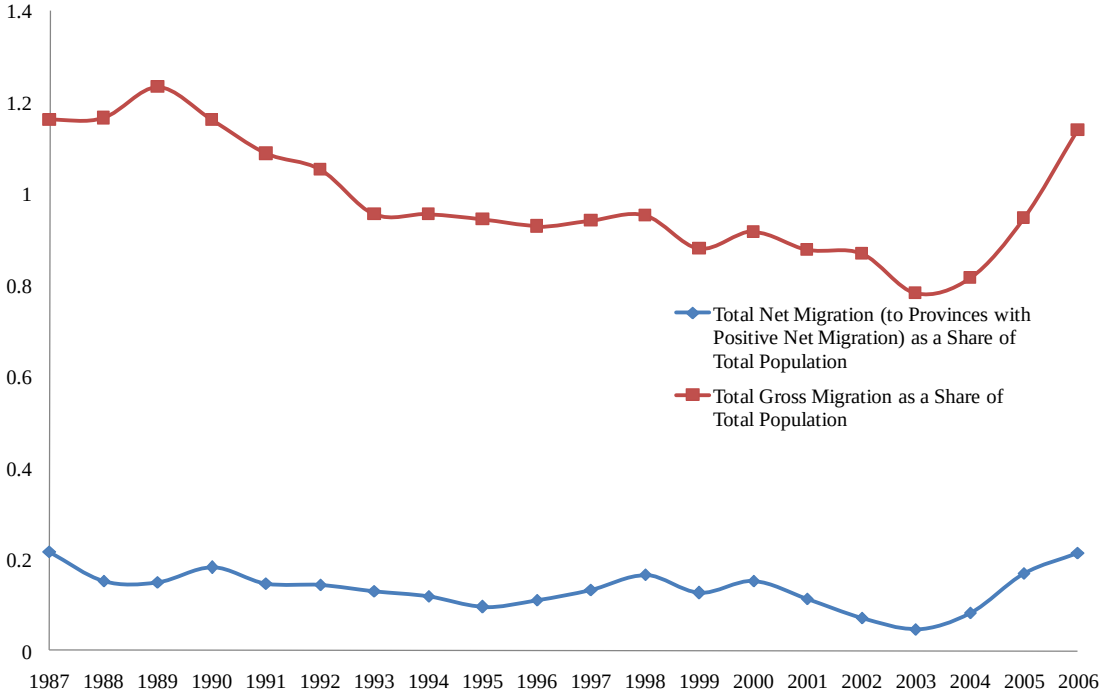
Source: Tables 5, 5A, 6 and 6A.

Summary Table 1 lists total gross migration and total net positive migration for 1987-2006. Observing period averages of total net positive migration, the 2001-2006 period shows a slight decrease compared with all previous periods. While the 1987-1989, 1990-1995 and 1996-2000 periods each averaged over 38,000 total net migrants per year, the 2001-2006 period averaged 37,121 net migrants per year. This is due to 2002-2004

being the three year period with the lowest total net migration; the 2005-2006 period is, in fact, the period with the highest total net migrants per year with an average of 62,072.

In terms of gross flows, the total number of migrants between provinces in Canada was 370,791 in 2006. This is a record high number of migrants, but not as a proportion of the total population. In terms of period averages, as in the case of net positive migration, total gross migration as a proportion of the total population was lowest in the 2001-2006 period. Gross migration was the lowest in both the number of migrants and as a proportion of the total population in 2003 with 247,230 migrants, equal to only 0.78 per cent of the total population.

Chart 4: Total Number of Interprovincial Migrants as a Percentage of Total Canadian Population, 1987-2006 (per cent)



Source: Table 5A

E. Looking Further Back

Though the number of interprovincial migrants as a proportion of Canada's population has reached a high level compared to the last decade it remains below the ratios attained in the late 1980s and early 1990s, as noted. From an even longer term perspective, the rate of interprovincial mobility has been falling: the rate was 1.78 per cent in 1972 compared to 1.14 in 2006 (Sharpe, 2007). Canadian workers appear to be less willing to seek economic opportunities in other provinces than they were three decades ago. The much greater importance of dual-earner families reflecting increased

female labour force participation is one factor that appears to have reduced geographical mobility. The aging of the population has also contributed somewhat.[9]

The rise in interprovincial migration in recent years, due to the increasing economic opportunities in Western Canada, suggests that barriers to labour mobility may not be as important as sometimes thought. In fact, based on a literature review, Grady and Macmillan (2007:27) conclude that:

> "No empirical studies were found that demonstrate that professional and occupational regulations constitute a substantial barrier to mobility. This suggests that either the barriers are not that important in practice or that for some unexplainable reason they have been overlooked by researchers."

[9] Older workers have lower mobility rates than younger workers (Table 13), and the aging of the labour force accounts for only about one eighth of this downward trend in interprovincial migration. If the 1972 age structure had prevailed in 2006, the interprovincial migration incidence rate would have been 1.13 per cent, only 0.09 percentage points higher than the actual rate of 1.02 per cent (Table 13).

II. Characteristics of Interprovincial Migrants

The 2001 Census provides detailed information regarding the characteristics of interprovincial migrants during the reference year (May 15, 2000 to May 15, 2001). By comparing the age, educational attainment, unemployment rate and industry distribution of interprovincial migrants to that of the total population, we can identify important patterns regarding interprovincial migrants.

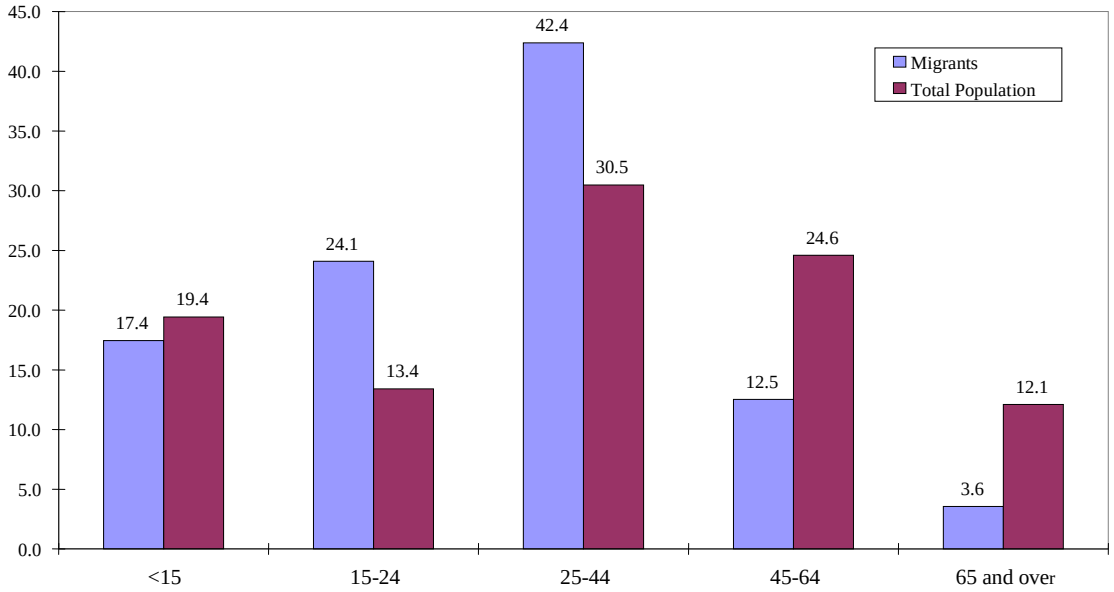
A. Age Distribution of Interprovincial Migrants

Interprovincial migration was mainly a labour market adjustment for workers aged 15-44 years old in 2001. Panel A of Chart 5 shows the age distribution of interprovincial migrants for the 2001 Census reference year. During the reference year, 66.5 per cent of interprovincial migrants were aged 15-44 years while only 43.9 per cent of the total Canadian population fell in that age group. Migrants under 15 and over 45 tended to move less than other age groups.

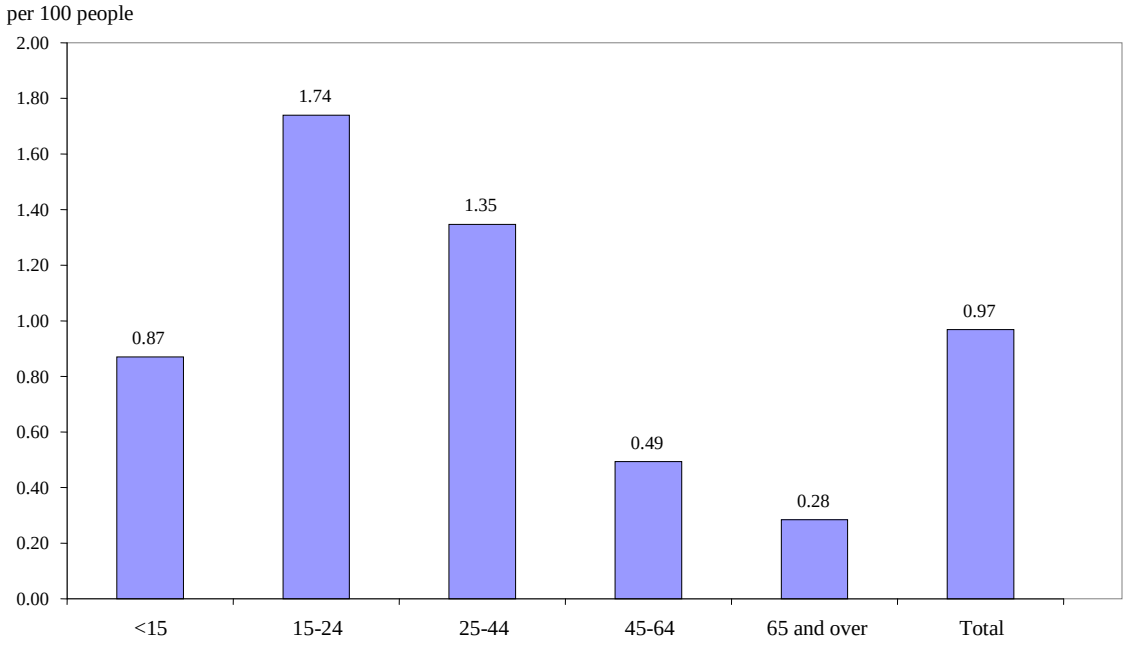
Panel B of Chart 5 shows the incidence of interprovincial migration by age group. We see again that persons aged 15-44 years are more likely to migrate; the incidence of migration was 1.74 for persons aged 15-24 years, and 1.35 for persons aged 25-44 years, while the total incidence of migration was only 0.97 per 100 people. All other age groups had incidence rates below the overall average. These results confirm that there is a strong link between a person's age and the likelihood of migrating between provinces.

Chart 5: Distribution and Incidence of Interprovincial Migrants and Total Population in Canada by Age, 2001

Panel A. Distribution of Interprovincial Migrants and Total Population by Age



Panel B. Incidence of Interprovincial Migrants by Age



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Public Use Microdata File

B. Distribution of Interprovincial Migrants by Education Attainment

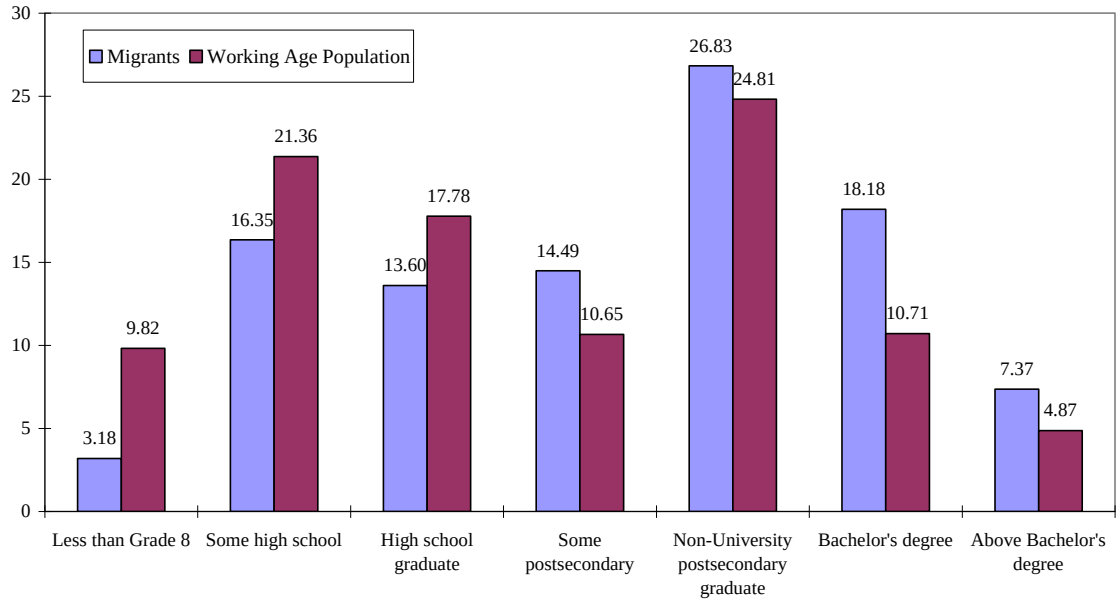
A comparison of the distribution of interprovincial migrants by educational attainment to that of the total population shows that it is the more educated population that is more likely to move than the less educated (Panel A of Chart 6). While 66.9 per cent of migrants had some form of postsecondary education, only 51.0 per cent of the total working age population had attained that level of education. Conversely, the shares of migrants in the three lower educational attainment categories (less than grade 8, some high school, and high school graduates) were much lower than that of the total population (33 per cent compared to 49 per cent).

Panel B of Chart 6 illustrates the link between interprovincial migration and education in a different way: the incidence of migrants with some postsecondary education or higher was greater than the total incidence of migration. In 2001, 1.68 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over with a Bachelor's degree were interprovincial migrants while the average incidence of interprovincial migration for the total population aged 15 years and over was 0.99 per cent. The incidence of

interprovincial migration for the three lowest educational attainment categories was below that of the average incidence of migration for the total population.

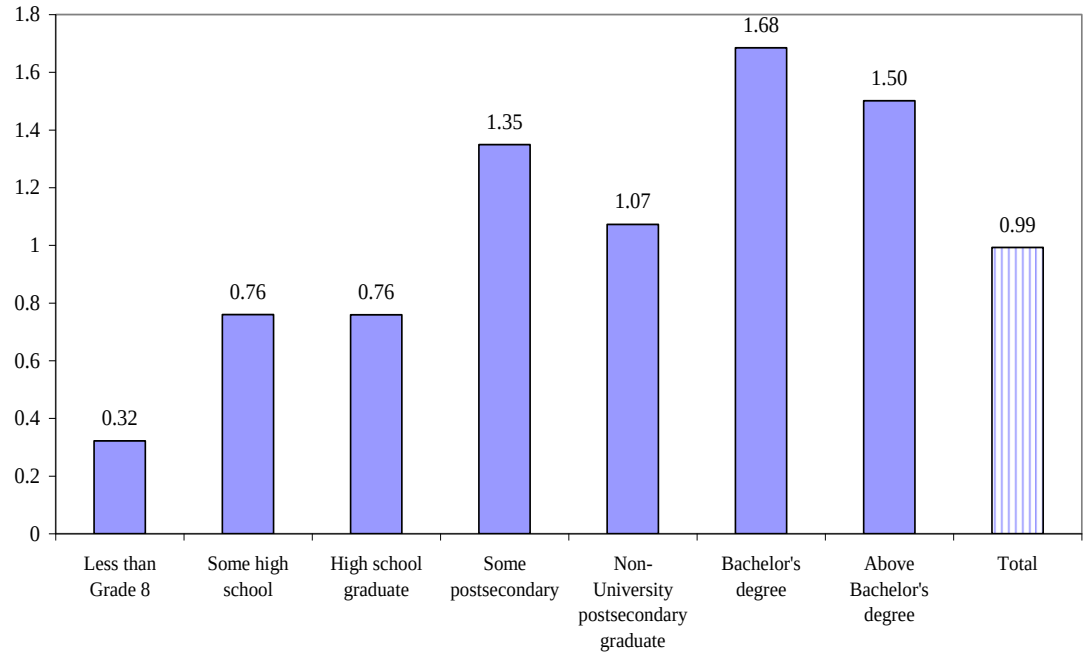
Chart 6: The Education Attainment for Working Age Migrants and Total Working Age Population (15 years and over) in Canada, 2001

Panel A. Distribution of Interprovincial Migrants and Working Age Population by Educational Attainment



Panel B. Incidence of Interprovincial Migration by Educational Attainment

per 100 people



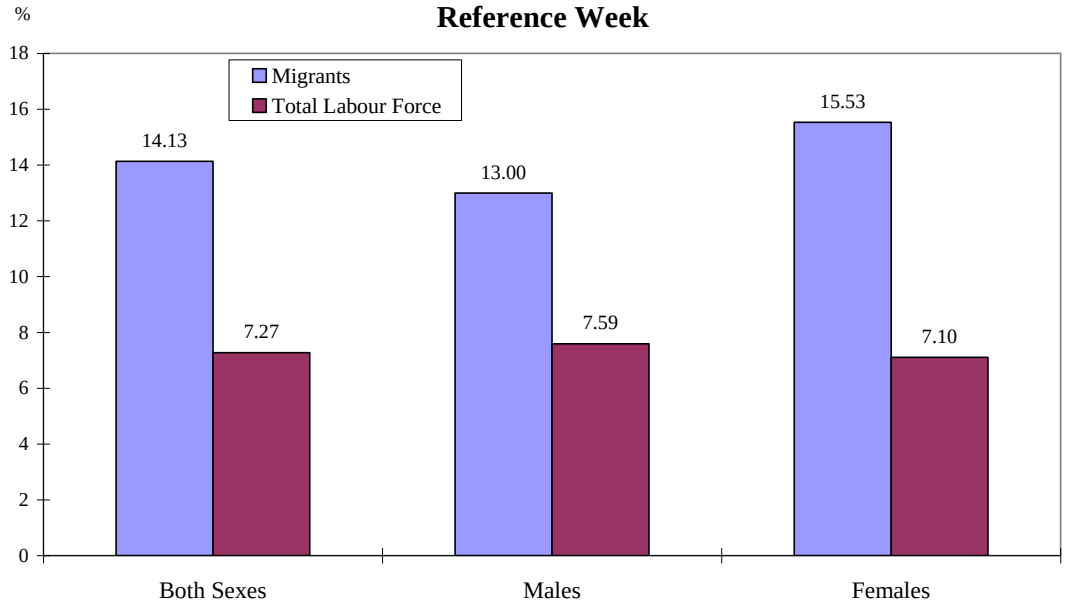
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Public Use Microdata File

Note: The total incidence of migration for the population aged 15 years and over, 0.99 per cent, is slightly higher than the total incidence of migration reported in Panel B of Chart 5 (0.97 per cent) as Chart 5 includes the population under 15 years of age.

C. Labour Market Status of Interprovincial Migrants

Although interprovincial migrants were generally better educated, they tended to have a higher unemployment rate than that of total population during their first year in their destination province. Chart 7 shows that the unemployment rate was 14.1 per cent among migrants during the reference week, almost double the unemployment rate of the total population.[10] These data are based on the labour force statistics of interprovincial migration in the 2001 Census reference week. This gap is larger for female migrants, with their unemployment rate at 15.5 per cent compared to the overall female working age population unemployment rate of 7.1 per cent.

Chart 7: Unemployment Rate for Migrants (15 years and over) and Total Working Age Population in Canada during the 2001 Census Reference Week



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Public Use Microdata File
Note: the Census 2001 reference week refers to the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

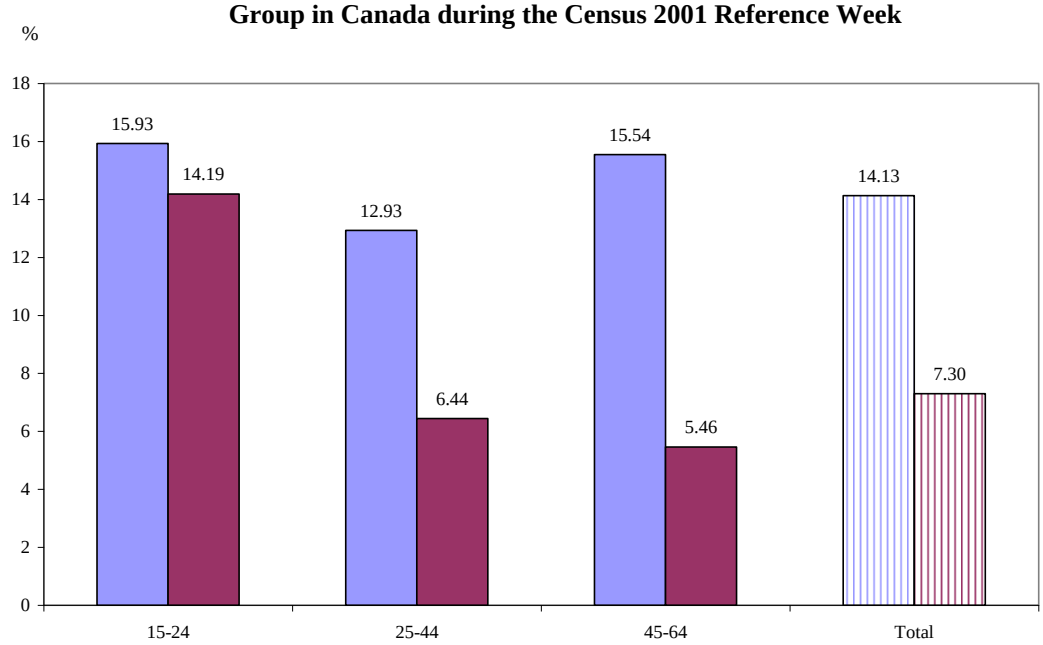
The higher unemployment rate of interprovincial migrants seems to be inconsistent with one of the driving forces of interprovincial migration: increased employment opportunities. There are likely two reasons why interprovincial migrants have a higher unemployment rate than the rest of the total labour force. First, a disproportionate number of interprovincial migrants are young workers (aged 15-24 years old) who experience a relatively higher unemployment rate than the rest of the labour force. Chart 8 shows the unemployment rate for interprovincial migrants and the total labour force by age group. People in the youngest working age group (15-24 years old) had the highest unemployment rate for both migrants (15.9 per cent) and the total labour force (14.2 per cent) during the reference week. Migrants aged 25-44 years old were

[10] The 2001 Census reference week refers to the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). Please see the Appendix I for details on the variable of labour force status.

more than twice as likely as the total labour force in that age group to be unemployed (12.9 per cent compared with 6.4 per cent respectively), while the unemployment rate for migrants 45-64 years old (15.5 per cent) almost tripled that of the total labour force for the same age group (5.5 per cent).

Second, at the time of the census, the migrants were in their first year in their new province of residence. They had not yet built their social networks for obtaining employment thus they could not benefit completely from the opportunities of their new residence. In addition, it often takes time after a move to a new province to search for a job.

Chart 8: Unemployment Rate of Migrants and Total Labour Force by Age Group in Canada during the Census 2001 Reference Week



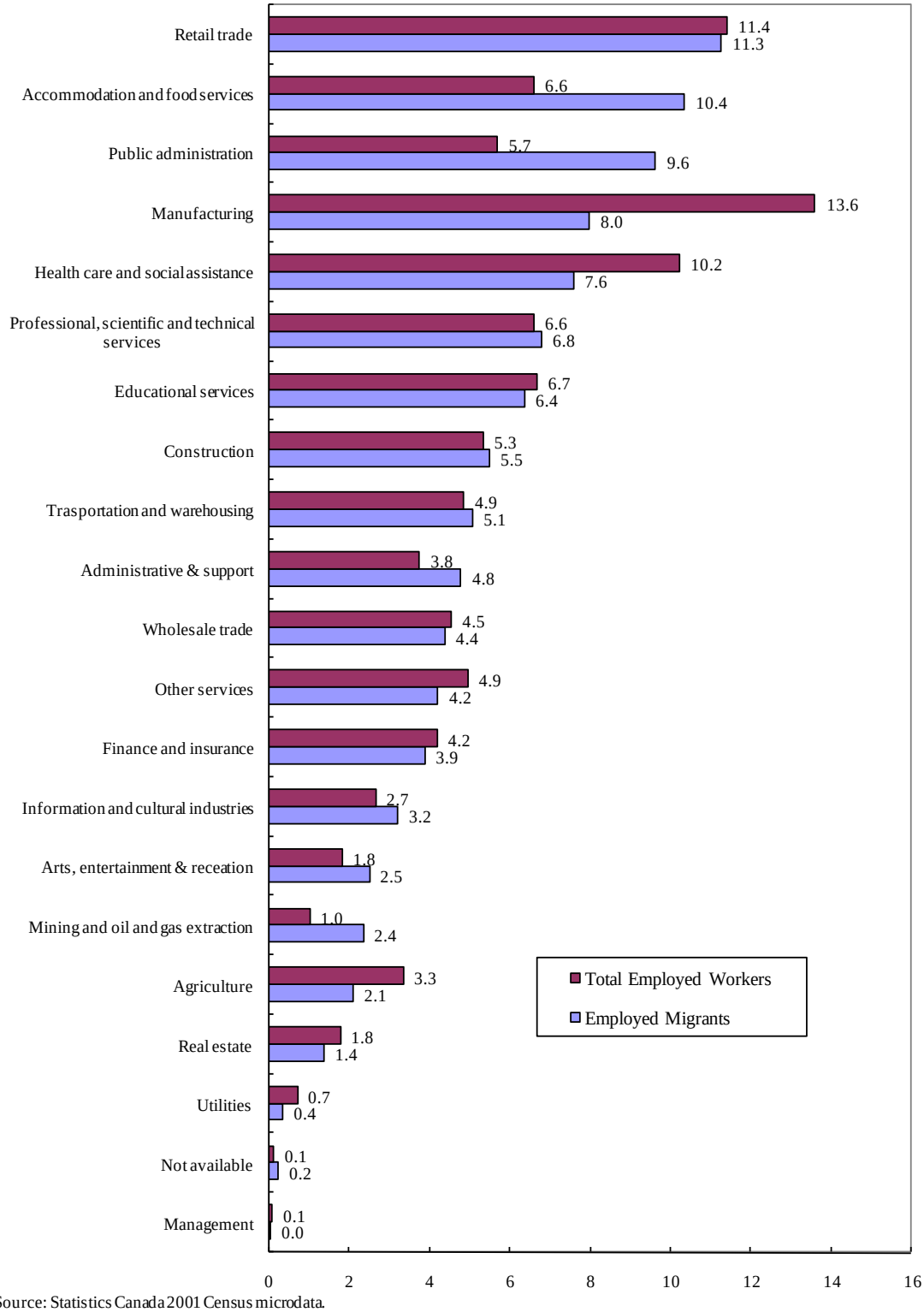
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Public Use Microdata File
Note: the Census 2001 reference week refers to the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

The employment rate for interprovincial migrants in 2001 was 65.6 per cent, which was higher than for the total working age population at 61.4 per cent (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census). In addition, the labour force participation rate for migrants, 76.4 per cent, was higher than that of the total working age population, 66.2 per cent. These labour market statistics show that migrants tended to be more active in the labour force, which is consistent with migrants being younger and better-educated, as discussed above.

D. Distribution of Interprovincial Migrants by Industry

There are significant differences between the industry distribution for all employed workers and that for employed interprovincial migrants for the 2001 Census reference week (Chart 9). Manufacturing was the largest employer of the total population, 13.6 per cent of employed persons worked in this industry during the 2001 Census reference week. However, it dropped to fourth place in terms of industry employment of

Chart 9: Industry Distribution for Employed Interprovincial Migrants and Total Employed Workers in Canada, 2001 (percentage of total)



Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Census microdata.

interprovincial migrants. The largest employer of interprovincial migrants was retail trade, which employed 11.3 per cent of total employed migrants, followed by accommodation and food services, and public administration, accounting for 10.4 per cent and 9.6 per cent of total employed migrants, respectively. The shares of employed migrants for these two industries were higher than the shares for total employed workers. Other industries that had higher industry shares for migrants than that of total employed workers were: professional scientific and technical services, construction, administrative and support, information and culture industries, arts, entertainment and recreations, and mining and gas extraction.

E. Earnings of Migrants

People migrate largely for economic reasons. This has been corroborated by studies which find that interprovincial migrants experience larger gains in earnings relative to non-migrants. Using the tax data from the Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD), Ross Finnie (2001: Table 1a) found that interprovincial migrants in Canada experienced a 9.4 per cent increase in earnings over a two-year period, compared to 4.8 per cent for stayers and 0.8 per cent for others. In other words, interprovincial migrants enjoyed a 4.6 per cent wage gain relative to stayers. As will be seen, the conclusions reached in this report are roughly consistent with Finnie's estimate.

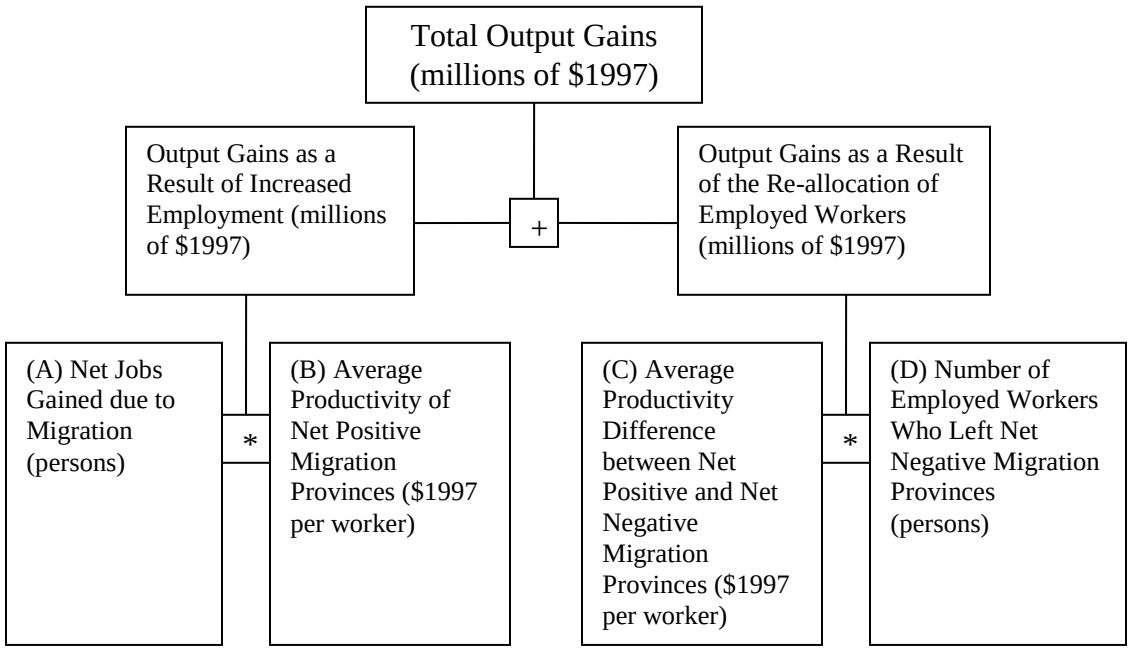
An earlier study by Lin (1995) on the economic returns to interprovincial labour mobility in Canada also found that moving to another province pays off greatly. Between 1989 and 1990, male migrants' average nominal earnings from paid employment increased by $7,682, while those of non-migrants increased by only $2,162. Interprovincial mobility resulted in a net economic return of $5,520 or nearly 26 percent of male migrants' pre-move earnings. Economic returns to female mobility was a bit smaller than that of males in magnitude ($5,220), but even higher (nearly 45 per cent) when expressed as a percentage of female migrants' pre-move earnings.

III. Methodology

A. An Overview of the Methodology

This report attempts to quantify the changes in aggregate output and labour productivity brought about by interprovincial migration of workers. Total output gains are the result of two separate effects. The employment gains as a result of interprovincial migration and the re-allocation of workers between provinces with different productivity levels. The former is due to persons who are unemployed or out of the labour force in the origin province and who find employment in another province. The employment gains are approximated using differences in provincial employment rates. The latter is caused by already employed workers moving from provinces with low productivity levels to provinces with high productivity levels. Assuming that workers have the average productivity level of their province of residence, their productivity will increase as a result of migrating to a higher productivity province. Total national output will increase by the difference in productivity between above and below average productivity provinces for every worker that moves (Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1: A Framework for Estimating Total Output Gains Arising from Interprovincial Migration

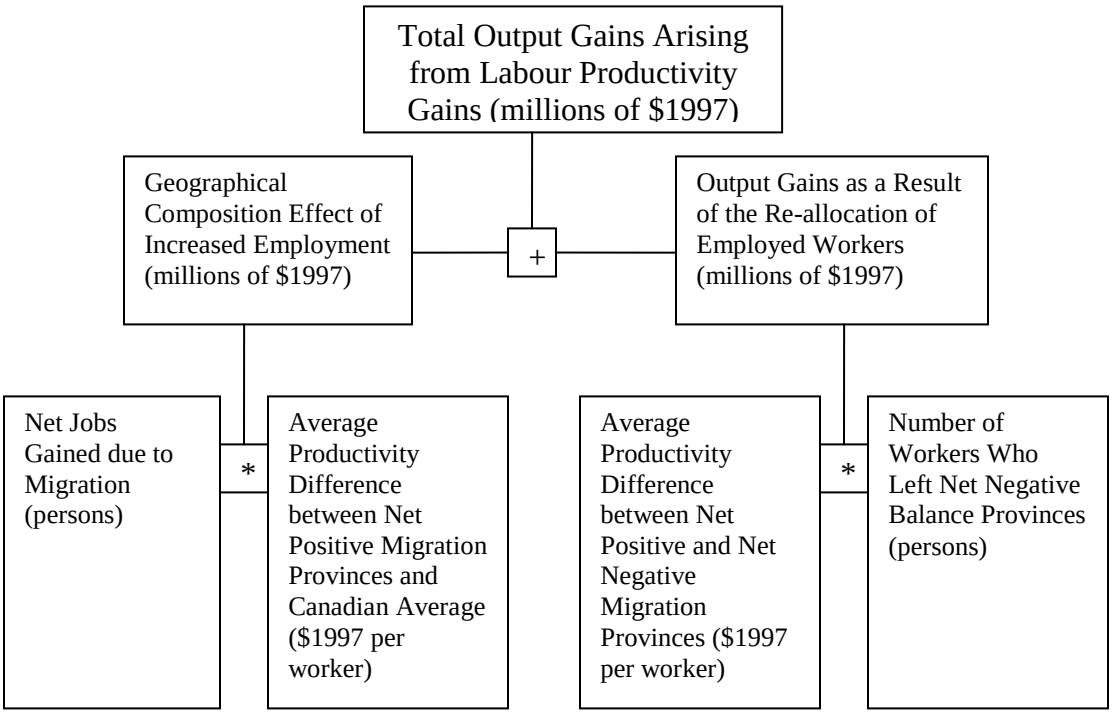


Note: Productivity measures can also be measured in current dollars.

In more concrete terms, gains in output due to employment changes are equal to the product of the number of new jobs gained as a result of migration between provinces with different employment rates (provinces with net gains tend to have higher

employment rates) and the average productivity level of provinces with net migration gains (again, provinces with net gains tend to have above average productivity levels). The gains in output due to re-allocation are equal to the difference in average productivity between provinces with net migration gains and provinces with net migration losses, multiplied by the number of workers who leave provinces with net migration losses.[11] Total gains in output due to interprovincial migration are equal to the sum of these two factors.

Exhibit 2: A Framework for Estimating Productivity Gains Arising from Interprovincial Migration



The effect of interprovincial migration on aggregate labour productivity is calculated by isolating output gains that directly arise from labour productivity gains. Clearly, output gains resulting from the re-allocation of workers across provinces can be attributed entirely to productivity gains since the re-allocated workers contribute to an increase in output without changing the level of national employment. The effect of new employment on productivity is not as intuitive. If the productivity level of new

[11] Again, one needs to remember that the number of employed workers who left net negative migration provinces ((D) in Exhibit 1) is the number of workers who are re-allocated. The number of migrants who join net positive migration provinces is equivalent to the number of employed workers leaving net negative migration provinces (D) to which we add the number of unemployed workers which find new employment in the destination province (A). Thus, it is also possible to compute total output gains for Canada by multiplying, for each province, the number of workers gained or lost by the average productivity of the province and then summing up across provinces.

employment is that of the national average, there is no effect on aggregate productivity. In this case, in terms of productivity, the positive effect on output is offset by the increase in employment. If, however, new employment is largely created in provinces with above average productivity, then new employment will raise the national labour productivity level. Intuitively, an increase in employment in high productivity industries or provinces will tend to increase productivity, even if employment in other provinces remains unchanged. We call this effect on productivity the "geographical composition effect" of new employment creation.

Exhibit 2 outlines how output gains that arise from labour productivity gains are computed. The geographical composition effect of new employment is obtained by multiplying the number of new jobs due to migration by the productivity difference between net positive provinces and the national average.The other component is simply output gains due to the re-allocation of employed workers computed in the same way as in Exhibit 1.

B. Applying the Methodology[12]

There are a number of assumptions embedded in the methodology used in this report. To obtained estimate of output gains due to migration, it was assumed that:

- Migrating workers have, on average, the average productivity of their province of origin.
- Migrating workers, when they move, obtain jobs with the average productivity of the destination province.
- Migrants have, on average, the demographic structure of their province of origin.
- Productivity in this report refers to total output per worker (denoted in constant dollars and also in current dollars) and therefore does not account for provincial differences in average hours worked, which in any case were small during the period covered.

These four assumptions do imply a number of other more specific assumptions. For example, it presumes that differences in productivity levels across provinces are not worker-specific, that is they are not due, for example, to differences in educational attainment across provinces.[13] A comprehensive review of the limitations related to the methodology and their impact on our estimates is included in section IV of the report. Despite limitations, there is value in this type of analysis as it sheds light on the output and employment effects of interprovincial migration.

The methodology used to quantitatively measure the contribution of internal migration to overall output and productivity was as follows: gross in and out migration

[12] For a detailed description of the methodology in algebraic form, see Appendix II.

[13] In turn, this would mean that productivity differences between provinces are mostly the result of differences in capital intensity or industrial structure. Productivity differences could also be the result of differences in economies of scale achieved by respective provincial economies, with some provinces having larger cities and a larger proportion of persons in urban areas than others.

estimates were obtained for each province (Tables 5A and 5B) and out-migration was subtracted from in-migration to calculate the net provincial migration (Table 5). These net migration estimates, however, were for the entire population, and it was necessary to estimate the number of workers that move and actually contribute to output and productivity (Statistics Canada only provided annual estimates of interprovincial migration for the total population). The following outlines the method used to calculate the net migration of workers for every province:

- Provincial gross outflows were multiplied by the ratio of the working age population (persons 15 years old and over) to population of each origin province.[14] This was done to reflect the slightly different provincial demographic structures, assuming that the demographic structure of the migrating population mirrors that of the total population of their origin province.
- To estimate the number of workers gained by the destination province the working age population migrant inflow estimate was multiplied by the employment rate of each destination province.
- To calculate the number of workers lost by the origin province, the working age population migrant outflow estimate for every province was multiplied by the employment rate of the origin province.
- As each origin province is also a destination province, by subtracting the total number of workers lost from the total number of workers gained it was possible to calculate the estimate of net migration of workers for every province (Table 10).[15]

To calculate the output effect of interprovincial migration, net migration of workers to a province was multiplied by the provincial average output per worker of the province (Table 11). This calculation can be made in either constant or current dollars. It is important to note that, due to different provincial employment rates and demographic structures, the number of workers lost by the origin province does not necessarily equal the number of workers gained by the destination province. Indeed, if people migrate in search of employment opportunities, net migration should be from provinces with lower employment rates to provinces with higher employment rates, causing an increase in national employment as a result of unemployed or out of the labour force migrants who find employment in their destination province. This increase in employment will increase aggregate output, as more workers will produce more and add to GDP.[16]

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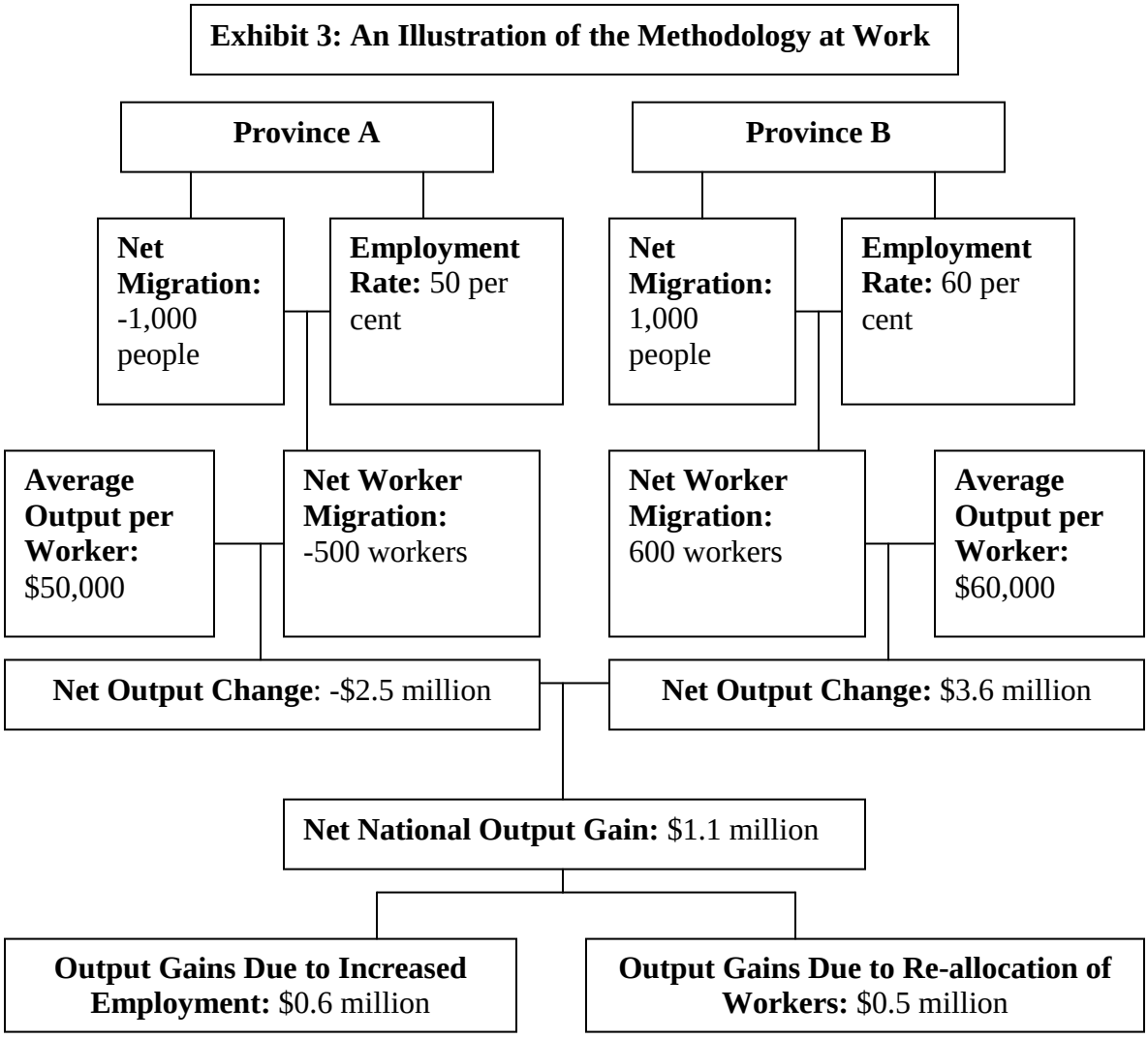
[14] Ratios of working age population to total population were quite similar across provinces. For example, in 2006, the ratios ranged from a low of 79.2 per cent in Saskatchewan to a high of 83.3 per cent in Newfoundland (Table 7).

[15] Labour Force Survey estimates were used for total employment, the employment rate and the unemployment rate. LFS estimates do not include the territories (the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut) due to the difficulty of collecting information in remote locations. In order to match LFS methods, the internal migration and output estimates were calculated so as to not include the territories as well. For this reason, the total in-migration and out-migration estimates calculated in this report are slightly different than those given by Statistics Canada in its CANSIM database. These changes are not very significant, considering that the volume of migration to and from the territories is very small, ensuring that they only have a negligible impact on output and productivity.

[16] Employment changes resulting from interprovincial migration cannot be captured through employment estimates, as employment surveys such as LFS and SEPH do not include information on the province of origin or the interprovincial migration history of workers.

The changes in employment mean that in addition to output gains due to the re-allocation of workers, there are output gains due to increased employment as a result of migration. As discussed earlier, it is possible to decompose total output gains as a result of migration into the employment effect and the re-allocation effect. To calculate the output effect of increased employment we multiply the total number of jobs gained as a result of migration by a weighted average of output per worker of the provinces with positive net migration weighted by the provincial share of net migration (Table 4C). This estimate is then subtracted from the total output gains as a result of migration in order to obtain the output gained as a result of re-allocation, which contributes to overall productivity changes (Table 11A).



To obtain the total contribution of migration to productivity changes we add the geographical composition effect of new employment to the estimate of output gains from the re-allocation of workers. To obtain the geographical composition effect of new

employment, we compute the difference between average productivity in Canada and average weighted productivity in provinces with positive net migration, and then multiply it by the number of jobs gained as a result of migration.

To illustrate how output gains are computed, a simple example of a two province economy is presented (Exhibit 3). Consider a single country with two provinces, Province A and Province B. In a given year, there is a net migration of 1,000 people (15 years old and over) from Province A to Province B. Province A has an employment rate of 50 per cent, meaning that it loses 500 workers as a result of migration. If Province A has an output per worker value of $50,000 per worker, then the total effect on provincial output will be of a loss of 500 workers multiplied by $50,000 per worker, a loss of $2.5 million. Province B, with output per worker value of $60,000 per worker and a higher employment rate of 60 per cent, gains 600 workers from the migration of the same 1,000 people. This results in an output gain of $3.6 million in Province B. The net national output gain due to migration is the sum of the output changes of the two provinces, $1.1 million. However, part of this gain is due to 100 more migrants from Province A finding jobs in Province B. Their impact on output is equal to 100 workers multiplied by the average productivity of Province B, $60,000. Therefore, $0.6 million of the total $1.1 million increase is due to the increased employment, and only the remainder, $0.5 million is due to re-allocation of workers across provinces.

IV. Results and Caveats

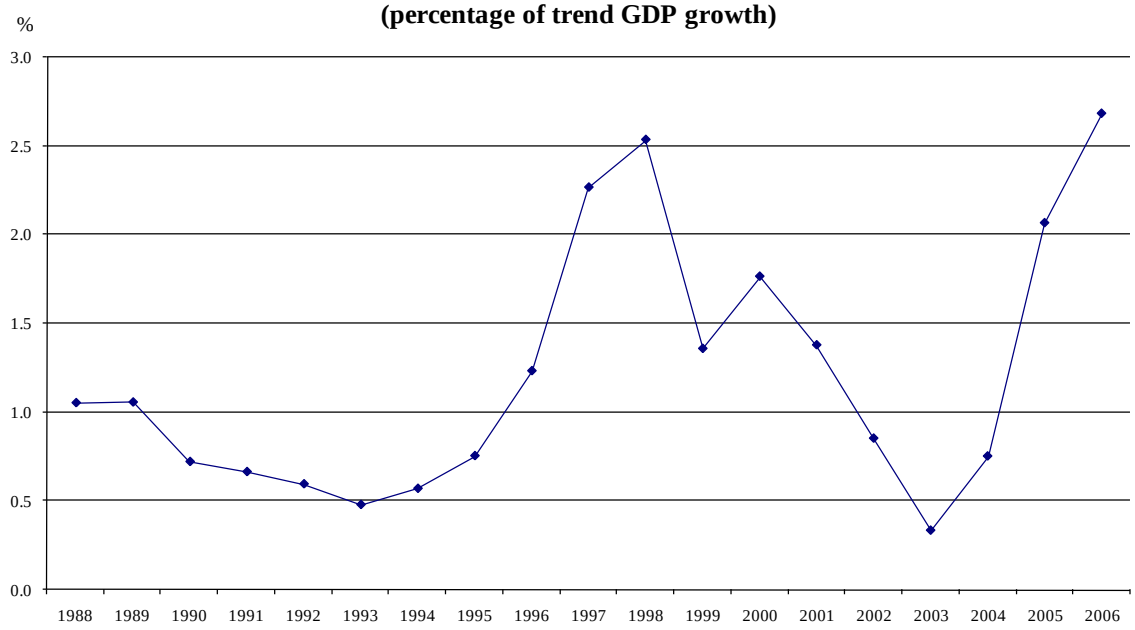
This section reviews the main results obtained using the methodology outlined in section III. It initially focuses on results using constant 1997 prices. Trends in total output gains due to interprovincial migration are first analyzed, followed by a decomposition of these gains into employment and re-allocation of workers gains. An analysis of the output gains arising from labour productivity gains due to interprovincial migration follows. An analysis focusing on output gains and its components is then made using current dollar prices. The following section compares the results from constant and current prices. The final section reviews the limitations and potential biases related to the methodology adopted in this report.

A. Constant Prices Analysis[17]

1) Output gains 1987-2006

The study found that the total change in output as a result of interprovincial migration was an addition of $883.1 million to GDP in 2006 (Table 11). This represented the largest contribution of interprovincial migration to real trend output growth over the 1987-2006 period, equal to 0.076 percentage point growth in 2006, or 2.68 per cent of trend real GDP growth in that period (Table 14, Chart 10).

Chart 10: Contribution of Interprovincial Migration to Real Output Growth in Canada, 1987-2006 (percentage of trend GDP growth)

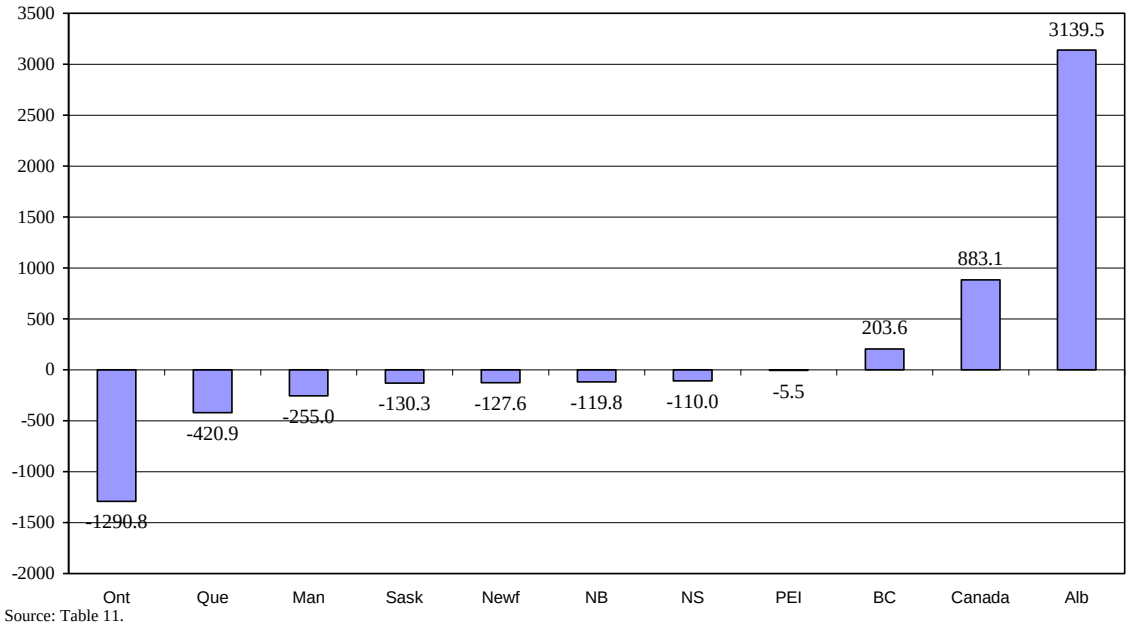


Source: Table 14
Note: The trend average real GDP growth rate from 1986 to 2006 was 2.83 per cent per year

[17] All dollar values in this section are expressed in 1997 constant dollars.

Over the 1987-2006 period, the net movement of workers between provinces had a positive, but very small effect on actual output, with the value of net interprovincial migration ranging from 0.013 and 0.074 per cent of total real actual output gains for a given year (Table 11). In 2006, net interprovincial migration accounted for 0.074 per cent of real output gains. This is a record high, surpassing the previous high of 0.069 per cent of output gains attained in 1998. Over the entire period, 1987-2006, migration resulted in output gains equal to $6,227 million, equivalent to 1.27 per cent of total real output growth over the period.

Chart 11: Contribution of Interprovincial Migration to Real GDP by Province, 2006
(millions of 1997 dollars)



Source: Table 11.

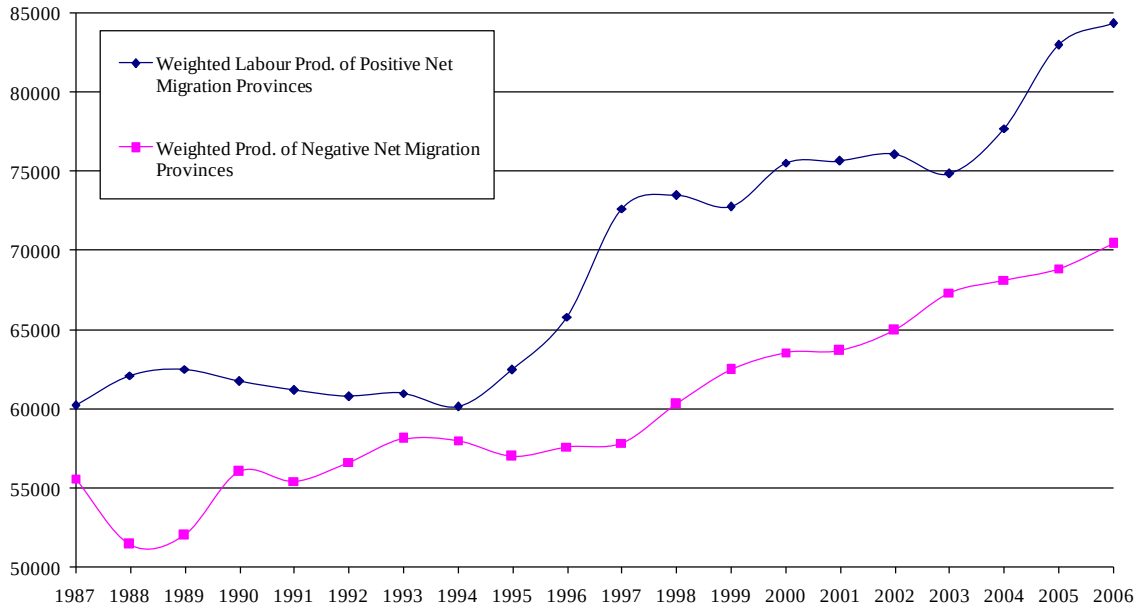
In 2006, the contribution of interprovincial migration to real output was largest in Alberta at $3,139.5 million, with British Columbia coming a distant second place, with $203.6 million (Table 11, Chart 11). Ontario had the largest negative contribution of interprovincial migration to real output at -$1,290.8 million. Alberta was not, however, always the largest contributor. From 1988 to 1995, British Columbia was the dominant positive contributor, with output gains from interprovincial migration to this province reaching around a billion dollars per year over these eight years. Starting in 1997, output contributions became negative in British Columbia, while Alberta and Ontario became the main positive contributors. Alberta leaped from gaining $585.9 million in 1996 to $1,600.8 million in 1998. Ontario moved from $46.8 million lost due to interprovincial migration in 1996 to a gain of $886.2 million in 2000. During the period 2003-2006 British Columbia returned to positive output gains and Ontario returned to output losses resulting from interprovincial migration, while Alberta continued to receive large amount of migrants.

2) Decomposition of Output Gains

i. Weighted Labour Productivity

In order to decompose the overall output gains as a result of interprovincial migration into output gains arising from employment increases and output gains resulting from employed worker re-allocation across provinces, weighted average labour productivity estimates (weighted by the number of net migrating workers) were calculated for provinces with net losses of workers and provinces with net gains of workers for the 1987-2006 period (Table 4C). In 2006, the average labour productivity for provinces with net gains of workers was $84,360; the average productivity for provinces with net losses of workers was $70,467, making for a difference of $13,893 in output per worker between the two types of provinces. The productivity gap fluctuated greatly over the 1987-2006 period, reaching a low of $2,135 in 1994, one of the few years when high productivity Alberta lost workers, thereby contributing greatly to the average productivity of provinces with net losses of workers. In a similar fashion, a peak gap of $14,819 was reached in 1997, a year when Alberta had a very large net gain of workers (Chart 12).

Chart 12: Weighted Labour Productivity for Provinces with Negative Net Worker Migration and Provinces with Positive Net Worker Migration, 1987-2006 (1997 dollars per worker)



Source: Table 4C
Note: For every year, the number and set of provinces that gain workers and provinces that lose workers is different.

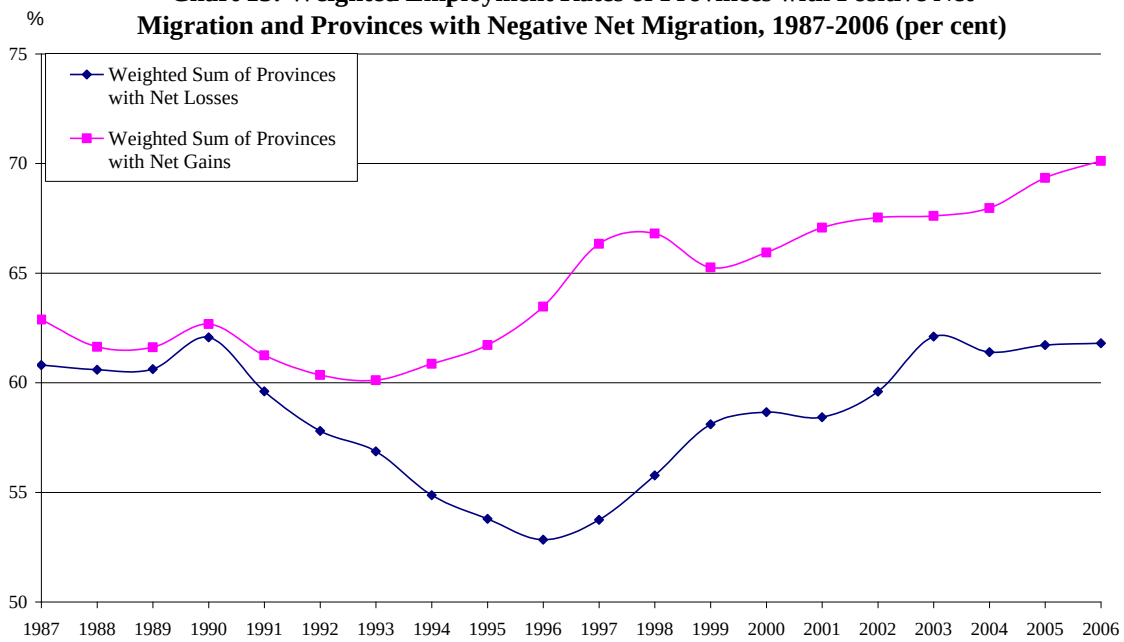
ii. Weighted Employment Rates

Provinces with net positive interprovincial migration had, on average, more employment opportunities, as exhibited by the employment rate, than provinces which had net negative migration. In 2006, the weighted average employment rate of provinces

with net migration gains was 70.1 per cent (Table 8B, Chart 13).[18] It was 8.3 percentage points higher than the employment rate for provinces with net migration losses, 61.8 per cent. Between 1987 and 2006 the gap in employment rates ranged from a low of 0.6 percentage points in 1990 to a high of 12.6 percentage points in 1997.

Unlike the sum of net provincial population changes due to migration, which is zero, net employment changes due to migration total to a value greater than zero. This reflects the number of migrants who were unemployed or out of the labour force in their province of origin, but who found work in their province of destination. It is estimated that a net of 4,718 new jobs were gained in 2006, as a result of the difference in employment rates between the provinces with net gains of migrants and the provinces with net losses of migrants (Table 10). From 1987 to 2006 it is estimated that a total of 37,681 jobs were added in Canada as a result of interprovincial migration.

Chart 13: Weighted Employment Rates of Provinces with Positive Net Migration and Provinces with Negative Net Migration, 1987-2006 (per cent)



Source: Table 8A
Note: For every year, the number and set of provinces that gain workers and provinces that lose workers is different.

iii. Output Gains Arising from Employment Increases and Re-Allocation of Workers

The product of the average weighted labour productivity of provinces with positive net migration and the number of new jobs gained due to net migration gives an estimate of the absolute contribution of increased employment to total output gains as a result of migration. The difference between total output gains and the gains due to increased employment, is the absolute contribution to output gains from the re-allocation of workers among provinces. In 2006, $398.0 million was gained as a result of an

[18] The employment rates were weighted by the shares of net outflow of working age population migrants (15+) for provinces with net negative migration estimates and net inflow of working age population migrants (15+) for provinces with net positive migration estimates (Table 8A).

increase in employment and $485.0 million was gained as a result of re-allocation, constituting a total of $883.1 million of total output gains resulting from migration (Table 11A, Chart 14).

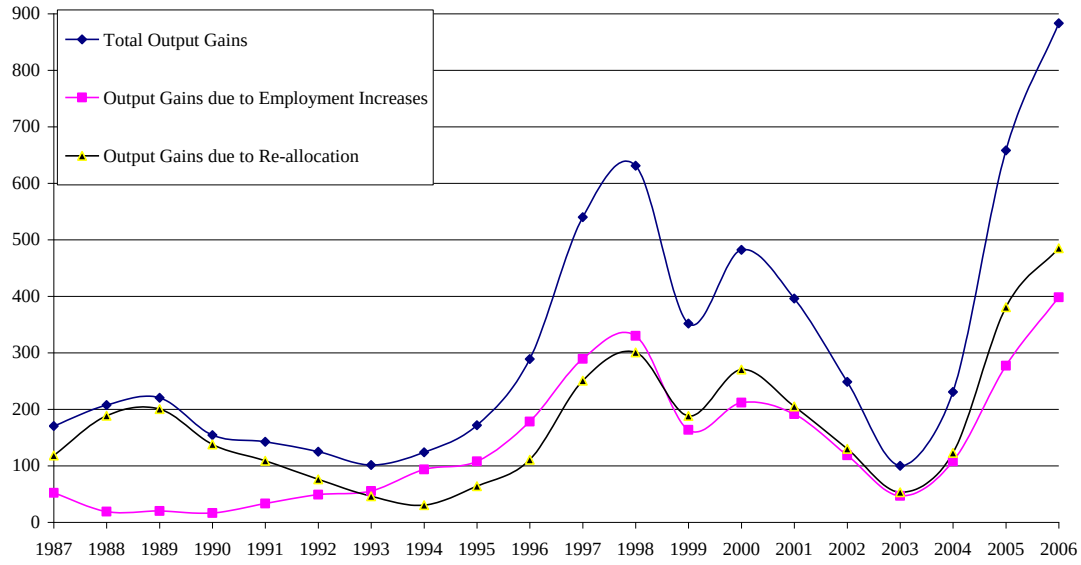
Summary Table 2: Decomposition of Output Gains due to Interprovincial Migration, 1987-2006 (millions of 1997 dollars)

	Output Gains due to Re-Allocation of Workers	As a % of GDP	Output Gains due to Employment Increases	As a % of GDP	Total Output Gains due to Migration	As a % of GDP
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E=A+C**	**F=B+D**
1987	118.1	0.017	52.1	0.007	170.2	0.024
1988	188.6	0.026	18.9	0.003	207.5	0.028
1989	200.3	0.026	20.0	0.003	220.2	0.029
1990	137.8	0.018	16.3	0.002	154.1	0.02
1991	109.1	0.015	33.4	0.004	142.4	0.019
1992	76.1	0.01	49.0	0.007	125.2	0.017
1993	46.1	0.006	55.5	0.007	101.6	0.013
1994	30.4	0.004	93.4	0.012	123.8	0.015
1995	64.0	0.008	107.9	0.013	171.9	0.021
1996	110.6	0.013	178.3	0.021	288.9	0.034
1997	250.7	0.029	289.2	0.033	540.0	0.061
1998	300.8	0.033	330.1	0.036	630.9	0.069
1999	188.2	0.019	163.5	0.017	351.7	0.036
2000	270.2	0.027	212.0	0.021	482.2	0.047
2001	204.8	0.02	191.4	0.019	396.2	0.038
2002	130.1	0.012	118.5	0.011	248.6	0.023
2003	53.1	0.005	46.8	0.004	100.0	0.009
2004	122.8	0.011	107.8	0.01	230.6	0.02
2005	380.8	0.033	277.3	0.024	658.1	0.057
2006	485.0	0.041	398.0	0.033	883.1	0.074
Source: Tables 11 and 11A.						
Period Averages						
87-89	153.4	0.021	35.5	0.005	188.9	0.026
90-95	77.2	0.01	59.3	0.007	136.5	0.018
96-00	224.1	0.024	234.6	0.026	458.7	0.05
05-06	432.9	0.037	337.7	0.029	770.6	0.065
01-06	229.4	0.02	190.0	0.017	419.4	0.037
87-06	173.4	0.019	138.0	0.014	311.4	0.033

The largest absolute contributions over the 1987-2006 period of both employment and re-allocation due to interprovincial migration were in 2006, when the total gain in output due to migration was the largest. The $398.0 million gains from employment in 2006 beat the previous record of $330.1 million attained in 1998. Similarly, the impact of re-allocation, at $485.0 million, was much larger in 2006 year than the previous high of $380.8 million attained in 2005. Interestingly, while the trough for total output gains from migration occurred in 2003, a year where both gains from employment and gains from

reallocation were low, that year was not the lowest value for either component. While gains due to increases in employment reached their lowest value in 1990 ($16.3 million), gains due to the re-allocation reach a low of $30.4 million in 1994 (Summary Table 2).

Chart 14: Decomposition of Total Output Gains due to Interprovincial Migration between Employment and Re-Allocation Effects, 1987-2006 (millions of 1997 dollars)



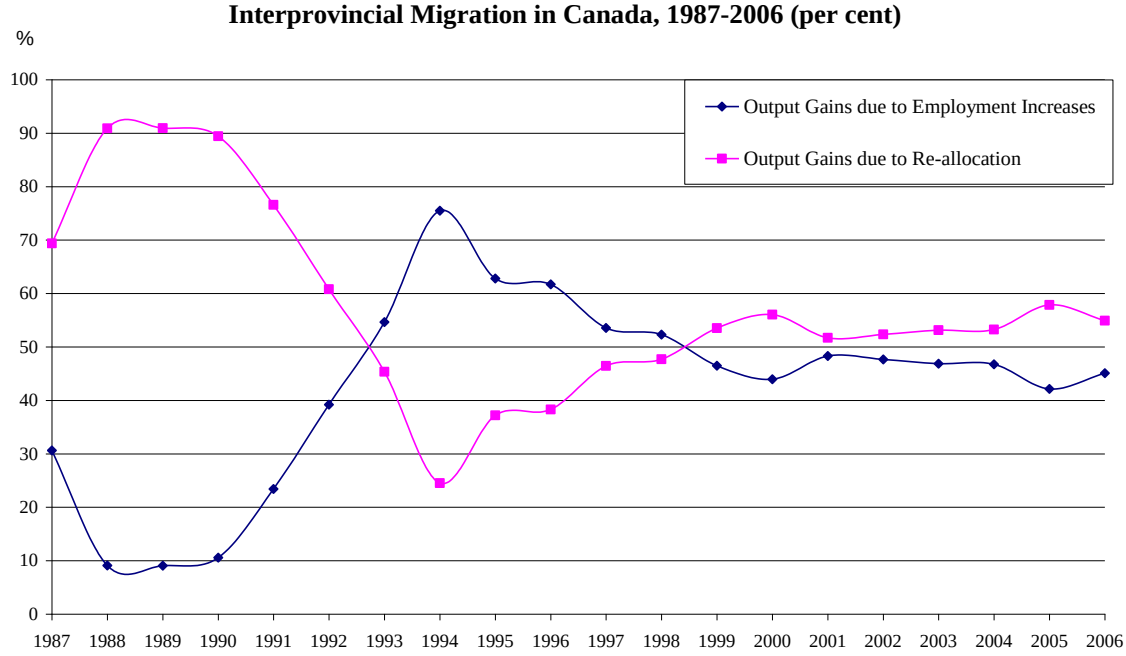
Source: Table 11A.

In terms of shares, gains from employment accounted for 45.1 per cent of total output gains in 2006 while gains from re-allocation constituted the remaining 54.9 per cent. The relative importance of the two factors varied greatly during the 1987-2006 period, with re-allocation being the dominant factor until 1993. From 1993 until 1999 the dominant factor was the change in employment, consisting of up to 75.5 per cent of total increases in output. Yet, in more recent years (1999-2006), the effect of the re-allocation of workers dominated slightly the effect of increased employment (Chart 15).

Output gains due to re-allocation are a function of the difference in average productivity between provinces with net migration gains and provinces with net migration losses, and the number of workers leaving net losing provinces. From 2000 to 2006 the increase in the average labour productivity gap between provinces contributed only 2.49 percentage points annually to the 10.24 per cent per year increase in output gains (Table 11B). During this six years period, the increasing productivity gap accounted for 24.3 per cent of the increase in total output gains due to the re-allocation of workers, with the increasing migration flows of workers accounting for the rest. It thus appears that the recent increase in the productivity gap between positive net migration and negative net migration provinces was not as important as the increase in migration flows. It was the latter that played the larger role in the sharp recent increase in output gains attributable to migration. Yet, over the 1987-2006, increases in the productivity gap contributed more than 50 per cent to the growth of output gains due to re-allocation. This

suggests that the recent rise in importance of migration flows in comparison to productivity differences could be a temporary development.

Chart 15: Percentage Composition of Total Gains in Output due to Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1987-2006 (per cent)



Source: Table 11A.

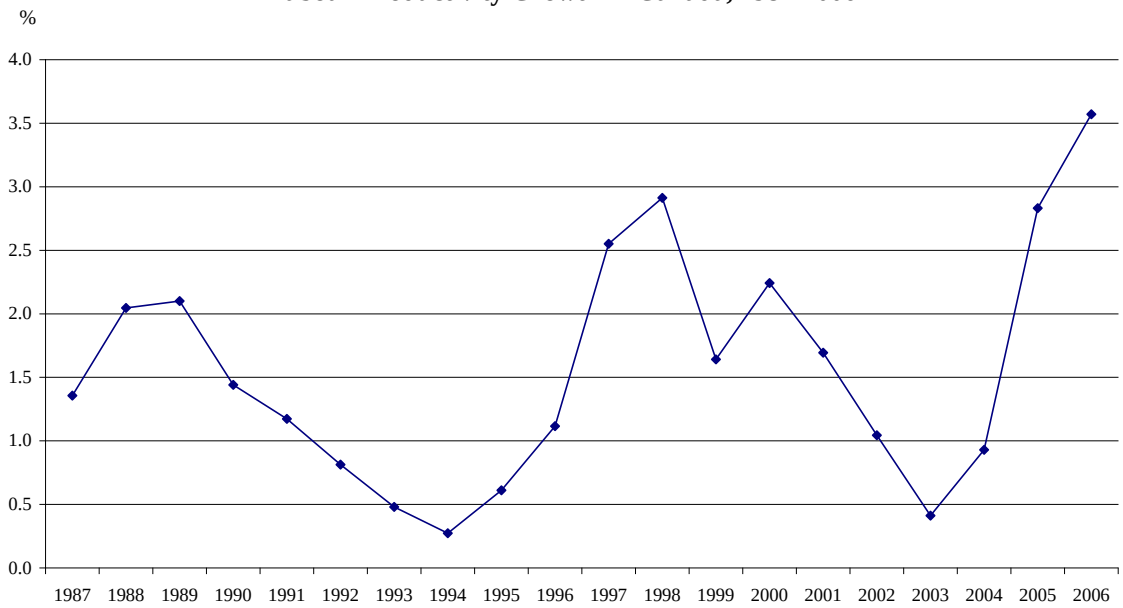
iv. The Impact of Interprovincial Migration on Labour Productivity Growth

The contribution of migration to aggregate labour productivity growth stems from two sources: the re-allocation of workers between provinces of different average productivity levels and the geographical composition effect of new employment. The latter is a fairly small effect, and can even be negative as it was in 1994 (Table 11B). If new employment is disproportionately created in above average productivity provinces, it will tend to increase aggregate productivity at the national level while if it is created mostly in below average productivity regions it will have the opposite effect.

The total per cent contribution of interprovincial migration to trend aggregate labour productivity growth is calculated by dividing the share of net output change due to re-allocation and geographical composition of new employment in total national output (equal to the ratio of productivity change to total productivity, as total employment in the economy does not vary as a result of migration) by the trend average annual growth rate of output per worker in the economy. In this study, the trend growth rate of output per worker in Canada for the period 1987-2006 was estimated to be 1.27 per cent per year (Table 4). The contribution of output gains due to interprovincial migration to trend productivity growth in 2006 was 0.045 percentage points or 3.57 per cent (Table 14a,

Chart 16).[19] Over the entire period, 1987-2006, output gains due to migration averaged 0.02 per cent of total GDP (Table 14a). Therefore, on average, migration contributed 0.02 percentage points to labour productivity growth each year, or 1.56 per cent of total labour productivity growth each year.

Chart 16: Relative Contribution of Interprovincial Migration to Trend Labour Productivity Growth in Canada, 1987-2006



Source: Table 14a
Note: The trend labour productivity growth, measured as ouput per worker growth, from 1987-2006 was 1.27 per cent per year.

v. Comparison of CSLS Estimates of the Impact of Interprovincial Migration with Finnie-based Estimates

In the literature, there are few estimates of the impact of interprovincial migration in Canada on productivity. In one of the recent empirical study on the subject of interprovincial migration, Finnie (2001) found that interprovincial migrants enjoyed a 4.6 per cent wage gain relative to stayers over a two-year period. In order to compare the order of magnitude of this report's estimates with those of Finnie, we assume that Finnie's finding about wage gains translates into equivalent relative productivity gains. We first estimate the gross number of employed migrants by multiplying the gross flows of migrants by the working age population to total population ratio and the employment rate for Canada. We then assume that each of these migrants achieves a 4.6 per cent gain in productivity due to migration to obtain an estimate of total output and productivity gains due to gross migration flows.

We would expect estimates based on Finnie's findings to be larger than ours as the latter account only for net migration flows. Effectively, estimates based on Finnie

[19] The contribution of migration to actual labour productivity growth in 2006 (which at 0.73 per cent was significantly smaller than trend labour productivity growth of 1.27 per cent) was 6.23 per cent. Calculating the contribution of interprovincial migration to actual labour productivity growth can be misleading as the annual labour productivity growth rates vary and, as in 2006, can be small.

(2001) are considerably larger than CSLS estimates of output gains due to the re-allocation of labour (Table 16). In 2006, estimates constructed from Finnie's average wage gains for migrants estimated output gains at $633 million constant 1997 dollars compared to only $485 million constant 1997 dollars for the CSLS estimated gains due to the re-allocation of labour. In addition, over the 1987-2006 period, estimates based on Finnie (2001) are much more stable than CSLS estimates, the former averaging $411 million with most years' estimates within a 10 per cent range of this average. In contrast, CSLS estimates vary from $30 million to $485 million, with an average of $174 million, depending on the year as net provincial migration flows vary greatly as a share of gross migration.

Estimates based on Finnie (2001), however, do not include the effect of new employment captured by CSLS estimates. Yet, CSLS estimates of total output gains due to migration, which include the new employment effect, are still generally lower than Finnie-based estimates, which exclude these gains. On average, the CSLS total estimates are $100 million lower, but in some years they are considerably larger, notably in 2006 where CSLS total estimates are $250 million larger than Finnie-based estimates.

Most of the difference between CSLS and Finnie-based estimates is a direct consequence of the decision of this report to focus on net migration flows instead of gross migration flows. Net migration flows are not only much smaller than gross migration flows, they are also more variable year upon year. On the other hand, using national gross flows of migrants misses the potentially large impact of recent migration flows to high productivity Alberta. Yet, surprisingly, despite large methodological differences, both estimates appear to be roughly in line. Moreover, both estimates show that while interprovincial migration can be of importance for migrants themselves, it does not appear to have a major impact on the Canadian economy in a given year, albeit the cumulative impact might be large.

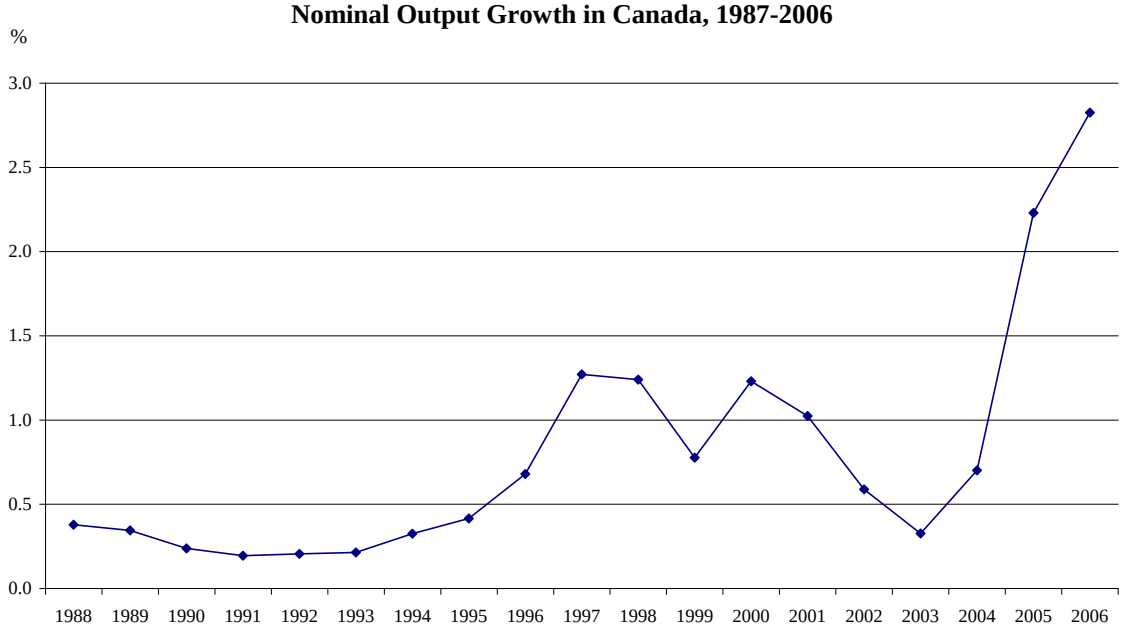
B. Analysis Using Current Prices

1) Output gains 1987-2006

When GDP is expressed in nominal terms, output gains in recent years appear substantially larger than when viewed in terms of constant 1997 dollars. The reason for the difference between constant and current dollar estimates is the disparity in relative prices between provinces, this is explored further at the end of this section. This report estimates the total change in output due to migration at $1966.4 million current dollars in 2006, equivalent to 0.144 per cent of actual GDP growth in 2006 (Table 14B). This is a small fraction of total output, but almost double the same measure when constant 1997 dollars were used, and equivalent to 2.83 per cent of 1987-2006 trend nominal output growth (Chart 17). Compared with other years in the 1987-2006 period, the effect was a

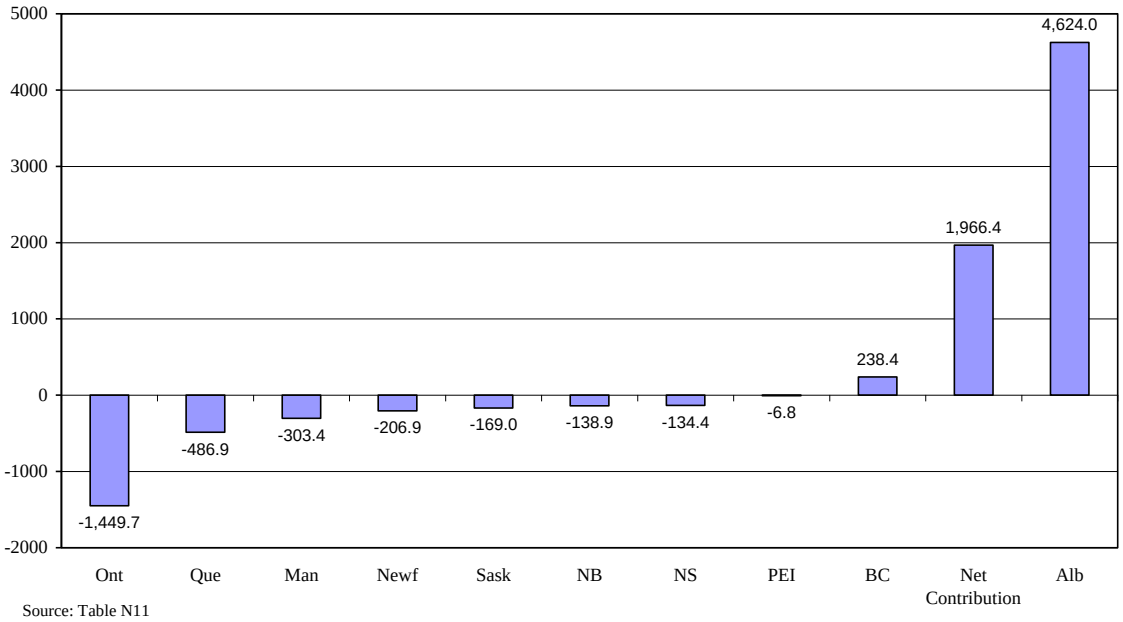
record high in 2006, surpassing the previous high of 2.23 per cent of trend nominal GDP growth in 2005.[20]

Chart 17: Relative Contribution of Interprovincial Migration to Trend Nominal Output Growth in Canada, 1987-2006



Source: Table 14b
Note: The trend nominal ouput growth rate for the 1987-2006 period was 5.10 per cent per year.

Chart 18: Contribution of Interprovincial Migration to Canadian GDP, 2006 (millions of current dollars)



Source: Table N11

[20] Over the 1987-2006 period, the net movement of workers had a small but positive impact on actual nominal output growth each year. Output gains due to interprovincial migration ranging from a low of 0.010 percentage points of nominal GDP growth in 1991 and 1992 to a high of 0.144 percentage points of nominal GDP growth in 2006 (Table 14B).

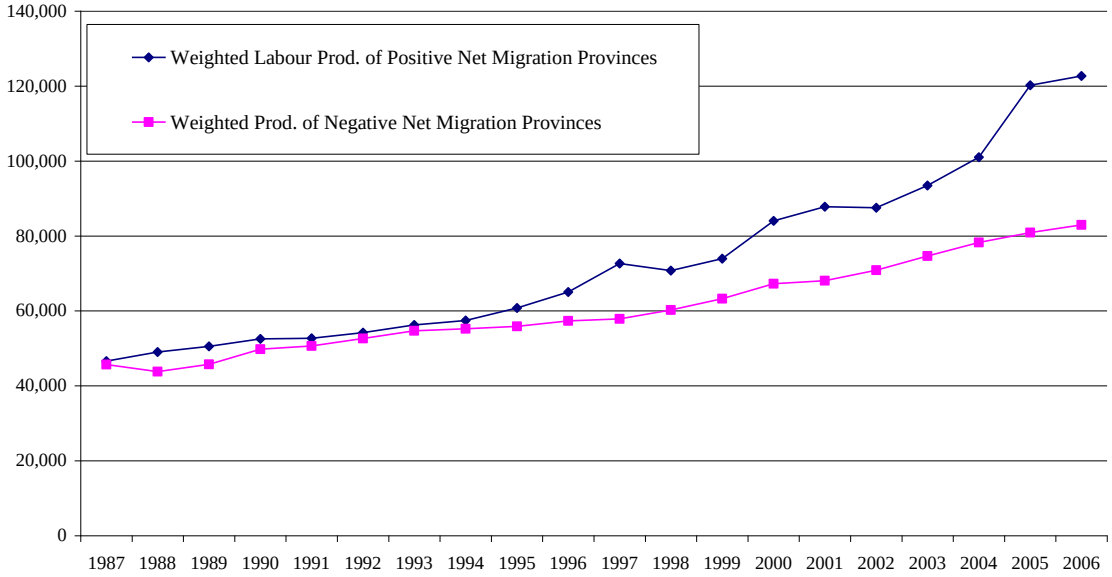
In 2006, Alberta saw the most net output gains, $4,624.0 million, while British Columbia came a distant second with $238.4 million. Ontario had the largest net output loss due to interprovincial migration, equal to -$1,449.7 million (Chart 18). Between 1988 and 1995, British Columbia contributed more to net Canadian output gains due to interprovincial migration than any other province. After 1997, output contributions became negative in British Columbia, and Alberta and Ontario became the main positive contributors. Alberta's gains from interprovincial migration more than doubled between 1996 and 1998, with output gains increasing from $580.3 million in 1996 to $1,523.9 million in 1998. Ontario's gains increased from -$46.2 million in 1996 to $907.1 million in 2000. During the 2003-2006 period, British Columbia returned to positive territory with net output gains while Ontario reclaimed its place among provinces registering net output losses as a result of interprovincial migration.

2) Decomposition of Output Gains

i. Weighted Labour Productivity

In 2006, the average weighted labour productivity for provinces with a net gain of migrants was $122,698; the average weighted labour productivity for provinces with a net loss of migrants was $82,955. Therefore, labour productivity in provinces with a net gain of migrants was greater than labour productivity for provinces with a net loss of migrants by $39,743 in 2006 (Table 4G, Chart 19). This productivity gap fluctuated over the 1987-2006 period, from a low of $887 in 1987 to the 2006 high of $39,743.

Chart 19: Weighted Labour Productivity for Provinces with Negative Net Worker Migration and Provinces with Positive Net Work Migration, 1987-2006 (current dollars)



Source: Table 11D

The productivity gap narrows in years where Alberta had a net loss of migrants, as occurred in 1987, 1993 and 1994. Conversely, the productivity gap is largest in years where Alberta has a very high net migration gain, as seen in 1997 and 2004 through 2006. The productivity gap widens significantly between 1997 and 2006 when expressed in current dollars compared to the 1987-1996 period. Nominal output per worker in Alberta has been higher than the Canadian average for the entire 1987-2006 period, and rising steadily since 1998 from 112 per cent of the Canadian average to 145 per cent in 2006 (Table 4E).

ii. Output Gains Due to Migration

In 2006, $578.9 million was gained as a result of an increase in employment and $1387.4 million as a result of re-allocation, resulting in total output gains of $1966.4 million due to interprovincial migration (Summary Table 3, Chart 20). Output gains as a share of GDP increased significantly in 2005 and 2006. Over the 1987-2006 period, output gains due to migration represented on average only 0.037 per cent of GDP. In 2005, output gains due to migration represented 0.107 of GPD, almost triple the 1987-2006 average. This trend continued in 2006, with the share of GDP accounted for by interprovincial migration rising to 0.137 per cent.

Summary Table 3: Decomposition of Output Gains due to Migration (millions of current dollars)

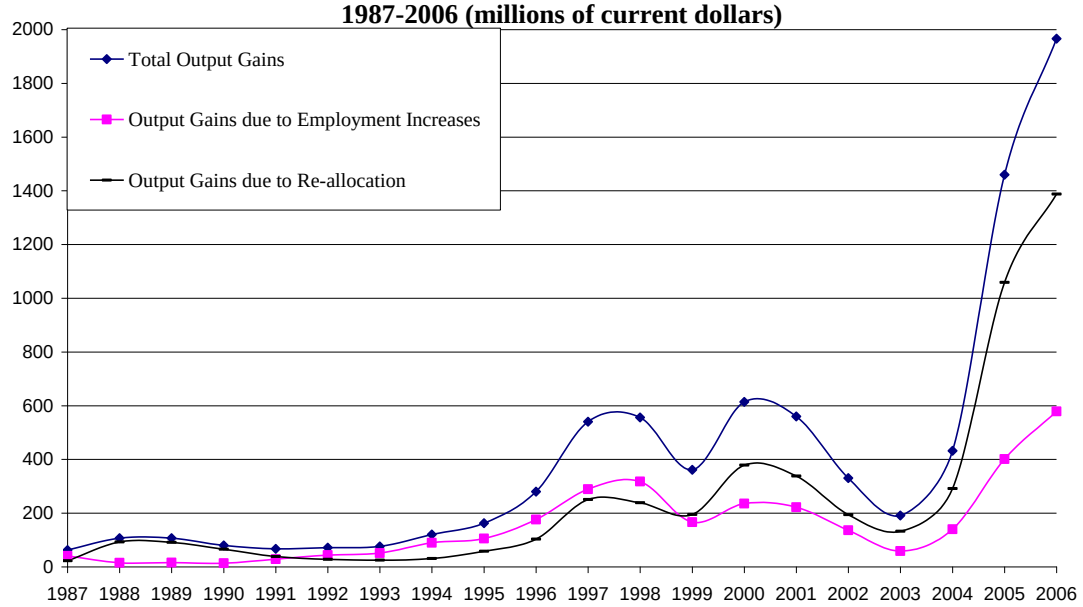
Period Averages	Gains due to Re-allocation of Workers	As a % of GDP	Gains due to Employment Increases	As a % of GDP	Total Output Gains due to Migration	As a % of GDP
	A	B	C	D	E=A+C	F=B+D
2000	378.2	0.035	235.7	0.022	613.9	0.057
2001	337.5	0.031	222.1	0.020	559.6	0.051
2002	194.3	0.017	136.3	0.012	330.6	0.029
2003	132.7	0.011	58.5	0.005	191.1	0.016
2004	291.5	0.023	140.1	0.011	431.6	0.034
2005	1058.5	0.078	401.4	0.029	1459.9	0.107
2006	1387.4	0.097	578.9	0.040	1966.4	0.137
87-89	68.6	0.011	23.8	0.004	92.4	0.015
90-95	40.8	0.006	55.3	0.007	96.1	0.013
96-00	233.0	0.024	237.0	0.026	470.0	0.050
05-06	1223.0	0.087	490.2	0.035	1713.1	0.122
01-06	567.0	0.043	256.2	0.020	823.2	0.062
87-06	250.9	0.022	156.3	0.015	407.1	0.037

Sources: Tables 11C and 11D

As in the constant dollar case, the largest absolute contributions of both employment and re-allocation were in 2006, when the total gain in output due to migration was the greatest (Table 11D). Prior to 2006, the largest output gain due to employment increases was in 2005 when employment increases resulted in gains equal to $401.4 million. The largest output gain due to re-allocation prior to 2006 was in 2005 when re-allocation gains equaled $1,058.5 million. While it is not surprising that the

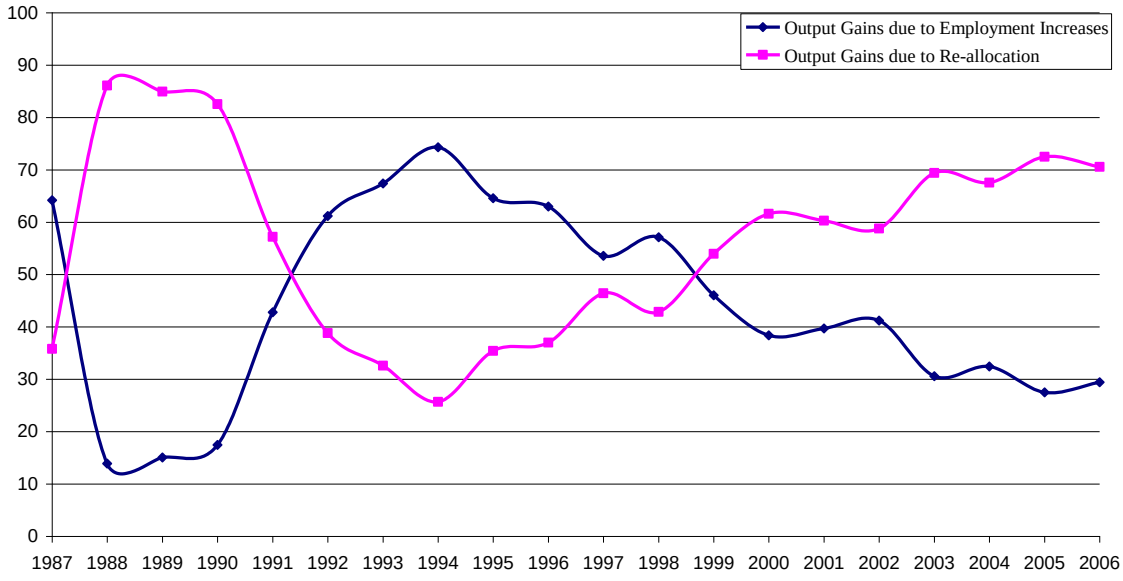
largest gains in current dollars occurred in later years, the magnitude of the gains due to migration in 2005 and 2006 are very different than that of previous years. High energy prices certainly played a role in the increase of nominal output gains due to migration in 2005-2006, but it is also clear that the importance of interprovincial migration for the Canadian economy has increased tremendously in the recent past.

Chart 20: Decomposition of Total Nominal Output Gains due to Interprovincial Migration between Employment and Re-allocation Effects, 1987-2006 (millions of current dollars)



Source: Table 11A.

Chart 21: Percentage Composition of Total Gains in Nominal Output due to Interprovincial Migration, 1987-2006



Source: Table 11A

In terms of shares of total output gains, gains due to employment increases accounted for 29.4 per cent of total output gains in 2006. Both the constant dollar analysis and the current dollar analysis estimate that the re-allocation of workers contributed more to output gains in 2006 than did increases in employment. Re-allocation accounted for the majority of output gains from 1988-1992 and 1999-2006. Between 1992 and 1999, the dominant factor was employment increases, accounting for up to 74.3 per cent of total increases in output (Chart 21).

iii. Comparison of Current Dollar Gains to Constant Dollar Gains

Although output gain trends during the 1987-2006 period are similar for both the constant and current dollar analysis, there is a significant difference in the levels of output gains, both in absolute and relative terms. In current dollars, both the level of output gains and output gains as a percentage of GDP in 2006 are almost double the estimates obtained using constant dollars. Since constant dollar estimates are deflated for price changes, differences in relative prices across provinces explain the large differences in levels. The GDP deflator for provinces who experienced positive net migration in 2006, Alberta and British Columbia, had above average growth over the 1987-2006 period (Table 15). However, much of the difference between constant dollar output gains and current dollar output gains is attributed to the relatively high prices in Alberta. Between 2002 and 2006, the GDP deflator in Alberta increased by 5.8 per cent per year, while the GDP deflator for Canada rose by 2.6 per cent per year. Therefore using constant prices does not give as accurate a picture of the incentives to move there as one might observe using current prices.

C. Limitations of the Analysis

The analysis in this report is constructed to focus on the effect of net interprovincial migration rather than gross interprovincial migration. Clearly, it is not meant as a comprehensive account of the effects of migration on the economy. It is restrictive in nature and should be interpreted as such. In fact, there are several known reasons why the methodology used in this report may lead to either upward or downward biases in the estimation of the effect of interprovincial migration to aggregate output and output per worker. In this section, we begin by outlining the methodological choices leading to ambiguous biases, that is those who could have an effect in either direction. We follow with potential reasons why the methodology may exhibit upward or downward bias.

1) Ambiguous biases

Two important simplifying assumptions may impact either an upward or downward bias to the results. First, the productivity measure used in this report is output per worker, as opposed to the more generally accepted, as well as more accurate, output per hour. Differences in output per worker among provinces may, therefore, overestimate or underestimate differences in output per hour, which may have consequences

concerning the effect of interprovincial migration on total net gains in output and productivity. However, differences in average hours worked are generally small across provinces.

Second, the productivity measures used in this report are provincial averages. As such, they fail to capture the actual productivity of workers who migrate, if workers have, on average, above or below average productivity at the margin. This may result in either over or under estimation of the output and productivity impacts of migration, as the type of workers that migrate and the type of jobs the workers find may vary from the average. If a below average productivity worker leaves Newfoundland, then the negative contribution on output of the worker leaving will be overestimated.[21] Similarly, if a worker finds an above average productivity job in Alberta, the contribution of the worker to overall output is underestimated.

2) Upward biases

There are some reasons which could substantiate the belief that our estimates are biased upwards. These biases are directly related to the selection of provincial averages to measure the impact of migration.

By adopting productivity averages for both origin and destination provinces, we implicitly assume that productivity differences between provinces are not worker-specific. In other words, these differences are not due to differences in human capital across provinces because when a worker moves from a low productivity province to a high productivity province, he is assumed to achieve his destination province's average productivity. The fact that he may be from a province with below average human capital is not taken into account. Yet, this assumption is not completely out of line since productivity differences between provinces can largely be explained by other factors such as differences in capital intensity, industrial structure, job characteristics and economies of scale due to differences in population density. If we were to take into account the fact that part of the productivity gap between provinces is due to human capital, our estimated gains from interprovincial migration would be lower.

A related argument concerns the overwhelming gains attributable to Alberta's high productivity level. Clearly, Alberta's productivity level (145 per cent of the national average when measured in current dollars and 118 per cent of the national average when measured in constant dollars), is mostly fuelled by high productivity in the mining and oil and gas sector. Yet, the mining and oil and gas sector is very capital intensive and enjoy high economic rents, while very few of Alberta's workers are actually in that sector, less than eight per cent in 2006 according to the LFS. Therefore, most migrants to Alberta, because they are unlikely to find employment in this high productivity sector, will probably achieve a productivity level below Alberta's average productivity level. Since a large part of interprovincial migration output gains stem from the large net migration of

[21] Newfoundland appears to have a very high productivity level, measured as GDP per worker. This is mainly due to oil revenues and does not reflect the productivity of the average worker outside the oil sector who have below-average productivity.

Alberta, and because our methodology likely overestimates the productivity of migrants to Alberta, our estimates may be biased upwards.[22]

Finally, it is important to mention the case of those who move from unemployment or from out of the labour force in their province of origin, to employment when migrating to their destination province. Most likely, these migrants had personal characteristics which made them unemployed in the market conditions prevalent in their origin province. Thus, the reason for their unemployment might have been demand related (recession, shift in the demand leading to plant closure, etc…), supply related (low education or skill level, undesirable work history, etc…) or a combination of both (skill mismatch, for example). While migration can lead to an improvement in demand conditions and to a better match between the skills supplied and those demanded, it cannot completely rectify the potentially poor supply characteristics of some unemployed workers. Thus, these migrants will generally have below average productivity in their destination province. Yet, our analysis assumes that new workers adopt their destination province average productivity. This assumption may lead to a small overestimation of the impact of migration on output and productivity.

3) Downward Bias

There exist a variety of omissions or methodological choices that may underestimate the effect of interprovincial migration on output and productivity.

First, the estimates in this report are based only on net interprovincial migration. They do not take into account the gains associated with gross migration. Such positives gains can arise because of increased employment or better matching between workers and employers. Since workers generally move in search of better employment opportunities, it is most likely that migrants are better off after migrating, even when a worker moves from a high productivity province to a low productivity province. In this context, if a pair of provinces has zero net migration but large gross flows of migrants, the real gains to interprovincial migration are likely not zero, as implied by our methodology, as migrants are potentially improving their situation and that of the destination province. This is, by

[22] A rough estimate of the potential upward bias can be obtained by using Alberta's average productivity excluding the mining and oil and gas sector to compute gains due to migration instead of using Alberta's average productivity. In 2006, Alberta's productivity was about 8 per cent lower if we excluded mining, oil and gas. Over the entire period, Alberta's productivity was between 17 and 18 per cent lower if oil and gas was excluded. Using these estimates, we find that gains to migration in 2006 could be up to $260 million ($1997) lower if no migrants to Alberta worked in the mining, oil and gas sector. This represents a decrease of approximately 30 per cent over the $883.1 million gains estimated in this report. Note that estimates could also be biased downward if more than 7.25 per cent of migrants to Alberta (more than the share of mining and oil and gas in total employment in Alberta) are employed in the mining and oil and gas sector at the industry-average productivity. While we do not have estimates of migrants to Alberta by industry, it is possible that a large share of migrants to Alberta are moving in order to take up work in the oil and gas sector which recently suffered intensive labour shortages. In the unlikely case that all migrants to Alberta worked in the oil and gas sector at the average productivity level of that sector, gains to migration would have been much larger since productivity in that sector was more than twice the average productivity in Alberta in 2006 and up to four times larger in previous years.

far, the largest potential downward bias associated with the methodology used in this report.

Bias may also be introduced with the use of average employment and working age to total population rates when converting total population migration into worker migration. Those who migrate between provinces tend to have, on average, higher employment rates. As well, families with children are less likely to migrate, resulting in the working age population to total population proportion among migrants to be larger than it is for the population as a whole. As a result of those facts, an estimate of worker migration obtained with the general ratios may underestimate the number of workers migrating, and therefore the output generated by these workers.

Another reason for underestimation is that migrants self-select and likely have non-observable characteristics such as drive that distinguish them from non-migrants and hence have above average productivity. This effect, however, would likely be small since migrants would possess these non-observable characteristics both while in their origin and destination province. As such, while these characteristics may lead them to have above average productivity in their destination province, it might also mean that they had above average productivity in their origin province before migrating. Still, on average, we would expect a small underestimation due to migrants' non-observable characteristics.

Fourth, the incidence of migration is likely to be higher among unemployed workers than among already employed workers. This follows naturally from the fact that unemployed workers face stronger incentives to migrate than do other workers because their potential wage gain is much larger. If a larger share of migrants were previously unemployed than considered in this report, the output gains might have been considerably larger. Thus, by not explicitly considering the ratio of unemployed to employed migrants, we likely underestimated the contribution of interprovincial migration to output.

Migration flows and, hence, benefits of interprovincial migration may also have been underestimated due to the existence of temporary migrants, who are not captured through the methods used to estimate migration flows. There are, for example, many Newfoundland residents who go to Alberta to work for large portions of the year though they still return to Newfoundland several times each year. In official statistics, they are considered to be both working and living in Newfoundland, although their output contribution is actually attributed to Alberta. Employment in Newfoundland is therefore overestimated and employment in Alberta is underestimated, with the overall impact of migration on output per worker being underestimated as well.

The choice of restricting the analysis to interprovincial migration rather than focusing on intraprovincial migration also diminishes the estimated impact of migration on output. The inclusion of intraprovincial migration, nearly three times that of interprovincial migration, would have greatly increased the gains to aggregate output and productivity due to migration.

Finally, one potentially large source of underestimation of the importance of interprovincial migration to the Canadian economy is the decision to measure the annual effect rather than the cumulative effect of migration. Because migration is partly an adjustment mechanism to market conditions, it provides the necessary labour market flexibility to facilitate and encourage beneficial structural shifts in the economy. When a worker is reallocated from a less productive to a more productive province, it does not only increase its productivity for that year, but also for every following year in which he is employed. The level effect is permanent rather than transitory. In this context, if there would have been no interprovincial migration during the entire period covered in this report, output and productivity levels would have been significantly lower in 2006 than their current level. In fact, the cumulated effect over the 1987-2006 period is estimated to be up to just over six billion dollars ($1997), or about 0.5 per cent of GDP in 2006. In other words, if the entire impact of interprovincial migration estimated in this report was of a permanent nature, output in 2006 was 0.5 per cent higher than it would have been without interprovincial migration. This highlights the fact that better and smoother adjustment mechanisms can, over the medium term, have a significant positive impact on the Canadian economy.

V. Conclusion

Interprovincial migration has played an increasing role in Canada's economy over the last three years. This report estimated the number of workers moving in and out of each province, and in turn estimated the total output gains due to interprovincial migration. It divided output gains into two sources: gains due to increased employment, and gains due to re-allocation of workers from provinces with lower productivity to provinces with higher productivity. A number of key finding are highlighted below:

- A record number of people, 370,791, equivalent to 1.14 per cent of all Canadians migrated between provinces in 2006.

- Interprovincial migration in 2006 was 50 per cent higher than in 2003 in absolute terms and 46 per cent higher as a proportion of the population.

- The net output gains arising from interprovincial migration are estimated to be $883.1 million (1997 constant prices), or $1,966.4 million (current prices) in 2006. These net gains are equivalent to 0.074 per cent of GDP (constant prices) and 0.137 per cent of GDP (current prices).

- Higher employment rates in provinces experiencing a net positive balance of interprovincial migrants, resulting in 4,718 new jobs in 2006, was responsible for $398.0 million (constant prices) of total output gains, or $578.9 million (current prices) in 2006.

- Higher output per worker in provinces experiencing a net positive balance of interprovincial migrants was responsible for $485.0 million (1997 constant prices), or $1397.4 million (current prices) of total output gains in 2006.

- Based on the methodology developed in this report, interprovincial migration was responsible for 1.27 per cent of real trend GDP growth over the 1987-2006 period and 2.82 per cent of the actual real GDP growth in 2006.

- Interprovincial migration was responsible for 1.56 per cent of trend labour productivity growth in Canada over the 1987-2006 period and 6.23 per cent of actual labour productivity growth in 2006.

It is important to note that re-allocation of labour, in itself, does not produce productivity growth. It is factors such as increased human capital, technological advancement, and capital investment that create potential productivity gains. The re-allocation of labour insures that these productivity gains are further exploited. This re-allocation of labour can take place both within and across firms, industries, and provinces. Thus, the estimates of the effect of interprovincial re-allocation of labour on productivity growth in this report represent only a portion of the impact that the re-allocation of labour within Canada ultimately has on productivity growth.

Nevertheless, the 50 per cent increase in the number of interprovincial migrants in Canada between 2003 and 2006, largely driven by increased migration to high productivity Alberta, has boosted both aggregate labour productivity and output in the Canadian economy. It is estimated that in 2006, the net output gains arising from interprovincial migration were $883.1 million (1997 constant prices), or 0.074 per cent of GDP. Higher employment rates in provinces experiencing a net positive balance of interprovincial migrants were responsible for $398.0 million of the gains and higher output per worker in these provinces was responsible for $485.0 million.

Future research is needed to address some of the limitations of our methodology and provide more accurate estimates of the role of interprovincial migration in output and productivity growth in Canada. Several avenues for future research exist. The most promising one relates to the development of microeconomic estimates which could adjust our estimates to account for migrants personal characteristics. There already exist a few studies that carry out a microeconomic examination of migration in relation to wages and skill levels (for example, Borjas, Bronars and Trejo (1992), Hunt and Mueller (2004) and Dostie and Léger (2006)), but they either do not focus on interprovincial migration or fail to measure the macroeconomic impacts of such migration. Such an analysis, however, require detailed data. A potential data source is the 2006 Census micro data which will be available in 2009 and should capture the recent rise in interprovincial migration. With the rapid increase in interprovincial migration in the past few years, a 50 per cent increase in gross migration between 2003 and 2006, and the significant role age structure plays in the interprovincial migration decision, more recent data concerning age and other migrant-specific characteristics will be greatly valuable to this analysis.

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Appendix I: Movements of Interprovincial Migration to and From Alberta

In order to present a more in depth look into the flows of migration, in-migration, out-migration and net migration to the province of Alberta, the most important recipient of interprovincial migration, were broken down by provinces of origin and destination. The largest number of in-migrants for most years, about a third of the total number in each year, came from the neighbouring province of British Columbia. In addition to those inflows, many migrants came from Ontario and Saskatchewan. In general, the two neighbouring provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia supplied more than half of the incoming migrants for any given year, the exceptions are 1996, 2005 and 2006. When observing the growth rates for the years 1987-2006, migration to Alberta has grown at a rate of at least 2.49 per cent per year from every province (Table 12A). The largest growth rate was registered by Newfoundland, 11.83 per cent per year, with the number of people leaving for Alberta growing from 888 in 1987 to 7,434 in 2006. Quebec and Nova Scotia follow Newfoundland in terms of growth rates, with 9.64 and 8.84 per cent per year. Grouping all of the Atlantic provinces together, migration from Atlantic Canada to Alberta has increased from 3,620 in 1987 to 20,847 in 2006, a 9.65 per cent average annual increase. The 2006 estimate of interprovincial migrant inflow to Alberta is notably the highest recorded for the entire period of 1987-2006.

When considering migration away from Alberta, the picture remains remarkably similar to in-migration. The most is, again, constituted by the two neighbouring provinces and Ontario. British Columbia attracts over 40 per cent of outgoing migrants from Alberta, and Ontario and Saskatchewan account for much of the rest. Together the three provinces account for over 75 per cent of outgoing migration from Alberta. Outward migration from Alberta has decreased over the period studied, which is consistent with Alberta's economic boom in recent years and economic theory on regional migration, though it has notably increased from 2005 to 2006. Gross out migration from Alberta has decreased slightly over the 1987-2006 period (Table 12B). The large increase in outflow in 2006 over 2005, over twenty per cent to every province, suggests the possibility that the outflow is mostly people who temporarily moved to Alberta and are now returning to their province of origin. This possibility is further suggested by the high correlation in rankings for provinces that have high inflows from Alberta and outflows from Alberta.

In terms of net migration to Alberta, it is interesting to note that the large net flows between Alberta and British Columbia dried up in 2003, going down from thousands of people moving to Alberta in the late 1990s, to 564 persons moving to BC in 2003. In that same year the net flows from Ontario and Atlantic Canada have significantly increased, and have contributed a greater share of total net flows to Alberta. Ontario moved from consisting of 4.2 per cent of net flows in 2003 to consisting of over 45 per cent of net flows. More intriguing is the larger role of Atlantic Canada in the net flows. In 2006, net flows from Atlantic Canada to Alberta consisted of over 30 per cent of total flows, even though the gross flows from Atlantic Canada to Alberta and from Alberta to Atlantic Canada remained at 16 to 11 per cent (Table 12).

Net migration to Alberta has surged over the last three years as has the economy of Alberta. Despite record high migration flows, positive net migration accounts for only 0.21 per cent of national population. As such, it disproves the popular perception of people “flocking to Alberta” from all across Canada. The main question should be: why are so many people leaving Alberta, despite ample economic incentives to stay there?

With the exception of a few leaps in output per worker, such as Newfoundland between 2001 and 2002, productivity seemed to increase at a rather steady state for most provinces during the period observed. As a result, most of the movements in the change of output as a result of migration appear to come from the net movement of workers across provinces. Factors which affect the movements of workers across provinces must be outlined and analyzed in order to make it possible to explain such events as the sudden switch from migration to British Columbia after 1997 to migration to Alberta and Ontario.

There does not appear to be any adverse change in terms of output per worker or unemployment rate in British Columbia from 1996 to 1997. Output per worker increased from 60,885 to 61,480 dollars per worker. A further improvement was in the form of the unemployment rate decreasing from 8.7 to 8.4 per cent. At the same time period, the unemployment rates of Ontario and Alberta decreased significantly. In terms of output per worker, Alberta output per worker increased by 4.1 per cent from 1996 to 1997, from 70,871 to 73,755 dollars per worker. Most impressively, Alberta’s unemployment rate fell by a full 14.5 per cent in that period, from 6.9 percentage points to 5.9 percentage points. This shows a very significant improvement in Alberta’s employment opportunities during that period, surely a pull factor to migrants from British Columbia.

Appendix II: Algebraic Representation of the Model

It is often easier to understand a model by using an algebraic formulation. The following notations are used in the model:

$Z_{ij} = total\ gross\ migration\ flow\ from\ province\ i\ to\ province\ j$
$z^{in} = gross\ migration\ inflow\ of\ working\ age\ population$
$z^{out} = gross\ migration\ outflow\ of\ working\ age\ population$
$E = total\ employment$
$e = employment\ rate$
$W = working\ age\ population$
$P = population$
$x = z^{in} - z^{out} = net\ migration\ of\ working\ age\ population$
$\theta = labour\ productivity\ (output\ per\ worker)$
$\overline{\theta}_q = average\ labour\ productivity\ of\ provinces\ with\ net\ positive\ migration$
$\overline{\theta}_m = average\ labour\ productivity\ of\ provinces\ with\ net\ negative\ migration$
$Y = output$
$y = total\ change\ in\ output\ due\ to\ interprovincial\ migration$
$a = change\ in\ output\ due\ to\ increased\ employment$
$b = change\ in\ output\ due\ to\ re\text{-}allocation$
$g = geographical\ composition\ effect\ of\ new\ employment$

Furthermore, the provinces are indexed from 1 to *q* for provinces with positive net migrations and from 1 to *m* for provinces with negative net migrations. Naturally, a province can only be in one category in a given year or period, therefore *m* and *q* add up to *n* = 10. The indexes/subscripts i and j take values between 1 and - 10.

To obtain migration flows of working age migrants which take into account the different demographic structures of the provinces, we adjust gross flows using the ratio of the working age population to the population for each province:

$$z_i^{in} = \sum_{j \neq i}^{n} (Z_{ji} * \frac{W_j}{P_j}) \quad \text{and} \qquad (1)$$

$$z_i^{out} = \sum_{j \neq i}^{n} (Z_{ij} * \frac{W_i}{P_i}) \qquad (2)$$

Total output gains for Canada from inter-provincial migration are equal to the sum of output gains or losses in each province. The gain/loss in output in a given province is equal to the net increase/decrease in the number of workers due to interprovincial migration multiplied by labour productivity in that province:

$$y_i = \Delta E_i * \theta_i \qquad (3)$$

The change in the number of workers for each province due to interprovincial migration can be calculated by multiplying the number of net migrants of working age for

each province by the employment rate for that province. Replacing ΔE_i into the output gains formula and adding over all the provinces, the following equation is found:

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[\left(e_i * z_i^{in}\right) - \left(e_i * z_i^{out}\right)\right] * \theta_i \quad (4)$$

This equation can be further simplified by subtracting the gross outflow from the gross inflow of migrants, obtaining the net number of migrants of working age.

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_i * x_i * \theta_i \quad (5)$$

The gains in output due to increased employment are equal to the product of the net jobs gained in Canada and the weighted average productivity of provinces that experienced positive net migration.

$$a = \Delta E_i * \overline{\theta}_q \quad (6)$$

The weighted average is calculated in a simple and straightforward way. The productivity of each province with positive net migration (provinces 1 to q only) is multiplied by the province's net migration, and then this number is aggregated for those q provinces. This total is then divided by the total net migration in those same provinces. This equation summarizes the methodology used:

$$\overline{\theta}_q = \sum_{i=1}^{q} \theta_i x_i \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{q} x_i \quad (7)$$

The increase in employment in Canada is calculated in the same way as in equation (5) (net migrants times the employment rate). Output gains due to increased employment can thus be calculated using the following formula:

$$a = \sum_{i=1}^{n}[e_i * x_i] * \sum_{i=1}^{q} \theta_i x_i \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{q} x_i \quad (8)$$

Output gains as a result of re-allocation are equal to the product of the average productivity difference between the *q* provinces that gained workers and the *m* provinces that lost workers and the number of workers that left the negative net migration provinces. The number of workers who left the *m* provinces with negative net migration is found by adding the numbers for each province (from 1 to *m*), in the same method as used before:

$$\Delta E_m = \sum_{i=1}^{m} e_i * x_i \quad (9)$$

The average productivity of the other group of provinces is calculated in a similar fashion than above. The same weighting method is used, which consisted of using the shares of net migration. Once the average productivity of both group of provinces is known, it is straightforward to calculate the difference between the two:

$$\overline{\theta}_q - \overline{\theta}_m = \sum_{i=1}^{q} \theta_i x_i \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{q} x_i - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \theta_i x_i \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \qquad (10)$$

Combining the last two equations, the formula for the output gains due to re-allocation is obtained:

$$b = \sum_{i=1}^{m} [e_i * x_i] * \left[\sum_{i=1}^{q} \theta_i x_i \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{q} x_i - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \theta_i x_i \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \right] \qquad (11)$$

We can also obtain this measure in an indirect way. Since $y = a + b$, it is possible to find the output gains due to re-allocation in the following way:

$$b = y - a \qquad (12)$$

Finally, for the computation of the contribution of interprovincial migration to aggregate labour productivity, we need to extract the geographical composition effect of new employment. To do this, we estimate the value of output gains from new employment which are above average Canadian productivity. We multiply the number of new jobs by the difference between the average productivity of these new jobs (i.e. the average productivity of provinces with positive net migration) and the average Canadian productivity. By using equation (8) but removing the value of average Canadian productivity for each new job created, we obtain:

$$g = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [e_i * x_i] * \left[\sum_{i=1}^{q} \theta_i x_i \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{q} x_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \theta_i x_i \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right] \qquad (13)$$

Appendix III: An Analysis of Interprovincial Migration Based on the 2001 Census

This appendix provides a more detailed review of migration flows by province, focusing on in-, out- and net-migration as well as on both total and working age migration. The data in this section were extracted from Statistics Canada's Census 2001 cross-section individual microdata file. We identify persons who moved across provinces during the reference year (May 15, 2000 to May 15, 2001) as inter-provincial migrants.[23] The province of last residence in the reference year was assumed to be the destination province and the province of residence before the reference year was assumed to be the origin province. This appendix acts as a complement to the second section of the report which used estimates from the 2001 Census to examine the demographic, social and labour market characteristics of migrants.

A. Total migrants flows

Between May 15, 2000 and May 15, 2001, 287,007 persons moved from one province to another in Canada, accounting for 0.97 per cent of the total population (Appendix Summary Table 1). Four provinces (Alberta, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) gained people from migration during the reference year. All other provinces and territories lost people due to the interprovicial migration.

Appendix Summary Table 1: Interprovincial Migrants Flows in Canada, 2001 Census

	Estimates of Migrants and Population				Share of Migrants in Total Population		
Provinces	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Total Population	In-migrants / population	Out-migrants / population	Net-migrants / population
NF	8,298	11,316	-3,018	508,030	1.63	2.23	-0.59
PEI	3,173	3,109	64	133,152	2.38	2.33	0.05
NS	16,394	15,996	397	897,240	1.83	1.78	0.04
NB	11,066	12,601	-1,534	719,759	1.54	1.75	-0.21
QC	22,965	31,250	-8,285	7,125,482	0.32	0.44	-0.12
ON	73,563	60,740	12,823	11,285,646	0.65	0.54	0.11
MB	13,276	18,780	-5,504	1,103,453	1.20	1.70	-0.50
SA	13,211	22,686	-9,475	962,709	1.37	2.36	-0.98
AB	70,870	48,280	22,590	2,940,695	2.41	1.64	0.77
BC	49,949	57,072	-7,123	3,868,558	1.29	1.48	-0.18
Territories	4,242	5,177	-935	92,156	4.60	5.62	-1.01
Canada	287,007	287,007	0	29,636,880	0.97	0.97	0.00

Source: 2001 Census

[23] The 2001census microdata file contains a variable called " Place of residence one year ago", which refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day, May 15, 2001 and his or her usual place of residence one year earlier. We identify persons who on Census Day, were living at a different province than the one at which they resided one year earlier as inter-provincial migrants.

1) In-migration flows

All provinces and territories had in-migrants during the reference year. Ontario and Alberta were the two provinces that gained the most in-migrants. A total of 73, 563 persons moved to Ontario and 70,870 persons moved to Alberta during that period, accounting for 50.3 per cent of total in-migrants (Appendix Summary Table 2). British Columbia came after Ontario and Alberta with 49,949 in-migrants, which accounted for 17.4 per cent of total in-migrants. On the other hand, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, the territories (data not available for individual territory) and PEI had gained a relatively small share of total in-migrants.

When looking at the share of in-migrants in total population, the territories seemed to be much more mobile than people in other provinces (Appendix Summary Table 1). The in-migration mobility rate in Territories (4.6 per cent) was almost five times higher than the national average (0.97 per cent). Other provinces, except Ontario and Quebec, all had mobility rate above the national average. This can be confirmed by comparing the provincial shares of total in-migrants to the provincial shares of total population. Ontario and Quebec were the only two provinces with lower in-migrant mobility shares than their population shares (Appendix Summary Table 2), which shows that residents in these two provinces were relatively less mobile.

Appendix Summary Table 2: Provincial Distribution of Interprovincial Migrants, in per cent

Provinces	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Total Population
NF	2.9	3.9	1.7
PEI	1.1	1.1	0.4
NS	5.7	5.6	3.0
NB	3.9	4.4	2.4
QC	8.0	10.9	24.0
ON	25.6	21.2	38.1
MB	4.6	6.5	3.7
SA	4.6	7.9	3.2
AB	24.7	16.8	9.9
BC	17.4	19.9	13.1
Territories	1.5	1.8	0.3
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2001 Census

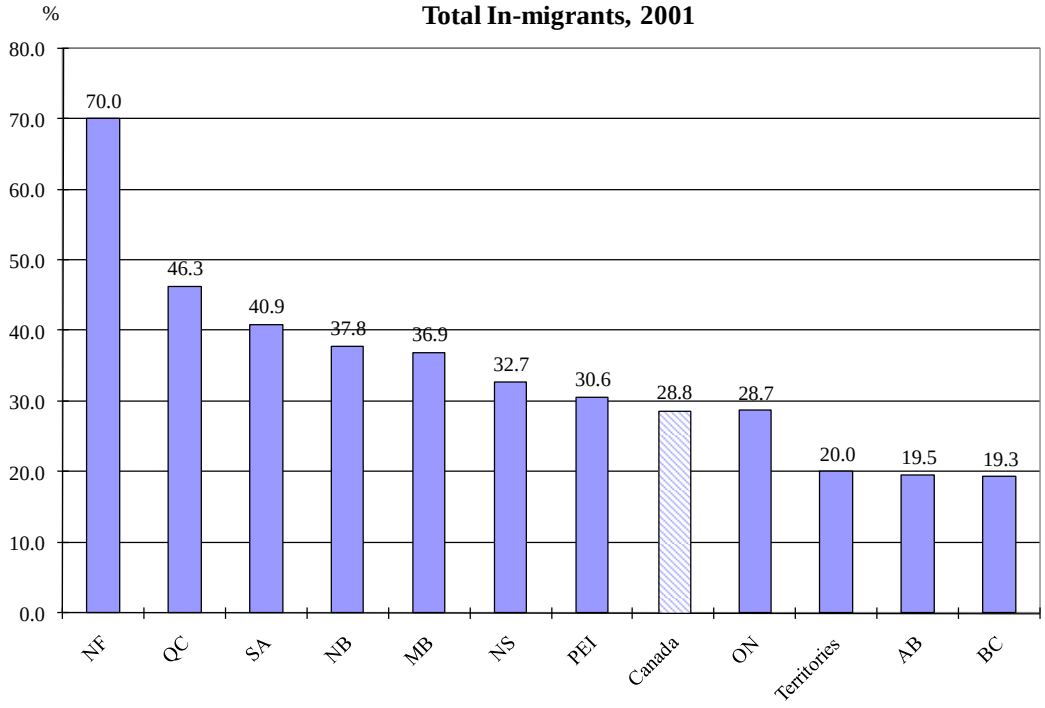
One might be surprised to see that 2.9 per cent of total in-migrants moved into Newfoundland and Labrador since this province had the highest unemployment rate in the reference year. This phenomenon can be partly explained by looking at the birth place of in-migrants. Appendix Chart 1 demonstrates the share of in-migrants born in the

destination province for Canada and by province. Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest share (70 per cent). In other words, 70.0 per cent of migrants that moved to that province were born there. For these in-migrants, returning to their hometown and their familiar community was likely more important than the economic incentives linked to interprovincial migration: better employment opportunities in the destination provinces.

2) Out-migration flows

Out-migration flows show similar results as in-migration flows. All provinces and territories had a share of their population move out during the reference year. Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta were the three provinces that lost the most persons. A total of 60,740 persons left Ontario, 57,072 persons left British Columbia, and 48,280 left Alberta during that period, accounting for 57.9 per cent of total out-migrants (Appendix Summary Table 2). Again, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, the territories and PEI lost a relatively smaller share of total out-migrants.

Appendix Chart 1: Share of In-migrants Born in Residence Province in the Total In-migrants, 2001

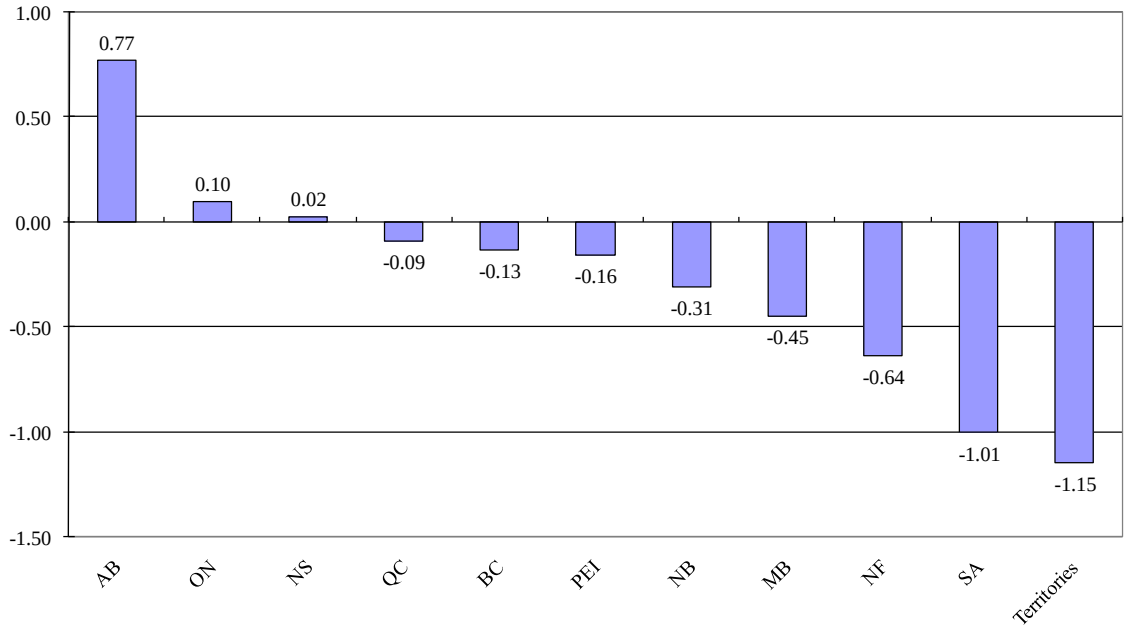


Again, people in the territories seemed to be much more mobile than people in other provinces (Appendix Summary Table 1). The out-migration mobility rate for the territories (5.6 per cent) was almost six times higher than the national average (0.97 per cent). Residents in Ontario and Quebec were relatively immobile since these two provinces had out-migration lower mobility rate than the national average (Appendix Summary Table 2). All other provinces had mobility rate above the national average.

3) Net migration flows

Only four provinces gained population on a net basis between May 15, 2000 and May 15, 2001 through interprovincial migration. Among them, Alberta and Ontario were the two largest winners with 22,590 and 12,823 net migrants, respectively. In other words, 0.77 per cent of total population in Alberta and 0.11 per cent in Ontario were net inflows due to interprovincial migration (Appendix Chart 2). Nova Scotia and PEI had net migration of 397 and 64 migrants respectively in the same period, accounting for 0.04 per cent and 0.05 per cent of their total population. All other provinces and territories lost people, with 0.12 per cent of the total population lost in Quebec, 0.18 per cent in British Columbia, 0.21 per cent in New Brunswick, 0.50 per cent in Manitoba, 0.59 per cent in Newfoundland, 0.98 per cent in Saskatchewan and 1.01 per cent in three territories. In terms of absolute loss, Saskatchewan and Quebec lost the most, with 9,475 and 8,285 persons, respectively.

Appendix Chart 2: The Share of Net Working Age Migrants in the Total Working Age Population by Province, 2001



B. Working age migrant flows

Working age migrant flows tell a similar story. Over the one-year period from May 15 2000 to May 15 2001, 236,943 adults (15 years and over) or 0.99 per cent of the working age population (15 years and over) moved from one province to another in Canada, accounting for 82.5 per cent of total interprovicial migrants. Again, residents in Quebec and Ontario were relatively less mobile, with their shares of working age migrants lower than their shares of total working age population. On the other hand, mobility rates in other provinces were higher than the national average (Appendix Summary Table 3). However, Ontario had the largest number of working age migrants in

terms of absolute number. It gained 25.3 per cent of total working age migrants during the reference year. Alberta, with 24.4 per cent of total working age migrants, was the second most important destination. Again, Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta were the three main origin provinces, with 58.1 per cent of total working age migrants leaving these provinces (Appendix Summary Table 4).

Appendix Summary Table 3: Interprovincial Working Age Migrants Flows in Canada, 2001 Census

	Estimates of Working Age Migrants and Working Age Population				Share of Working Age Migrants in Working Age Population		
Provinces	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Total Population	In-migrants / population	Out-migrants / population	Net-migrants / population
NF	6,891	9,618	-2,727	426,597	1.62	2.25	-0.64
PEI	2,501	2,668	-167	105,564	2.37	2.53	-0.16
NS	13,599	13,439	160	730,529	1.86	1.84	0.02
NB	8,966	10,793	-1,827	588,598	1.52	1.83	-0.31
QC	20,081	25,556	-5,475	5,814,156	0.35	0.44	-0.09
ON	59,917	51,220	8,697	9,052,288	0.66	0.57	0.10
MB	11,006	14,891	-3,885	867,527	1.27	1.72	-0.45
SA	10,609	18,256	-7,647	760,716	1.39	2.40	-1.01
AB	57,702	39,888	17,814	2,320,364	2.49	1.72	0.77
BC	42,294	46,476	-4,182	3,147,322	1.34	1.48	-0.13
Territories	3,377	4,138	-761	66,197	5.10	6.25	-1.15
Canada	236,943	236,943	-	23,879,858	0.99	0.99	0.00

Source: 2001 Census

Appendix Summary Table 4: Provincial Distribution of Interprovincial Working Age Migrants, in per cent

Provinces	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Total Population
NF	2.9	4.1	1.8
PEI	1.1	1.1	0.4
NS	5.7	5.7	3.1
NB	3.8	4.6	2.5
QC	8.5	10.8	24.3
ON	25.3	21.6	37.9
MB	4.6	6.3	3.6
SA	4.5	7.7	3.2
AB	24.4	16.8	9.7
BC	17.8	19.6	13.2
Territories	1.4	1.7	0.3
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2001 Census

On a net basis, only three provinces (Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia) gained working age migrants during the reference year due to interprovincial migrants. Although there was significant out-migration from these provinces, the in-migration flows more than offset out-migration flows. All the other provinces lost working age migrants, with Quebec and British Columbia lost the most.

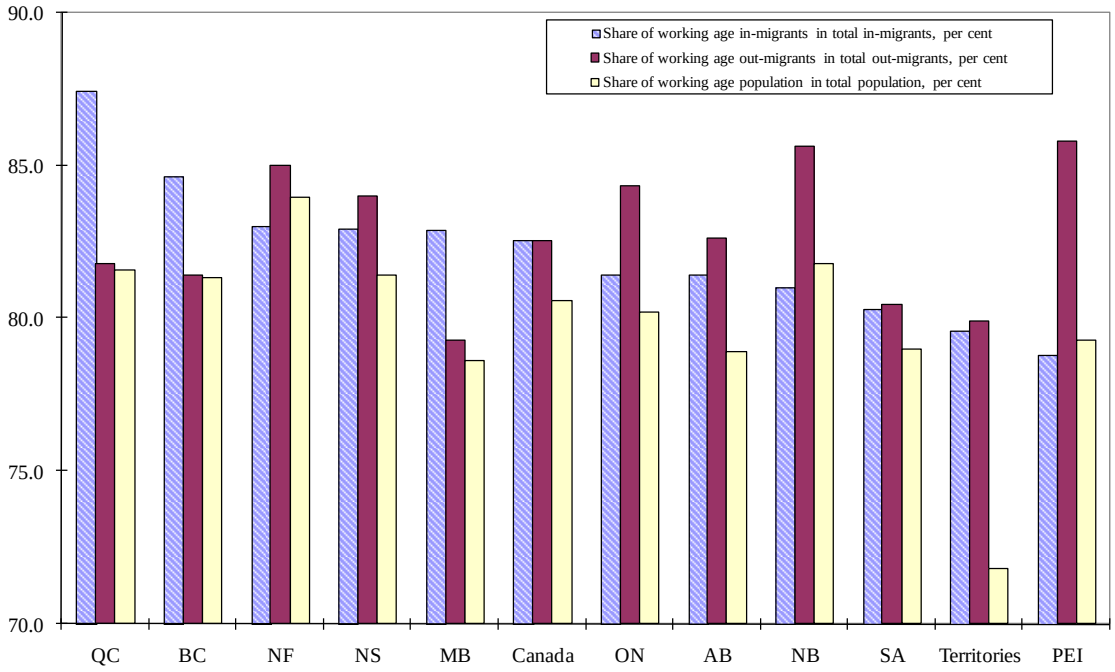
In general, Alberta was the most attractive destination for migrants, especially working age migrants. This is understandable since the increasing labour demand corresponding to the booming economy in Alberta provided clear signals to workers across Canada: there are more opportunities here. These signals had been picked up by workers across the country, especially in the neighbouring provinces. An impressing 57.3 per cent of workers moving to Alberta came from the two neighbouring provinces: Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Although there was a large number of in-migration moving to these two provinces, the out-migration flow (especially to Alberta) was much higher. This also explains why these two provinces were among the provinces that lost the most people in absolute term. As a large province in terms of population, Quebec had a relatively low mobility rate. It also lost the most people compared to other provinces. Lin (1995) argued that this is largely due to the language barriers in Quebec.

Ontario gained net interprovincial migrants during the reference year, which is understandable since Ontario had a relatively high productivity level and robust labour market in 2000-2001. It is interesting that Nova Scotia and PEI also had a small inflow of net migrants. These two provinces do not have obvious advantages over other provinces that lost people. From Appendix Chart 1, we noticed that both Nova Scotia and PEI had a higher share of in-migrants than the national average share of in-migrants whose current province of residence was also their birthplace. Conversely, in the two provinces with net migrant gains, Alberta and Ontario, the shares were lower than the national average.

C. Working age migrants share versus total working age population share

According to the Census 2001 estimates, 80.6 per cent of the total population was aged 15 and over. However, this share was 2.0 percentage points higher for interprovincial migrants, which shows that persons of working age are more likely to move (Appendix Chart 3). Some provinces had an even larger difference between these two shares. For example, in Quebec, 87.4 per cent of in-migrants were equal or above the working age, but only 81.6 per cent of total population were equal or above 15. This pattern is confirmed when one compares the age distribution of interprovincial migrants to that of the overall population.

Appendix Chart 3: The Share of Working Age Migrants in Total Migrants VS. Working Age Population as a Share of Total Population



List of Tables

Table 1: Total Population in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006 (persons)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada*
1987	575,158	128,573	893,457	727,880	6,782,537	9,644,258	1,098,024	1,032,745	2,435,326	3,050,160	26,368,118
1988	574,989	129,279	897,386	730,358	6,839,030	9,842,215	1,102,035	1,028,012	2,454,427	3,115,357	26,713,088
1989	576,388	130,077	903,852	735,222	6,928,690	10,107,519	1,103,560	1,019,222	2,495,247	3,197,880	27,197,657
1990	578,037	130,539	909,637	740,120	7,003,876	10,297,875	1,105,668	1,007,114	2,547,166	3,290,814	27,610,846
1991	579,518	130,306	915,102	745,528	7,064,586	10,428,132	1,109,614	1,002,686	2,592,626	3,373,464	27,941,557
1992	580,029	130,778	919,571	748,103	7,108,000	10,569,806	1,112,696	1,003,956	2,632,907	3,468,445	28,274,213
1993	579,939	132,142	924,029	748,812	7,155,273	10,688,391	1,117,621	1,006,854	2,667,448	3,567,406	28,587,770
1994	574,469	133,416	926,959	750,203	7,191,884	10,818,251	1,123,229	1,009,521	2,700,682	3,675,699	28,904,154
1995	567,442	134,407	928,193	750,979	7,219,446	10,949,976	1,129,146	1,014,126	2,734,515	3,777,004	29,205,071
1996	559,807	135,751	931,413	752,312	7,246,896	11,083,052	1,134,188	1,019,100	2,775,163	3,874,276	29,511,804
1997	551,011	136,109	932,481	752,543	7,274,630	11,228,284	1,136,137	1,018,067	2,830,056	3,948,544	29,807,594
1998	539,932	135,819	931,907	750,551	7,295,973	11,367,018	1,137,515	1,017,506	2,899,452	3,983,077	30,058,602
1999	533,409	136,296	933,847	750,611	7,323,308	11,506,359	1,142,491	1,014,707	2,953,255	4,011,342	30,305,625
2000	528,043	136,486	933,881	750,518	7,357,029	11,685,380	1,147,373	1,007,767	3,004,940	4,039,198	30,590,615
2001	521,986	136,672	932,389	749,890	7,396,990	11,897,647	1,151,285	1,000,134	3,056,739	4,078,447	30,922,179
2002	519,449	136,934	934,507	750,327	7,445,745	12,102,045	1,155,584	995,886	3,116,332	4,115,413	31,272,222
2003	518,428	137,325	936,513	751,222	7,494,690	12,262,560	1,161,896	994,732	3,161,371	4,155,370	31,574,107
2004	517,209	137,876	937,993	752,080	7,548,589	12,416,749	1,170,475	994,888	3,206,953	4,203,315	31,886,127
2005	513,962	138,176	936,130	751,481	7,597,768	12,558,669	1,174,148	989,957	3,277,582	4,257,833	32,195,706
2006	509,677	138,519	934,405	749,168	7,651,531	12,686,952	1,177,765	985,386	3,375,763	4,310,452	32,519,618
Annual Growth Rate											
87-06	-0.63	0.39	0.24	0.15	0.64	1.45	0.37	-0.25	1.73	1.84	1.11
87-89	0.11	0.58	0.58	0.50	1.07	2.37	0.25	-0.66	1.22	2.39	1.56
89-00	-0.79	0.44	0.30	0.19	0.55	1.33	0.35	-0.10	1.70	2.15	1.07
89-96	-0.42	0.61	0.43	0.33	0.64	1.32	0.39	0.00	1.53	2.78	1.17
96-00	-1.45	0.14	0.07	-0.06	0.38	1.33	0.29	-0.28	2.01	1.05	0.90
00-06	-0.59	0.25	0.01	-0.03	0.66	1.38	0.44	-0.37	1.96	1.09	1.02
2001	-1.15	0.14	-0.16	-0.08	0.54	1.82	0.34	-0.76	1.72	0.97	1.08
2002	-0.49	0.19	0.23	0.06	0.66	1.72	0.37	-0.42	1.95	0.91	1.13
2003	-0.20	0.29	0.21	0.12	0.66	1.33	0.55	-0.12	1.45	0.97	0.97
2004	-0.24	0.40	0.16	0.11	0.72	1.26	0.74	0.02	1.44	1.15	0.99
2005	-0.63	0.22	-0.20	-0.08	0.65	1.14	0.31	-0.50	2.20	1.30	0.97
2006	-0.83	0.25	-0.18	-0.31	0.71	1.02	0.31	-0.46	3.00	1.24	1.01

*Does not include the Territories

Source : Annual Statistics Canada Estimates, CANSIM Table 051-0001.

Table 2: Total Employment in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006 (thousands)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada
1987	190.3	53.4	359.0	280.3	3,022.1	4,895.6	505.2	461.9	1,187.7	1,377.7	12,333.0
1988	199.7	54.6	373.7	291.0	3,081.4	5,083.1	506.3	462.8	1,222.3	1,434.6	12,709.6
1989	206.3	55.0	381.6	296.8	3,128.8	5,199.0	512.7	456.4	1,251.3	1,508.3	12,996.2
1990	206.9	55.1	385.3	300.3	3,140.3	5,194.1	513.8	454.2	1,276.8	1,559.6	13,086.4
1991	204.7	53.4	380.6	295.2	3,084.4	5,017.1	506.8	453.3	1,284.4	1,577.5	12,857.4
1992	194.9	53.7	368.9	296.9	3,038.6	4,932.9	499.9	448.0	1,280.0	1,617.2	12,730.9
1993	193.8	54.6	366.5	299.9	3,030.9	4,938.0	503.8	448.5	1,288.7	1,668.0	12,792.7
1994	193.5	55.7	372.6	298.6	3,094.8	5,013.6	507.7	454.5	1,324.5	1,743.2	13,058.7
1995	194.4	57.2	375.9	307.5	3,135.3	5,100.0	516.5	458.0	1,364.9	1,785.6	13,295.4
1996	187.5	58.9	376.9	305.5	3,129.8	5,167.1	517.4	456.8	1,405.1	1,816.4	13,421.4
1997	188.3	58.8	382.0	309.1	3,172.8	5,291.4	525.6	466.2	1,451.4	1,860.5	13,706.0
1998	192.4	59.6	395.3	315.2	3,257.5	5,453.3	534.2	470.5	1,509.9	1,858.4	14,046.2
1999	201.0	60.2	404.0	325.5	3,328.1	5,636.7	541.4	471.6	1,544.0	1,894.4	14,406.7
2000	198.0	62.7	411.4	331.2	3,402.8	5,817.1	552.3	473.5	1,584.0	1,931.3	14,764.2
2001	203.8	63.6	415.2	330.1	3,440.2	5,926.2	554.3	460.3	1,630.9	1,921.6	14,946.2
2002	207.2	64.7	422.9	343.1	3,569.9	6,031.4	567.2	468.3	1,670.8	1,965.0	15,310.4
2003	212.3	66.1	431.2	343.1	3,628.8	6,213.2	570.3	476.1	1,716.7	2,014.7	15,672.3
2004	214.3	66.9	442.2	350.1	3,680.5	6,316.5	576.6	479.7	1,757.5	2,062.7	15,947.0
2005	214.1	68.2	443.1	350.5	3,717.3	6,397.7	580.3	483.5	1,784.4	2,130.5	16,169.7
2006	215.7	68.6	441.8	355.4	3,765.4	6,492.7	587.0	491.6	1,870.7	2,195.5	16,484.3
Annual Growth Rate											
87-06	0.66	1.33	1.10	1.26	1.16	1.50	0.79	0.33	2.42	2.48	1.54
87-89	4.12	1.49	3.10	2.90	1.75	3.05	0.74	-0.60	2.64	4.63	2.65
89-00	-0.37	1.20	0.69	1.00	0.77	1.03	0.68	0.33	2.17	2.27	1.17
89-96	-1.36	0.98	-0.18	0.41	0.00	-0.09	0.13	0.01	1.67	2.69	0.46
96-00	1.37	1.58	2.21	2.04	2.11	3.01	1.65	0.90	3.04	1.55	2.41
00-06	1.44	1.51	1.20	1.18	1.70	1.85	1.02	0.63	2.81	2.16	1.85
2001	2.93	1.44	0.92	-0.33	1.10	1.88	0.36	-2.79	2.96	-0.50	1.23
2002	1.67	1.73	1.85	3.94	3.77	1.78	2.33	1.74	2.45	2.26	2.44
2003	2.46	2.16	1.96	0.00	1.65	3.01	0.55	1.67	2.75	2.53	2.36
2004	0.94	1.21	2.55	2.04	1.42	1.66	1.10	0.76	2.38	2.38	1.75
2005	-0.09	1.94	0.20	0.11	1.00	1.29	0.64	0.79	1.53	3.29	1.40
2006	0.75	0.59	-0.29	1.40	1.29	1.48	1.15	1.68	4.84	3.05	1.95
Note: Territories are not included in these estimates											0.02

Source: Statistics Canada LFS Survey CANSIM Table 282-0002.

Table 3: Real Gross Domestic Product in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006 (millions of 1997 constant dollars)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada*
1987	9162	2174	18163	14658	159701	291809	25527	22907	71674	85959	702,690
1988	9800	2276	18389	14787	166943	307609	25415	21999	77888	91096	737,306
1989	10245	2324	18904	15040	168549	317967	26254	22874	78812	94460	756,357
1990	10213	2363	18844	14876	169369	313828	27138	24681	80598	95975	758,876
1991	10222	2378	18786	14894	165565	302084	26191	25334	81474	96202	744,365
1992	10029	2422	19078	15323	166870	304819	26524	24004	83234	98074	751,310
1993	10186	2448	19238	15699	169683	308215	26606	25563	88931	102119	769,160
1994	10654	2573	19305	16033	176607	326796	27591	26742	94489	105352	806,606
1995	10897	2706	19633	16502	179770	338810	27760	27136	97294	107599	828,583
1996	10424	2810	19722	16706	182506	342527	28554	27610	99581	110591	841,395
1997	10533	2800	20368	16845	188423	359353	29751	29157	107048	114383	878,936
1998	11253	2936	21180	17488	194672	376790	31059	30549	112862	116052	915,117
1999	11895	3057	22348	18572	207100	405537	31618	30668	114560	119591	965,244
2000	12504	3126	22981	19018	216210	430586	32958	31282	121871	125186	1,016,032
2001	12738	3096	23747	19392	219242	436517	33238	30579	125167	127238	1,031,268
2002	14261	3227	24685	20159	225151	449620	33964	30555	128117	131703	1,061,760
2003	14987	3267	25068	20622	228495	457142	34718	32058	132463	135907	1,085,024
2004	15039	3366	25284	21229	234955	472753	35419	33599	140598	142602	1,125,135
2005	15124	3460	25843	21368	240544	487747	36187	34614	149474	147935	1,162,581
2006	15346	3503	26175	21757	245681	495329	37618	34737	159956	153503	1,193,888
Annual Growth Rate											
87-06	2.75	2.54	1.94	2.10	2.29	2.82	2.06	2.22	4.32	3.10	2.83
87-89	5.75	3.39	2.02	1.29	2.73	4.39	1.41	-0.07	4.86	4.83	3.75
89-00	1.83	2.73	1.79	2.16	2.29	2.79	2.09	2.89	4.04	2.59	2.72
89-96	0.25	2.75	0.61	1.51	1.14	1.07	1.21	2.72	3.40	2.28	1.53
96-00	4.65	2.70	3.90	3.29	4.33	5.89	3.65	3.17	5.18	3.15	4.83
00-06	3.47	1.92	2.19	2.27	2.15	2.36	2.23	1.76	4.64	3.46	2.72
2001	1.87	-0.96	3.33	1.97	1.40	1.38	0.85	-2.25	2.70	1.64	1.50
2002	11.96	4.23	3.95	3.96	2.70	3.00	2.18	-0.08	2.36	3.51	2.96
2003	5.09	1.24	1.55	2.30	1.49	1.67	2.22	4.92	3.39	3.19	2.19
2004	0.35	3.03	0.86	2.94	2.83	3.41	2.02	4.81	6.14	4.93	3.70
2005	0.57	2.79	2.21	0.65	2.38	3.17	2.17	3.02	6.31	3.74	3.33
2006	1.47	1.24	1.28	1.82	2.14	1.55	3.95	0.36	7.01	3.76	2.69

* Does not include territories

Source: Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 384-0002.

Table 3A: Nominal Gross Domestic Product in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006 (millions of current dollars)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada*
1987	7763	1737	14432	11572	128438	230778	20385	18195	60070	62515	556,395
1988	8467	1911	15294	12438	140845	256441	22016	18850	63936	69408	610,149
1989	8995	2059	16306	13128	148431	278791	23370	19977	67377	75582	654,570
1990	9219	2169	16993	13458	153330	282834	24193	21227	73257	79350	676,683
1991	9587	2255	17650	13647	155156	283094	24029	21393	72892	81849	682,227
1992	9549	2345	18094	14038	158362	286493	24434	21220	74936	87242	697,220
1993	9771	2471	18343	14693	162229	293405	24590	22928	81179	94077	724,035
1994	10264	2521	18667	15286	170478	311096	25958	24480	88041	100512	767,576
1995	10652	2662	19296	16380	177331	329317	26966	26425	92036	105670	806,979
1996	10417	2823	19512	16626	180526	338173	28434	28944	98634	108865	833,211
1997	10533	2800	20368	16845	188424	359353	29751	29157	107048	114383	878,935
1998	11176	2981	21401	17633	196258	377897	30972	29550	107439	115641	911,234
1999	12184	3159	23059	19041	210809	409020	31966	30778	117080	120921	978,317
2000	13922	3366	24658	20085	224928	440759	34057	33828	144789	131333	1,072,038
2001	14179	3431	25909	20684	231624	453701	35157	33127	151274	133514	1,102,941
2002	16457	3701	27082	21169	241448	477763	36559	34343	150594	138193	1,147,667
2003	18186	3806	28801	22346	250626	493219	37420	36583	170300	145763	1,207,423
2004	19473	4027	29859	23487	262988	517608	39825	40021	188865	157540	1,284,066
2005	21486	4169	31344	24162	273588	537657	41681	42897	218433	168855	1,364,670
2006	24897	4332	31966	25221	284158	556282	44757	45051	235593	179701	1,432,379
Annual Growth Rate											
87-06	6.33	4.93	4.27	4.19	4.27	4.74	4.23	4.89	7.46	5.71	5.10
87-89	7.64	8.88	6.29	6.51	7.50	9.91	7.07	4.78	5.91	9.96	8.46
89-00	4.05	4.57	3.83	3.94	3.85	4.25	3.48	4.90	7.20	5.15	4.59
89-96	2.12	4.61	2.60	3.43	2.84	2.80	2.84	5.44	5.60	5.35	3.51
96-00	7.52	4.50	6.03	4.84	5.65	6.85	4.61	3.98	10.07	4.80	6.50
00-06	10.17	4.29	4.42	3.87	3.97	3.96	4.66	4.89	8.45	5.36	4.95
2001	1.85	1.93	5.07	2.98	2.98	2.94	3.23	-2.07	4.48	1.66	2.88
2002	16.07	7.87	4.53	2.34	4.24	5.30	3.99	3.67	-0.45	3.50	4.06
2003	10.51	2.84	6.35	5.56	3.80	3.24	2.36	6.52	13.09	5.48	5.21
2004	7.08	5.81	3.67	5.11	4.93	4.94	6.43	9.40	10.90	8.08	6.35
2005	10.34	3.53	4.97	2.87	4.03	3.87	4.66	7.19	15.66	7.18	6.28
2006	15.88	3.91	1.98	4.38	3.86	3.46	7.38	5.02	7.86	6.42	4.96

* Does not include territories

Source: Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 384-0002.

Table 4: Real GDP per Worker in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006 (1997 constant dollars)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada
1987	48,145	40,712	50,593	52,294	52,844	59,606	50,529	49,593	60,347	62,393	56,976
1988	49,074	41,685	49,208	50,814	54,178	60,516	50,198	47,535	63,722	63,499	58,012
1989	49,661	42,255	49,539	50,674	53,870	61,159	51,207	50,118	62,984	62,627	58,198
1990	49,362	42,886	48,907	49,537	53,934	60,420	52,818	54,339	63,125	61,538	57,990
1991	49,936	44,532	49,359	50,454	53,678	60,211	51,679	55,888	63,434	60,984	57,894
1992	51,457	45,102	51,716	51,610	54,917	61,793	53,059	53,580	65,027	60,644	59,015
1993	52,559	44,835	52,491	52,347	55,984	62,417	52,811	56,997	69,008	61,222	60,125
1994	55,059	46,194	51,812	53,694	57,066	65,182	54,345	58,838	71,339	60,436	61,768
1995	56,055	47,308	52,229	53,665	57,337	66,433	53,746	59,249	71,283	60,259	62,321
1996	55,595	47,708	52,327	54,684	58,312	66,290	55,187	60,442	70,871	60,885	62,691
1997	55,937	47,619	53,319	54,497	59,387	67,913	56,604	62,542	73,755	61,480	64,128
1998	58,488	49,262	53,580	55,482	59,761	69,094	58,141	64,929	74,748	62,447	65,151
1999	59,179	50,781	55,317	57,057	62,228	71,946	58,400	65,030	74,197	63,129	67,000
2000	63,152	49,856	55,860	57,421	63,539	74,021	59,674	66,065	76,939	64,820	68,817
2001	62,502	48,679	57,194	58,746	63,729	73,659	59,964	66,433	76,747	66,215	68,999
2002	68,827	49,876	58,371	58,755	63,069	74,547	59,880	65,247	76,680	67,024	69,349
2003	70,593	49,425	58,135	60,105	62,967	73,576	60,877	67,335	77,161	67,458	69,232
2004	70,177	50,314	57,178	60,637	63,838	74,844	61,427	70,042	79,999	69,134	70,555
2005	70,640	50,733	58,323	60,964	64,709	76,238	62,359	71,590	83,767	69,437	71,899
2006	71,145	51,064	59,246	61,218	65,247	76,290	64,085	70,661	85,506	69,917	72,426
Annual Growth Rate											
87-06	2.08	1.20	0.83	0.83	1.12	1.31	1.26	1.88	1.85	0.60	1.27
87-89	1.56	1.88	-1.05	-1.56	0.97	1.29	0.67	0.53	2.16	0.19	1.07
89-00	2.21	1.52	1.10	1.14	1.51	1.75	1.40	2.54	1.84	0.31	1.54
89-96	1.63	1.75	0.79	1.09	1.14	1.16	1.08	2.71	1.70	-0.40	1.07
96-00	3.24	1.11	1.65	1.23	2.17	2.80	1.97	2.25	2.07	1.58	2.36
00-06	2.01	0.40	0.99	1.07	0.44	0.50	1.20	1.13	1.78	1.27	0.86
2001	-1.03	-2.36	2.39	2.31	0.30	-0.49	0.49	0.56	-0.25	2.15	0.26
2002	10.12	2.46	2.06	0.02	-1.04	1.21	-0.14	-1.79	-0.09	1.22	0.51
2003	2.57	-0.90	-0.40	2.30	-0.16	-1.30	1.66	3.20	0.63	0.65	-0.17
2004	-0.59	1.80	-1.65	0.89	1.38	1.72	0.90	4.02	3.68	2.48	1.91
2005	0.66	0.83	2.00	0.54	1.37	1.86	1.52	2.21	4.71	0.44	1.91
2006	0.72	0.65	1.58	0.42	0.83	0.07	2.77	-1.30	2.08	0.69	0.73

Source: Tables 2 and 3.

Table 4A: GDP per Worker for the Provinces as a Proportion of Total Canadian GDP per Worker, 1987-2006

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada
1987	84.5	71.5	88.8	91.8	92.7	104.6	88.7	87.0	105.9	109.5	100.0
1988	84.6	71.9	84.8	87.6	93.4	104.3	86.5	81.9	109.8	109.5	100.0
1989	85.3	72.6	85.1	87.1	92.6	105.1	88.0	86.1	108.2	107.6	100.0
1990	85.1	74.0	84.3	85.4	93.0	104.2	91.1	93.7	108.9	106.1	100.0
1991	86.3	76.9	85.3	87.1	92.7	104.0	89.3	96.5	109.6	105.3	100.0
1992	87.2	76.4	87.6	87.5	93.1	104.7	89.9	90.8	110.2	102.8	100.0
1993	87.4	74.6	87.3	87.1	93.1	103.8	87.8	94.8	114.8	101.8	100.0
1994	89.1	74.8	83.9	86.9	92.4	105.5	88.0	95.3	115.5	97.8	100.0
1995	89.9	75.9	83.8	86.1	92.0	106.6	86.2	95.1	114.4	96.7	100.0
1996	88.7	76.1	83.5	87.2	93.0	105.7	88.0	96.4	113.0	97.1	100.0
1997	87.2	74.3	83.1	85.0	92.6	105.9	88.3	97.5	115.0	95.9	100.0
1998	89.8	75.6	82.2	85.2	91.7	106.1	89.2	99.7	114.7	95.9	100.0
1999	88.3	75.8	82.6	85.2	92.9	107.4	87.2	97.1	110.7	94.2	100.0
2000	91.8	72.4	81.2	83.4	92.3	107.6	86.7	96.0	111.8	94.2	100.0
2001	90.6	70.6	82.9	85.1	92.4	106.8	86.9	96.3	111.2	96.0	100.0
2002	99.2	71.9	84.2	84.7	90.9	107.5	86.3	94.1	110.6	96.6	100.0
2003	102.0	71.4	84.0	86.8	91.0	106.3	87.9	97.3	111.5	97.4	100.0
2004	99.5	71.3	81.0	85.9	90.5	106.1	87.1	99.3	113.4	98.0	100.0
2005	98.2	70.6	81.1	84.8	90.0	106.0	86.7	99.6	116.5	96.6	100.0
2006	98.2	70.5	81.8	84.5	90.1	105.3	88.5	97.6	118.1	96.5	100.0

Sourec: Table 4

Table 4B: Weighted Average Productivity for Provinces that Gained Net Workers and Provinces that Lost Net Workers, 1987-2006

Provinces with net positive migration

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Weighted Sum of Positive Provinces
1987	negative	225	negative	negative	negative	43,397	negative	negative	negative	16,623	60,244
1988	negative	492	negative	negative	negative	22,605	negative	negative	negative	39,030	62,127
1989	negative	negative	490	139	negative	negative	negative	negative	8,437	53,447	62,513
1990	negative	negative	negative	965	negative	negative	negative	negative	17,027	43,740	61,732
1991	negative	negative	1,046	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	11,982	48,173	61,200
1992	negative	289	259	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	4,524	55,733	60,805
1993	negative	620	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	60,376	60,996
1994	negative	927	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	59,224	60,150
1995	negative	630	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	15,320	46,506	62,456
1996	negative	602	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	36,231	28,991	65,824
1997	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	11,081	negative	negative	60,908	678	72,666
1998	negative	25	negative	negative	negative	14,621	negative	negative	58,893	negative	73,539
1999	negative	284	790	negative	negative	32,519	negative	negative	39,186	negative	72,779
2000	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	34,971	negative	negative	40,589	negative	75,560
2001	negative	313	negative	negative	negative	21,364	negative	negative	53,994	negative	75,671
2002	negative	183	negative	negative	negative	17,074	negative	negative	58,835	negative	76,093
2003	negative	816	27	negative	-933	negative	negative	negative	61,310	12,712	73,933
2004	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	63,395	14,348	77,744
2005	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	79,480	3,554	83,034
2006	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	79,222	5,138	84,360

Table 4B: Weighted Average Productivity for Provinces that Gained Net Workers and Provinces that Lost Net Workers, 1987-2006

Provinces with net negative migration

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Weighted Sum of Negative Provinces
1987	2,466	positive	1,940	1,281	7,314	positive	4,516	7,608	30,460	positive	55,585
1988	1,500	positive	positive	1,240	10,211	positive	11,468	19,367	7,564	positive	51,350
1989	1,909	12	positive	-141	11,156	4,915	12,526	21,511	positive	positive	52,029
1990	433	118	127	positive	9,908	20,880	8,670	15,893	positive	positive	56,027
1991	650	350	positive	7	16,588	16,344	9,532	11,962	positive	positive	55,435
1992	2,082	positive	positive	1,229	13,067	22,258	8,427	9,579	positive	positive	56,641
1993	3,557	positive	1,666	752	11,492	23,611	7,889	6,806	2,338	positive	58,111
1994	7,770	positive	4,124	831	18,378	10,205	7,075	6,713	2,919	positive	58,015
1995	10,509	positive	3,806	1,866	22,481	4,637	6,842	6,855	positive	positive	56,996
1996	10,532	positive	1,914	1,640	29,464	3,476	7,102	3,481	positive	positive	57,609
1997	9,532	276	2,988	2,775	27,657	positive	10,360	4,258	positive	positive	57,847
1998	7,271	-30	1,556	3,087	18,324	positive	3,881	2,183	positive	23,981	60,282
1999	4,948	positive	positive	1,157	18,768	positive	3,571	11,677	positive	22,335	62,456
2000	5,213	12	1,773	2,155	15,262	positive	5,283	11,498	positive	22,373	63,570
2001	5,678	positive	3,194	3,196	11,900	positive	8,388	15,422	positive	15,902	63,680
2002	7,502	positive	679	571	12,379	positive	6,542	19,269	positive	18,015	64,958
2003	5,066	positive	positive	5,451	positive	22,172	12,978	20,663	positive	positive	66,331
2004	6,222	489	4,099	2,292	9,185	22,842	7,081	15,953	positive	positive	68,164
2005	4,931	37	4,275	3,167	7,414	23,044	11,554	14,468	positive	positive	68,890
2006	3,654	158	3,152	3,432	12,058	36,976	7,305	3,733	positive	positive	70,467

Note: Weights were obtained from the share of each province of the total net flow of workers employed. Totals for provinces with negative net migration and provinces with positive net migration were summed up separately.

Source: Tables 4 and 10

Table 4C: Summary of Average Weighted Labour Productivity, 1987-2006 (Constant 1997 dollars)

	Weighted Labour Prod. of Positive Net Migration Provinces	Weighted Prod. of Negative Net Migration Provinces	Difference Between Positive Province Prod. and Negative Province Prod.	Difference as a % of Average Productivity of the Two Types of Provinces
	A	B	A-B	(A-B)/((A+B)/2)
1987	60,244	55,585	4,659	8.05
1988	62,127	51,350	10,777	18.99
1989	62,513	52,029	10,484	18.31
1990	61,732	56,027	5,705	9.69
1991	61,200	55,435	5,766	9.89
1992	60,805	56,641	4,164	7.09
1993	60,996	58,111	2,885	4.84
1994	60,150	58,015	2,135	3.61
1995	62,456	56,996	5,460	9.14
1996	65,824	57,609	8,215	13.31
1997	72,666	57,847	14,819	22.71
1998	73,539	60,282	13,256	19.81
1999	72,779	62,456	10,323	15.27
2000	75,560	63,570	11,990	17.24
2001	75,671	63,680	11,991	17.21
2002	76,093	64,958	11,135	15.79
2003	73,933	66,331	7,602	10.84
2004	77,744	68,164	9,580	13.13
2005	83,034	68,890	14,143	18.62
2006	84,360	70,467	13,893	17.95
Annual Growth Rate				
87-06	1.79	1.26	5.92	4.31
87-89	1.87	-3.25	50.00	50.84
89-00	1.74	1.84	1.23	-0.55
89-96	0.74	1.47	-3.42	-4.45
96-00	3.51	2.49	9.91	6.67
00-06	1.85	1.73	2.49	0.68
2001	0.15	0.17	0.01	-0.15
2002	0.56	2.01	-7.14	-8.26
2003	-2.84	2.11	-31.73	-31.34
2004	5.15	2.76	26.01	21.14
2005	6.80	1.07	47.64	41.79
2006	1.60	2.29	-1.77	-3.61

Source: Table 4B

Table 4D: Nominal GDP per Worker in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada
1987	40,793	32,528	40,201	41,284	42,500	47,140	40,350	39,392	50,577	45,376	45,114
1988	42,399	35,000	40,926	42,742	45,708	50,450	43,484	40,730	52,308	48,381	48,007
1989	43,602	37,436	42,731	44,232	47,440	53,624	45,582	43,771	53,846	50,111	50,366
1990	44,558	39,365	44,103	44,815	48,827	54,453	47,086	46,735	57,375	50,878	51,709
1991	46,834	42,228	46,374	46,230	50,303	56,426	47,413	47,194	56,752	51,885	53,061
1992	48,994	43,669	49,049	47,282	52,117	58,078	48,878	47,366	58,544	53,946	54,766
1993	50,418	45,256	50,049	48,993	53,525	59,418	48,809	51,122	62,993	56,401	56,598
1994	53,044	45,260	50,099	51,192	55,085	62,050	51,129	53,861	66,471	57,659	58,779
1995	54,794	46,538	51,333	53,268	56,559	64,572	52,209	57,697	67,431	59,179	60,696
1996	55,557	47,929	51,770	54,422	57,680	65,447	54,956	63,363	70,197	59,934	62,081
1997	55,937	47,619	53,319	54,497	59,387	67,913	56,604	62,542	73,755	61,480	64,128
1998	58,087	50,017	54,139	55,942	60,248	69,297	57,978	62,806	71,156	62,226	64,874
1999	60,617	52,475	57,077	58,498	63,342	72,564	59,043	65,263	75,829	63,831	67,907
2000	70,313	53,684	59,937	60,643	66,101	75,770	61,664	71,442	91,407	68,002	72,611
2001	69,573	53,947	62,401	62,660	67,329	76,559	63,426	71,968	92,755	69,481	73,794
2002	79,426	57,202	64,039	61,699	67,634	79,213	64,455	73,335	90,133	70,327	74,960
2003	85,662	57,579	66,793	65,130	69,066	79,382	65,615	76,839	99,202	72,350	77,042
2004	90,868	60,194	67,524	67,087	71,454	81,945	69,069	83,429	107,462	76,376	80,521
2005	100,355	61,129	70,738	68,936	73,599	84,039	71,827	88,722	122,413	79,256	84,397
2006	115,424	63,149	72,354	70,965	75,466	85,678	76,247	91,642	125,938	81,850	86,894
Annual Growth Rate											
87-06	5.63	3.55	3.14	2.89	3.07	3.19	3.41	4.54	4.92	3.15	3.51
87-89	3.38	7.28	3.10	3.51	5.65	6.66	6.29	5.41	3.18	5.09	5.66
89-00	4.44	3.33	3.12	2.91	3.06	3.19	2.79	4.55	4.93	2.81	3.38
89-96	3.52	3.59	2.78	3.01	2.83	2.89	2.71	5.43	3.86	2.59	3.03
96-00	6.07	2.88	3.73	2.74	3.47	3.73	2.92	3.05	6.82	3.21	3.99
00-06	8.61	2.74	3.19	2.65	2.23	2.07	3.60	4.24	5.49	3.14	3.04
2001	-1.05	0.49	4.11	3.33	1.86	1.04	2.86	0.74	1.47	2.17	1.63
2002	14.16	6.04	2.62	-1.53	0.45	3.47	1.62	1.90	-2.83	1.22	1.58
2003	7.85	0.66	4.30	5.56	2.12	0.21	1.80	4.78	10.06	2.88	2.78
2004	6.08	4.54	1.09	3.00	3.46	3.23	5.26	8.58	8.33	5.56	4.52
2005	10.44	1.55	4.76	2.76	3.00	2.56	3.99	6.34	13.91	3.77	4.81
2006	15.02	3.30	2.28	2.94	2.54	1.95	6.15	3.29	2.88	3.27	2.96

Source: Tables 2 and 3B.

Table 4E: Nominal GDP per Worker for the Provinces as a Proportion of Total Canadian GDP per Worker, 1987-2006

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada
1987	90.4	72.1	89.1	91.5	94.2	104.5	89.4	87.3	112.1	100.6	100.0
1988	88.3	72.9	85.2	89.0	95.2	105.1	90.6	84.8	109.0	100.8	100.0
1989	86.6	74.3	84.8	87.8	94.2	106.5	90.5	86.9	106.9	99.5	100.0
1990	86.2	76.1	85.3	86.7	94.4	105.3	91.1	90.4	111.0	98.4	100.0
1991	88.3	79.6	87.4	87.1	94.8	106.3	89.4	88.9	107.0	97.8	100.0
1992	89.5	79.7	89.6	86.3	95.2	106.0	89.2	86.5	106.9	98.5	100.0
1993	89.1	80.0	88.4	86.6	94.6	105.0	86.2	90.3	111.3	99.7	100.0
1994	90.2	77.0	85.2	87.1	93.7	105.6	87.0	91.6	113.1	98.1	100.0
1995	90.3	76.7	84.6	87.8	93.2	106.4	86.0	95.1	111.1	97.5	100.0
1996	89.5	77.2	83.4	87.7	92.9	105.4	88.5	102.1	113.1	96.5	100.0
1997	87.2	74.3	83.1	85.0	92.6	105.9	88.3	97.5	115.0	95.9	100.0
1998	89.5	77.1	83.5	86.2	92.9	106.8	89.4	96.8	109.7	95.9	100.0
1999	89.3	77.3	84.1	86.1	93.3	106.9	86.9	96.1	111.7	94.0	100.0
2000	96.8	73.9	82.5	83.5	91.0	104.4	84.9	98.4	125.9	93.7	100.0
2001	94.3	73.1	84.6	84.9	91.2	103.7	85.9	97.5	125.7	94.2	100.0
2002	106.0	76.3	85.4	82.3	90.2	105.7	86.0	97.8	120.2	93.8	100.0
2003	111.2	74.7	86.7	84.5	89.6	103.0	85.2	99.7	128.8	93.9	100.0
2004	112.9	74.8	83.9	83.3	88.7	101.8	85.8	103.6	133.5	94.9	100.0
2005	118.9	72.4	83.8	81.7	87.2	99.6	85.1	105.1	145.0	93.9	100.0
2006	132.8	72.7	83.3	81.7	86.8	98.6	87.7	105.5	144.9	94.2	100.0

Sourec: Table 4D

Table 4F: Weighted Average Nominal Output per Worker for Provinces that Gained Net Workers and Provinces that Lost Net Workers, 1987-2006

Provinces with net positive migration

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Weighted Sum of Positive Provinces
1987	negative	180	negative	negative	negative	34,320	negative	negative	negative	12,089	46,589
1988	negative	413	-79	negative	negative	18,845	negative	negative	negative	29,738	48,917
1989	negative	negative	422	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	7,213	42,766	50,401
1990	negative	negative	negative	873	negative	negative	negative	negative	15,477	36,163	52,513
1991	negative	negative	982	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	10,720	40,986	52,688
1992	negative	279	246	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	4,073	49,578	54,176
1993	negative	626	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	55,621	56,247
1994	negative	908	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	56,503	57,411
1995	negative	620	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	14,492	45,673	60,784
1996	negative	604	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	35,887	28,539	65,030
1997	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	11,081	negative	negative	60,908	678	72,666
1998	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	14,664	negative	negative	56,063	negative	70,727
1999	negative	293	815	negative	negative	32,798	negative	negative	40,048	negative	73,955
2000	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	35,797	negative	negative	48,222	negative	84,019
2001	negative	347	negative	negative	negative	22,205	negative	negative	65,256	negative	87,808
2002	negative	210	negative	negative	negative	18,143	negative	negative	69,157	negative	87,511
2003	negative	951	31	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	78,823	13,634	93,439
2004	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	85,159	15,851	101,010
2005	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	116,147	4,056	120,204
2006	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	116,683	6,015	122,698

Table 4F: Weighted Average Nominal Output per Worker for Provinces that Gained Net Workers and Provinces that Lost Net Workers, 1987-2006

Provinces with net negative migration

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Weighted Sum of Negative Provinces
1987	2,090	positive	1,541	1,011	5,882	positive	3,606	6,043	25,529	positive	45,702
1988	1,296	positive	positive	1,043	8,615	positive	9,934	16,595	6,209	positive	43,692
1989	1,676	11	positive	-123	9,824	4,309	11,150	18,787	positive	positive	45,634
1990	390	109	114	positive	8,969	18,817	7,729	13,669	positive	positive	49,798
1991	610	332	positive	6	15,545	15,317	8,745	10,101	positive	positive	50,657
1992	1,982	positive	positive	1,126	12,401	20,920	7,763	8,468	positive	positive	52,659
1993	3,412	positive	1,589	704	10,987	22,476	7,291	6,104	2,134	positive	54,698
1994	7,486	positive	3,988	792	17,741	9,715	6,656	6,145	2,720	positive	55,242
1995	10,273	positive	3,741	1,852	22,176	4,507	6,646	6,675	positive	positive	55,870
1996	10,525	positive	1,894	1,632	29,144	3,432	7,072	3,649	positive	positive	57,348
1997	9,532	276	2,988	2,775	27,658	positive	10,360	4,258	positive	positive	57,847
1998	7,221	-30	1,572	3,113	18,473	positive	3,870	2,111	positive	23,896	60,226
1999	5,068	positive	positive	1,186	19,104	positive	3,610	11,719	positive	22,583	63,271
2000	5,804	13	1,903	2,276	15,877	positive	5,460	12,434	positive	23,472	67,238
2001	6,320	positive	3,485	3,409	12,572	positive	8,872	16,707	positive	16,686	68,051
2002	8,657	positive	745	600	13,275	positive	7,042	21,658	positive	18,903	70,880
2003	6,148	positive	positive	5,907	1,114	23,922	13,988	23,579	positive	positive	74,658
2004	8,057	585	4,841	2,536	10,281	25,009	7,962	19,002	positive	positive	78,274
2005	7,005	45	5,185	3,581	8,433	25,403	13,308	17,930	positive	positive	80,889
2006	5,928	195	3,849	3,979	13,946	41,526	8,691	4,841	positive	positive	82,955

Note: Weights were obtained from the share of each province of the total net flow of workers. Totals for provinces with negative net migration and provinces with positive net migration were summed up separately.

Source: Tables 4D and 10

Table 4G: Summary of Average Weighted Nominal Output per Worker, 1987-2006

	Weighted Labour Prod. of Positive Net Migration Provinces	Weighted Prod. of Negative Net Migration Provinces	Difference Between Positive Province Prod. and Negative Province Prod.	Difference as a % of Average Productivity of the Two Types of Provinces
	A	B	A-B	(A-B)/((A+B)/2)
1987	46,589	45,702	887	1.92
1988	48,917	43,692	5,225	11.28
1989	50,401	45,634	4,767	9.93
1990	52,513	49,798	2,715	5.31
1991	52,688	50,657	2,030	3.93
1992	54,176	52,659	1,517	2.84
1993	56,247	54,698	1,549	2.79
1994	57,411	55,242	2,169	3.85
1995	60,784	55,870	4,914	8.42
1996	65,030	57,348	7,682	12.55
1997	72,666	57,847	14,819	22.71
1998	70,727	60,226	10,501	16.04
1999	73,955	63,271	10,684	15.57
2000	84,019	67,238	16,781	22.19
2001	87,808	68,051	19,757	25.35
2002	87,511	70,880	16,630	21.00
2003	93,439	74,658	18,781	22.35
2004	101,010	78,274	22,737	25.36
2005	120,204	80,889	39,315	39.10
2006	122,698	82,955	39,743	38.65
Annual Growth Rate				
87-06	5.23	3.19	22.16	17.11
87-89	4.01	-0.07	131.83	127.27
89-00	4.76	3.59	12.12	7.59
89-96	3.71	3.32	7.06	3.41
96-00	6.61	4.06	21.57	15.30
00-06	6.51	3.56	15.45	9.69
2001	4.51	1.21	17.73	14.26
2002	-0.34	4.16	-15.82	-17.17
2003	6.77	5.33	12.93	6.41
2004	8.10	4.84	21.06	13.51
2005	19.00	3.34	72.91	54.16
2006	2.08	2.55	1.09	-1.15

Source: Table 4F

Note: The weights used are the shares for the province of total net migration the given group of provinces.

Table 5: Net Interprovincial Migration in the Provinces, 1987-2006 (persons)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Sum of Net Positive Migrants
1987	-4,478	281	-2,277	-1,796	-7,516	39,778	-4,804	-8,963	-27,292	17,067	57,126
1988	-2,110	421	27	-1,237	-7,034	14,684	-8,585	-16,043	-5,630	25,507	40,639
1989	-2,524	-98	571	-5	-8,371	-1,389	-9,859	-18,346	3,311	36,710	40,592
1990	-972	-231	-24	1,070	-9,541	-15,136	-8,384	-15,778	10,997	37,999	50,066
1991	-966	-431	1,119	-43	-13,018	-9,653	-7,506	-9,214	5,449	34,263	40,831
1992	-2,362	231	393	-1,075	-9,835	-13,305	-6,355	-7,579	919	38,968	40,511
1993	-3,332	507	-1,112	-521	-7,400	-12,538	-5,217	-4,563	-2,653	36,829	37,336
1994	-6,025	697	-2,617	-487	-10,283	-4,501	-4,049	-3,900	-2,670	33,835	34,532
1995	-6,456	367	-1,932	-899	-10,203	-1,657	-3,303	-3,301	4,180	23,204	27,751
1996	-7,617	409	-1,044	-882	-15,342	-1,695	-3,814	-2,034	14,395	17,624	32,428
1997	-8,396	-279	-2,127	-1,966	-17,585	6,815	-6,623	-2,794	31,272	1,683	39,770
1998	-7,829	-13	-1,373	-2,853	-15,100	11,383	-3,297	-2,000	38,450	-17,368	49,833
1999	-3,892	217	847	-689	-11,622	18,250	-2,447	-7,084	18,818	-12,398	38,132
2000	-4,813	-56	-1,413	-1,739	-11,158	23,120	-4,178	-8,323	23,499	-14,939	46,619
2001	-3,798	231	-1,931	-1,925	-6,329	10,527	-4,979	-8,536	24,148	-7,408	34,906
2002	-2,969	69	-70	-67	-4,298	5,220	-2,723	-7,291	17,333	-5,204	22,622
2003	-1,026	240	233	-1,217	188	-4,865	-3,158	-4,569	9,913	4,261	14,835
2004	-2,553	-276	-1,699	-856	-3,344	-8,346	-3,132	-6,010	18,916	7,300	26,216
2005	-4,304	-70	-3,870	-2,766	-5,831	-16,720	-9,928	-10,915	49,817	4,587	54,404
2006	-3,968	-242	-3,516	-3,860	-12,574	-33,793	-7,938	-3,849	62,291	7,449	69,740
Total Net Migration											
87-06	-80,390	1,974	-21,815	-23,813	-186,196	6,179	-110,279	-151,092	295,463	269,969	798,889
96-06	-51,165	230	-15,963	-18,820	-102,995	9,896	-52,217	-63,405	308,852	-14,413	429,505
05-06	-8,272	-312	-7,386	-6,626	-18,405	-50,513	-17,866	-14,764	112,108	12,036	124,144
00-06	-23,431	-104	-12,266	-12,430	-43,346	-24,857	-36,036	-49,493	205,917	-3,954	269,342
Average Annual Net Migration											
87-89	-3,037	201	-560	-1,013	-7,640	17,691	-7,749	-14,451	-9,870	26,428	46,119
90-95	-3,352	190	-696	-326	-10,047	-9,465	-5,802	-7,389	2,704	34,183	38,505
96-00	-6,509	56	-1,022	-1,626	-14,161	11,575	-4,072	-4,447	25,287	-5,080	41,356
01-06	-3,103	-8	-1,809	-1,782	-5,365	-7,996	-5,310	-6,862	30,403	1,831	37,121
05-06	-4,136	-156	-3,693	-3,313	-9,203	-25,257	-8,933	-7,382	56,054	6,018	62,072
87-06	-4,020	99	-1,091	-1,191	-9,310	309	-5,514	-7,555	14,773	13,498	39,944

Source: Tables 5A and 5B.

Note: Sum of net positive migrants is equal to the sum of net negative migrants. Net migrants at the national levels are by definition zero.

Table 5A: Gross Flows of Interprovincial Migration by Province, 1987-2006 - In-Migration (persons)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Total In-Migration	Total Population Canada	In Migration/Population*100
1987	8,158	3,055	17,317	13,131	25,747	103,477	17,715	15,369	43,653	58788	306,410	26,368,118	1.16
1988	9,861	3,445	18,991	13,591	27,607	90,388	15,705	13,373	53,056	65484	311,501	26,713,088	1.17
1989	9,934	3,320	20,223	14,930	29,218	86,338	16,770	14,951	62,857	77166	335,707	27,197,657	1.23
1990	10,131	2,833	18,442	14,085	26,634	74,388	16,689	15,768	65,635	76295	320,900	27,610,846	1.16
1991	9,642	2,850	18,791	12,778	24,325	70,665	15,816	17,188	59,464	72586	304,105	27,941,557	1.09
1992	7,987	2,797	17,966	11,942	25,206	67,368	15,662	17,007	55,307	76626	297,868	28,274,213	1.05
1993	6,683	2,428	15,402	10,963	24,357	61,753	14,269	15,921	47,966	73403	273,145	28,587,770	0.96
1994	6,165	2,685	14,942	10,624	22,506	65,382	15,075	16,628	49,457	72758	276,222	28,904,154	0.96
1995	6,771	2,555	15,239	11,134	22,969	67,936	15,269	16,448	52,235	65544	276,100	29,205,071	0.95
1996	6,401	2,714	15,837	11,000	20,666	66,362	14,090	16,373	59,284	61388	274,115	29,511,804	0.93
1997	6,769	2,485	15,625	11,243	20,155	70,435	12,919	16,321	72,141	52626	280,719	29,807,594	0.94
1998	7,138	2,607	15,084	9,615	19,371	72,697	14,988	18,276	81,651	44953	286,380	30,058,602	0.95
1999	8,324	2,557	15,770	10,897	19,869	73,437	13,717	13,699	65,885	42535	266,690	30,305,625	0.88
2000	7,863	2,612	16,334	11,217	21,909	80,322	13,473	14,301	69,715	42899	280,645	30,590,615	0.92
2001	7,828	2,616	15,274	10,795	22,998	71,493	13,245	13,499	68,920	44703	271,371	30,922,179	0.88
2002	9,049	2,690	16,414	11,802	22,945	67,368	13,673	14,678	67,223	45896	271,738	31,272,222	0.87
2003	8,162	2,498	15,335	10,224	23,324	56,700	12,287	13,726	58,045	46929	247,230	31,574,107	0.78
2004	7,990	2,234	14,927	10,823	23,014	57,284	13,427	14,038	67,051	49744	260,532	31,886,127	0.82
2005	9,073	2,942	15,487	11,773	24,864	62,147	12,307	14,525	97,898	53975	304,991	32,195,706	0.95
2006	11,373	3,623	19,027	12,675	26,520	69,152	16,336	20,301	128,158	63626	370,791	32,519,618	1.14
Total Out Migration													
87-06	165,302	55,546	332,427	235,242	474,204	1,435,092	293,432	312,390	1,325,601	1,187,924	5,817,160		
96-06	89,970	29,578	175,114	122,064	245,635	747,397	150,462	169,737	835,971	549,274	3,115,202		
05-06	20,446	6,565	34,514	24,448	51,384	131,299	28,643	34,826	226,056	117,601	675,782		
00-06	61,338	19,215	112,798	79,309	165,574	464,466	94,748	105,068	557,010	347,772	2,007,298		
Average Annual Out Migration													
87-89	9,318	3,273	18,844	13,884	27,524	93,401	16,730	14,564	53,189	67,146	317,873		
90-95	7,897	2,691	16,797	11,921	24,333	67,915	15,463	16,493	55,011	72,869	291,390		
96-00	7,299	2,595	15,730	10,794	20,394	72,651	13,837	15,794	69,735	48,880	277,710		
05-06	10,223	3,283	17,257	12,224	25,692	65,650	14,322	17,413	113,028	58,801	337,891		
01-06	8,913	2,767	16,077	11,349	23,944	64,024	13,546	15,128	81,216	50,812	287,776		
87-06	8,265	2,777	16,621	11,762	23,710	71,755	14,672	15,620	66,280	59,396	290,858		
Average Annual Growth Rate													
87-06	1.76	0.90	0.50	-0.19	0.16	-2.10	-0.43	1.48	5.83	0.42	1.01	1.11	-0.10
87-89	10.35	4.25	8.07	6.63	6.53	-8.66	-2.70	-1.37	20.00	14.57	4.67	1.56	3.06
89-00	-2.10	-2.16	-1.92	-2.57	-2.58	-0.65	-1.97	-0.40	0.95	-5.20	-1.62	1.07	-2.66
89-96	-6.09	-2.84	-3.43	-4.27	-4.83	-3.69	-2.46	1.31	-0.83	-3.21	-2.85	1.17	-3.98
96-00	5.28	-0.95	0.78	0.49	1.47	4.89	-1.11	-3.33	4.14	-8.57	0.59	0.90	-0.31
2006	25.35	23.15	22.86	7.66	6.66	11.27	32.74	39.77	30.91	17.88	21.57	1.01	20.36
00-06	6.34	5.60	2.58	2.06	3.23	-2.46	3.26	6.01	10.68	6.79	4.75	1.02	3.69

Note: Total In-Migration estimate is different than the official Statistics Canada estimate from CANSIM Table 051-0012, as the Territories were not included in calculations
Source: Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 051-0045. Total Canadian population from Table 1.

Table 5B: Gross Flows of Interprovincial Migration by Province, 1987-2006 - Out-Migration (persons)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Total Out Migration	Total Population Canada	Out Migration/Population*100
1987	12,636	2,774	19,594	14,927	33,263	63,699	22,519	24,332	70,945	41,721	306,410	26,368,118	1.16
1988	11,971	3,024	18,964	14,828	34,641	75,704	24,290	29,416	58,686	39,977	311,501	26,713,088	1.17
1989	12,458	3,418	19,652	14,935	37,589	87,727	26,629	33,297	59,546	40,456	335,707	27,197,657	1.23
1990	11,103	3,064	18,466	13,015	36,175	89,524	25,073	31,546	54,638	38,296	320,900	27,610,846	1.16
1991	10,608	3,281	17,672	12,821	37,343	80,318	23,322	26,402	54,015	38,323	304,105	27,941,557	1.09
1992	10,349	2,566	17,573	13,017	35,041	80,673	22,017	24,586	54,388	37,658	297,868	28,274,213	1.05
1993	10,015	1,921	16,514	11,484	31,757	74,291	19,486	20,484	50,619	36,574	273,145	28,587,770	0.96
1994	12,190	1,988	17,559	11,111	32,789	69,883	19,124	20,528	52,127	38,923	276,222	28,904,154	0.96
1995	13,227	2,188	17,171	12,033	33,172	69,593	18,572	19,749	48,055	42,340	276,100	29,205,071	0.95
1996	14,018	2,305	16,881	11,882	36,008	68,057	17,904	18,407	44,889	43,764	274,115	29,511,804	0.93
1997	15,165	2,764	17,752	13,209	37,740	63,620	19,542	19,115	40,869	50,943	280,719	29,807,594	0.94
1998	14,967	2,620	16,457	12,468	34,471	61,314	18,285	20,276	43,201	62,321	286,380	30,058,602	0.95
1999	12,216	2,340	14,923	11,586	31,491	55,187	16,164	20,783	47,067	54,933	266,690	30,305,625	0.88
2000	12,676	2,668	17,747	12,956	33,067	57,202	17,651	22,624	46,216	57,838	280,645	30,590,615	0.92
2001	11,626	2,385	17,205	12,720	29,327	60,966	18,224	22,035	44,772	52,111	271,371	30,922,179	0.88
2002	12,018	2,621	16,484	11,869	27,243	62,148	16,396	21,969	49,890	51,100	271,738	31,272,222	0.87
2003	9,188	2,258	15,102	11,441	23,136	61,565	15,445	18,295	48,132	42,668	247,230	31,574,107	0.78
2004	10,543	2,510	16,626	11,679	26,358	65,630	16,559	20,048	48,135	42,444	260,532	31,886,127	0.82
2005	13,377	3,012	19,357	14,539	30,695	78,867	22,235	25,440	48,081	49,388	304,991	32,195,706	0.95
2006	15,341	3,865	22,543	16,535	39,094	102,945	24,274	24,150	65,867	56,177	370,791	32,519,618	1.14
Total Out Migration													
87-06	245,692	53,572	354,242	259,055	660,400	1,428,913	403,711	463,482	1,030,138	917,955	5,817,160		
96-06	141,135	29,348	191,077	140,884	348,630	737,501	202,679	233,142	527,119	563,687	3,115,202		
05-06	28,718	6,877	41,900	31,074	69,789	181,812	46,509	49,590	113,948	105,565	675,782		
00-06	84,769	19,319	125,064	91,739	208,920	489,323	130,784	154,561	351,093	351,726	2,007,298		
Average Annual Out Migration													
87-89	12,355	3,072	19,403	14,897	35,164	75,710	24,479	29,015	63,059	40,718	317,873		
90-95	11,249	2,501	17,493	12,247	34,380	77,380	21,266	23,883	52,307	38,686	291,390		
96-00	13,808	2,539	16,752	12,420	34,555	61,076	17,909	20,241	44,448	53,960	277,710		
05-06	14,359	3,439	20,950	15,537	34,895	90,906	23,255	24,795	56,974	52,783	337,891		
01-06	12,016	2,775	17,886	13,131	29,309	72,020	18,856	21,990	50,813	48,981	287,776		
87-06	12,285	2,679	17,712	12,953	33,020	71,446	20,186	23,174	51,507	45,898	290,858		
Average Annual Growth Rate													
87-06	1.03	1.76	0.74	0.54	0.85	2.56	0.40	-0.04	-0.39	1.58	1.01	1.11	-0.10
87-89	-0.71	11.00	0.15	0.03	6.30	17.35	8.74	16.98	-8.39	-1.53	4.67	1.56	3.06
89-00	0.16	-2.23	-0.92	-1.28	-1.16	-3.81	-3.67	-3.45	-2.28	3.30	-1.62	1.07	-2.66
89-96	1.70	-5.47	-2.15	-3.21	-0.61	-3.56	-5.51	-8.12	-3.96	1.13	-2.85	1.17	-3.98
96-00	-2.48	3.72	1.26	2.19	-2.11	-4.25	-0.36	5.29	0.73	7.22	0.59	0.90	-0.31
2006	14.68	28.32	16.46	13.73	27.36	30.53	9.17	-5.07	36.99	13.75	21.57	1.01	20.36
00-06	3.23	6.37	4.07	4.15	2.83	10.29	5.45	1.09	6.08	-0.48	4.75	1.02	3.69

Note: Total Out-Migration estimate is different than the official Statistics Canada estimate from CANSIM Table 051-0012, as the Territories were not included in calculations
Source: Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 051-0045. Total Canadian population from Table 1.

Table 5C: Net Interprovincial Migration in the Provinces, Working Age Population (15+), 1987-2006 (persons)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Sum of Net Positive Migrants
1987	-2,912	261	-1,841	-1,223	-6,146	29,413	-3,672	-6,335	-19,568	12,023	41,698
1988	-1,166	377	-64	-824	-5,768	10,150	-6,548	-11,641	-3,133	18,617	29,144
1989	-1,549	-10	348	101	-6,820	-2,308	-7,500	-13,331	3,854	27,216	31,519
1990	-450	-119	-113	901	-7,717	-12,783	-6,364	-11,413	9,744	28,314	38,959
1991	-534	-275	762	-5	-10,457	-8,282	-5,692	-6,530	5,519	25,495	31,776
1992	-1,700	227	184	-850	-7,967	-10,957	-4,815	-5,341	2,031	29,190	31,631
1993	-2,513	430	-986	-445	-6,070	-10,168	-3,936	-3,125	-833	27,647	28,077
1994	-4,656	579	-2,176	-431	-8,356	-3,735	-3,039	-2,638	-885	25,337	25,916
1995	-5,050	323	-1,636	-777	-8,337	-1,370	-2,414	-2,200	4,339	17,122	21,784
1996	-6,028	361	-947	-779	-12,457	-1,182	-2,812	-1,271	12,283	12,832	25,477
1997	-6,720	-176	-1,806	-1,654	-14,326	5,664	-4,970	-1,852	25,455	384	31,504
1998	-6,354	24	-1,218	-2,378	-12,404	9,399	-2,397	-1,217	31,265	-14,721	40,688
1999	-3,271	202	532	-677	-9,663	14,855	-1,750	-5,212	15,787	-10,803	31,376
2000	-4,035	-9	-1,284	-1,527	-9,365	18,943	-3,093	-6,196	19,488	-12,921	38,431
2001	-3,253	214	-1,707	-1,690	-5,509	9,029	-3,711	-6,417	19,996	-6,953	29,239
2002	-2,626	82	-240	-199	-3,854	4,822	-1,949	-5,469	14,703	-5,270	19,607
2003	-1,024	211	6	-1,130	-190	-3,337	-2,306	-3,387	8,753	2,403	11,374
2004	-2,283	-207	-1,574	-841	-3,064	-6,133	-2,260	-4,541	16,061	4,842	20,902
2005	-3,774	-32	-3,391	-2,437	-5,133	-12,816	-7,639	-8,422	41,138	2,506	43,644
2006	-3,557	-176	-3,208	-3,369	-10,717	-26,646	-6,048	-2,798	51,859	4,660	56,519
Total Net Migration											
87-06	-63,456	2,289	-20,359	-20,235	-154,320	2,559	-82,916	-109,337	257,855	187,920	629,264
96-06	-42,925	494	-14,836	-16,681	-86,681	12,599	-38,935	-46,782	256,788	-23,041	348,760
05-06	-7,331	-209	-6,598	-5,805	-15,850	-39,462	-13,687	-11,221	92,997	7,166	100,163
00-06	-20,552	82	-11,397	-11,192	-37,832	-16,137	-27,006	-37,231	171,998	-10,733	219,715
Average Annual Net Migration											
87-89	-1,876	209	-519	-649	-6,245	12,418	-5,907	-10,436	-6,282	19,286	34,120
90-95	-2,484	194	-661	-268	-8,151	-7,883	-4,377	-5,208	3,319	25,517	29,690
96-00	-5,282	81	-945	-1,403	-11,643	9,536	-3,005	-3,149	20,856	-5,046	33,495
01-06	-2,753	15	-1,685	-1,611	-4,744	-5,847	-3,985	-5,172	25,418	365	30,214
05-06	-3,666	-104	-3,299	-2,903	-7,925	-19,731	-6,844	-5,610	46,498	3,583	50,081
87-06	-3,173	114	-1,018	-1,012	-7,716	128	-4,146	-5,467	12,893	9,396	31,463

Source: Calculations from Tables 7 and detailed province by province migration flows obtained from Cansim, Table 051-0045.

Note: Gross migration flows were decomposed to show the movement of people between every pair of provinces. Each gross outflow was multiplied by the working age population, persons 15 years old and over, to population ratio of each origin province.

Table 6: Net Migration as a Percentage of Total Population by Province, 1987-2006 (per cent)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Total Net Positive Migration/Total Pop*100
1987	-0.78	0.22	-0.25	-0.25	-0.11	0.41	-0.44	-0.87	-1.12	0.56	0.22
1988	-0.37	0.33	0.00	-0.17	-0.10	0.15	-0.78	-1.56	-0.23	0.82	0.15
1989	-0.44	-0.08	0.06	0.00	-0.12	-0.01	-0.89	-1.80	0.13	1.15	0.15
1990	-0.17	-0.18	0.00	0.14	-0.14	-0.15	-0.76	-1.57	0.43	1.15	0.18
1991	-0.17	-0.33	0.12	-0.01	-0.18	-0.09	-0.68	-0.92	0.21	1.02	0.15
1992	-0.41	0.18	0.04	-0.14	-0.14	-0.13	-0.57	-0.75	0.03	1.12	0.14
1993	-0.57	0.38	-0.12	-0.07	-0.10	-0.12	-0.47	-0.45	-0.10	1.03	0.13
1994	-1.05	0.52	-0.28	-0.06	-0.14	-0.04	-0.36	-0.39	-0.10	0.92	0.12
1995	-1.14	0.27	-0.21	-0.12	-0.14	-0.02	-0.29	-0.33	0.15	0.61	0.10
1996	-1.36	0.30	-0.11	-0.12	-0.21	-0.02	-0.34	-0.20	0.52	0.45	0.11
1997	-1.52	-0.20	-0.23	-0.26	-0.24	0.06	-0.58	-0.27	1.10	0.04	0.13
1998	-1.45	-0.01	-0.15	-0.38	-0.21	0.10	-0.29	-0.20	1.33	-0.44	0.17
1999	-0.73	0.16	0.09	-0.09	-0.16	0.16	-0.21	-0.70	0.64	-0.31	0.13
2000	-0.91	-0.04	-0.15	-0.23	-0.15	0.20	-0.36	-0.83	0.78	-0.37	0.15
2001	-0.73	0.17	-0.21	-0.26	-0.09	0.09	-0.43	-0.85	0.79	-0.18	0.11
2002	-0.57	0.05	-0.01	-0.01	-0.06	0.04	-0.24	-0.73	0.56	-0.13	0.07
2003	-0.20	0.17	0.02	-0.16	0.00	-0.04	-0.27	-0.46	0.31	0.10	0.05
2004	-0.49	-0.20	-0.18	-0.11	-0.04	-0.07	-0.27	-0.60	0.59	0.17	0.08
2005	-0.84	-0.05	-0.41	-0.37	-0.08	-0.13	-0.85	-1.10	1.52	0.11	0.17
2006	-0.78	-0.17	-0.38	-0.52	-0.16	-0.27	-0.67	-0.39	1.85	0.17	0.21
Average Annual Net Migration as a Percentage of Total Population											
87-89	-0.53	0.16	-0.06	-0.14	-0.11	0.18	-0.70	-1.41	-0.41	0.84	0.17
90-95	-0.58	0.14	-0.07	-0.04	-0.14	-0.09	-0.52	-0.73	0.11	0.98	0.14
96-00	-1.20	0.04	-0.11	-0.22	-0.19	0.10	-0.36	-0.44	0.87	-0.12	0.14
05-06	-0.81	-0.11	-0.39	-0.44	-0.12	-0.20	-0.76	-0.75	1.68	0.14	0.19
01-06	-0.60	-0.01	-0.19	-0.24	-0.07	-0.06	-0.45	-0.69	0.94	0.04	0.12
87-06	-0.73	0.07	-0.12	-0.16	-0.13	0.01	-0.49	-0.75	0.47	0.40	0.14

Source: Tables 1 and 5

Table 6A: Total Gross In-Migration as a Percentage of Total Population for Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006 (%)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada
1987	1.42	2.38	1.94	1.80	0.38	1.07	1.61	1.49	1.79	1.93	1.16
1988	1.71	2.66	2.12	1.86	0.40	0.92	1.43	1.30	2.16	2.10	1.17
1989	1.72	2.55	2.24	2.03	0.42	0.85	1.52	1.47	2.52	2.41	1.23
1990	1.75	2.17	2.03	1.90	0.38	0.72	1.51	1.57	2.58	2.32	1.16
1991	1.66	2.19	2.05	1.71	0.34	0.68	1.43	1.71	2.29	2.15	1.09
1992	1.38	2.14	1.95	1.60	0.35	0.64	1.41	1.69	2.10	2.21	1.05
1993	1.15	1.84	1.67	1.46	0.34	0.58	1.28	1.58	1.80	2.06	0.96
1994	1.07	2.01	1.61	1.42	0.31	0.60	1.34	1.65	1.83	1.98	0.96
1995	1.19	1.90	1.64	1.48	0.32	0.62	1.35	1.62	1.91	1.74	0.95
1996	1.14	2.00	1.70	1.46	0.29	0.60	1.24	1.61	2.14	1.58	0.93
1997	1.23	1.83	1.68	1.49	0.28	0.63	1.14	1.60	2.55	1.33	0.94
1998	1.32	1.92	1.62	1.28	0.27	0.64	1.32	1.80	2.82	1.13	0.95
1999	1.56	1.88	1.69	1.45	0.27	0.64	1.20	1.35	2.23	1.06	0.88
2000	1.49	1.91	1.75	1.49	0.30	0.69	1.17	1.42	2.32	1.06	0.92
2001	1.50	1.91	1.64	1.44	0.31	0.60	1.15	1.35	2.25	1.10	0.88
2002	1.74	1.96	1.76	1.57	0.31	0.56	1.18	1.47	2.16	1.12	0.87
2003	1.57	1.82	1.64	1.36	0.31	0.46	1.06	1.38	1.84	1.13	0.78
2004	1.54	1.62	1.59	1.44	0.30	0.46	1.15	1.41	2.09	1.18	0.82
2005	1.77	2.13	1.65	1.57	0.33	0.49	1.05	1.47	2.99	1.27	0.95
2006	2.23	2.62	2.04	1.69	0.35	0.55	1.39	2.06	3.80	1.48	1.14
Average Annual Net Migration as a Percentage of Total Population											
87-89	1.62	2.53	2.10	1.90	0.40	0.95	1.52	1.42	2.16	2.15	1.19
90-95	1.37	2.04	1.83	1.60	0.34	0.64	1.39	1.64	2.09	2.08	1.03
96-00	1.35	1.91	1.69	1.44	0.28	0.64	1.21	1.56	2.41	1.23	0.92
05-06	2.00	2.37	1.85	1.63	0.34	0.52	1.22	1.76	3.39	1.37	1.04
01-06	1.73	2.01	1.72	1.51	0.32	0.52	1.16	1.52	2.52	1.21	0.91
87-06	1.51	2.07	1.80	1.58	0.33	0.65	1.30	1.55	2.31	1.62	0.99

Source: Tables 1 and 5A.

Table 6B: Total Gross Out-Migration as a Percentage of Total Population for Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006 (%)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada
1987	2.20	2.16	2.19	2.05	0.49	0.66	2.05	2.36	2.91	1.37	1.16
1988	2.08	2.34	2.11	2.03	0.51	0.77	2.20	2.86	2.39	1.28	1.17
1989	2.16	2.63	2.17	2.03	0.54	0.87	2.41	3.27	2.39	1.27	1.23
1990	1.92	2.35	2.03	1.76	0.52	0.87	2.27	3.13	2.15	1.16	1.16
1991	1.83	2.52	1.93	1.72	0.53	0.77	2.10	2.63	2.08	1.14	1.09
1992	1.78	1.96	1.91	1.74	0.49	0.76	1.98	2.45	2.07	1.09	1.05
1993	1.73	1.45	1.79	1.53	0.44	0.70	1.74	2.03	1.90	1.03	0.96
1994	2.12	1.49	1.89	1.48	0.46	0.65	1.70	2.03	1.93	1.06	0.96
1995	2.33	1.63	1.85	1.60	0.46	0.64	1.64	1.95	1.76	1.12	0.95
1996	2.50	1.70	1.81	1.58	0.50	0.61	1.58	1.81	1.62	1.13	0.93
1997	2.75	2.03	1.90	1.76	0.52	0.57	1.72	1.88	1.44	1.29	0.94
1998	2.77	1.93	1.77	1.66	0.47	0.54	1.61	1.99	1.49	1.56	0.95
1999	2.29	1.72	1.60	1.54	0.43	0.48	1.41	2.05	1.59	1.37	0.88
2000	2.40	1.95	1.90	1.73	0.45	0.49	1.54	2.24	1.54	1.43	0.92
2001	2.23	1.75	1.85	1.70	0.40	0.51	1.58	2.20	1.46	1.28	0.88
2002	2.31	1.91	1.76	1.58	0.37	0.51	1.42	2.21	1.60	1.24	0.87
2003	1.77	1.64	1.61	1.52	0.31	0.50	1.33	1.84	1.52	1.03	0.78
2004	2.04	1.82	1.77	1.55	0.35	0.53	1.41	2.02	1.50	1.01	0.82
2005	2.60	2.18	2.07	1.93	0.40	0.63	1.89	2.57	1.47	1.16	0.95
2006	3.01	2.79	2.41	2.21	0.51	0.81	2.06	2.45	1.95	1.30	1.14
Average Annual Net Migration as a Percentage of Total Population											
87-89	2.15	2.37	2.16	2.04	0.51	0.77	2.22	2.83	2.56	1.31	1.19
90-95	1.95	1.90	1.90	1.64	0.48	0.73	1.91	2.37	1.98	1.10	1.03
96-00	2.54	1.87	1.80	1.65	0.47	0.54	1.57	1.99	1.54	1.36	0.92
05-06	2.81	2.49	2.24	2.07	0.46	0.72	1.98	2.51	1.71	1.23	1.04
01-06	2.33	2.02	1.91	1.75	0.39	0.58	1.62	2.21	1.58	1.17	0.91
87-06	2.24	2.00	1.92	1.74	0.46	0.64	1.78	2.30	1.84	1.22	0.99

Source: Tables 1 and 5B.

Table 7: Working Age Population (15+) as a Percentage of Total Population in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006 (%)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada*
1987	73.1	75.5	77.4	76.3	78.6	78.4	76.6	74.4	75.1	78.6	77.7
1988	73.9	75.7	77.7	76.8	78.7	78.5	76.6	74.4	75.1	78.6	77.8
1989	74.6	75.7	77.9	77.1	78.8	78.6	76.6	74.5	75.1	78.7	78.0
1990	75.3	75.8	78.1	77.4	78.8	78.6	76.6	74.5	75.0	78.6	78.0
1991	76.0	76.0	78.2	77.8	78.9	78.6	76.7	74.6	75.0	78.7	78.0
1992	76.6	76.1	78.4	78.1	78.9	78.4	76.7	74.7	75.0	78.7	78.0
1993	77.2	76.3	78.6	78.4	79.0	78.4	76.7	74.9	75.2	78.7	78.1
1994	77.7	76.5	78.7	78.7	79.1	78.3	76.7	75.1	75.4	78.8	78.1
1995	78.2	76.8	78.9	78.9	79.3	78.3	76.7	75.3	75.7	79.0	78.3
1996	78.8	77.0	79.1	79.3	79.6	78.3	76.8	75.6	76.0	79.3	78.4
1997	79.4	77.3	79.4	79.6	79.9	78.5	77.0	75.9	76.3	79.5	78.7
1998	79.9	77.7	79.7	80.0	80.2	78.6	77.2	76.2	76.7	79.8	78.9
1999	80.4	78.1	80.1	80.3	80.5	78.8	77.4	76.6	77.1	80.1	79.2
2000	80.9	78.5	80.4	80.7	80.8	79.0	77.6	77.0	77.6	80.5	79.5
2001	81.4	78.9	80.8	81.1	81.1	79.2	77.9	77.4	78.0	80.9	79.8
2002	81.9	79.5	81.2	81.5	81.4	79.6	78.1	77.8	78.4	81.3	80.1
2003	82.3	80.0	81.7	81.9	81.7	79.9	78.4	78.2	78.8	81.7	80.5
2004	82.6	80.4	82.0	82.2	81.9	80.2	78.6	78.5	79.1	82.0	80.7
2005	83.0	80.8	82.4	82.6	82.1	80.5	78.9	78.8	79.4	82.4	81.0
2006	83.3	81.2	82.9	82.9	82.5	80.8	79.2	79.2	79.7	82.7	81.4
Annual Growth Rate											
87-06	0.69	0.38	0.36	0.44	0.25	0.16	0.18	0.33	0.31	0.27	0.24
87-89	1.03	0.11	0.35	0.55	0.14	0.11	0.04	0.08	-0.03	0.04	0.14
89-00	0.74	0.32	0.28	0.41	0.23	0.05	0.11	0.30	0.30	0.21	0.18
89-96	0.78	0.24	0.21	0.39	0.13	-0.05	0.04	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.09
96-00	0.67	0.47	0.40	0.45	0.40	0.21	0.24	0.45	0.51	0.37	0.33
00-06	0.49	0.58	0.51	0.45	0.33	0.38	0.34	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.39
2001	0.65	0.59	0.48	0.51	0.38	0.29	0.34	0.57	0.57	0.50	0.39
2002	0.57	0.72	0.58	0.49	0.34	0.40	0.35	0.50	0.56	0.52	0.43
2003	0.48	0.61	0.51	0.44	0.31	0.41	0.36	0.49	0.45	0.44	0.40
2004	0.43	0.50	0.47	0.40	0.26	0.35	0.27	0.40	0.37	0.42	0.34
2005	0.40	0.51	0.48	0.43	0.32	0.37	0.32	0.42	0.38	0.42	0.37
2006	0.42	0.54	0.52	0.45	0.38	0.44	0.39	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.42

* Does not include the Territories

Source : Calculated using Census based estimates of Total Population and Population 0-15 from Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 051-0001.

Table 8: Employment Rate in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada
1987	44.6	55.5	52.8	50.8	57.1	64.9	61.7	61.4	65.4	58.1	60.6
1988	46.3	56.3	54.5	52.3	57.7	66.1	61.6	61.8	66.9	59.3	61.7
1989	47.4	56.4	55.2	52.8	58.0	66.5	62.3	61.5	67.5	60.9	62.2
1990	47.0	56.2	55.3	52.8	57.5	65.3	62.3	61.9	67.6	61.3	61.7
1991	46.1	54.2	54.1	51.3	55.9	62.0	61.3	62.0	66.6	60.3	59.7
1992	43.5	53.9	52.1	51.2	54.6	60.1	60.3	61.2	65.4	60.1	58.3
1993	43.0	54.2	51.4	51.5	54.0	59.4	60.6	61.0	64.9	60.2	57.9
1994	43.1	54.6	52.0	51.1	54.8	59.6	60.9	61.5	65.7	61.0	58.4
1995	43.5	55.4	52.2	52.4	55.1	59.7	61.8	61.6	66.6	60.6	58.7
1996	42.3	56.4	52.0	51.8	54.6	59.7	61.6	61.0	67.3	60.0	58.4
1997	42.9	55.9	52.5	52.1	55.0	60.2	62.3	62.2	67.8	60.0	58.9
1998	44.4	56.4	54.1	53.1	56.1	61.2	63.2	62.7	68.5	59.2	59.7
1999	46.6	56.6	55.0	54.6	56.9	62.3	63.7	62.8	68.5	59.7	60.6
2000	46.1	58.7	55.7	55.4	57.8	63.2	64.5	63.3	68.6	60.2	61.3
2001	47.7	59.0	55.9	55.0	57.9	63.0	64.4	61.8	69.0	59.0	61.1
2002	48.5	59.5	56.6	57.0	59.5	62.9	65.5	63.1	69.1	59.6	61.7
2003	49.5	60.2	57.3	56.7	60.0	63.8	65.3	64.0	69.8	60.3	62.4
2004	49.8	60.3	58.4	57.6	60.2	63.8	65.4	64.3	70.1	60.9	62.7
2005	49.8	61.1	58.2	57.4	60.1	63.5	65.3	64.6	69.8	61.8	62.7
2006	50.4	61.1	57.9	58.1	60.2	63.5	65.8	65.9	70.8	62.5	63.0
Average Employment Rate											
87-06	46.13	57.10	54.66	53.75	57.15	62.54	62.99	62.48	67.80	60.25	60.59
87-89	46.10	56.07	54.17	51.97	57.60	65.83	61.87	61.57	66.60	59.43	61.50
89-00	44.66	55.74	53.47	52.51	55.86	61.60	62.07	61.89	67.08	60.29	59.65
89-96	44.49	55.16	53.04	51.86	55.56	61.54	61.39	61.46	66.45	60.55	59.41
96-00	44.46	56.80	53.86	53.40	56.08	61.32	63.06	62.40	68.14	59.82	59.78
05-06	50.10	61.10	58.05	57.75	60.15	63.50	65.55	65.25	70.30	62.15	62.85
00-06	48.83	59.99	57.14	56.74	59.39	63.39	65.17	63.86	69.60	60.61	62.13
Absolute Change in the Employment Rate											
87-05	5.80	5.60	5.10	7.30	3.10	-1.40	4.10	4.50	5.40	4.40	2.40
87-89	2.80	0.90	2.40	2.00	0.90	1.60	0.60	0.10	2.10	2.80	1.60
89-00	-1.30	2.30	0.50	2.60	-0.20	-3.30	2.20	1.80	1.10	-0.70	-0.90
89-96	-5.10	0.00	-3.20	-1.00	-3.40	-6.80	-0.70	-0.50	-0.20	-0.90	-3.80
96-00	3.80	2.30	3.70	3.60	3.20	3.50	2.90	2.30	1.30	0.20	2.90
05-06	0.60	0.00	-0.30	0.70	0.10	0.00	0.50	1.30	1.00	0.70	0.30
00-06	4.30	2.40	2.20	2.70	2.40	0.30	1.30	2.60	2.20	2.30	1.70

Source: Statistics Canada LFS Survey CANSIM Table 282-0002

Table 8A: Weighted Employment Rates of Provinces with Positive Net Migration and Provinces with Negative Net Migration, 1987-2006

Negative numbers are used where net migration is negative and positive numbers if net migration is positive

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Weighted Sum of Provinces with Net Gains	Weighted Sum of Provinces with Net Losses
1987	-3.1	0.3	-2.3	-1.5	-8.4	45.8	-5.4	-9.3	-30.7	16.8	62.9	60.8
1988	-1.9	0.7	-0.1	-1.5	-11.4	23.0	-13.8	-24.7	-7.2	37.9	61.6	60.6
1989	-2.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	-12.6	-4.9	-14.8	-26.0	8.3	52.6	61.6	60.6
1990	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	1.2	-11.4	-21.4	-10.2	-18.1	16.9	44.6	62.7	62.0
1991	-0.8	-0.5	1.3	0.0	-18.4	-16.2	-11.0	-12.7	11.6	48.4	61.2	59.5
1992	-2.3	0.4	0.3	-1.4	-13.8	-20.8	-9.2	-10.3	4.2	55.5	60.3	57.8
1993	-3.8	0.8	-1.8	-0.8	-11.7	-21.5	-8.5	-6.8	-1.9	59.3	60.1	56.9
1994	-7.7	1.2	-4.4	-0.8	-17.7	-8.6	-7.1	-6.3	-2.2	59.6	60.9	54.9
1995	-10.1	0.8	-3.9	-1.9	-21.1	-3.8	-6.8	-6.2	13.3	47.6	61.7	53.8
1996	-10.0	0.8	-1.9	-1.6	-26.7	-2.8	-6.8	-3.0	32.4	30.2	63.5	52.8
1997	-9.2	-0.3	-3.0	-2.7	-25.0	10.8	-9.8	-3.7	54.8	0.7	66.3	53.7
1998	-6.9	0.0	-1.6	-3.1	-17.1	14.1	-3.7	-1.9	52.6	-21.4	66.8	55.8
1999	-4.9	0.4	0.9	-1.2	-17.5	29.5	-3.6	-10.4	34.5	-20.6	65.3	58.1
2000	-4.8	0.0	-1.9	-2.2	-14.1	31.2	-5.2	-10.2	34.8	-20.2	65.9	58.6
2001	-5.3	0.4	-3.3	-3.2	-10.9	19.5	-8.2	-13.6	47.2	-14.0	67.1	58.4
2002	-6.5	0.2	-0.7	-0.6	-11.7	15.5	-6.5	-17.6	51.8	-16.0	67.5	59.6
2003	-4.5	1.1	0.0	-5.6	-1.0	-18.7	-13.2	-19.1	53.7	12.7	67.6	62.1
2004	-5.4	-0.6	-4.4	-2.3	-8.8	-18.7	-7.1	-14.0	53.9	14.1	68.0	61.3
2005	-4.3	0.0	-4.5	-3.2	-7.1	-18.6	-11.4	-12.5	65.8	3.5	69.3	61.7
2006	-3.2	-0.2	-3.3	-3.5	-11.4	-29.9	-7.0	-3.3	65.0	5.2	70.1	61.8

Source: Tables 5C and 8.

Table 8B: Summary of Weighted Average Employment Rates for Provinces Sorted by Net Migration, 1987-2006

	Emp. Rate of Provinces with Net Gains	Emp. Rate of Provinces with Net Losses	Percentage Point Difference	Difference as a Per Cent of the Average Employment Rate(%)
1987	62.9	60.8	2.1	3.4
1988	61.6	60.6	1.0	1.7
1989	61.6	60.6	1.0	1.7
1990	62.7	62.0	0.7	1.1
1991	61.2	59.5	1.7	2.8
1992	60.3	57.8	2.6	4.3
1993	60.1	56.9	3.2	5.5
1994	60.9	54.9	6.0	10.4
1995	61.7	53.8	7.9	13.7
1996	63.5	52.8	10.6	18.3
1997	66.3	53.7	12.6	21.1
1998	66.8	55.8	11.0	18.0
1999	65.3	58.1	7.2	11.6
2000	65.9	58.6	7.3	11.7
2001	67.1	58.4	8.7	13.8
2002	67.5	59.6	7.9	12.5
2003	67.6	62.1	5.5	8.5
2004	68.0	61.3	6.6	10.3
2005	69.3	61.7	7.7	11.7
2006	70.1	61.8	8.3	12.7
Average Level				
87-06	64.53	58.54	5.99	9.73
87-89	62.04	60.67	1.38	2.24
89-00	63.03	57.04	5.99	10.02
89-96	61.51	57.29	4.22	7.23
96-00	65.56	55.81	9.75	16.13
05-06	69.73	61.73	8.00	12.17
00-06	67.94	60.51	7.43	11.58
Absolute Change				
87-06	7.24	0.96	6.27	9.31
87-89	-1.26	-0.20	-1.06	-1.70
89-00	4.32	-1.97	6.29	10.06
89-96	1.85	-7.77	9.62	16.63
96-00	2.47	5.80	-3.33	-6.57
2006	0.78	0.08	0.70	0.98
00-06	4.18	3.13	1.05	0.94

Source: Table 8A.

Note: The weights used are the shares for the province of total net migration the given group of provinces.

Table 9: Unemployment Rate in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006, in per cent

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada
1987	17.8	12.3	12.0	13.2	10.2	6.1	7.5	7.3	9.6	12.1	8.8
1988	16.2	12.2	10.2	11.8	9.5	5.0	7.7	7.3	8.0	10.3	7.8
1989	15.5	13.7	9.9	12.1	9.6	5.0	7.5	7.3	7.2	9.1	7.5
1990	17.0	14.4	10.7	12.1	10.4	6.2	7.4	7.0	6.9	8.4	8.1
1991	18.0	16.5	12.1	12.7	12.1	9.5	8.6	7.4	8.2	9.9	10.3
1992	20.0	17.6	13.1	13.0	12.7	10.8	9.3	8.0	9.5	10.1	11.2
1993	20.1	16.9	14.3	12.6	13.2	10.9	9.3	8.3	9.6	9.7	11.4
1994	20.0	16.5	13.5	12.5	12.3	9.6	8.8	6.9	8.8	9.1	10.4
1995	18.0	14.8	12.2	11.4	11.5	8.7	7.3	6.7	7.8	8.5	9.5
1996	19.1	14.7	12.4	11.6	11.9	9.0	7.3	6.7	6.9	8.7	9.6
1997	18.4	15.4	12.2	12.7	11.4	8.4	6.5	6.0	5.9	8.4	9.1
1998	17.9	13.9	10.5	12.2	10.3	7.2	5.6	5.8	5.6	8.8	8.3
1999	16.9	14.3	9.6	10.2	9.3	6.3	5.6	6.1	5.7	8.3	7.6
2000	16.7	12.1	9.1	10.0	8.5	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	7.1	6.8
2001	16.1	11.9	9.7	11.1	8.8	6.3	5.1	5.8	4.6	7.7	7.2
2002	16.7	12.0	9.6	10.2	8.6	7.1	5.1	5.7	5.3	8.5	7.7
2003	16.5	11.0	9.1	10.3	9.1	6.9	5.0	5.6	5.1	8.0	7.6
2004	15.7	11.3	8.8	9.8	8.5	6.8	5.3	5.3	4.6	7.2	7.2
2005	15.2	10.8	8.4	9.7	8.3	6.6	4.8	5.1	3.9	5.9	6.8
2006	14.8	11.0	7.9	8.8	8.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	3.4	4.8	6.3
Average Unemployment Rate											
87-06	17.33	13.67	10.77	11.40	10.21	7.43	6.65	6.41	6.58	8.53	8.46
87-89	16.50	12.73	10.70	12.37	9.77	5.37	7.57	7.30	8.27	10.50	8.03
89-00	18.13	15.07	11.63	11.93	11.10	8.12	7.35	6.78	7.26	8.84	9.15
89-96	18.46	15.64	12.28	12.25	11.71	8.71	8.19	7.29	8.11	9.19	9.75
96-00	17.80	14.08	10.76	11.34	10.28	7.34	6.00	5.94	5.82	8.26	8.28
05-06	15.00	10.90	8.15	9.25	8.15	6.45	4.55	4.90	3.65	5.35	6.55
00-06	15.96	11.44	8.94	9.99	8.54	6.54	4.94	5.33	4.56	7.03	7.09
Absolute Change in the Unemployment Rate											
87-06	-3.00	-1.30	-4.10	-4.40	-2.20	0.20	-3.20	-2.60	-6.20	-7.30	-2.50
87-89	-2.30	1.40	-2.10	-1.10	-0.60	-1.10	0.00	0.00	-2.40	-3.00	-1.30
89-00	1.20	-1.60	-0.80	-2.10	-1.10	0.80	-2.50	-2.20	-2.20	-2.00	-0.70
89-96	3.60	1.00	2.50	-0.50	2.30	4.00	-0.20	-0.60	-0.30	-0.40	2.10
96-00	-2.40	-2.60	-3.30	-1.60	-3.40	-3.20	-2.30	-1.60	-1.90	-1.60	-2.80
2006	-0.40	0.20	-0.50	-0.90	-0.30	-0.30	-0.50	-0.40	-0.50	-1.10	-0.50
00-06	-1.90	-1.10	-1.20	-1.20	-0.50	0.50	-0.70	-0.40	-1.60	-2.30	-0.50

Source: Statistics Canada LFS Survey. CANSIM Table 282-0002.

Table 10: Changes in Total Employment as a Result of Interprovincial Migration in the Provinces, 1987-2006 (persons)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Sum of Positive Workers	Sum of Negative Workers	Difference
1987	-1,299	145	-972	-621	-3,509	19,089	-2,266	-3,890	-12,798	6,985	26,220	-25,355	865
1988	-540	212	-35	-431	-3,328	6,709	-4,034	-7,194	-2,096	11,040	17,961	-17,658	304
1989	-734	-6	192	53	-3,956	-1,535	-4,673	-8,199	2,602	16,575	19,422	-19,102	320
1990	-212	-67	-63	476	-4,437	-8,347	-3,965	-7,065	6,587	17,357	24,419	-24,155	264
1991	-246	-149	412	-3	-5,846	-5,135	-3,489	-4,049	3,676	15,373	19,461	-18,916	545
1992	-740	122	96	-435	-4,350	-6,585	-2,904	-3,269	1,328	17,543	19,089	-18,282	807
1993	-1,081	233	-507	-229	-3,278	-6,040	-2,385	-1,906	-541	16,643	16,877	-15,967	910
1994	-2,007	316	-1,132	-220	-4,579	-2,226	-1,851	-1,622	-582	15,456	15,772	-14,218	1,553
1995	-2,197	179	-854	-407	-4,594	-818	-1,492	-1,356	2,889	10,376	13,445	-11,717	1,728
1996	-2,550	204	-492	-404	-6,801	-706	-1,732	-775	8,266	7,699	16,170	-13,461	2,709
1997	-2,883	-98	-948	-862	-7,879	3,410	-3,097	-1,152	17,259	230	20,899	-16,918	3,980
1998	-2,821	14	-659	-1,263	-6,958	5,752	-1,515	-763	21,417	-8,715	27,182	-22,694	4,489
1999	-1,524	114	293	-370	-5,498	9,255	-1,115	-3,273	10,814	-6,450	20,476	-18,230	2,246
2000	-1,860	-5	-715	-846	-5,413	11,972	-1,995	-3,922	13,369	-7,778	25,341	-22,536	2,805
2001	-1,552	126	-954	-929	-3,190	5,688	-2,390	-3,966	13,797	-4,102	19,612	-17,082	2,529
2002	-1,274	49	-136	-114	-2,293	3,033	-1,277	-3,451	10,160	-3,141	13,242	-11,684	1,557
2003	-507	127	4	-641	-114	-2,129	-1,506	-2,168	6,110	1,449	7,690	-7,064	626
2004	-1,137	-125	-919	-485	-1,845	-3,913	-1,478	-2,920	11,258	2,949	14,207	-12,820	1,387
2005	-1,879	-20	-1,973	-1,399	-3,085	-8,138	-4,988	-5,441	28,714	1,549	30,263	-26,923	3,340
2006	-1,793	-108	-1,857	-1,957	-6,452	-16,920	-3,979	-1,844	36,716	2,912	39,629	-34,910	4,718
Total Net Employment Changes													
87-06	-28,834	1,265	-11,220	-11,086	-87,405	2,417	-52,129	-68,223	178,946	113,951	407,374	-369,692	37,681
96-06	-19,780	278	-8,358	-9,268	-49,528	7,305	-25,072	-29,674	177,880	-13,397	234,709	-204,323	30,386
05-06	-3,672	-127	-3,831	-3,356	-9,536	-25,058	-8,968	-7,285	65,430	4,461	69,891	-61,834	8,058
00-06	-10,002	44	-6,551	-6,370	-22,391	-10,406	-17,613	-23,711	120,125	-6,163	149,982	-133,020	16,962
Average Annual Net Employment Changes													
87-89	-858	117	-272	-333	-3,598	8,088	-3,658	-6,428	-4,097	11,533	21,201	-20,705	496
90-95	-1,080	106	-341	-137	-4,514	-4,859	-2,681	-3,211	2,226	15,458	18,177	-17,209	968
96-00	-2,328	46	-504	-749	-6,510	5,937	-1,891	-1,977	14,225	-3,003	22,014	-18,768	3,246
05-06	-1,836	-64	-1,915	-1,678	-4,768	-12,529	-4,484	-3,643	32,715	2,231	34,946	-30,917	4,029
01-06	-1,357	8	-973	-921	-2,830	-3,730	-2,603	-3,298	17,793	269	20,774	-18,414	2,359
87-06	-1,442	63	-561	-554	-4,370	121	-2,606	-3,411	8,947	5,698	20,369	-18,485	1,884

Note: Net Worker Migration for each province was obtained by using gross interprovincial population flows (CANSIM Table 051-0019) and the Working Age Population to Total Population and the Employment Rates for every province. For a detailed summary, see Section II in the paper.
Source: Statistics Canada Table 051-0045, Main Tables 7 and 8.

Table 11: Changes in Output as a Result of Interprovincial Migration in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006 (millions of 1997 constant dollars)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Net Change		Total GDP Canada	Net Change/ GDP*100
1987	-62.5	5.9	-49.2	-32.5	-185.4	1137.8	-114.5	-192.9	-772.3	435.8	170.2		702,690	0.024
1988	-26.5	8.8	-1.7	-21.9	-180.3	406.0	-202.5	-342.0	-133.6	701.0	207.5		737,306	0.028
1989	-36.5	-0.2	9.5	2.7	-213.1	-93.9	-239.3	-410.9	163.9	1038.0	220.2		756,357	0.029
1990	-10.4	-2.9	-3.1	23.6	-239.3	-504.3	-209.4	-383.9	415.8	1068.1	154.1		758,876	0.020
1991	-12.3	-6.6	20.3	-0.1	-313.8	-309.2	-180.3	-226.3	233.2	937.5	142.4		744,365	0.019
1992	-38.1	5.5	4.9	-22.5	-238.9	-406.9	-154.1	-175.1	86.4	1063.9	125.2		751,310	0.017
1993	-56.8	10.5	-26.6	-12.0	-183.5	-377.0	-126.0	-108.7	-37.3	1018.9	101.6		769,160	0.013
1994	-110.5	14.6	-58.6	-11.8	-261.3	-145.1	-100.6	-95.4	-41.5	934.1	123.8		806,606	0.015
1995	-123.1	8.5	-44.6	-21.9	-263.4	-54.3	-80.2	-80.3	206.0	625.3	171.9		828,583	0.021
1996	-141.8	9.7	-25.8	-22.1	-396.6	-46.8	-95.6	-46.9	585.9	468.8	288.9		841,395	0.034
1997	-161.3	-4.7	-50.6	-47.0	-467.9	231.6	-175.3	-72.0	1272.9	14.2	540.0		878,936	0.061
1998	-165.0	0.7	-35.3	-70.1	-415.8	397.4	-88.1	-49.5	1600.8	-544.2	630.9		915,117	0.069
1999	-90.2	5.8	16.2	-21.1	-342.1	665.9	-65.1	-212.9	802.4	-407.2	351.7		965,244	0.036
2000	-117.5	-0.3	-40.0	-48.6	-343.9	886.2	-119.1	-259.1	1028.6	-504.2	482.2		1,016,032	0.047
2001	-97.0	6.1	-54.6	-54.6	-203.3	419.0	-143.3	-263.4	1058.9	-271.6	396.2		1,031,268	0.038
2002	-87.7	2.4	-7.9	-6.7	-144.6	226.1	-76.4	-225.2	779.1	-210.5	248.6		1,061,760	0.023
2003	-35.8	6.3	0.2	-38.5	-7.2	-156.6	-91.7	-146.0	471.4	97.8	100.0		1,085,024	0.009
2004	-79.8	-6.3	-52.6	-29.4	-117.8	-292.8	-90.8	-204.5	900.7	203.8	230.6		1,125,135	0.020
2005	-132.8	-1.0	-115.1	-85.3	-199.6	-620.4	-311.1	-389.5	2405.3	107.5	658.1		1,162,581	0.057
2006	-127.6	-5.5	-110.0	-119.8	-420.9	-1290.8	-255.0	-130.3	3139.5	203.6	883.1		1,193,888	0.074
Average Annual Period Output Changes														
87-89	-41.8	4.8	-13.8	-17.2	-192.9	483.3	-185.4	-315.3	-247.3	725.0	199.3		732,118	0.027
90-95	-58.5	4.9	-17.9	-7.5	-250.0	-299.5	-141.7	-178.3	143.7	941.3	136.5		776,483	0.018
96-00	-135.1	2.3	-27.1	-41.8	-393.3	426.9	-108.6	-128.1	1058.1	-194.5	458.7		923,345	0.050
05-06	-130.2	-3.2	-112.6	-102.5	-310.3	-955.6	-283.1	-259.9	2772.4	155.6	770.6		1178234.5	0.065
01-06	-93.4	0.3	-56.7	-55.7	-182.2	-285.9	-161.4	-226.5	1459.1	21.8	419.4		1,109,943	0.037
87-06	-85.6	2.9	-31.2	-32.0	-256.9	3.6	-145.9	-200.7	708.3	349.0	311.4		906,582	0.033

Note: Changes in output by Province calculated as follows: change = output per worker* net interprovincial employment migration of province

Source: Tables 4 and 10.

Table 11A: Decomposition of Total Output Gains due to Migration into Output Gains due to Re-allocation of Workers and Output Gains due to Employment Increases, 1987-2006 (million of 1997 $)

				As a Percentage of Total Output Gains		As a Percentage of GDP	
	Total Output Gains	Output Gains due to Employment Increases	Output Gains due to Re-allocation	Employment	Re-allocation	Employment	Re-allocation
1987	170.2	52.1	118.1	30.6	69.4	0.007	0.017
1988	207.5	18.9	188.6	9.1	90.9	0.003	0.026
1989	220.2	20.0	200.3	9.1	90.9	0.003	0.026
1990	154.1	16.3	137.8	10.6	89.4	0.002	0.018
1991	142.4	33.4	109.1	23.4	76.6	0.004	0.015
1992	125.2	49.0	76.1	39.2	60.8	0.007	0.010
1993	101.6	55.5	46.1	54.6	45.4	0.007	0.006
1994	123.8	93.4	30.4	75.5	24.5	0.012	0.004
1995	171.9	107.9	64.0	62.8	37.2	0.013	0.008
1996	288.9	178.3	110.6	61.7	38.3	0.021	0.013
1997	540.0	289.2	250.7	53.6	46.4	0.033	0.029
1998	630.9	330.1	300.8	52.3	47.7	0.036	0.033
1999	351.7	163.5	188.2	46.5	53.5	0.017	0.019
2000	482.2	212.0	270.2	44.0	56.0	0.021	0.027
2001	396.2	191.4	204.8	48.3	51.7	0.019	0.020
2002	248.6	118.5	130.1	47.7	52.3	0.011	0.012
2003	100.0	46.3	53.7	46.3	53.7	0.004	0.005
2004	230.6	107.8	122.8	46.7	53.3	0.010	0.011
2005	658.1	277.3	380.8	42.1	57.9	0.024	0.033
2006	883.1	398.0	485.0	45.1	54.9	0.033	0.041
Average Annual Output							
87-89	199.3	30.3	169.0	16.3	83.7	0.004	0.023
90-95	136.5	59.3	77.2	44.3	55.7	0.007	0.010
96-00	458.7	234.6	224.1	51.6	48.4	0.026	0.024
05-06	770.6	337.7	432.9	43.6	56.4	0.029	0.037
01-06	419.4	189.9	229.5	46.0	54.0	0.017	0.020
87-06	311.4	137.9	173.4	42.5	57.5	0.014	0.019

As a Per Cent of Average GDP Growth of the Period

	Average Annual Output	Average Annual Productivity	Average Annual Employment
1987-2006	1.2	0.5	0.7
2006	2.7	1.51	1.2

Source: Tables 4C, 10 and 11.

Table 11B: Decomposition of Output Gains due to Re-allocation and Employment into their Components, 1987-2006

	Sum of Net Workers Moving Away from Negative Balance Provinces (persons)	Difference Between Positive Province Prod. and Negative Province Prod. ($1997 per worker)	Output Gains due to Re-allocation (millions of $1997)	Net New Employment due to Migration (persons)	Average Canadian Productivity ($1997 per worker)	Difference Between Positive Province Prod. and Average Canadian Prod. ($1997 per worker)	Output Gains due to Employment at average Canadian Productivity (millions of $1997)	Output Gains due to Geographical Composition of New Employment (millions of $1997)	Total Output Gains due to New Employment (millions of $1997)
	A	B	A*B/1,000,000	C	D	E	F = C*D/1,000,000	G = C*E/1,000,000	F + G
1987	25,355	4,659	118.1	865	56,976	3,268	49.3	2.8	52.1
1988	17,658	10,777	190.3	304	58,012	4,116	17.6	1.3	18.9
1989	19,102	10,484	200.3	320	58,198	4,314	18.6	1.4	20.0
1990	24,155	5,705	137.8	264	57,990	3,743	15.3	1.0	16.3
1991	18,916	5,766	109.1	545	57,894	3,306	31.6	1.8	33.4
1992	18,282	4,164	76.1	807	59,015	1,790	47.6	1.4	49.0
1993	15,967	2,885	46.1	910	60,125	871	54.7	0.8	55.5
1994	14,218	2,135	30.4	1,553	61,768	-1,617	96.0	-2.5	93.4
1995	11,717	5,460	64.0	1,728	62,321	135	107.7	0.2	107.9
1996	13,461	8,215	110.6	2,709	62,691	3,133	169.8	8.5	178.3
1997	16,918	14,819	250.7	3,980	64,128	8,539	255.3	34.0	289.2
1998	22,694	13,256	300.8	4,489	65,151	8,388	292.4	37.7	330.1
1999	18,230	10,323	188.2	2,246	67,000	5,779	150.5	13.0	163.5
2000	22,536	11,990	270.2	2,805	68,817	6,743	193.0	18.9	212.0
2001	17,082	11,991	204.8	2,529	68,999	6,672	174.5	16.9	191.4
2002	11,684	11,135	130.1	1,557	69,349	6,744	108.0	10.5	118.5
2003	7,064	7,602	53.7	626	69,232	4,701	43.3	2.9	46.3
2004	12,820	9,580	122.8	1,387	70,555	7,189	97.8	10.0	107.8
2005	26,923	14,143	380.8	3,340	71,899	11,135	240.1	37.2	277.3
2006	34,910	13,893	485.0	4,718	72,426	11,935	341.7	56.3	398.0
Annual Growth Rate									
87-06	1.70	5.92	7.72	9.34	1.27	7.05	10.73	17.05	11.29
87-89	-13.20	50.00	30.20	-39.22	1.07	14.90	-38.58	-30.17	-38.09
89-00	1.51	1.23	2.76	21.83	1.54	4.14	23.70	26.88	23.95
89-96	-4.88	-3.42	-8.13	35.71	1.07	-4.47	37.16	29.65	36.72
96-00	13.75	9.91	25.03	0.88	2.36	21.12	3.26	22.18	4.42
00-06	7.57	2.49	10.24	9.05	0.86	9.98	9.99	19.94	11.07
2006	29.67	-1.77	27.38	41.29	0.73	7.18	42.32	51.43	43.54
Per Cent Contribution to Output Gains due to Re-allocation Growth									
87-06	22.0	76.7	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
87-89	-43.7	165.6	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
89-00	54.8	44.5	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
89-96	60.0	42.1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
96-00	54.9	39.6	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
00-06	73.9	24.3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
05-06	108.4	-6.5	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: per cent contributions may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
Source: Tables 4, 4C and 10.

Table 11C: Changes in Nominal Output as a Result of Interprovincial Migration in Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006 (millions $)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Net Change		Total GDP Canada	Net Change/ GDP*100
1987	-53.0	4.7	-39.1	-25.6	-149.1	899.9	-91.4	-153.2	-647.3	317.0	62.8		556,395	0.011
1988	-22.9	7.4	-1.4	-18.4	-152.1	338.5	-175.4	-293.0	-109.6	534.1	107.1		610,149	0.018
1989	-32.0	-0.2	8.2	2.4	-187.7	-82.3	-213.0	-358.9	140.1	830.6	107.2		654,570	0.016
1990	-9.4	-2.6	-2.8	21.3	-216.7	-454.5	-186.7	-330.2	377.9	883.1	79.5		676,683	0.012
1991	-11.5	-6.3	19.1	-0.1	-294.1	-289.7	-165.4	-191.1	208.6	797.6	67.1		682,227	0.010
1992	-36.2	5.3	4.7	-20.6	-226.7	-382.5	-141.9	-154.8	77.7	946.4	71.4		697,220	0.010
1993	-54.5	10.6	-25.4	-11.2	-175.4	-358.9	-116.4	-97.5	-34.1	938.7	75.9		724,035	0.010
1994	-106.4	14.3	-56.7	-11.3	-252.2	-138.1	-94.6	-87.4	-38.7	891.2	120.0		767,576	0.016
1995	-120.4	8.3	-43.8	-21.7	-259.8	-52.8	-77.9	-78.2	194.8	614.1	162.6		806,979	0.020
1996	-141.7	9.8	-25.5	-22.0	-392.3	-46.2	-95.2	-49.1	580.3	461.5	279.6		833,211	0.034
1997	-161.3	-4.7	-50.6	-47.0	-467.9	231.6	-175.3	-72.0	1272.9	14.2	540.0		878,935	0.061
1998	-163.9	0.7	-35.7	-70.6	-419.2	398.6	-87.8	-47.9	1523.9	-542.3	555.8		911,234	0.061
1999	-92.4	6.0	16.7	-21.6	-348.3	671.6	-65.8	-213.6	820.0	-411.7	360.9		978,317	0.037
2000	-130.8	-0.3	-42.9	-51.3	-357.8	907.1	-123.0	-280.2	1222.0	-529.0	613.9		1,072,038	0.057
2001	-108.0	6.8	-59.5	-58.2	-214.8	435.5	-151.6	-285.4	1279.8	-285.0	559.6		1,102,941	0.051
2002	-101.2	2.8	-8.7	-7.0	-155.1	240.2	-82.3	-253.1	915.8	-220.9	330.6		1,147,667	0.029
2003	-43.4	7.3	0.2	-41.7	-7.9	-169.0	-98.8	-166.6	606.1	104.8	191.1		1,207,423	0.016
2004	-103.3	-7.5	-62.1	-32.5	-131.8	-320.6	-102.1	-243.6	1209.9	225.2	431.6		1,284,066	0.034
2005	-188.6	-1.2	-139.6	-96.4	-227.0	-683.9	-358.3	-482.7	3515.0	122.8	1459.9		1,364,670	0.107
2006	-206.9	-6.8	-134.4	-138.9	-486.9	-1449.7	-303.4	-169.0	4624.0	238.4	1966.4		1,432,379	0.137
Average Annual Period Output Changes														
87-89	-36.0	4.0	-10.8	-13.9	-163.0	385.3	-159.9	-268.4	-205.6	560.6	92.4		607,038	0.015
90-95	-56.4	4.9	-17.5	-7.3	-237.5	-279.4	-130.5	-156.5	131.1	845.2	96.1		725,787	0.013
96-00	-138.0	2.3	-27.6	-42.5	-397.1	432.5	-109.4	-132.6	1083.8	-201.5	470.0		934,747	0.050
05-06	-197.8	-4.0	-137.0	-117.7	-357.0	-1066.8	-330.9	-325.9	4069.5	180.6	1713.1		1398524.5	0.122
01-06	-125.2	0.2	-67.3	-62.5	-203.9	-324.6	-182.7	-266.7	2025.1	30.9	823.2		1,256,524	0.062
87-06	-94.4	2.7	-34.0	-33.6	-256.1	-15.3	-145.3	-200.4	887.0	296.5	407.1		919,436	0.037

Note: Changes in output by Province calculated as follows: change = output per worker* net interprovincial employment migration of province
Source: Tables 4D and 10.

Table 11D: Decomposition of Total Nominal Output Gains due to Migration into Output Gains due to Re-allocation of Workers and Output Gains due to Employment Increases, 1987-2006 (millions of $)

				As a Percentage of Total Output Gains		As a Percentage of GDP	
	Total Output Gains	Output Gains due to Employment Increases	Output Gains due to Re-allocation	Employment	Re-allocation	Employment	Re-allocation
1987	62.8	40.3	22.5	64.2	35.8	0.007	0.004
1988	107.1	14.9	92.2	13.9	86.1	0.002	0.015
1989	107.2	16.1	91.0	15.1	84.9	0.002	0.014
1990	79.5	13.9	65.6	17.5	82.5	0.002	0.010
1991	67.1	28.7	38.4	42.8	57.2	0.004	0.006
1992	71.4	43.7	27.7	61.2	38.8	0.006	0.004
1993	75.9	51.2	24.7	67.4	32.6	0.007	0.003
1994	120.0	89.2	30.8	74.3	25.7	0.012	0.004
1995	162.6	105.0	57.6	64.6	35.4	0.013	0.007
1996	279.6	176.2	103.4	63.0	37.0	0.021	0.012
1997	540.0	289.2	250.7	53.6	46.4	0.033	0.029
1998	555.8	317.6	238.2	57.1	42.9	0.035	0.026
1999	360.9	166.1	194.8	46.0	54.0	0.017	0.020
2000	613.9	235.7	378.2	38.4	61.6	0.022	0.035
2001	559.6	222.1	337.5	39.7	60.3	0.020	0.031
2002	330.6	136.3	194.3	41.2	58.8	0.012	0.017
2003	191.1	58.5	132.7	30.6	69.4	0.005	0.011
2004	431.6	140.1	291.5	32.5	67.5	0.011	0.023
2005	1459.9	401.4	1058.5	27.5	72.5	0.029	0.078
2006	1966.4	578.9	1387.4	29.4	70.6	0.040	0.097
Average Annual Output							
87-89	92.4	23.8	68.6	31.0	69.0	0.004	0.011
90-95	96.1	55.3	40.8	54.6	45.4	0.007	0.006
96-00	470.0	237.0	233.0	51.6	48.4	0.026	0.024
05-06	1713.1	490.2	1223.0	28.5	71.5	0.035	0.087
01-06	823.2	256.2	567.0	33.5	66.5	0.020	0.043
87-06	407.1	156.3	250.9	44.0	56.0	0.015	0.022

As a Per Cent of Average GDP Growth of the Period

	Average Annual Output	Average Annual Productivity	Average Annual Employment
2006	2.8	1.95	0.8

Source: Tables 4G, 10 and 11C.

Table 11E: Decomposition of Nominal Output Gains due to Re-allocation and Employment into their Components, 1987-2006

	Difference Between Positive Province Prod. and Negative Province Prod. ($1997 per worker)	Sum of Net Workers Moving Away from Negative Balance Provinces (persons)	Output Gains due to Re-allocation (millions of $)	Net New Employment due to Migration (persons)	Average Canadian Productivity ($1997 per worker)	Difference Between Positive Province Prod. and Average Canadian Prod. ($1997 per worker)	Output Gains due to Employment at average Canadian Productivity (millions of $1997)	Output Gains due to Geographical Composition of New Employment (millions of $1997)	Total Output Gains due to New Employment (millions of $1997)
	A	B	A*B/1,000,000	C	D	E	F = C*D/1,000,000	G = C*E/1,000,000	F + G
1987	887	25,355	22.5	865	45,114	1,475	39.0	1.3	40.3
1988	5,224	17,658	92.2	304	48,007	910	14.6	0.3	14.9
1989	4,765	19,102	91.0	320	50,366	35	16.1	0.0	16.1
1990	2,715	24,155	65.6	264	51,709	804	13.7	0.2	13.9
1991	2,030	18,916	38.4	545	53,061	-373	28.9	-0.2	28.7
1992	1,517	18,282	27.7	807	54,766	-590	44.2	-0.5	43.7
1993	1,549	15,967	24.7	910	56,598	-350	51.5	-0.3	51.2
1994	2,169	14,218	30.8	1,553	58,779	-1,368	91.3	-2.1	89.2
1995	4,914	11,717	57.6	1,728	60,696	88	104.9	0.2	105.0
1996	7,682	13,461	103.4	2,709	62,081	2,949	168.2	8.0	176.2
1997	14,819	16,918	250.7	3,980	64,128	8,539	255.3	34.0	289.2
1998	10,496	22,694	238.2	4,489	64,874	5,853	291.2	26.3	317.5
1999	10,684	18,230	194.8	2,246	67,907	6,048	152.5	13.6	166.1
2000	16,781	22,536	378.2	2,805	72,611	11,409	203.7	32.0	235.7
2001	19,757	17,082	337.5	2,529	73,794	14,014	186.7	35.4	222.1
2002	16,630	11,684	194.3	1,557	74,960	12,551	116.7	19.5	136.3
2003	18,781	7,064	132.7	626	77,042	16,397	48.2	10.3	58.5
2004	22,737	12,820	291.5	1,387	80,521	20,490	111.7	28.4	140.1
2005	39,315	26,923	1,058.5	3,340	84,397	35,807	281.8	119.6	401.4
2006	39,743	34,910	1,387.4	4,718	86,894	35,805	410.0	168.9	578.9
Annual Growth Rate									
87-06	22.16	1.70	24.23	9.34	3.51	18.28	13.18	29.32	15.06
87-89	131.78	-13.20	101.18	-39.22	5.66	-84.65	-35.78	-90.67	-36.79
89-00	12.13	1.51	13.82	21.83	3.38	69.33	25.95	106.31	27.63
89-96	7.06	-4.88	1.84	35.71	3.03	88.59	39.83	155.94	40.74
96-00	21.57	13.75	38.29	0.88	3.99	40.25	4.91	41.48	7.55
00-06	15.45	7.57	24.19	9.05	3.04	21.00	12.37	31.95	16.16
2006	1.09	29.67	31.08	41.29	2.96	-0.01	45.47	41.28	44.22
Per Cent Contribution to Output Gains due to Re-allocation Growth									
87-06	91.4	7.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
87-89	130.2	-13.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
89-00	87.7	11.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
89-96	383.8	-265.1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
96-00	56.3	35.9	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
00-06	63.9	31.3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
05-06	3.5	95.5	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: per cent contributions may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
Source: Tables 4D, 4G and 10.

Table 12: Net Interprovincial Migration to Alberta, Arranged by Province, 1987-2006 (persons)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	BC	Atlantic Canada	Total
1987	-228	-126	-671	-306	-861	-14,233	-449	2,189	-12,607	-1,331	-27,292
1988	-44	-128	-182	-65	-143	-4,137	1,847	7,879	-10,657	-419	-5,630
1989	164	-1	12	36	509	1,979	2,998	9,872	-12,258	211	3,311
1990	314	87	402	201	1,197	6,496	2,928	9,831	-10,459	1,004	10,997
1991	472	102	171	336	1,243	4,257	2,445	5,848	-9,425	1,081	5,449
1992	445	49	295	512	589	3,389	1,851	4,477	-10,688	1,301	919
1993	610	-35	525	127	390	2,030	1,079	2,526	-9,905	1,227	-2,653
1994	820	18	391	367	273	1,715	873	2,241	-9,368	1,596	-2,670
1995	1,602	87	891	457	618	1,974	1,686	2,538	-5,673	3,037	4,180
1996	2,698	121	881	886	2,514	4,305	1,940	1,875	-825	4,586	14,395
1997	4,262	391	2,081	1,607	2,514	4,696	3,560	4,056	8,105	8,341	31,272
1998	3,497	171	1,820	1,304	2,171	5,425	2,987	3,359	17,716	6,792	38,450
1999	1,004	79	153	50	991	-651	1,531	5,279	10,382	1,286	18,818
2000	1,554	106	816	525	638	-764	2,255	6,519	11,850	3,001	23,499
2001	1,366	108	1,167	960	534	1,016	3,086	7,047	8,864	3,601	24,148
2002	1,330	69	188	246	646	1,671	1,605	5,825	5,753	1,833	17,333
2003	671	-11	539	139	321	2,248	1,696	3,746	564	1,338	9,913
2004	1,662	341	1,954	953	1,184	4,790	2,105	4,727	1,200	4,910	18,916
2005	4,424	494	3,561	2,304	2,691	14,732	5,909	9,764	5,938	10,783	49,817
2006	4,756	477	4,517	3,370	6,977	29,333	4,821	4,083	3,957	20,847	62,291
Total Net Migration											
87-06	31,379	2,399	19,511	14,009	24,996	70,271	46,753	103,681	-17,536	75,025	295,463
96-06	27,224	2,346	17,677	12,344	21,181	66,801	31,495	56,280	73,504	67,318	308,852
00-06	15,763	1,584	12,742	8,497	12,991	53,026	21,477	41,711	38,126	46,313	205,917
05-06	9,180	971	8,078	5,674	9,668	44,065	10,730	13,847	9,895	31,630	112,108
Average Annual Net Migration											
87-89	-36	-85	-280	-112	-165	-5,464	1,465	6,647	-11,841	-513	-9,870
90-95	711	51	446	333	718	3,310	1,810	4,577	-9,253	1,541	2,704
96-00	2,603	174	1,150	874	1,766	2,602	2,455	4,218	9,446	4,801	25,287
01-06	2,368	246	1,988	1,329	2,059	8,965	3,204	5,865	4,379	7,219	30,403
05-06	4,590	486	4,039	2,837	4,834	22,033	5,365	6,924	4,948	15,815	56,054
87-06	1,569	120	976	700	1,250	3,514	2,338	5,184	-877	3,751	14,773

Source: Tables 12A and 12B.

Table 12 Continued: Provincial Net Migration to Alberta as a Percentage of Total Net Migration to Alberta, 1987-2006 (persons)

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	BC	Atlantic Canada	Total
1987	0.8	0.5	2.5	1.1	3.2	52.2	1.6	-8.0	46.2	4.9	100.0
1988	0.8	2.3	3.2	1.2	2.5	73.5	-32.8	-139.9	189.3	7.4	100.0
1989	5.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	15.4	59.8	90.5	298.2	-370.2	6.4	100.0
1990	2.9	0.8	3.7	1.8	10.9	59.1	26.6	89.4	-95.1	9.1	100.0
1991	8.7	1.9	3.1	6.2	22.8	78.1	44.9	107.3	-173.0	19.8	100.0
1992	48.4	5.3	32.1	55.7	64.1	368.8	201.4	487.2	-1163.0	141.6	100.0
1993	-23.0	1.3	-19.8	-4.8	-14.7	-76.5	-40.7	-95.2	373.4	-46.2	100.0
1994	-30.7	-0.7	-14.6	-13.7	-10.2	-64.2	-32.7	-83.9	350.9	-59.8	100.0
1995	38.3	2.1	21.3	10.9	14.8	47.2	40.3	60.7	-135.7	72.7	100.0
1996	18.7	0.8	6.1	6.2	17.5	29.9	13.5	13.0	-5.7	31.9	100.0
1997	13.6	1.3	6.7	5.1	8.0	15.0	11.4	13.0	25.9	26.7	100.0
1998	9.1	0.4	4.7	3.4	5.6	14.1	7.8	8.7	46.1	17.7	100.0
1999	5.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	5.3	-3.5	8.1	28.1	55.2	6.8	100.0
2000	6.6	0.5	3.5	2.2	2.7	-3.3	9.6	27.7	50.4	12.8	100.0
2001	5.7	0.4	4.8	4.0	2.2	4.2	12.8	29.2	36.7	14.9	100.0
2002	7.7	0.4	1.1	1.4	3.7	9.6	9.3	33.6	33.2	10.6	100.0
2003	6.8	-0.1	5.4	1.4	3.2	22.7	17.1	37.8	5.7	13.5	100.0
2004	8.8	1.8	10.3	5.0	6.3	25.3	11.1	25.0	6.3	26.0	100.0
2005	8.9	1.0	7.1	4.6	5.4	29.6	11.9	19.6	11.9	21.6	100.0
2006	7.6	0.8	7.3	5.4	11.2	47.1	7.7	6.6	6.4	33.5	100.0

Table 12A: Gross Interprovincial Migration to Alberta, Arranged by Province of Origin, 1987-2006 (persons):

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	BC	Atlantic Canada	Total
1987	888	211	1,517	1,004	1,625	10,043	3,884	9,293	15,188	3,620	43,653
1988	936	197	1,566	1,109	1,904	12,443	4,995	13,376	16,530	3,808	53,056
1989	1,072	266	1,767	1,205	2,361	15,599	6,192	16,042	18,353	4,310	62,857
1990	1,174	306	1,903	1,090	2,824	17,354	6,288	16,473	18,223	4,473	65,635
1991	1,284	329	1,920	1,231	2,776	14,442	5,624	13,821	18,037	4,764	59,464
1992	1,243	252	1,893	1,344	2,349	13,516	5,245	12,347	17,118	4,732	55,307
1993	1,314	157	1,759	1,032	2,164	11,350	4,277	9,864	16,049	4,262	47,966
1994	1,494	184	1,856	1,047	1,833	11,482	4,829	10,172	16,560	4,581	49,457
1995	2,412	278	2,260	1,355	1,982	11,597	4,719	10,018	17,614	6,305	52,235
1996	3,446	241	2,441	1,763	3,716	13,231	4,967	9,552	19,927	7,891	59,284
1997	5,150	554	3,610	2,425	3,807	13,811	6,196	11,202	25,386	11,739	72,141
1998	5,205	477	3,578	2,325	3,649	14,993	6,178	11,475	33,771	11,585	81,651
1999	3,282	372	2,259	1,616	2,670	11,476	4,846	11,802	27,562	7,529	65,885
2000	3,212	310	2,910	1,821	2,475	11,463	5,509	13,228	28,787	8,253	69,715
2001	3,098	390	3,081	2,067	2,369	12,010	5,891	13,458	26,556	8,636	68,920
2002	3,334	337	2,569	1,753	2,403	12,688	4,779	13,217	26,143	7,993	67,223
2003	2,560	264	2,631	1,570	2,122	12,189	4,745	10,498	21,466	7,025	58,045
2004	3,383	580	3,678	2,137	2,869	14,768	5,284	11,907	22,445	9,778	67,051
2005	6,226	721	5,438	3,425	4,606	23,834	8,706	16,640	28,302	15,810	97,898
2006	7,434	812	7,589	5,012	9,333	41,644	9,663	14,830	31,841	20,847	128,158
Total In Migration											
87-06	58,147	7,238	56,225	36,331	59,837	299,933	112,817	249,215	445,858	157,941	1,325,601
96-06	46,330	5,058	39,784	25,914	40,019	182,107	66,764	137,809	292,186	117,086	835,971
00-06	29,247	3,414	27,896	17,785	26,177	128,596	44,577	93,778	185,540	78,342	557,010
Average Annual In Migration											
87-89	965	225	1,617	1,106	1,963	12,695	5,024	12,904	16,690	3,913	53,189
90-95	1,487	251	1,932	1,183	2,321	13,290	5,164	12,116	17,267	4,853	55,011
96-00	4,059	391	2,960	1,990	3,263	12,995	5,539	11,452	27,087	9,399	69,735
05-06	6,830	767	6,514	4,219	6,970	32,739	9,185	15,735	30,072	18,329	113,028
01-06	4,339	517	4,164	2,661	3,950	19,522	6,511	13,425	26,126	11,682	81,216
87-06	2,907	362	2,811	1,817	2,992	14,997	5,641	12,461	22,293	7,897	66,280
Annual Growth Rate											
87-06	11.83	7.35	8.84	8.83	9.64	7.77	4.91	2.49	3.97	9.65	5.83
87-89	9.87	12.28	7.93	9.55	20.54	24.63	26.26	31.39	9.93	9.11	20.00
89-00	10.49	1.40	4.64	3.83	0.43	-2.76	-1.06	-1.74	4.18	6.08	0.95
89-96	18.15	-1.40	4.72	5.59	6.69	-2.32	-3.10	-7.14	1.18	9.02	-0.83
96-00	-1.74	6.50	4.49	0.81	-9.66	-3.52	2.62	8.48	9.63	1.13	4.14
00-06	15.01	17.41	17.32	18.38	24.76	23.99	9.82	1.92	1.69	16.70	10.68

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 051-0019

Table 12A Continued: Provincial Gross Migration to Alberta as a Percentage of Total In Migration to Alberta, 1987-2006 (persons):

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	BC	Atlantic Canada	Total
1987	2.0	0.5	3.5	2.3	3.7	23.0	8.9	21.3	34.8	8.3	100.0
1988	1.8	0.4	3.0	2.1	3.6	23.5	9.4	25.2	31.2	7.2	100.0
1989	1.7	0.4	2.8	1.9	3.8	24.8	9.9	25.5	29.2	6.9	100.0
1990	1.8	0.5	2.9	1.7	4.3	26.4	9.6	25.1	27.8	6.8	100.0
1991	2.2	0.6	3.2	2.1	4.7	24.3	9.5	23.2	30.3	8.0	100.0
1992	2.2	0.5	3.4	2.4	4.2	24.4	9.5	22.3	31.0	8.6	100.0
1993	2.7	0.3	3.7	2.2	4.5	23.7	8.9	20.6	33.5	8.9	100.0
1994	3.0	0.4	3.8	2.1	3.7	23.2	9.8	20.6	33.5	9.3	100.0
1995	4.6	0.5	4.3	2.6	3.8	22.2	9.0	19.2	33.7	12.1	100.0
1996	5.8	0.4	4.1	3.0	6.3	22.3	8.4	16.1	33.6	13.3	100.0
1997	7.1	0.8	5.0	3.4	5.3	19.1	8.6	15.5	35.2	16.3	100.0
1998	6.4	0.6	4.4	2.8	4.5	18.4	7.6	14.1	41.4	14.2	100.0
1999	5.0	0.6	3.4	2.5	4.1	17.4	7.4	17.9	41.8	11.4	100.0
2000	4.6	0.4	4.2	2.6	3.6	16.4	7.9	19.0	41.3	11.8	100.0
2001	4.5	0.6	4.5	3.0	3.4	17.4	8.5	19.5	38.5	12.5	100.0
2002	5.0	0.5	3.8	2.6	3.6	18.9	7.1	19.7	38.9	11.9	100.0
2003	4.4	0.5	4.5	2.7	3.7	21.0	8.2	18.1	37.0	12.1	100.0
2004	5.0	0.9	5.5	3.2	4.3	22.0	7.9	17.8	33.5	14.6	100.0
2005	6.4	0.7	5.6	3.5	4.7	24.3	8.9	17.0	28.9	16.1	100.0
2006	5.8	0.6	5.9	3.9	7.3	32.5	7.5	11.6	24.8	16.3	100.0

Table 12B: Gross Interprovincial Migration from Alberta, Arranged by Province of Destination, 1987-2006 (persons):

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	BC	Atlantic Canada	Total
1987	1,116	337	2,188	1,310	2,486	24,276	4,333	7,104	27,795	4,951	70,945
1988	980	325	1,748	1,174	2,047	16,580	3,148	5,497	27,187	4,227	58,686
1989	908	267	1,755	1,169	1,852	13,620	3,194	6,170	30,611	4,099	59,546
1990	860	219	1,501	889	1,627	10,858	3,360	6,642	28,682	3,469	54,638
1991	812	227	1,749	895	1,533	10,185	3,179	7,973	27,462	3,683	54,015
1992	798	203	1,598	832	1,760	10,127	3,394	7,870	27,806	3,431	54,388
1993	704	192	1,234	905	1,774	9,320	3,198	7,338	25,954	3,035	50,619
1994	674	166	1,465	680	1,560	9,767	3,956	7,931	25,928	2,985	52,127
1995	810	191	1,369	898	1,364	9,623	3,033	7,480	23,287	3,268	48,055
1996	748	120	1,560	877	1,202	8,926	3,027	7,677	20,752	3,305	44,889
1997	888	163	1,529	818	1,293	9,115	2,636	7,146	17,281	3,398	40,869
1998	1,708	306	1,758	1,021	1,478	9,568	3,191	8,116	16,055	4,793	43,201
1999	2,278	293	2,106	1,566	1,679	12,127	3,315	6,523	17,180	6,243	47,067
2000	1,658	204	2,094	1,296	1,837	12,227	3,254	6,709	16,937	5,252	46,216
2001	1,732	282	1,914	1,107	1,835	10,994	2,805	6,411	17,692	5,035	44,772
2002	2,004	268	2,381	1,507	1,757	11,017	3,174	7,392	20,390	6,160	49,890
2003	1,889	275	2,092	1,431	1,801	9,941	3,049	6,752	20,902	5,687	48,132
2004	1,721	239	1,724	1,184	1,685	9,978	3,179	7,180	21,245	4,868	48,135
2005	1,802	227	1,877	1,121	1,915	9,102	2,797	6,876	22,364	5,027	48,081
2006	2,678	335	3,072	1,642	2,356	12,311	4,842	10,747	27,884	7,727	65,867
Total In Migration											
87-06	26,768	4,839	36,714	22,322	34,841	229,662	66,064	145,534	463,394	90,643	1,030,138
96-06	19,106	2,712	22,107	13,570	18,838	115,306	35,269	81,529	218,682	57,495	527,119
00-06	13,484	1,830	15,154	9,288	13,186	75,570	23,100	52,067	147,414	39,756	351,093
Average Annual In Migration											
87-89	1,001	310	1,897	1,218	2,128	18,159	3,558	6,257	28,531	4,426	63,059
90-95	776	200	1,486	850	1,603	9,980	3,353	7,539	26,520	3,312	52,307
96-00	1,456	217	1,809	1,116	1,498	10,393	3,085	7,234	17,641	4,598	44,448
05-06	2,240	281	2,475	1,382	2,136	10,707	3,820	8,812	25,124	6,377	56,974
01-06	1,971	271	2,177	1,332	1,892	10,557	3,308	7,560	21,746	5,751	50,813
87-06	1,338	242	1,836	1,116	1,742	11,483	3,303	7,277	23,170	4,532	51,507
Annual Growth Rate											
87-06	4.71	-0.03	1.80	1.20	-0.28	-3.51	0.59	2.20	0.02	2.37	-0.39
87-89	-9.80	-10.99	-10.44	-5.53	-13.69	-25.10	-14.14	-6.81	4.94	-9.01	-8.39
89-00	5.63	-2.42	1.62	0.94	-0.07	-0.98	0.17	0.76	-5.24	2.28	-2.28
89-96	-2.73	-10.80	-1.67	-4.02	-5.99	-5.86	-0.76	3.17	-5.40	-3.03	-3.96
96-00	22.02	14.19	7.64	10.26	11.19	8.18	1.82	-3.31	-4.95	12.28	0.73
00-06	8.32	8.62	6.60	4.02	4.23	0.11	6.85	8.17	8.66	6.65	6.08

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 051-0019

Table 12B Continued: Provincial Gross Migration from Alberta as a Percentage of Total Out Migration from Alberta, 1987-2006 (persons):

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	BC	Atlantic Canada	Total
1987	1.6	0.5	3.1	1.8	3.5	34.2	6.1	10.0	39.2	7.0	100.0
1988	1.7	0.6	3.0	2.0	3.5	28.3	5.4	9.4	46.3	7.2	100.0
1989	1.5	0.4	2.9	2.0	3.1	22.9	5.4	10.4	51.4	6.9	100.0
1990	1.6	0.4	2.7	1.6	3.0	19.9	6.1	12.2	52.5	6.3	100.0
1991	1.5	0.4	3.2	1.7	2.8	18.9	5.9	14.8	50.8	6.8	100.0
1992	1.5	0.4	2.9	1.5	3.2	18.6	6.2	14.5	51.1	6.3	100.0
1993	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.8	3.5	18.4	6.3	14.5	51.3	6.0	100.0
1994	1.3	0.3	2.8	1.3	3.0	18.7	7.6	15.2	49.7	5.7	100.0
1995	1.7	0.4	2.8	1.9	2.8	20.0	6.3	15.6	48.5	6.8	100.0
1996	1.7	0.3	3.5	2.0	2.7	19.9	6.7	17.1	46.2	7.4	100.0
1997	2.2	0.4	3.7	2.0	3.2	22.3	6.4	17.5	42.3	8.3	100.0
1998	4.0	0.7	4.1	2.4	3.4	22.1	7.4	18.8	37.2	11.1	100.0
1999	4.8	0.6	4.5	3.3	3.6	25.8	7.0	13.9	36.5	13.3	100.0
2000	3.6	0.4	4.5	2.8	4.0	26.5	7.0	14.5	36.6	11.4	100.0
2001	3.9	0.6	4.3	2.5	4.1	24.6	6.3	14.3	39.5	11.2	100.0
2002	4.0	0.5	4.8	3.0	3.5	22.1	6.4	14.8	40.9	12.3	100.0
2003	3.9	0.6	4.3	3.0	3.7	20.7	6.3	14.0	43.4	11.8	100.0
2004	3.6	0.5	3.6	2.5	3.5	20.7	6.6	14.9	44.1	10.1	100.0
2005	3.7	0.5	3.9	2.3	4.0	18.9	5.8	14.3	46.5	10.5	100.0
2006	4.1	0.5	4.7	2.5	3.6	18.7	7.4	16.3	42.3	11.7	100.0

Table 13: Incidence of Interprovincial Migrants in Total Population by Age Group in Canada, 1972-2006, per 100 person

YEARS	<14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	The overall incidence for all ages	The simulated incidence for all ages using 1972's population share
1972	1.64	2.59	2.63	1.89	1.11	0.78	0.60	1.78	1.78
1973	1.63	2.55	2.54	1.91	1.11	0.78	0.60	1.76	1.75
1974	1.78	2.75	2.71	2.11	1.22	0.86	0.66	1.91	1.91
1975	1.91	2.46	2.33	1.87	1.06	0.74	0.58	1.78	1.78
1976	1.71	2.21	2.08	1.71	0.97	0.66	0.51	1.60	1.60
1977	1.52	2.27	2.24	1.33	0.67	0.58	0.45	1.50	1.49
1978	1.72	2.04	2.24	1.35	0.71	0.61	0.49	1.52	1.51
1979	1.70	2.02	2.19	1.29	0.70	0.59	0.49	1.49	1.49
1980	1.74	2.17	2.20	1.30	0.72	0.60	0.48	1.53	1.53
1981	1.55	2.64	2.34	1.36	0.74	0.59	0.47	1.61	1.59
1982	1.33	2.39	2.08	1.16	0.63	0.48	0.38	1.41	1.39
1983	1.11	1.97	1.79	0.98	0.59	0.44	0.40	1.19	1.18
1984	1.02	1.65	1.71	0.91	0.55	0.41	0.36	1.08	1.07
1985	1.02	1.55	1.72	0.89	0.56	0.40	0.36	1.06	1.05
1986	1.10	1.71	1.79	0.91	0.57	0.42	0.36	1.12	1.12
1987	1.21	1.74	1.78	1.03	0.59	0.46	0.37	1.16	1.17
1988	1.28	1.85	1.82	1.06	0.59	0.48	0.38	1.20	1.23
1989	1.19	2.03	1.86	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.37	1.22	1.24
1990	1.30	2.16	1.98	1.12	0.63	0.57	0.40	1.30	1.33
1991	1.14	1.96	1.80	0.98	0.56	0.52	0.36	1.15	1.19
1992	1.27	1.93	1.69	0.88	0.55	0.44	0.33	1.12	1.19
1993	1.20	1.82	1.65	0.83	0.52	0.43	0.32	1.06	1.13
1994	1.08	1.80	1.58	0.77	0.50	0.43	0.31	1.00	1.07
1995	1.07	1.77	1.59	0.74	0.48	0.42	0.29	0.98	1.06
1996	1.08	1.76	1.67	0.74	0.48	0.44	0.30	0.99	1.07
1997	1.09	1.68	1.64	0.80	0.52	0.42	0.33	0.99	1.07
1998	1.12	1.87	1.75	0.82	0.53	0.43	0.33	1.03	1.13
1999	0.97	1.71	1.58	0.72	0.48	0.39	0.30	0.92	1.01
2000	1.00	1.71	1.66	0.74	0.49	0.40	0.31	0.94	1.04
2001	0.92	1.60	1.57	0.70	0.45	0.37	0.29	0.87	0.97
2002	0.91	1.62	1.66	0.84	0.55	0.41	0.34	0.93	1.02
2003	0.87	1.48	1.56	0.80	0.54	0.39	0.32	0.87	0.95
2004	0.81	1.40	1.46	0.76	0.52	0.37	0.31	0.82	0.90
2005	0.87	1.49	1.61	0.85	0.56	0.40	0.33	0.89	0.97
2006	1.03	1.73	1.86	1.01	0.63	0.44	0.37	1.02	1.13
72-06 annual compound growth rate	-1.34	-1.18	-1.02	-1.84	-1.64	-1.65	-1.46	-1.60	-1.32
total changes	-0.60	-0.86	-0.77	-0.89	-0.48	-0.34	-0.24	-0.75	-0.64

Source: Statistics Canada, Population Estimates Program.

Table 14: Contribution of Migration to GDP, constant 1997 prices, 1987-2006

	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Canada (million of $1997)	Growth of Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Canada (million of $1997)	Total Output Gains due to Migration (million of $1997)	Migration Output Gains due to Reallocation of Workers (millions of $1997)	Migration Output Gains due to New Employment (millions of $1997)	Percentage Point Contribution of Migration to Output Growth	Percentage Point Contribution of the Reallocation of Workers to Output Growth	Percentage Point Contribution of New Employment to Output Growth	Share of GDP Growth due to Migration	Share of GDP Growth due to Reallocation of Workers	Share of GDP Growth due to Reallocation of Workers	Relative Contribtion of Interprovincial Migration to Trend GDP Growth
	A	B	C = D + E	D	E	F = G + H	G = D/A^{t-1}*100	H = E/A^{t-1}*100	I = J + K	J = D/B*100	K = E/B*100	L=F/2.83
1987	702,690	-	170.2	118	52.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1988	737,306	34,616	207.5	190	18.9	0.030	0.027	0.003	0.60	0.55	0.05	1.05
1989	756,357	19,051	220.2	200	20.0	0.030	0.027	0.003	1.16	1.05	0.10	1.06
1990	758,876	2,519	154.1	138	16.3	0.020	0.018	0.002	6.12	5.47	0.65	0.72
1991	744,365	-14,511	142.4	109	33.4	0.019	0.014	0.004	-	-	-	0.66
1992	751,310	6,945	125.2	76	49.0	0.017	0.010	0.007	1.80	1.10	0.71	0.59
1993	769,160	17,850	101.6	46	55.5	0.014	0.006	0.007	0.57	0.26	0.31	0.48
1994	806,606	37,446	123.8	30	93.4	0.016	0.004	0.012	0.33	0.08	0.25	0.57
1995	828,583	21,977	171.9	64	107.9	0.021	0.008	0.013	0.78	0.29	0.49	0.75
1996	841,395	12,812	288.9	111	178.3	0.035	0.013	0.022	2.25	0.86	1.39	1.23
1997	878,936	37,541	540.0	251	289.2	0.064	0.030	0.034	1.44	0.67	0.77	2.27
1998	915,117	36,181	630.9	301	330.1	0.072	0.034	0.038	1.74	0.83	0.91	2.54
1999	965,244	50,127	351.7	188	163.5	0.038	0.021	0.018	0.70	0.38	0.33	1.36
2000	1,016,032	50,788	482.2	270	212.0	0.050	0.028	0.022	0.95	0.53	0.42	1.77
2001	1,031,268	15,236	396.2	205	191.4	0.039	0.020	0.019	2.60	1.34	1.26	1.38
2002	1,061,760	30,492	248.6	130	118.5	0.024	0.013	0.011	0.82	0.43	0.39	0.85
2003	1,085,024	23,264	100.0	54	46.3	0.009	0.005	0.004	0.43	0.23	0.20	0.33
2004	1,125,135	40,111	230.6	123	107.8	0.021	0.011	0.010	0.57	0.31	0.27	0.75
2005	1,162,581	37,446	658.1	381	277.3	0.058	0.034	0.025	1.76	1.02	0.74	2.07
2006	1,193,888	31,307	883.1	485	398.0	0.076	0.042	0.034	2.82	1.55	1.27	2.68
1987-2006	18,131,633	491,198	6,227	3,470	2,759	0.034	0.019	0.015	1.27	0.71	0.56	

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Source: Table 3, Table 11 and Table 11B

Table 14A: Contribution of Migration to Labour Productivity, constant 1997 prices, 1987-2006

	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Canada (million of $1997)	Real GDP Growth (per cent)	Real GDP per Worker in Canada($1997)	Labour Productivity Growth (per cent)	Employment (persons)	Employment Growth (per cent)	GDP without Labour Productivity Growth (million of $1997)	GDP Growth due to productivity growth (million of $1997)	Migration Output Gains Contributing to Productivity Growth	Contribution of Migration to Labour Productivity Growth (per cent)	Contribution of Migration to Trend Labour Productivity Growth (per cent)	Migration Output Gains Contributing to Productivity Growth as a share of GDP (per cent)
	A	B = $((A^{t-1}/A^{t})-1)*100$	C	D = $((C^{t-1}/C^{t})-1)*100$	E	F = $((E^{t-1}/E^{t})-1)*100$	F = A*(1+E/100)	G = A - F	H	I= H/G*100	J = H / (A * 0.0127)	K = H/GDP*100
1987	702,690	-	56,976	-	12,333	-	-	-	121.0	-	1.36	0.017
1988	737,306	4.93	58,012	1.82	12,710	3.05	724,147	13,159	191.5	1.46	2.05	0.026
1989	756,357	2.58	58,198	0.32	12,996	2.25	753,932	2,425	201.6	8.32	2.10	0.027
1990	758,876	0.33	57,990	-0.36	13,086	0.69	761,606	-2,730	138.8	-	1.44	0.018
1991	744,365	-1.91	57,894	-0.17	12,857	-1.75	745,596	-1,231	110.9	-	1.17	0.015
1992	751,310	0.93	59,015	1.94	12,731	-0.98	737,041	14,269	77.6	0.54	0.81	0.010
1993	769,160	2.38	60,125	1.88	12,793	0.49	754,957	14,203	46.9	0.33	0.48	0.006
1994	806,606	4.87	61,768	2.73	13,059	2.08	785,153	21,453	27.8	0.13	0.27	0.003
1995	828,583	2.72	62,321	0.90	13,295	1.81	821,226	7,357	64.2	0.87	0.61	0.008
1996	841,395	1.55	62,691	0.59	13,421	0.95	836,435	4,960	119.1	2.40	1.11	0.014
1997	878,936	4.46	64,128	2.29	13,706	2.12	859,237	19,699	284.7	1.45	2.55	0.032
1998	915,117	4.12	65,151	1.59	14,046	2.48	900,752	14,365	338.5	2.36	2.91	0.037
1999	965,244	5.48	67,000	2.84	14,407	2.57	938,604	26,640	201.2	0.76	1.64	0.021
2000	1,016,032	5.26	68,817	2.71	14,764	2.48	989,196	26,836	289.1	1.08	2.24	0.028
2001	1,031,268	1.50	68,999	0.26	14,946	1.23	1,028,557	2,711	221.7	8.18	1.69	0.021
2002	1,061,760	2.96	69,349	0.51	15,310	2.44	1,056,397	5,363	140.6	2.62	1.04	0.013
2003	1,085,024	2.19	69,232	-0.17	15,672	2.36	1,086,857	-1,833	56.6	-	0.41	0.005
2004	1,125,135	3.70	70,555	1.91	15,947	1.75	1,104,042	21,093	132.8	0.63	0.93	0.012
2005	1,162,581	3.33	71,899	1.91	16,170	1.40	1,140,848	21,733	418.0	1.92	2.83	0.036
2006	1,193,888	2.69	72,426	0.73	16,484	1.95	1,185,200	8,688	541.3	6.23	3.57	0.045
1987-2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.56	0.020

Source: Table 3, Table 4 and Table 11B

Table 14b: Contribution of Migration to nominal GDP, 1987-2006

	Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Canada (million of dollars)	Growth of Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Canada (million of dollars)	Total Output Gains due to Migration (million of dollars)	Migration Output Gains due to Reallocation of Workers (million of dollars)	Migration Output Gains due to New Employment (million of dollars)	Percentage Point Contribution of Migration to Output Growth	Percentage Point Contribution of the Reallocation of Workers to Output Growth	Percentage Point Contribution of New Employment to Output Growth	Share of GDP Growth due to Migration	Share of GDP Growth due to Reallocation of Workers	Share of GDP Growth due to Reallocation of Workers	Relative Contribution of Interprovincial Migration to Trend Nominal Output Growth
	A	B	C = D + E	D	E	F = G + H	G = D/A^{t-1}*100	H = E/A^{t-1}*100	I = J + K	J = D/B*100	K = E/B*100	L=F/5.10
1987	556,395	-	62.8	22.5	40.3	-	-	-	-			
1988	610,149	53,754	107.1	92	14.9	0.019	0.017	0.003	0.20	0.17	0.03	0.38
1989	654,570	44,421	107.2	91	16.1	0.018	0.015	0.003	0.24	0.20	0.04	0.34
1990	676,683	22,113	79.5	66	13.9	0.012	0.010	0.002	0.36	0.30	0.06	0.24
1991	682,227	5,544	67.1	38	28.7	0.010	0.006	0.004	1.21	0.69	0.52	0.19
1992	697,220	14,993	71.4	28	43.7	0.010	0.004	0.006	0.48	0.18	0.29	0.21
1993	724,035	26,815	75.9	25	51.2	0.011	0.004	0.007	0.28	0.09	0.19	0.21
1994	767,576	43,541	120.0	31	89.2	0.017	0.004	0.012	0.28	0.07	0.20	0.33
1995	806,979	39,403	162.6	58	105.0	0.021	0.008	0.014	0.41	0.15	0.27	0.42
1996	833,211	26,232	279.6	103	176.2	0.035	0.013	0.022	1.07	0.39	0.67	0.68
1997	878,935	45,724	540.0	251	289.2	0.065	0.030	0.035	1.18	0.55	0.63	1.27
1998	911,234	32,299	555.8	238	317.6	0.063	0.027	0.036	1.72	0.74	0.98	1.24
1999	978,317	67,083	360.9	195	166.1	0.040	0.021	0.018	0.54	0.29	0.25	0.78
2000	1,072,038	93,721	613.9	378	235.7	0.063	0.039	0.024	0.65	0.40	0.25	1.23
2001	1,102,941	30,903	559.6	337	222.1	0.052	0.031	0.021	1.81	1.09	0.72	1.02
2002	1,147,667	44,726	330.6	194	136.3	0.030	0.018	0.012	0.74	0.43	0.30	0.59
2003	1,207,423	59,756	191.1	133	58.5	0.017	0.012	0.005	0.32	0.22	0.10	0.33
2004	1,284,066	76,643	431.6	291	140.1	0.036	0.024	0.012	0.56	0.38	0.18	0.70
2005	1,364,670	80,604	1459.9	1,058	401.4	0.114	0.082	0.031	1.81	1.31	0.50	2.23
2006	1,432,379	67,709	1966.4	1,387	578.9	0.144	0.102	0.042	2.90	2.05	0.86	2.83
1987-2006	18,388,715	875,984	8,143	5,018	3,125	0.041	0.024	0.016	0.93	0.57	0.36	-

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Source: Table 3, Table 11 and Table 11B

Table 15: Gross Domestic Product Deflators for Canada and the Provinces, 1987-2006

	Newf	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alb	BC	Canada*
1987	84.73	79.90	79.46	78.95	80.42	79.09	79.86	79.43	83.81	72.73	79.18
1988	86.40	83.96	83.17	84.11	84.37	83.37	86.63	85.69	82.09	76.19	82.75
1989	87.80	88.60	86.26	87.29	88.06	87.68	89.02	87.33	85.49	80.01	86.54
1990	90.27	91.79	90.18	90.47	90.53	90.12	89.15	86.01	90.89	82.68	89.17
1991	93.79	94.83	93.95	91.63	93.71	93.71	91.75	84.44	89.47	85.08	91.65
1992	95.21	96.82	94.84	91.61	94.90	93.99	92.12	88.40	90.03	88.96	92.80
1993	95.93	100.94	95.35	93.59	95.61	95.19	92.42	89.69	91.28	92.12	94.13
1994	96.34	97.98	96.70	95.34	96.53	95.20	94.08	91.54	93.18	95.41	95.16
1995	97.75	98.37	98.28	99.26	98.64	97.20	97.14	97.38	94.60	98.21	97.39
1996	99.93	100.46	98.94	99.52	98.92	98.73	99.58	104.83	99.05	98.44	99.03
1997	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1998	99.32	101.53	101.04	100.83	100.81	100.29	99.72	96.73	95.20	99.65	99.58
1999	102.43	103.34	103.18	102.53	101.79	100.86	101.10	100.36	102.20	101.11	101.35
2000	111.34	107.68	107.30	105.61	104.03	102.36	103.33	108.14	118.81	104.91	105.51
2001	111.31	110.82	109.10	106.66	105.65	103.94	105.77	108.33	120.86	104.93	106.95
2002	115.40	114.69	109.71	105.01	107.24	106.26	107.64	112.40	117.54	104.93	108.09
2003	121.35	116.50	114.89	108.36	109.69	107.89	107.78	114.12	128.56	107.25	111.28
2004	129.48	119.64	118.09	110.64	111.93	109.49	112.44	119.11	134.33	110.48	114.13
2005	142.07	120.49	121.29	113.08	113.74	110.23	115.18	123.93	146.13	114.14	117.38
2006	162.24	123.67	122.12	115.92	115.66	112.31	118.98	129.69	147.29	117.07	119.98
Annual Growth Rate											
87-06	3.48	2.33	2.29	2.04	1.93	1.86	2.12	2.61	3.01	2.54	2.21
89-00	2.18	1.79	2.00	1.75	1.53	1.42	1.37	1.96	3.04	2.49	1.82
89-96	1.87	1.81	1.98	1.89	1.67	1.71	1.62	2.64	2.13	3.00	1.94
96-00	2.74	1.75	2.05	1.50	1.27	0.91	0.93	0.78	4.65	1.60	1.60
00-06	6.48	2.33	2.18	1.56	1.78	1.56	2.38	3.08	3.65	1.84	2.16

* Does not include territories

Source: Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 384-0002. Calculated from Tables 3 and N3.

Table 16: Comparison of CSLS estimates and Estimates based on Findings from Finnie (2001), 1987-2006

	Gross flow of workers (thousands of persons)	WAP to Poppulation Ratio	Employment Rate	Gross flow of employed workers	GDP per worker	Estimates based on Finnie (2001)	Output Gains due to Re-allocation of Labour from CSLS	Total Output Gains due to Migration from CSLS	Difference between Finnie and CSLS Re-allocation Estimates	Difference between Finnie and CSLS Total Estimates	Net flows of migrants	Ratio of Net to Gross flows of migrants
	A	B	C	D= A*B*C/10,000	E	F = D*E*0.046/1,000,000	G	H	I = F-G	J = F-H	K	L = K/A
1987	306,410	77.7	60.6	144326	56976	378.3	118.1	170.2	260.1	208.0	57,126	0.186
1988	311,501	77.8	61.7	149617	58012	399.3	190.3	207.5	209.0	191.8	40,639	0.130
1989	335,707	78.0	62.2	162768	58198	435.7	200.3	220.2	235.5	215.5	40,592	0.121
1990	320,900	78.0	61.7	154353	57990	411.7	137.8	154.1	273.9	257.6	50,066	0.156
1991	304,105	78.0	59.7	141629	57894	377.2	109.1	142.4	268.1	234.8	40,831	0.134
1992	297,868	78.0	58.3	135457	59015	367.7	76.1	125.2	291.6	242.5	40,511	0.136
1993	273,145	78.1	57.9	123439	60125	341.4	46.1	101.6	295.3	239.8	37,336	0.137
1994	276,222	78.1	58.4	126047	61768	358.1	30.4	123.8	327.8	234.3	34,532	0.125
1995	276,100	78.3	58.7	126866	62321	363.7	64.0	171.9	299.7	191.8	27,751	0.101
1996	274,115	78.4	58.4	125579	62691	362.1	110.6	288.9	251.6	73.2	32,428	0.118
1997	280,719	78.7	58.9	130113	64128	383.8	250.7	540.0	133.1	-156.1	39,770	0.142
1998	286,380	78.9	59.7	134924	65151	404.4	300.8	630.9	103.5	-226.6	49,833	0.174
1999	266,690	79.2	60.6	127998	67000	394.5	188.2	351.7	206.3	42.8	38,132	0.143
2000	280,645	79.5	61.3	136758	68817	432.9	270.2	482.2	162.7	-49.2	46,619	0.166
2001	271,371	79.8	61.1	132322	68999	420.0	204.8	396.2	215.1	23.7	34,906	0.129
2002	271,738	80.1	61.7	134372	69349	428.7	130.1	248.6	298.5	180.1	22,622	0.083
2003	247,230	80.5	62.4	124133	69232	395.3	53.7	100.0	341.6	295.4	14,835	0.060
2004	260,532	80.7	62.7	131894	70555	428.1	122.8	230.6	305.3	197.4	26,216	0.101
2005	304,991	81.0	62.7	154967	71899	512.5	380.8	658.1	131.7	-145.6	54,404	0.178
2006	370,791	81.4	63.0	190096	72426	633.3	485.0	883.1	148.3	-249.7	69,740	0.188
1987-2006 Average	290,858	79.0	60.6	139,383	64,127	411.4	173.5	311.4	237.9	100.1	39,944	0.137