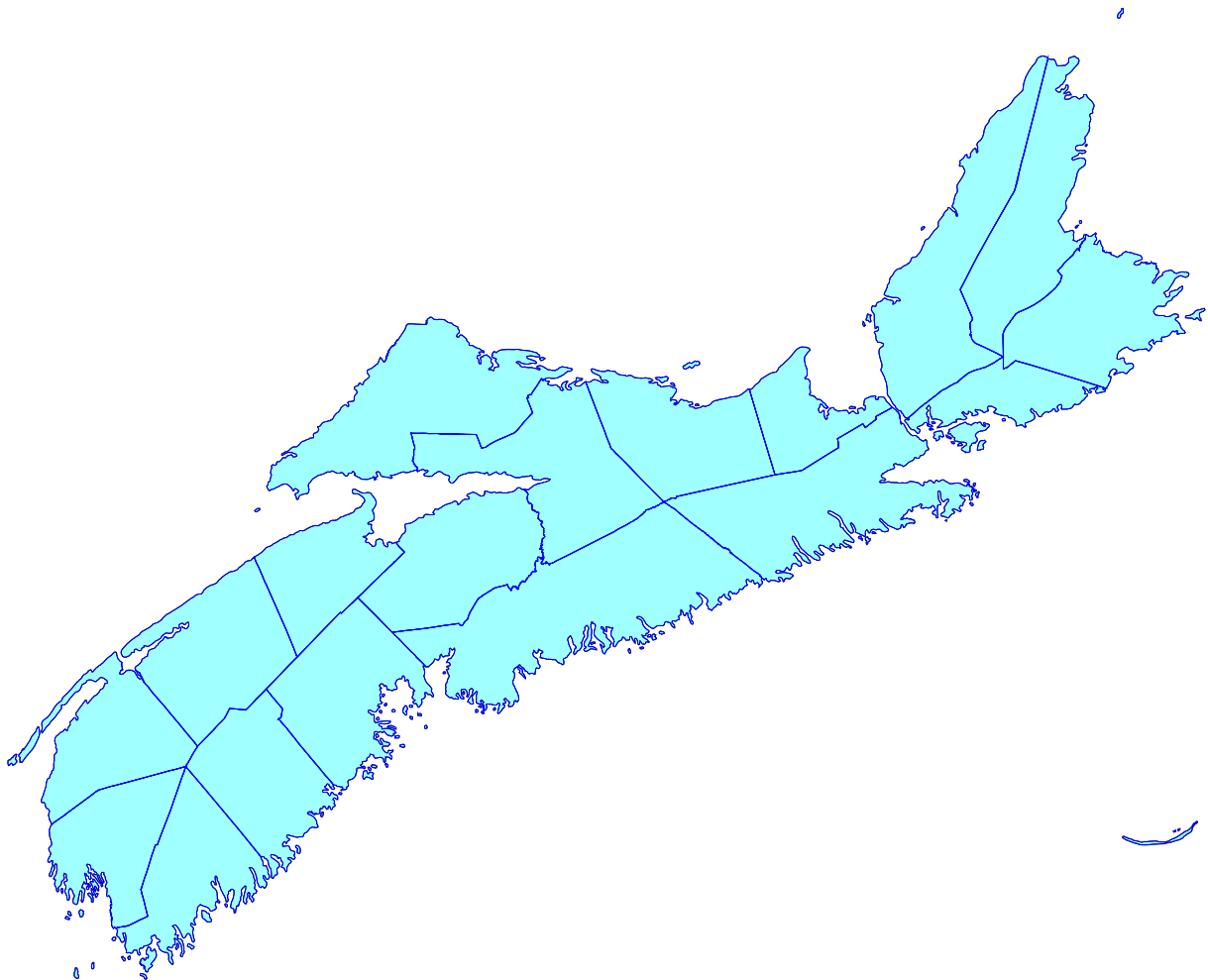


2009 Demographic Update

Nova Scotia Perspective



Release # 2
Population Estimates:
by Economic Region

January 2010

The Nova Scotia and Canada Demography Update is a perspective on Statistics Canada's annual population estimates. These release are published in conjunction with Statistics Canada's release in the Daily. These reports (up to 10) are available only through the Internet in PDF format.

Inquiries or suggestions with regards to this Census Release or data contained within are welcome and should be directed to:

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Executive Summary¹

Statistics Canada recently released its sub-provincial (CMA, CD, and ER) population estimates for 2009, revised for net undercoverage. The following is a statistical analysis of changes in Nova Scotia's population in our five economic regions.

COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

Population growth can be attributed to several components. Analysis of these components is useful in explaining the complex forces that drive change in population.

For this analysis the components of growth are:

- Natural increase
- International migration
- Inter-provincial migration
- Intra-provincial migration
- Error of closure

NATURAL INCREASE

- Since 1996, Nova Scotia's natural increase (births less deaths) in population has been positive, but declining.
- In 2008-2009 all non-Halifax regions a condition of natural decrease exists – annual deaths exceed annual births.
- While natural increase in the Halifax region has maintained a small but positive natural increase in the province, it is expected that Nova Scotia will slip into a natural decrease position in this or the coming year.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

1996-2009

- While total activity is relatively low (38,080 in; 16,758 out), international migration is important because net international migration (21,322) alone offsets the impact of net inter-provincial migration (-20,763).
- More than 78% (29,979) of immigrants settled in the Halifax region
- Two-thirds (11,160) of emigrants originate from the Halifax region.
- Halifax region accounts for over 88% (18,819) of net international migration
- Since 2003 net international migration has been increasing in Nova Scotia

¹ For those who are unfamiliar with demographic terminology, a full set of definitions are provided in the last section of this document.

INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION

1996-2009

- Inter-provincial migration is generally a negative factor on population growth in Nova Scotia. Since 1996, out-migration has exceeded in-migration in 11 of 13 years.
- In order of magnitude, inter-provincial out-migration (229,112) is 14 times larger than international out-migration (16,758). Inter-provincial in-migration (208,349) is 5 times larger than international in-migration (38,080).
- On average, about 17,000 persons move in and out of the province each year.
- While Halifax region incurred 55% of immigration and 51% of emigration, the region was responsible for 11% of the negative net migration.
- Cape Breton region was responsible for 41.9% of the negative net migration and the North Shore region 25.9%.

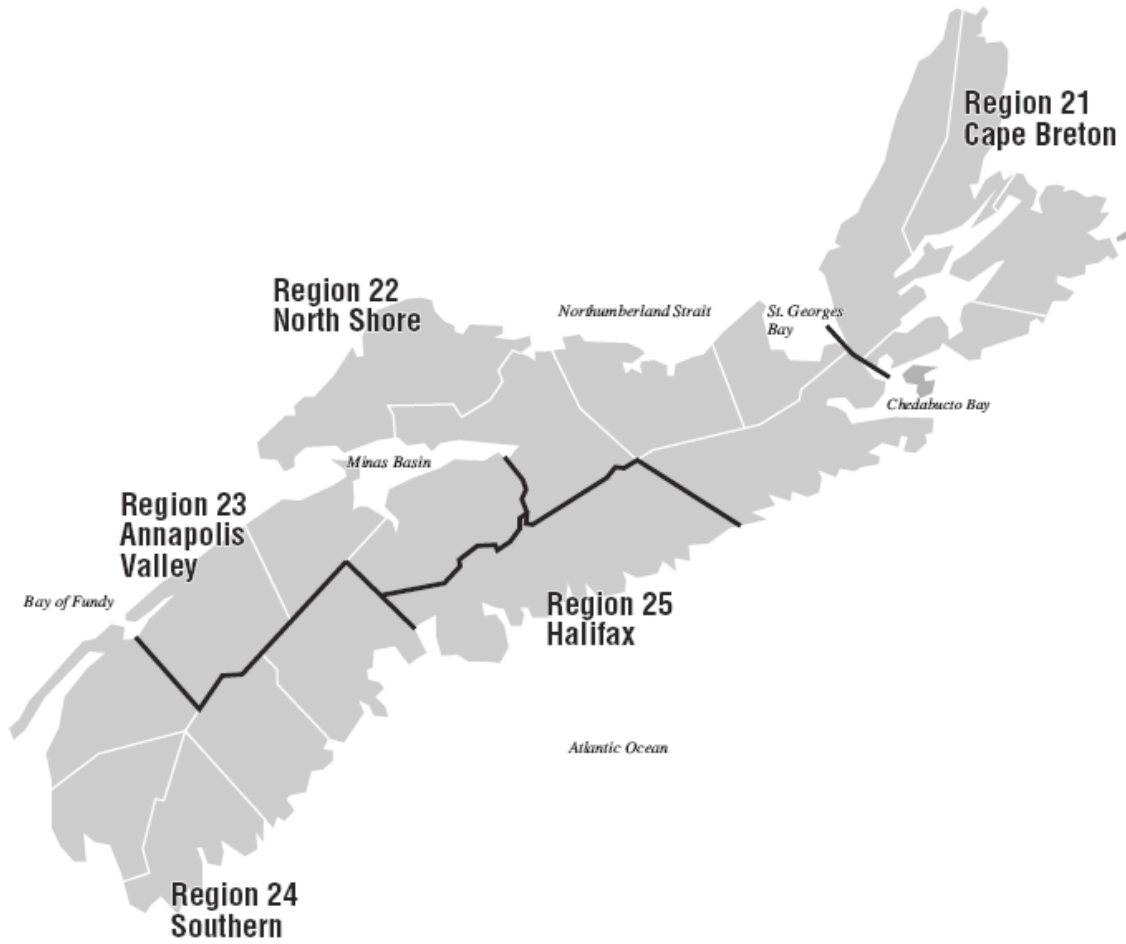
INTRA-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION

1996-2009

- Regional flows within Nova Scotia are on a par with interprovincial flows – in excess of 200,000 over the period.
- On average, about 15,500 persons move between counties each year.
- The regions of Halifax and Annapolis Valley were net beneficiaries of intra-provincial population flows. The regions of Cape Breton, North Shore and Southern suffered losses.
- Over 70% of out-migrant and two-thirds of in-migrant activity occurred in non-Halifax regions.

POPULATION ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC REGION

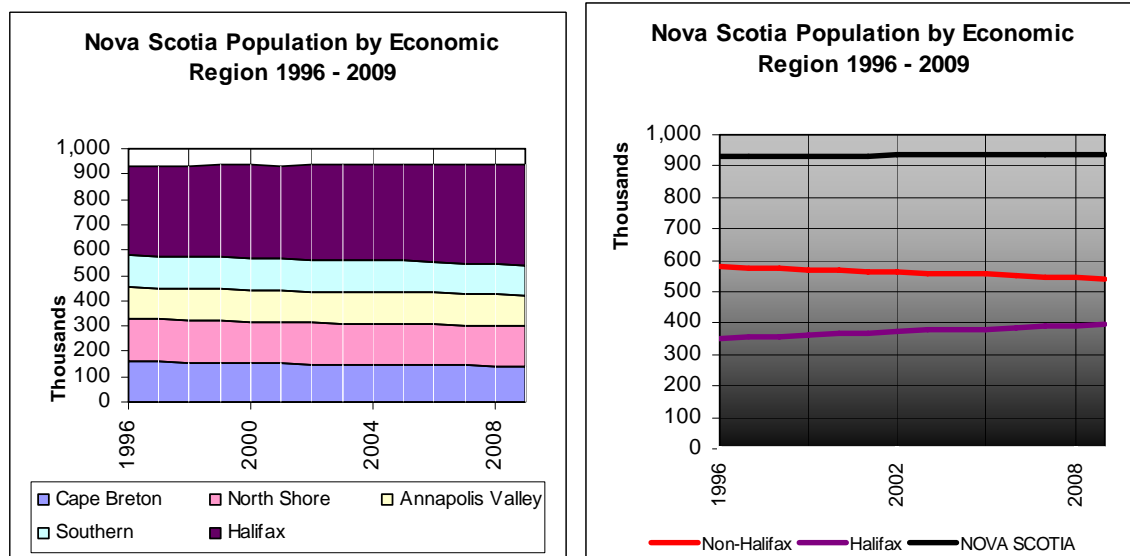
Nova Scotia's Economic Regions



NOVA SCOTIA'S POPULATION ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC REGION, JULY 1, 2009

Since 1996, Nova Scotia's population has increased in all but four years. In the Halifax region, population increased in all years.

In the regions of Cape Breton, North Shore and Southern, population declined every year. In the Annapolis-Valley region population increased in eight years, and declined in five.



2008 - 2009

In Nova Scotia as of 1 July 2009, the population increased 0.17% (by 1,598) over the previous year to 938,183.

In Halifax the population increased 1.33% (by 5,237) over the previous year to 398,049. Share of total population increased 0.5 percentage points to 42.4%.

In non-Halifax regions (Cape Breton, North Shore, Annapolis Valley, Southern), the population declined 0.67% (by 3,639) over the previous year to 540,134. Share of total population declined 0.5 percentage points to 57.6%.

Of the regions, Cape Breton declined the most. Population declined 0.97% (by 1,384) over 2008. Share of total population declined 0.2 percentage points to 15.0%.

1996-2009

In Nova Scotia as of 1 July 2009, the population increased 0.74% (by 6,856) over 1996 to 938,183.

In Halifax the population increased 13.17% (by 46,309) over 1996 to 398,049. Share of total population increased 4.7 percentage points to 42.4%.

In non-Halifax regions (Cape Breton, North Shore, Annapolis-Valley, Southern) the population declined 6.81% (by 39,453) over 1996 to 540,134. Share of total population declined 4.7 percentage points to 57.6%.

Of the regions, Cape Breton declined the most. Over the period population declined 13.13% (by 21,258) over 1996. Share of total population declined 2.4 percentage points to 15.0%.

NATURAL INCREASE

NOVA SCOTIA NATURAL INCREASE ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC REGION, JULY 1, 2009

Since 1996, Nova Scotia's natural increase (births less deaths) in population has been positive, but declining. If the current trend continues, natural increase will become natural decrease within the next year or so.

Natural increase is declining in all regions of the province. Halifax and the Annapolis Valley regions typically record a positive but declining natural increase. The other regions (Cape Breton, North Shore, Southern) usually record a natural decrease.

1996-1997 vs 2008-2009

The beginning and end years of the period 1996 to 2009 highlight how natural increase has changed in Nova Scotia.

In Nova Scotia 1996-1997 for the year ending June 30, natural increase (births less deaths) was positive in all economic regions except for the Southern region. In the Southern region natural decrease diminished the region by 125 persons.

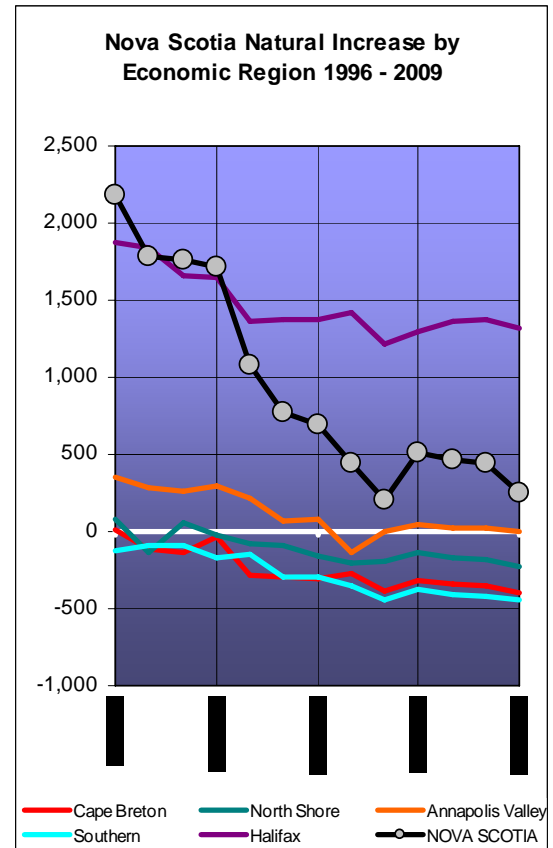
In all non-Southern regions, natural increase was positive - annual births exceeded annual deaths increasing the population:

- Halifax region by 1,870 persons;
- Annapolis Valley region by 350 persons;
- North Shore region by 77 person , and
- Cape Breton region by 7 persons.

After 1996-1997, natural increase in three of Nova Scotia's economic regions became negative – a condition of natural decline.

In Nova Scotia 2008-2009 for the year ending June 30, the natural increase component of population growth declined 44.5% (199 persons) over 2008 to 248 persons.

All regions recorded a decline in the natural increase component. Year-over year increase in births were recorded in single digits (0, 1, 2), while the increase in deaths were recorded in double (e.g 36, 62) digits.



In all non-Halifax regions a condition of natural decrease exists – annual deaths exceed annual births. Natural decrease diminished population in:

- the Southern region by 448 persons;
- Cape Breton region by 393 persons;
- North Shore region by 223 person ;
- Annapolis Valley region by 3 persons.

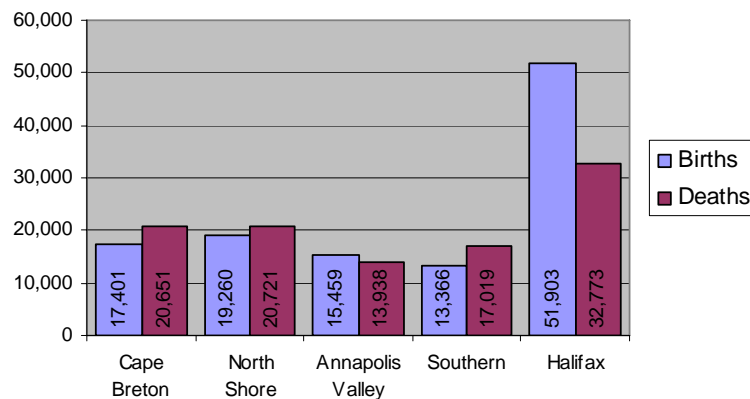
Natural increase raised the Halifax region population by 1,315 persons, but it did so at a declining rate – 64 persons fewer than in 2008 – a 4.6% decline. Natural increase in the region is verging on becoming negative.

While natural increase in the Halifax region has maintained a small but positive natural increase in the province, it is expected that Nova Scotia will slip into a natural decrease position in this or the coming year. Last year the contribution of natural increase of 248 persons to population growth over the previous year was almost halved declining by 199 persons.

1996-2009

In the period 1996-2009, Nova Scotia cumulative births totaled 117,389 and Nova Scotia cumulative deaths totaled 105,102. The net contribution to population growth by natural increase was 12,287 persons.

Nova Scotia Cumulative Births and Deaths by Economic Region 1996-2009



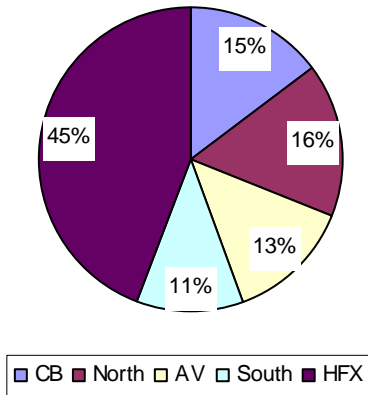
Two regions recorded a natural increase:

- Halifax region by 19,130 persons (44.2% of NS births; 27.9% of NS deaths)
- Annapolis Valley region by 1,521 persons (13.2% of NS births; 11.9% of NS deaths)

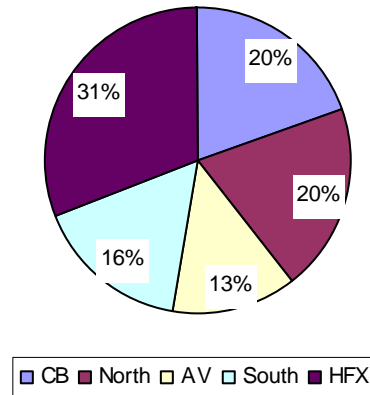
Three regions recorded a natural decrease:

- Southern region by 3,653 persons (11.4% of NS births; 14.5% of NS deaths)
- Cape Breton region by 3,250 persons (14.8% of NS births; 17.6% of NS deaths)
- North Shore region by 1,461 persons (16.4% of NS births; 17.7% of NS deaths)

**NS Regions Cumulative Births
1996 - 2009**



**NS Regions Cumulative Deaths
1996 - 2009**



Nova Scotia Natural Increase by Economic Region 1996 to 2009

BIRTHS	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2008-2009		1996-2009	
														%chg	#chg	Cum Chg	Share
Cape Breton	1,600	1,568	1,423	1,490	1,305	1,284	1,240	1,258	1,237	1,226	1,240	1,265	1,265	0.0	0	17,401	14.8
North Shore	1,727	1,538	1,620	1,543	1,507	1,425	1,350	1,377	1,409	1,408	1,433	1,462	1,461	0.1	1	19,260	16.4
Annapolis Valley	1,371	1,323	1,244	1,322	1,213	1,117	1,146	1,061	1,113	1,087	1,139	1,162	1,161	0.1	1	15,459	13.2
Southern	1,218	1,203	1,124	1,092	1,079	1,046	994	974	907	921	924	942	942	0.0	0	13,366	11.4
Non-Halifax	5,916	5,632	5,411	5,447	5,104	4,872	4,730	4,670	4,666	4,642	4,736	4,831	4,829	0.0	2	65,486	55.8
Halifax	4,242	4,211	4,079	4,067	3,818	3,821	3,905	4,043	3,909	3,837	3,939	4,017	4,015	0.0	2	51,903	44.2
Nova Scotia	10,158	9,843	9,490	9,514	8,922	8,693	8,635	8,713	8,575	8,479	8,675	8,848	8,844	0.0	4	117,389	
DEATHS																	
Cape Breton	1,593	1,682	1,561	1,529	1,585	1,582	1,551	1,536	1,623	1,546	1,586	1,619	1,658	2.4	39	20,651	19.6
North Shore	1,650	1,673	1,562	1,570	1,585	1,513	1,504	1,585	1,598	1,540	1,609	1,648	1,684	2.2	36	20,721	19.7
Annapolis Valley	1,021	1,044	980	1,021	993	1,046	1,067	1,197	1,110	1,042	1,114	1,139	1,164	2.2	25	13,938	13.3
Southern	1,343	1,296	1,212	1,257	1,230	1,337	1,294	1,326	1,352	1,297	1,328	1,357	1,390	2.4	33	17,019	16.2
Non-Halifax	5,607	5,695	5,315	5,377	5,393	5,478	5,416	5,644	5,683	5,425	5,637	5,763	5,896	2.3	133	72,329	68.8
Halifax	2,372	2,368	2,419	2,422	2,454	2,444	2,528	2,625	2,689	2,543	2,571	2,638	2,700	2.4	62	32,773	31.2
Nova Scotia	7,979	8,063	7,734	7,799	7,847	7,922	7,944	8,269	8,372	7,968	8,208	8,401	8,596	2.3	195	105,102	
NATURAL INCREASE																	
Cape Breton	7	114	138	39	280	298	311	278	386	320	346	354	393	39	3,250		
North Shore	77	135	58	27	78	88	154	208	189	132	176	186	223	37	1,461		
Annapolis Valley	350	279	264	301	220	71	79	136	3	45	25	23	3	26	1,521		
Southern	125	93	88	165	151	291	300	352	445	376	404	415	448	33	3,653		
Non-Halifax	309	63	96	70	289	606	686	974	1,017	783	901	932	1,067	135	6,843		
Halifax	1,870	1,843	1,660	1,645	1,364	1,377	1,377	1,418	1,220	1,294	1,368	1,379	1,315	64	19,130		
Nova Scotia	2,179	1,780	1,756	1,715	1,075	771	691	444	203	511	467	447	248	199	12,287		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

NOVA SCOTIA INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC REGION, JULY 1, 2009

If population growth by natural increase is trending towards the negative, Nova Scotia's hope may lie with international migration – population growth driven by external population flows.

Migration, of course, operates in two directions – people can choose to settle in the province, but others may choose to leave. Since 1996, Nova Scotia's international migration numbers have been positive, but has mainly focused in one economic region - Halifax.

Currently, net migration is greater than average net migration.

1996-2009

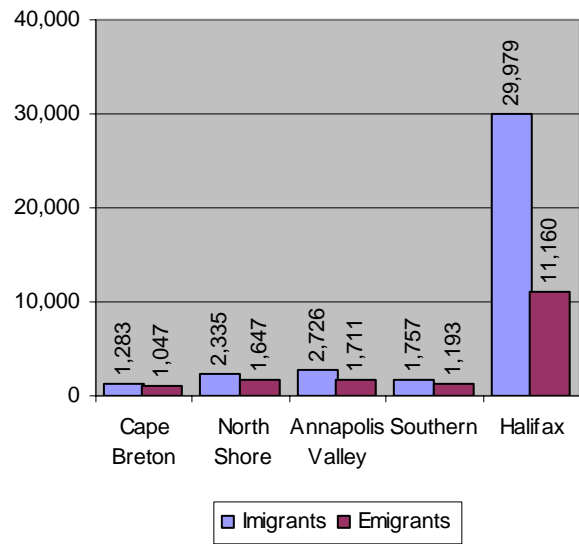
In the period 1996-2009, Nova Scotia net international migration totaled 21,322. International immigration totaled 38,080 persons and emigration came in at 16,758. In other words inflows were more than double outflows.

More than 78% (29,979) of immigrants settled in the Halifax region and the remainder were evenly distributed among the other four regions.

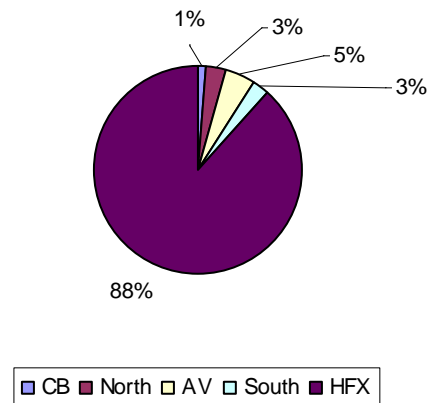
- 1,283 (3.4%) settled in Cape Breton region
- 2,335 (6.1%) settled in North Shore
- 2,726 (7.2%) settled in Annapolis Valley
- 1,757 (4.6%) settled in Southern region

	Immigration		Emigration		Net Migration	
	Avg		Avg		Avg	
	1996-2009	2009	1996-2009	2009	1996-2009	2009
Cape Breton	99	133	81	75	18	58
North Shore	180	260	127	82	53	178
Annapolis Valley	210	263	132	98	78	165
Southern	135	186	92	59	43	127
Non-Halifax	623	842	431	314	193	528
Halifax	2,306	3,168	858	1,091	1,448	2,077
Nova Scotia	2,929	4,010	1,289	1,405	1,640	2,605

NS Cumulative International Migration by Economic Region 1996-2009



NS Regions Cumulative International Net migration 1996 - 2009



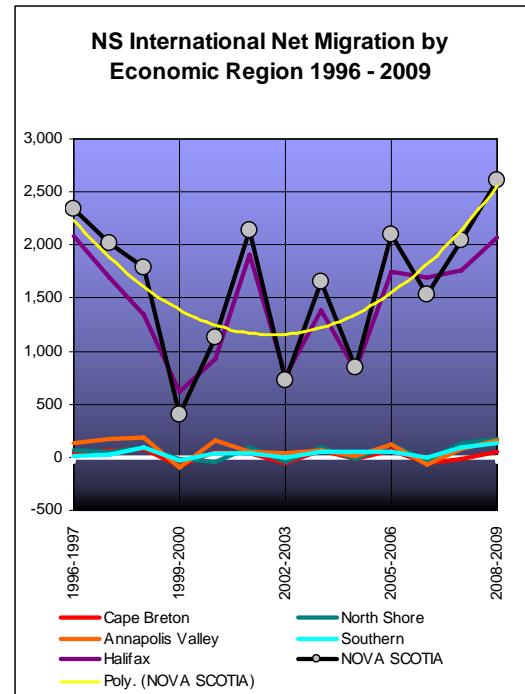
A similar but less pronounced pattern occurred with emigration. Two-thirds of international emigrants originated from Halifax (11,160) and the rest were fairly evenly sourced from the other regions.

- 1,047 (6.2%) settled in Cape Breton region
- 1,647 (9.8%) settled in North Shore
- 1,711 (10.2%) settled in Annapolis Valley
- 1,193 (7.1%) settled in Southern region

In magnitude, the most volatile region for international migration was Halifax. Net international migration ranged from 600 to 2,000

In the non-Halifax regions, net international migration was low, but usually positive. In three years emigration exceed immigration in most of the non-Halifax regions.

The provincial trend analysis illustrates that net migration was declining in the period 1996 to 2002, and increasing in the period 2003 to 2009.



2009

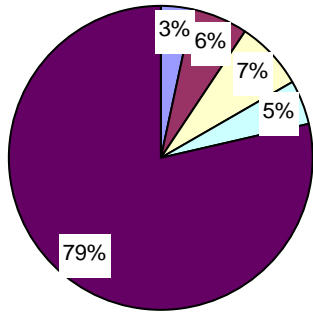
Actual net migration in 2009 exceeds average net migration in all instances. In other words, current growth in migration exceeds average growth over the period 1996-2009.

In the non-Halifax regions 2009, net migration was 2.7 times average net migration.

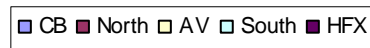
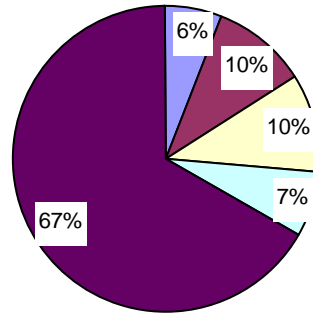
In Halifax 2009, net migration was 1.4 times average net migration.

All this bodes well for the province, as population growth based on immigration could offset the loss of a positive natural increase.

NS Regions Cumulative International Immigrants 1996 - 2009



NS Regions Cumulative International Emigrants 1996 - 2009



Nova Scotia INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION by Economic Region 1996 to 2009

IMMIGRANTES	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2008-2009		1996-2009	
														%chg	#chg	Cum Chg	Share
Cape Breton	92	101	155	43	138	145	109	102	65	116	21	63	133	111.1	70	1,283	3.4
North Shore	199	189	223	118	111	237	142	222	111	213	103	207	260	25.6	53	2,335	6.1
Annapolis Valley	274	298	340	57	288	211	142	183	137	266	90	177	263	48.6	86	2,726	7.2
Southern	106	117	177	74	154	173	90	144	146	138	105	147	186	26.5	39	1,757	4.6
Non-Halifax	671	705	895	292	691	766	483	651	459	733	319	594	842	41.8	248	8,101	21.3
Halifax	2,816	2,485	2,236	1,380	1,864	2,661	1,544	2,240	1,624	2,484	2,623	2,854	3,168	11.0	314	29,979	78.7
Nova Scotia	3,487	3,190	3,131	1,672	2,555	3,427	2,027	2,891	2,083	3,217	2,942	3,448	4,010	16.3	562	38,080	
EMIGRANTS																	
Cape Breton	51	36	74	123	89	112	163	36	78	54	78	78	75	3.8	3	1,047	6.2
North Shore	127	132	135	136	149	147	178	125	131	95	129	81	82	1.2	1	1,647	9.8
Annapolis Valley	141	125	148	156	135	155	98	121	127	146	164	97	98	1.0	1	1,711	10.2
Southern	88	90	88	100	112	129	95	92	92	85	103	60	59	1.7	1	1,193	7.1
Non-Halifax	407	383	445	515	485	543	534	374	428	380	474	316	314	0.6	2	5,598	33.4
Halifax	737	785	896	761	939	751	773	861	807	740	930	1,089	1,091	0.2	2	11,160	66.6
Nova Scotia	1,144	1,168	1,341	1,276	1,424	1,294	1,307	1,235	1,235	1,120	1,404	1,405	1,405	0.0	0	16,758	
NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION																	
Cape Breton	41	65	81	80	49	33	54	66	13	62	57	15	58		73	236	
North Shore	72	57	88	18	38	90	36	97	20	118	26	126	178		52	688	
Annapolis Valley	133	173	192	99	153	56	44	62	10	120	74	80	165		85	1,015	
Southern	18	27	89	26	42	44	5	52	54	53	2	87	127		40	564	
Non-Halifax	264	322	450	223	206	223	51	277	31	353	155	278	528		250	2,503	
Halifax	2,079	1,700	1,340	619	925	1,910	771	1,379	817	1,744	1,693	1,765	2,077	17.7	312	18,819	88.3
Nova Scotia	2,343	2,022	1,790	396	1,131	2,133	720	1,656	848	2,097	1,538	2,043	2,605	27.5	562	21,322	

INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION

NOVA SCOTIA INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC REGION, JULY 1, 2009

Inter-provincial migration is the bane of population growth in Nova Scotia. Out migration has exceeded in migration in 11 of 13 years since 1996.

Even the Halifax region performs poorly. In eight of thirteen years out migration was greater than in migration.

1996 – 2009

In the period 1996-2009, Nova Scotia net inter-provincial migration was a negative 20,763 persons. This total fell only 560 persons short of nullifying the net gain in international migration over the same period.

Inter-provincial migration differs from international migration in the magnitude of person-flows. Inter-provincial emigration is 14 times larger than international emigration. Inter-provincial immigration is 5 times larger than international immigration.

Over the period 229,112 persons left Nova Scotia for other provinces:

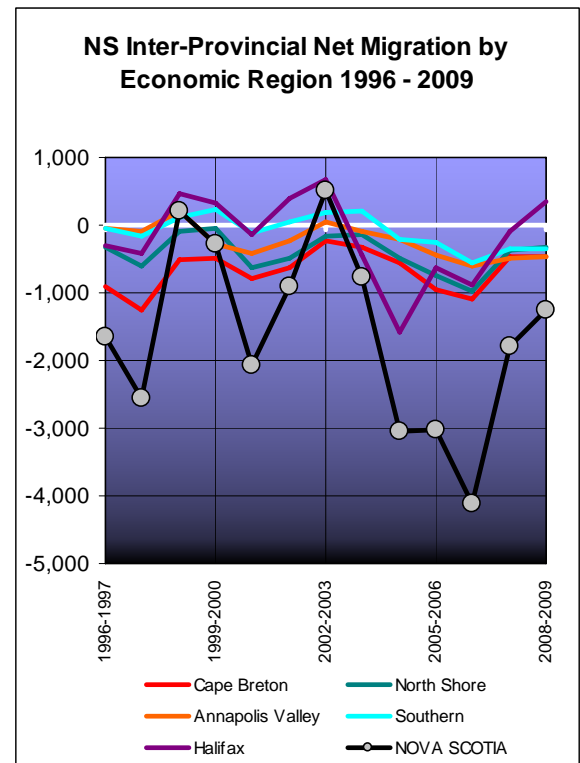
- 20,923 (10.0%) originated in Cape Breton
- 27,659 (13.3%) originated in North Shore
- 29,525 (14.2%) originated in Annapolis Valley
- 15,746 (7.6%) originated in Southern region
- 114,496 (55.0%) originated in Halifax.

Over the period 208,349 persons came from other provinces to Nova Scotia:

- 29,630 (12.9%) settled in Cape Breton
- 33,045 (14.4%) settled in North Shore
- 32,680 (14.3%) settled in Annapolis Valley
- 16,987 (7.4%) settled in Southern region
- 116,770 (51.0%) settled in Halifax.

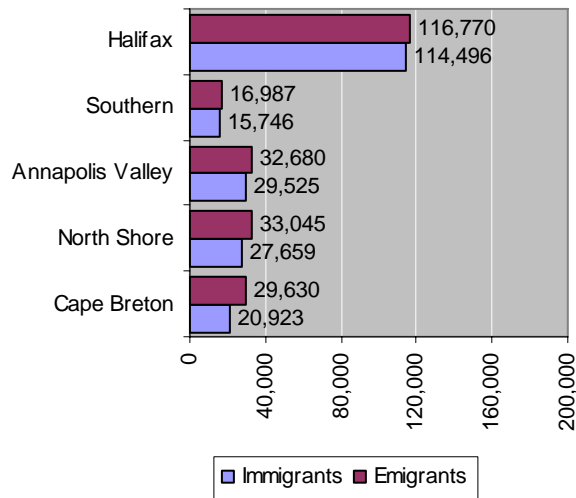
	IN	OUT	NET
NL	22,000	15,689	6,311
PE	7,785	7,698	87
NB	31,642	30,809	833
PQ	11,114	10,789	325
ON	74,054	79,896	-5,842
MA	5,399	4,974	425
SK	3,352	3,307	45
AL	29,380	51,421	-22,041
BC	20,899	21,340	-441
YU	541	537	4
NW	1,258	1,579	-321
NU	925	1,073	-148
NS	208,349	229,112	-20,763

Source CANSIM 051-0045



While Halifax experienced the largest inflow (55%) and the largest outflow (51%), the region experienced one of the smaller net losses (2,274). Only the Southern region bested Halifax, losing only 1,241 persons to inter-provincial migration. However, the losses to the Southern and other non-Halifax regions, was eight times (18, 489) that of Halifax.

**NS Cumulative Inter-Provincial Migration
by Economic Region 1996-2009**



Statistics Canada
CANSIM 051-0046 to 051-0054

Nova Scotia INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION by Economic Region 1996 to 2009

IMIGRANTES	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2008-2009		1996-2009	
														%chg	#chg	Cum Chg	Share
Cape Breton	1,417	1,500	1,589	1,536	1,529	1,648	1,838	1,606	1,627	1,515	1,403	1,653	2,062	24.7	409	20,923	10.0
North Shore	2,063	1,997	2,057	2,230	1,954	1,992	2,169	2,031	2,001	2,020	2,052	2,267	2,826	24.7	559	27,659	13.3
Annapolis Valley	2,368	2,346	2,200	2,219	2,023	2,317	2,358	2,321	2,317	2,190	2,054	2,139	2,673	25.0	534	29,525	14.2
Southern	1,102	1,164	1,180	1,309	1,066	1,233	1,287	1,239	1,166	1,107	1,174	1,209	1,510	24.9	301	15,746	7.6
Non-Halifax	6,950	7,007	7,026	7,294	6,572	7,190	7,652	7,197	7,111	6,832	6,683	7,268	9,071	24.8	1,803	93,853	45.0
Halifax	8,928	9,297	8,503	8,978	8,741	9,141	9,034	7,890	7,929	8,231	8,231	8,722	10,871	24.6	2,149	114,496	55.0
Nova Scotia	15,878	16,304	15,529	16,272	15,313	16,331	16,686	15,087	15,040	15,063	14,914	15,990	19,942	24.7	3,952	208,349	
EMIGRANTS																	
Cape Breton	2,334	2,758	2,095	2,035	2,328	2,276	2,064	1,924	2,181	2,472	2,507	2,124	2,532	19.2	408	29,630	12.9
North Shore	2,384	2,605	2,144	2,270	2,572	2,472	2,330	2,169	2,488	2,763	3,040	2,649	3,159	19.3	510	33,045	14.4
Annapolis Valley	2,419	2,447	1,987	2,508	2,448	2,553	2,320	2,404	2,527	2,632	2,656	2,635	3,144	19.3	509	32,680	14.3
Southern	1,153	1,337	1,063	1,079	1,172	1,187	1,105	1,021	1,365	1,370	1,733	1,552	1,850	19.2	298	16,987	7.4
Non-Halifax	8,290	9,147	7,289	7,892	8,520	8,488	7,819	7,518	8,561	9,237	9,936	8,960	10,685	19.3	1,725	112,342	49.0
Halifax	9,236	9,726	8,039	8,650	8,870	8,741	8,357	8,341	9,520	8,850	9,104	8,824	10,512	19.1	1,688	116,770	51.0
Nova Scotia	17,526	18,873	15,328	16,542	17,390	17,229	16,176	15,859	18,081	18,087	19,040	17,784	21,197	19.2	3,413	229,112	
NET INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION																	
Cape Breton	917	1,258	506	499	799	628	226	318	554	957	1,104	471	470		1	8,707	
North Shore	321	608	87	40	618	480	161	138	487	743	988	382	333		49	5,386	
Annapolis Valley	51	101	213	289	425	236	38	83	210	442	602	496	471		25	3,155	
Southern	51	173	117	230	106	46	182	218	199	263	559	343	340		3	1,241	
Non-Halifax	1,340	2,140	263	598	1,948	1,298	167	321	1,450	2,405	3,253	1,692	1,614		78	18,489	
Halifax	308	429	464	328	129	400	677	451	1,591	619	873	102	359	452.0	461	2,274	
Nova Scotia	1,648	2,569	201	270	2,077	898	510	772	3,041	3,024	4,126	1,794	1,255	30.0	539	20,763	

INTRA-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION

NOVA SCOTIA INTRA-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC REGION, JULY 1, 2009

International and inter-provincial movements of people do affect provincial population counts. With intra-provincial migration regional populations change, but the net provincial effect is zero.

Regional flows within Nova Scotia are on a par with interprovincial flows – in excess of 200,000 over the period.

1996-2009

In Nova Scotia 1996-2009, intra-provincial migration can be characterized as a net flow from non-Halifax regions to Halifax.

Two regions recorded a net benefit:

- Halifax region increased by 9,023 persons (64,877 in; 55,854 out)
- Annapolis Valley region increased by 1,894 persons (47,595 in; 45,701 out)

Three regions recorded a net loss:

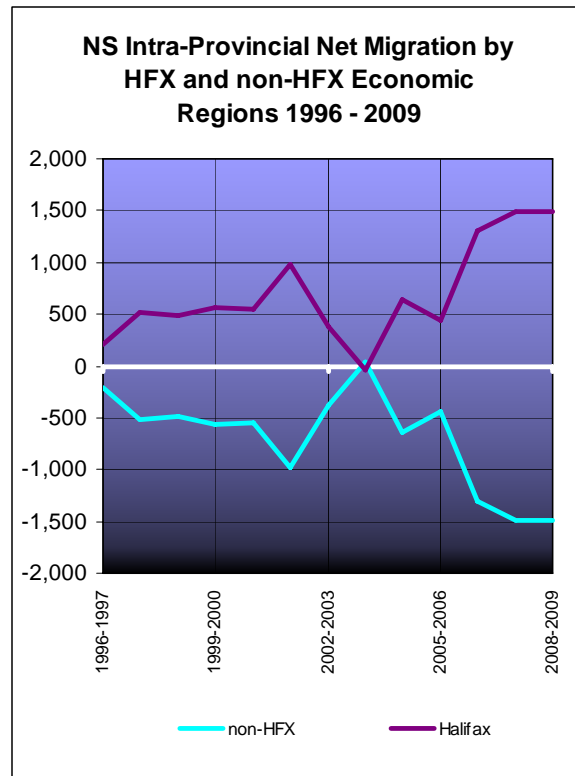
- Cape Breton region declined by 7,284 (21,200 in; 28,484 out)
- Southern region declined by 3,373 persons (28,553 in; 31,926 out)
- North Shore region declined by 260 persons (38,430 in; 38,690 out)

In all non-Southern regions, natural increase was positive - annual births exceeded annual deaths increasing the population:

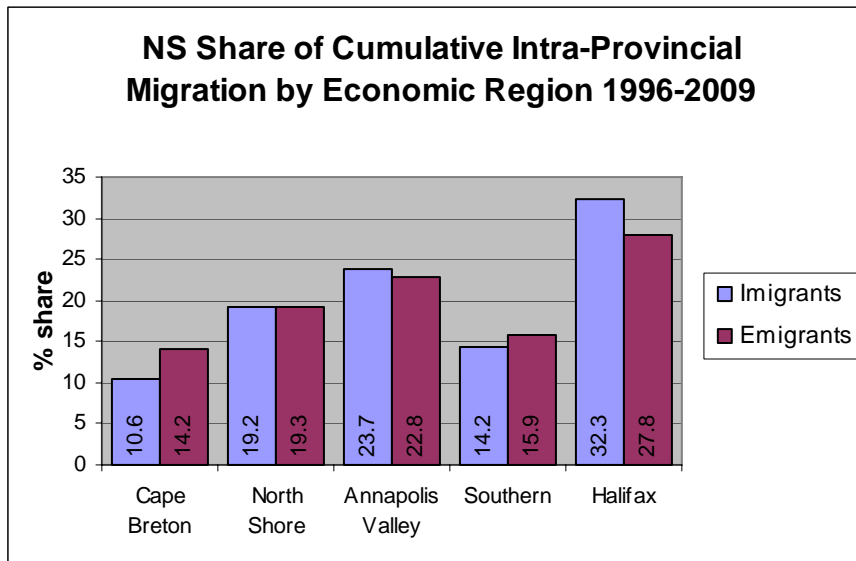
- Halifax region by 1,870 persons;
- Annapolis Valley region by 350 persons;
- North Shore region by 77 person ;
- Cape Breton region by 7 persons.

Halifax region recorded a net increase in 12 of 13 years; Annapolis Valley recorded a net benefit in 9 of 13 years. While recording a net loss over the period, North Shore region recorded a net benefit in 6 of 13 years.

Net losses were recorded in 12 of 13 years in both Cape Breton and Southern regions.



Two-thirds of all intra-provincial immigrant activity and 72.2% of all emigrant activity occurs in the non-Halifax regions,



Statistics Canada
CANSIM 051-0046 to 051-0054

Nova Scotia INTRA-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION by Economic Region 1996 to 2009

IMIGRANTES	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2008-2009		1996-2009	
														%chg	#chg	Cum Chg	Share
Cape Breton	1,477	1,492	1,554	1,500	1,881	1,834	1,845	2,318	1,666	1,609	1,468	1,278	1,278	0.0	0	21,200	10.6
North Shore	2,793	3,039	2,752	2,960	2,987	3,200	3,239	2,901	3,202	3,021	2,834	2,751	2,751	0.0	0	38,430	19.2
Annapolis Valley	3,789	3,824	3,450	3,690	3,714	3,920	3,801	3,798	3,977	3,691	3,317	3,312	3,312	0.0	0	47,595	23.7
Southern	1,948	2,210	2,110	2,326	2,341	2,468	2,565	2,270	2,458	2,325	1,780	1,876	1,876	0.0	0	28,553	14.2
Non-Halifax	10,007	10,565	9,866	10,476	10,923	11,422	11,450	11,287	11,303	10,646	9,399	9,217	9,217	0.0	0	135,778	67.7
Halifax	4,519	5,003	4,555	5,025	5,010	5,509	5,208	4,779	5,241	4,835	4,921	5,136	5,136	0.0	0	64,877	32.3
Nova Scotia	14,526	15,568	14,421	15,501	15,933	16,931	16,658	16,066	16,544	15,481	14,320	14,353	14,353	0.0	0	200,655	
EMIGRANTS																	
Cape Breton	2,061	2,304	2,164	2,339	2,567	2,440	2,218	2,158	2,604	1,936	1,979	1,857	1,857	0.0	0	28,484	14.2
North Shore	2,873	2,981	2,813	2,929	3,056	3,282	3,130	2,953	3,004	2,986	2,821	2,931	2,931	0.0	0	38,690	19.3
Annapolis Valley	3,134	3,479	3,152	3,430	3,532	3,931	3,786	3,558	3,768	3,404	3,533	3,497	3,497	0.0	0	45,701	22.8
Southern	2,145	2,317	2,231	2,339	2,316	2,753	2,698	2,580	2,574	2,761	2,376	2,418	2,418	0.0	0	31,926	15.9
Non-Halifax	10,213	11,081	10,360	11,037	11,471	12,406	11,832	11,249	11,950	11,087	10,709	10,703	10,703	0.0	0	144,801	72.2
Halifax	4,313	4,487	4,061	4,464	4,462	4,525	4,826	4,817	4,594	4,394	3,611	3,650	3,650	0.0	0	55,854	27.8
Nova Scotia	14,526	15,568	14,421	15,501	15,933	16,931	16,658	16,066	16,544	15,481	14,320	14,353	14,353	0.0	0	200,655	
NET INTRA-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION																	
Cape Breton	584	812	610	839	686	606	373	160	938	327	511	579	579		0	7,284	
North Shore	80	58	61	31	69	82	109	52	198	35	13	180	180		0	260	
Annapolis Valley	655	345	298	260	182	11	15	240	209	287	216	185	185		0	1,894	
Southern	197	107	121	13	25	285	133	310	116	436	596	542	542		0	3,373	
Non-Halifax	206	516	494	561	548	984	382	38	647	441	1,310	1,486	1,486		0	9,023	
Halifax	206	516	494	561	548	984	382	38	647	441	1,310	1,486	1,486	0.0	0	9,023	
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	

RECONCILIATION: POPULATION ESTIMATES

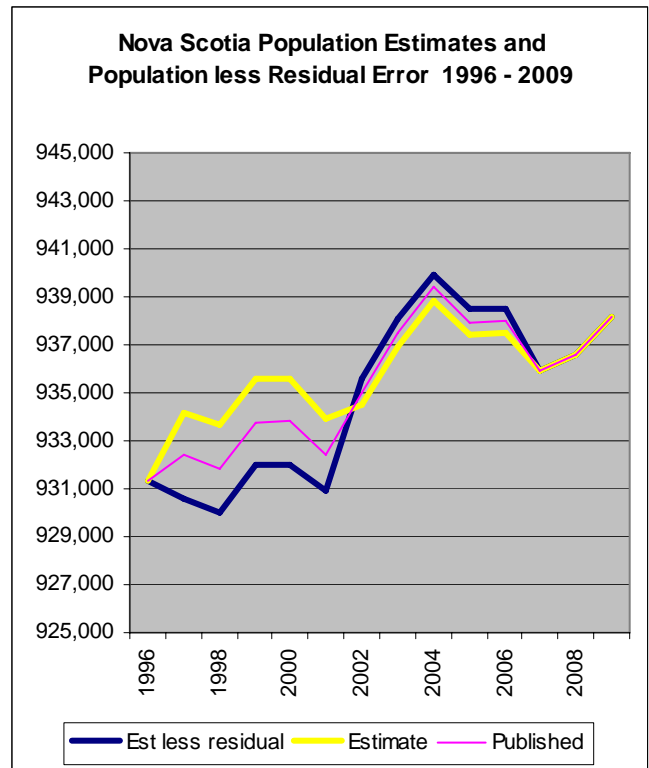
NOVA SCOTIA POPULATION ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC REGION: RECONCILIATION

“Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for net census undercoverage (NCU) and the components of growth.”²

The components of growth for any given year is the sum of the natural increase and total net migration.

However, when one computes the change between any two consecutive postcensal estimates, the difference is often not equal to the sum of the components of growth. This difference is described as residual error or error of closure.

“The error of closure comes from two sources: differences in the amount of undercoverage or overcoverage in successive censuses and errors in the components of population growth over the intercensal period.”³



So, in order to use the components of growth method to estimate the population in any given year, the postcensal estimate (adjusted for net undercoverage) must be adjusted by the amount of the error of closure.

In the figure, the postcensal estimate adjusted for error of closure is depicted along with the population estimates developed using the components of growth method.

As error of closure values are not published, one can derive their value as the residual between the components of growth statistics and change in the published population estimate.

In the following tables population estimates using the components of growth approach and error of closure adjustments is reconciled with the published estimates.

In the Nova Scotia computation, the residual value for the period 1997/1997 to 2000/2001 is approximately 1,799; for the period 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 the value is approximately 555. This is consistent with the definition of error of closure. The small

² 91-528-X, p. 94.

³ Ibid., p. 115.

difference between the error of closure constant and the residual would be small bias' entering into the estimate towards the end of the postcensal period.

The computation of the residual for Nova Scotia's economic regions does not reveal the same clear-cut result. As population changes in each region at a different pace and direction, the error of closure, as applied, would be weighted accordingly. All the same, the general pattern is detectable.

Formulas for the net migration

$$\Delta \text{ International Net Migration (INM)} = (I) - [(E) + (\Delta TE)] + (RE) + (\Delta NPR)$$

Immigrants (I)

Emigrants (E)

Net Temporary Emigration (ΔTE)

Return Emigrants (RE)

Net Non-permanent residents (ΔNPR)

$$\Delta \text{ Interprovincial Net Migration (InterNM)} = (\text{InterIn}) - (\text{InterOut})$$

Interprovincial in-Migrants (InterIn)

Interprovincial out-Migrants (InterOut)

$$\Delta \text{ Intra Net Migration (IntraNM)} = (\text{IntraIn}) - (\text{IntraOut})$$

Intraprovincial in-Migrants (IntraIn)

Intraprovincial out-Migrants (IntraOut)

$$\Delta \text{ Total Net Migration (TNM)} = (\text{INM}) + (\text{InterNM}) + (\text{IntraNM})$$

Summary of Component Details: Source: CANSIM and preliminary data							CANSIM 051-0049			
NATURAL INCREASE	Net International migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	TOTAL NET MIGRATION	COMPONENT GROWTH = A + E	POPULATION	Net Growth + corrected pop G(t=1) - G(t-1)	RESIDUAL ERROR = COMPONENT OF GROWTH - NET GROWTH = F - H	CORRECTED POPULATION = G - I	F + E
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1996/1997	2,179	2,343	1,648	0	695	2,874	1,075	1,799	931,327	931,327
1997/1998	1,780	2,022	2,569	0	547	1,233	566	1,799	930,603	934,201
1998/1999	1,756	1,790	201	0	1,991	3,747	1,948	1,799	930,037	933,635
1999/2000	1,715	396	270	0	126	1,841	37	1,804	931,985	935,583
2000/2001	1,075	1,131	2,077	0	946	129	1,367	1,496	932,017	935,625
2001/2002	771	2,133	898	0	1,235	2,006	2,561	555	930,958	933,950
2002/2003	691	720	510	0	1,230	1,921	2,476	555	935,570	934,460
2003/2004	444	1,656	772	0	884	1,328	1,885	557	938,046	936,936
2004/2005	203	848	3,041	0	2,193	1,990	1,435	555	939,933	938,819
2005/2006	511	2,097	3,024	0	927	416	69	485	938,496	937,386
2006/2007	467	1,538	4,126	0	2,588	2,121	2,121	0	938,495	937,525
2007/2008	447	2,043	1,794	0	249	696	696	0	935,889	935,889
2008/2009	248	2,605	1,255	0	1,350	1,598	1,598	0	936,585	936,585
									938,183	938,183

North Shore Population Growth by Components

Summary of Component Details: Source: CANSIM and preliminary data							CANSIM 051-0049				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
NATURAL INCREASE	Net International migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	TOTAL NET MIGRATION	COMPONENT GROWTH = A + E	POPULATION	Net Growth + corrected pop G(t=1) - G(t-1)	RESIDUAL ERROR = COMPONENT OF GROWTH - NET GROWTH = F - H	CORRECTED POPULATION = G - I	F + E	
1996/1997	77	321	80	329	252	166,110			166,110	166,110	
1997/1998	135	608	58	493	628	165,462	648	396	165,066	165,858	
1998/1999	58	87	61	60	2	164,444	1,018	390	164,054	164,834	
1999/2000	27	40	31	27	54	164,044	400	398	163,646	164,442	
2000/2001	78	618	69	725	803	163,572	472	418	163,154	163,990	
2001/2002	88	480	82	472	560	162,434	1,138	335	162,099	162,769	
2002/2003	154	161	109	88	242	161,879	555	5	161,884	161,874	
2003/2004	208	138	52	93	301	161,657	222	20	161,677	161,637	
2004/2005	189	487	198	309	498	161,383	274	27	161,410	161,356	
2005/2006	132	743	35	590	722	160,912	471	27	160,939	160,885	
2006/2007	176	988	13	1,001	1,177	160,210	702	20	160,230	160,190	
2007/2008	186	382	180	436	622	159,033	1,177	0	159,033	159,033	
2008/2009	223	333	180	335	558	158,411	622	0	158,411	158,411	
						2009	157,853	558	0	157,853	157,853

Southern Population Growth by Components

Summary of Component Details: Source: CANSIM and preliminary data						CANSIM 051-0049				
NATURAL INCREASE	Net International migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	TOTAL NET MIGRATION	COMPONENT GROWTH = A + E	POPULATION	Net Growth + corrected pop G(t=1) - G(t-1)	RESIDUAL ERROR = COMPONENT OF GROWTH - NET GROWTH = F - H	CORRECTED POPULATION = G - I	F + E
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1996/1997	125	18	51	197	230	355			127,675	127,675
1997/1998	93	27	173	107	253	346	670	315	126,690	127,320
1998/1999	88	89	117	121	85	3	667	321	126,017	126,659
1999/2000	165	26	230	13	191	26	323	320	125,695	126,335
2000/2001	151	42	106	25	39	190	280	306	125,429	126,041
2001/2002	291	44	46	285	195	486	557	367	124,811	125,545
2002/2003	300	5	182	133	44	256	604	118	124,456	124,692
2003/2004	352	52	218	310	40	392	372	116	124,086	124,318
2004/2005	445	54	199	116	261	706	502	110	123,590	123,810
2005/2006	376	53	263	436	646	1,022	802	96	122,802	122,994
2006/2007	404	2	559	596	1,153	1,557	1,065	43	121,790	121,876
2007/2008	415	87	343	542	798	1,213	1,557	0	120,276	120,276
2008/2009	448	127	340	542	755	1,203	1,213	0	119,063	119,063
							1,203	0	117,860	117,860

Non-Halifax Population Growth by Components

Summary of Component Details: Source: CANSIM and preliminary data							CANSIM 051-0049				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
NATURAL INCREASE	Net International migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	TOTAL NET MIGRATION	COMPONENT GROWTH = A + E	POPULATION	Net Growth + corrected pop $G(t=1) - G(t-1)$	RESIDUAL ERROR = COMPONENT OF GROWTH - NET GROWTH = F - H	CORRECTED POPULATION = G - I	F + E	
1996/1997	309	264	1,340	206	1,282	973	579,587		579,587	579,587	
1997/1998	63	322	2,140	516	2,334	2,397	576,873	2,714	1,741	575,132	578,614
1998/1999	96	450	263	494	307	211	572,752	4,121	1,724	571,028	574,476
1999/2000	96	450	263	494	307	211	570,837	1,915	1,704	569,133	572,541
2000/2001	70	223	598	561	1,382	1,312	567,870	2,967	1,655	566,215	569,525
2001/2002	289	206	1,948	548	2,290	2,579	563,221	4,649	2,070	561,151	565,291
2002/2003	606	223	1,298	984	2,059	2,665	560,683	2,538	127	560,810	560,556
2003/2004	686	51	167	382	600	1,286	559,568	1,115	171	559,739	559,397
2004/2005	974	277	321	38	6	980	558,829	739	241	559,070	558,588
2005/2006	1,017	31	1,450	647	2,066	3,083	556,062	2,767	316	556,378	555,746
2006/2007	783	353	2,405	441	2,493	3,276	553,224	2,838	438	553,662	552,786
2007/2008	901	155	3,253	1,310	4,718	5,619	547,605	5,619	0	547,605	547,605
2008/2009	932	278	1,692	1,486	2,900	3,832	543,773	3,832	0	543,773	543,773
2008/2009	1,067	528	1,614	1,486	2,572	3,639	540,134	3,639	0	540,134	540,134

Halifax Population Growth by Components

Summary of Component Details: Source: CANSIM and preliminary data							CANSIM 051-0049			
NATURAL INCREASE	Net International migration	Net interprovincial migration	Net intraprovincial migration	TOTAL NET MIGRATION	COMPONENT GROWTH = A + E	POPULATION	Net Growth + corrected pop G(t=1) - G(t-1)	RESIDUAL ERROR = COMPONENT OF GROWTH - NET GROWTH = F - H	CORRECTED POPULATION = G - I	F + E
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1996/1997	1,870	2,079	308	206	1,977	3,847			351,740	351,740
1997/1998	1,843	1,700	429	516	1,787	3,630	3,789	58	355,471	355,587
1998/1999	1,660	1,340	464	494	2,298	3,958	3,555	75	359,009	359,159
1999/2000	1,645	619	328	561	1,508	3,153	3,863	95	362,852	363,042
2000/2001	1,364	925	129	548	1,344	2,708	3,004	149	365,802	366,100
2001/2002	1,377	1,910	400	984	3,294	4,671	3,282	574	369,807	368,659
2002/2003	1,377	771	677	382	1,830	3,207	5,099	428	374,760	373,904
2003/2004	1,418	1,379	451	38	890	2,308	3,591	384	378,307	377,539
2004/2005	1,220	817	1,591	647	127	1,093	2,624	316	380,863	380,231
2005/2006	1,294	1,744	619	441	1,566	2,860	1,332	239	382,118	381,640
2006/2007	1,294	1,744	619	441	1,566	2,860	2,907	47	384,833	384,739
2006/2007	1,368	1,693	873	1,310	2,130	3,498	3,498	0	388,284	388,284
2007/2008	1,379	1,765	102	1,486	3,149	4,528	4,528	0	392,812	392,812
2008/2009	1,315	2,077	359	1,486	3,922	5,237	5,237	0	398,049	398,049

SELECTED DEFINITIONS

Definitions⁴

Censal estimate

The population count from the census, corrected for net undercoverage, and adjusted to July 1. Used as the base population for postcensal population estimates.

Census coverage

Overcoverage: is the number of persons who should not have been counted or were counted more than once during the census

Undercoverage: is the number of persons who should have been enumerated in the census but were not.

Net undercoverage: is the difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

Components of demographic change

Events such as birth, death, and migration are components responsible for variations in the total population.

Economic region (ER)

Refers to a group of complete census divisions (counties) created as a standard geographic unit for analysis of regional economic activity. Nova Scotia has five economic regions:

- Annapolis Valley Region (Annapolis County, Hants County, Kings County)
- Cape Breton Region (Cape Breton County, Inverness County, Richmond County, Victoria County)
- Halifax Region (Halifax County)
- North Shore Region (Antigonish County, Colchester County, Cumberland County, Guysborough County, Pictou County)
- Southern County (Digby County, Lunenburg County, Quenns County, Shelburne County, Yarmouth County)

⁴ Population and Family Estimation Methods at Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Catalogue no. 91-528-X, Minister of Industry, 2007, pp. 111-121

Emigrant

Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who has established a permanent residence in another country.

Emigration

Emigration may be either temporary or permanent. It represents the departure of a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant from Canada to acquiring permanent residency in another country.

Error of closure

The error of closure is defined as the difference between the postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the population enumerated in that census (after adjustment for net census undercount). Assuming that the coverage studies that follow each enumeration are unbiased, the adjusted census figures are considered exact.

More specifically, the error of closure is calculated as:

$$\varepsilon = P - \mathbf{P}$$

Where

ε = error of closure;

P = postcensal population estimate; and

\mathbf{P} = census population after adjustment for net census undercoverage (censal estimate).

The error of closure comes from two sources: differences in the amount of undercoverage or overcoverage in successive censuses and errors in the components of population growth over the intercensal period.

This can be calculated for any disaggregated group, or for any summation of such disaggregations up to and including the total population.

Immigrant

An immigrant is a landed immigrant or permanent resident. A permanent resident is a person who does not have Canadian citizenship at birth but was granted the right by immigration authorities to live in Canada on a permanent basis. Children born in other countries to parents who are Canadian citizens are not included in this category.

Immigration

Immigration represents entries into Canada of landed immigrants or permanent residents from another country, involving a change in usual place of residence.

Intercensal population estimates

Intercensal estimates are estimates of population for reference dates between two censuses. They are produced following each census in order to reconcile previous postcensal estimates with the new census counts adjusted for net census undercoverage, thus assuring the internal consistency of the estimation system.

The production of intercensal estimates involves two basic steps:

- (1) the calculation of the error of closure; and
- (2) the linear distribution of the error of closure by intercensal year.

Internal migration

The movement of people between two geographical areas Movements of persons within Canada's geographical boundaries, involving a change in usual place of residence. Internal migration denotes movements from one province or territory to another (i.e., interprovincial migration) or movements from some other smaller defined geographical unit to another (i.e., subprovincial or interprovincial migration).

International migration

International migration represents movements of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made with regard to immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigration and net nonpermanent residents.

Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movement from one province or territory involving a permanent change of residence. A person who takes up residence in another province or territory is an out-migrant with reference to the province or territory of origin and an in-migrant with reference to the province or territory of destination.

Intra-provincial migration

(Also known as Sub-provincial migration or Intra-provincial migration) represents movement from one region to another within the same province or territory involving a permanent change of residence. A person who takes up residence in another region is an out-migrant with reference to the region of origin and an in-migrant with reference to the region of destination.

Natural increase

Variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the numbers of births and deaths.

Net internal migration

Sum of net intraprovincial and net interprovincial migration.

Net international migration

Net international migration is obtained according to the following formula: Immigrants + returning emigrants + net non-permanent residents – (emigrants + net temporary emigration).

Net interprovincial migration

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

Net intra-provincial migration

Net intra-provincial migration represents the difference between in-migrants and out-migrants in a given region. A region can be defined as a census division, an economic region or a census metropolitan area.

Net non-permanent residents

Net non-permanent residents represent the variation in the number of non-permanent residents between two dates.

Non-permanent residents

Non-permanent residents are persons who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit, along with members of their family living with them. Non-permanent residents include foreign workers, foreign students, the humanitarian population and other temporary residents. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents who are allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds and are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. For Demography Division, the terms non-permanent resident and temporary resident are equivalent.

Children born in Canada to persons of non-permanent resident status are not considered nonpermanent residents, but Canadian citizens.

Net temporary emigration

Net temporary emigration represents the variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates. Temporary emigration includes Canadian citizens and immigrants living temporarily abroad who have not maintained a usual place of residence in Canada. The estimates of persons living temporarily abroad are established base on the reverse record check (RRC). Emigrants' remains temporary if the person living abroad has intention of returning to Canada in more then six months. If the temporary emigrant's returns is unknown and the living temporarily abroad is between 6 to 24 months we consider the person as living abroad temporarily.

Net undercoverage

Net census undercoverage of population: Difference between undercoverage rate and overcoverage rate.

Overcoverage of population: The ratio of the number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once to the total number of persons that should have been enumerated in the census. Generally, the rate is expressed in percentage.

Undercoverage of population: The ratio of the estimated number of persons not enumerated in the census that were intended to have been enumerated to the total number

of persons that should have been enumerated in the census. Generally, the rate is expressed in percentage.

Permanent resident

(Also known as Landed Immigrant) A person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth and who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. This person falls under one of three classes (independent, business and family), as identified and described in Canada's Immigration Act. (See also immigrant and Landed Immigrant).

Persons living temporarily abroad

Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who have migrated from Canada to another country for the purpose of settling there temporarily (i.e., temporary emigration).

Population

Estimated population and population according to the census are both defined as being the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered non-permanent residents.

Population estimate

Postcensal: Population estimate produced by using data from the most recent available census adjusted for net census undercoverage and estimate of the population growth since that last census. This estimate can be preliminary, updated or final.

Intercensal: Population estimate derived by using postcensal estimates and data adjusted for net census undercoverage of censuses preceding and following the year in question.

Population growth or total growth

Variation of population size between two dates. It can also be obtained by summing the natural increase, total net migration and if possible, residual deviation. It can be positive or negative.

Demographic growth or population growth: Ratio of population growth between the year t and $t+1$, to the average population of both these years. The rate is generally expressed in per 1,000.

Returning emigrant

Canadian citizen or landed immigrant having previously emigrated from Canada and subsequently returned to the country.

Subprovincial migration

Also known as Infra-provincial Migration, is the movement between geographical areas within a province or territory involving a change in usual place of residence.

Total emigration

The total emigration component reflects the net flows of permanent and returning, and temporary emigrants.

Total net migration

Sum of net international and net internal migration.