An aerial photograph of a forest fire. A dark, charred area of burnt ground is visible in the lower-left and bottom-center. A bright orange fire line, likely created by a fire crew, runs along the edge of the burnt area, separating it from the surrounding green and yellowish-brown vegetation. The text "Canada Report 2021" is overlaid in white in the center of the image.

Canada Report 2021

Canada Report 2021

Preamble

This was a demanding year for the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC) as member agencies in the Central and Western parts of Canada experienced extremely challenging forest fire seasons. To address the requirement for sharing resources among multiple agencies, the Canadian Multi-Agency Coordination Group (CMAC) was called upon to prioritize where available resources were to be deployed. As non-active member agencies stepped up to provide support in the form of personnel, equipment, and aircraft, it became apparent that international assistance would also be required. Even with the complications of a global pandemic, firefighters and fire management specialists were mobilized from Mexico, Australia, and South Africa through CIFFC's international partnership agreements.



Fire Season

The first weekly National Situation Reports were published on April 14th, 21st and 28th, and the first daily report was issued on May 3rd. Spring came early to the Southern Prairies as the snowpack from the previous winter was minimal. With these dry spring conditions, Manitoba was already experiencing a heightened level of fire activity and they submitted the first resource request of the season to CIFFC on May 12th. For the next three weeks, four partner agencies were able to provide much needed assistance to Manitoba. Quebec responded with Sustained Action (SA) firefighters and an airtanker group, Ontario deployed 20 Initial Attack (IA) crews, British Columbia provided both IA and SA crews, and Alberta dispatched an airtanker group.

In early June, Quebec and Ontario started to have escalated levels of fire activity, and both provinces began requesting resources. In response, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories each sent a group of amphibious airtankers, Newfoundland and Labrador dispatched a CL415 water bomber, and Alberta provided a number of IA and SA crews to Ontario. Concurrently, Quebec's Agency Preparedness Level (APL) was now at level 4, and they had several large fires requiring attention. Over the next two weeks, Quebec would import over 200 SA firefighters from BC and New Brunswick, airtankers from the Northwest Territories and Alberta, and fire hose from Saskatchewan and Alberta. By the end of June, weather had improved for the better and fire activity dropped substantially in Quebec. For the remainder of the fire season, Quebec would become a lending agency rather than a receiving agency. Manitoba, Ontario, and BC would not be as fortunate.

As the calendar turned to July, a historic heat dome settled over much of BC and the Prairies breaking all-time heat records in many locations. CIFFC's National Preparedness Level (NPL) quickly rose to 4 and increased to 5 on July 11th. The NPL stayed at level 5 until August 29th for a total of 50 straight days. With increased fire activity in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and BC, consideration of

international assistance was triggered in early July and the first Interagency Resource Representative (IARR) arrived in Canada from Mexico on July 6th. Although Saskatchewan was also experiencing an escalated wildfire situation, they opted not to request assistance so that more resources would be available for other agencies in need – true interagency cooperation!

From July to early September, every non-active CFFC member agency in Canada was able to provide support to Ontario, BC, and Manitoba in one form or another. Quebec and Alberta provided firefighting crews, overhead personnel, airtankers and equipment. Newfoundland provided firefighters, overhead personnel, and airtankers. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia provided fire crews, overhead personnel, and equipment. Parks Canada provided fire crews, Incident Management Teams, and additional overhead resources. Yukon and Northwest Territories provided crews, overhead, and airtankers, and Prince Edward Island provided SA firefighters.

In addition to domestic support, Ontario received 98 firefighters and 3 supervisors from Mexico, and 20 Fire Management Specialists from Australia. BC also received 98 firefighters from Mexico and 3 supervisors and 34 Fire Management Specialists from Australia. During this same period, Manitoba received 100 firefighters and 8 overhead personnel from South Africa.

The fire seasons in BC and Ontario slowed in early September as both provinces received some much-needed precipitation, and with this change in weather, BC was able to end their provincial state of emergency on September 14th. The prolonged drought conditions in the Prairies would have Saskatchewan and Manitoba experiencing some of their longest wildfire seasons on record, and their suppression operations would continue into late fall.

Agency Seasonal Summaries

British Columbia

After two years of below-average fire activity, the BC Wildfire Service faced a tremendously challenging wildfire season in 2021. Those challenges included:

- the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which limited the province's ability to import out-of-province firefighting resources and posed potential health risks to staff
- the historic "heat dome" in late June and early July, which brought record-breaking temperatures that were well above seasonal averages and accelerated the drying and curing of fuels to dangerous levels
- the high number of active wildfires (not only in B.C., but throughout Canada and the western United States), which led to multiple agencies competing for firefighting resources and equipment

At the height of the wildfire season, the number of active wildfires in B.C. was over 300. The total number of Wildfires of Note was 67. Nearly 4,000 personnel were involved in wildfire response efforts in BC.

The BC Wildfire Service also entered into the Multi Hazard Response realm on behalf of the province. In November, a series of Atmospheric River Events impacted parts of southern BC resulting in damages to transportation networks, infrastructure, municipal and private property. BCWS responded with over 350 personnel including Incident Management Teams, ICS specialists, and crews.

Yukon

Yukon Wildland Fire Management began the 2021 fire season with a robust hazard reduction campaign around the territorial capital of Whitehorse that builds a major fuel break south of the city. Elsewhere, the agency is creating community wildfire protection plans for the 6 largest of the Yukon's 19 communities.

While the wildfire season itself was statistically routine, a severe lightning storm on July 21 ignited 17 new fires in 24 hours, while several weeks later a wildfire forced an evacuation alert for some outlying



Dawson City neighborhoods. Following late-season rain, crews were reassigned to fill CIFFC resource requests in British Columbia. Major flooding in multiple communities both early and late in the fire season diverted fire crews and overhead resources, including Incident Management Teams, to the unified government flood response. These assignments took place concurrently with peak fire season and added logistical complexity to Yukon's operations. For much of the most critical phases of the response, Wildland Fire Management officers led the government's Incident Management Teams.

Alberta

Despite facing hot summer conditions, Alberta's 2021 wildfire season saw less area burned than average. Through mutual aid agreements, Alberta was able to help eight other jurisdictions this summer, exporting 492 firefighters, aircraft and equipment to their neighbours in need.

During the 2021 wildfire season, 1,308 wildfires burned a total of 52,955.10 hectares in the Forest Protection Area of Alberta. 95.25% of all wildfires in Alberta were contained by 10 a.m. the day after their assessment. 62% of Alberta's wildfires were caused by human activity, 33% were caused by lightning, and roughly 5% are under investigation. The total number of human-caused wildfires has declined over the past five years demonstrating the value of wildfire prevention programs and wildfire awareness of Albertans.

Alberta Wildfire assisted with 36 wildfires outside the Forest Protection Area through mutual aid agreements with Alberta municipalities. Those wildfires burned an additional 11,662 hectares.



Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories had a below average fire season with a wide range of weather conditions. The Dehcho region started the season with flooding and had an average to busy season with the Northwest Territory's only two campaign fires occurring in that region. Both fires were caused by lightning. Due to high water tables, the South Slave region had its slowest season in recent history and the only fires actioned in this region were human caused. The North Slave and Sahtu regions had average seasons with busy periods, but there were no extended periods without precipitation, which gave relief when needed. The Beaufort Delta had an above average season mainly due to its extreme drought code. Landfill fires in this region caused some brief concern, but cooperation with local fire departments and aggressive air attack helped contain spread.

Saskatchewan

The 2021 fire season was one of the longest on record, with wildfires lasting into late fall and a total of 956,084 hectares burned by wildfires in 2021. The Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency (SPSA) responded to 635 wildfires, 4 search and rescue response, 5 floods, 6 evacuations, 25 emergency support operations and 21 COVID-19 related incidents.

The climate data from April to October shows an overall warmer and drier than normal fire season. Some of the Drought Code values were extremely high. When lightning occurred, it was after a dry spell and there was often negligible precipitation with the thunderstorms.

For the 2021 fire season, Saskatchewan was unable to assist other agencies with many resources but contributed to its partners by not requesting any resources either. This would leave more resources on the table for the competing agencies to share. The SPSA were able to provide out of province assistance of fire hose to Quebec, 6 overheard personnel and four sandbag machines to the Yukon, as well as two quick strike aircraft missions to Manitoba. Imported into Saskatchewan this past year were one birddog and one Electra aircraft from the Northwest Territories, and one aircraft quick strike group from Alberta. All long-term aviation contracts were extended in 2021 with only one exception.

Manitoba

The 2021 Wildfire season proved to be one of the most challenging since the record setting season of 1989 in Manitoba. Prior to the spring season, Manitoba had very little fall and winter precipitation, which persisted into the spring and summer, and record low precipitation through the month of July resulted in an escalation of the provincial fire situation. The first official fire of the season occurred on March 22nd in the Eastern Region. The 2021 fire season began earlier than previous seasons, and fire suppression operations continued well into October, with heavy equipment fireline restoration work continuing into December.

A total of 460 wildfires put Manitoba just above their 20-year average (437), with 1.26 million hectares burned this season. Property losses were limited, however significant forestry values were lost or threatened in Manitoba's Eastern and



Western fire regions. The severity of the 2021 season was directly attributed to the severe drought conditions resulting in extreme fire behavior, the number of communities directly threatened, and the fact that fire activity often occurred across all three fire regions simultaneously, challenging provincial resources. The provincial situation was made even more difficult by the drought conditions across all of Western Canada and Northwestern Ontario, putting a strain on national and international resource availability.



Throughout the 2021 wildfire season, it was clearly noticed that all front-line responding agencies and support groups were challenged, and often short of staff. The Whole-of-Government approach really was the key to Manitoba's success. There were no reported or related fatalities throughout the season and structural property damage was limited to a few structures across the province, however, the loss of a power line feeding the remote communities of Little Grand Rapids and Pauingassi resulted in the extended evacuation of the 1,553 residents of those communities. A total of 4,419

residents from seven First Nations and three Northern Affairs communities were evacuated throughout the season. In the end, a collaborative effort and effective communications allowed all agencies to coordinate the response as effectively and efficiently as possible given the severity of the prolonged event.

Ontario

Ontario's 2021 fire season has earned a place in the organizational memory of the Aviation Forest Fire and Emergency Services (AFFES) branch in many respects. Facing unusually dry and hot weather, and drought-like conditions not seen in close to 50 years, the extreme fire season in the Northwest Region challenged every aspect of the program from mid-May to late August. With the dedicated focus on maintaining public safety, the safety of emergency responders, protecting private property and critical infrastructure, and responding to high numbers of new and existing fires, the 2021 fire season is one that many will recall for years to come.

At 793,325 hectares burned, the 2021 season surpassed the previous annual record for hectares burned in the province, set in 1995 (713,914 hectares). Other notable seasons include:

- 2011 – 635,374 hectares
- 1961 – 623,465 hectares
- 1980 – 560,330 hectares

The province of Ontario welcomed assistance from a total of 496 out-of-province firefighting personnel in 2021 – a diverse cadre ranging from international partners to inter-provincial colleagues working in both firefighting and specialized Incident Management Team roles. This included personnel from Mexico (100 personnel), Australia (20 personnel), Wisconsin/U.S.A. (16 personnel), Alberta (262 personnel), New Brunswick (28 personnel), Newfoundland and Labrador (24 personnel), British Columbia (21 personnel), Nova Scotia (12 personnel), Quebec (8 personnel), PEI (2 personnel), and CIFFC (2 personnel).

A total of 85 staff members from the province of Ontario were deployed out-of-province to assist in wildland fire fighting efforts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.



Quebec

During the 2021 season, 600 wildfires were fought in Quebec's Intensive Protection Zone. These fires affected 6,995.9 hectares of forest. Although the number of fires is well above the average of the last ten years (443 fires), the area burned was well below the average of 18,390 hectares. In the Northern Zone, where SOPFEU only fights fires that threaten communities or strategic infrastructures, 25 fires burned 42,752.5 hectares.

Quebec had an early, hot, and dry spring. In April, three times as many fires as usual occurred. Subsequently, although May was average, June was particularly busy with 151 fires and 6,431.8 hectares burned, representing more than 90% of the area burned during the entire season. During this busy month of June, a few major fires attracted attention, notably in Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, where fire 326 (3,397.9 ha) and fire 329 (1,611.9 ha) required the efforts of 280 personnel at the height of the fight. In Abitibi, near the municipality of Landrienne, fire 400 (437.8 ha) monopolized up to 100 firefighters at its peak. In the Eastern part of the province, fires 325 (160.7 ha) and 307 (490.0 ha) also attracted attention.

To meet the demand generated by the numerous fires that occurred in the spring, SOPFEU, in collaboration with the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP), had to call upon its colleagues from across Canada. Over a period of approximately two weeks, 200 forest firefighters from British Columbia and New Brunswick came to assist the Quebec teams. The human resources were supplemented by four air tankers and one birddog from the Northwest Territories, as well as two airtankers and one birddog from Alberta.

The summer and fall proved to be much calmer. This allowed SOPFEU to lend a hand to its colleagues in various provinces who were experiencing a particularly severe fire season. In addition to the deployment of an Incident Management Team, 12 type-3 crews composed of firefighters and auxiliary firefighters were loaned to British Columbia. In addition, two type-1 firefighting crews were loaned to Washington State for the first time. In total, 7761 person-days were carried out outside of Quebec, which is a record for SOPFEU. Quebec's airtankers and their flight crews also carried out a total of 229 days of work in the other provinces of Canada.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick experienced a bit of a seesaw effect during the 2021 forest fire season, where a period of wet weather would be followed by a period of dry weather. Conditions would build to a point where it was very dry, then precipitation would come along and reduce the hazard. Conditions also varied in different parts of the province – when one part of the province was experiencing very dry conditions,

other parts had a lower hazard. Over the course of the season, there were 180 fires in the province that burned a total of 426.7 hectares. Of that total, 109 fires and 190.7 hectares burned during the pre-green-up period between April 1st and May 31st, leaving 71 fires and 236 hectares that burned over the summer and fall months. Most fires were less than 1 hectare in size, only two were greater than 50 hectares, and only one fire was over 100 hectares in size.

New Brunswick was able to mobilize personnel to assist with fire suppression on 10 deployments to 4 different agencies during the 2021 fire season, and also did one mobilization of fire suppression equipment. New Brunswick requested assistance on 2 occasions this season to bring in CL415 airtankers from Newfoundland and Quebec for quick strikes.

Nova Scotia

The fire season in Nova Scotia was expected to be busy after the lack of snow and mild winter, but the spring was average with 95% of the province's fires occurring from April to June primarily on private land. There was some potential for activity in August, but Nova Scotia had only 4 fires between July 1st and the end of the fire season. Fire causes varied but primarily were residential burning related or playing with fire and/or arson. Occurrences of activity outside of regulations (illegal activity) were also greatly reduced from previous seasons. This was one of the slowest seasons on record since 1990 – there were no structural losses, and Nova Scotia did not require assistance from other provinces to assist with fires. This gave the agency the opportunity to aid other provinces with multiple Sustained Action Crew and Incident Management Team member exports, and equipment lending to Manitoba, British Columbia, and Ontario.



Newfoundland and Labrador

The 2021 forest fire season in Newfoundland and Labrador saw mixed climatic patterns and conditions varying by region. Western Newfoundland, as well as portions of Labrador were frequented by precipitation, keeping fire weather indices at manageable levels for most of the summer. In contrast, the Eastern regions of Newfoundland experienced hot and dry conditions, creating dangerous fire weather indices for extended periods throughout the summer. During this extended dry period, the province increased its prevention messaging using public advisories and social media posts on various social media channel.

Fire activity remained low throughout the province with a total of 84 fires burning a total of 341 hectares. These totals were lower than the five-year average of 98 fires burning an average of 1,198 hectares. It can be noted that 2021 saw an unusually dry spring, with higher than normal fire activity in the shoulder season (April and May).

Throughout the 2021 fire season, Newfoundland and Labrador actively assisted other agencies in need by lending available fire management resources. Over the course of the season, NL provided three Type 1 firefighter crews (22 total firefighters), 9 single resources, and 6 airtankers to support fire

suppression efforts in other agencies (Ontario, British Columbia, and New Brunswick). The three Type 1 firefighter crews were combined with resources from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island to form Atlantic crews. This collaboration worked well and will remain a viable option in future fire seasons.

Newfoundland and Labrador's forest fire management program was boosted this past year with the continuation of the Student Firefighter Hiring program, which saw 17 post-secondary students hired, fitness tested and trained to work in forest fire suppression. This initiative was highly successful in regard to achieving immediate relief, as well as from a recruitment and retention perspective. Looking forward to the 2022 fire season, Newfoundland is looking to continue to build the Student Firefighter Hiring program by targeting 20 student hires, which will position NL well in the realm of forest fire management.

Prince Edward Island

The 2021 fire season for Prince Edward Island had one of the lowest yearly forest fire occurrences on record dating back to the 1950's. Forestry staff responded to one fire in May which resulted in a fire 0.1 hectare in size. Prince Edward Island was able to assist other agencies by sending 4 staff to Alberta and Ontario.

Climate Data shows that PEI had a warm, rainy summer. The wet weather resulted in unusually low drought codes and a low fire weather index for most of the fire season.

Parks Canada

The 2021 season was average overall with 73 wildfires at 19 Parks Canada Agency (PCA) sites and 99.5% of the area burned from lightning caused fires, with most area accounted for in Nahanni, NT (all lightning caused). June and July saw the greatest number of wildfires with 63% of fires accounting for 99.9% of the area burned. Parks Canada experienced some prolonged periods of extreme fire danger in the Southwest and mountain parks (including Gulf Islands, BC) and were prepared for increased fire activity, however even with high occurrence of lightning, nothing significant was realized. In the upper Northwest (Northwest Territories and the Yukon), PCA saw increased activity, but not in the typical Boreal parks with greater suppression requirements (i.e. Wood Buffalo) but instead at sites with a greater monitoring approach in Nahanni, NT and Vuntut, YT. Parks Canada had an average season for prescribed burns, predominantly in the spring (April), with 17 prescribed fires at PCA 8 sites.



This slower year for PCA provided the opportunity to have its busiest year in providing support, deploying 185 personnel to various wildfire incidents at 5 partner agencies. This included: all 5 16-23 person National Incident Management Teams, 2 Task Force Leaders, 1 Logistics Section Chief, 3 Agency Representatives, and all 21 Type 1 Wildfire crews. This does not include the Quick Strike capacity provided by PCA Crews/aircraft in BC through existing Wildland Cooperation Agreement, where the Cooperation Zone was expanded for 2021.

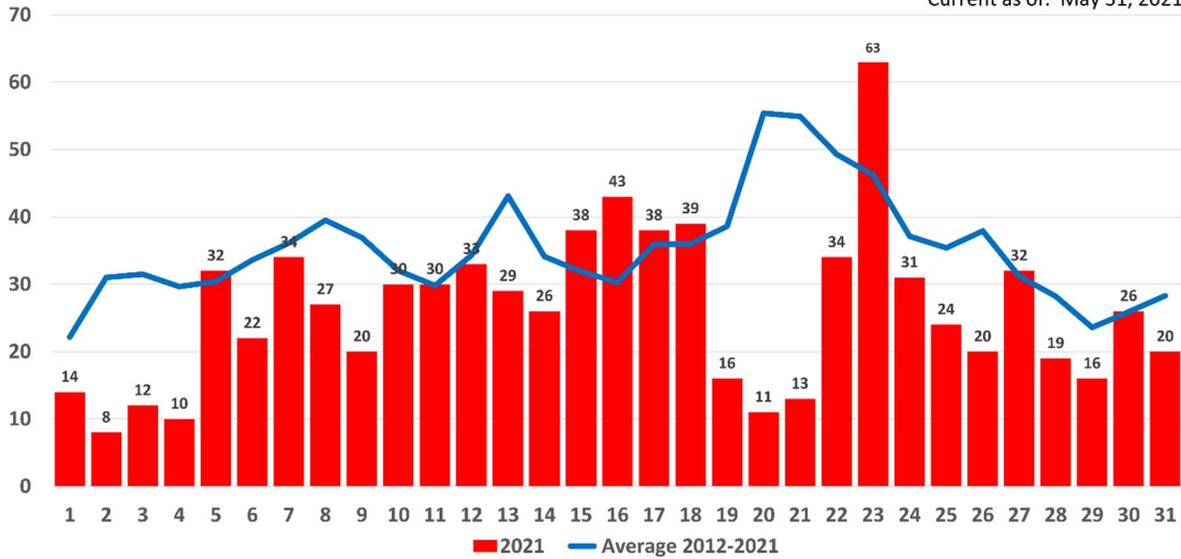
Summary

In 2021, there were 18% more fire starts and nearly a 61% increase in the total area burned compared to the past 10-year average. It is worth noting that BC, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario accounted for 90% of the total area burned across the country. From May 1st until September 30th, CIFFC processed 154 Resource Orders and deployed 1,394 SA firefighters, 313 IA firefighters and 401 overhead personnel. Additionally, 60 aircraft, 13,000 lengths of fire hose, 200 medium pumps, 118 sprinkler kits, and 200 hand tools were mobilized. The CIFFC contract passenger jet flew 39 missions moving 2,446 total personnel over the course of the season.

May 2021 Fire Starts 2021 vs. 10 Year Average



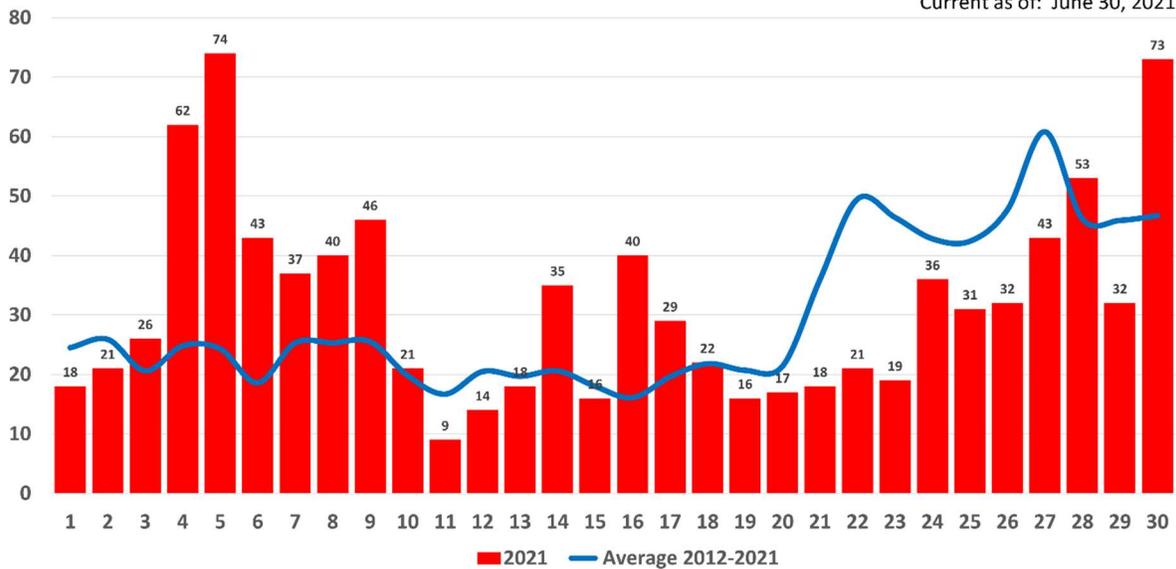
Current as of: May 31, 2021



June 2021 Fire Starts 2021 vs. 10 Year Average



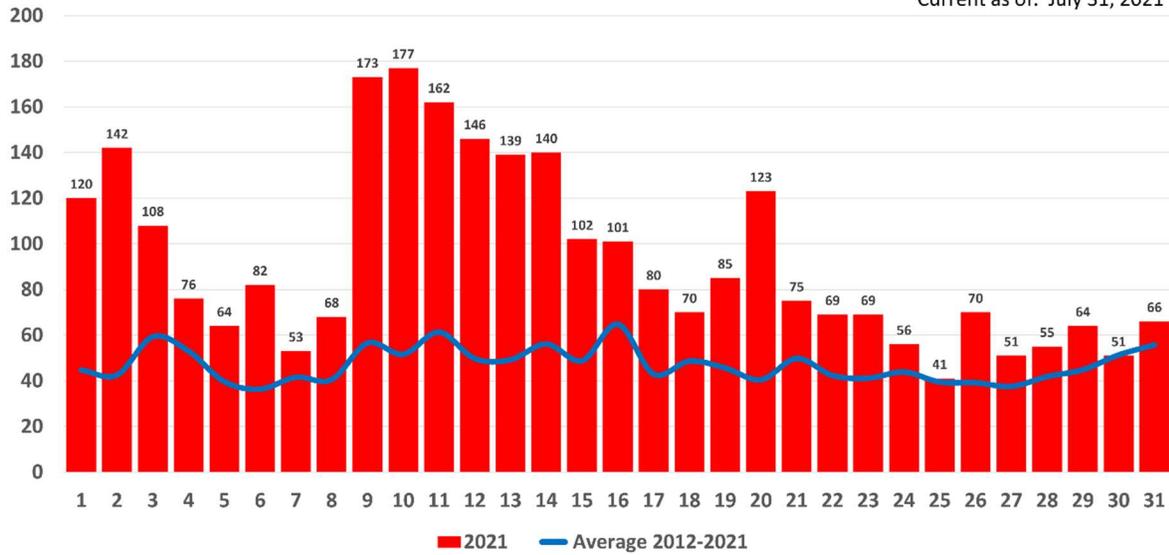
Current as of: June 30, 2021



July 2021 Fire Starts 2021 vs. 10 Year Average



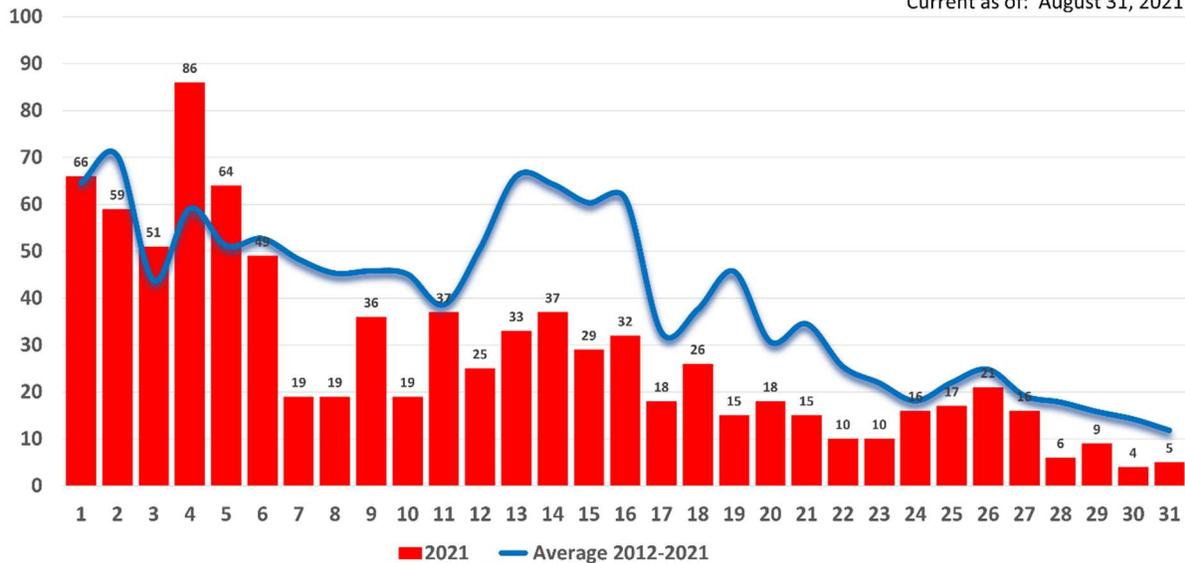
Current as of: July 31, 2021



August 2021 Fire Starts 2021 vs. 10 Year Average



Current as of: August 31, 2021



Fires by Month	May	June	July	August
	810	962	2878	867

Statistics

As of December 31st, 2021, Canadian Fire Management Agencies recorded 5,254 fires with an area consumed of 4,307,520 hectares.

Agency	Fires as of December 31, 2021								
	Full		Modified		Monitored		Total		Total
	Ltg	Human	Ltg	Human	Ltg	Human	Ltg	Human	
BC	975	619	0	0	0	0	975	619	1,635
YT	24	16	10	0	62	0	96	16	112
AB	435	901	0	0	0	0	435	901	1342*
NT	34	16	27	1	62	0	123	17	140
SK	143	123	48	10	190	31	381	254	635
MB	181	112	32	8	120	7	333	127	460
ON	801	263	25	0	107	2	933	265	1,198
QC	86	514	6	2	16	1	108	517	625
NL	1	71	0	8	0	2	1	81	82
NB	8	172	0	0	0	0	8	172	180
NS	6	107	0	0	0	0	6	107	113
PE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
PC	17	38	1	0	16	1	34	39	73
Tot.	2,711	2,953	149	29	573	44	3,433	3,116	5,254

*Number of fires includes 6 fires that are under investigation for a cause.

Agency	Hectares as of December 31, 2021			
	Full	Modified	Monitored	Total
BC	869,255	0	0	869,255
YT	80	48,873	69,173	118,126
AB	54,088	0	0	54,088
NT	276	48,299	108,055	156,630
SK	284,358	50,723	621,003	956,084
MB	560,808	59,775	646,194	1,266,777
ON	329,955	372,393	90,978	793,326
QC	6,996	686	42,066	49,748
NL	323	1	0	324
NB	427	0	0	427
NS	197	0	0	197
PE	0	0	0	0.1
PC	185	0	42,353	42,538
Tot.	2,106,948	580,749	1,619,823	4,307,520

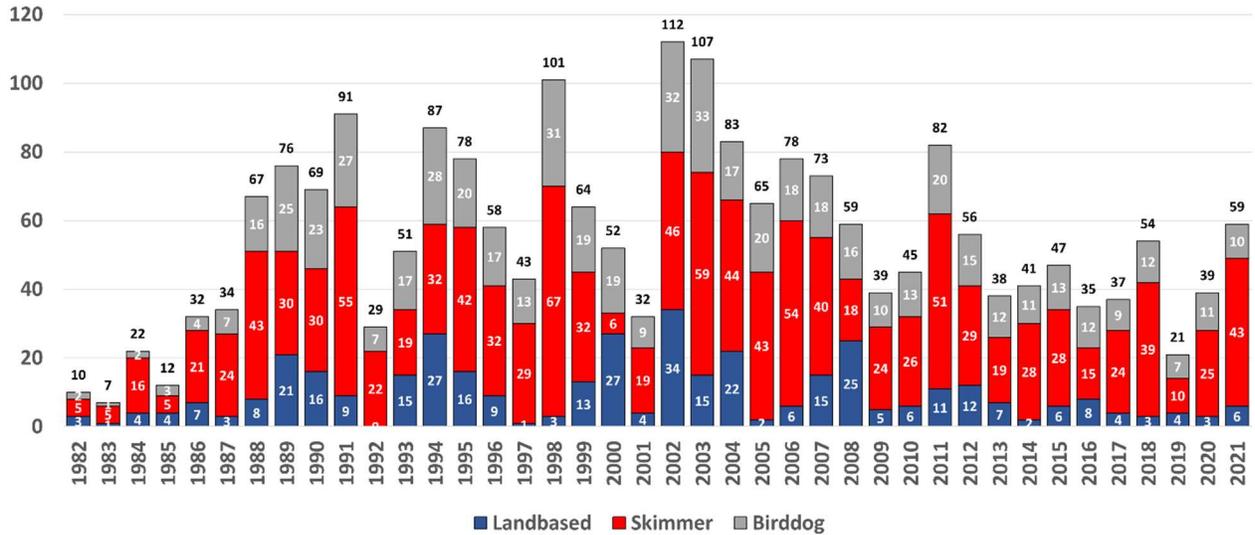
Prescribed Fires as of December 31, 2021		
Agency	Fires	Ha
BC	0	0
YT	0	0
AB	162	2,603
NT	0	0
SK	0	0
MB	0	0
ON	3	115
QC	0	0
NL	0	0
NB	0	0
NS	0	0
PE	0	0
PC	17	687
Tot.	182	3,405

National Preparedness Level Days May 4 - Aug31					
Levels	1	2	3	4	5
No. of Days	16	35	9	11	50

Aircraft Mobilized 1982-2021



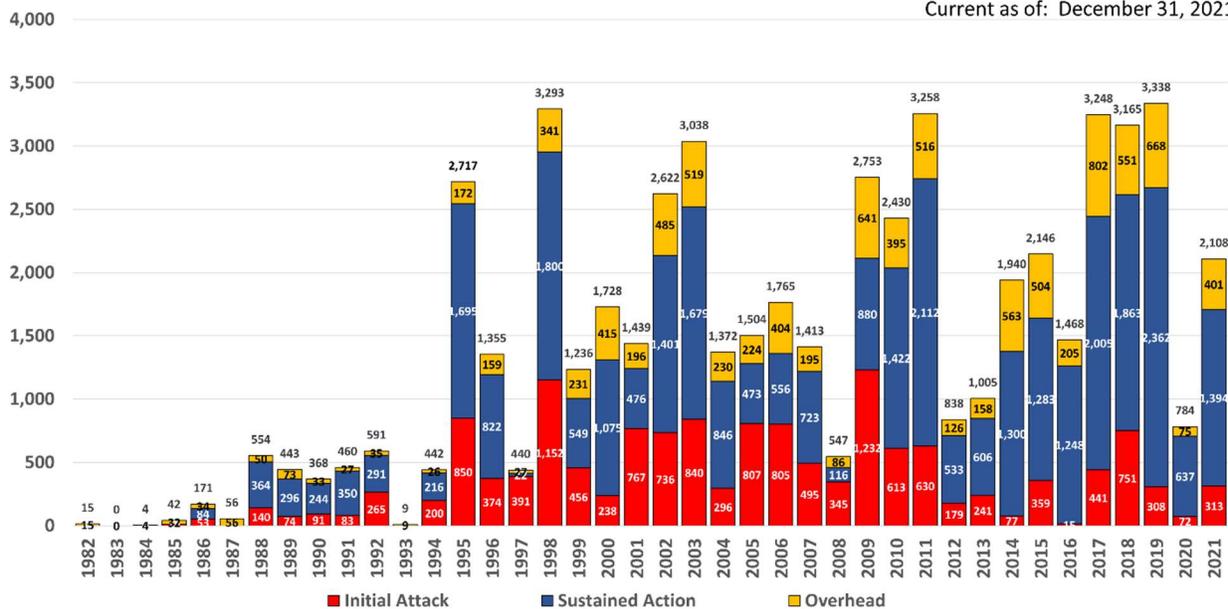
Current as of: December 31, 2021



Personnel Mobilized 1982-2021



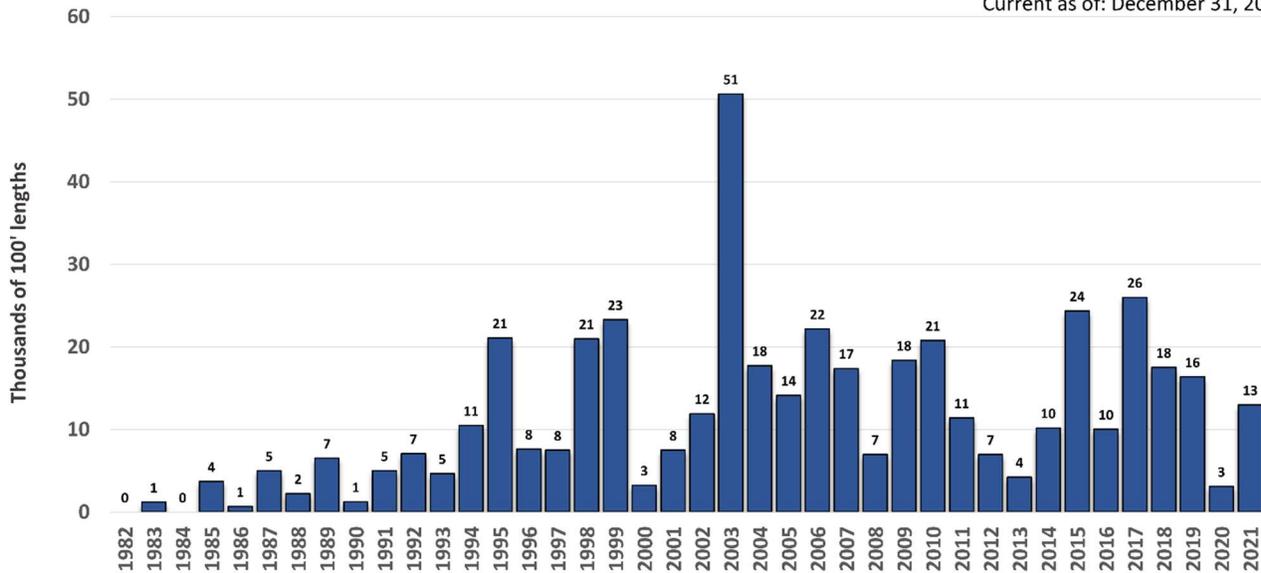
Current as of: December 31, 2021



Hose Mobilized 1982-2021



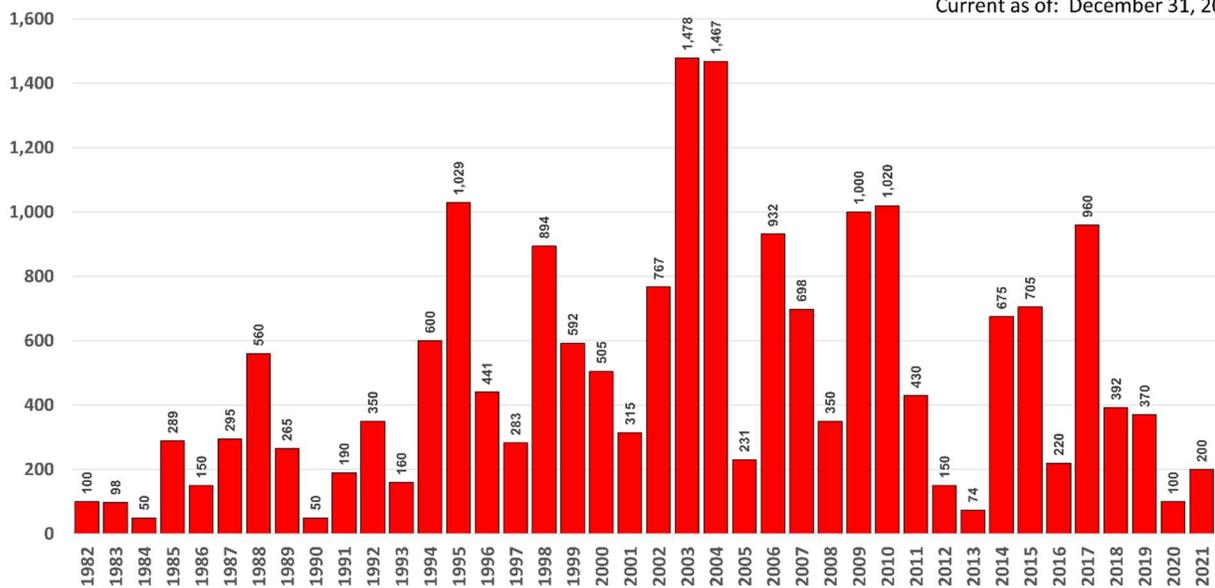
Current as of: December 31, 2021



Pumps Mobilized 1982-2021



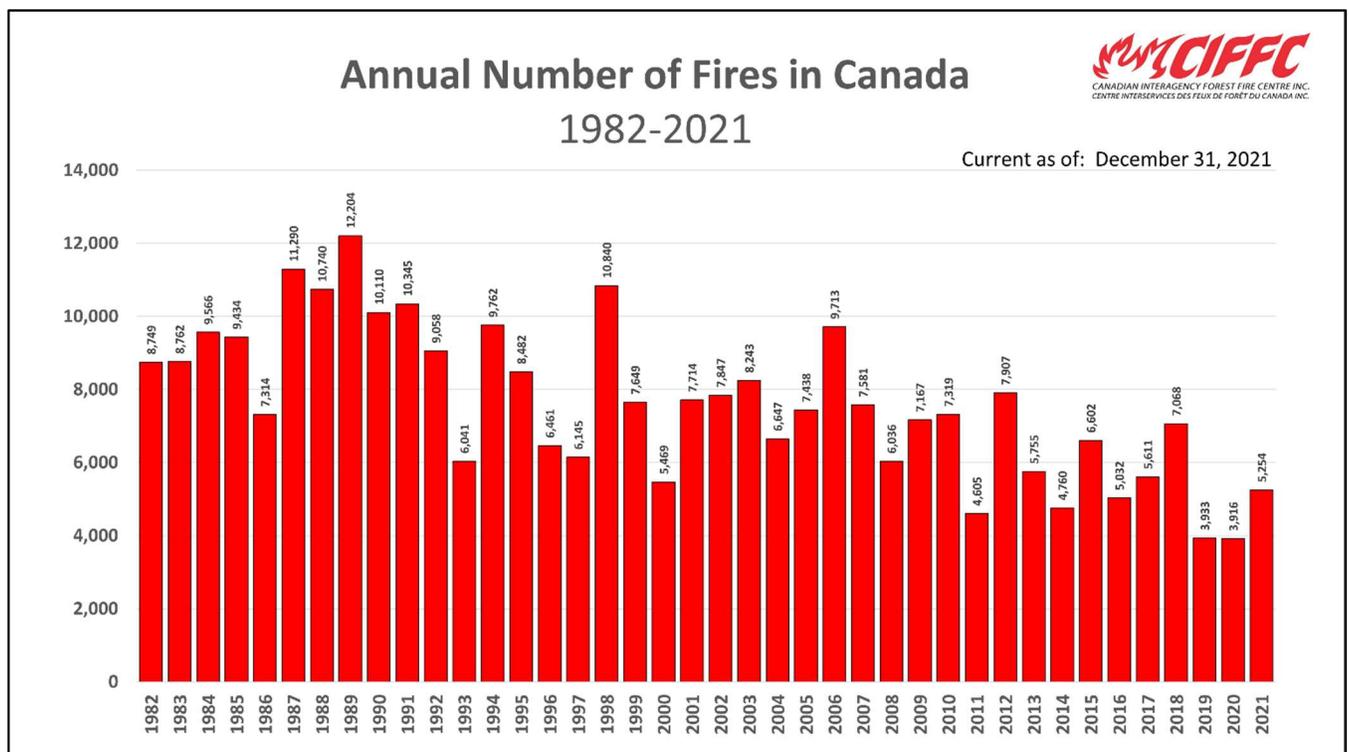
Current as of: December 31, 2021



Wildfire Related Fatalities

Year	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03
Fatalities	6	3	3	1	3	7	2	3	2	5	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	4
Year	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Fatalities	2	0	3	3	2	1	5	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	3

Wildland Fire Starts												
Total Numbers of Fires (Lightning and Human Caused)												
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg.	2021
BC	646	1,642	1,854	1,455	1,836	1,049	1,352	2,087	792	649	1,336	1,635
YT	56	126	177	34	184	53	115	67	117	24	95	112
AB	1,097	1,565	1,214	1,451	1,850	1,366	1,217	1,288	1,004	723	1,278	1342*
NT	207	279	248	385	245	189	262	59	149	71	209	140
SK	303	409	429	403	723	364	353	416	243	145	379	635
MB	315	497	494	245	454	202	545	477	254	149	363	460
ON	1,334	1,615	582	303	668	648	776	1,327	537	608	840	1,198
QC	329	795	515	292	384	602	319	593	357	707	489	625
NL	53	198	101	124	128	91	80	132	99	94	110	82
NB	81	344	356	178	222	285	245	282	182	462	264	180
NS	116	352	171	171	247	274	175	190	143	176	202	113
PE	4	8	9	4	5	7	4	10	4	15	7	1
PC	67	87	96	81	122	43	168	140	52	93	95	73
Total	4,608	7,917	6,246	5,126	7,068	5,173	5,611	7,068	3,933	3,916	5,667	5,254



Wildland Fire Hectares Total Area Consumed (Hectares)												
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg.	2021
BC	12,357	102,042	17,990	368,785	280,445	100,336	1,215,851	1,353,861	20,966	14,446	348,708	869,255
YT	39,091	58,280	179,510	3,160	169,841	21,543	399,280	85,624	279,819	15,491	125,164	118,126
AB	940,596	337,000	21,890	23,120	492,536	741,550	49,118	59,809	883,414	3,275	355,231	54,088
NT	406,693	297,618	537,912	3,416,291	646,955	254,980	861,030	15,736	111,108	19,073	656,740	156,630
SK	343,720	227,512	312,194	343,430	1,758,376	241,607	399,562	118,984	47,738	42,160	383,528	956,084
MB	126,844	216,888	1,115,412	40,333	47,358	38,408	176,677	234,334	64,153	49,527	210,993	1,266,777
ON	635,373	151,564	43,422	5,386	39,311	83,113	112,337	265,587	269,635	15,480	162,121	793,326
QC	12,726	70,086	1,872,842	63,721	5,380	33,371	38,392	62,529	9,604	59,985	222,864	49,748
NL	594	225,524	43,076	16,816	3,958	10,953	700	396	316	4,178	30,651	324
NB	45	362	886	112	262	265	568	304	228	1,388	442	427
NS	136	817	301	564	517	755	728	253	155	709	493	197
PE	6	12	55	4	2	20	7	12	15	13	15	0.1
PC	85,653	273,037	58,377	282,125	458,336	5,539	117,575	74,840	100,642	1,664	145,779	42,538
Total	2,603,834	1,960,742	4,203,867	4,563,847	3,903,277	1,532,440	3,371,825	2,272,269	1,787,793	227,389	2,642,728	4,307,520

