RISK SCIENCES INTERNATIONAL

REPORT

Risk of Injuries and Deaths from TSSA-Regulated Activities in the Context of Other Risks

Prepared for:
The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)

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SUITE 700, 55 METCALFE STREET | OTTAWA, ON K1P 6L5 | CANADA | TEL: 613.260.1424 | FAX: 613.260.1443

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1. Introduction

As an adjunct to its Annual Public Safety Performance Report (TSSA, 2013), the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) is interested in improving its understanding of its performance in managing risks to the public in the broader context of other risks to which members of the public are exposed. This report is the first of a planned series of reviews of TSSA public safety management data considered in the context of other risks to the public and to workers and in the context of other similar regulatory institutions.

This exercise has three main objectives:

1. To enable future risk-informed decision-making by the TSSA and other stakeholders by providing a contextual understanding of the level of injury and fatality burden from TSSA regulated sectors in the context of a variety of other regulated and non-regulated risks.
2. To facilitate dialogue with regulators in other jurisdictions on public safety and risk management, beginning with the collection of data and its interpretation to support improvements in the safety of regulated technological systems.
3. To assist with the communication of the complexity of risk in society.

This exercise is not intended as a comment on the success or failure in risk management by the TSSA or by any of the other institutions or jurisdictions included in the review. The levels of risk cited or estimated in this report should not be used to infer or imply the tolerability of current levels of risk from various sources and activities.

The determination of tolerable and feasible risk levels within safety regimes requires an understanding of the context in which the public interact with TSSA-regulated systems, the risks they are exposed to from other sources and activities, the benefits they receive, and their expectations for access to regulated technologies and the management of the associated risks.

The remainder of this section concerns the discussion of issues related to risk comparisons and important considerations in understanding and interpreting the data presented. Section 2 reviews risks from TSSA-regulated sectors, and makes comparisons with similar risks to which the public is exposed and which are regulated in other jurisdictions in Canada and internationally. Section 3 discusses causes of injuries and fatalities. Section 4 presents summary tables of risk data from the TSSA and other relevant sources.

1.1 Considerations for risk comparisons

In the risk comparisons in this report, TSSA-regulated risks are characterized as voluntary or involuntary, and are compared to other risks identified as voluntary or involuntary. This type of comparison avoids making direct comparisons among very different types of risk, which helps to avoid the faulty assumption that risk levels that are tolerated from one type of activity may be taken as a tolerable level for another type of activity. However, the factors that designate a particular risk as voluntary are complex and have been defined by applications that are very different from the TSSA's activities.

In general, a voluntary risk is considered to be the risk associated with an activity that is engaged in voluntarily: individuals commonly accept a higher level of risk from voluntary activities, often downplaying or underestimating the risks involved in a favoured activity. Voluntary risks are frequently the focus of a public health or safety campaigns, which encourage greater awareness of the risks of these activities and more protective behavior. Contrasted with voluntary risks are involuntary risks, exposure to which is outside of individuals' control, which tend to have lower levels of acceptance than risks from voluntary activities.

The distinction between voluntary and involuntary risks is considered to be important in understanding how people perceive risk and how much risk they are likely to tolerate. It is generally considered inappropriate to compare, for the purposes of risk communication, risks that are taken voluntarily and those to which the public is exposed involuntarily. This distinction is not always easily made. While skiers may voluntarily choose to ski, they do not have a realistic choice in whether to use the ski lift as part of the activity. As such, it is ambiguous whether use of a ski lift should be considered a voluntary or involuntary exposure.

For present purposes, in making comparisons with the risks of TSSA regulatory activities, amusement devices – including fixed rides, inflatable rides and go-carts – and ski lifts have been considered voluntary activities, in that individuals choose to participate in the activity and must share responsibility for incidents that are caused by their own behavior in using the technologies. The other risks are considered involuntary and are compared to other risks to which the public is exposed involuntarily.

1.2 Data and Interpretation

This report reviews information available from a wide range of sources in Ontario, Canada and internationally on injuries associated with technologies that are regulated by the TSSA. There are significant constraints on the comparability of much of the data to TSSA data, deriving from characteristics of the data themselves and from the limited comparability of the tolerability of risks from different sources and contexts. The characteristics that may differ among data sets include:

- populations covered by injury and fatality data, including entire jurisdictional populations, subpopulations that are engaged in the activity (e.g. amusement park attendees), or are the focus of a statistical report (e.g. children);
- sources of data, such as national fatality records, or estimations made from actual numbers from a sample of reporting centres;
- regulatory data for jurisdictions with different regulatory categories, numbers of devices, and performance metrics;
- definitions of injuries that are captured;
- definitions of causal factors;
- time period included in the numbers reported; and
- expression of incidence rates, for example by per million general population per year, or a subpopulation of device users, or occupational group, or number of passenger miles.

In recognition of these constraints on the comparison among data sources and risk types, care has been taken to compare risks of similar types, and to be explicit about the types of data and metrics used in the data shown.

2. Risks from TSSA-Regulated Activities

The main focus in this report is on injuries to the public from the technological systems and devices regulated by the TSSA, including all programs except Upholstered and Stuffed Articles as they do not cause significant injuries, either in Ontario or in other jurisdictions that report injury statistics. For the fuels program, the focus in this report is on injuries from exposure to carbon monoxide (CO), as this causes the greatest number of injuries to the public and is also well documented in other jurisdictions. Comparisons offered are injuries to the public from those technologies, or from similar or analogous technologies as reported by other jurisdictions. The exception to this is boilers and pressure vessels (B&PV), which seem to cause injuries to workers rather than the general public. In this domain, comparisons will be given to other occupational risks.

In most cases the only regulatory comparator is the British Columbia Safety Authority (BCSA), as it is the only regulatory agency that is constituted to regulate a set of technologies similar to those regulated by the TSSA, and also reports publicly on incidents and regulatory activities. In the US, the main regulatory agencies that provide relevant data are the Consumer Product Safety Council (CPSC) and its National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS). In the UK, the Health and Safety Executive presents data on a range of occupational risks.

Other regions drawn on to provide comparisons with data reported by the TSSA include incidence data from other provinces and countries, particularly the United States and Great Britain. Estimates of the population by jurisdiction and year, used in calculating injury and fatality rates, are provided in Appendix 1.

2.1 Elevating Devices

Little data is available on risks from elevators and escalators, and not all that is available is from regulatory agencies. However some US and UK sources enable the general comparison of injury or fatality numbers or rates, though it must be noted that the interpretation of incident numbers must consider that the size of the populations within which these occurred is very different, due to the inclusion of countries with different populations as well as provincial and national scale jurisdictions (Ontario, BC, the US and the UK). The data are reported for elevators and elevating devices separately in order to allow comparison with data from other jurisdictions, which report incidents for both. In **Error! Reference source not found.** below, injuries and deaths are reported for elevators and escalators as comparator data are reported for those devices separately.

Table 1. Injuries associated with elevating devices.

Elevating Device	Jurisdiction	Injuries	Deaths	Rate Per 1M pop/yr
Elevator	Ontario 2012-2013 (TSSA)	136	1	10.4 injuries 0.076 deaths
	BC 2010 (BCSA) (all elevating devices)	23	0	5.23 injuries 0.00 deaths
	UK (HASS & LASS 2002; hospital visits)	1,722		29.07 injuries
	US (NEISS 2011) US 1997-2006 (McCann and Zaleski 2006)	841	56	2.70 injuries 0.19 deaths
Escalators	Ontario 2012-2013 (TSSA)	370	0	28.3 injuries
	US (O'Neil et al 2008, data from 2003) US (McCann and Zaleski 2006)	7,300	24	24.9 injuries 0.08 deaths
	UK (HASS & LASS 2002)	3,157		53.30 injuries

2.2 Amusement Devices

Amusement devices include fixed and travelling rides, including inflatable rides and water slides, as well as go-carts and ski lifts, though not all are overseen by the same regulatory agency in other jurisdictions. The BCSA does not regulate go-carts under amusement devices, and manages ski lifts under a separate division of passenger ropeways. In the US, the federal CPSC regulates travelling amusement rides, while fixed rides are regulated by individual states, or are not regulated at all. Separate data are not always available for each device within the broader category.

Data are provided by some regulatory agencies and are collected by general injury surveillance systems such as the CPSC's NEISS. There is little basis for comparison among jurisdictions in this field as Ontario and BC include different devices in this category and the total number of devices that are regulated is not known. Likewise, the US data is drawn from regulatory and other agencies that oversee some but not all devices, and the only incident rate is expressed in units (per park attendee) that are not comparable to those used by the TSSA. Table 2 shows injuries and deaths on amusement rides in Ontario, British Columbia and the US nationally.

Table 2. Injuries and deaths associated with amusement devices.

Jurisdiction	Injuries	Deaths	Injury Rate (Per 1M pop/yr)
Ontario 2012-2013 (TSSA)	309	0	23.6
British Columbia (BCSA) 2010	19	0	4.32
US 2006 (saferparks.org)	17,767		59.50
US 2011 (National Safety Council)	1,204		3.86
CPSC NIESS 2011	37,154		119.24

2.3 Ski Lifts

A small amount of data on ski lift injuries and fatalities was found, from the TSSA and the BCSA, the US National Ski Areas Association (NSAA), and a peer-reviewed journal article focused on New Zealand (Smart and Chalmers, 2010), as well as some informally reported incidents from a US state regulatory agency (Colorado Passenger Tramway Safety Board). The original data sources differ in the population basis used for injury rates; such as passenger miles transported versus per-capita, and other sources give only injury or fatality numbers. Table 3 shows the injuries and deaths from the use of ski lifts in four jurisdictions. All rates in Table 3 are per million persons per year estimates. Per capita estimates may be misleading due to the high levels of non-resident users of ski areas.

Table 3. Ski lift injuries and deaths.

Jurisdiction	Injuries	Deaths	Calculated Rate Per million persons per year
Ontario 2012-2013 (TSSA)	73	0	5.6 injuries
British Columbia (BCSA 2010)	50	1	11.36 injuries 0.23 deaths
US 2011 (NSAA)		0.33	0.001 deaths
New Zealand 2000-2005 (Smart and Chalmers, 2010)	7		1.78 injuries

2.4 Fuels (Carbon Monoxide Poisoning)

This section focuses on carbon monoxide poisoning associated with TSSA-regulated fuels: CO accounts for almost all the injuries resulting from occurrences reported to the TSSA, while the most common occurrence, pipeline strikes, did not result in any injuries. Other injuries were reported from fires, but these are difficult to distinguish as being caused by a regulated fuel use in existing data.

Table 4. Carbon monoxide injuries and fatalities, with source.

Jurisdiction	Gas/ Use	Annual Injuries	Deaths / Gas	Calculated Rate (per 1M pop/yr)
Ontario 2012-2013 (TSSA)	heating	26		1.99 injuries
	Improper and negligent work practices (dominant root cause)		1	0.076 deaths
UK 2003-2004 (Dhanjal, 2006)		79		1.33 injuries
			8	0.14 deaths
	central heating	74		1.25 injuries
	central heating		11	0.19 deaths
US 2009 (CPSC 2012)	consumer products		146	0.48 deaths
	heating systems		40	0.13 deaths
	gas heating		34	0.11 deaths
	natural gas		13	0.04 deaths
	Liquiefied petroleum gas (LPG)		19	0.06 deaths
UK and Ireland (Fisher et al., 2013)	CO, 880 from 1986-2011 (26 yrs)	33.85		0.57 injuries
	CO, 298 from 1986-2011 (26 yrs)		11.46	0.19 deaths
	central heating/ water boiler		95.36	1.60 deaths
BC 2010 (BCSA 2010)	(all gas program)	21		4.77 injuries
			1	0.23 deaths

2.5 Boilers and Pressure Vessels

In this domain, injuries are mostly to workers, as members of the public are not usually in the operating plants containing the boilers and pressure vessels. The National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors ('National Board') is made up of chief boiler and pressure vessel inspectors who represent states, provinces and some cities that make and enforce laws and regulations governing the construction, installation, repair and maintenance and inspection of pressure equipment; it encourages its members to report incidents and tracks injuries and fatalities, and their causes. Table 5 shows a summary of injuries and deaths from incidents with boilers and pressure vessels in Ontario, British Columbia and the US. Note that rates are not calculated and numbers reported cover very different population sizes.

Table 5. Boiler and pressure vessel injuries and deaths.

(Note: Per capita rates not provided since general population is not exposed).

Jurisdiction	Injuries	Deaths
Ontario (TSSA 2012-2013)	0	0
British Columbia (BCSA 2010)	6	1
US 2007 - multiple jurisdictions (National Board of B&PV Inspectors, 2013)	18	26
Multi-year 1992-2001 (Nat'l Board Study, New Jersey Dep't of Labor)	720	127

3. Causal Factors

Some injury statistics are presented with analysis of the causes of incidents and injuries. As noted above, most of the concern for technologies reported here is with public injuries, but some institutions are interested in injuries to workers in such occupations as elevating devices, fuels systems, and particularly boilers and pressure vessels.

The BCSA is the only source that reports on causal factors for each regulated sector; however, the categories used are not identical to those used by the TSSA. The BCSA uses the categories of people, equipment, procedure and environment, where 'people' refers to an incident that is attributed to "human-related factors" including "lack of attention, a rule violation, lack of knowledge and sabotage." Since staff or operator fault appears to be covered under the 'procedure' category, it may be assumed that 'people' refers largely to public users and is thus comparable to the TSSA's 'external' causal category, but this comparison remains ambiguous.

The greatest amount of information on causal factors is available for amusement devices, ski lifts, and carbon monoxide poisoning. A key concern with these technologies is the non-compliant behaviour of users: the behaviour of amusement park patrons or skiers is assumed to lead to the overwhelming majority of incidents and injuries. Although the TSSA does not present incident data for go-carts separately from other amusement devices, some injury surveillance has focused on injuries and fatalities from the use of go-carts due to the high number of injuries associated with them (e.g. NEISS 2006, CPSC 1996; CHIRRP). This analysis has been concerned with the location in which the go-cart was driven, the age and behavioural factors related to the individuals involved in accidents (CPSC 1996; saferparks.org, 2009). This information is not systematically related to incident and injury statistics and is difficult to integrate into annual incident rates.

For ski lifts, the TSSA, BCSA, and NSAA all conclude that the preponderance of incidents is caused by skier error, people or external factors; while the Colorado Board does not give incident numbers or use consistent causal categories, its accident descriptions likewise attribute the majority of accidents to skier error. The NSAA stresses both the relative safety of ski lifts (with 0.173 fatalities per million miles transported compared to 1.21 for the same distance by automobile) and the predominance of skier error in the injuries that occur. It shows that 86% of falls from lifts are caused by skier error, and that 71% of these falls were from lifts that were equipped with restraint bars.

With respect to elevating devices, little information was found on causes of incidents to the public. The TSSA and the BCSA report on injuries to the public, and both found that people or external factors were responsible for the majority of incidents; the research on the risks to older people using escalators found that most injuries were the result of a slip or fall on the escalator (O'Neill et al., 2008). McCann and Zaleski (2006) analyze injuries to those working on elevators, and describe the mechanism of injury but do not attribute the cause to categories similar to those used by the TSSA.

The incident numbers and attributed causes for elevating devices, amusement devices and ski lifts from relevant and comparable sources are shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Causes of incidents with elevating devices, amusement devices and ski lifts.

Regulated Technology	Jurisdiction	incidents	Cause
Elevating Devices	TSSA (2012-2013)	*835*	Inadequate current regulatory system: 3 regulatory non-compliance: 46 external factors: 785 not established: 1
	BCSA	27	people: 22 equipment: 5
Amusement Devices	TSSA (2012-2013) 1800 devices	314	Inadequate current regulatory system: 0 Regulatory non-compliance: 1 external (users not following directions): 313 not established: 0
	BCSA 417 rides	22	People / rider error: 19 incorrect equipment installation/operator non-compliance : 3
Ski Lifts	TSSA (2012-2013)	87	Inadequate current regulatory system: 0 Regulatory non-compliance: 0 external factors: 87 not established: 0
	BCSA	91	people: 66 equipment: 17 procedure: 1 environment: 2 other: 5 fatality: passenger error
	NSAA NOTE 10-year report (2001/02 to 2011/12)	227	Skier error: 196 unknown: 19 medical issue: 8 operator/mechanical error: 4

As noted, attention to injuries associated with regulated fuels and fuel systems was focused on carbon monoxide poisoning, both because that was the cause of most of the injuries in the fuels sector and because there is a fair amount of information available on carbon monoxide poisoning associated with fuel-driven appliances for comparison with TSSA data. The most directly comparable data is from the BCSA, but major reports in the UK (Dhanjal, 2006; Cross Government Group, 2012), Ireland (Fisher et al, 2013), and the US (CPSC, 2012) provide information on carbon monoxide poisonings that have resulted from fuel heating sources.

These sources show that improper installation and lack of maintenance or servicing account for the majority of carbon monoxide releases that resulted in poisoning. The BCSA attributes the incidents of exposure to CO to the incorrect installation of a furnace but, as with the other sources, it is not clear if the installation had been done by a certified technician or by the homeowner.

With respect to incident causes and regulatory action in B&PV, some information on causes is available through the National Board and OSHA reports. The BCSA reports causes and compliance action, but it must be noted that it includes refrigeration in the same regulatory program as boilers and pressure vessels and does not break out the data that are specific to B&PV. However, incidents are less consistently attributed to human error than in some other regulated sectors; while the New Jersey Department of Labor found that 83% of accidents were caused by human error, the National Board attributed only 44.7% to operator error, and the BCSA found that only one of 10 incidents was attributable to lack of operator knowledge. This may be because members of the general public are less likely to be exposed to boilers and pressure vessels than they are to the other regulated technologies, and the human errors that occur are more likely to be matters of operator training and compliance.

4. Summary Comparison Tables

The following three tables summarize the injury and fatality numbers and rates for TSSA-regulated systems and the most directly comparable data on risk levels of similar activities in Ontario and other regulatory jurisdictions.

Table 7 and Table 8 show injury and fatality rates, where these are provided; Table 9 focuses on fatality rates for a range of risks. TSSA rates are based on the Ontario population of 13 million.

Table 7 shows injury and death numbers and rates, where available, for the TSSA and comparable provincial and international jurisdictions. There are limits to the interpretation that is possible from these data, as they are reported for very different population sizes (for example Ontario and the United States) and geographic conditions (Ontario and New Zealand), different data sources and different technology and regulatory categories. To that extent, they illustrate the value of identifying some comparable jurisdictions or regulatory authorities, regulated domains and data collections, and conducting regular comparisons against those sources.

Table 7. Injury and fatality numbers and rates for regulated activities.

Jurisdiction	**Injury Number**	**Calculated Injury Rate** (per 1M/yr)	**Fatality Number**	**Calculated Fatality Rate*** (per 1M/yr)
Elevating devices				
TSSA (2012-2013)	506	38.71	1	0.076
BCSA 2010	23	5.23		
US CPSC 2011	23,633	75.85		
Fuels				
TSSA (CO release) (2012-2013)	26	1.99	1	0.076
TSSA all fuels program (2012-2013)	32	2.45	2	0.153
BCSA 2010	21	4.77	1	0.23
US CPSC heating/CO 2009 (national fatalities)			40	0.13
Amusement Devices				
TSSA (2012-2013)	309	23.64	0	0.000
BCSA 2010	19	4.32	0	0.000
US CPSC 2006 (via Saferparks.org)	17,767	59.50		
US safety council 2011 (2013)	1,204	3.86		
Ski Lifts				
TSSA (2012-2013)	73	5.58	0	0.000
BCSA 2010	50	11.36	1	0.23
US NSAA 2012			0.33	0.001
New Zealand	7	1.73		

Table 8 compares the risks of TSSA-regulated technologies with those from broadly comparable activities in the jurisdiction of Ontario. Voluntary and involuntary risks are compared separately.

Table 8. Injuries and fatalities associated with voluntary and involuntary risks in Ontario compared with TSSA regulated activities.

Activity	Injury Numbers	Calculated Injury Rates (per 1M pop/yr)	Fatality Numbers	Calculated Fatality Rate (Per 1M pop/yr)
all injuries fatalities Ontario 2009 - Stats Canada 2009			3,881	296.88
all injuries (both severities) 2 yrs 2007-2009– Ontario Injury Data Report (2007-2009)	2,428,387	92,879.89		
Deaths - 5-years 2001-2005 – Ontario Injury Data Report (2007-2009)			18,174	278.04
Voluntary activities				
TSSA Amusement Devices, 2012-2013	309	23.64		
TSSA Ski Lifts, 2012-2013	73	5.58		
pedal cyclist - Ontario 2007-2009 - 2 yrs	50,413	1,928.17		
Pedal cyclist - Ontario 2001-2005 - 5 yrs			112	1.80
ATV - Ontario 2001-2005 - 5 yrs			180	2.89
sports - Ontario 2007-2009 Ontario Injury Data Report - 2 yrs	329,508	12,602.88		
car collision injuries - Ontario 2007-2009 - 2 yrs	100,298	3,836.15		
car collision deaths Ontario 2001-2005 - 5 yrs			901	14.48
Involuntary Risks				
TSSA elevating devices , 2012-2013	506	38.71	1	0.08
TSSA fuels	32	2.45	2	0.15
drowning - Ontario 2001-2005 (OIDR)			517	8.31
property crime Ontario (HRSDC)	358,062	27,390		
Canada 2006 foodborne illness	4,000,000	126,530.64		

Data on annual death rates from injuries caused by various activities in Ontario enable the most direct comparison, although the causes themselves are not directly comparable. Table 9, below, shows the rates of fatalities from various injury causes in Ontario, as well as in Canada (except Quebec) and in Alberta. Note that the years covered differ. Fatalities reported for TSSA-regulated activities are included; it is important to note that the data in Table 9 include voluntary and involuntary risks and thus do not imply a level of tolerability.

Table 9. Fatality rates for Ontario and Canada, including both voluntary and involuntary risks.

Jurisdiction/ Source	Cause/ Years	Fatality Rate (per 1M pop/yr)
TSSA, Ontario	elevating devices 2012-2013	0.076
	Fuels 2012-2013	0.153
	all regulated technologies 2012-2013	0.229
Canada (all provinces but Quebec) 2001-2007 - Chen et al. (2012)	all cause unintentional injury standardized mortality 29.7 per 100,000	297
Ontario 2009 - StatsCan 2009	all unintentional injuries 2009	233
Ontario Injury Data report	all injury causes 2001-2005	297
	Drowning 2001-2005	9
	falls 2001-2005	76
	road motor vehicle 2001-2005	54
	pedal cyclist 2001-2005	2
	motorcycle 2001-2005	4
	ATV 2001-2005	3
	all sports 2001-2005	<1
Ontario - Chen et al. 2007	all causes unintentional injury - average standardized mortality 2001-2007	2.63
Alberta Injuries Report	average annual injury mortality 2008 – 2010	470
	unintentional falls 2010	44
	motor vehicle related 2010	90
	poisoning 2010	97

The intent of this review has been to place the public safety performance of the TSSA's programs in context with those from similar regulated systems in other jurisdictions and to other comparable risks to the public in Ontario. Also of interest is the comparison of the observed risk levels to the widely cited, but unofficial, risk acceptability criterion of one fatality per one million people per year.

It is clear that the risks for TSSA-regulated systems, on a population basis, are much lower than risks from many other activities carried out by individuals in Ontario. In addition, the observed fatality risks are within the nominal (and unofficial) risk acceptability criterion of one fatality per million people per year. In future, wherever possible, these estimates of risk should be calculated on the basis of improved exposure estimates rather than per million Ontarians. Examples of improved exposure estimates in the various risk domains might include per million floors travelled (elevators), per million skier days, per million amusement rides taken, and per million residential furnaces.

However, comparing the observed levels of risk outcomes to those from other activities and from other jurisdictions is more difficult. Although many voluntary activities, such as sports and driving, and involuntary risks or accidents, are well above both TSSA-regulated risk levels and the notional acceptability criterion, these rates do not serve as a model of acceptable risk, for reasons related to the social tolerability of different types of risks. It could be argued that one of the more appropriate comparators for a regulated risk, from voluntary and involuntary activities, is the levels achieved by other regulators of that risk in similar jurisdictions. Such comparisons would require that data be gathered and reported in a way that enables direct comparisons. Considerable future effort toward consistent reporting is required in order to achieve more meaningful comparisons.

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Appendix 1: Population Estimates and Links to Sources

Region	Year	POPULATION	DATA SOURCE
Canada	2006	31,612,897	Link
Canada	2009	33,729,690	Link
Ontario	2005	12,445,900	Link
Ontario	2009	13,072,727	Link
Alberta	2010	3,690,300	Link
BC	2010	4,400,057	Link
US	2004	293,655,404	Link
US	2006	298,593,212	Link
US	2011	311,591,917	Link
UK	2002	59,232,000	Link
UK	1986-2011	59,773,500	Link
Republic of Ireland	1986-2011	3,906,292	Link
New Zealand	2000-2005	3,928,752	Link