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Quarterly Demographic Estimates



October to December 2013



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Statistics Canada
Demography Division

Quarterly Demographic Estimates

October to December 2013

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

Notice to readers

Estimates released in this publication are based on the 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which is added the estimated demographic growth for the period going from May 10, 2011 to the date of the estimate.

These estimates are not to be mistaken with the 2011 Census counts.

The analysis in this publication is based on preliminary data. These data will be revised over the coming years, and it is possible that some trends described in this publication will change as a result of these revisions. Therefore, this publication should be interpreted with caution.

Most of the components, used to produce preliminary population estimates, are estimated using demographic models or based on data sources less complete or reliable, albeit more timely, than those used for updated or final estimates.

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Highlights

- On January 1, 2014, Canada's population was estimated at 35,345,000.
- The population growth rate in Canada for the fourth quarter of 2013 reached 0.1%.
- In the last quarter of 2013, population growth was above the national average (+0.1%) in the three Prairie provinces, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
- Population growth rate over 2013 stood at 1.1%, a growth similar to the one observed in 2012.
- Alberta continued to lead all provinces in terms of yearly growth (+3.3%) in 2013, followed by Saskatchewan (+1.8%).
- Alberta was the province with the highest net gain in interprovincial migration in 2013 (+43,100).

Analysis

On January 1, 2014, Canada's population was estimated at 35,345,000, up 49,200 from October 1, 2013. The population growth rate¹ in Canada for the fourth quarter of 2013 reached 0.1% while the growth rate over 2013 stood at 1.1%.

At the national level, population growth is the result of two factors: natural increase² and net international migration.³ At the provincial and territorial level, population growth results not only from these two factors, but also from net interprovincial migration. In the last quarter of 2013, natural increase accounted for less than two-thirds (+60.6%) of the country's population growth while net international migration contributed to the remaining 39.4%.

In this quarter, natural increase was estimated at 29,800 and resulted from the difference between 94,100 births and 64,300 deaths. Since 1971,⁴ natural increase in Canada has been positive in every quarter, meaning that more births than deaths have been recorded. This situation could reverse in a few years as a result of population ageing, leading to an increasing number of deaths and under the assumption that fertility remains at a fairly low level.⁵

In the last quarter of 2013, net international migration reached 19,400, a level lower than that for the same quarter in the previous year (+26,300). From October 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, Canada welcomed 59,800 immigrants while the number of non-permanent residents decreased by 29,900. The number of non-permanent residents is usually decreasing during this period of the year. For the same quarter in 2012, the decrease stood at 25,500. On the other hand, the number of people that left the country to live abroad which is referred as net emigration,⁶ reached 10,500 in the last quarter of 2013.

Among immigrants of the fourth quarter in 2013, a majority settled in Ontario (38.0%) and in Quebec (17.7%). British Columbia (15.1%) and Alberta (14.7%) also received a high share of the Canadian immigration. This provincial distribution is slightly different to what was observed in the last quarter of 2012 when Alberta (14.6%) had the third highest share of all immigrants to Canada, following Ontario (39.7%), Quebec (20.7%), but just before British Columbia (13.6%).

1. Rates are based on the average population over the period.

2. Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and deaths.

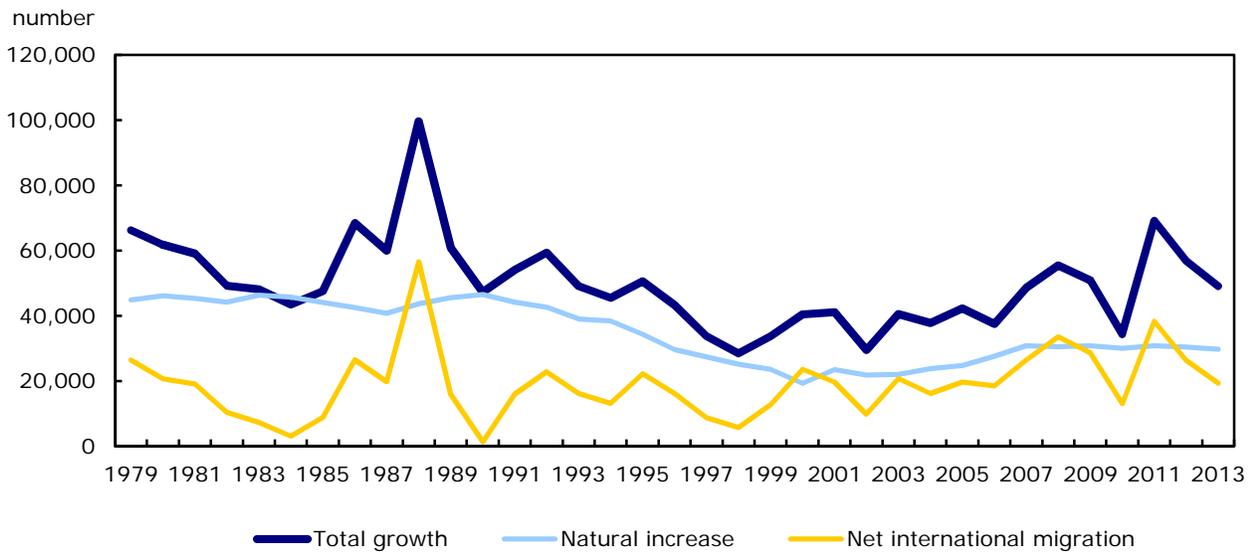
3. Net international migration basically refers to the number of moves between Canada and abroad, accompanied by a change in usual place of residence; it consists of the following components: immigration, emigration, returning emigrants, net temporary emigration and net non-permanent residents.

4. The period covered by the current record keeping system as used at Statistics Canada starts in July 1971.

5. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/91-209-x/2013001/article/11784-eng.htm>

6. Net emigration is obtained as follows: difference between emigration and returning emigration to which is added net temporary emigration.

Chart 1
Quarterly factors of demographic growth, October to December, 1979 to 2013, Canada

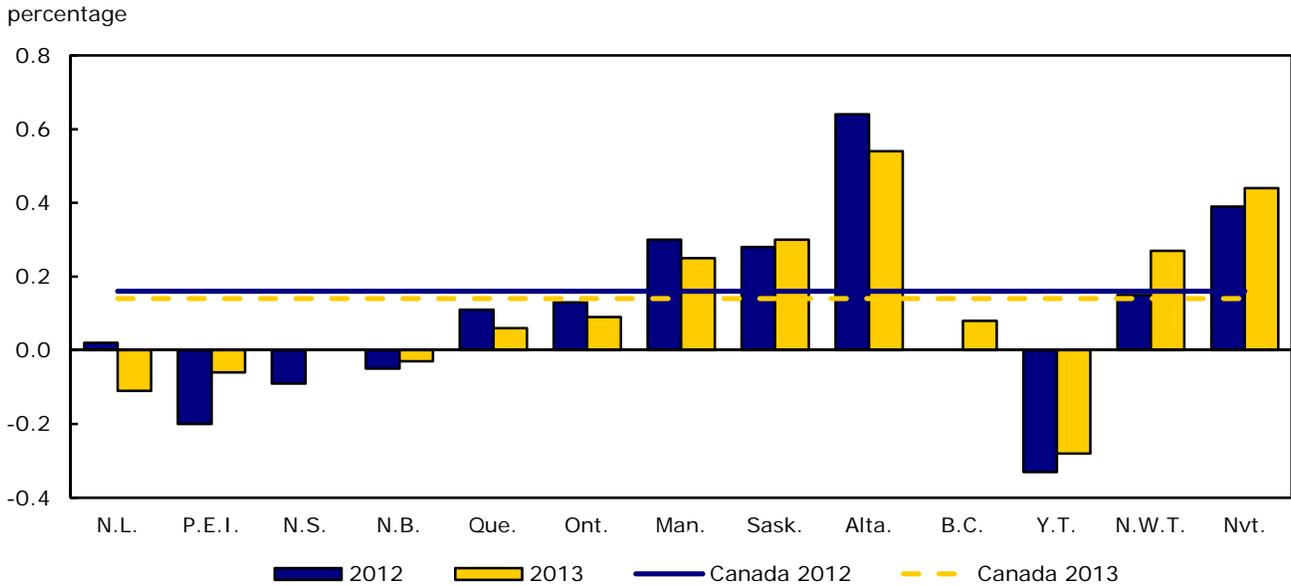


Population growth in the provinces and territories

Population growth⁷ can vary among provinces and territories. Preliminary estimates show that in the fourth quarter of 2013, the populations of the three Prairie provinces, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut grew faster than the national average (+0.1%), with Alberta (+0.5%) being the fastest-growing. On the contrary, the population significantly declined in Yukon (-0.3%).

7. A rate higher than -0.1 % and lower than 0.1 % is, for the rest of the analysis, considered being neutral or low.

Chart 2
Quarterly variation of population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories, October to December, 2012 and 2013



Atlantic provinces

On January 1, 2014, population was estimated at 526,900 in Newfoundland and Labrador, at 145,200 in Prince Edward Island, at 940,600 in Nova Scotia and at 755,500 in New Brunswick. As indicated by the preliminary estimates, Nova Scotia was the only Atlantic province to record net gains in interprovincial migration (+300) during the last quarter of 2013.

Central Canada

As of January 1, 2014, the population of Quebec was estimated at 8,179,700. Over the last three months of 2013, Quebec's population grew by 5,200, the smallest quarterly growth since the first quarter of 1999. In the preliminary estimates of the fourth quarter of 2013, the province recorded a smaller net inflow in international migration (+4,200 to +1,200) and a higher net loss in interprovincial migration (-2,000 to -2,700) when compared to the same period a year before.

The population of Ontario was estimated at 13,598,700 on January 1, 2014. The province posted a net gain of 2,200 in international migration yet it was less than a quarter of the level reached a year earlier (+9,900). Preliminary estimates show that Ontario's fourth-quarter net losses in interprovincial migration were lower in 2013 (-400) than in 2012 (-4,100). This was mainly due to a decrease in the province's net outflow to Alberta (from -4,500 in 2012 to -2,600 in 2013) combined with an increased net inflow from Quebec (from +1,100 in 2012 to +1,900 in 2013).

Western Canada

The population of Manitoba was estimated at 1,272,100 as of January 1, 2014, an increase of 3,100 (+0.2%) from October 1, 2013. The growth was mainly due to net international migration (+2,600). In the last quarter, Manitoba received 3,500 immigrants which was the second highest for a fourth quarter, after the record level in 2011 since 1971.

Saskatchewan posted an increase of 3,300 (+0.3%) during the fourth quarter of 2013, reaching a population estimated at 1,117,500 on January 1, 2014. Net international migration (+2,300) was the major factor behind Saskatchewan's population growth during the quarter. Over the same period, Saskatchewan received 3,200 immigrants which was the highest fourth quarter number for this province since 1971.

As of January 1, 2014, the population of Alberta was estimated at 4,082,600, an increase of 21,900 (+0.5%) from October 1, 2013. Since the first quarter of 2011, Alberta has continuously led all provinces in terms of population growth rate. If the major factor of this province's population growth was net international migration (+8,700), natural increase (+7,400) and net interprovincial migration (+5,700) were also contributing. Due to high level of immigration (+8,800) and net flow of non-permanent residents (+1,100), Alberta's net inflows of international migration was the highest for a fourth quarter since 1971.

In fact, Alberta was the only jurisdiction in Canada that posted a positive net flow of non-permanent residents over the last quarter of 2013.

Compared to the same quarter in 2012, Alberta's net interprovincial migration in the fourth quarter of 2013 was reduced by half. It remained, however, the province showing the highest net gain in interprovincial migration (+5,700). A large portion of these gains resulted from exchanges with Ontario (+2,600), Quebec (+1,000) and British Columbia (+900).

British Columbia's population was estimated at 4,609,900 on January 1, 2014. Net international migration (+2,400) was the most important factor in the province's population growth. During the quarter, British Columbia welcomed 9,000 immigrants, a level comparable to what was recorded in the same quarter last year (+8,500).

The territories

According to preliminary estimates, Yukon was the only territory to record a population decline in the last quarter of 2013 (-0.3%). Yukon's population was estimated at 36,600 on January 1, 2014. The population of the Northwest Territories grew by 0.3% to reach 43,600 as of January 1, 2014 while Nunavut grew by 0.4% to a preliminary estimated population of 36,100.

Year 2013 population growth

In 2013, the population of Canada increased by 404,000 people, an annual growth rate of 1.1% and a similar growth rate to what was recorded in 2012. Population growth continued to vary from one region to another in 2013. Alberta (+3.3%), Nunavut (+2.7%) and Saskatchewan (+1.8%) all posted higher annual growth rates than the national average (+1.1%). While Manitoba (+1.1%) and British Columbia (+1.1%) posted annual growth rates close to the national average, Ontario (+0.9%), Quebec (+0.8%), Yukon (+0.5%) and Prince Edward Island (+0.2%) also grew but at a slower rate. Finally, the population of the Northwest Territories and New Brunswick remained fairly stable and demographic decline was recorded in both Nova Scotia (-0.3%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.2%).

Factors of demographic growth also vary from one region to another in 2013. Over the year, net interprovincial migration was positive for only two provinces and one territory in 2013: Alberta (+1.1%), Saskatchewan (+0.1%) and Nunavut (+0.8%). On the contrary, the highest net losses in interprovincial migration were observed in the Northwest Territories (-1.6%), Yukon (-1.0%) and Prince Edward Island (-0.6%).

Rates of net international migration were also above the national average (+0.8%) in the western part of the country. Alberta recorded the highest rate (+1.5%) in the country, followed by Saskatchewan (+1.2%), Manitoba (+1.0%) and British Columbia (+1.0%).

Finally, natural increase was a major source of population change in Nunavut (+1.9%) and the Northwest Territories (+1.1%) with rates well above the national average of 0.4%. Among the provinces, rates of natural increase were above the national average in the Prairie provinces and well below it in the Atlantic provinces.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

91-003-X	Canadian Demographics at a Glance
91-209-X	Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
91-214-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas
91-215-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-520-X	Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-528-X	Population and Family Estimation Methods at Statistics Canada

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

051-0001	Estimates of population, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0002	Estimates of deaths, by sex and age group, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0004	Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0005	Estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0006	Immigrants to Canada, by country of last permanent residence, quarterly
051-0011	International migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, and territories, annual
051-0012	Interprovincial migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0013	Estimates of births, by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0017	Interprovincial migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0018	Interprovincial in-, out- and net-migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0019	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, annual
051-0020	Number of non-permanent residents, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0037	International migration components, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0041	Number of non-permanent residents, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual

051-0042	Estimates of population, by marital status, age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
053-0001	Estimates of births, deaths and marriages, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0503	Deaths, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0504	Deaths and mortality rates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4503	Live births, by age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4505	Crude birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates (live births), Canada, provinces and territories, annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3231	Vital Statistics - Birth Database
3233	Vital Statistics - Death Database
3601	Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories
3604	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories
3605	Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Births and total fertility rate, by province and territory*
- *Births, estimates, by province and territory*
- *Deaths, estimates, by province and territory*
- *Components of population growth, by province and territory*
- *Population by year, by province and territory*

- *Population by sex and age group*
- *Population by sex and age group, by province and territory*
- *Population by marital status and sex*
- *Population by marital status and sex, by province and territory*

Statistical tables

Table 1-1
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Population

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
number							
2014							
January 1 st	35,344,962	526,896	145,211	940,592	755,464	8,179,712	13,598,676
2013							
October 1 st	35,295,770	527,464	145,295	940,567	755,710	8,174,510	13,585,887
July 1 st	35,158,304	526,702	145,237	940,789	756,050	8,155,334	13,537,994
April 1 st	35,025,296	527,690	144,825	941,709	755,635	8,129,546	13,498,102
January 1 st	34,940,975	527,754	144,963	943,573	756,228	8,115,740	13,474,940
2012							
October 1 st	34,884,137	527,653	145,254	944,406	756,583	8,107,125	13,457,445
July 1 st	34,754,312	526,841	145,165	945,061	756,997	8,084,059	13,411,994
April 1 st	34,625,485	525,795	144,767	944,770	756,457	8,057,455	13,368,518
January 1 st	34,542,673	526,166	144,567	944,990	756,727	8,042,412	13,342,385
2011							
October 1 st	34,473,479	525,955	144,657	945,496	756,147	8,030,046	13,317,089
July 1 st	34,342,780	525,037	144,038	944,469	755,530	8,007,656	13,263,544
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2014							
January 1 st	1,272,062	1,117,503	4,082,571	4,609,946	36,586	43,641	36,102
2013							
October 1 st	1,268,915	1,114,170	4,060,719	4,606,375	36,690	43,523	35,945
July 1 st	1,265,015	1,108,303	4,025,074	4,581,978	36,700	43,537	35,591
April 1 st	1,260,919	1,101,408	3,982,240	4,567,947	36,629	43,604	35,042
January 1 st	1,257,951	1,097,447	3,948,242	4,558,900	36,421	43,672	35,144
2012							
October 1 st	1,254,245	1,094,373	3,923,016	4,558,879	36,543	43,606	35,009
July 1 st	1,250,032	1,087,546	3,888,739	4,543,308	36,247	43,620	34,703
April 1 st	1,245,550	1,080,777	3,856,988	4,530,453	35,841	43,606	34,508
January 1 st	1,242,229	1,076,191	3,830,778	4,522,712	35,654	43,495	34,367
2011							
October 1 st	1,238,264	1,071,998	3,812,298	4,518,127	35,609	43,518	34,275
July 1 st	1,233,728	1,066,349	3,790,191	4,499,139	35,402	43,501	34,196

Note(s): Estimates are final intercensal up to April 1, 2011, final postcensal for July 1, 2011, updated postcensal from October 1, 2011 to April 1, 2013 and preliminary postcensal from July 1, 2013.

Table 1-2
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Total growth in percentage

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
percent							
2013							
October to December	0.14	-0.11	-0.06	0.00	-0.03	0.06	0.09
July to September	0.39	0.14	0.04	-0.02	-0.04	0.24	0.35
April to June	0.38	-0.19	0.28	-0.10	0.05	0.32	0.30
January to March	0.24	-0.01	-0.10	-0.20	-0.08	0.17	0.17
2012							
October to December	0.16	0.02	-0.20	-0.09	-0.05	0.11	0.13
July to September	0.37	0.15	0.06	-0.07	-0.05	0.29	0.34
April to June	0.37	0.20	0.27	0.03	0.07	0.33	0.33
January to March	0.24	-0.07	0.14	-0.02	-0.04	0.19	0.20
2011							
October to December	0.20	0.04	-0.06	-0.05	0.08	0.15	0.19
July to September	0.38	0.17	0.43	0.11	0.08	0.28	0.40
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
percent							
2013							
October to December	0.25	0.30	0.54	0.08	-0.28	0.27	0.44
July to September	0.31	0.53	0.89	0.53	-0.03	-0.03	0.99
April to June	0.32	0.63	1.08	0.31	0.19	-0.15	1.57
January to March	0.24	0.36	0.86	0.20	0.57	-0.16	-0.29
2012							
October to December	0.30	0.28	0.64	0.00	-0.33	0.15	0.39
July to September	0.34	0.63	0.88	0.34	0.82	-0.03	0.88
April to June	0.36	0.63	0.82	0.28	1.13	0.03	0.57
January to March	0.27	0.43	0.68	0.17	0.52	0.26	0.41
2011							
October to December	0.32	0.39	0.48	0.10	0.13	-0.05	0.27
July to September	0.37	0.53	0.58	0.42	0.58	0.04	0.23

Note(s): Total growth is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 1-3
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Total growth

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2013							
October to December	49,192	-568	-84	25	-246	5,202	12,789
July to September	137,466	762	58	-222	-340	19,176	47,893
April to June	133,008	-988	412	-920	415	25,788	39,892
January to March	84,321	-64	-138	-1,864	-593	13,806	23,162
2012							
October to December	56,838	101	-291	-833	-355	8,615	17,495
July to September	129,825	812	89	-655	-414	23,066	45,451
April to June	128,827	1,046	398	291	540	26,604	43,476
January to March	82,812	-371	200	-220	-270	15,043	26,133
2011							
October to December	69,194	211	-90	-506	580	12,366	25,296
July to September	130,699	918	619	1,027	617	22,390	53,545
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2013							
October to December	3,147	3,333	21,852	3,571	-104	118	157
July to September	3,900	5,867	35,645	24,397	-10	-14	354
April to June	4,096	6,895	42,834	14,031	71	-67	549
January to March	2,968	3,961	33,998	9,047	208	-68	-102
2012							
October to December	3,706	3,074	25,226	21	-122	66	135
July to September	4,213	6,827	34,277	15,571	296	-14	306
April to June	4,482	6,769	31,751	12,855	406	14	195
January to March	3,321	4,586	26,210	7,741	187	111	141
2011							
October to December	3,965	4,193	18,480	4,585	45	-23	92
July to September	4,536	5,649	22,107	18,988	207	17	79

Note(s): Total growth is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 2-1
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Canada

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	35,344,962	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	35,295,770	29,809	0	19,383	19,383	49,192	0.14
July to September	35,158,304	42,336	0	95,130	95,130	137,466	0.39
April to June	35,025,296	35,425	0	97,583	97,583	133,008	0.38
January to March	34,940,975	22,232	0	62,089	62,089	84,321	0.24
2012							
October to December	34,884,137	30,505	0	26,333	26,333	56,838	0.16
July to September	34,754,312	42,419	0	87,406	87,406	129,825	0.37
April to June	34,625,485	35,283	0	93,544	93,544	128,827	0.37
January to March	34,542,673	24,175	0	58,637	58,637	82,812	0.24
2011							
October to December	34,473,479	30,831	0	38,363	38,363	69,194	0.20
July to September	34,342,780	43,828	0	86,871	86,871	130,699	0.38

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-2
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	526,896	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	527,464	-87	-260	-221	-481	-568	-0.11
July to September	526,702	-52	-394	1,208	814	762	0.14
April to June	527,690	-45	-1,023	80	-943	-988	-0.19
January to March	527,754	-182	-124	242	118	-64	-0.01
2012							
October to December	527,653	-47	114	34	148	101	0.02
July to September	526,841	-12	158	666	824	812	0.15
April to June	525,795	-8	371	683	1,054	1,046	0.20
January to March	526,166	-142	-439	210	-229	-371	-0.07
2011							
October to December	525,955	-9	166	54	220	211	0.04
July to September	525,037	28	447	443	890	918	0.17

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-3
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	145,211	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	145,295	30	-271	157	-114	-84	-0.06
July to September	145,237	71	-409	396	-13	58	0.04
April to June	144,825	71	-157	498	341	412	0.28
January to March	144,963	-28	-60	-50	-110	-138	-0.10
2012							
October to December	145,254	35	-452	126	-326	-291	-0.20
July to September	145,165	75	-405	419	14	89	0.06
April to June	144,767	78	-254	574	320	398	0.27
January to March	144,567	-20	34	186	220	200	0.14
2011							
October to December	144,657	42	-346	214	-132	-90	-0.06
July to September	144,038	81	-52	590	538	619	0.43

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-4
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	940,592	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	940,567	-59	271	-187	84	25	0.00
July to September	940,789	301	-1,527	1,004	-523	-222	-0.02
April to June	941,709	-66	-976	122	-854	-920	-0.10
January to March	943,573	-339	-1,793	268	-1,525	-1,864	-0.20
2012							
October to December	944,406	15	-1,110	262	-848	-833	-0.09
July to September	945,061	373	-1,998	970	-1,028	-655	-0.07
April to June	944,770	-1	-423	715	292	291	0.03
January to March	944,990	-274	-698	752	54	-220	-0.02
2011							
October to December	945,496	70	-1,035	459	-576	-506	-0.05
July to September	944,469	423	-710	1,314	604	1,027	0.11

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-5
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — New Brunswick

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	755,464	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	755,710	57	-498	195	-303	-246	-0.03
July to September	756,050	329	-1,629	960	-669	-340	-0.04
April to June	755,635	-25	-378	818	440	415	0.05
January to March	756,228	-134	-534	75	-459	-593	-0.08
2012							
October to December	756,583	136	-701	210	-491	-355	-0.05
July to September	756,997	409	-1,603	780	-823	-414	-0.05
April to June	756,457	35	-435	940	505	540	0.07
January to March	756,727	-67	-752	549	-203	-270	-0.04
2011							
October to December	756,147	194	-19	405	386	580	0.08
July to September	755,530	468	-600	749	149	617	0.08

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-6
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Quebec

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	8,179,712	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	8,174,510	6,750	-2,729	1,181	-1,548	5,202	0.06
July to September	8,155,334	9,550	-4,205	13,831	9,626	19,176	0.24
April to June	8,129,546	7,750	-4,753	22,791	18,038	25,788	0.32
January to March	8,115,740	3,450	-941	11,297	10,356	13,806	0.17
2012							
October to December	8,107,125	6,400	-1,988	4,203	2,215	8,615	0.11
July to September	8,084,059	9,300	-1,886	15,652	13,766	23,066	0.29
April to June	8,057,455	7,250	-2,210	21,564	19,354	26,604	0.33
January to March	8,042,412	4,950	-2,193	12,286	10,093	15,043	0.19
2011							
October to December	8,030,046	6,963	-1,431	6,834	5,403	12,366	0.15
July to September	8,007,656	10,289	-1,081	13,182	12,101	22,390	0.28

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-7
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Ontario

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	13,598,676	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	13,585,887	10,961	-378	2,206	1,828	12,789	0.09
July to September	13,537,994	15,572	-990	33,311	32,321	47,893	0.35
April to June	13,498,102	12,881	-4,848	31,859	27,011	39,892	0.30
January to March	13,474,940	8,064	-6,823	21,921	15,098	23,162	0.17
2012							
October to December	13,457,445	11,626	-4,061	9,930	5,869	17,495	0.13
July to September	13,411,994	16,136	-5,591	34,906	29,315	45,451	0.34
April to June	13,368,518	13,249	-4,891	35,118	30,227	43,476	0.33
January to March	13,342,385	8,560	-3,925	21,498	17,573	26,133	0.20
2011							
October to December	13,317,089	11,983	-1,632	14,945	13,313	25,296	0.19
July to September	13,263,544	16,369	-163	37,339	37,176	53,545	0.40

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-8
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Manitoba

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	1,272,062	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	1,268,915	1,312	-783	2,618	1,835	3,147	0.25
July to September	1,265,015	1,743	-1,256	3,413	2,157	3,900	0.31
April to June	1,260,919	1,531	-1,630	4,195	2,565	4,096	0.32
January to March	1,257,951	949	-796	2,815	2,019	2,968	0.24
2012							
October to December	1,254,245	1,280	-555	2,981	2,426	3,706	0.30
July to September	1,250,032	1,701	-1,240	3,752	2,512	4,213	0.34
April to June	1,245,550	1,516	-1,181	4,147	2,966	4,482	0.36
January to March	1,242,229	947	-755	3,129	2,374	3,321	0.27
2011							
October to December	1,238,264	1,269	-853	3,549	2,696	3,965	0.32
July to September	1,233,728	1,679	-1,423	4,280	2,857	4,536	0.37

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-9
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	1,117,503	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	1,114,170	1,138	-137	2,332	2,195	3,333	0.30
July to September	1,108,303	1,720	637	3,510	4,147	5,867	0.53
April to June	1,101,408	1,550	1,207	4,138	5,345	6,895	0.63
January to March	1,097,447	1,172	-339	3,128	2,789	3,961	0.36
2012							
October to December	1,094,373	1,074	-339	2,339	2,000	3,074	0.28
July to September	1,087,546	1,632	1,286	3,909	5,195	6,827	0.63
April to June	1,080,777	1,476	1,171	4,122	5,293	6,769	0.63
January to March	1,076,191	1,100	65	3,421	3,486	4,586	0.43
2011							
October to December	1,071,998	1,002	82	3,109	3,191	4,193	0.39
July to September	1,066,349	1,546	560	3,543	4,103	5,649	0.53

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-10
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Alberta

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	4,082,571	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	4,060,719	7,440	5,663	8,749	14,412	21,852	0.54
July to September	4,025,074	8,940	10,269	16,436	26,705	35,645	0.89
April to June	3,982,240	8,556	13,791	20,487	34,278	42,834	1.08
January to March	3,948,242	6,928	13,438	13,632	27,070	33,998	0.86
2012							
October to December	3,923,016	7,102	11,533	6,591	18,124	25,226	0.64
July to September	3,888,739	8,521	13,915	11,841	25,756	34,277	0.88
April to June	3,856,988	8,214	8,338	15,199	23,537	31,751	0.82
January to March	3,830,778	6,688	10,720	8,802	19,522	26,210	0.68
2011							
October to December	3,812,298	6,865	5,117	6,498	11,615	18,480	0.48
July to September	3,790,191	8,287	3,477	10,343	13,820	22,107	0.58

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-11
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — British Columbia

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	4,609,946	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	4,606,375	1,941	-721	2,351	1,630	3,571	0.08
July to September	4,581,978	3,782	-282	20,897	20,615	24,397	0.53
April to June	4,567,947	2,882	-1,258	12,407	11,149	14,031	0.31
January to March	4,558,900	1,990	-1,611	8,668	7,057	9,047	0.20
2012							
October to December	4,558,879	2,560	-2,234	-305	-2,539	21	0.00
July to September	4,543,308	3,914	-2,748	14,405	11,657	15,571	0.34
April to June	4,530,453	3,133	-572	10,294	9,722	12,855	0.28
January to March	4,522,712	2,068	-1,985	7,658	5,673	7,741	0.17
2011							
October to December	4,518,127	2,126	156	2,303	2,459	4,585	0.10
July to September	4,499,139	4,282	-310	15,016	14,706	18,988	0.42

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-12
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Yukon

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	36,586	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	36,690	28	-166	34	-132	-104	-0.28
July to September	36,700	81	-203	112	-91	-10	-0.03
April to June	36,629	68	-118	121	3	71	0.19
January to March	36,421	57	112	39	151	208	0.57
2012							
October to December	36,543	34	-86	-70	-156	-122	-0.33
July to September	36,247	82	130	84	214	296	0.82
April to June	35,841	68	184	154	338	406	1.13
January to March	35,654	57	10	120	130	187	0.52
2011							
October to December	35,609	34	30	-19	11	45	0.13
July to September	35,402	81	89	37	126	207	0.58

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-13
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	43,641	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	43,523	108	-13	23	10	118	0.27
July to September	43,537	140	-165	11	-154	-14	-0.03
April to June	43,604	108	-249	74	-175	-67	-0.15
January to March	43,672	134	-255	53	-202	-68	-0.16
2012							
October to December	43,606	105	-73	34	-39	66	0.15
July to September	43,620	135	-166	17	-149	-14	-0.03
April to June	43,606	109	-136	41	-95	14	0.03
January to March	43,495	138	-63	36	-27	111	0.26
2011							
October to December	43,518	108	-144	13	-131	-23	-0.05
July to September	43,501	141	-153	29	-124	17	0.04

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-14
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Nunavut

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number					percent	
2014							
January to March	36,102	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013							
October to December	35,945	190	22	-55	-33	157	0.44
July to September	35,591	159	154	41	195	354	0.99
April to June	35,042	164	392	-7	385	549	1.57
January to March	35,144	171	-274	1	-273	-102	-0.29
2012							
October to December	35,009	185	-48	-2	-50	135	0.39
July to September	34,703	153	148	5	153	306	0.88
April to June	34,508	164	38	-7	31	195	0.57
January to March	34,367	170	-19	-10	-29	141	0.41
2011							
October to December	34,275	184	-91	-1	-92	92	0.27
July to September	34,196	154	-81	6	-75	79	0.23

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-1
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Canada

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	94,105	64,296	56,477	56,477	59,776	12,753	6,084	3,830	-29,894
July to September	102,324	59,988	86,112	86,112	65,326	18,620	13,604	5,720	40,540
April to June	97,515	62,090	108,159	108,159	75,440	13,086	10,987	5,062	29,304
January to March	91,235	69,003	73,990	73,990	58,246	12,651	5,970	3,800	14,324
2012									
October to December	93,941	63,436	54,705	54,705	62,334	12,753	6,084	3,830	-25,502
July to September	101,131	58,712	102,400	102,400	66,927	18,620	13,604	5,720	31,215
April to June	96,033	60,750	81,143	81,143	73,044	13,037	10,987	5,062	27,612
January to March	90,324	66,149	64,026	64,026	55,587	12,607	5,970	3,800	13,487
2011									
October to December	91,731	60,900	49,813	49,813	59,608	12,707	6,084	3,830	-10,792
July to September	100,674	56,846	85,365	85,365	71,876	18,558	13,604	5,720	25,669

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-2
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	1,063	1,150	1,120	1,380	269	52	34	26	-446
July to September	1,111	1,163	1,962	2,356	235	83	75	38	1,019
April to June	1,168	1,213	2,782	3,805	255	60	60	34	-141
January to March	1,060	1,242	2,290	2,414	76	45	34	26	203
2012									
October to December	1,073	1,120	1,478	1,364	184	52	34	26	-106
July to September	1,119	1,131	2,547	2,389	165	83	75	38	547
April to June	1,176	1,184	2,562	2,191	227	60	60	34	490
January to March	1,069	1,211	2,014	2,453	157	45	34	26	90
2011									
October to December	1,084	1,093	1,260	1,094	186	51	34	26	-89
July to September	1,131	1,103	2,337	1,890	172	83	75	38	317

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-3
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	356	326	383	654	370	40	8	8	-173
July to September	379	308	690	1,099	255	50	19	11	183
April to June	373	302	1,182	1,339	254	37	15	10	276
January to March	333	361	866	926	121	34	8	7	-138
2012									
October to December	356	321	319	771	181	40	8	8	-15
July to September	378	303	779	1,184	307	50	19	11	154
April to June	374	296	729	983	333	37	15	10	273
January to March	334	354	682	648	284	34	8	7	-65
2011									
October to December	357	315	302	648	233	40	8	8	21
July to September	377	296	907	959	529	50	19	11	103

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-4
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	2,095	2,154	2,736	2,465	670	216	100	48	-693
July to September	2,359	2,058	3,642	5,169	694	360	224	71	517
April to June	2,216	2,282	5,026	6,002	751	252	180	64	-493
January to March	2,088	2,427	3,180	4,973	411	193	97	48	1
2012									
October to December	2,127	2,112	2,505	3,615	551	216	100	48	-125
July to September	2,393	2,020	4,954	6,952	529	360	224	71	648
April to June	2,233	2,234	3,843	4,266	710	250	180	64	139
January to March	2,097	2,371	3,645	4,343	551	193	97	48	345
2011									
October to December	2,134	2,064	2,381	3,416	497	214	100	48	124
July to September	2,395	1,972	4,541	5,251	597	359	224	71	923

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-5
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — New Brunswick

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	1,677	1,620	1,796	2,294	487	78	59	38	-235
July to September	1,922	1,593	2,965	4,594	597	122	132	57	410
April to June	1,690	1,715	3,622	4,000	581	89	107	50	269
January to March	1,668	1,802	2,819	3,353	353	67	59	38	-232
2012									
October to December	1,707	1,571	1,676	2,377	492	78	59	38	-225
July to September	1,956	1,547	3,384	4,987	592	122	132	57	235
April to June	1,712	1,677	2,687	3,122	575	89	107	50	397
January to March	1,688	1,755	2,159	2,911	554	67	59	38	41
2011									
October to December	1,725	1,531	2,025	2,044	615	78	59	38	-153
July to September	1,976	1,508	3,173	3,773	511	122	132	57	285

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-6
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Quebec

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	22,000	15,250	4,392	7,121	10,556	1,928	889	455	-7,881
July to September	23,650	14,100	6,642	10,847	13,675	3,104	1,988	679	1,951
April to June	22,400	14,650	7,136	11,889	16,035	2,232	1,605	601	7,984
January to March	20,700	17,250	4,762	5,703	11,694	1,980	871	451	1,163
2012									
October to December	22,400	16,000	3,561	5,549	12,927	1,928	889	455	-7,230
July to September	23,550	14,250	8,753	10,639	15,291	3,104	1,988	679	2,156
April to June	21,800	14,550	5,846	8,056	15,899	2,224	1,605	601	6,885
January to March	20,950	16,000	3,225	5,418	10,933	1,972	871	451	2,905
2011									
October to December	21,644	14,681	3,500	4,931	12,274	1,921	889	455	-3,953
July to September	23,917	13,628	7,608	8,689	15,147	3,095	1,988	679	-179

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-7
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Ontario

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	35,130	24,169	13,546	13,924	22,704	5,595	2,950	1,439	-16,414
July to September	38,095	22,523	20,580	21,570	25,559	8,356	6,597	2,150	11,661
April to June	36,107	23,226	22,861	27,709	30,337	5,853	5,328	1,902	3,949
January to March	33,819	25,755	13,542	20,365	24,805	5,737	2,894	1,428	1,387
2012									
October to December	34,800	23,174	11,032	15,093	24,738	5,595	2,950	1,439	-10,724
July to September	37,736	21,600	22,259	27,850	25,938	8,356	6,597	2,150	12,877
April to June	35,755	22,506	16,488	21,379	27,756	5,832	5,328	1,902	9,768
January to March	33,492	24,932	12,539	16,464	20,727	5,717	2,894	1,428	5,022
2011									
October to December	34,414	22,431	10,728	12,360	24,062	5,576	2,950	1,439	-5,052
July to September	37,271	20,902	20,704	20,867	28,742	8,328	6,597	2,150	12,478

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-8
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Manitoba

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	3,982	2,670	2,323	3,106	3,516	480	215	88	-545
July to September	4,286	2,543	3,696	4,952	3,394	528	480	130	197
April to June	4,087	2,556	4,194	5,824	3,567	382	388	115	737
January to March	3,815	2,866	3,442	4,238	2,610	304	211	86	384
2012									
October to December	3,913	2,633	2,463	3,018	3,251	480	215	88	83
July to September	4,211	2,510	4,376	5,616	3,234	528	480	130	696
April to June	4,022	2,506	3,412	4,593	3,581	381	388	115	674
January to March	3,755	2,808	2,581	3,336	3,246	303	211	86	61
2011									
October to December	3,849	2,580	2,082	2,935	3,737	478	215	88	163
July to September	4,138	2,459	3,368	4,791	4,523	525	480	130	-68

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-9
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	3,546	2,408	3,599	3,736	3,167	131	101	43	-762
July to September	4,017	2,297	5,467	4,830	2,715	182	226	64	815
April to June	3,879	2,329	8,053	6,846	2,874	155	183	57	1,293
January to March	3,689	2,517	4,690	5,029	1,916	141	100	43	1,296
2012									
October to December	3,453	2,379	3,554	3,893	2,353	131	101	43	59
July to September	3,897	2,265	7,178	5,892	2,666	182	226	64	1,263
April to June	3,770	2,294	6,301	5,130	3,339	155	183	57	812
January to March	3,581	2,481	4,360	4,295	2,819	141	100	43	686
2011									
October to December	3,341	2,339	3,438	3,356	2,572	131	101	43	610
July to September	3,774	2,228	5,287	4,727	2,717	182	226	64	846

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-10
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Alberta

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	13,248	5,808	17,477	11,814	8,814	1,519	868	475	1,061
July to September	14,483	5,543	26,616	16,347	9,168	2,177	1,942	710	8,213
April to June	14,136	5,580	34,229	20,438	10,543	1,469	1,569	628	10,472
January to March	12,946	6,018	26,714	13,276	8,094	1,617	852	471	6,774
2012									
October to December	12,669	5,567	19,910	8,377	9,103	1,519	868	475	-1,386
July to September	13,834	5,313	31,963	18,048	9,086	2,177	1,942	710	3,700
April to June	13,583	5,369	23,619	15,281	10,386	1,462	1,569	628	5,334
January to March	12,475	5,787	21,569	10,849	7,520	1,611	852	471	2,512
2011									
October to December	12,223	5,358	14,677	9,560	7,690	1,514	868	475	-71
July to September	13,404	5,117	20,972	17,495	8,970	2,169	1,942	710	2,310

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-11
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — British Columbia

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	10,517	8,576	8,482	9,203	9,049	2,700	857	1,198	-3,657
July to September	11,497	7,715	13,008	13,290	8,933	3,638	1,916	1,791	15,477
April to June	10,962	8,080	17,172	18,430	10,106	2,541	1,548	1,584	4,878
January to March	10,638	8,648	10,287	11,898	8,102	2,516	841	1,190	3,431
2012									
October to December	10,963	8,403	7,593	9,827	8,468	2,700	857	1,198	-5,732
July to September	11,550	7,636	14,852	17,600	9,029	3,638	1,916	1,791	8,889
April to June	11,115	7,982	14,324	14,896	10,087	2,531	1,548	1,584	2,774
January to March	10,405	8,337	10,024	12,009	8,658	2,507	841	1,190	1,856
2011									
October to December	10,482	8,356	8,834	8,678	7,619	2,690	857	1,198	-2,285
July to September	11,779	7,497	15,411	15,721	9,882	3,625	1,916	1,791	8,634

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-12
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Yukon

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	103	75	236	402	115	3	3	3	-78
July to September	125	44	198	401	76	6	5	6	43
April to June	120	52	574	692	85	3	4	6	41
January to March	95	38	475	363	39	3	3	3	3
2012									
October to December	103	69	250	336	45	3	3	3	-112
July to September	122	40	512	382	43	6	5	6	48
April to June	118	50	518	334	104	3	4	6	55
January to March	94	37	413	403	87	3	3	3	36
2011									
October to December	101	67	241	211	79	3	3	3	-95
July to September	121	40	352	263	61	6	5	6	-17

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-13
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	158	50	249	262	54	8	0	6	-17
July to September	197	57	343	508	23	11	0	8	7
April to June	155	47	651	900	50	10	0	7	41
January to March	179	45	642	897	23	8	0	6	44
2012									
October to December	154	49	261	334	39	8	0	6	9
July to September	189	54	550	716	41	11	0	8	-5
April to June	154	45	452	588	45	10	0	7	13
January to March	181	43	516	579	41	8	0	6	9
2011									
October to December	156	48	290	434	36	8	0	6	-9
July to September	195	54	561	714	19	11	0	8	29

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-14
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Nunavut

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	
number									
2013									
October to December	230	40	138	116	5	3	0	3	-54
July to September	203	44	303	149	2	3	0	5	47
April to June	222	58	677	285	2	3	0	4	-2
January to March	205	34	281	555	2	6	0	3	8
2012									
October to December	223	38	103	151	2	3	0	3	2
July to September	196	43	293	145	6	3	0	5	7
April to June	221	57	362	324	2	3	0	4	-2
January to March	203	33	299	318	10	6	0	3	-11
2011									
October to December	221	37	55	146	8	3	0	3	-3
July to September	196	42	144	225	6	3	0	5	8

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-1
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Births

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2013							
October to December	94,105	1,063	356	2,095	1,677	22,000	35,130
July to September	102,324	1,111	379	2,359	1,922	23,650	38,095
April to June	97,515	1,168	373	2,216	1,690	22,400	36,107
January to March	91,235	1,060	333	2,088	1,668	20,700	33,819
2012							
October to December	93,941	1,073	356	2,127	1,707	22,400	34,800
July to September	101,131	1,119	378	2,393	1,956	23,550	37,736
April to June	96,033	1,176	374	2,233	1,712	21,800	35,755
January to March	90,324	1,069	334	2,097	1,688	20,950	33,492
2011							
October to December	91,731	1,084	357	2,134	1,725	21,644	34,414
July to September	100,674	1,131	377	2,395	1,976	23,917	37,271
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2013							
October to December	3,982	3,546	13,248	10,517	103	158	230
July to September	4,286	4,017	14,483	11,497	125	197	203
April to June	4,087	3,879	14,136	10,962	120	155	222
January to March	3,815	3,689	12,946	10,638	95	179	205
2012							
October to December	3,913	3,453	12,669	10,963	103	154	223
July to September	4,211	3,897	13,834	11,550	122	189	196
April to June	4,022	3,770	13,583	11,115	118	154	221
January to March	3,755	3,581	12,475	10,405	94	181	203
2011							
October to December	3,849	3,341	12,223	10,482	101	156	221
July to September	4,138	3,774	13,404	11,779	121	195	196

Note(s): The number of births is final up to December 2011, updated from January 2012 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 4-2
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Deaths

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2013							
October to December	64,296	1,150	326	2,154	1,620	15,250	24,169
July to September	59,988	1,163	308	2,058	1,593	14,100	22,523
April to June	62,090	1,213	302	2,282	1,715	14,650	23,226
January to March	69,003	1,242	361	2,427	1,802	17,250	25,755
2012							
October to December	63,436	1,120	321	2,112	1,571	16,000	23,174
July to September	58,712	1,131	303	2,020	1,547	14,250	21,600
April to June	60,750	1,184	296	2,234	1,677	14,550	22,506
January to March	66,149	1,211	354	2,371	1,755	16,000	24,932
2011							
October to December	60,900	1,093	315	2,064	1,531	14,681	22,431
July to September	56,846	1,103	296	1,972	1,508	13,628	20,902
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2013							
October to December	2,670	2,408	5,808	8,576	75	50	40
July to September	2,543	2,297	5,543	7,715	44	57	44
April to June	2,556	2,329	5,580	8,080	52	47	58
January to March	2,866	2,517	6,018	8,648	38	45	34
2012							
October to December	2,633	2,379	5,567	8,403	69	49	38
July to September	2,510	2,265	5,313	7,636	40	54	43
April to June	2,506	2,294	5,369	7,982	50	45	57
January to March	2,808	2,481	5,787	8,337	37	43	33
2011							
October to December	2,580	2,339	5,358	8,356	67	48	37
July to September	2,459	2,228	5,117	7,497	40	54	42

Note(s): The number of deaths is final up to December 2011, updated from January 2012 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 4-3
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Immigrants

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
number							
2013							
October to December	59,776	269	370	670	487	10,556	22,704
July to September	65,326	235	255	694	597	13,675	25,559
April to June	75,440	255	254	751	581	16,035	30,337
January to March	58,246	76	121	411	353	11,694	24,805
2012							
October to December	62,334	184	181	551	492	12,927	24,738
July to September	66,927	165	307	529	592	15,291	25,938
April to June	73,044	227	333	710	575	15,899	27,756
January to March	55,587	157	284	551	554	10,933	20,727
2011							
October to December	59,608	186	233	497	615	12,274	24,062
July to September	71,876	172	529	597	511	15,147	28,742
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2013							
October to December	3,516	3,167	8,814	9,049	115	54	5
July to September	3,394	2,715	9,168	8,933	76	23	2
April to June	3,567	2,874	10,543	10,106	85	50	2
January to March	2,610	1,916	8,094	8,102	39	23	2
2012							
October to December	3,251	2,353	9,103	8,468	45	39	2
July to September	3,234	2,666	9,086	9,029	43	41	6
April to June	3,581	3,339	10,386	10,087	104	45	2
January to March	3,246	2,819	7,520	8,658	87	41	10
2011							
October to December	3,737	2,572	7,690	7,619	79	36	8
July to September	4,523	2,717	8,970	9,882	61	19	6

Note(s): The number of immigrants is final up to December 2012, updated from January to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 4-4
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Emigrants

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
number							
2013							
October to December	12,753	52	40	216	78	1,928	5,595
July to September	18,620	83	50	360	122	3,104	8,356
April to June	13,086	60	37	252	89	2,232	5,853
January to March	12,651	45	34	193	67	1,980	5,737
2012							
October to December	12,753	52	40	216	78	1,928	5,595
July to September	18,620	83	50	360	122	3,104	8,356
April to June	13,037	60	37	250	89	2,224	5,832
January to March	12,607	45	34	193	67	1,972	5,717
2011							
October to December	12,707	51	40	214	78	1,921	5,576
July to September	18,558	83	50	359	122	3,095	8,328
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2013							
October to December	480	131	1,519	2,700	3	8	3
July to September	528	182	2,177	3,638	6	11	3
April to June	382	155	1,469	2,541	3	10	3
January to March	304	141	1,617	2,516	3	8	6
2012							
October to December	480	131	1,519	2,700	3	8	3
July to September	528	182	2,177	3,638	6	11	3
April to June	381	155	1,462	2,531	3	10	3
January to March	303	141	1,611	2,507	3	8	6
2011							
October to December	478	131	1,514	2,690	3	8	3
July to September	525	182	2,169	3,625	6	11	3

Note(s): The number of emigrants is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 4-5
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Returning emigrants

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
number							
2013							
October to December	6,084	34	8	100	59	889	2,950
July to September	13,604	75	19	224	132	1,988	6,597
April to June	10,987	60	15	180	107	1,605	5,328
January to March	5,970	34	8	97	59	871	2,894
2012							
October to December	6,084	34	8	100	59	889	2,950
July to September	13,604	75	19	224	132	1,988	6,597
April to June	10,987	60	15	180	107	1,605	5,328
January to March	5,970	34	8	97	59	871	2,894
2011							
October to December	6,084	34	8	100	59	889	2,950
July to September	13,604	75	19	224	132	1,988	6,597
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2013							
October to December	215	101	868	857	3	0	0
July to September	480	226	1,942	1,916	5	0	0
April to June	388	183	1,569	1,548	4	0	0
January to March	211	100	852	841	3	0	0
2012							
October to December	215	101	868	857	3	0	0
July to September	480	226	1,942	1,916	5	0	0
April to June	388	183	1,569	1,548	4	0	0
January to March	211	100	852	841	3	0	0
2011							
October to December	215	101	868	857	3	0	0
July to September	480	226	1,942	1,916	5	0	0

Note(s): The number of returning emigrants is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 4-6
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net temporary emigrants

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2013							
October to December	3,830	26	8	48	38	455	1,439
July to September	5,720	38	11	71	57	679	2,150
April to June	5,062	34	10	64	50	601	1,902
January to March	3,800	26	7	48	38	451	1,428
2012							
October to December	3,830	26	8	48	38	455	1,439
July to September	5,720	38	11	71	57	679	2,150
April to June	5,062	34	10	64	50	601	1,902
January to March	3,800	26	7	48	38	451	1,428
2011							
October to December	3,830	26	8	48	38	455	1,439
July to September	5,720	38	11	71	57	679	2,150
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2013							
October to December	88	43	475	1,198	3	6	3
July to September	130	64	710	1,791	6	8	5
April to June	115	57	628	1,584	6	7	4
January to March	86	43	471	1,190	3	6	3
2012							
October to December	88	43	475	1,198	3	6	3
July to September	130	64	710	1,791	6	8	5
April to June	115	57	628	1,584	6	7	4
January to March	86	43	471	1,190	3	6	3
2011							
October to December	88	43	475	1,198	3	6	3
July to September	130	64	710	1,791	6	8	5

Note(s): The number of net temporary emigrants is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 4-7

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net non-permanent residents

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2013							
October to December	-29,894	-446	-173	-693	-235	-7,881	-16,414
July to September	40,540	1,019	183	517	410	1,951	11,661
April to June	29,304	-141	276	-493	269	7,984	3,949
January to March	14,324	203	-138	1	-232	1,163	1,387
2012							
October to December	-25,502	-106	-15	-125	-225	-7,230	-10,724
July to September	31,215	547	154	648	235	2,156	12,877
April to June	27,612	490	273	139	397	6,885	9,768
January to March	13,487	90	-65	345	41	2,905	5,022
2011							
October to December	-10,792	-89	21	124	-153	-3,953	-5,052
July to September	25,669	317	103	923	285	-179	12,478
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2013							
October to December	-545	-762	1,061	-3,657	-78	-17	-54
July to September	197	815	8,213	15,477	43	7	47
April to June	737	1,293	10,472	4,878	41	41	-2
January to March	384	1,296	6,774	3,431	3	44	8
2012							
October to December	83	59	-1,386	-5,732	-112	9	2
July to September	696	1,263	3,700	8,889	48	-5	7
April to June	674	812	5,334	2,774	55	13	-2
January to March	61	686	2,512	1,856	36	9	-11
2011							
October to December	163	610	-71	-2,285	-95	-9	-3
July to September	-68	846	2,310	8,634	-17	29	8

Note(s): The net non-permanent residents is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 4-8

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial in-migrants

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
number							
2013							
October to December	56,477	1,120	383	2,736	1,796	4,392	13,546
July to September	86,112	1,962	690	3,642	2,965	6,642	20,580
April to June	108,159	2,782	1,182	5,026	3,622	7,136	22,861
January to March	73,990	2,290	866	3,180	2,819	4,762	13,542
2012							
October to December	54,705	1,478	319	2,505	1,676	3,561	11,032
July to September	102,400	2,547	779	4,954	3,384	8,753	22,259
April to June	81,143	2,562	729	3,843	2,687	5,846	16,488
January to March	64,026	2,014	682	3,645	2,159	3,225	12,539
2011							
October to December	49,813	1,260	302	2,381	2,025	3,500	10,728
July to September	85,365	2,337	907	4,541	3,173	7,608	20,704
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2013							
October to December	2,323	3,599	17,477	8,482	236	249	138
July to September	3,696	5,467	26,616	13,008	198	343	303
April to June	4,194	8,053	34,229	17,172	574	651	677
January to March	3,442	4,690	26,714	10,287	475	642	281
2012							
October to December	2,463	3,554	19,910	7,593	250	261	103
July to September	4,376	7,178	31,963	14,852	512	550	293
April to June	3,412	6,301	23,619	14,324	518	452	362
January to March	2,581	4,360	21,569	10,024	413	516	299
2011							
October to December	2,082	3,438	14,677	8,834	241	290	55
July to September	3,368	5,287	20,972	15,411	352	561	144

Note(s): The number of interprovincial migrants is final up to June 2012 and preliminary from July 2012.

Table 4-9
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial out-migrants

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
number							
2013							
October to December	56,477	1,380	654	2,465	2,294	7,121	13,924
July to September	86,112	2,356	1,099	5,169	4,594	10,847	21,570
April to June	108,159	3,805	1,339	6,002	4,000	11,889	27,709
January to March	73,990	2,414	926	4,973	3,353	5,703	20,365
2012							
October to December	54,705	1,364	771	3,615	2,377	5,549	15,093
July to September	102,400	2,389	1,184	6,952	4,987	10,639	27,850
April to June	81,143	2,191	983	4,266	3,122	8,056	21,379
January to March	64,026	2,453	648	4,343	2,911	5,418	16,464
2011							
October to December	49,813	1,094	648	3,416	2,044	4,931	12,360
July to September	85,365	1,890	959	5,251	3,773	8,689	20,867
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2013							
October to December	3,106	3,736	11,814	9,203	402	262	116
July to September	4,952	4,830	16,347	13,290	401	508	149
April to June	5,824	6,846	20,438	18,430	692	900	285
January to March	4,238	5,029	13,276	11,898	363	897	555
2012							
October to December	3,018	3,893	8,377	9,827	336	334	151
July to September	5,616	5,892	18,048	17,600	382	716	145
April to June	4,593	5,130	15,281	14,896	334	588	324
January to March	3,336	4,295	10,849	12,009	403	579	318
2011							
October to December	2,935	3,356	9,560	8,678	211	434	146
July to September	4,791	4,727	17,495	15,721	263	714	225

Note(s): The number of interprovincial migrants is final up to June 2012 and preliminary from July 2012.

Table 4-10
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total growth

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2013							
October to December	49,192	-568	-84	25	-246	5,202	12,789
July to September	137,466	762	58	-222	-340	19,176	47,893
April to June	133,008	-988	412	-920	415	25,788	39,892
January to March	84,321	-64	-138	-1,864	-593	13,806	23,162
2012							
October to December	56,838	101	-291	-833	-355	8,615	17,495
July to September	129,825	812	89	-655	-414	23,066	45,451
April to June	128,827	1,046	398	291	540	26,604	43,476
January to March	82,812	-371	200	-220	-270	15,043	26,133
2011							
October to December	69,194	211	-90	-506	580	12,366	25,296
July to September	130,699	918	619	1,027	617	22,390	53,545
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2013							
October to December	3,147	3,333	21,852	3,571	-104	118	157
July to September	3,900	5,867	35,645	24,397	-10	-14	354
April to June	4,096	6,895	42,834	14,031	71	-67	549
January to March	2,968	3,961	33,998	9,047	208	-68	-102
2012							
October to December	3,706	3,074	25,226	21	-122	66	135
July to September	4,213	6,827	34,277	15,571	296	-14	306
April to June	4,482	6,769	31,751	12,855	406	14	195
January to March	3,321	4,586	26,210	7,741	187	111	141
2011							
October to December	3,965	4,193	18,480	4,585	45	-23	92
July to September	4,536	5,649	22,107	18,988	207	17	79

Note(s): Total growth is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 4-11
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Natural increase

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2013							
October to December	29,809	-87	30	-59	57	6,750	10,961
July to September	42,336	-52	71	301	329	9,550	15,572
April to June	35,425	-45	71	-66	-25	7,750	12,881
January to March	22,232	-182	-28	-339	-134	3,450	8,064
2012							
October to December	30,505	-47	35	15	136	6,400	11,626
July to September	42,419	-12	75	373	409	9,300	16,136
April to June	35,283	-8	78	-1	35	7,250	13,249
January to March	24,175	-142	-20	-274	-67	4,950	8,560
2011							
October to December	30,831	-9	42	70	194	6,963	11,983
July to September	43,828	28	81	423	468	10,289	16,369
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2013							
October to December	1,312	1,138	7,440	1,941	28	108	190
July to September	1,743	1,720	8,940	3,782	81	140	159
April to June	1,531	1,550	8,556	2,882	68	108	164
January to March	949	1,172	6,928	1,990	57	134	171
2012							
October to December	1,280	1,074	7,102	2,560	34	105	185
July to September	1,701	1,632	8,521	3,914	82	135	153
April to June	1,516	1,476	8,214	3,133	68	109	164
January to March	947	1,100	6,688	2,068	57	138	170
2011							
October to December	1,269	1,002	6,865	2,126	34	108	184
July to September	1,679	1,546	8,287	4,282	81	141	154

Note(s): Natural increase is final up to December 2011, updated from January 2012 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 4-12

Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net interprovincial migration

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2013							
October to December	0	-260	-271	271	-498	-2,729	-378
July to September	0	-394	-409	-1,527	-1,629	-4,205	-990
April to June	0	-1,023	-157	-976	-378	-4,753	-4,848
January to March	0	-124	-60	-1,793	-534	-941	-6,823
2012							
October to December	0	114	-452	-1,110	-701	-1,988	-4,061
July to September	0	158	-405	-1,998	-1,603	-1,886	-5,591
April to June	0	371	-254	-423	-435	-2,210	-4,891
January to March	0	-439	34	-698	-752	-2,193	-3,925
2011							
October to December	0	166	-346	-1,035	-19	-1,431	-1,632
July to September	0	447	-52	-710	-600	-1,081	-163
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2013							
October to December	-783	-137	5,663	-721	-166	-13	22
July to September	-1,256	637	10,269	-282	-203	-165	154
April to June	-1,630	1,207	13,791	-1,258	-118	-249	392
January to March	-796	-339	13,438	-1,611	112	-255	-274
2012							
October to December	-555	-339	11,533	-2,234	-86	-73	-48
July to September	-1,240	1,286	13,915	-2,748	130	-166	148
April to June	-1,181	1,171	8,338	-572	184	-136	38
January to March	-755	65	10,720	-1,985	10	-63	-19
2011							
October to December	-853	82	5,117	156	30	-144	-91
July to September	-1,423	560	3,477	-310	89	-153	-81

Note(s): The number of interprovincial migrants is final up to June 2012 and preliminary from July 2012.

Table 4-13
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net international migration

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
number							
2013							
October to December	19,383	-221	157	-187	195	1,181	2,206
July to September	95,130	1,208	396	1,004	960	13,831	33,311
April to June	97,583	80	498	122	818	22,791	31,859
January to March	62,089	242	-50	268	75	11,297	21,921
2012							
October to December	26,333	34	126	262	210	4,203	9,930
July to September	87,406	666	419	970	780	15,652	34,906
April to June	93,544	683	574	715	940	21,564	35,118
January to March	58,637	210	186	752	549	12,286	21,498
2011							
October to December	38,363	54	214	459	405	6,834	14,945
July to September	86,871	443	590	1,314	749	13,182	37,339
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2013							
October to December	2,618	2,332	8,749	2,351	34	23	-55
July to September	3,413	3,510	16,436	20,897	112	11	41
April to June	4,195	4,138	20,487	12,407	121	74	-7
January to March	2,815	3,128	13,632	8,668	39	53	1
2012							
October to December	2,981	2,339	6,591	-305	-70	34	-2
July to September	3,752	3,909	11,841	14,405	84	17	5
April to June	4,147	4,122	15,199	10,294	154	41	-7
January to March	3,129	3,421	8,802	7,658	120	36	-10
2011							
October to December	3,549	3,109	6,498	2,303	-19	13	-1
July to September	4,280	3,543	10,343	15,016	37	29	6

Note(s): Net international migration is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 4-14
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total net migration

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2013							
October to December	19,383	-481	-114	84	-303	-1,548	1,828
July to September	95,130	814	-13	-523	-669	9,626	32,321
April to June	97,583	-943	341	-854	440	18,038	27,011
January to March	62,089	118	-110	-1,525	-459	10,356	15,098
2012							
October to December	26,333	148	-326	-848	-491	2,215	5,869
July to September	87,406	824	14	-1,028	-823	13,766	29,315
April to June	93,544	1,054	320	292	505	19,354	30,227
January to March	58,637	-229	220	54	-203	10,093	17,573
2011							
October to December	38,363	220	-132	-576	386	5,403	13,313
July to September	86,871	890	538	604	149	12,101	37,176
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2013							
October to December	1,835	2,195	14,412	1,630	-132	10	-33
July to September	2,157	4,147	26,705	20,615	-91	-154	195
April to June	2,565	5,345	34,278	11,149	3	-175	385
January to March	2,019	2,789	27,070	7,057	151	-202	-273
2012							
October to December	2,426	2,000	18,124	-2,539	-156	-39	-50
July to September	2,512	5,195	25,756	11,657	214	-149	153
April to June	2,966	5,293	23,537	9,722	338	-95	31
January to March	2,374	3,486	19,522	5,673	130	-27	-29
2011							
October to December	2,696	3,191	11,615	2,459	11	-131	-92
July to September	2,857	4,103	13,820	14,706	126	-124	-75

Note(s): Total net migration is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2013 and preliminary from April 2013.

Table 5
Quarterly estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, October to December 2013

Origin	Destination												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number												
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	34	175	101	105	321	27	40	535	42	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	4	...	48	111	40	247	0	26	145	28	5	0	0
Nova Scotia	97	28	...	289	127	947	19	102	675	155	0	26	0
New Brunswick	60	64	406	...	249	634	22	0	715	144	0	0	0
Quebec	45	28	148	170	...	4,447	129	80	1,549	447	27	0	51
Ontario	403	138	973	602	2,532	...	740	618	5,789	2,089	40	0	0
Manitoba	5	0	56	25	113	729	...	531	1,011	617	0	0	19
Saskatchewan	17	0	45	44	94	707	325	...	1,859	622	0	23	0
Alberta	474	64	546	363	521	3,199	724	1,642	...	4,163	11	78	29
British Columbia	15	27	310	91	523	2,123	323	532	5,047	...	111	69	32
Yukon	0	0	0	0	55	122	0	19	20	145	...	41	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	11	0	12	29	0	9	122	30	42	...	7
Nunavut	0	0	18	0	21	41	14	0	10	0	0	12	...
In-migrants	1,120	383	2,736	1,796	4,392	13,546	2,323	3,599	17,477	8,482	236	249	138
Out-migrants	1,380	654	2,465	2,294	7,121	13,924	3,106	3,736	11,814	9,203	402	262	116
Net	-260	-271	271	-498	-2,729	-378	-783	-137	5,663	-721	-166	-13	22
Total number of migrants: 56,477													

Note(s): Preliminary estimates based on data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CTB) program and Fjk factors calculated using 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 tax file data from Canada Revenue Agency.

Methodology

This document describes the concepts, data sources and methodology used to produce the population estimates. Population estimates are produced to measure the population counts according to various characteristics and geographies between two censuses. The demographic estimates are the official population estimates at the national, provincial and territorial levels.

Postcensal estimates are based on the 2011 Census.

Population Estimates

Estimates of the total population

Types of estimates

Population estimates can be either intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates are produced using counts from two consecutive censuses adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU)¹ and postcensal estimates. The production of intercensal estimates involves updating the postcensal estimates using the counts from a new census adjusted for CNU.¹

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU¹ and the components of demographic growth. In terms of timeliness, postcensal estimates are more up-to-date than data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU,¹ but as they get farther from the date of that census, they become more variable.

Levels of estimates

Updating population estimates between censuses entails the use of data from administrative files or surveys. The quality of population estimates therefore depends on the availability of a number of administrative data files that are provided to Statistics Canada by Canadian and foreign government departments. Since some components are not available until several months after the reference date, three kinds of postcensal estimates are produced preliminary postcensal (PP), updated postcensal (PR) and final postcensal (PD). The time lag between the reference date and the release date is three months for preliminary estimates and two to three years for final estimates. Though it requires more vigilance on the part of users, the production of three successive series of postcensal estimates is the strategy that best satisfies the need for both timeliness and accuracy of the estimates. All tables indicate the level of the estimates they contain.

Calculation of postcensal population estimates

Population estimates – preliminary, updated and final – are produced by the component method. This method consists of taking the population figures from the most recent census, adjusted for the CNU¹ (census undercoverage minus census overcoverage), and adding or subtracting the number of births, deaths, and components of international and interprovincial migration.

1. In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves (IEIR).

A. Provincial / territorial estimates of total population

Population estimates are produced for the provinces and territories first; then they are summed to obtain an estimate of the population of Canada.

The component-method formula for estimating the total provincial / territorial populations is as follows:

Figure 1

Component-method formula for estimating total population

$$P_{(t+i)} = P_{(t)} + B_{(t,t+i)} - D_{(t,t+i)} + I_{(t,t+i)} - [E_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+i)}] + RE_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta Ninter_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta N_{(t,t+i)} - Resid_{(t,t+i)}$$

where, for each province and territory:

(t,t+i)	interval between times t and t+i;
$P_{(t+i)}$	estimate of the population at time t+i;
$P_{(t)}$	base population at time t (census adjusted for (CNU) ¹ or most recent estimate);
B	number of births;
D	number of deaths;
I	number of immigrants;
E	number of emigrants;
ΔTE	net temporary emigration;
RE	number of returning emigrants;
ΔNPR	net non-permanent residents;
$\Delta Ninter$	net interprovincial migration;
Resid	residual deviation (for intercensal estimates).

B. Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary² and final postcensal population estimates lies in the timeliness of the components. When all the components are preliminary, the population estimate is described as preliminary postcensal (PP). When they are all final, the estimate is referred to as final postcensal (PD). Any other combination of levels is referred to as updated postcensal (PR).

Base population and components of demographic growth

A. Base population

The base populations are derived from the quinquennial censuses between 1971 and 2011. The population universe of the 2011³ Census includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and immigrants who are abroad either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry or Canadian government vessels;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and the family members living with them;

2. Unless otherwise noted, the term *preliminary* include both preliminary and updated estimates

3. From 1991 to 2001 Census, "persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them" were included in the census universe

- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold study permits and the family members living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold work permits and the family members living with them.

For census purposes, the last three groups are referred to as non-permanent residents (NPR). They have been included in the census universe since 1991 but foreign residents are not included. Foreign residents are persons who belong to the following groups:

- government representatives of another country attached to the embassy, high commission or other diplomatic body of that country in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada, and family members living with them;
- residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily (for example, a foreign visitor on vacation or on business, with or without a visitor's permit).

These base populations are adjusted as follows:

- adjustment of the population for CNU;
- addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011;
- adjustment for early enumeration in 1991 and 1996 in parts of Northern Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories;
- addition of estimates of NPRs in 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986. Since 1991, NPRs are included in the census universe;
- estimation of the July 1 base population by addition or subtraction of the components of growth between Census Day and June 30.

Adjustment for the census net undercoverage (CNU)

The adjustment for CNU is important. CNU is the difference between the number of persons who should have been enumerated but were missed (undercoverage) and the number of persons who were enumerated but should not have been or who were counted more than once (overcoverage).

Coverage studies provide undercoverage estimates for the 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011 censuses at the provincial and territorial levels, and for the 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 censuses at the provincial level only. Estimates of overcoverage at the provincial and territorial levels are available only for the last five censuses (1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011). Overcoverage for previous censuses was estimated by assuming that the overcoverage-to-undercoverage ratio for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991. The CNU for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories prior to 1991 was estimated by assuming that the ratio between the CNU for each territory and the 10 provinces for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991.

For consistency, the 1991 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 1998 to take into account the methodological improvements made in the 1996 Census coverage studies. This revision altered CNU in all censuses between 1971 and 1986. Similarly, the 1996 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 2003.

B. Births and deaths

The numbers of births and deaths are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division. Although Statistics Canada manages the National system of vital statistics, the central vital statistics registries of the provinces and territories are responsible for collecting and processing the information from those administrative files. Under provincial / territorial vital statistics statutes (or similar legislation), all live births and all deaths must be registered, and all provinces and territories provide this information to Statistics Canada.

The vital statistics universe closely parallels the census universe. Both universes include the births and deaths of all Canadians, immigrants and non-permanent residents (NPR) and exclude foreign residents.

Vital statistics by province or territory of residence are used to produce our final estimates of births and deaths.

When there are no vital statistics, the number of births is estimated using fertility rates by the mother's age. The number of deaths is estimated by using mortality rates by age and sex. These methods are used to calculate preliminary² estimates.

Special treatment for preliminary² estimates for Quebec and British Columbia

Quebec and British Columbia provide their most recent estimates of births and deaths. The figures are used to produce preliminary² estimates. For the final estimates, the two provinces' births and deaths are derived from the vital statistics compiled by Health Statistics Division.

Levels of estimates

For information on the differences between preliminary² and final estimates, see sections **B. Births and Deaths**, above.

C. Immigration

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, immigration is regulated by the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the Immigration Act, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) collects and processes immigrants' administrative files. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from Field Operational Support System (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted permanent resident status by the federal government on a given date. For Demography Division, the terms immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent.

An immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities. The number of immigrants does not include persons born abroad to Canadian parents who are only temporarily outside the country.

Immigrants are usually counted on or after the date on which they are granted permanent resident status or the right to live in Canada.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary² and final postcensal estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS files are continually being updated, new calculations are carried out each year to update the immigration estimates. Immigration estimates are preliminary the first year and final the following year.

D. Net non-permanent residents

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, the non-permanent residents (NPR) are regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) collects and processes the administrative files of immigrants and NPRs in Canada. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from Field Operational Support System (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted non-permanent resident status by the federal government.

NPRs 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. NPRs 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.

NPR estimates are based on the number of NPRs, not on the net. The number of people in CIC's administrative system is estimated on a specific date in each period of observation. First, the end-of-period number of NPR is estimated, and then the start-of-period number of NPR is subtracted from that estimate. That yields the net number of NPR.

Anyone who received non-permanent resident status prior to the observation date is counted. For refugee claimants, the date of their application is used. Permit holders and refugee claimants are excluded from the population if their permit has expired, if they receive permanent resident status, or if they are deported. In addition, refugee claimants are excluded if their file has been inactive for two years.

Since FOSS files are continually being updated, the figures are recalculated each year until the estimates of net NPR are final.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary² and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS files are continually being updated, the figures are recalculated each year to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs. Non-permanent resident (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year, when all other components are also final.

E. Emigration

The number of emigrants is estimated using data from the Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, data collected by the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) program, and data from the T1 Family File (T1FF).⁴ The first source is used to estimate emigration to the United States. CCTB data are used to estimate emigration to other countries. The estimates of the number of child emigrants have to be adjusted because the CCTB is not universal and does not provide direct information on the number of adult emigrants. As a result, four adjustment factors are taken into account:

- incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children eligible for the CCTB. Since it seems to take four years after the reference period for CCTB administrative files to become complete, the adjustment is made if the estimates are finalized after two years. The factor is derived from the two-year ratios of emigrant children based on two versions of the CCTB files;
- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or who are not eligible. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;

4. The T1 family file (T1FF) is derived from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) T1 file by Income Statistics Division of Statistics Canada.

- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are eligible for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-eligible children with the rates for all children (aged 0 to 17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FF⁴;
- the differential propensity to emigrate between adults and children. This factor generates the emigration rate for the population aged 18 and over. It is obtained by (1) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on T1FF⁴ data, (2) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on data from the Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and (3) taking the average of the two rates. This factor is calculated for Canada only.

The adult emigration rate is applied to the adult population. Adult emigration is distributed by province and territory using data from the T1FF⁴ file. We calculate a ratio of the number of emigrant adults to the number of emigrant children from the T1FF⁴ file. We then apply this ratio to the number of emigrant children from the CCTB by province, which yields the number of adult emigrants whose provincial distribution will differ from that of the children.

The number of adult emigrants combined with the number of child emigrants (once adjusted for the coverage and differential emigration factors) generate the number of emigrants for the entire population.

Emigration is disaggregated by province and territory based on the number of child emigrants adjusted for coverage and differential emigration.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary² and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

F. Net temporary emigration

Some people leave Canada to live temporarily in another country while others who were temporarily outside of Canada return. The net result of those departures and returns is the component known as “net temporary emigration”. Estimates of the number of departures are derived from the Reverse Record Check (RRC), the most important census coverage study. The RRC provides an estimate of the number of people who left Canada temporarily during an intercensal period and are still out of the country at the end of the period. Estimates of the number of returns are based on two sources: the census and Demography Division’s estimates of returning emigrants. The census provides the number of people who were outside Canada at the time of the previous census and returned during the intercensal period. That number includes all returning emigrants. Then Demography Division’s estimate of the returning emigrants component is subtracted to produce the number of returning temporary emigrants. The estimated numbers of departures (RRC) and returns (census and Demography Division) yield an estimate of net temporary emigration.

This estimate is for the whole intercensal period; it is disaggregated into estimates for each of the five years in the period and then into monthly estimates using a seasonal adjustment that is an average between zero seasonality and the seasonality of emigration.

Net temporary emigration is calculated first for the national level. It is then disaggregated by province or group of provinces based on RRC estimates of temporary emigration. For the Atlantic provinces and the territories, the estimate for the group is disaggregated on the basis of each province / territory’s proportion of the group’s total population.

Net temporary emigration can be estimated only for the intercensal period preceding the most recent census. Net temporary emigration in the current period is assumed to be the same as in the previous period for each province and territory.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary² and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the emigration estimate used to calculate the seasonal adjustment for the net temporary emigration. The same estimation method is used.

G. Returning emigrants

A returning emigrant is a person who returns to Canada after having been classified as an emigrant. In a manner similar to the procedure used to calculate the number of emigrants, data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) file from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) and T1FF4 file are used to estimate the number of returning emigrants. Adjustment factors are applied to compensate for the fact that the CCTB program is not universal, and an adult/child ratio is used to estimate the number of adult returning emigrants. As a result, four adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children eligible for the CCTB. Since it seems to take four years after the reference period for CCTB administrative files to become complete, the adjustment is made if the estimates are finalized after two years. The factor is derived from the two-year ratios of returning emigrant children based on two versions of the CCTB files;
- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or who are not eligible. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are eligible for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-eligible children with the rates for all children (aged 0 to 17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FFs;⁴
- the adult / child ratio, which is based on the census by age and sex (From 2006/2007, we are using distribution by age and sex derived from 2006 Census. The 2011 ratio will be available only after the release of the estimates by age and sex based on the 2011 Census).

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary² and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

H. Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movements from one province or territory to another, involving a change in usual place of residence. As is the case for emigration, there is no provision for recording interprovincial migration in Canada. Consequently, such movements have to be estimated using data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) of Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) and T1FF.⁴

Final estimates of interprovincial migration are obtained by comparing addresses indicated on personal income tax returns over two consecutive tax years. However, the migration status of tax filers' dependants has to be imputed. An adjustment is also required to take into account migrants who do not file income tax returns. From 2001/2002 to 2005/2006, the adjustment was slightly modified (for further information, see *Wilkinson, 2004*). From 2006/2007, this adjustment has been slightly modified (Cyr, 2008 – Internal document).

Since income tax returns are not available at the time preliminary estimates are produced, the estimation of preliminary² interprovincial migration is based on CCTB administrative files, which provide counts of child migrants (aged 0 to 17) receiving benefits under the program. The estimates have to be adjusted later for children who are not receiving the CCTB. Finally, the number of adult migrants is calculated using the number of child migrants and factors derived from the T1FF.⁴ As a result, three adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for CCTB or who are not receiving benefits. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;

- the differential propensity to migrate between children who are receiving the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the out-migration rates of children receiving the CCTB with the rates for all children (aged 0 to 17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last available year of T1FF;⁴
- the differential propensity to migrate between adults and children. This factor generates the out-migration rate of the population aged 18 and over for each province / territory of origin and destination. It is obtained by calculating the ratio of the central migration rate for adults to the rate for children. It is estimated using data from the last three available years of T1FF.⁴

The adult migration rate is then applied to the estimated adult population. The number of adult migrants is then added to the number of child migrants to produce the number of interprovincial migrants for the entire population.

Levels of estimates

For information on the differences between preliminary² and final estimates of total interprovincial migration, see section **H. Interprovincial migration** above.

Intercensal population estimates

Intercensal estimates – population estimates for reference dates between two censuses – are produced following each census. They reconcile previous postcensal estimates with the new census counts.

There are two main steps in the production of intercensal estimates:

- calculation of the error of closure;
- linear distribution of the 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 adjusted for CNU.¹

The error of closure is spread uniformly over the intercensal period of days within each month.

Quality of demographic data

The estimates contain certain inaccuracies stemming from two types of errors:

- errors in the census data;
- imperfections in other data sources and the method used to estimate the components.

Census data

A. Coverage, response and imputation errors

The errors attributable to census data can be divided into two groups: response and processing errors, and coverage errors. The first group implies non-response error, misinterpretation by respondents, incorrect coding and non-response imputation. Errors in the second group primarily result from undercoverage and, to a lesser extent, overcoverage. It should be noted that both types of errors are intrinsic to any survey data.

The coverage errors occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included (except for the 2006 and 2011 censuses, where people incorrectly included were not considered in the Census Overcoverage Study) or counted more than once. Following each census, Statistics Canada undertakes coverage studies to measure these errors. The main studies are the Reverse Record Check Survey (RRC) and the Census Overcoverage Study (COS). Based on these studies, estimates of census net undercoverage (CNU) (which is equal to the difference between undercoverage and overcoverage) are produced. Demography Division adjusts the population enumerated in the census by province and territory using these estimates.

When creating base populations, the Estimates Program corrects the census populations only for coverage errors. This correction, which is based on the findings of coverage studies, is primarily subject to sampling errors, and to a lesser extent, processing errors. Statistical tests indicate that coverage adjustments improve the quality of census data. The Estimates Program uses the estimates from coverage studies for the provinces and territories. However, given the size of the samples in these studies, estimates by age and sex are modelled. Furthermore, it is assumed that the coverage rates estimated for a province or territory apply to the regions within that geographic area. Prior to 1991, the Estimates Program used census data that was unadjusted for coverage errors. Coverage studies had been done to measure undercoverage, but none measured overcoverage. Following the decision to integrate a correction for the coverage to the enumerated population in 1991, the Program had to revise the population estimates for the period from 1971 to 1986. The correction is based on the findings of the coverage studies conducted during this period and on hypotheses regarding the ratio between the overcoverage and undercoverage levels based on the findings of subsequent coverage studies.

The corrections to the census data due to CNU improved, in general, the quality of the estimates by compensating for the differential undercoverage by age, sex and by province/territory across censuses.

Text table 1
Estimated census net undercoverage, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses

Geography	Census population	Census net undercoverage	Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves	Adjusted population	Rate
	A	B	C	D=A+B+C	(B+C)/D*100
	number			percent	
2011 ¹					
Canada	33,476,688	759,125	37,392	34,273,205	2.32
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,536	10,192	0	524,728	1.94
Prince Edward Island	140,204	3,386	0	143,590	2.36
Nova Scotia	921,727	21,911	0	943,638	2.32
New Brunswick	751,171	3,930	0	755,101	0.52
Quebec	7,903,001	73,240	16,882	7,993,123	1.13
Ontario	12,851,821	369,874	14,926	13,236,621	2.91
Manitoba	1,208,268	21,698	608	1,230,574	1.81
Saskatchewan	1,033,381	29,580	768	1,063,729	2.85
Alberta	3,645,257	128,584	4,094	3,777,935	3.51
British Columbia	4,400,057	91,280	114	4,491,451	2.03
Yukon	33,897	1,356	0	35,253	3.85
Northwest Territories	41,462	1,977	0	43,439	4.55
Nunavut	31,906	2,117	0	34,023	6.22
2006 ¹					
Canada	31,612,897	868,658	40,115	32,521,670	2.79
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	5,046	0	510,515	0.99
Prince Edward Island	135,851	1,903	0	137,754	1.38
Nova Scotia	913,462	24,558	0	938,020	2.62
New Brunswick	729,997	16,059	0	746,056	2.15
Quebec	7,546,131	60,751	16,600	7,623,482	1.01
Ontario	12,160,282	465,824	15,391	12,641,497	3.81
Manitoba	1,148,401	34,330	0	1,182,731	2.90
Saskatchewan	968,157	22,594	739	991,490	2.35
Alberta	3,290,350	111,353	7,272	3,408,975	3.48
British Columbia	4,113,487	121,551	113	4,235,151	2.87
Yukon	30,372	1,805	0	32,177	5.61
Northwest Territories	41,464	1,620	0	43,084	3.76
Nunavut	29,474	1,264	0	30,738	4.11
2001 ¹					
Canada	30,007,094	924,430	34,539	30,966,063	3.10
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	9,401	0	522,331	1.80
Prince Edward Island	135,294	1,325	0	136,619	0.97
Nova Scotia	908,007	24,521	0	932,528	2.63
New Brunswick	729,498	20,095	0	749,593	2.68
Quebec	7,237,479	140,232	12,648	7,390,359	2.07
Ontario	11,410,046	436,349	15,960	11,862,355	3.81
Manitoba	1,119,583	30,903	110	1,150,596	2.70
Saskatchewan	978,933	21,231	581	1,000,745	2.18
Alberta	2,974,807	69,857	4,977	3,049,641	2.45
British Columbia	3,907,738	164,542	263	4,072,543	4.05
Yukon	28,674	1,423	0	30,097	4.73
Northwest Territories	37,360	3,295	0	40,655	8.10
Nunavut	26,745	1,256	0	28,001	4.49

1. The levels and rates are based on the Reverse Record Check (RRC) and the Overcoverage Study and include non-permanent residents.

The adjustment also incorporates the results of a study on the estimates of the number of people living on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to complete the corrections for coverage errors in the census. The results of the coverage studies contain mainly sampling errors.

These adjustments have a direct impact on:

- the error of closure and its distribution by age and sex within a province or a territory as well as by province/territory as the CNU¹ and its distribution vary from one census to another;

- within-cohort consistency of population estimates. If for example, the male cohort in age group 0 to 4 in 1981 was tracked up to the 2001 Census (unadjusted for CNU)¹ the age group 20 to 24 would be noticeably smaller in 2001 than the age group 15 to 19 in 1996. Since Canada receives many immigrants within these age groups, the opposite would be expected. However, only after adjustment for CNU,¹ the cohort size increases from 1996 to 2001.

For further information regarding the main coverage studies, please see the following document on Statistics Canada's web site: *1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census Technical Report on Coverage*.

Components

Errors due to estimation methodologies and data sources other than the census can also be significant.

A. Births and deaths

Since the law requires the recording of vital statistics, the final estimates for births and deaths data meet very high standards. Nevertheless, since preliminary estimates are derived, they can be slightly different from final estimates.

B. Immigration and non-permanent residents

With respect to immigrants and non-permanent residents, Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) administers special data files on both of these components. Since immigration is controlled by law, data on immigrants and NPRs are compiled upon arrival in Canada. These data represent only "legal" immigration and exclude illegal immigrants. Thus, for the "legal" part of international movement into Canada, the data are considered to be of high quality. However, some biases such as the difference between the stated province of intended residence at the time of arrival and the actual province of residence, may persist. Finally, since information provided by the Visitor Data System (VDS) from (CIC) is not complete (age and sex of dependents, province of residence for certain groups of permit holders), estimates of NPRs are more prone to error than data on immigrants.

C. Emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration

Of all the demographic components that are used in the population estimates program, the emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration are the most difficult to estimate with precision. Canada does not have a complete border registration system. While immigration and non-permanent residents (NPRs) are well documented by the federal government, Statistics Canada has always used indirect techniques for the estimation of the number of persons leaving the country. For this reason, available statistics regarding these three components have historically been of a lower quality than other components.

Estimates of the number of emigrants and returning emigrants are both derived using Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) data provided by Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). Estimates must be adjusted to take into account the incomplete coverage of the program and to derive the emigration and returning emigration of adults.

These adjustments and the delay in obtaining the data are the two main sources of errors. As current information on the number of persons living temporarily abroad does not exist, estimates are based on the Reverse Record Check (RRC) and the census. Estimates for the intercensal period, distributed equally among the five years, are maintained constant for the postcensal period. Moreover, assumptions were made to allow for the distribution of annual estimates to a quarterly level. Any geographical or quarterly variation may introduce error in the estimation of these components.

D. Interprovincial migration

Since July 1993, preliminary² interprovincial migration estimates have been based on Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) files. Under this program, only 76% of children aged 0 to 17 at the Canada level were entitled to benefits on July 1, 2001. Consequently, preliminary CCTB based estimates are subject to larger error than final estimates derived from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) tax files.

Quality assessment

In order to assess the quality of our estimates, two evaluation measures are used: precocity errors and errors of closure.

A. Precocity error

The quality of preliminary estimates of components is analyzed using precocity errors. Precocity error is defined as the difference between preliminary and final estimate in terms of its relative proportion of the total population most up to date postcensal population estimate. It can be calculated for both population and component estimates.

The precocity error allows for useful comparisons between components, as well as between provinces and territories of different population size. Note that when compared to the total population for an area, the differences between preliminary and final estimates of the components are quite small. There are, however, differences in the amount of impact on the population estimates between components and between provinces and territories.

Generally speaking, net interprovincial migration yields the greatest precocity errors. This is the result of the use of different data sources for preliminary and final estimates. In most years and for most provinces/territories, births, deaths and immigration estimates yield the smallest precocity errors. For immigration estimates, this reflects the completeness of the data source and the availability of data for the more timely preliminary estimates. In the case of births and deaths, small precocity errors can be explained by the use of a different method (method of ratios) for preliminary estimates.

According to the analysis of the most recent precocity errors and assuming that the quality of the basic data remains constant, the present postcensal estimates should have an acceptable degree of reliability.

For more information on annual precocity error analysis, see publication *91-215-XWE 2013000* (Quality of demographic data section).

Text table 2
Quarterly precocity errors for components, Canada, provinces and territories

Year/Component	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	per thousand													
Births														
2011Q01	0.05	-0.02	0.06	-0.11	-0.06	0.04	0.06	0.16	-0.06	0.14	-0.01	-0.40	0.41	0.18
2011Q02	0.07	-0.03	-0.03	0.08	0.11	-0.02	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.19	-0.01	-0.68	0.68	0.54
2011Q03	0.08	0.42	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.21	0.14	0.22	-0.01	-0.56	0.00	0.64
2011Q04	0.06	0.17	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.15	0.19	-0.01	0.17	0.44	-1.17
Deaths														
2011Q01	0.13	0.42	0.14	0.23	0.24	0.03	0.22	0.13	0.01	0.16	-0.01	0.63	0.16	0.24
2011Q02	0.09	0.19	0.14	0.05	0.17	0.01	0.17	0.14	-0.02	0.15	-0.01	0.26	0.27	-0.75
2011Q03	0.07	-0.06	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.11	-0.02	0.23	-0.05	0.53
2011Q04	0.14	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.34	0.05	0.21	0.13	0.12	0.18	-0.01	-0.39	0.16	-0.06
Immigration														
2012Q01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2012Q02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.05	0.00
2012Q03	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.05	0.00
2012Q04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Emigration														
2010Q03	0.07	0.12	-0.14	-0.08	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.21	0.01	0.35	-0.15	0.35	0.27	0.42
2010Q04	-0.02	0.06	-0.16	-0.06	0.05	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.13	-0.22	0.20	0.11	0.21
2011Q01	-0.09	0.04	-0.13	-0.07	0.03	-0.07	-0.09	0.05	-0.05	-0.01	-0.26	0.14	0.07	0.06
2011Q02	-0.11	-0.02	-0.20	-0.12	-0.04	-0.09	-0.13	0.02	-0.05	0.02	-0.24	0.06	-0.05	0.06
Returning emigration														
2010Q03	-0.12	-0.06	0.06	-0.06	-0.01	-0.08	-0.14	-0.07	-0.07	-0.23	-0.08	-0.14	0.00	0.00
2010Q04	-0.06	-0.03	0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	-0.04	-0.03	-0.11	-0.05	-0.09	0.00	0.00
2011Q01	-0.05	-0.03	0.03	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.10	-0.03	-0.09	0.00	0.00
2011Q02	-0.11	-0.05	-0.02	-0.06	-0.02	-0.07	-0.13	-0.07	-0.06	-0.20	-0.08	-0.11	0.00	0.00
Net temporary emigration														
2010Q03	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0.03
2010Q04	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	-0.08	0.03	0.00	0.03
2011Q01	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.09	0.03	0.00	0.03
2011Q02	-0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.18	-0.06	-0.02	0.00
Net non-permanent residents														
2010Q03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.04	0.10	-0.17	-0.07	-0.06
2010Q04	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.09	-0.07	0.00
2011Q01	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.05	-0.04	-0.20	-0.14	0.03
2011Q02	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.06	-0.01	0.03	-0.07	-0.03
In-migrants														
2011Q03	0.36	0.60	0.76	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.24	0.69	1.00	0.79	0.13	2.82	-2.62	0.06
2011Q04	0.40	0.63	1.49	0.60	0.68	0.18	0.25	0.64	0.98	1.09	0.31	1.80	1.31	1.37
2012Q01	0.41	1.00	1.12	0.57	0.63	0.17	0.22	0.54	0.99	1.39	0.23	2.19	-0.16	1.11
2012Q02	0.28	0.68	0.88	0.30	0.24	0.26	0.20	0.48	1.02	0.65	-0.02	3.07	-0.53	-2.43
Out-migrants														
2011Q03	0.36	1.30	3.40	0.49	0.68	0.13	0.19	0.73	1.03	0.88	0.22	1.24	1.89	1.96
2011Q04	0.40	1.32	2.34	0.71	0.84	0.15	0.21	0.77	1.05	0.85	0.43	3.37	4.23	1.08
2012Q01	0.41	3.17	1.83	1.09	0.98	0.14	0.22	0.64	1.06	0.70	0.36	3.20	4.32	-0.64
2012Q02	0.28	1.73	2.31	0.31	0.37	0.11	0.16	0.58	0.84	0.60	0.12	5.11	3.55	4.96
Net interprovincial migration														
2011Q03	...	-0.70	-2.64	-0.07	-0.24	0.17	0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.09	-0.09	1.58	-4.51	-1.90
2011Q04	...	-0.69	-0.84	-0.11	-0.15	0.02	0.04	-0.12	-0.08	0.23	-0.11	-1.57	-2.92	0.29
2012Q01	...	-2.17	-0.71	-0.52	-0.35	0.03	0.00	-0.10	-0.07	0.70	-0.13	-1.01	-4.48	1.75
2012Q02	...	-1.05	-1.42	-0.02	-0.12	0.15	0.04	-0.10	0.19	0.05	-0.14	-2.04	-4.08	-7.39

B. Error of closure

The error of closure measures the exactness of the final postcensal estimates. It is defined as the difference between the final postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the enumerated population of the most recent census adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU¹). A positive error of closure means that the postcensal population estimates have overestimated the population.

The error of closure comes from two sources: errors primarily due to sampling when measuring census coverage and errors related to the components of population growth over the intercensal period. For each five-year intercensal period, the error of closure can only be calculated following the release of census data and estimates of CNU.¹ The error of closure can be calculated for the total population of each province and territory as well as by age and sex.

Table 3 shows postcensal population estimates on May 10, 2011 and census counts adjusted for CNU¹ and the errors of closure for Canada, provinces and territories for 2001, 2006 and 2011.

For Canada as a whole, the error of closure was estimated at 171,115 or 0.50% in 2011. This is an increase over the errors for 2001 (0.16%) and 2006 (0.14%).

The population estimates overestimated the population of six provinces, two territories and Canada as a whole. Four provinces and two territories posted errors of closure greater than 1% or less than -1%. Of these jurisdictions, only Newfoundland and Labrador's estimated population differed from the adjusted census population by more than 2% (-2.09%). In 2006, two provinces and three territories posted errors of closure greater than 1% or less than -1%, while this was the case for three provinces and two territories in 2001.

By considering the variance in CNU, it is possible to identify errors of closure that are statistically significant. Table 3 shows the results of this analysis.

The error of closure is statistically significant for Canada, five provinces and one territory. This means that the population estimates significantly overestimated or underestimated the adjusted census population in these jurisdictions. As noted above, these results are due to both the sampling for census coverage studies and errors in the components of population growth over the intercensal period. Among these components, interprovincial migration and emigration are mostly associated with large errors of closure.

Text table 3

Error of closure of the population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001, 2006 and 2011

Geography	Postcensal estimate on Census Day	Census adjusted for CNU ¹	Error of closure		CNU standard error ²	t value ³
	A	B	C=A-B	D=C/B*100	E	F=C/E
	number		%		number	
2011						
Canada	34,444,320	34,273,205	171,115	0.50	57,546	2.97
Newfoundland and Labrador	513,745	524,728	-10,983	-2.09	2,912	-3.77
Prince Edward Island	145,745	143,590	2,155	1.50	923	2.33
Nova Scotia	948,697	943,638	5,059	0.54	5,346	0.95
New Brunswick	756,630	755,101	1,529	0.20	3,335	0.46
Quebec	7,972,672	7,993,123	-20,451	-0.26	23,660	-0.86
Ontario	13,360,099	13,236,621	123,478	0.93	44,121	2.80
Manitoba	1,252,662	1,230,574	22,088	1.79	6,104	3.62
Saskatchewan	1,055,988	1,063,729	-7,741	-0.73	6,306	-1.23
Alberta	3,776,676	3,777,935	-1,259	-0.03	18,046	-0.07
British Columbia	4,548,383	4,491,451	56,932	1.27	19,494	2.92
Yukon	35,364	35,253	111	0.31	303	0.37
Northwest Territories	44,113	43,439	674	1.55	323	2.09
Nunavut	33,546	34,023	-477	-1.40	608	-0.78
2006						
Canada	32,565,797	32,521,670	44,127	0.14	53,926	0.82
Newfoundland and Labrador	508,881	510,515	-1,634	-0.32	2,710	-0.60
Prince Edward Island	137,748	137,754	-6	0.00	701	-0.01
Nova Scotia	933,827	938,020	-4,193	-0.45	4,885	-0.86
New Brunswick	748,785	746,056	2,729	0.37	3,105	0.88
Quebec	7,646,288	7,623,482	22,806	0.30	24,077	0.95
Ontario	12,664,181	12,641,497	22,684	0.18	41,363	0.55
Manitoba	1,176,919	1,182,731	-5,812	-0.49	6,469	-0.90
Saskatchewan	987,735	991,490	-3,755	-0.38	4,805	-0.78
Alberta	3,358,568	3,408,975	-50,407	-1.48	16,091	-3.13
British Columbia	4,299,225	4,235,151	64,074	1.51	16,591	3.86
Yukon	31,151	32,177	-1,026	-3.19	194	-5.29
Northwest Territories	42,165	43,084	-919	-2.13	236	-3.89
Nunavut	30,324	30,738	-414	-1.35	176	-2.35
2001						
Canada	31,016,011	30,966,063	49,948	0.16	44,749	1.12
Newfoundland and Labrador	533,712	522,331	11,381	2.18	1,782	6.39
Prince Edward Island	138,102	136,619	1,483	1.09	775	1.91
Nova Scotia	941,533	932,528	9,005	0.97	4,170	2.16
New Brunswick	754,180	749,593	4,587	0.61	3,555	1.29
Quebec	7,390,137	7,390,359	-222	0.00	21,033	-0.01
Ontario	11,873,643	11,862,355	11,288	0.10	33,472	0.34
Manitoba	1,149,561	1,150,596	-1,035	-0.09	5,423	-0.19
Saskatchewan	1,016,762	1,000,745	16,017	1.60	4,333	3.70
Alberta	3,051,245	3,049,641	1,604	0.05	11,308	0.14
British Columbia	4,068,196	4,072,543	-4,347	-0.11	15,598	-0.28
Yukon	29,737	30,097	-360	-1.20	372	-0.97
Northwest Territories	41,152	40,655	497	1.22	362	1.37
Nunavut	28,051	28,001	50	0.18	411	0.12

1. Census net undercoverage includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

2. Census net undercoverage excludes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

3. An error of closure with a t value greater than 1.96 or less than -1.96 is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Explanatory notes for the tables

Text table 1

Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective

Quarter	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth
Q3 2011	PD	D	D	R	R	R
Q4 2011	PR	D	D	R	R	R
Q1 2012	PR	R	D	R	R	R
Q2 2012	PR	R	D	R	R	R
Q3 2012	PR	R	P	R	R	R
Q4 2012	PR	R	P	R	R	R
Q1 2013	PR	R	P	R	R	R
Q2 2013	PR	P	P	P	P	P
Q3 2013	PP	P	P	P	P	P
Q4 2013	PP	P	P	P	P	P
Q1 2014	PP	..	..	..	..	..
Modified since ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. **Modified since** indicates the quarter from which the data were revised since the last release. Last quarter's data were not modified as they are released for the first time.

Note(s): D: Final estimates. PD : Final postcensal estimates. R : Updated estimates. PR : Updated postcensal estimates. P : Preliminary estimates. PP : Preliminary postcensal estimates, Q1 : January to March, Q2 : April to June, Q3 : July to September, Q4 : October to December.

Text table 2

Quarterly estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective

Quarter	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
Q3 2011	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R
Q4 2011	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R
Q1 2012	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R
Q2 2012	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R
Q3 2012	R	R	P	P	D	R	R	R	R
Q4 2012	R	R	P	P	D	R	R	R	R
Q1 2013	R	R	P	P	R	R	R	R	R
Q2 2013	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Q3 2013	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Q4 2013	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Modified since ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. **Modified since** indicates the quarter from which the data were revised since the last release. Last quarter's data were not modified as they are released for the first time.

Note(s): D : Final estimates. R : Updated estimates. P : Preliminary estimates. Q1 : January to March, Q2 : April to June, Q3 : July to September, Q4 : October to December.

Appendix I

Glossary

Annualized rate

Refers to the ratio of the estimated number of events converted to an annual basis divided by the average quarterly populations. In this respect, birth, death, immigration rates, etc are calculated. Generally, the rate is expressed in per 1,000.

Census coverage

Census net undercoverage: Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

Overcoverage: Number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once.

Undercoverage: Number of persons who were intended to have been enumerated in a census but were not enumerated.

Components of demographic growth

Any of the classes of events generating population movement variations. Births, deaths and migrations are the components responsible for the variation since they alter the total population.

Emigrant

Canadian citizen or *immigrant* who has left Canada to establish a permanent residence in another country.

Error of closure

Difference between the *postcensal estimate* for the same date as the census and the results of the census adjusted for *census net undercoverage* (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves).

Immigrant

Within the framework of this publication, the term immigrant refers to *landed immigrant*. A landed immigrant is a person who does not have Canadian citizenship but was granted the right by immigration authorities to live in Canada on a permanent basis.

International migration

International migration represents movement 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 emigrants* and *net non-permanent residents*.

Interprovincial migration

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

Natural increase

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

Net international migration

Net international migration is obtained according to the following formula:

Immigrants + returning emigrants + net non permanent residents – (emigrants + net temporary emigrants)

Net interprovincial migration

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

Net non-permanent residents

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

Non-permanent residents

A non permanent resident belongs to one of the five following groups:

- persons residing in Canada claiming refugee status;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a study permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a work permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a minister's permit;
- all non-Canadian born dependants of persons claiming refugee status, or of persons holding study permits, work permits or minister's permits and living in Canada.

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.

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 ***census net undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and estimate of the ***components of demographic 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 ***census net undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) 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, subtract *residual deviation*. It can be positive or negative.

Precocity error

Difference between preliminary and final estimate of a particular component in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for both population estimates and component of population growth.

Residual deviation

Difference between demographic *population growth* calculated using *intercensal estimates* of population between two dates and that obtained by the sum of the components for the same period. This deviation results from the distribution of the *error of closure* between years within the quinquennial period. This distribution is calculated by taking into account the number of days within each month.

Returning emigrant

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

Total net migration

Sum of *net international* and *net interprovincial* migration.

Vital events

Includes all the demographic events (that is to say births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there exist a legal requirement to inform the Provincial or Territorial Registrar's Office.

Appendix II

Source and remarks

Base population

May 10, 2011 Census of Population adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

2011 Census: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2011, Catalogue no. 98-310-X.

Census net undercoverage: See The Daily, September 26, 2013.

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves: See The Daily, September 26, 2013.

Births and deaths

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Catalogue no. 91-002-X, Quarterly.

Births Fertility rates for 2011 based on births by age of mother provided by Health Statistics Division applied to the female population estimates at the beginning of the quarter. Births for Quebec and British Columbia were provided by their respective agencies.

Deaths Mortality rates for 2011 based on deaths by age group and sex provided by Health Statistics Division applied to the population estimates by age group and sex at the beginning of the quarter. Deaths for Quebec and British Columbia were provided by their respective agencies.

Immigration

Estimates are based on the immigrant files provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) according to information made available on February 18, 2014.

Emigration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

- data from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) Canada Child Tax Benefit files (CCTB) program. From 2011/2012, we used 2010/2011 data;
- tax data calculated using T1FF file provided by the Income Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. From 2011/2012, we used 2010/2011 data;
- data provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. From 2012/2013, we used 2011/2012 data;
- data on the number of adult and children emigrants from T1FF file used for the provincial distribution of adults. From 2011/2012, we used 2010/2011 data.

Returning emigration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

- data from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) Canada Child Tax Benefit files (CCTB) program. From 2011/2012, we used 2010/2011 data;
- 2006 Census – question on the place of residence one year ago.

Net temporary emigration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

- data from the Reverse Record Check (RRC) of the 2011 Census;
- 2011 National Household Survey – question on the place of residence one year ago;
- estimates of returning emigrants for 2006 to 2011 intercensal period.

Non-permanent residents

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using Field Operational Support System files (FOSS) from CIC. These files, received on February 18, 2014, document the number of persons holding permits/authorizations or claiming refugee status.

Interprovincial migration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

- CCTB-based adjusted migration data for children;
- factors corresponding to the ratio of the migration rate of all children to the migration rate of eligible children calculated using 2011/2012 tax file data;
- factors used to calculate adult migration and corresponding to the ratio of the adult to child migration rates, calculated on a three-year basis using tax file data for 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012.