

Catalogue no. 91-002-X

Quarterly Demographic Estimates



October to December 2014



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website, www.statcan.gc.ca.

You can also contact us by

e-mail at infostats@statcan.gc.ca

telephone, from Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following toll-free numbers:

- Statistical Information Service 1-800-263-1136
- National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired 1-800-363-7629
- Fax line 1-877-287-4369

Depository Services Program

- Inquiries line 1-800-635-7943
- Fax line 1-800-565-7757

To access this product

This product, Catalogue no. 91-002-X, is available free in electronic format. To obtain a single issue, visit our website, www.statcan.gc.ca and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, this agency has developed standards of service that its employees observe. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published at www.statcan.gc.ca under "About us" > "The agency" > "Providing services to Canadians."

Statistics Canada
Demography Division

Quarterly Demographic Estimates

October to December 2014

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2015

All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the Statistics Canada
Open License Agreement.

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/licence-eng.html>

March 2015

Catalogue no. 91-002-X, vol. 28, no. 4

ISSN 1911-0928

Frequency: Quarterly

Ottawa

Cette publication est également disponible en français.

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

User information

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.

Table of contents

Highlights	7
Analysis	8
National	8
Provinces and territories	9
Atlantic provinces	10
Central Canada	10
Western Canada	10
The territories	11
Related products	12
Statistical tables	
1 Quarterly population estimates, national perspective	15
1-1 Population	15
1-2 Total growth in percentage	16
1-3 Total growth	17
2 Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective	18
2-1 Canada	18
2-2 Newfoundland and Labrador	18
2-3 Prince Edward Island	19
2-4 Nova Scotia	19
2-5 New Brunswick	20
2-6 Quebec	20
2-7 Ontario	21
2-8 Manitoba	21
2-9 Saskatchewan	22
2-10 Alberta	22
2-11 British Columbia	23
2-12 Yukon	23
2-13 Northwest Territories	24
2-14 Nunavut	24

Table of contents – continued

3	Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective	25
3-1	Canada	25
3-2	Newfoundland and Labrador	25
3-3	Prince Edward Island	26
3-4	Nova Scotia	26
3-5	New Brunswick	27
3-6	Quebec	27
3-7	Ontario	28
3-8	Manitoba	28
3-9	Saskatchewan	29
3-10	Alberta	29
3-11	British Columbia	30
3-12	Yukon	30
3-13	Northwest Territories	31
3-14	Nunavut	31
4	Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective	32
4-1	Births	32
4-2	Deaths	33
4-3	Immigrants	34
4-4	Emigrants	35
4-5	Returning emigrants	36
4-6	Net temporary emigrants	37
4-7	Net non-permanent residents	38
4-8	Interprovincial in-migrants	39
4-9	Interprovincial out-migrants	40
4-10	Total growth	41
4-11	Natural increase	42
4-12	Net interprovincial migration	43
4-13	Net international migration	44
4-14	Total net migration	45
5	Quarterly estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, October to December 2014	46
Data quality, concepts and methodology		
	Methodology	47
	Quality of demographic data	55
	Explanatory notes for the tables	62

Table of contents – continued

Appendix

I	Glossary	63
II	Source and remarks	66

Charts

1.	Quarterly factors of demographic growth, October to December, 1980 to 2014, Canada	8
2.	Quarterly variation of population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories, October to December, 2013 and 2014	9

Highlights

- On January 1, 2015, Canada's population was estimated at 35.7 million.
- The population growth rate in Canada for the fourth quarter of 2014 reached 0.1%, a similar level for the same quarter in 2013.
- In the last quarter of 2014, population growth was above the national average (+0.1%) in Alberta (+0.3%), Manitoba (+0.3%) and Saskatchewan (+0.2%).
- Yearly population growth over 2014 stood at 1.0%, a similar growth to the one observed in 2013 (+1.1%).
- In terms of yearly population growth, Alberta (+2.4%) continued to lead all provinces and territories in 2014, followed by Nunavut (+2.1%) and Saskatchewan (+1.5%).

Analysis

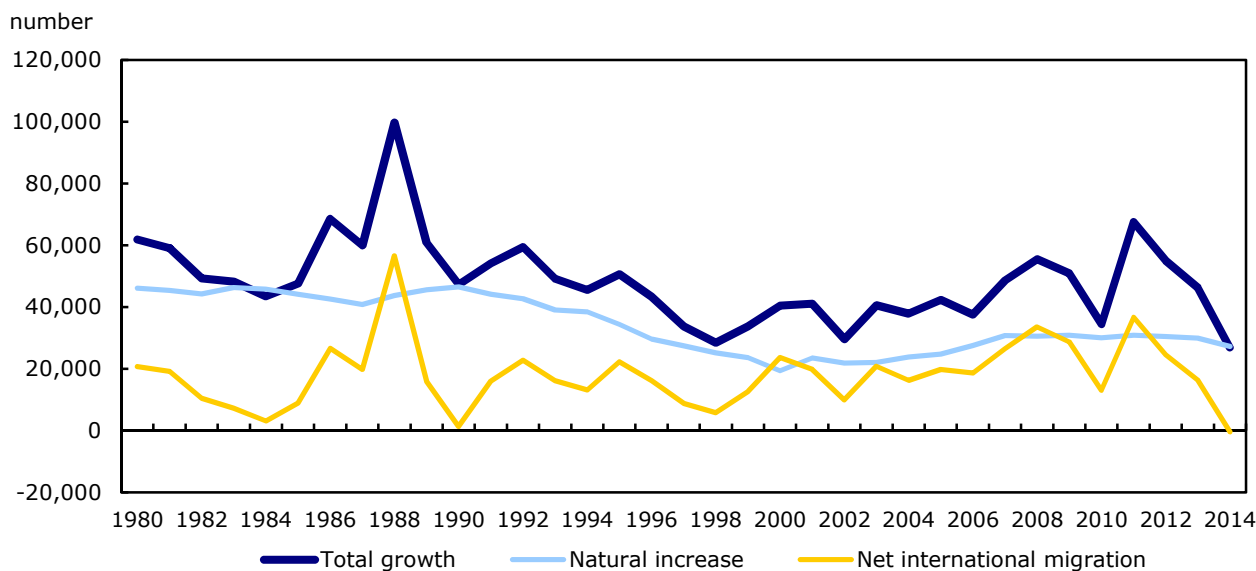
National

According to preliminary estimates, Canada's population was estimated at 35,702,700 on January 1, 2015, up 26,900 from October 1, 2014. The population growth rate¹ in Canada for the fourth quarter of 2014 was 0.1% while the growth rate over 2014 stood at 1.0%. The increase for the fourth quarter of 2014 is similar to what was observed for the same period in 2013.

Population growth was above the national average (+0.1%) for the fourth quarter of 2014 in three provinces: Alberta (+0.3%), Manitoba (+0.3%) and Saskatchewan (+0.2%). In terms of yearly population growth, Alberta (+2.4%) continued to lead all provinces and territories in 2014, followed by Nunavut (+2.1%) and Saskatchewan (+1.5%).

Chart 1

Quarterly factors of demographic growth, October to December, 1980 to 2014, Canada



At the national level, population growth is the result of two factors: natural increase² and net international migration³ while provincial and territorial population estimates also take into account interprovincial movements of Canadians. In this quarter, natural increase was estimated at 27,300 and resulted from the difference between 94,900 births and 67,600 deaths according to preliminary estimates. 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

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>

Net international migration in the last quarter of 2014 was slightly negative (-400) and it was 11% lower in 2014 (+241,100) than in 2013 (+269,800). For the last three months of 2014, Canada welcomed 52,200 immigrants while the number of non-permanent residents (NPRs) decreased by 39,900. The number of non-permanent residents is usually decreasing during this period of the year. For the same quarter in 2013, the immigration level was at 59,800 while the variation of NPR was -30,800. On the other hand, the number of people that left the country to live abroad, which is referred as net emigration,⁶ reached 12,700 in the last quarter of 2014.

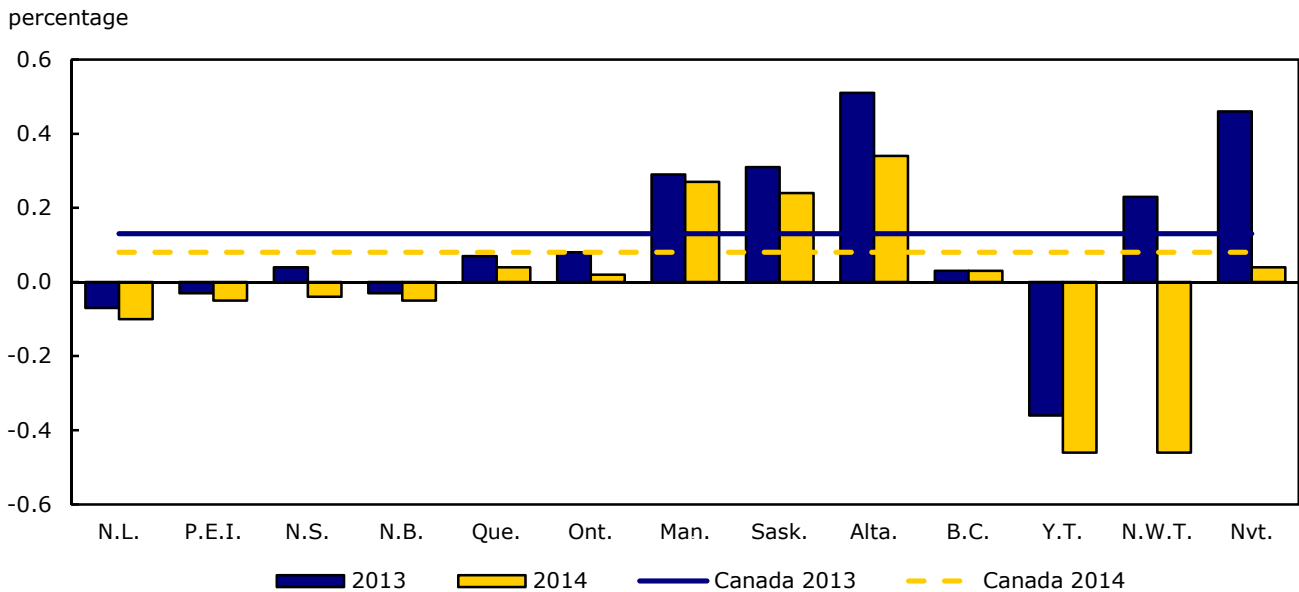
In 2014, the population of Canada increased by 367,400 people, an annual growth rate of 1.0% and a similar growth rate to what was recorded in 2013 (+1.1%). Population growth continued to vary from one region to another in 2014 and were stronger in Alberta (+2.4%), Nunavut (+2.1%) and Saskatchewan (+1.5%). On the other hand, population decreases were recorded in Northwest Territories (-0.8%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.4%) and New Brunswick (-0.1%).

Gains were made in interprovincial migration for only two provinces and one territory in 2014: Alberta (+0.8%), British Columbia (+0.2%) and Nunavut (+0.1%). On the contrary, the highest net losses in interprovincial migration were observed in the Northwest Territories (-2.0%), Prince Edward Island (-0.6%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.5%) and Manitoba (-0.5%). Rates of net international migration were also above the national average (+0.7%) in the Prairies. Manitoba recorded the highest rate (+1.3%) in the country, followed by Prince Edward Island (+1.2%), Saskatchewan (+1.0%) and Alberta (+0.8%). Among the provinces, rates of natural increase were above the national average in the Prairie provinces and well below it in the Atlantic provinces. Natural increase was again a major source of population change in Nunavut (+2.0%) and the Northwest Territories (+1.1%) with rates well above the national average of 0.4%.

Provinces and territories

Chart 2

Quarterly variation of population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories, October to December, 2013 and 2014



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

Atlantic provinces

On January 1, 2015, population was estimated at 526,300 in Newfoundland and Labrador, 146,500 in Prince Edward Island, 943,600 in Nova Scotia and 754,300 in New Brunswick. In the fourth quarter of 2014, population decline⁷ was observed in Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.1%) and New Brunswick (-0.1%). Preliminary estimates show that all Atlantic provinces recorded losses in interprovincial migration during the last quarter of 2014.

Central Canada

The population of Quebec showed little variation in the fourth quarter of 2014 (+3,600), the smallest fourth-quarter growth since 1997. On January 1, 2015, Quebec's population was estimated at 8,239,900. Natural increase (+4,700) was mainly responsible for the province's population growth. During the last quarter of 2014, Quebec recorded low level of net international migration (+600). It was the second lowest level ever recorded in a fourth quarter with the lowest level reached in 1990 (-1,800). During the last quarter of 2014, Quebec welcomed 8,000 immigrants, 2,500 less than the same quarter in 2013. Also, it recorded fewer losses in non-permanent residents (-5,900) compared to the same quarter in 2013 (-7,300).

Ontario's population remained fairly stable during the fourth quarter of 2014 (+3,400) to reach 13,733,500 on January 1, 2015. The provincial growth was mainly due to natural increase (+10,600). During the last quarter of 2014, Ontario's net international migration losses (-4,800) were the largest for a fourth quarter since 1971. Ontario welcomed 19,300 immigrants in the last quarter of 2014 which was a low fourth-quarter level not seen since 1986. In addition, net change in non-permanent residents in the fourth quarter of 2014 was at -18,800, compared to -16,600 for the same quarter in 2013. Still for the 2014 fourth quarter, Ontario also recorded net outflows of interprovincial migration of -2,400 people, which was more than six times higher than the level recorded in the same quarter in 2013 (-400). As in the last quarter of 2013, the majority of the net outflow was to Alberta (-2,800).

Western Canada

Manitoba's population increased by 3,500 (+0.3%), in the last quarter of 2014, to reach 1,289,800 on January 1, 2015. This growth mainly stemmed from net international migration (+3,200) which was the second highest level in a fourth quarter since 1971 recorded for Manitoba, after 2011 (+3,700). In the last quarter of 2014, Manitoba received 3,500 immigrants, a continuation of the level of immigration recorded in the same quarter of the previous year.

With an increase of 2,700 people (+0.2%) in the fourth quarter of 2014, Saskatchewan's population was estimated at 1,132,600 on January 1, 2015. The growth was due primarily to net gains in international migration (+1,400) and natural increase (+1,200). In the last quarter of 2014, Saskatchewan welcomed 2,600 immigrants, a second highest fourth-quarter level ever recorded, only 500 people less than the level recorded in 2013. On the contrary, the province's net change in non-permanent residents (-1,100) fell to its lowest level recorded in any quarter since 1971.

As of January 1, 2015, the population of Alberta was estimated at 4,160,000, an increase of 14,100 (+0.3%) from October 1, 2014. Since the first quarter of 2011, Alberta has continuously led all provinces in terms of population growth rates. Alberta's population growth was driven by all three factors of population change, with natural increase (+7,500) leading, followed by net interprovincial migration (+4,200) and net international migration (+2,400). Between October 1 and December 31, 2014, close to 9,200 immigrants settled in the province, the highest level for a fourth quarter since 1971. Conversely, Alberta posted its second lowest level in the net number of non-permanent residents (-5,500) in a fourth quarter, with the lowest in 2010 (-6,600). Over the last three months of 2014, Alberta also recorded net inflows of interprovincial migration that was about 1,500 less people recorded in the same quarter in 2013, from 5,700 to 4,200. Most of the province's net inflow in interprovincial migration came from Ontario (+2,800) and Quebec (+600).

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

The population of British Columbia remained relatively stable during the fourth quarter of 2014 (+1,300). It was estimated at 4,659,300 on January 1, 2015. Net interprovincial migration (+2,600) and natural increase (+1,900) were the two factors behind the province's population growth. After two consecutive fourth-quarter net losses in interprovincial migration, British Columbia recorded a gain in the last quarter of 2014, with most of the province's net inflow in interprovincial migration coming from Ontario (+700), Manitoba (+600) and Alberta (+500). In the fourth quarter of 2014, British Columbia posted a net international migration of -3,100, the lowest level for a fourth quarter since 1971. From October 1 to December 31, 2014, British Columbia welcomed 7,700 immigrants, 1,300 people less than the same quarter in 2013.

The territories

In the North, Yukon and Northwest Territories posted population decline in the fourth quarter of 2014. Population in Yukon declined by 0.5% and was estimated at 36,600 as of January 1, 2015. The population of the Northwest Territories was estimated at 43,600 on January 1, 2015, declining by 0.5%. Nunavut's population remained relatively unchanged in the fourth quarter of 2014. Preliminary estimates show that Nunavut's population was 36,700 on January 1, 2015.

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
051-0011	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 or legal marital status, age and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual

051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
051-0055	Estimates of the number of census families for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories
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
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4503	Live births, by age of mother, 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, Legal Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories
3606	Estimates of the number of Census Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *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						
2015							
January 1 st	35,702,707	526,329	146,455	943,575	754,260	8,239,910	13,733,544
2014							
October 1 st	35,675,834	526,837	146,524	943,932	754,643	8,236,310	13,730,187
July 1 st	35,540,419	526,977	146,283	942,668	753,914	8,214,672	13,678,740
April 1 st	35,416,179	527,094	145,789	942,190	754,176	8,190,604	13,640,187
January 1 st	35,335,266	528,479	145,482	943,063	754,986	8,179,010	13,615,388
2013							
October 1 st	35,289,003	528,858	145,532	942,653	755,194	8,173,263	13,603,904
July 1 st	35,154,279	528,194	145,505	942,930	755,635	8,153,971	13,550,929
April 1 st	35,019,870	528,420	145,181	943,246	755,470	8,129,605	13,502,429
January 1 st	34,935,263	528,142	145,287	944,437	756,150	8,116,133	13,474,503
2012							
October 1 st	34,880,248	527,884	145,483	944,810	756,504	8,107,499	13,456,709
July 1 st	34,752,128	526,874	145,258	944,835	756,816	8,084,754	13,410,082
April 1 st	34,622,312	525,796	144,844	944,588	756,318	8,057,872	13,366,454
January 1 st	34,539,780	526,132	144,624	944,852	756,647	8,042,603	13,340,753
2011							
October 1 st	34,472,304	525,919	144,682	945,360	756,079	8,030,257	13,316,463
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						
2015							
January 1 st	1,289,792	1,132,640	4,160,044	4,659,272	36,589	43,595	36,702
2014							
October 1 st	1,286,323	1,129,899	4,145,992	4,657,947	36,758	43,795	36,687
July 1 st	1,282,043	1,125,410	4,121,692	4,631,302	36,510	43,623	36,585
April 1 st	1,276,545	1,120,129	4,086,639	4,616,626	36,225	43,725	36,250
January 1 st	1,273,158	1,115,244	4,059,691	4,604,720	36,167	43,933	35,945
2013							
October 1 st	1,269,475	1,111,797	4,039,182	4,603,236	36,297	43,830	35,782
July 1 st	1,265,405	1,106,247	4,007,199	4,582,625	36,364	43,841	35,434
April 1 st	1,261,214	1,100,288	3,969,499	4,569,329	36,300	43,834	35,055
January 1 st	1,258,294	1,096,594	3,940,179	4,560,446	36,234	43,802	35,062
2012							
October 1 st	1,254,586	1,093,536	3,918,218	4,560,015	36,361	43,702	34,941
July 1 st	1,250,499	1,087,336	3,888,632	4,542,508	36,166	43,639	34,729
April 1 st	1,245,873	1,080,633	3,856,669	4,529,351	35,779	43,612	34,523
January 1 st	1,242,436	1,076,124	3,830,104	4,522,027	35,608	43,501	34,369
2011							
October 1 st	1,238,312	1,071,916	3,811,729	4,518,203	35,581	43,526	34,277
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 postcensal for July 1, 2011, updated postcensal from October 1, 2011 to April 1, 2014 and preliminary postcensal from July 1, 2014.

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							
2014							
October to December	0.08	-0.10	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.02
July to September	0.38	-0.03	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.26	0.38
April to June	0.35	-0.02	0.34	0.05	-0.03	0.29	0.28
January to March	0.23	-0.26	0.21	-0.09	-0.11	0.14	0.18
2013							
October to December	0.13	-0.07	-0.03	0.04	-0.03	0.07	0.08
July to September	0.38	0.13	0.02	-0.03	-0.06	0.24	0.39
April to June	0.38	-0.04	0.22	-0.03	0.02	0.30	0.36
January to March	0.24	0.05	-0.07	-0.13	-0.09	0.17	0.21
2012							
October to December	0.16	0.05	-0.13	-0.04	-0.05	0.11	0.13
July to September	0.37	0.19	0.15	0.00	-0.04	0.28	0.35
April to June	0.37	0.21	0.29	0.03	0.07	0.33	0.33
January to March	0.24	-0.06	0.15	-0.03	-0.04	0.19	0.19
2011							
October to December	0.20	0.04	-0.04	-0.05	0.08	0.15	0.18
July to September	0.38	0.17	0.45	0.09	0.07	0.28	0.40
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
percent							
2014							
October to December	0.27	0.24	0.34	0.03	-0.46	-0.46	0.04
July to September	0.33	0.40	0.59	0.58	0.68	0.39	0.28
April to June	0.43	0.47	0.86	0.32	0.79	-0.23	0.92
January to March	0.27	0.44	0.66	0.26	0.16	-0.47	0.85
2013							
October to December	0.29	0.31	0.51	0.03	-0.36	0.23	0.46
July to September	0.32	0.50	0.80	0.45	-0.18	-0.03	0.98
April to June	0.33	0.54	0.95	0.29	0.18	0.02	1.08
January to March	0.23	0.34	0.74	0.19	0.18	0.07	-0.02
2012							
October to December	0.30	0.28	0.56	0.01	-0.35	0.23	0.35
July to September	0.33	0.57	0.76	0.39	0.54	0.14	0.61
April to June	0.37	0.62	0.83	0.29	1.08	0.06	0.60
January to March	0.28	0.42	0.69	0.16	0.48	0.26	0.45
2011							
October to December	0.33	0.39	0.48	0.08	0.08	-0.06	0.27
July to September	0.37	0.52	0.57	0.42	0.51	0.06	0.24

Note(s): Total growth is updated from July 2011 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2014							
October to December	26,873	-508	-69	-357	-383	3,600	3,357
July to September	135,415	-140	241	1,264	729	21,638	51,447
April to June	124,240	-117	494	478	-262	24,068	38,553
January to March	80,913	-1,385	307	-873	-810	11,594	24,799
2013							
October to December	46,263	-379	-50	410	-208	5,747	11,484
July to September	134,724	664	27	-277	-441	19,292	52,975
April to June	134,409	-226	324	-316	165	24,366	48,500
January to March	84,607	278	-106	-1,191	-680	13,472	27,926
2012							
October to December	55,015	258	-196	-373	-354	8,634	17,794
July to September	128,120	1,010	225	-25	-312	22,745	46,627
April to June	129,816	1,078	414	247	498	26,882	43,628
January to March	82,532	-336	220	-264	-329	15,269	25,701
2011							
October to December	67,476	213	-58	-508	568	12,346	24,290
July to September	129,524	882	644	891	549	22,601	52,919
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2014							
October to December	3,469	2,741	14,052	1,325	-169	-200	15
July to September	4,280	4,489	24,300	26,645	248	172	102
April to June	5,498	5,281	35,053	14,676	285	-102	335
January to March	3,387	4,885	26,948	11,906	58	-208	305
2013							
October to December	3,683	3,447	20,509	1,484	-130	103	163
July to September	4,070	5,550	31,983	20,611	-67	-11	348
April to June	4,191	5,959	37,700	13,296	64	7	379
January to March	2,920	3,694	29,320	8,883	66	32	-7
2012							
October to December	3,708	3,058	21,961	431	-127	100	121
July to September	4,087	6,200	29,586	17,507	195	63	212
April to June	4,626	6,703	31,963	13,157	387	27	206
January to March	3,437	4,509	26,565	7,324	171	111	154
2011							
October to December	4,124	4,208	18,375	3,824	27	-25	92
July to September	4,584	5,567	21,538	19,064	179	25	81

Note(s): Total growth is updated from July 2011 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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	
2015							
January to March	35,702,707	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	35,675,834	27,292	0	-419	-419	26,873	0.08
July to September	35,540,419	41,901	0	93,514	93,514	135,415	0.38
April to June	35,416,179	34,706	0	89,534	89,534	124,240	0.35
January to March	35,335,266	22,397	0	58,516	58,516	80,913	0.23
2013							
October to December	35,289,003	29,907	0	16,356	16,356	46,263	0.13
July to September	35,154,279	42,206	0	92,518	92,518	134,724	0.38
April to June	35,019,870	35,490	0	98,919	98,919	134,409	0.38
January to March	34,935,263	22,594	0	62,013	62,013	84,607	0.24
2012							
October to December	34,880,248	30,415	0	24,600	24,600	55,015	0.16
July to September	34,752,128	42,360	0	85,760	85,760	128,120	0.37
April to June	34,622,312	35,284	0	94,532	94,532	129,816	0.37
January to March	34,539,780	24,334	0	58,198	58,198	82,532	0.24
2011							
October to December	34,472,304	30,831	0	36,645	36,645	67,476	0.20
July to September	34,342,780	43,828	0	85,696	85,696	129,524	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	
2015							
January to March	526,329	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	526,837	-122	-379	-7	-386	-508	-0.10
July to September	526,977	-89	-658	607	-51	-140	-0.03
April to June	527,094	-67	-586	536	-50	-117	-0.02
January to March	528,479	-194	-965	-226	-1,191	-1,385	-0.26
2013							
October to December	528,858	-87	-260	-32	-292	-379	-0.07
July to September	528,194	-52	-394	1,110	716	664	0.13
April to June	528,420	-13	-354	141	-213	-226	-0.04
January to March	528,142	-147	195	230	425	278	0.05
2012							
October to December	527,884	-45	266	37	303	258	0.05
July to September	526,874	-7	388	629	1,017	1,010	0.19
April to June	525,796	27	371	680	1,051	1,078	0.21
January to March	526,132	-107	-439	210	-229	-336	-0.06
2011							
October to December	525,919	-9	166	56	222	213	0.04
July to September	525,037	28	447	407	854	882	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	
							percent	
							number	percent
2015								
January to March	146,455	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014								
October to December	146,524	25	-146	52	-94	-69	-0.05	
July to September	146,283	63	-516	694	178	241	0.16	
April to June	145,789	56	-260	698	438	494	0.34	
January to March	145,482	-40	-17	364	347	307	0.21	
2013								
October to December	145,532	30	-271	191	-80	-50	-0.03	
July to September	145,505	71	-409	365	-44	27	0.02	
April to June	145,181	62	-212	474	262	324	0.22	
January to March	145,287	-34	-7	-65	-72	-106	-0.07	
2012								
October to December	145,483	36	-387	155	-232	-196	-0.13	
July to September	145,258	77	-295	443	148	225	0.15	
April to June	144,844	68	-254	600	346	414	0.29	
January to March	144,624	-27	34	213	247	220	0.15	
2011								
October to December	144,682	42	-346	246	-100	-58	-0.04	
July to September	144,038	81	-52	615	563	644	0.45	

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	
							percent	
							number	percent
2015								
January to March	943,575	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014								
October to December	943,932	-100	-317	60	-257	-357	-0.04	
July to September	942,668	256	-137	1,145	1,008	1,264	0.13	
April to June	942,190	-184	87	575	662	478	0.05	
January to March	943,063	-441	-1,003	571	-432	-873	-0.09	
2013								
October to December	942,653	-59	271	198	469	410	0.04	
July to September	942,930	301	-1,527	949	-578	-277	-0.03	
April to June	943,246	-118	-593	395	-198	-316	-0.03	
January to March	944,437	-368	-1,064	241	-823	-1,191	-0.13	
2012								
October to December	944,810	12	-639	254	-385	-373	-0.04	
July to September	944,835	371	-1,221	825	-396	-25	0.00	
April to June	944,588	-55	-423	725	302	247	0.03	
January to March	944,852	-304	-698	738	40	-264	-0.03	
2011								
October to December	945,360	70	-1,035	457	-578	-508	-0.05	
July to September	944,469	423	-710	1,178	468	891	0.09	

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	
2015							
January to March	754,260	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	754,643	-10	-419	46	-373	-383	-0.05
July to September	753,914	257	-836	1,308	472	729	0.10
April to June	754,176	-141	-1,177	1,056	-121	-262	-0.03
January to March	754,986	-254	-773	217	-556	-810	-0.11
2013							
October to December	755,194	57	-498	233	-265	-208	-0.03
July to September	755,635	329	-1,629	859	-770	-441	-0.06
April to June	755,470	-73	-589	827	238	165	0.02
January to March	756,150	-177	-597	94	-503	-680	-0.09
2012							
October to December	756,504	126	-674	194	-480	-354	-0.05
July to September	756,816	401	-1,430	717	-713	-312	-0.04
April to June	756,318	0	-435	933	498	498	0.07
January to March	756,647	-100	-752	523	-229	-329	-0.04
2011							
October to December	756,079	194	-19	393	374	568	0.08
July to September	755,530	468	-600	681	81	549	0.07

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	
2015							
January to March	8,239,910	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	8,236,310	4,650	-1,638	588	-1,050	3,600	0.04
July to September	8,214,672	9,400	-5,021	17,259	12,238	21,638	0.26
April to June	8,190,604	7,150	-3,847	20,765	16,918	24,068	0.29
January to March	8,179,010	4,050	-2,558	10,102	7,544	11,594	0.14
2013							
October to December	8,173,263	6,850	-2,729	1,626	-1,103	5,747	0.07
July to September	8,153,971	9,400	-4,205	14,097	9,892	19,292	0.24
April to June	8,129,605	7,850	-4,893	21,409	16,516	24,366	0.30
January to March	8,116,133	3,700	-1,259	11,031	9,772	13,472	0.17
2012							
October to December	8,107,499	6,400	-1,914	4,148	2,234	8,634	0.11
July to September	8,084,754	9,300	-2,365	15,810	13,445	22,745	0.28
April to June	8,057,872	7,250	-2,210	21,842	19,632	26,882	0.33
January to March	8,042,603	4,950	-2,193	12,512	10,319	15,269	0.19
2011							
October to December	8,030,257	6,963	-1,431	6,814	5,383	12,346	0.15
July to September	8,007,656	10,289	-1,081	13,393	12,312	22,601	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	
2015							
January to March	13,733,544	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	13,730,187	10,573	-2,416	-4,800	-7,216	3,357	0.02
July to September	13,678,740	15,274	-602	36,775	36,173	51,447	0.38
April to June	13,640,187	11,929	-7,958	34,582	26,624	38,553	0.28
January to March	13,615,388	7,121	-4,654	22,332	17,678	24,799	0.18
2013							
October to December	13,603,904	10,961	-378	901	523	11,484	0.08
July to September	13,550,929	15,572	-990	38,393	37,403	52,975	0.39
April to June	13,502,429	12,486	-3,105	39,119	36,014	48,500	0.36
January to March	13,474,503	7,792	-4,556	24,690	20,134	27,926	0.21
2012							
October to December	13,456,709	11,518	-2,676	8,952	6,276	17,794	0.13
July to September	13,410,082	16,038	-3,564	34,153	30,589	46,627	0.35
April to June	13,366,454	12,950	-4,891	35,569	30,678	43,628	0.33
January to March	13,340,753	8,388	-3,925	21,238	17,313	25,701	0.19
2011							
October to December	13,316,463	11,983	-1,632	13,939	12,307	24,290	0.18
July to September	13,263,544	16,369	-163	36,713	36,550	52,919	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	
2015							
January to March	1,289,792	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	1,286,323	1,332	-1,041	3,178	2,137	3,469	0.27
July to September	1,282,043	1,771	-2,363	4,872	2,509	4,280	0.33
April to June	1,276,545	1,602	-1,371	5,267	3,896	5,498	0.43
January to March	1,273,158	1,026	-1,417	3,778	2,361	3,387	0.27
2013							
October to December	1,269,475	1,312	-783	3,154	2,371	3,683	0.29
July to September	1,265,405	1,743	-1,256	3,583	2,327	4,070	0.32
April to June	1,261,214	1,580	-1,812	4,423	2,611	4,191	0.33
January to March	1,258,294	1,012	-1,029	2,937	1,908	2,920	0.23
2012							
October to December	1,254,586	1,292	-731	3,147	2,416	3,708	0.30
July to September	1,250,499	1,713	-1,434	3,808	2,374	4,087	0.33
April to June	1,245,873	1,548	-1,181	4,259	3,078	4,626	0.37
January to March	1,242,436	991	-755	3,201	2,446	3,437	0.28
2011							
October to December	1,238,312	1,269	-853	3,708	2,855	4,124	0.33
July to September	1,233,728	1,679	-1,423	4,328	2,905	4,584	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	
2015							
January to March	1,132,640	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	1,129,899	1,190	140	1,411	1,551	2,741	0.24
July to September	1,125,410	1,791	-365	3,063	2,698	4,489	0.40
April to June	1,120,129	1,601	-72	3,752	3,680	5,281	0.47
January to March	1,115,244	1,211	794	2,880	3,674	4,885	0.44
2013							
October to December	1,111,797	1,138	-137	2,446	2,309	3,447	0.31
July to September	1,106,247	1,720	637	3,193	3,830	5,550	0.50
April to June	1,100,288	1,533	466	3,960	4,426	5,959	0.54
January to March	1,096,594	1,153	-435	2,976	2,541	3,694	0.34
2012							
October to December	1,093,536	1,084	-365	2,339	1,974	3,058	0.28
July to September	1,087,336	1,636	726	3,838	4,564	6,200	0.57
April to June	1,080,633	1,450	1,171	4,082	5,253	6,703	0.62
January to March	1,076,124	1,074	65	3,370	3,435	4,509	0.42
2011							
October to December	1,071,916	1,002	82	3,124	3,206	4,208	0.39
July to September	1,066,349	1,546	560	3,461	4,021	5,567	0.52

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	
2015							
January to March	4,160,044	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	4,145,992	7,522	4,178	2,352	6,530	14,052	0.34
July to September	4,121,692	9,129	6,320	8,851	15,171	24,300	0.59
April to June	4,086,639	9,296	13,204	12,553	25,757	35,053	0.86
January to March	4,059,691	7,622	9,581	9,745	19,326	26,948	0.66
2013							
October to December	4,039,182	7,440	5,663	7,406	13,069	20,509	0.51
July to September	4,007,199	8,940	10,269	12,774	23,043	31,983	0.80
April to June	3,969,499	8,924	10,601	18,175	28,776	37,700	0.95
January to March	3,940,179	7,286	9,485	12,549	22,034	29,320	0.74
2012							
October to December	3,918,218	7,104	8,414	6,443	14,857	21,961	0.56
July to September	3,888,632	8,539	10,098	10,949	21,047	29,586	0.76
April to June	3,856,669	8,566	8,338	15,059	23,397	31,963	0.83
January to March	3,830,104	7,028	10,720	8,817	19,537	26,565	0.69
2011							
October to December	3,811,729	6,865	5,117	6,393	11,510	18,375	0.48
July to September	3,790,191	8,287	3,477	9,774	13,251	21,538	0.57

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	
2015							
January to March	4,659,272	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	4,657,947	1,914	2,556	-3,145	-589	1,325	0.03
July to September	4,631,302	3,676	4,216	18,753	22,969	26,645	0.58
April to June	4,616,626	3,113	1,972	9,591	11,563	14,676	0.32
January to March	4,604,720	1,917	1,298	8,691	9,989	11,906	0.26
2013							
October to December	4,603,236	1,939	-721	266	-455	1,484	0.03
July to September	4,582,625	3,802	-282	17,091	16,809	20,611	0.45
April to June	4,569,329	2,908	556	9,832	10,388	13,296	0.29
January to March	4,560,446	2,000	-385	7,268	6,883	8,883	0.19
2012							
October to December	4,560,015	2,563	-1,123	-1,009	-2,132	431	0.01
July to September	4,542,508	3,914	-916	14,509	13,593	17,507	0.39
April to June	4,529,351	3,128	-572	10,601	10,029	13,157	0.29
January to March	4,522,027	2,065	-1,985	7,244	5,259	7,324	0.16
2011							
October to December	4,518,203	2,126	156	1,542	1,698	3,824	0.08
July to September	4,499,139	4,282	-310	15,092	14,782	19,064	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	
2015							
January to March	36,589	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	36,758	24	-159	-34	-193	-169	-0.46
July to September	36,510	77	114	57	171	248	0.68
April to June	36,225	60	83	142	225	285	0.79
January to March	36,167	56	-22	24	2	58	0.16
2013							
October to December	36,297	28	-166	8	-158	-130	-0.36
July to September	36,364	81	-203	55	-148	-67	-0.18
April to June	36,300	63	-86	87	1	64	0.18
January to March	36,234	57	1	8	9	66	0.18
2012							
October to December	36,361	31	-67	-91	-158	-127	-0.35
July to September	36,166	81	58	56	114	195	0.54
April to June	35,779	64	184	139	323	387	1.08
January to March	35,608	58	10	103	113	171	0.48
2011							
October to December	35,581	34	30	-37	-7	27	0.08
July to September	35,402	81	89	9	98	179	0.51

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	
2015							
January to March	43,595	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	43,795	105	-292	-13	-305	-200	-0.46
July to September	43,623	136	1	35	36	172	0.39
April to June	43,725	114	-231	15	-216	-102	-0.23
January to March	43,933	139	-372	25	-347	-208	-0.47
2013							
October to December	43,830	108	-13	8	-5	103	0.23
July to September	43,841	140	-165	14	-151	-11	-0.03
April to June	43,834	116	-188	79	-109	7	0.02
January to March	43,802	140	-159	51	-108	32	0.07
2012							
October to December	43,702	108	-39	31	-8	100	0.23
July to September	43,639	141	-96	18	-78	63	0.14
April to June	43,612	116	-136	47	-89	27	0.06
January to March	43,501	140	-63	34	-29	111	0.26
2011							
October to December	43,526	108	-144	11	-133	-25	-0.06
July to September	43,501	141	-153	37	-116	25	0.06

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	
2015							
January to March	36,702	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014							
October to December	36,687	189	-67	-107	-174	15	0.04
July to September	36,585	160	-153	95	-58	102	0.28
April to June	36,250	177	156	2	158	335	0.92
January to March	35,945	184	108	13	121	305	0.85
2013							
October to December	35,782	190	22	-49	-27	163	0.46
July to September	35,434	159	154	35	189	348	0.98
April to June	35,055	172	209	-2	207	379	1.08
January to March	35,062	180	-190	3	-187	-7	-0.02
2012							
October to December	34,941	186	-65	0	-65	121	0.35
July to September	34,729	156	51	5	56	212	0.61
April to June	34,523	172	38	-4	34	206	0.60
January to March	34,369	178	-19	-5	-24	154	0.45
2011							
October to December	34,277	184	-91	-1	-92	92	0.27
July to September	34,196	154	-81	8	-73	81	0.24

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									
2014									
October to December	94,886	67,594	51,171	51,171	52,175	14,274	6,016	4,425	-39,911
July to September	103,470	61,569	77,925	77,925	65,544	21,336	13,946	5,474	40,834
April to June	97,776	63,070	104,938	104,938	78,136	13,182	10,838	4,261	18,003
January to March	91,784	69,387	72,269	72,269	64,453	13,136	6,011	4,253	5,441
2013									
October to December	94,119	64,212	56,477	56,477	59,789	14,274	6,016	4,425	-30,750
July to September	102,258	60,052	86,112	86,112	65,338	21,336	13,946	5,474	40,044
April to June	97,037	61,547	84,009	84,009	75,639	13,037	10,837	4,261	29,741
January to March	90,922	68,328	56,333	56,333	58,256	12,987	6,011	4,255	14,988
2012									
October to December	93,970	63,555	42,028	42,028	62,334	14,118	6,016	4,425	-25,207
July to September	101,174	58,814	78,925	78,925	66,927	21,110	13,945	5,475	31,473
April to June	95,595	60,311	81,143	81,143	73,044	12,872	10,833	4,261	27,788
January to March	89,920	65,586	64,026	64,026	55,587	12,821	6,009	4,255	13,678
2011									
October to December	91,731	60,900	49,813	49,813	59,608	13,938	6,013	4,424	-10,614
July to September	100,674	56,846	85,365	85,365	71,876	20,856	13,938	5,476	26,214

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									
2014									
October to December	1,051	1,173	1,035	1,414	186	36	23	30	-150
July to September	1,100	1,189	1,629	2,287	200	94	52	37	486
April to June	1,192	1,259	2,734	3,320	336	55	41	29	243
January to March	1,089	1,283	1,939	2,904	179	34	23	28	-366
2013									
October to December	1,063	1,150	1,120	1,380	269	36	23	30	-258
July to September	1,111	1,163	1,962	2,356	235	94	52	37	954
April to June	1,217	1,230	2,240	2,594	255	53	41	29	-73
January to March	1,105	1,252	1,843	1,648	76	34	23	29	194
2012									
October to December	1,078	1,123	1,179	913	184	36	23	30	-104
July to September	1,126	1,133	2,021	1,633	165	93	52	37	542
April to June	1,225	1,198	2,562	2,191	227	53	41	29	494
January to March	1,112	1,219	2,014	2,453	157	34	23	29	93
2011									
October to December	1,084	1,093	1,260	1,094	186	36	23	30	-87
July to September	1,131	1,103	2,337	1,890	172	92	52	37	312

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 temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants		
number									
2014									
October to December	358	333	304	450	346	8	8	9	-285
July to September	379	316	301	817	508	21	18	11	200
April to June	364	308	899	1,159	410	9	13	8	292
January to March	324	364	656	673	364	9	8	7	8
2013									
October to December	356	326	383	654	370	8	8	9	-170
July to September	379	308	690	1,099	255	21	18	11	124
April to June	364	302	829	1,041	254	9	13	8	224
January to March	325	359	666	673	121	8	8	7	-179
2012									
October to December	357	321	215	602	181	8	8	9	-17
July to September	379	302	584	879	307	21	18	11	150
April to June	365	297	729	983	333	9	13	8	271
January to March	326	353	682	648	284	8	8	7	-64
2011									
October to December	357	315	302	648	233	8	8	9	22
July to September	377	296	907	959	529	21	18	11	100

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 temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants		
number									
2014									
October to December	2,101	2,201	2,214	2,531	561	219	106	55	-333
July to September	2,358	2,102	3,871	4,008	695	530	247	68	801
April to June	2,120	2,304	5,390	5,303	776	266	192	53	-74
January to March	1,998	2,439	3,553	4,556	632	220	107	53	105
2013									
October to December	2,095	2,154	2,736	2,465	671	219	106	55	-305
July to September	2,359	2,058	3,642	5,169	693	530	247	68	607
April to June	2,144	2,262	4,077	4,670	752	263	192	53	-233
January to March	2,022	2,390	2,567	3,631	411	218	107	53	-6
2012									
October to December	2,122	2,110	2,002	2,641	551	216	106	55	-132
July to September	2,387	2,016	3,984	5,205	529	523	247	68	640
April to June	2,165	2,220	3,843	4,266	710	260	192	53	136
January to March	2,035	2,339	3,645	4,343	551	214	107	53	347
2011									
October to December	2,134	2,064	2,381	3,416	497	214	106	55	123
July to September	2,395	1,972	4,541	5,251	597	516	247	68	918

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									
2014									
October to December	1,651	1,661	1,617	2,036	662	83	55	44	-544
July to September	1,888	1,631	2,588	3,424	958	187	128	54	463
April to June	1,622	1,763	3,543	4,720	661	96	99	42	434
January to March	1,605	1,859	2,452	3,225	553	85	55	43	-263
2013									
October to December	1,677	1,620	1,796	2,294	488	83	55	44	-183
July to September	1,922	1,593	2,965	4,594	596	187	128	54	376
April to June	1,646	1,719	2,726	3,315	582	96	99	42	284
January to March	1,629	1,806	2,068	2,665	353	84	55	43	-187
2012									
October to December	1,703	1,577	1,211	1,885	492	83	55	44	-226
July to September	1,953	1,552	2,512	3,942	592	185	128	54	236
April to June	1,674	1,674	2,687	3,122	575	94	99	42	395
January to March	1,653	1,753	2,159	2,911	554	83	55	43	40
2011									
October to December	1,725	1,531	2,025	2,044	615	82	55	44	-151
July to September	1,976	1,508	3,173	3,773	511	183	128	54	279

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									
2014									
October to December	21,550	16,900	4,041	5,679	8,036	1,990	937	525	-5,870
July to September	23,600	14,200	5,884	10,905	14,819	3,228	2,172	649	4,145
April to June	21,950	14,800	7,087	10,934	16,811	2,183	1,687	505	4,955
January to March	20,750	16,700	4,092	6,650	10,613	1,798	936	505	856
2013									
October to December	22,000	15,150	4,392	7,121	10,549	1,990	937	525	-7,345
July to September	23,550	14,150	6,642	10,847	13,681	3,228	2,172	649	2,121
April to June	22,300	14,450	4,865	9,758	16,052	2,159	1,687	505	6,334
January to March	20,750	17,050	3,292	4,551	11,696	1,778	936	505	682
2012									
October to December	22,400	16,000	2,532	4,446	12,927	1,968	937	525	-7,223
July to September	23,550	14,250	6,190	8,555	15,291	3,194	2,172	649	2,190
April to June	21,800	14,550	5,846	8,056	15,899	2,132	1,687	505	6,893
January to March	20,950	16,000	3,225	5,418	10,933	1,757	936	505	2,905
2011									
October to December	21,644	14,681	3,500	4,931	12,274	1,943	937	525	-3,929
July to September	23,917	13,628	7,608	8,689	15,147	3,156	2,172	650	-120

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									
2014									
October to December	35,617	25,044	11,256	13,672	19,292	6,467	2,857	1,663	-18,819
July to September	38,606	23,332	18,699	19,301	22,971	9,455	6,620	2,057	18,696
April to June	35,735	23,806	20,441	28,399	28,028	5,666	5,146	1,601	8,675
January to March	33,488	26,367	13,526	18,180	25,495	6,017	2,853	1,599	1,600
2013									
October to December	35,130	24,169	13,546	13,924	22,745	6,467	2,857	1,663	-16,571
July to September	38,095	22,523	20,580	21,570	25,573	9,455	6,620	2,057	17,712
April to June	35,453	22,967	17,914	21,019	30,423	5,605	5,146	1,602	10,757
January to March	33,218	25,426	10,566	15,122	24,811	5,949	2,853	1,599	4,574
2012									
October to December	34,809	23,291	8,692	11,368	24,738	6,395	2,857	1,663	-10,585
July to September	37,744	21,706	17,506	21,070	25,938	9,357	6,620	2,058	13,010
April to June	35,101	22,151	16,488	21,379	27,756	5,533	5,146	1,602	9,802
January to March	32,887	24,499	12,539	16,464	20,727	5,871	2,853	1,599	5,128
2011									
October to December	34,414	22,431	10,728	12,360	24,062	6,314	2,857	1,663	-5,003
July to September	37,271	20,902	20,704	20,867	28,742	9,244	6,620	2,058	12,653

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									
2014									
October to December	4,057	2,725	1,705	2,746	3,474	338	243	101	-100
July to September	4,366	2,595	2,516	4,879	4,236	561	565	124	756
April to June	4,122	2,520	4,144	5,515	4,814	342	439	97	453
January to March	3,847	2,821	2,898	4,315	3,697	263	243	97	198
2013									
October to December	3,982	2,670	2,323	3,106	3,508	338	243	101	-158
July to September	4,286	2,543	3,696	4,952	3,400	561	565	124	303
April to June	4,059	2,479	2,872	4,684	3,586	338	438	97	834
January to March	3,789	2,777	2,359	3,388	2,609	261	243	97	443
2012									
October to December	3,916	2,624	1,685	2,416	3,251	335	243	101	89
July to September	4,213	2,500	3,072	4,506	3,234	554	564	124	688
April to June	3,988	2,440	3,412	4,593	3,581	333	434	97	674
January to March	3,724	2,733	2,581	3,336	3,246	259	241	97	70
2011									
October to December	3,849	2,580	2,082	2,935	3,737	332	240	100	163
July to September	4,138	2,459	3,368	4,791	4,523	548	557	124	-80

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									
2014									
October to December	3,622	2,432	3,533	3,393	2,618	135	115	50	-1,137
July to September	4,112	2,321	4,637	5,002	2,782	307	267	61	382
April to June	4,000	2,399	7,075	7,147	3,526	222	208	48	288
January to March	3,804	2,593	5,709	4,915	2,891	217	115	48	139
2013									
October to December	3,546	2,408	3,599	3,736	3,165	135	115	50	-649
July to September	4,017	2,297	5,467	4,830	2,718	307	267	61	576
April to June	3,900	2,367	5,775	5,309	2,882	219	208	48	1,137
January to March	3,712	2,559	3,372	3,807	1,915	213	115	48	1,207
2012									
October to December	3,455	2,371	2,585	2,950	2,353	134	115	50	55
July to September	3,899	2,263	5,250	4,524	2,666	304	267	61	1,270
April to June	3,785	2,335	6,301	5,130	3,339	217	208	48	800
January to March	3,600	2,526	4,360	4,295	2,819	211	115	48	695
2011									
October to December	3,341	2,339	3,438	3,356	2,572	132	115	50	619
July to September	3,774	2,228	5,287	4,727	2,717	300	267	61	838

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									
2014									
October to December	13,534	6,012	15,155	10,977	9,180	1,587	795	548	-5,488
July to September	14,874	5,745	22,179	15,859	10,289	3,032	1,843	680	431
April to June	15,042	5,746	33,111	19,907	12,708	1,658	1,432	530	601
January to March	13,809	6,187	24,296	14,715	10,346	1,566	794	528	699
2013									
October to December	13,248	5,808	17,477	11,814	8,806	1,587	795	548	-60
July to September	14,483	5,543	26,616	16,347	9,156	3,032	1,843	680	5,487
April to June	14,446	5,522	26,313	15,712	10,582	1,640	1,432	529	8,330
January to March	13,230	5,944	19,648	10,163	8,095	1,549	794	528	5,737
2012									
October to December	12,679	5,575	14,808	6,394	9,103	1,571	795	548	-1,336
July to September	13,856	5,317	23,833	13,735	9,086	3,001	1,843	680	3,701
April to June	13,870	5,304	23,619	15,281	10,386	1,621	1,432	529	5,391
January to March	12,740	5,712	21,569	10,849	7,520	1,529	794	528	2,560
2011									
October to December	12,223	5,358	14,677	9,560	7,690	1,550	795	548	6
July to September	13,404	5,117	20,972	17,495	8,970	2,966	1,843	680	2,607

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									
2014									
October to December	10,854	8,940	9,752	7,196	7,697	3,381	877	1,385	-6,953
July to September	11,664	7,988	14,552	10,336	7,985	3,880	2,034	1,714	14,328
April to June	11,107	7,994	18,570	16,598	9,917	2,661	1,581	1,334	2,088
January to March	10,569	8,652	11,740	10,442	9,561	2,902	877	1,331	2,486
2013									
October to December	10,531	8,592	8,482	9,203	9,045	3,381	877	1,385	-4,890
July to September	11,531	7,729	13,008	13,290	8,928	3,880	2,034	1,714	11,723
April to June	10,992	8,084	15,048	14,492	10,134	2,631	1,581	1,334	2,082
January to March	10,646	8,646	9,027	9,412	8,105	2,868	877	1,332	2,486
2012									
October to December	10,966	8,403	6,695	7,818	8,468	3,342	877	1,385	-5,627
July to September	11,549	7,635	13,060	13,976	9,029	3,837	2,034	1,714	8,997
April to June	11,111	7,983	14,324	14,896	10,087	2,596	1,581	1,334	2,863
January to March	10,402	8,337	10,024	12,009	8,658	2,830	877	1,332	1,871
2011									
October to December	10,482	8,356	8,834	8,678	7,619	3,297	877	1,385	-2,272
July to September	11,779	7,497	15,411	15,721	9,882	3,789	2,034	1,714	8,679

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									
2014									
October to December	102	78	226	385	82	19	0	5	-92
July to September	122	45	393	279	55	29	0	6	37
April to June	122	62	653	570	93	17	0	4	70
January to March	98	42	407	429	75	14	0	4	-33
2013									
October to December	103	75	236	402	115	19	0	5	-83
July to September	125	44	198	401	77	29	0	6	13
April to June	124	61	406	492	85	17	0	4	23
January to March	98	41	273	272	39	14	0	4	-13
2012									
October to December	103	72	179	246	45	19	0	5	-112
July to September	123	42	327	269	43	29	0	6	48
April to June	122	58	518	334	104	17	0	4	56
January to March	97	39	413	403	87	14	0	4	34
2011									
October to December	101	67	241	211	79	19	0	5	-92
July to September	121	40	352	263	61	29	0	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 temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants		
number									
2014									
October to December	157	52	242	534	39	11	0	6	-35
July to September	195	59	560	559	42	10	0	7	10
April to June	160	46	791	1,022	48	7	0	6	-20
January to March	183	44	591	963	38	10	0	6	3
2013									
October to December	158	50	249	262	53	11	0	6	-28
July to September	197	57	343	508	24	10	0	7	7
April to June	160	44	535	723	50	7	0	6	42
January to March	183	43	480	639	23	10	0	6	44
2012									
October to December	157	49	186	225	39	11	0	6	9
July to September	196	55	409	505	41	10	0	7	-6
April to June	159	43	452	588	45	7	0	6	15
January to March	182	42	516	579	41	10	0	6	9
2011									
October to December	156	48	290	434	36	11	0	6	-8
July to September	195	54	561	714	19	10	0	7	35

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 temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants		
number									
2014									
October to December	232	43	91	158	2	0	0	4	-105
July to September	206	46	116	269	4	2	0	6	99
April to June	240	63	500	344	8	0	0	4	-2
January to March	220	36	410	302	9	1	0	4	9
2013									
October to December	230	40	138	116	5	0	0	4	-50
July to September	203	44	303	149	2	2	0	6	41
April to June	232	60	409	200	2	0	0	4	0
January to March	215	35	172	362	2	1	0	4	6
2012									
October to December	225	39	59	124	2	0	0	4	2
July to September	199	43	177	126	6	2	0	6	7
April to June	230	58	362	324	2	0	0	4	-2
January to March	212	34	299	318	10	1	0	4	-10
2011									
October to December	221	37	55	146	8	0	0	4	-5
July to September	196	42	144	225	6	2	0	6	10

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						
2014							
October to December	94,886	1,051	358	2,101	1,651	21,550	35,617
July to September	103,470	1,100	379	2,358	1,888	23,600	38,606
April to June	97,776	1,192	364	2,120	1,622	21,950	35,735
January to March	91,784	1,089	324	1,998	1,605	20,750	33,488
2013							
October to December	94,119	1,063	356	2,095	1,677	22,000	35,130
July to September	102,258	1,111	379	2,359	1,922	23,550	38,095
April to June	97,037	1,217	364	2,144	1,646	22,300	35,453
January to March	90,922	1,105	325	2,022	1,629	20,750	33,218
2012							
October to December	93,970	1,078	357	2,122	1,703	22,400	34,809
July to September	101,174	1,126	379	2,387	1,953	23,550	37,744
April to June	95,595	1,225	365	2,165	1,674	21,800	35,101
January to March	89,920	1,112	326	2,035	1,653	20,950	32,887
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						
2014							
October to December	4,057	3,622	13,534	10,854	102	157	232
July to September	4,366	4,112	14,874	11,664	122	195	206
April to June	4,122	4,000	15,042	11,107	122	160	240
January to March	3,847	3,804	13,809	10,569	98	183	220
2013							
October to December	3,982	3,546	13,248	10,531	103	158	230
July to September	4,286	4,017	14,483	11,531	125	197	203
April to June	4,059	3,900	14,446	10,992	124	160	232
January to March	3,789	3,712	13,230	10,646	98	183	215
2012							
October to December	3,916	3,455	12,679	10,966	103	157	225
July to September	4,213	3,899	13,856	11,549	123	196	199
April to June	3,988	3,785	13,870	11,111	122	159	230
January to March	3,724	3,600	12,740	10,402	97	182	212
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 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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						
2014							
October to December	67,594	1,173	333	2,201	1,661	16,900	25,044
July to September	61,569	1,189	316	2,102	1,631	14,200	23,332
April to June	63,070	1,259	308	2,304	1,763	14,800	23,806
January to March	69,387	1,283	364	2,439	1,859	16,700	26,367
2013							
October to December	64,212	1,150	326	2,154	1,620	15,150	24,169
July to September	60,052	1,163	308	2,058	1,593	14,150	22,523
April to June	61,547	1,230	302	2,262	1,719	14,450	22,967
January to March	68,328	1,252	359	2,390	1,806	17,050	25,426
2012							
October to December	63,555	1,123	321	2,110	1,577	16,000	23,291
July to September	58,814	1,133	302	2,016	1,552	14,250	21,706
April to June	60,311	1,198	297	2,220	1,674	14,550	22,151
January to March	65,586	1,219	353	2,339	1,753	16,000	24,499
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						
2014							
October to December	2,725	2,432	6,012	8,940	78	52	43
July to September	2,595	2,321	5,745	7,988	45	59	46
April to June	2,520	2,399	5,746	7,994	62	46	63
January to March	2,821	2,593	6,187	8,652	42	44	36
2013							
October to December	2,670	2,408	5,808	8,592	75	50	40
July to September	2,543	2,297	5,543	7,729	44	57	44
April to June	2,479	2,367	5,522	8,084	61	44	60
January to March	2,777	2,559	5,944	8,646	41	43	35
2012							
October to December	2,624	2,371	5,575	8,403	72	49	39
July to September	2,500	2,263	5,317	7,635	42	55	43
April to June	2,440	2,335	5,304	7,983	58	43	58
January to March	2,733	2,526	5,712	8,337	39	42	34
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 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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							
2014							
October to December	52,175	186	346	561	662	8,036	19,292
July to September	65,544	200	508	695	958	14,819	22,971
April to June	78,136	336	410	776	661	16,811	28,028
January to March	64,453	179	364	632	553	10,613	25,495
2013							
October to December	59,789	269	370	671	488	10,549	22,745
July to September	65,338	235	255	693	596	13,681	25,573
April to June	75,639	255	254	752	582	16,052	30,423
January to March	58,256	76	121	411	353	11,696	24,811
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							
2014							
October to December	3,474	2,618	9,180	7,697	82	39	2
July to September	4,236	2,782	10,289	7,985	55	42	4
April to June	4,814	3,526	12,708	9,917	93	48	8
January to March	3,697	2,891	10,346	9,561	75	38	9
2013							
October to December	3,508	3,165	8,806	9,045	115	53	5
July to September	3,400	2,718	9,156	8,928	77	24	2
April to June	3,586	2,882	10,582	10,134	85	50	2
January to March	2,609	1,915	8,095	8,105	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 2013, updated from January to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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							
2014							
October to December	14,274	36	8	219	83	1,990	6,467
July to September	21,336	94	21	530	187	3,228	9,455
April to June	13,182	55	9	266	96	2,183	5,666
January to March	13,136	34	9	220	85	1,798	6,017
2013							
October to December	14,274	36	8	219	83	1,990	6,467
July to September	21,336	94	21	530	187	3,228	9,455
April to June	13,037	53	9	263	96	2,159	5,605
January to March	12,987	34	8	218	84	1,778	5,949
2012							
October to December	14,118	36	8	216	83	1,968	6,395
July to September	21,110	93	21	523	185	3,194	9,357
April to June	12,872	53	9	260	94	2,132	5,533
January to March	12,821	34	8	214	83	1,757	5,871
2011							
October to December	13,938	36	8	214	82	1,943	6,314
July to September	20,856	92	21	516	183	3,156	9,244
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2014							
October to December	338	135	1,587	3,381	19	11	0
July to September	561	307	3,032	3,880	29	10	2
April to June	342	222	1,658	2,661	17	7	0
January to March	263	217	1,566	2,902	14	10	1
2013							
October to December	338	135	1,587	3,381	19	11	0
July to September	561	307	3,032	3,880	29	10	2
April to June	338	219	1,640	2,631	17	7	0
January to March	261	213	1,549	2,868	14	10	1
2012							
October to December	335	134	1,571	3,342	19	11	0
July to September	554	304	3,001	3,837	29	10	2
April to June	333	217	1,621	2,596	17	7	0
January to March	259	211	1,529	2,830	14	10	1
2011							
October to December	332	132	1,550	3,297	19	11	0
July to September	548	300	2,966	3,789	29	10	2

Note(s): The number of emigrants is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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							
2014							
October to December	6,016	23	8	106	55	937	2,857
July to September	13,946	52	18	247	128	2,172	6,620
April to June	10,838	41	13	192	99	1,687	5,146
January to March	6,011	23	8	107	55	936	2,853
2013							
October to December	6,016	23	8	106	55	937	2,857
July to September	13,946	52	18	247	128	2,172	6,620
April to June	10,837	41	13	192	99	1,687	5,146
January to March	6,011	23	8	107	55	936	2,853
2012							
October to December	6,016	23	8	106	55	937	2,857
July to September	13,945	52	18	247	128	2,172	6,620
April to June	10,833	41	13	192	99	1,687	5,146
January to March	6,009	23	8	107	55	936	2,853
2011							
October to December	6,013	23	8	106	55	937	2,857
July to September	13,938	52	18	247	128	2,172	6,620
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2014							
October to December	243	115	795	877	0	0	0
July to September	565	267	1,843	2,034	0	0	0
April to June	439	208	1,432	1,581	0	0	0
January to March	243	115	794	877	0	0	0
2013							
October to December	243	115	795	877	0	0	0
July to September	565	267	1,843	2,034	0	0	0
April to June	438	208	1,432	1,581	0	0	0
January to March	243	115	794	877	0	0	0
2012							
October to December	243	115	795	877	0	0	0
July to September	564	267	1,843	2,034	0	0	0
April to June	434	208	1,432	1,581	0	0	0
January to March	241	115	794	877	0	0	0
2011							
October to December	240	115	795	877	0	0	0
July to September	557	267	1,843	2,034	0	0	0

Note(s): The number of returning emigrants is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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							
2014							
October to December	4,425	30	9	55	44	525	1,663
July to September	5,474	37	11	68	54	649	2,057
April to June	4,261	29	8	53	42	505	1,601
January to March	4,253	28	7	53	43	505	1,599
2013							
October to December	4,425	30	9	55	44	525	1,663
July to September	5,474	37	11	68	54	649	2,057
April to June	4,261	29	8	53	42	505	1,602
January to March	4,255	29	7	53	43	505	1,599
2012							
October to December	4,425	30	9	55	44	525	1,663
July to September	5,475	37	11	68	54	649	2,058
April to June	4,261	29	8	53	42	505	1,602
January to March	4,255	29	7	53	43	505	1,599
2011							
October to December	4,424	30	9	55	44	525	1,663
July to September	5,476	37	11	68	54	650	2,058
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2014							
October to December	101	50	548	1,385	5	6	4
July to September	124	61	680	1,714	6	7	6
April to June	97	48	530	1,334	4	6	4
January to March	97	48	528	1,331	4	6	4
2013							
October to December	101	50	548	1,385	5	6	4
July to September	124	61	680	1,714	6	7	6
April to June	97	48	529	1,334	4	6	4
January to March	97	48	528	1,332	4	6	4
2012							
October to December	101	50	548	1,385	5	6	4
July to September	124	61	680	1,714	6	7	6
April to June	97	48	529	1,334	4	6	4
January to March	97	48	528	1,332	4	6	4
2011							
October to December	100	50	548	1,385	5	6	4
July to September	124	61	680	1,714	6	7	6

Note(s): The number of net temporary emigrants is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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						
2014							
October to December	-39,911	-150	-285	-333	-544	-5,870	-18,819
July to September	40,834	486	200	801	463	4,145	18,696
April to June	18,003	243	292	-74	434	4,955	8,675
January to March	5,441	-366	8	105	-263	856	1,600
2013							
October to December	-30,750	-258	-170	-305	-183	-7,345	-16,571
July to September	40,044	954	124	607	376	2,121	17,712
April to June	29,741	-73	224	-233	284	6,334	10,757
January to March	14,988	194	-179	-6	-187	682	4,574
2012							
October to December	-25,207	-104	-17	-132	-226	-7,223	-10,585
July to September	31,473	542	150	640	236	2,190	13,010
April to June	27,788	494	271	136	395	6,893	9,802
January to March	13,678	93	-64	347	40	2,905	5,128
2011							
October to December	-10,614	-87	22	123	-151	-3,929	-5,003
July to September	26,214	312	100	918	279	-120	12,653
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2014							
October to December	-100	-1,137	-5,488	-6,953	-92	-35	-105
July to September	756	382	431	14,328	37	10	99
April to June	453	288	601	2,088	70	-20	-2
January to March	198	139	699	2,486	-33	3	9
2013							
October to December	-158	-649	-60	-4,890	-83	-28	-50
July to September	303	576	5,487	11,723	13	7	41
April to June	834	1,137	8,330	2,082	23	42	0
January to March	443	1,207	5,737	2,486	-13	44	6
2012							
October to December	89	55	-1,336	-5,627	-112	9	2
July to September	688	1,270	3,701	8,997	48	-6	7
April to June	674	800	5,391	2,863	56	15	-2
January to March	70	695	2,560	1,871	34	9	-10
2011							
October to December	163	619	6	-2,272	-92	-8	-5
July to September	-80	838	2,607	8,679	-17	35	10

Note(s): The net non-permanent residents is final up to June 2011, updated from July 2011 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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						
2014							
October to December	51,171	1,035	304	2,214	1,617	4,041	11,256
July to September	77,925	1,629	301	3,871	2,588	5,884	18,699
April to June	104,938	2,734	899	5,390	3,543	7,087	20,441
January to March	72,269	1,939	656	3,553	2,452	4,092	13,526
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	84,009	2,240	829	4,077	2,726	4,865	17,914
January to March	56,333	1,843	666	2,567	2,068	3,292	10,566
2012							
October to December	42,028	1,179	215	2,002	1,211	2,532	8,692
July to September	78,925	2,021	584	3,984	2,512	6,190	17,506
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						
2014							
October to December	1,705	3,533	15,155	9,752	226	242	91
July to September	2,516	4,637	22,179	14,552	393	560	116
April to June	4,144	7,075	33,111	18,570	653	791	500
January to March	2,898	5,709	24,296	11,740	407	591	410
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	2,872	5,775	26,313	15,048	406	535	409
January to March	2,359	3,372	19,648	9,027	273	480	172
2012							
October to December	1,685	2,585	14,808	6,695	179	186	59
July to September	3,072	5,250	23,833	13,060	327	409	177
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 2013 and preliminary from July 2013.

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						
2014							
October to December	51,171	1,414	450	2,531	2,036	5,679	13,672
July to September	77,925	2,287	817	4,008	3,424	10,905	19,301
April to June	104,938	3,320	1,159	5,303	4,720	10,934	28,399
January to March	72,269	2,904	673	4,556	3,225	6,650	18,180
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	84,009	2,594	1,041	4,670	3,315	9,758	21,019
January to March	56,333	1,648	673	3,631	2,665	4,551	15,122
2012							
October to December	42,028	913	602	2,641	1,885	4,446	11,368
July to September	78,925	1,633	879	5,205	3,942	8,555	21,070
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						
2014							
October to December	2,746	3,393	10,977	7,196	385	534	158
July to September	4,879	5,002	15,859	10,336	279	559	269
April to June	5,515	7,147	19,907	16,598	570	1,022	344
January to March	4,315	4,915	14,715	10,442	429	963	302
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	4,684	5,309	15,712	14,492	492	723	200
January to March	3,388	3,807	10,163	9,412	272	639	362
2012							
October to December	2,416	2,950	6,394	7,818	246	225	124
July to September	4,506	4,524	13,735	13,976	269	505	126
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 2013 and preliminary from July 2013.

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						
2014							
October to December	26,873	-508	-69	-357	-383	3,600	3,357
July to September	135,415	-140	241	1,264	729	21,638	51,447
April to June	124,240	-117	494	478	-262	24,068	38,553
January to March	80,913	-1,385	307	-873	-810	11,594	24,799
2013							
October to December	46,263	-379	-50	410	-208	5,747	11,484
July to September	134,724	664	27	-277	-441	19,292	52,975
April to June	134,409	-226	324	-316	165	24,366	48,500
January to March	84,607	278	-106	-1,191	-680	13,472	27,926
2012							
October to December	55,015	258	-196	-373	-354	8,634	17,794
July to September	128,120	1,010	225	-25	-312	22,745	46,627
April to June	129,816	1,078	414	247	498	26,882	43,628
January to March	82,532	-336	220	-264	-329	15,269	25,701
2011							
October to December	67,476	213	-58	-508	568	12,346	24,290
July to September	129,524	882	644	891	549	22,601	52,919
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2014							
October to December	3,469	2,741	14,052	1,325	-169	-200	15
July to September	4,280	4,489	24,300	26,645	248	172	102
April to June	5,498	5,281	35,053	14,676	285	-102	335
January to March	3,387	4,885	26,948	11,906	58	-208	305
2013							
October to December	3,683	3,447	20,509	1,484	-130	103	163
July to September	4,070	5,550	31,983	20,611	-67	-11	348
April to June	4,191	5,959	37,700	13,296	64	7	379
January to March	2,920	3,694	29,320	8,883	66	32	-7
2012							
October to December	3,708	3,058	21,961	431	-127	100	121
July to September	4,087	6,200	29,586	17,507	195	63	212
April to June	4,626	6,703	31,963	13,157	387	27	206
January to March	3,437	4,509	26,565	7,324	171	111	154
2011							
October to December	4,124	4,208	18,375	3,824	27	-25	92
July to September	4,584	5,567	21,538	19,064	179	25	81

Note(s): Total growth is updated from July 2011 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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						
2014							
October to December	27,292	-122	25	-100	-10	4,650	10,573
July to September	41,901	-89	63	256	257	9,400	15,274
April to June	34,706	-67	56	-184	-141	7,150	11,929
January to March	22,397	-194	-40	-441	-254	4,050	7,121
2013							
October to December	29,907	-87	30	-59	57	6,850	10,961
July to September	42,206	-52	71	301	329	9,400	15,572
April to June	35,490	-13	62	-118	-73	7,850	12,486
January to March	22,594	-147	-34	-368	-177	3,700	7,792
2012							
October to December	30,415	-45	36	12	126	6,400	11,518
July to September	42,360	-7	77	371	401	9,300	16,038
April to June	35,284	27	68	-55	0	7,250	12,950
January to March	24,334	-107	-27	-304	-100	4,950	8,388
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						
2014							
October to December	1,332	1,190	7,522	1,914	24	105	189
July to September	1,771	1,791	9,129	3,676	77	136	160
April to June	1,602	1,601	9,296	3,113	60	114	177
January to March	1,026	1,211	7,622	1,917	56	139	184
2013							
October to December	1,312	1,138	7,440	1,939	28	108	190
July to September	1,743	1,720	8,940	3,802	81	140	159
April to June	1,580	1,533	8,924	2,908	63	116	172
January to March	1,012	1,153	7,286	2,000	57	140	180
2012							
October to December	1,292	1,084	7,104	2,563	31	108	186
July to September	1,713	1,636	8,539	3,914	81	141	156
April to June	1,548	1,450	8,566	3,128	64	116	172
January to March	991	1,074	7,028	2,065	58	140	178
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 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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							
2014							
October to December	0	-379	-146	-317	-419	-1,638	-2,416
July to September	0	-658	-516	-137	-836	-5,021	-602
April to June	0	-586	-260	87	-1,177	-3,847	-7,958
January to March	0	-965	-17	-1,003	-773	-2,558	-4,654
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	-354	-212	-593	-589	-4,893	-3,105
January to March	0	195	-7	-1,064	-597	-1,259	-4,556
2012							
October to December	0	266	-387	-639	-674	-1,914	-2,676
July to September	0	388	-295	-1,221	-1,430	-2,365	-3,564
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							
2014							
October to December	-1,041	140	4,178	2,556	-159	-292	-67
July to September	-2,363	-365	6,320	4,216	114	1	-153
April to June	-1,371	-72	13,204	1,972	83	-231	156
January to March	-1,417	794	9,581	1,298	-22	-372	108
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	-1,812	466	10,601	556	-86	-188	209
January to March	-1,029	-435	9,485	-385	1	-159	-190
2012							
October to December	-731	-365	8,414	-1,123	-67	-39	-65
July to September	-1,434	726	10,098	-916	58	-96	51
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 2013 and preliminary from July 2013.

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						
2014							
October to December	-419	-7	52	60	46	588	-4,800
July to September	93,514	607	694	1,145	1,308	17,259	36,775
April to June	89,534	536	698	575	1,056	20,765	34,582
January to March	58,516	-226	364	571	217	10,102	22,332
2013							
October to December	16,356	-32	191	198	233	1,626	901
July to September	92,518	1,110	365	949	859	14,097	38,393
April to June	98,919	141	474	395	827	21,409	39,119
January to March	62,013	230	-65	241	94	11,031	24,690
2012							
October to December	24,600	37	155	254	194	4,148	8,952
July to September	85,760	629	443	825	717	15,810	34,153
April to June	94,532	680	600	725	933	21,842	35,569
January to March	58,198	210	213	738	523	12,512	21,238
2011							
October to December	36,645	56	246	457	393	6,814	13,939
July to September	85,696	407	615	1,178	681	13,393	36,713
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2014							
October to December	3,178	1,411	2,352	-3,145	-34	-13	-107
July to September	4,872	3,063	8,851	18,753	57	35	95
April to June	5,267	3,752	12,553	9,591	142	15	2
January to March	3,778	2,880	9,745	8,691	24	25	13
2013							
October to December	3,154	2,446	7,406	266	8	8	-49
July to September	3,583	3,193	12,774	17,091	55	14	35
April to June	4,423	3,960	18,175	9,832	87	79	-2
January to March	2,937	2,976	12,549	7,268	8	51	3
2012							
October to December	3,147	2,339	6,443	-1,009	-91	31	0
July to September	3,808	3,838	10,949	14,509	56	18	5
April to June	4,259	4,082	15,059	10,601	139	47	-4
January to March	3,201	3,370	8,817	7,244	103	34	-5
2011							
October to December	3,708	3,124	6,393	1,542	-37	11	-1
July to September	4,328	3,461	9,774	15,092	9	37	8

Note(s): Net international migration is updated from July 2011 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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						
2014							
October to December	-419	-386	-94	-257	-373	-1,050	-7,216
July to September	93,514	-51	178	1,008	472	12,238	36,173
April to June	89,534	-50	438	662	-121	16,918	26,624
January to March	58,516	-1,191	347	-432	-556	7,544	17,678
2013							
October to December	16,356	-292	-80	469	-265	-1,103	523
July to September	92,518	716	-44	-578	-770	9,892	37,403
April to June	98,919	-213	262	-198	238	16,516	36,014
January to March	62,013	425	-72	-823	-503	9,772	20,134
2012							
October to December	24,600	303	-232	-385	-480	2,234	6,276
July to September	85,760	1,017	148	-396	-713	13,445	30,589
April to June	94,532	1,051	346	302	498	19,632	30,678
January to March	58,198	-229	247	40	-229	10,319	17,313
2011							
October to December	36,645	222	-100	-578	374	5,383	12,307
July to September	85,696	854	563	468	81	12,312	36,550
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2014							
October to December	2,137	1,551	6,530	-589	-193	-305	-174
July to September	2,509	2,698	15,171	22,969	171	36	-58
April to June	3,896	3,680	25,757	11,563	225	-216	158
January to March	2,361	3,674	19,326	9,989	2	-347	121
2013							
October to December	2,371	2,309	13,069	-455	-158	-5	-27
July to September	2,327	3,830	23,043	16,809	-148	-151	189
April to June	2,611	4,426	28,776	10,388	1	-109	207
January to March	1,908	2,541	22,034	6,883	9	-108	-187
2012							
October to December	2,416	1,974	14,857	-2,132	-158	-8	-65
July to September	2,374	4,564	21,047	13,593	114	-78	56
April to June	3,078	5,253	23,397	10,029	323	-89	34
January to March	2,446	3,435	19,537	5,259	113	-29	-24
2011							
October to December	2,855	3,206	11,510	1,698	-7	-133	-92
July to September	2,905	4,021	13,251	14,782	98	-116	-73

Note(s): Total net migration is updated from July 2011 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

Table 5
Quarterly estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, October to December 2014

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	...	53	172	38	117	305	86	17	462	128	0	0	36
Prince Edward Island	41	...	122	20	0	72	0	0	183	12	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	84	0	...	341	42	868	20	40	811	260	58	0	7
New Brunswick	24	14	450	...	247	603	38	42	545	59	0	14	0
Quebec	26	0	110	210	...	3,206	106	79	1,285	631	7	0	19
Ontario	413	89	615	568	2,398	...	497	756	5,599	2,659	18	48	12
Manitoba	35	13	33	22	131	642	...	409	638	782	21	20	0
Saskatchewan	0	4	102	14	0	616	262	...	1,574	797	0	24	0
Alberta	376	87	352	275	660	2,831	510	1,521	...	4,189	71	88	17
British Columbia	25	28	200	88	422	1,975	177	560	3,641	...	32	48	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	12	9	9	26	148	181	...	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	58	0	0	70	0	83	269	54	0	...	0
Nunavut	11	16	0	41	12	59	0	0	0	0	19	0	...
In-migrants	1,035	304	2,214	1,617	4,041	11,256	1,705	3,533	15,155	9,752	226	242	91
Out-migrants	1,414	450	2,531	2,036	5,679	13,672	2,746	3,393	10,977	7,196	385	534	158
Net	-379	-146	-317	-419	-1,638	-2,416	-1,041	140	4,178	2,556	-159	-292	-67
Total number of migrants: 51,171													

Note(s): Preliminary estimates based on data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) program and Fjk factors calculated using 2010/2011, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 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

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

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;
ΔN_{inter}	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;⁴
- 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														
2013Q01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013Q02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013Q03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.02	0.00
2013Q04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	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														
2012Q03	0.68	1.00	1.34	1.03	1.15	0.32	0.35	1.04	1.77	2.09	0.39	5.12	3.23	3.34
2012Q04	0.36	0.57	0.71	0.53	0.61	0.13	0.17	0.62	0.89	1.30	0.20	1.95	1.72	1.26
2013Q01	0.51	0.85	1.38	0.65	0.99	0.18	0.22	0.86	1.20	1.79	0.28	5.57	3.70	3.11
2013Q02	0.69	1.03	2.43	1.01	1.19	0.28	0.37	1.05	2.07	1.99	0.46	4.63	2.65	7.65
Out-migrants														
2012Q03	0.68	1.43	2.10	1.85	1.38	0.26	0.51	0.89	1.26	1.11	0.80	3.12	4.84	0.55
2012Q04	0.36	0.85	1.16	1.03	0.65	0.14	0.28	0.48	0.86	0.51	0.44	2.48	2.49	0.77
2013Q01	0.51	1.45	1.74	1.42	0.91	0.14	0.39	0.68	1.11	0.79	0.55	2.51	5.89	5.50
2013Q02	0.69	2.29	2.05	1.41	0.91	0.26	0.50	0.90	1.40	1.19	0.86	5.51	4.04	2.42
Net interprovincial migration														
2012Q03	...	-0.44	-0.76	-0.82	-0.23	0.06	-0.15	0.16	0.52	0.98	-0.40	1.99	-1.60	2.79
2012Q04	...	-0.29	-0.45	-0.50	-0.04	-0.01	-0.10	0.14	0.02	0.80	-0.24	-0.52	-0.78	0.49
2013Q01	...	-0.60	-0.36	-0.77	0.08	0.04	-0.17	0.19	0.09	1.00	-0.27	3.06	-2.19	-2.40
2013Q02	...	-1.27	0.38	-0.41	0.28	0.02	-0.13	0.14	0.67	0.80	-0.40	-0.88	-1.39	5.22

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	D	R	R	R
Q4 2012	PR	R	D	R	R	R
Q1 2013	PR	R	D	R	R	R
Q2 2013	PR	R	D	R	R	R
Q3 2013	PR	R	P	R	R	R
Q4 2013	PR	R	P	R	R	R
Q1 2014	PR	R	P	R	R	R
Q2 2014	PR	P	P	P	P	P
Q3 2014	PP	P	P	P	P	P
Q4 2014	PP	P	P	P	P	P
Q1 2015	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	D	D	D	R	R	R	R
Q4 2012	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R
Q1 2013	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R
Q2 2013	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R
Q3 2013	R	R	P	P	D	R	R	R	R
Q4 2013	R	R	P	P	D	R	R	R	R
Q1 2014	R	R	P	P	R	R	R	R	R
Q2 2014	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Q3 2014	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Q4 2014	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 16, 2015.

Emigration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

- data from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) Canada Child Tax Benefit files (CCTB) program. From 2012/2013, we used 2011/2012 data;
- tax data calculated using T1FF file provided by the Income Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. From 2012/2013, we used 2011/2012 data;
- data provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. From 2013/2014, we used 2012/2013 data;
- data on the number of adult and children emigrants from T1FF file used for the provincial distribution of adults. From 2012/2013, we used 2011/2012 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 2012/2013, we used 2011/2012 data;
- 2011 National Household Survey – 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 5 years 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 16, 2015, 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 2012/2013 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 2010/2011, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013.