

Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories



2013



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. 91-215-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."

Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories

2013

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2013

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>

September 2013

Catalogue no. 91-215-X

ISSN 1911-2408

Frequency: Annual

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.

Acknowledgements

The analysis of this publication was prepared by André Lebel of the Population estimates section of the Demography division of Statistics Canada, with collaboration from members of the section, H  l  ne Landry and Julie Dussault. The author would like to thank for their valuable comments: H  l  ne Landry, Yvan Clermont, Hubert Denis, Julien B  rard-Chagnon, Shirley Loh and Patrick Charbonneau.

Table of contents

Highlights	8
Related products	9
Section 1 Total demographic estimates	11
Section 2 Demographic estimates by age and sex	53
Data quality, concepts and methodology	
Methodology	54
Quality of demographic data	64
Explanatory notes for the tables	74
Appendix	
A Glossary	75
B Sources and remarks	79
Charts	
1.1 Demographic growth rate, 1982/1983 to 2012/2013, Canada	11
1.2 Intercensal demographic growth, 2001/2006 and 2006/2011, Canada, provinces and territories	13
1.3 Demographic growth rate, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013, Canada, provinces and territories	15
1.4 Factors of demographic growth, 1982/1983 to 2012/2013, Canada	16
1.5 Interprovincial migration by province and territory, 2012/2013	19
Statistical tables	
1.1 Annual population estimates, July 1, national perspective	20
1.1-1 Population	20
1.1-2 Total growth rates	21
1.1-3 Total growth	22
1.2 Annual population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective	23
1.2-1 Canada	23
1.2-2 Newfoundland and Labrador	23
1.2-3 Prince Edward Island	24
1.2-4 Nova Scotia	24

Table of contents – continued

1.2-5	New Brunswick	25
1.2-6	Quebec	25
1.2-7	Ontario	26
1.2-8	Manitoba	26
1.2-9	Saskatchewan	27
1.2-10	Alberta	27
1.2-11	British Columbia	28
1.2-12	Yukon	28
1.2-13	Northwest Territories	29
1.2-14	Nunavut	29
1.3	Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective	30
1.3-1	Canada	30
1.3-2	Newfoundland and Labrador	30
1.3-3	Prince Edward Island	31
1.3-4	Nova Scotia	31
1.3-5	New Brunswick	32
1.3-6	Quebec	32
1.3-7	Ontario	33
1.3-8	Manitoba	33
1.3-9	Saskatchewan	34
1.3-10	Alberta	34
1.3-11	British Columbia	35
1.3-12	Yukon	35
1.3-13	Northwest Territories	36
1.3-14	Nunavut	36
1.4	Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective	37
1.4-1	Births	37
1.4-2	Deaths	38
1.4-3	Immigrants	39
1.4-4	Emigrants	40
1.4-5	Returning emigrants	41
1.4-6	Net temporary emigrants	42
1.4-7	Net non-permanent residents	43
1.4-8	Interprovincial in-migrants	44
1.4-9	Interprovincial out-migrants	45
1.4-10	Total growth	46
1.4-11	Natural increase	47

Table of contents – continued

1.4-12	Net interprovincial migration	48
1.4-13	Net international migration	49
1.4-14	Total net migration	50
1.4-15	Residual deviation	51
1.5	Annual estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	52

Highlights

- On July 1, 2013, Canada's population was estimated at 35,158,300, up 404,000 or 1.2% over the last year (2012/2013).
- This increase was equal to the one observed in the previous year (2011/2012) and similar to the average increase for the last 30 years (+1.1%).
- Since 1993/1994, net international migration has been the main source of population growth for Canada. In 2012/2013, net international migration was responsible for two-thirds of the country's population growth.
- Population growth for 2012/2013 was low in the Atlantic provinces, even negative in Nova Scotia (-0.5%), and in general high in the Western provinces.
- Growth exceeded the national level (+1.2%) in Alberta (+3.4%), Nunavut (+2.5%) and Saskatchewan (+1.9%).
- Record levels of net international migration and net interprovincial migration to the province explain this growth in Alberta.
- In the Atlantic provinces, low growth was mainly explained by a low natural increase and a six-year high losses due to interprovincial migration.
- Net interprovincial migration was positive for only two provinces: Alberta (+52,700) and Saskatchewan (+1,800).
- Alberta mainly benefited from migratory exchanges with certain provinces, with net gains of +22,400 from Ontario, +11,200 from British Columbia, +4,900 from Nova Scotia and +4,200 from Quebec.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

91-209-X	Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
91-213-X	Annual Demographic Statistics
91-520-X	Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-002-X	Quarterly Demographic Estimates

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

051-0001	Estimates of population, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0002	Estimates of deaths, by sex and age group, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0004	Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0005	Estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0006	Immigrants to Canada, by country of last permanent residence, quarterly
051-0010	Estimates of population, by marital status, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
051-0011	International migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, and territories
051-0012	Interprovincial migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories
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
051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
053-0001	Vital statistics, births, deaths and marriages

102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3601	Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories
3604	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories
3605	Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada, the Provinces and the 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 marital status and sex, by province and territory*

1 Total demographic estimates

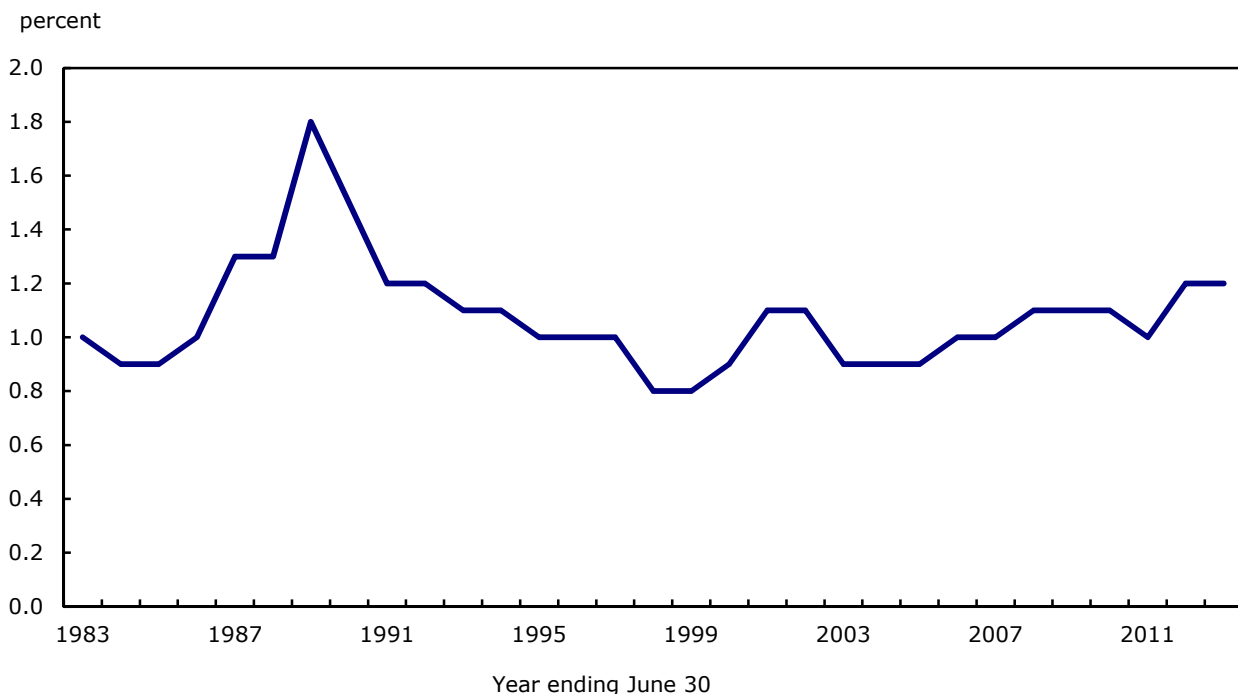
This section presents mainly preliminary population estimates for Canada, provinces and territories on July 1, 2013, along with a detailed analysis of components of population growth. It is worthwhile mentioning that population estimates released today are now based on the 2011 Census counts adjusted¹ for coverage. Therefore, a brief analysis on the impact of this rebasing and on intercensal growth over the last two cycles is included. Finally, an historical analysis of population shares of provinces and territories over the last 30 years is also presented.

National portrait

Population and growth

On July 1, 2013, Canada's population was estimated at 35,158,300, up 404,000 or 1.2%² over the last year (2012/2013). This increase was equal to the one observed in the previous year (2011/2012) and similar to the average increase for the last 30 years (+1.1%). Except for the period between 1986 and 1990, the overall population growth rate has shown little variation in 30 years, ranging between 0.8% and 1.2%.

Chart 1.1
Demographic growth rate, 1982/1983 to 2012/2013, Canada



1. In this case, the adjustment for census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.
2. Rates are based on the average population over the period.

Rebasing (2011)

The estimates released in this publication are now based on the 2011 Census adjusted for census net undercoverage and partially enumerated Indian reserves. Population estimates between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2011 have become intercensal. The postcensal estimates on July 1, 2011 have been revised and lowered by 171,115, for an error of closure of 0.50%. This error is higher than the level recorded in 2001 (0.16%) and 2006 (0.14%).

The error of closure is a measure of accuracy of the postcensal estimates. It is defined as the difference between the final postcensal estimate on Census day and the census population adjusted for coverage. There are two main sources for this error: errors primarily due to sampling when measuring census coverage and errors related to components of population growth during the intercensal period.

Intercensal growth

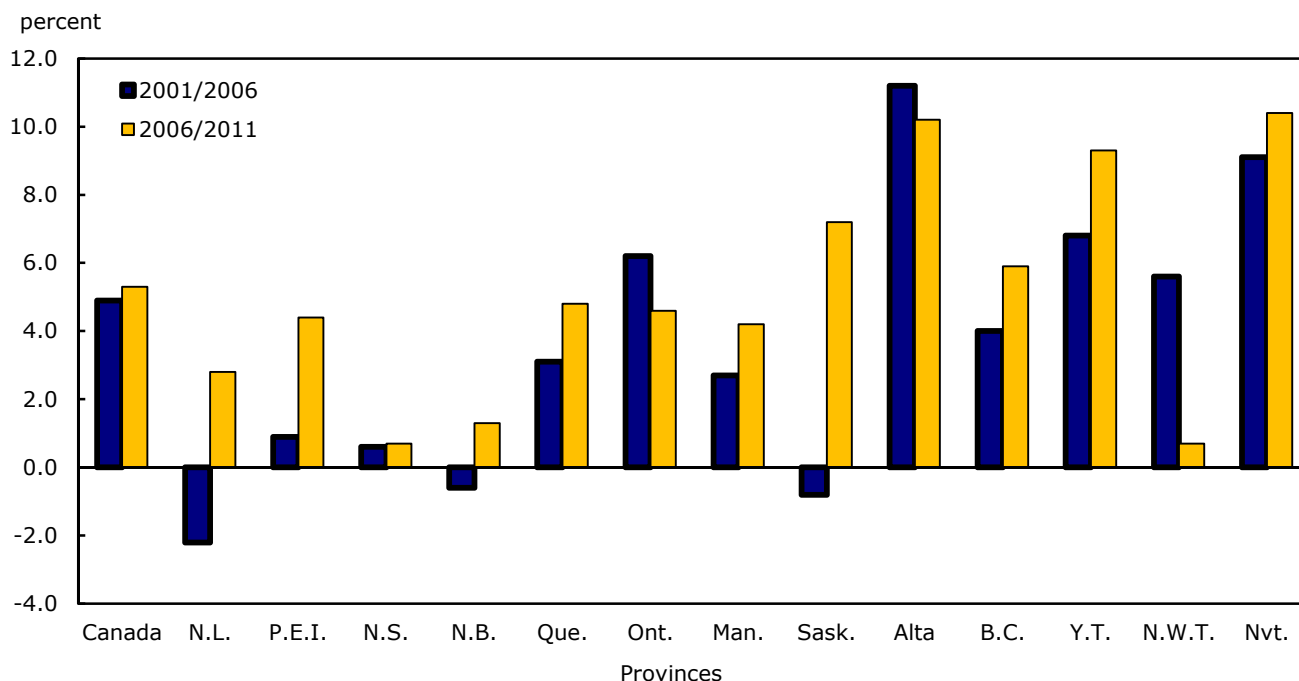
On July 1, 2011, the estimated population of Canada based on the 2011 Census was 34,342,800. At the national level, intercensal population growth between the 2006 and 2011 censuses was 5.3%, or 1.8 million people. This growth was higher than the level observed in the previous intercensal period 2001/2006 with 4.9%. Between 2006 and 2011, net international migration accounted for two-thirds of Canada's population growth.

Between 2006 and 2011, Canada's population growth rate (+5.3%) was the highest among the G8³ countries for a comparable period, including the United States (+3.4%), the United Kingdom (+3.4%), Italy (+3.1%), France (+2.8%), Japan (+0.1%), Russia (+0.1%) and Germany (-0.8%). Among industrialized countries, Canada's current population growth fell below the estimated rates for countries such as Luxemburg (+8.7%), Ireland (+7.8%) and Australia (+7.6%).

In general, population growth in the provinces and territories between 2006 and 2011 was greater than the level observed in the period between 2001 and 2006, except in Ontario, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. In addition, the population in all the provinces and territories increased between 2006 and 2011. In contrary, three provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, saw a decline in their populations between 2001 and 2006.

3. The G8, or the 'Group of 8,' is an informal discussion group and economic partnership consisting of eight of the world's most powerful economies: the United States, Japan, Germany, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Canada and Russia. Sources: Eurostat et US Census Bureau for similar periods.

Chart 1.2
Intercensal demographic growth, 2001/2006 and 2006/2011, Canada, provinces and territories



For the 2006/2011 intercensal period, population growth was low in the Atlantic provinces, but high in the Western provinces and the territories. Compared with the national rate (+5.3%), growth was stronger in Nunavut (+10.4%), Alberta (+10.2%), Yukon (+9.3%), Saskatchewan (+7.2%) and British Columbia (+5.9%). In contrast, the population grew more slowly in the Northwest Territories (+0.7%), Nova Scotia (+0.7%) and New Brunswick (1.3%).

Evolution of population share of provinces and territories

In the last 30 years, the populations of the Prairie provinces and British Columbia have grown substantially (+39.5%), while the Atlantic provinces have seen their populations increased only slightly (+3.5%). By comparison, Canada's population increased by 32.4% during this period. Since 1983, the population share of the Western provinces has increased by 2.2 percentage points, reaching 31.2% on July 1, 2013, compared with a decrease of 2.3 percentage points for the Atlantic provinces for which the population share stands at 6.7%. In turn, the population of Ontario grew about twice as rapidly (+39.8%) as that of Quebec (+21.0%) during this period. Among the provinces, Alberta has recorded the strongest growth since 1983, with an increase of 50.8%. Population growth in the territories was 43.5% for the same period.

Text table 1.1

Population, population share and growth rate by provinces and territories, Canada, July 1st 1983 and July 1st 2013

	1983		2013		1983 to 2013
	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)	Rate (%)
Canada	25,366,451		35,158,304		32.4
N.L.	579,164	2.3	526,702	1.5	-9.5
P.E.I.	125,102	0.5	145,237	0.4	14.9
N.S.	868,289	3.4	940,789	2.7	8.0
N.B.	714,842	2.8	756,050	2.2	5.6
Que.	6,602,976	26.0	8,155,334	23.2	21.0
Ont.	9,039,564	35.6	13,537,994	38.5	39.8
Man.	1,059,752	4.2	1,265,015	3.6	17.7
Sask.	1,001,249	3.9	1,108,303	3.2	10.1
Alta.	2,393,587	9.4	4,025,074	11.4	50.8
B.C.	2,907,502	11.5	4,581,978	13.0	44.7
Y.T.	23,664	0.1	36,700	0.1	43.2
N.W.T.	50,760	0.2	43,537	0.1	43,7 ²
Nvt.	n/a ¹		35,591	0.1	
Atlantic	2,287,397	9.0	2,368,778	6.7	3.5
Western	7,362,090	29.0	10,980,370	31.2	39.5
Territories	74,424	0.3	115,828	0.3	43.5

1. Before 1991, only combine estimates of Northwest Territories and Nunavut are available.

2. For the calculation, the population of Nunavut and N.W.T. has been used for 2013.

Provincial differences in the intensity of the population growth in the past 30 years can be attributed to several factors. For example, interprovincial migration was often more favourable to the Western provinces and less favourable to the Atlantic provinces. Natural increase was generally higher in the Prairie provinces and the territories and lower in the Atlantic provinces. Finally, a greater influx of international migrants was observed in Ontario and British Columbia.

On July 1, 2013, it was estimated that three-quarters of Canadians were living in three provinces: Ontario (38.5%), Quebec (23.2%) and British Columbia (13.0%). Among the provinces, Ontario was still the province with the largest population with 13.5 million people while Prince Edward Island was the smallest with 145,000 people. With close to 8.2 million people, Quebec ranked second in terms of population, followed by British-Columbia with 4.6 million and Alberta, which surpassed 4 million in 2013. Among the territories, estimated population was 35,600 in Nunavut, 36,700 in Yukon and 43,500 in Northwest Territories on July 1, 2013.

Regional profile, 2012/2013

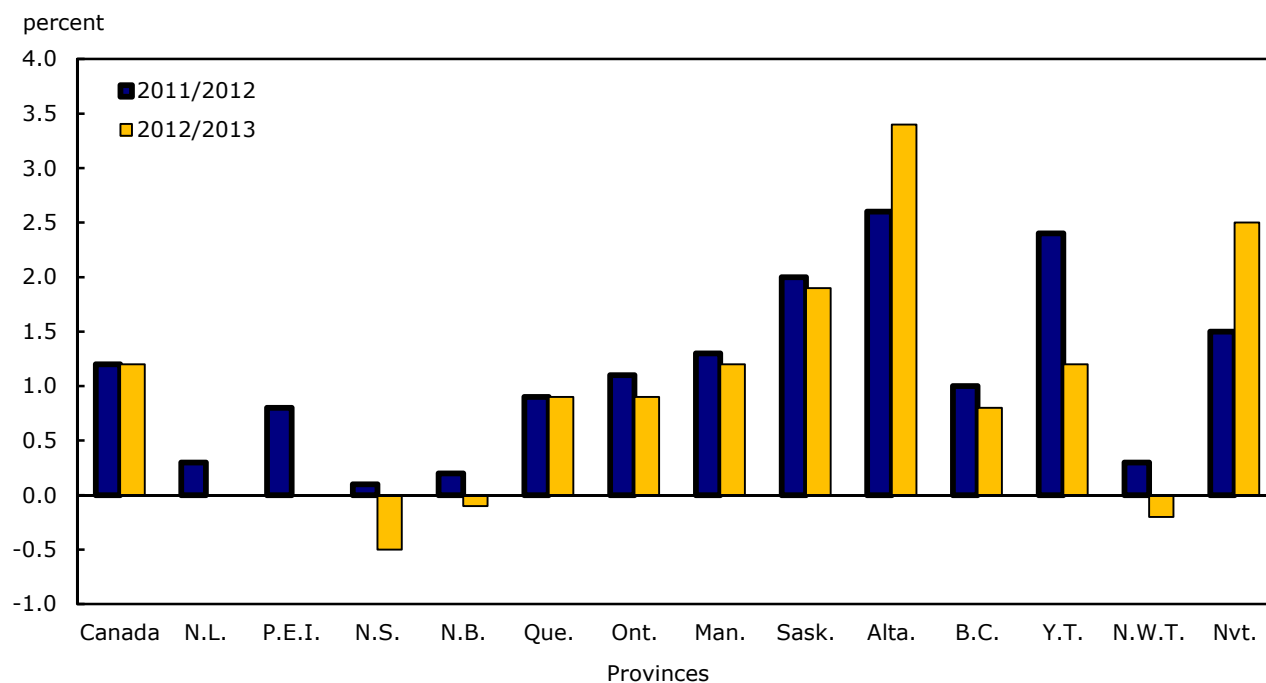
Differential growth of provinces and territories

Population growth can vary greatly among Canada's provinces and territories. Preliminary estimates⁴ for 2012/2013 indicate that population growth was low⁵ in the Atlantic provinces, even negative in Nova Scotia (-0.5%), and in general high in the Western provinces. Growth exceeded the national level (+1.2%) in Alberta (+3.4%), Nunavut (+2.5%) and Saskatchewan (+1.9%).

4. Preliminary postcensal estimates are subject to revision. Future updates could affect this analysis.

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

Chart 1.3
Demographic growth rate, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013, Canada, provinces and territories



Record levels of net international migration and net interprovincial migration to the province explain this growth in Alberta. In the Atlantic provinces, low growth was mainly explained by a low natural increase and a six-year high losses due to interprovincial migration. Compared with 2011/2012, population growth in 2012/2013 steeply declined in Yukon, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Conversely, growth accelerated in Alberta and Nunavut.

Factors of demographic growth

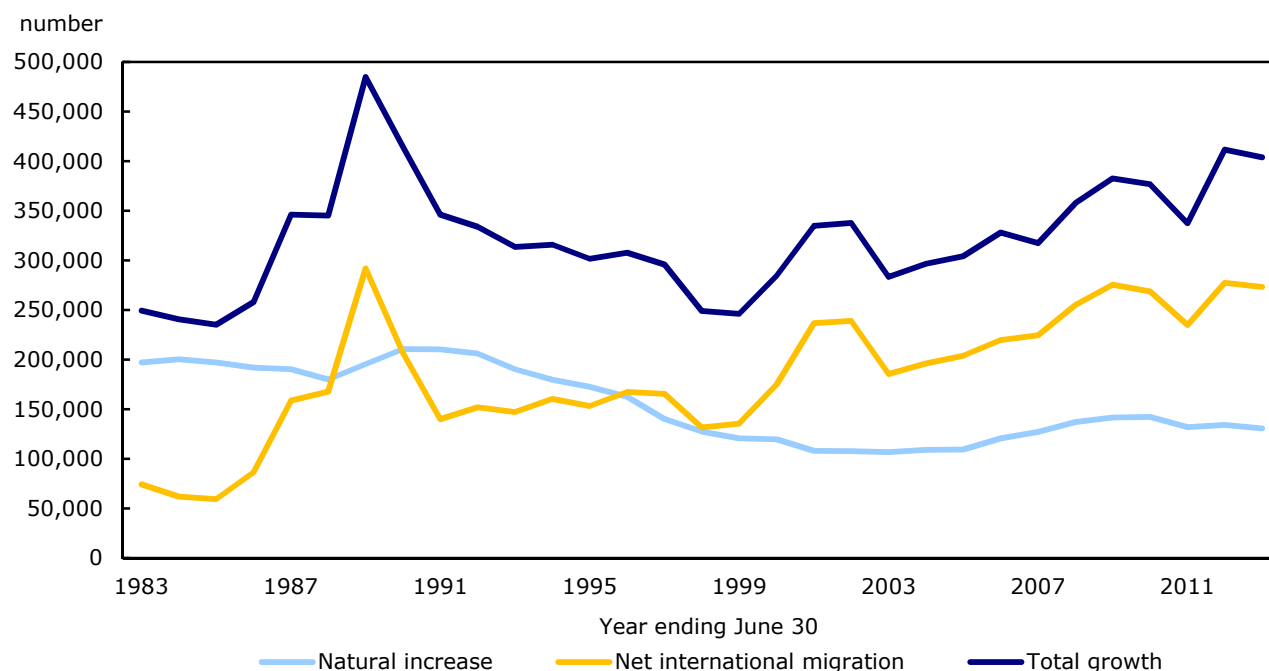
At the national level, population growth is the result of two factors: natural increase and net international migration. Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and deaths. Net international migration basically refers to the number of moves between Canada and abroad, accompanied 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.

International migration is gaining in importance as an engine of Canada's population growth, and since 1993 it has consistently been the main source of that growth.⁶ In 2012/2013, net international migration was responsible for two-thirds (67.7%) of population growth in Canada. By comparison, net international migration⁷ accounted on average for one-third (36.2%) of population growth between 1982/1983 and 1992/1993. For the year ending June 30, 2013, net international migration was estimated at 273,400, more than double the figure for natural increase (+130,600).

6. For intercensal periods, total growth is not only made of natural increase and net international migration. It also includes residual deviation which is the difference between population growth calculated using censal estimates of population between two dates and that obtained by the sum of the component of growth for the same period.

7. Including residual deviation.

Chart 1.4
Factors of demographic growth, 1982/1983 to 2012/2013, Canada



Natural increase

According to preliminary data, natural increase for the year ending June 30, 2013 was estimated at 130,600, down from 134,100 in the previous year. In 2012/2013, natural increase resulted from the difference between 383,800 births and 253,200 deaths estimated for that year. The number of persons who were added by natural increase in 2012/2013 declined by approximately 3,500 compared with 2011/2012. This is due to the fact that deaths increased more rapidly than births during this period.

The rate of natural increase was 0.4% in 2012/2013, similar to the level observed since 2005/2006. Overall, natural increase was low in the Atlantic provinces and much higher in the territories. For the first time, a province has registered a negative natural growth rate (-0.1%), namely, Newfoundland and Labrador. Nunavut recorded the strongest natural increase (+1.9%) in Canada while Alberta had the strongest (+0.8%) among provinces. Indeed, Alberta has held this title continuously since 1980/1981.

Births

For the year ending June 30, 2013, the estimated number of births was 383,800 in Canada, a slight increase from the previous year (378,800). In 2012/2013, the crude birth rate, which is the ratio between births and the average population during the period, was estimated at 1.1%. In the past year, these rates were higher in the territories and lower in the Atlantic provinces. The highest birth rate was observed in Nunavut (+2.4%), while among the provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan led the way (+1.4%), closely followed by Manitoba (+1.3%). Birth rates of these areas were fuelled by strong fertility rates, as illustrated by the latest total fertility rates (TFR).⁸ For a detailed analysis

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

of demographic growth for all components, please refer to the *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada*⁹ (Catalogue no. 91-209-X).

Deaths

For the year ending June 30, 2013, the estimated number of deaths was 253,200 in Canada, a slight increase from last year (244,600). This increase in the number of deaths is mainly explained by demographic growth but is also related to population ageing. This means that a greater share of the population is in the older age groups and is then exposed to a higher level of mortality.

In 2012/2013, the crude mortality rate, namely, the ratio between deaths and the average population during the period was estimated at 0.7% in Canada. Rates were lower in the territories and higher in the Atlantic provinces. Compared with 2011/2012, the number of deaths was higher in all provinces and territories. In Canada, the highest mortality rates were observed in all the Atlantic provinces (+0.9%) and in Saskatchewan (+0.9%) while the Northwest Territories (+0.4%) had the lowest rates. Among the provinces, in 2012/2013 Alberta once again registered the lowest mortality rate in Canada (+0.6%), for a 32nd consecutive year. This is related to the fact that Alberta has the youngest population of any province.

International migration

Net international migration was estimated at 273,400 for the year ending June 30, 2013, down from the previous year (+277,400). The net international migration rate reached 0.8% in 2012/2013, a similar level observed in the previous year. In 2012/2013, the net international migration rate was above the national average in three provinces: Alberta (+1.3%), Saskatchewan (+1.2%) and Manitoba (+1.1%).

Immigrants

Nearly 263,000 immigrants took up residence in Canada in the year ending June 30, 2013, a number exceeding 250,000 for a fourth year in a row and higher than in 2011/2012 (+260,100). In 2012/2013, the immigration rate was estimated at 0.8% in Canada. Among the provinces and territories, the highest immigration rates were seen in Manitoba (+1.0%), Saskatchewan (+0.9%) and Alberta (+0.9%).

In recent decades, the regional distribution of immigration in Canada has changed. In 2012/2013, Ontario continued to be the Canadian province receiving the most immigrants. However, this trend has tended to diminish in the last few years. On average between 1982/1983 and 2007/2008, Ontario welcomed between 44.3% and 59.6% of all immigrants coming to Canada. In 2012/2013, only 40.2% of Canada's immigrants settled in that province. This was its second lowest proportion since 1971/1972, which is the first year covered by the current demographic accounting system.

Compared with 2011/2012, more immigrants settled in Ontario (+4,500), Alberta (+2,300) and Québec (+1,700) in 2012/2013. Lastly, two provinces in 2012/2013 received a record number of immigrants: Quebec (+56,000) and Alberta (+36,800). Saskatchewan welcomed its second highest number of immigrants (+9,800).

Net non-permanent residents

Net non-permanent residents represent the change in the number of non-permanent residents between two dates. For the year ending June 30, 2013, net non-permanent residents stood at +49,300, down 11.9% from the level (+56,000) observed in 2011/2012. Net non-permanent residents were positive in 2012/2013 in all provinces. The highest number of net non-permanent residents was observed in Alberta with +19,600, followed by British-Columbia

9. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/91-209-x/91-209-x2013001-fra.htm>.

with +11,500 and Ontario with +7,500. And lastly, net non-permanent residents stood at record levels for two provinces: Manitoba (+1,900) and Saskatchewan (+3,900).

Emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration

Preliminary estimates indicate that in 2012/2013, 57,100 Canadians emigrated, 36,600 emigrants returned to Canada on a permanent basis and net temporary emigration stood at 18,400. Based on these three components, net emigration¹⁰ can therefore be estimated at nearly 38,900 for the year ending June 30, 2013. Net emigration was concentrated in three provinces, Ontario (+14,700), British Columbia (+12,000) and Quebec (+9,200). The net emigration rate was above the national average (0.1%) only in British Columbia (0.3%).

Interprovincial migration

At the provincial and territorial level, population growth results not only from natural increase and net international migration, but also from net interprovincial migration. This is the change in the size of a population during a given period as a result of population movements between Canada's provinces and territories, accompanied by a change in usual place of residence.

For the year ending June 30, 2013, net interprovincial migration was positive for only two provinces: Alberta (+52,700 or 1.3%) and Saskatchewan (+1,800 or 0.2%). In 2012/13, Alberta was the only province for which net interprovincial migration has increased compared with 2011/2012. Alberta mainly benefited from migratory exchanges with certain provinces, with net gains of +22,400 from Ontario, +11,200 from British Columbia, +4,900 from Nova Scotia and +4,200 from Quebec.

In 2012/2013, most interprovincial in-migrants to Quebec were from Ontario (64.2%) and most interprovincial out-migrants from British Columbia went to Alberta (56.9%). Finally, net interprovincial migration was at a 6-year low in the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, a 5-year low in Quebec, an 11-year low in British Columbia and a 32-year low in Ontario.

¹⁰. Net emigration is obtained as follows: difference between emigration and returning emigration to which is added net temporary emigration.

Chart 1.5
Interprovincial migration by province and territory, 2012/2013

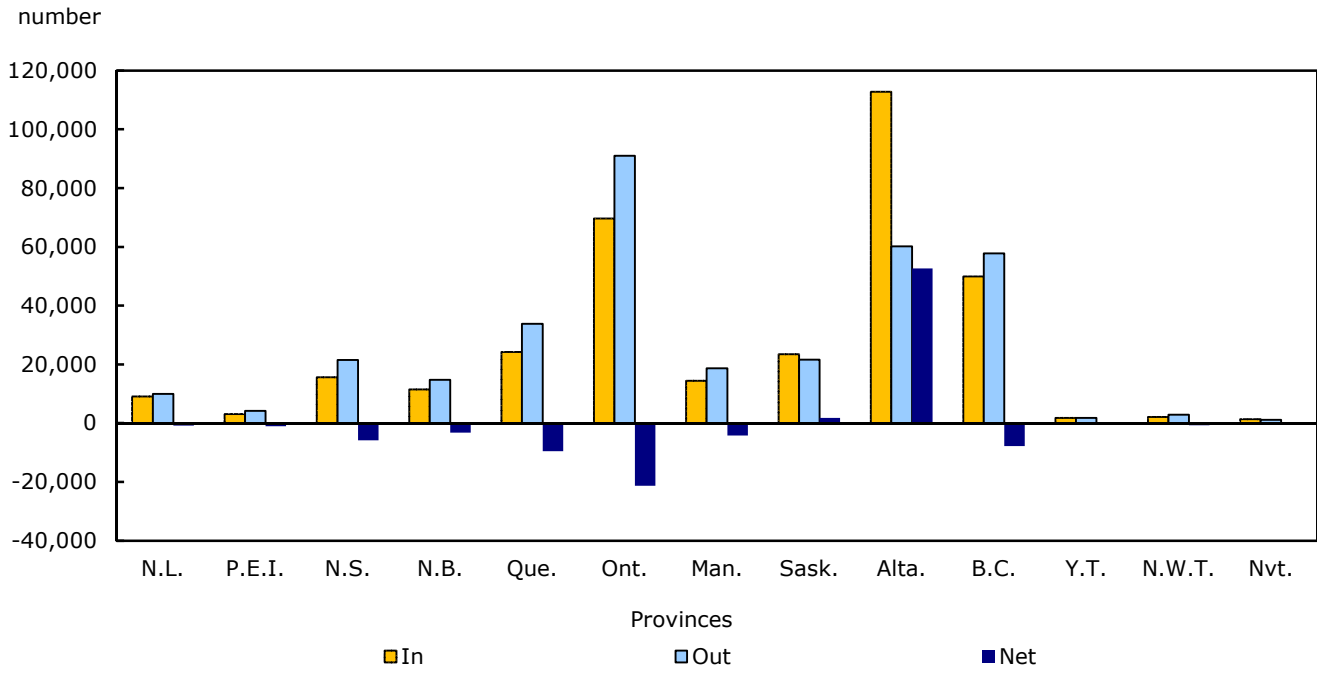


Table 1.1-1
Annual population estimates, July 1, national perspective — Population 1

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2013	35,158,304	526,702	145,237	940,789	756,050	8,155,334	13,537,994
2012	34,754,312	526,841	145,165	945,061	756,997	8,084,059	13,411,994
2011	34,342,780	525,037	144,038	944,469	755,530	8,007,656	13,263,544
2010	34,005,274	521,972	141,678	942,073	753,044	7,929,365	13,135,063
2009	33,628,571	516,729	139,909	938,194	749,954	7,843,475	12,997,687
2008	33,245,773	511,543	138,764	935,865	746,855	7,761,504	12,882,625
2007	32,887,928	509,039	137,721	935,071	745,407	7,692,736	12,764,195
2006	32,570,505	510,584	137,865	937,869	745,609	7,631,873	12,661,566
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2013	1,265,015	1,108,303	4,025,074	4,581,978	36,700	43,537	35,591
2012	1,250,032	1,087,546	3,888,739	4,543,308	36,247	43,620	34,703
2011	1,233,728	1,066,349	3,790,191	4,499,139	35,402	43,501	34,196
2010	1,220,930	1,051,425	3,732,573	4,465,924	34,596	43,278	33,353
2009	1,208,589	1,034,782	3,679,092	4,410,679	33,732	43,149	32,600
2008	1,197,774	1,017,346	3,595,755	4,349,412	33,088	43,350	31,892
2007	1,189,366	1,002,048	3,514,031	4,290,988	32,557	43,374	31,395
2006	1,183,524	992,302	3,421,361	4,241,691	32,271	43,178	30,812

1. Estimates are final intercensal up to 2010, final postcensal for 2011, updated postcensal for 2012 and preliminary postcensal for 2013.

Table 1.1-2
Annual population estimates, July 1, national perspective — Total growth rates ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
rates per 1,000							
2012/2013	11.56	-0.26	0.50	-4.53	-1.25	8.78	9.35
2011/2012	11.91	3.43	7.79	0.63	1.94	9.50	11.13
2010/2011	9.88	5.85	16.52	2.54	3.30	9.83	9.73
2009/2010	11.14	10.10	12.56	4.13	4.11	10.89	10.51
2008/2009	11.45	10.09	8.22	2.49	4.14	10.51	8.89
2007/2008	10.82	4.91	7.54	0.85	1.94	8.90	9.24
2006/2007	9.70	-3.03	-1.05	-2.99	-0.27	7.94	8.07
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
rates per 1,000							
2012/2013	11.91	18.91	34.45	8.48	12.42	-1.90	25.27
2011/2012	13.13	19.68	25.67	9.77	23.59	2.73	14.72
2010/2011	10.43	14.09	15.32	7.41	23.03	5.14	24.96
2009/2010	10.16	15.96	14.43	12.45	25.29	2.99	22.83
2008/2009	8.99	16.99	22.91	13.99	19.28	-4.65	21.96
2007/2008	7.04	15.15	22.99	13.52	16.18	-0.55	15.71
2006/2007	4.92	9.77	26.72	11.55	8.82	4.53	18.74

1. Total growth is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.1-3
Annual population estimates, July 1, national perspective — Total growth ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	403,992	-139	72	-4,272	-947	71,275	126,000
2011/2012	411,532	1,804	1,127	592	1,467	76,403	148,450
2010/2011	337,506	3,065	2,360	2,396	2,486	78,291	128,481
2009/2010	376,703	5,243	1,769	3,879	3,090	85,890	137,376
2008/2009	382,798	5,186	1,145	2,329	3,099	81,971	115,062
2007/2008	357,845	2,504	1,043	794	1,448	68,768	118,430
2006/2007	317,423	-1,545	-144	-2,798	-202	60,863	102,629
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	14,983	20,757	136,335	38,670	453	-83	888
2011/2012	16,304	21,197	98,548	44,169	845	119	507
2010/2011	12,798	14,924	57,618	33,215	806	223	843
2009/2010	12,341	16,643	53,481	55,245	864	129	753
2008/2009	10,815	17,436	83,337	61,267	644	-201	708
2007/2008	8,408	15,298	81,724	58,424	531	-24	497
2006/2007	5,842	9,746	92,670	49,297	286	196	583

1. Total growth is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.2-1
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	35,158,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	34,754,312	130,581	0	273,411	273,411	0	403,992	11.56
2011/2012	34,342,780	134,117	0	277,415	277,415	0	411,532	11.91
2010/2011	34,005,274	131,983	0	234,952	234,952	29,429	337,506	9.88
2009/2010	33,628,571	142,235	0	268,784	268,784	34,316	376,703	11.14
2008/2009	33,245,773	141,582	0	275,532	275,532	34,316	382,798	11.45
2007/2008	32,887,928	137,170	0	255,087	255,087	34,412	357,845	10.82
2006/2007	32,570,505	127,091	0	224,650	224,650	34,318	317,423	9.70

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

Table 1.2-2
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	526,702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	526,841	-286	-875	1,022	147	0	-139	-0.26
2011/2012	525,037	-131	545	1,390	1,935	0	1,804	3.43
2010/2011	521,972	234	30	912	942	-1,889	3,065	5.85
2009/2010	516,729	513	1,558	970	2,528	-2,202	5,243	10.10
2008/2009	511,543	565	1,877	541	2,418	-2,203	5,186	10.09
2007/2008	509,039	145	-528	678	150	-2,209	2,504	4.91
2006/2007	510,584	-182	-4,067	502	-3,565	-2,202	-1,545	-3.03

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

Table 1.2-3
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	145,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	145,165	153	-1,074	993	-81	0	72	0.50
2011/2012	144,038	181	-618	1,564	946	0	1,127	7.79
2010/2011	141,678	252	-210	2,689	2,479	371	2,360	16.52
2009/2010	139,909	230	60	1,911	1,971	432	1,769	12.56
2008/2009	138,764	197	-536	1,916	1,380	432	1,145	8.22
2007/2008	137,721	281	-291	1,486	1,195	433	1,043	7.54
2006/2007	137,865	285	-849	853	4	433	-144	-1.05

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

Table 1.2-4
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	940,789	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	945,061	-17	-5,877	1,622	-4,255	0	-4,272	-4.53
2011/2012	944,469	218	-2,866	3,240	374	0	592	0.63
2010/2011	942,073	197	-41	3,110	3,069	870	2,396	2.54
2009/2010	938,194	794	612	3,488	4,100	1,015	3,879	4.13
2008/2009	935,865	857	-751	3,237	2,486	1,014	2,329	2.49
2007/2008	935,071	874	-1,794	2,732	938	1,018	794	0.85
2006/2007	937,869	303	-4,126	2,039	-2,087	1,014	-2,798	-2.99

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

Table 1.2-5
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	756,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	756,997	386	-3,216	1,883	-1,333	0	-947	-1.25
2011/2012	755,530	630	-1,806	2,643	837	0	1,467	1.94
2010/2011	753,044	673	-158	2,234	2,076	263	2,486	3.30
2009/2010	749,954	1,084	571	1,742	2,313	307	3,090	4.11
2008/2009	746,855	1,092	-237	2,550	2,313	306	3,099	4.14
2007/2008	745,407	810	-908	1,854	946	308	1,448	1.94
2006/2007	745,609	933	-2,632	1,803	-829	306	-202	-0.27

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

Table 1.2-6
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	8,155,334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	8,084,059	26,900	-9,568	53,943	44,375	0	71,275	8.78
2011/2012	8,007,656	29,452	-6,915	53,866	46,951	0	76,403	9.50
2010/2011	7,929,365	28,486	-4,763	51,051	46,288	-3,517	78,291	9.83
2009/2010	7,843,475	30,677	-3,258	54,369	51,111	-4,102	85,890	10.89
2008/2009	7,761,504	31,367	-7,419	53,922	46,503	-4,101	81,971	10.51
2007/2008	7,692,736	29,418	-11,682	46,919	35,237	-4,113	68,768	8.90
2006/2007	7,631,873	26,691	-12,865	42,936	30,071	-4,101	60,863	7.94

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

Table 1.2-7
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	13,537,994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	13,411,994	48,707	-21,323	98,616	77,293	0	126,000	9.35
2011/2012	13,263,544	50,161	-10,611	108,900	98,289	0	148,450	11.13
2010/2011	13,135,063	48,591	-4,007	105,133	101,126	21,236	128,481	9.73
2009/2010	12,997,687	52,169	-4,662	114,632	109,970	24,763	137,376	10.51
2008/2009	12,882,625	51,967	-15,601	103,459	87,858	24,763	115,062	8.89
2007/2008	12,764,195	53,045	-14,750	104,967	90,217	24,832	118,430	9.24
2006/2007	12,661,566	50,169	-20,047	97,270	77,223	24,763	102,629	8.07

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

Table 1.2-8
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	1,265,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	1,250,032	5,461	-4,221	13,743	9,522	0	14,983	11.91
2011/2012	1,233,728	5,411	-4,212	15,105	10,893	0	16,304	13.13
2010/2011	1,220,930	5,350	-3,517	14,764	11,247	3,799	12,798	10.43
2009/2010	1,208,589	6,044	-2,412	13,138	10,726	4,429	12,341	10.16
2008/2009	1,197,774	5,757	-3,111	12,599	9,488	4,430	10,815	8.99
2007/2008	1,189,366	5,333	-3,703	11,220	7,517	4,442	8,408	7.04
2006/2007	1,183,524	4,880	-5,500	10,892	5,392	4,430	5,842	4.92

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

Table 1.2-9
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
								number	per 1,000
2013/2014	1,108,303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	1,087,546	5,428	1,815	13,514	15,329	0	20,757	18.91
2011/2012	1,066,349	5,124	1,878	14,195	16,073	0	21,197	19.68
2010/2011	1,051,425	5,045	545	8,003	8,548	-1,331	14,924	14.09
2009/2010	1,034,782	5,211	2,153	7,726	9,879	-1,553	16,643	15.96
2008/2009	1,017,346	4,886	2,983	8,015	10,998	-1,552	17,436	16.99
2007/2008	1,002,048	4,337	4,171	5,233	9,404	-1,557	15,298	15.15
2006/2007	992,302	3,530	1,549	3,115	4,664	-1,552	9,746	9.77

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

Table 1.2-10
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
								number	per 1,000
2013/2014	4,025,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	3,888,739	31,107	52,677	52,551	105,228	0	136,335	34.45
2011/2012	3,790,191	30,054	27,652	40,842	68,494	0	98,548	25.67
2010/2011	3,732,573	29,547	8,443	19,411	27,854	-217	57,618	15.32
2009/2010	3,679,092	30,852	-3,271	25,648	22,377	-252	53,481	14.43
2008/2009	3,595,755	30,268	13,184	39,632	52,816	-253	83,337	22.91
2007/2008	3,514,031	29,381	15,317	36,773	52,090	-253	81,724	22.99
2006/2007	3,421,361	27,755	33,809	30,854	64,663	-252	92,670	26.72

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

Table 1.2-11
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	4,581,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	4,543,308	11,346	-7,851	35,175	27,324	0	38,670	8.48
2011/2012	4,499,139	11,609	-2,711	35,271	32,560	0	44,169	9.77
2010/2011	4,465,924	12,208	3,421	27,377	30,798	9,791	33,215	7.41
2009/2010	4,410,679	13,242	8,728	44,693	53,421	11,418	55,245	12.45
2008/2009	4,349,412	13,254	9,995	49,435	59,430	11,417	61,267	13.99
2007/2008	4,290,988	12,165	14,643	43,065	57,708	11,449	58,424	13.52
2006/2007	4,241,691	11,422	15,005	34,288	49,293	11,418	49,297	11.55

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

Table 1.2-12
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	36,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	36,247	241	38	174	212	0	453	12.42
2011/2012	35,402	240	313	292	605	0	845	23.59
2010/2011	34,596	215	363	247	610	19	806	23.03
2009/2010	33,732	152	325	409	734	22	864	25.29
2008/2009	33,088	229	228	210	438	23	644	19.28
2007/2008	32,557	153	235	165	400	22	531	16.18
2006/2007	32,271	157	101	50	151	22	286	8.82

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

Table 1.2-13
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	43,537	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	43,620	482	-743	178	-565	0	-83	-1.90
2011/2012	43,501	496	-496	119	-377	0	119	2.73
2010/2011	43,278	503	-179	15	-164	116	223	5.14
2009/2010	43,149	545	-351	70	-281	135	129	2.99
2008/2009	43,350	506	-577	5	-572	135	-201	-4.65
2007/2008	43,374	531	-420	1	-419	136	-24	-0.55
2006/2007	43,178	512	-221	40	-181	135	196	4.53

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

Table 1.2-14
Annual 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	Residual deviation	Total growth	Population growth rate
	number							per 1,000
2013/2014	35,591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012/2013	34,703	673	218	-3	215	0	888	25.27
2011/2012	34,196	672	-153	-12	-165	0	507	14.72
2010/2011	33,353	682	73	6	79	-82	843	24.96
2009/2010	32,600	722	-53	-12	-65	-96	753	22.83
2008/2009	31,892	637	-35	11	-24	-95	708	21.96
2007/2008	31,395	697	-290	-6	-296	-96	497	15.71
2006/2007	30,812	636	-157	8	-149	-96	583	18.74

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

Table 1.3-1
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Canada

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	383,822	253,241	339,254	339,254	262,947	57,110	36,645	18,412	49,341	0
2011/2012	378,762	244,645	280,347	280,347	260,115	56,909	36,645	18,412	55,976	0
2010/2011	376,951	244,968	257,085	257,085	259,106	56,766	36,643	18,411	14,380	29,429
2009/2010	379,373	237,138	259,234	259,234	270,581	52,335	34,415	18,408	34,531	34,316
2008/2009	379,290	237,708	277,846	277,846	245,289	55,056	31,850	18,414	71,863	34,316
2007/2008	373,695	236,525	301,237	301,237	249,622	60,980	33,431	18,408	51,422	34,412
2006/2007	360,916	233,825	305,062	305,062	238,125	61,940	39,474	18,406	27,397	34,318

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

Table 1.3-2
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	4,420	4,706	9,097	9,972	680	240	203	124	503	0
2011/2012	4,460	4,591	8,173	7,628	742	239	203	124	808	0
2010/2011	4,775	4,541	7,785	7,755	699	239	203	124	373	-1,889
2009/2010	4,945	4,432	8,998	7,440	680	140	139	124	415	-2,202
2008/2009	4,925	4,360	10,262	8,385	571	302	207	124	189	-2,203
2007/2008	4,664	4,519	9,759	10,287	635	313	231	124	249	-2,209
2006/2007	4,495	4,677	8,406	12,473	516	204	177	126	139	-2,202

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

Table 1.3-3
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	1,440	1,287	3,146	4,220	863	161	50	36	277	0
2011/2012	1,442	1,261	2,620	3,238	1,379	161	50	36	332	0
2010/2011	1,428	1,176	2,494	2,704	2,609	160	50	36	226	371
2009/2010	1,407	1,177	2,709	2,649	1,792	24	23	35	155	432
2008/2009	1,471	1,274	2,522	3,058	1,723	58	57	34	228	432
2007/2008	1,447	1,166	2,821	3,112	1,282	81	80	35	240	433
2006/2007	1,428	1,143	2,485	3,334	738	62	60	33	150	433

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

Table 1.3-4
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	8,824	8,841	15,665	21,542	2,242	1,021	601	231	31	0
2011/2012	8,859	8,641	14,410	17,276	2,355	1,016	601	231	1,531	0
2010/2011	8,818	8,621	14,553	14,594	2,287	1,012	601	231	1,465	870
2009/2010	9,096	8,302	15,172	14,560	2,413	826	600	231	1,532	1,015
2008/2009	8,930	8,073	15,467	16,218	2,446	895	631	228	1,283	1,014
2007/2008	9,114	8,240	15,990	17,784	2,668	867	747	232	416	1,018
2006/2007	8,675	8,372	14,914	19,040	2,715	1,103	797	230	-140	1,014

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

Table 1.3-5
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — New Brunswick

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	7,021	6,635	11,501	14,717	2,018	356	357	183	47	0
2011/2012	7,101	6,471	10,044	11,850	2,255	356	357	183	570	0
2010/2011	7,140	6,467	10,167	10,325	1,986	355	356	183	430	263
2009/2010	7,390	6,306	10,883	10,312	1,928	534	479	183	52	307
2008/2009	7,440	6,348	11,268	11,505	1,918	398	389	184	825	306
2007/2008	7,269	6,459	11,677	12,585	1,797	610	497	182	352	308
2006/2007	7,127	6,194	11,010	13,642	1,616	460	459	184	372	306

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

Table 1.3-6
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Quebec

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	89,050	62,150	24,212	33,780	55,947	9,244	5,353	2,186	4,073	0
2011/2012	88,311	58,859	20,179	27,094	54,253	9,212	5,353	2,186	5,658	0
2010/2011	88,611	60,125	19,884	24,647	53,396	9,189	5,353	2,185	3,676	-3,517
2009/2010	88,433	57,756	21,048	24,306	51,521	7,720	5,221	2,184	7,531	-4,102
2008/2009	88,676	57,309	20,307	27,726	46,508	7,969	4,549	2,185	13,019	-4,101
2007/2008	85,649	56,231	20,102	31,784	45,870	8,677	4,757	2,184	7,153	-4,113
2006/2007	83,108	56,417	19,697	32,562	45,080	8,757	7,232	2,185	1,566	-4,101

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

Table 1.3-7
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Ontario

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	142,462	93,755	69,694	91,017	105,818	25,541	17,769	6,919	7,489	0
2011/2012	140,932	90,771	60,459	71,070	101,287	25,453	17,769	6,919	22,216	0
2010/2011	139,448	90,857	58,317	62,324	105,015	25,389	17,769	6,919	14,657	21,236
2009/2010	139,771	87,602	59,741	64,403	116,572	24,155	16,339	6,919	12,795	24,763
2008/2009	140,326	88,359	57,458	73,059	105,423	25,946	14,442	6,921	16,461	24,763
2007/2008	140,547	87,502	61,718	76,468	115,051	29,744	15,869	6,921	10,712	24,832
2006/2007	136,980	86,811	58,791	78,838	115,445	29,922	16,623	6,919	2,043	24,763

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

Table 1.3-8
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Manitoba

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	16,026	10,565	14,475	18,696	12,662	1,694	1,294	419	1,900	0
2011/2012	15,764	10,353	11,443	15,655	15,087	1,687	1,294	419	830	0
2010/2011	15,614	10,264	11,085	14,602	15,838	1,686	1,294	419	-263	3,799
2009/2010	15,952	9,908	11,786	14,198	14,117	1,536	1,107	418	-132	4,429
2008/2009	15,731	9,974	11,916	15,027	12,963	1,526	1,360	419	221	4,430
2007/2008	15,391	10,058	12,711	16,414	10,739	1,612	1,307	419	1,205	4,442
2006/2007	14,842	9,962	12,490	17,990	10,789	1,626	1,077	418	1,070	4,430

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

Table 1.3-9
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	14,918	9,490	23,475	21,660	9,809	609	610	207	3,911	0
2011/2012	14,466	9,342	19,386	17,508	11,447	609	610	207	2,954	0
2010/2011	14,438	9,393	16,602	16,057	7,552	607	609	207	656	-1,331
2009/2010	14,239	9,028	17,237	15,084	7,204	708	579	208	859	-1,553
2008/2009	13,897	9,011	18,127	15,144	5,928	620	620	209	2,296	-1,552
2007/2008	13,630	9,293	20,197	16,026	4,291	518	519	207	1,148	-1,557
2006/2007	12,523	8,993	19,037	17,488	3,095	594	592	207	229	-1,552

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

Table 1.3-10
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Alberta

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	53,585	22,478	112,816	60,139	36,826	6,782	5,231	2,284	19,560	0
2011/2012	51,685	21,631	80,837	53,185	34,566	6,756	5,231	2,284	10,085	0
2010/2011	50,853	21,306	63,975	55,532	30,457	6,742	5,231	2,284	-7,251	-217
2009/2010	51,522	20,670	57,958	61,229	30,005	6,097	4,024	2,284	0	-252
2008/2009	51,308	21,040	75,238	62,054	25,159	6,929	4,123	2,285	19,564	-253
2007/2008	49,949	20,568	84,437	69,120	23,804	7,141	3,641	2,285	18,754	-253
2006/2007	47,558	19,803	95,656	61,847	20,156	6,821	6,215	2,284	13,588	-252

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

Table 1.3-11
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — British Columbia

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	44,113	32,767	49,904	57,755	35,705	11,395	5,162	5,763	11,466	0
2011/2012	43,781	32,172	48,593	51,304	36,246	11,353	5,162	5,763	10,979	0
2010/2011	43,908	31,700	47,854	44,433	38,946	11,320	5,162	5,763	352	9,791
2009/2010	44,641	31,399	49,469	40,741	43,871	10,555	5,876	5,762	11,263	11,418
2008/2009	44,690	31,436	51,061	41,066	42,375	10,335	5,448	5,764	17,711	11,417
2007/2008	44,142	31,977	57,396	42,753	43,220	11,290	5,767	5,761	11,129	11,449
2006/2007	42,379	30,957	58,182	43,177	37,811	12,320	6,221	5,762	8,338	11,418

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

Table 1.3-12
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Yukon

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	440	199	1,811	1,773	212	15	15	18	-20	0
2011/2012	434	194	1,524	1,211	331	15	15	18	-21	0
2010/2011	404	189	1,477	1,114	214	15	15	18	51	19
2009/2010	370	218	1,418	1,093	333	26	25	17	94	22
2008/2009	400	171	1,448	1,220	134	21	21	18	94	23
2007/2008	349	196	1,476	1,241	97	34	3	16	115	22
2006/2007	354	197	1,358	1,257	55	11	12	17	11	22

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

Table 1.3-13
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	677	195	2,104	2,847	153	37	0	27	89	0
2011/2012	686	190	1,819	2,315	141	37	0	27	42	0
2010/2011	676	173	1,990	2,169	90	37	0	27	-11	116
2009/2010	737	192	1,935	2,286	129	2	0	27	-30	135
2008/2009	696	190	1,863	2,440	109	54	3	27	-26	135
2007/2008	725	194	2,084	2,504	132	93	13	27	-24	136
2006/2007	686	174	2,202	2,423	98	57	9	25	15	135

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

Table 1.3-14
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Nunavut

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration					Residual deviation
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	
	number									
2012/2013	846	173	1,354	1,136	12	15	0	15	15	0
2011/2012	841	169	860	1,013	26	15	0	15	-8	0
2010/2011	838	156	902	829	17	15	0	15	19	-82
2009/2010	870	148	880	933	16	12	3	16	-3	-96
2008/2009	800	163	909	944	32	3	0	16	-2	-95
2007/2008	819	122	869	1,159	36	0	0	15	-27	-96
2006/2007	761	125	834	991	11	3	0	16	16	-96

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

Table 1.4-1
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Births ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	383,822	4,420	1,440	8,824	7,021	89,050	142,462
2011/2012	378,762	4,460	1,442	8,859	7,101	88,311	140,932
2010/2011	376,951	4,775	1,428	8,818	7,140	88,611	139,448
2009/2010	379,373	4,945	1,407	9,096	7,390	88,433	139,771
2008/2009	379,290	4,925	1,471	8,930	7,440	88,676	140,326
2007/2008	373,695	4,664	1,447	9,114	7,269	85,649	140,547
2006/2007	360,916	4,495	1,428	8,675	7,127	83,108	136,980
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	16,026	14,918	53,585	44,113	440	677	846
2011/2012	15,764	14,466	51,685	43,781	434	686	841
2010/2011	15,614	14,438	50,853	43,908	404	676	838
2009/2010	15,952	14,239	51,522	44,641	370	737	870
2008/2009	15,731	13,897	51,308	44,690	400	696	800
2007/2008	15,391	13,630	49,949	44,142	349	725	819
2006/2007	14,842	12,523	47,558	42,379	354	686	761

1. The number of births is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-2
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Deaths ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	253,241	4,706	1,287	8,841	6,635	62,150	93,755
2011/2012	244,645	4,591	1,261	8,641	6,471	58,859	90,771
2010/2011	244,968	4,541	1,176	8,621	6,467	60,125	90,857
2009/2010	237,138	4,432	1,177	8,302	6,306	57,756	87,602
2008/2009	237,708	4,360	1,274	8,073	6,348	57,309	88,359
2007/2008	236,525	4,519	1,166	8,240	6,459	56,231	87,502
2006/2007	233,825	4,677	1,143	8,372	6,194	56,417	86,811
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	10,565	9,490	22,478	32,767	199	195	173
2011/2012	10,353	9,342	21,631	32,172	194	190	169
2010/2011	10,264	9,393	21,306	31,700	189	173	156
2009/2010	9,908	9,028	20,670	31,399	218	192	148
2008/2009	9,974	9,011	21,040	31,436	171	190	163
2007/2008	10,058	9,293	20,568	31,977	196	194	122
2006/2007	9,962	8,993	19,803	30,957	197	174	125

1. The number of deaths is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-3
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Immigrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	262,947	680	863	2,242	2,018	55,947	105,818
2011/2012	260,115	742	1,379	2,355	2,255	54,253	101,287
2010/2011	259,106	699	2,609	2,287	1,986	53,396	105,015
2009/2010	270,581	680	1,792	2,413	1,928	51,521	116,572
2008/2009	245,289	571	1,723	2,446	1,918	46,508	105,423
2007/2008	249,622	635	1,282	2,668	1,797	45,870	115,051
2006/2007	238,125	516	738	2,715	1,616	45,080	115,445
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	12,662	9,809	36,826	35,705	212	153	12
2011/2012	15,087	11,447	34,566	36,246	331	141	26
2010/2011	15,838	7,552	30,457	38,946	214	90	17
2009/2010	14,117	7,204	30,005	43,871	333	129	16
2008/2009	12,963	5,928	25,159	42,375	134	109	32
2007/2008	10,739	4,291	23,804	43,220	97	132	36
2006/2007	10,789	3,095	20,156	37,811	55	98	11

1. The number of immigrants is final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-4
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Emigrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	57,110	240	161	1,021	356	9,244	25,541
2011/2012	56,909	239	161	1,016	356	9,212	25,453
2010/2011	56,766	239	160	1,012	355	9,189	25,389
2009/2010	52,335	140	24	826	534	7,720	24,155
2008/2009	55,056	302	58	895	398	7,969	25,946
2007/2008	60,980	313	81	867	610	8,677	29,744
2006/2007	61,940	204	62	1,103	460	8,757	29,922

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	1,694	609	6,782	11,395	15	37	15
2011/2012	1,687	609	6,756	11,353	15	37	15
2010/2011	1,686	607	6,742	11,320	15	37	15
2009/2010	1,536	708	6,097	10,555	26	2	12
2008/2009	1,526	620	6,929	10,335	21	54	3
2007/2008	1,612	518	7,141	11,290	34	93	0
2006/2007	1,626	594	6,821	12,320	11	57	3

1. The number of emigrants is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-5
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Returning emigrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	36,645	203	50	601	357	5,353	17,769
2011/2012	36,645	203	50	601	357	5,353	17,769
2010/2011	36,643	203	50	601	356	5,353	17,769
2009/2010	34,415	139	23	600	479	5,221	16,339
2008/2009	31,850	207	57	631	389	4,549	14,442
2007/2008	33,431	231	80	747	497	4,757	15,869
2006/2007	39,474	177	60	797	459	7,232	16,623

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	1,294	610	5,231	5,162	15	0	0
2011/2012	1,294	610	5,231	5,162	15	0	0
2010/2011	1,294	609	5,231	5,162	15	0	0
2009/2010	1,107	579	4,024	5,876	25	0	3
2008/2009	1,360	620	4,123	5,448	21	3	0
2007/2008	1,307	519	3,641	5,767	3	13	0
2006/2007	1,077	592	6,215	6,221	12	9	0

1. The number of returning emigrants is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-6
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Net temporary emigrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	18,412	124	36	231	183	2,186	6,919
2011/2012	18,412	124	36	231	183	2,186	6,919
2010/2011	18,411	124	36	231	183	2,185	6,919
2009/2010	18,408	124	35	231	183	2,184	6,919
2008/2009	18,414	124	34	228	184	2,185	6,921
2007/2008	18,408	124	35	232	182	2,184	6,921
2006/2007	18,406	126	33	230	184	2,185	6,919
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	419	207	2,284	5,763	18	27	15
2011/2012	419	207	2,284	5,763	18	27	15
2010/2011	419	207	2,284	5,763	18	27	15
2009/2010	418	208	2,284	5,762	17	27	16
2008/2009	419	209	2,285	5,764	18	27	16
2007/2008	419	207	2,285	5,761	16	27	15
2006/2007	418	207	2,284	5,762	17	25	16

1. The net temporary emigrants is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-7
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Net non-permanent residents ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	49,341	503	277	31	47	4,073	7,489
2011/2012	55,976	808	332	1,531	570	5,658	22,216
2010/2011	14,380	373	226	1,465	430	3,676	14,657
2009/2010	34,531	415	155	1,532	52	7,531	12,795
2008/2009	71,863	189	228	1,283	825	13,019	16,461
2007/2008	51,422	249	240	416	352	7,153	10,712
2006/2007	27,397	139	150	-140	372	1,566	2,043
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	1,900	3,911	19,560	11,466	-20	89	15
2011/2012	830	2,954	10,085	10,979	-21	42	-8
2010/2011	-263	656	-7,251	352	51	-11	19
2009/2010	-132	859	0	11,263	94	-30	-3
2008/2009	221	2,296	19,564	17,711	94	-26	-2
2007/2008	1,205	1,148	18,754	11,129	115	-24	-27
2006/2007	1,070	229	13,588	8,338	11	15	16

1. The net non-permanent residents is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-8
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Interprovincial in-migrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	339,254	9,097	3,146	15,665	11,501	24,212	69,694
2011/2012	280,347	8,173	2,620	14,410	10,044	20,179	60,459
2010/2011	257,085	7,785	2,494	14,553	10,167	19,884	58,317
2009/2010	259,234	8,998	2,709	15,172	10,883	21,048	59,741
2008/2009	277,846	10,262	2,522	15,467	11,268	20,307	57,458
2007/2008	301,237	9,759	2,821	15,990	11,677	20,102	61,718
2006/2007	305,062	8,406	2,485	14,914	11,010	19,697	58,791
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	14,475	23,475	112,816	49,904	1,811	2,104	1,354
2011/2012	11,443	19,386	80,837	48,593	1,524	1,819	860
2010/2011	11,085	16,602	63,975	47,854	1,477	1,990	902
2009/2010	11,786	17,237	57,958	49,469	1,418	1,935	880
2008/2009	11,916	18,127	75,238	51,061	1,448	1,863	909
2007/2008	12,711	20,197	84,437	57,396	1,476	2,084	869
2006/2007	12,490	19,037	95,656	58,182	1,358	2,202	834

1. The number of interprovincial migrants is final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-9
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Interprovincial out-migrants ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	339,254	9,972	4,220	21,542	14,717	33,780	91,017
2011/2012	280,347	7,628	3,238	17,276	11,850	27,094	71,070
2010/2011	257,085	7,755	2,704	14,594	10,325	24,647	62,324
2009/2010	259,234	7,440	2,649	14,560	10,312	24,306	64,403
2008/2009	277,846	8,385	3,058	16,218	11,505	27,726	73,059
2007/2008	301,237	10,287	3,112	17,784	12,585	31,784	76,468
2006/2007	305,062	12,473	3,334	19,040	13,642	32,562	78,838
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	18,696	21,660	60,139	57,755	1,773	2,847	1,136
2011/2012	15,655	17,508	53,185	51,304	1,211	2,315	1,013
2010/2011	14,602	16,057	55,532	44,433	1,114	2,169	829
2009/2010	14,198	15,084	61,229	40,741	1,093	2,286	933
2008/2009	15,027	15,144	62,054	41,066	1,220	2,440	944
2007/2008	16,414	16,026	69,120	42,753	1,241	2,504	1,159
2006/2007	17,990	17,488	61,847	43,177	1,257	2,423	991

1. The number of interprovincial migrants is final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-10
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Total growth ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	403,992	-139	72	-4,272	-947	71,275	126,000
2011/2012	411,532	1,804	1,127	592	1,467	76,403	148,450
2010/2011	337,506	3,065	2,360	2,396	2,486	78,291	128,481
2009/2010	376,703	5,243	1,769	3,879	3,090	85,890	137,376
2008/2009	382,798	5,186	1,145	2,329	3,099	81,971	115,062
2007/2008	357,845	2,504	1,043	794	1,448	68,768	118,430
2006/2007	317,423	-1,545	-144	-2,798	-202	60,863	102,629
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	14,983	20,757	136,335	38,670	453	-83	888
2011/2012	16,304	21,197	98,548	44,169	845	119	507
2010/2011	12,798	14,924	57,618	33,215	806	223	843
2009/2010	12,341	16,643	53,481	55,245	864	129	753
2008/2009	10,815	17,436	83,337	61,267	644	-201	708
2007/2008	8,408	15,298	81,724	58,424	531	-24	497
2006/2007	5,842	9,746	92,670	49,297	286	196	583

1. Total growth is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-11
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Natural increase ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	130,581	-286	153	-17	386	26,900	48,707
2011/2012	134,117	-131	181	218	630	29,452	50,161
2010/2011	131,983	234	252	197	673	28,486	48,591
2009/2010	142,235	513	230	794	1,084	30,677	52,169
2008/2009	141,582	565	197	857	1,092	31,367	51,967
2007/2008	137,170	145	281	874	810	29,418	53,045
2006/2007	127,091	-182	285	303	933	26,691	50,169
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	5,461	5,428	31,107	11,346	241	482	673
2011/2012	5,411	5,124	30,054	11,609	240	496	672
2010/2011	5,350	5,045	29,547	12,208	215	503	682
2009/2010	6,044	5,211	30,852	13,242	152	545	722
2008/2009	5,757	4,886	30,268	13,254	229	506	637
2007/2008	5,333	4,337	29,381	12,165	153	531	697
2006/2007	4,880	3,530	27,755	11,422	157	512	636

1. Natural increase is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-12

Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Net interprovincial migration ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	0	-875	-1,074	-5,877	-3,216	-9,568	-21,323
2011/2012	0	545	-618	-2,866	-1,806	-6,915	-10,611
2010/2011	0	30	-210	-41	-158	-4,763	-4,007
2009/2010	0	1,558	60	612	571	-3,258	-4,662
2008/2009	0	1,877	-536	-751	-237	-7,419	-15,601
2007/2008	0	-528	-291	-1,794	-908	-11,682	-14,750
2006/2007	0	-4,067	-849	-4,126	-2,632	-12,865	-20,047
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	-4,221	1,815	52,677	-7,851	38	-743	218
2011/2012	-4,212	1,878	27,652	-2,711	313	-496	-153
2010/2011	-3,517	545	8,443	3,421	363	-179	73
2009/2010	-2,412	2,153	-3,271	8,728	325	-351	-53
2008/2009	-3,111	2,983	13,184	9,995	228	-577	-35
2007/2008	-3,703	4,171	15,317	14,643	235	-420	-290
2006/2007	-5,500	1,549	33,809	15,005	101	-221	-157

1. The net interprovincial migration is final up to 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-13

Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Net international migration ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	273,411	1,022	993	1,622	1,883	53,943	98,616
2011/2012	277,415	1,390	1,564	3,240	2,643	53,866	108,900
2010/2011	234,952	912	2,689	3,110	2,234	51,051	105,133
2009/2010	268,784	970	1,911	3,488	1,742	54,369	114,632
2008/2009	275,532	541	1,916	3,237	2,550	53,922	103,459
2007/2008	255,087	678	1,486	2,732	1,854	46,919	104,967
2006/2007	224,650	502	853	2,039	1,803	42,936	97,270
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	13,743	13,514	52,551	35,175	174	178	-3
2011/2012	15,105	14,195	40,842	35,271	292	119	-12
2010/2011	14,764	8,003	19,411	27,377	247	15	6
2009/2010	13,138	7,726	25,648	44,693	409	70	-12
2008/2009	12,599	8,015	39,632	49,435	210	5	11
2007/2008	11,220	5,233	36,773	43,065	165	1	-6
2006/2007	10,892	3,115	30,854	34,288	50	40	8

1. Net international migration is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-14
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Total net migration ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	273,411	147	-81	-4,255	-1,333	44,375	77,293
2011/2012	277,415	1,935	946	374	837	46,951	98,289
2010/2011	234,952	942	2,479	3,069	2,076	46,288	101,126
2009/2010	268,784	2,528	1,971	4,100	2,313	51,111	109,970
2008/2009	275,532	2,418	1,380	2,486	2,313	46,503	87,858
2007/2008	255,087	150	1,195	938	946	35,237	90,217
2006/2007	224,650	-3,565	4	-2,087	-829	30,071	77,223
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	9,522	15,329	105,228	27,324	212	-565	215
2011/2012	10,893	16,073	68,494	32,560	605	-377	-165
2010/2011	11,247	8,548	27,854	30,798	610	-164	79
2009/2010	10,726	9,879	22,377	53,421	734	-281	-65
2008/2009	9,488	10,998	52,816	59,430	438	-572	-24
2007/2008	7,517	9,404	52,090	57,708	400	-419	-296
2006/2007	5,392	4,664	64,663	49,293	151	-181	-149

1. Total net migration is final up to 2010/2011, updated for 2011/2012 and preliminary for 2012/2013.

Table 1.4-15
Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, national perspective — Residual deviation ¹

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2012/2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011/2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010/2011	29,429	-1,889	371	870	263	-3,517	21,236
2009/2010	34,316	-2,202	432	1,015	307	-4,102	24,763
2008/2009	34,316	-2,203	432	1,014	306	-4,101	24,763
2007/2008	34,412	-2,209	433	1,018	308	-4,113	24,832
2006/2007	34,318	-2,202	433	1,014	306	-4,101	24,763
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2012/2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011/2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010/2011	3,799	-1,331	-217	9,791	19	116	-82
2009/2010	4,429	-1,553	-252	11,418	22	135	-96
2008/2009	4,430	-1,552	-253	11,417	23	135	-95
2007/2008	4,442	-1,557	-253	11,449	22	136	-96
2006/2007	4,430	-1,552	-252	11,418	22	135	-96

1. Residual deviation numbers are final intercensal up to 2010-2011.

Table 1.5
Annual estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013¹

	Destination												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Origin	number												
Newfoundland and Labrador	.	125	999	363	274	2,530	192	158	4,433	650	40	59	149
Prince Edward Island	162	.	602	661	176	1,288	46	79	859	240	60	13	34
Nova Scotia	1,155	647	.	2,661	588	6,409	365	445	7,280	1,690	49	202	51
New Brunswick	463	385	2,686	.	1,510	3,826	366	268	4,233	907	0	7	66
Quebec	267	196	917	1,693	.	19,492	693	574	6,647	3,003	81	45	172
Ontario	3,225	1,083	5,984	3,232	15,552	.	4,768	5,069	36,680	14,195	309	540	380
Manitoba	149	45	383	271	638	4,877	.	2,771	6,376	3,029	16	44	97
Saskatchewan	60	70	252	198	441	3,257	2,230	.	11,633	3,343	80	83	13
Alberta	3,115	294	2,365	1,703	2,438	14,263	3,301	9,934	.	21,661	364	541	160
British Columbia	377	235	1,218	594	2,378	12,823	2,355	3,879	32,853	.	486	401	156
Yukon	15	0	76	21	72	227	34	69	408	760	.	81	10
Northwest Territories	19	49	153	68	118	291	8	174	1,207	389	305	.	66
Nunavut	90	17	30	36	27	411	117	55	207	37	21	88	.
In-migrants	9,097	3,146	15,665	11,501	24,212	69,694	14,475	23,475	112,816	49,904	1,811	2,104	1,354
Out-migrants	9,972	4,220	21,542	14,717	33,780	91,017	18,696	21,660	60,139	57,755	1,773	2,847	1,136
Net	-875	-1,074	-5,877	-3,216	-9,568	-21,323	-4,221	1,815	52,677	-7,851	38	-743	218
Total number of migrants: 339,254													

1. Preliminary estimates based on data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) Program and F_{jk} factors calculated using 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 tax file data from Canada Revenue Agency.

2 Demographic estimates by age and sex

Available on November 25, 2013

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

Although this document does contain information on estimates by age and sex (in boxes), these estimates will only be released on November 25, 2013.

Population Estimates

Estimates of the total population

Types of estimates

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

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

Levels of estimates

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

Calculation of postcensal population estimates

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

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

A. Provincial / territorial estimates of total population

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

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

Figure 1

Component-method formula for estimating total population

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

where, for each province and territory:

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

B. Provincial / territorial estimates by age and sex

Postcensal population estimates by age and sex are produced by applying the component method to each age-sex cohort in the base population.

At age 0:

Figure 2

Component-method formula for estimating population at age 0

$$P_{(t+1)}^0 = B_{(t,t+1)} - D_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + I_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} - [E_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+1)}^{-1}] + RE_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + \Delta NPR_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} + \Delta Ninter_{(t,t+1)}^{-1} - Resid_{(t,t+1)}^{-1}$$

From 1 to 99 years:

Figure 3

Component-method formula for estimating population from age 1 to 99

$$P_{(t+1)}^{a+1} = P_{(t)}^a - D_{(t,t+1)}^a + I_{(t,t+1)}^a - [E_{(t,t+1)}^a + \Delta TE_{(t,t+1)}^a] + RE_{(t,t+1)}^a + \Delta NPR_{(t,t+1)}^a + \Delta Ninter_{(t,t+1)}^a - Resid_{(t,t+1)}^a$$

For 100 years and over:

Figure 4

Component-method formula for estimating population at age 100 years and over

$$P_{(t+1)}^{100+} = P_{(t)}^{99+} - D_{(t,t+1)}^{99+} + I_{(t,t+1)}^{99+} - [E_{(t,t+1)}^{99+} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+1)}^{99+}] + RE_{(t,t+1)}^{99+} + \Delta NPR_{(t,t+1)}^{99+} + \Delta Ninter_{(t,t+1)}^{99+} - Resid_{(t,t+1)}^{99+}$$

Figure 5

Legend for all ages:

where, for each province and territory:

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

C. 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;

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 are claiming refugee status and the family members living with them;
- 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.

Various methods were used to produce the estimates of CNU by age and sex for 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011. First, the national estimates of CNU based on the coverage studies by age and sex were smoothed. Then an Empirical Bayes regression model was used to generate the provincial and territorial estimates of CNU by broad age groups, and a synthetic model produced estimates by single year of age. Lastly, two-way raking⁴ was used to ensure that CNU estimates were consistent with the provincial and territorial CNU totals and the national estimates by age and sex.

For the 1971 to 1986 period, CNU estimates by age and sex were simply prorated to the revised CNU estimates for the total population.

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.

With regard to the preliminary² estimates, the number of births by sex is derived by applying an average proportion by sex for each province and territory to the births derived from the birth probabilities. These proportions are calculated using vital statistics from the past 10 years.

With regard to the preliminary² estimates, the number of deaths by age and sex is derived by applying mortality rates by age and sex for each province and territory to the deaths derived from the death probabilities. These mortality rates are calculated using vital statistics from the past 2 years.

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.

4. *Two-way raking* is also referred to as the "Deming method", the "method of iterative proportions", and calibration (see Shryock, Siegel *et al.*, 1976: 547-549).

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.

The number of immigrants by age and sex is derived from the Field Operational Support System (FOSS).

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.

The net number of non-permanent residents by age and sex is derived from the Field Operational Support System (FOSS).

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).⁵ 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;
- 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 T1FF;⁵
- 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 T1FF⁵ 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 T1FF⁵ file. We calculate a ratio of the number of emigrant adults to the number of emigrant children from the T1FF⁵ 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.

Estimates of the number of emigrants by age and sex are obtained by using the data by five-year age group, sex, province and territory from T1FF⁵ files adjusted for the coverage. We distribute these estimates by single year of age using Sprague coefficients.

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.

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

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.

The emigration age and sex distribution is applied to obtain the age and sex structure of the net temporary emigration.

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 T1FF⁵ 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;⁵
- 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).

The age and sex distribution of returning emigrants is based on the National Household Survey (NHS) data. Characteristics of returning emigrants are derived from the question on the place of residence one year ago, after excluding non-permanent residents and immigrants.

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.⁵

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.⁵ 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;⁵
- 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.⁵

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.

Interprovincial migration by age and sex is derived from T1FF⁵ data and counts derived from the NHS question on the place of residence one year ago. From 2011/2012, the 2011 NHS age and sex distribution is used.

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.

Intercensal estimates by age and sex are adjusted in the same way, i.e., by distributing the error of closure uniformly across the age-sex cohorts.

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
2011¹					
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
2006¹					
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
2001¹					
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.

E. Level of detail of components

As a more detailed breakdown of the data introduces a greater risk of inaccuracy into the estimates, the possibility of error in the components is augmented by the method used to distribute the estimates by age and sex. It seems that, in general, the initial errors should be minimal where the distribution of annual estimates of births, deaths and immigrants is concerned, and more significant with regard to the distribution of other components (non-permanent residents, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and interprovincial migrants). Finally, the size of error due to the age and /sex distribution may vary by period and errors in some components may have a greater impact on a given age group or sex.

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 evaluated using precocity errors. Precocity error is defined as the 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 and component estimates. The precocity error measures the impact of the trade-off of accuracy in favour of timeliness on the estimated population. The precocity error is calculated as:

Figure 6

Precocity error

$$PE_{(t-1,t)} = \frac{(N_{(t-1,t)}^{preliminary} - N_{(t-1,t)}^{final})}{P_{t-1}} \times 1,000$$

where,

$PE_{(t-1,t)}$ = the precocity error for the period from t-1 to t;

$N_{(t-1,t)}^{preliminary}$ = the preliminary estimate of a component of demographic change;

$N_{(t-1,t)}^{final}$ = the final estimate of a component of demographic change;

P_{t-1} = estimated population for the relevant geographical area at time t-1.

Precocity error allows for useful comparisons between components, as well as between provinces and territories or geographical areas of different population size. Precocity error can either be positive or negative. A positive precocity error denotes that the preliminary estimate is larger than the final estimate while a negative precocity error indicates the opposite.

Precocity error by component for Canada

At the national level, immigration component yielded the smallest precocity errors, with values close to zero per thousand throughout the years under consideration. On the other hand, interprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants¹ yielded the greatest precocity errors, ranging between 0.92 per thousand and 2.55 per thousand during the period 2008/2009 and 2011/2012 (see text table 2).

1. At the national level, net interprovincial migration equals to zero as the sum of interprovincial in-migrants is equivalent to the sum of interprovincial out-migrants across provinces and territories.

Text table 2
Most up-to-date annual precocity errors for components, Canada, provinces and territories

	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														
2007/2008	-0.29	-0.55	-0.20	-0.79	-0.47	0.03	-0.34	-0.49	-0.96	-0.67	-0.04	0.18	-0.69	-0.99
2008/2009	-0.05	-0.86	-0.49	-0.09	-0.48	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.07	-0.06	-0.03	-1.24	0.64	0.03
2009/2010	0.06	-0.91	-0.07	-0.30	-0.46	0.00	0.15	0.03	-0.11	0.38	-0.03	-0.12	0.05	-1.67
2010/2011	0.27	0.12	0.43	0.47	0.31	-0.03	0.38	0.52	0.22	0.73	-0.04	-0.35	1.23	0.39
Deaths														
2007/2008	0.02	0.28	0.29	0.10	-0.33	-0.03	0.09	-0.04	0.00	-0.02	-0.05	-0.18	-0.07	0.51
2008/2009	0.15	0.80	-0.17	0.56	0.13	-0.08	0.29	0.31	0.41	0.11	-0.05	0.66	0.18	-0.66
2009/2010	0.31	0.65	0.28	0.57	0.58	-0.02	0.56	0.44	0.33	0.36	-0.05	-0.30	-0.14	-0.12
2010/2011	0.22	0.54	0.69	0.05	0.50	0.01	0.36	0.24	0.15	0.43	-0.04	0.84	1.03	0.12
Immigration														
2008/2009	0.00	-0.01	0.50	-0.07	0.01	-0.10	0.13	0.17	0.06	-0.36	0.04	-0.09	0.09	-0.06
2009/2010	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.11	-0.01	-0.01	0.21	-0.09	0.00
2010/2011	-0.01	-0.05	0.15	0.00	-0.02	0.07	-0.01	0.05	0.00	-0.07	-0.09	0.12	0.02	0.00
2011/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.05	0.00
Emigration														
2007/2008	-0.48	-0.05	-0.12	-0.21	-0.17	-0.22	-0.62	0.19	0.01	-0.50	-1.01	-0.43	-1.56	0.64
2008/2009	-0.36	-0.41	-0.15	0.04	0.03	-0.11	-0.44	0.03	-0.26	-0.31	-0.92	-0.24	-0.92	0.28
2009/2010	0.05	0.46	0.38	-0.12	-0.01	0.03	0.08	0.41	-0.20	0.78	-0.67	0.62	1.31	1.02
2010/2011	-0.13	0.08	-0.81	-0.28	-0.05	-0.08	-0.18	0.48	-0.05	0.51	-0.75	0.46	0.11	0.46
Returning emigration														
2007/2008	-0.33	-0.24	-0.15	-0.37	-0.32	-0.22	-0.41	-0.57	-0.32	-0.14	-0.39	0.00	-0.30	0.00
2008/2009	-0.20	-0.33	-0.20	-0.29	-0.13	0.09	-0.30	-0.50	-0.26	0.06	-0.56	-0.42	-0.07	0.00
2009/2010	-0.27	-0.04	0.34	-0.17	-0.19	-0.20	-0.30	-0.06	-0.17	-0.32	-0.41	-0.74	0.00	-0.09
2010/2011	-0.33	-0.16	-0.07	-0.17	-0.06	-0.22	-0.40	-0.21	-0.19	-0.64	-0.24	-0.43	0.00	0.00
Net temporary emigration														
2007/2008	0.05	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.08	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.01	-0.50	0.06	0.00	0.10
2008/2009	0.05	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.08	0.19	0.13	0.05	0.01	-0.49	0.00	-0.02	0.03
2009/2010	0.05	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.08	0.19	0.13	0.05	0.01	-0.49	0.03	-0.02	0.06
2010/2011	0.05	0.26	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.08	0.18	0.13	0.06	0.01	-0.48	0.03	-0.02	0.09
Net non/permanent residents														
2007/2008	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.07	-0.06	0.01	-0.01	-0.25	-0.04	-0.15	-0.14	0.19
2008/2009	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	-0.08	0.05	-0.01	-0.14	-0.01	-0.36	-0.09	0.03
2009/2010	-0.04	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.00	-0.06	-0.08	0.08	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.09
2010/2011	-0.08	-0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.09	-0.08	-0.05	-0.06	-0.20	-0.05	-0.14	-0.36	-0.03
In-migrants														
2008/2009	2.55	5.67	8.18	4.77	4.37	0.89	1.37	4.22	6.61	7.19	2.30	6.10	11.55	4.86
2009/2010	2.11	3.65	6.08	3.50	3.70	0.82	1.12	4.33	7.12	4.72	2.29	10.15	9.32	11.67
2010/2011	1.96	3.66	7.61	1.76	3.43	0.87	1.23	3.62	5.43	4.84	1.63	9.51	7.64	10.04
2011/2012	0.92	2.10	1.95	0.95	0.97	0.77	0.69	1.52	3.18	2.20	-0.09	8.76	-7.31	-0.76
Out-migrants														
2008/2009	2.55	4.77	8.35	5.31	4.77	1.30	1.61	2.92	5.50	4.46	3.52	9.17	17.81	6.88
2009/2010	2.11	4.14	12.71	3.93	3.50	0.82	1.32	4.14	5.42	4.43	2.15	9.94	12.21	-2.38
2010/2011	1.96	6.32	9.93	4.82	3.11	0.68	1.10	3.53	4.98	3.44	2.35	28.08	18.68	17.99
2011/2012	0.92	6.10	6.35	1.10	1.47	0.39	0.50	1.90	2.27	2.06	0.35	10.11	15.56	9.15
Net interprovincial migration														
2008/2009	...	0.90	-0.16	-0.54	-0.40	-0.42	-0.24	1.30	1.11	2.73	-1.22	-3.08	-6.26	-2.02
2009/2010	...	-0.49	-6.63	-0.43	0.20	0.00	-0.20	0.19	1.70	0.30	0.14	0.21	-2.89	14.06
2010/2011	...	-2.66	-2.32	-3.05	0.31	0.19	0.13	0.09	0.45	1.40	-0.72	-18.57	-11.04	-7.95
2011/2012	...	-4.00	-4.40	-0.15	-0.50	0.38	0.19	-0.38	0.91	0.14	-0.43	-1.36	-22.87	-9.91

Precocity errors for births were mostly small when compared to other components, with the largest precocity error of -0.29 per thousand in 2007/2008. Similar to births, precocity errors for deaths were also low, with values less than 0.32 per thousand in current years.

Precocity errors for emigration and returning emigration were mostly negative, i.e. preliminary estimates were smaller than final estimates. During the years under consideration, precocity error for emigration was lowest in 2009/2010 at 0.05 per thousand and largest in 2007/2008 at -0.48 per thousand. For returning emigration, the values ranged from -0.20 per thousand in 2008/2009 to -0.33 per thousand in 2007/2008 and 2010/2011. During the period 2007/2008 to 2010/2011, the precocity errors for net temporary emigration were positive and low, at 0.05 per thousand throughout those years.

Precocity errors for net non-permanent residents were negative and low during the period under consideration. From 2007/2008 to 2009/2010, precocity errors were stable at -0.04 per thousand and increased slightly to -0.08 per thousand in 2010/2011.

Precocity error by component for provinces and territories

In general, precocity error is typically larger for smaller provinces or territories as it is an error measurement relative to population size. At the provincial level, precocity errors larger than ± 10.0 per thousand occurred only once for Prince Edward Island during the current four years under consideration, however, this occurred many times for the three territories (refer to text table 2).

At the provincial and territorial level, precocity errors for births were small and mostly negative, ranging from close to 0.0 per thousand (Quebec in 2009/2010)² to -1.67 per thousand (Nunavut in 2009/2010). Similar to births, precocity errors for deaths were also low but predominantly positive. Over the years, the largest precocity error for deaths was 1.03 per thousand (Northwest Territories in 2010/2011).

Compared to other demographic components, precocity errors for immigration were low among the provinces and territories, with absolute error values no more than 0.50 per thousand over the current years. Net non-permanent residents was another component that yielded small precocity errors, with absolute error values less than 0.42 per thousand across the provinces and territories.

Precocity errors for emigration ranged from the lowest at 0.01 per thousand (Saskatchewan in 2007/2008) and -0.01 per thousand (New Brunswick in 2009/2010) to the largest at -1.56 per thousand (Northwest Territories in 2007/2008). Precocity errors for returning emigration were mostly negative; the values ranged from around zero per thousand for some years in the three territories to -0.74 per thousand for Yukon in 2009/2010. Precocity errors for net temporary emigration were positive during the years under consideration, except for British Columbia (2007/2008 to 2010/2011) and the Northwest Territories (2008/2009 to 2010/2011 only).

Precocity errors for interprovincial in-migrants and out-migrants show that final estimates of these components were systematically lower than preliminary estimates (with three exceptions for in-migrants and one exception for out-migrants).

At the provincial level, the largest precocity error for net interprovincial migration was -6.63 per thousand (Prince Edward Island in 2009/2010), while the smallest was close to zero per thousand (Quebec in 2009/2010). Compared to the other provinces, precocity errors for Ontario and Quebec were relatively low during the years under consideration, with the largest error for these two provinces at -0.42 per thousand for Quebec in 2008/2009. Precocity errors for net interprovincial migration for Alberta, the gainer in net interprovincial migration in recent years, ranged from a low of 0.30 per thousand in 2009/2010 to a high of 2.73 per thousand in 2008/2009.

Contribution of components to the sum of precocity errors

When looking at aggregated estimates of precocity errors, there is the potential for a “netting-out” effect, referring to negative precocity errors in one component canceling out positive errors in another component. The analysis of the contribution of each component to the sum of precocity errors without the netting-out effect can be done by using absolute values of the precocity errors. A mean absolute percentage precocity error by component is calculated by dividing the mean absolute precocity error by component by its sum and expressed in percentages. In this case, the mean absolute precocity error by component is the mean of the absolute precocity errors for the 2006/2007 to 2010/2011 period.

At the national level, the mean absolute precocity error for the total emigration³ component contributed the most to the sum of mean absolute precocity errors (62.37%), followed by births (15.22%) and deaths (13.89%), between 2006/2007 and 2010/2011. Immigration and net non-permanent residents each accounted for less than 9.0% to the sum of mean absolute precocity errors (refer to text table 3).

2. As mentioned in the Methodology Section, the provincial statistical agencies of Quebec and British Columbia provide their most recent estimates of births and deaths to Statistics Canada. The figures are used to produce preliminary estimates.

3. Mean absolute percentage precocity error for total emigration includes the mean absolute percentages for emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration.

Text table 3

Mean absolute percentage precocity error by components, 2006/2007 to 2010/2011, Canada, provinces and territories

	Births	Deaths	Immigration	Total ¹ emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Net interprovincial migration	Total
	in percent						
Canada	15.22	13.89	0.15	62.37	8.36	0.00	100.00
N.L.	16.35	14.94	1.13	18.19	1.02	48.37	100.00
P.E.I.	7.12	9.86	2.87	14.97	1.63	63.55	100.00
N.S.	13.21	10.61	0.59	23.44	0.73	51.41	100.00
N.B.	21.53	19.82	0.54	22.39	0.42	35.30	100.00
Que.	1.92	4.50	4.42	56.59	8.81	23.77	100.00
Ont.	10.26	14.26	1.38	47.96	7.66	18.48	100.00
Man.	14.33	11.20	2.10	29.81	3.07	39.50	100.00
Sask.	12.96	6.45	1.28	15.04	0.89	63.38	100.00
Alta.	12.86	5.44	2.18	22.55	4.55	52.42	100.00
B.C.	1.15	1.75	1.22	66.54	0.79	28.55	100.00
Y.T.	6.63	5.03	1.10	8.22	3.10	75.91	100.00
N.W.T.	6.45	3.86	0.53	13.23	2.18	73.75	100.00
Nvt.	8.53	3.52	0.41	6.96	1.16	79.43	100.00

1. Total emigration includes emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration.

At the provincial and territorial level, the contribution of individual component to the sum of mean absolute precocity errors was not uniform across the country. Net interprovincial migration accounted for the largest share of the sum of mean absolute precocity errors in ten out of the thirteen provinces and territories, ranging from 35.30% in New Brunswick to 79.43% in Nunavut. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, total emigration contributed the most to the sum, with 56.59%, 47.96% and 66.54%, respectively (refer to text table 3).

On the other hand, births accounted for the smallest share of the sum of mean absolute precocity errors in Quebec, at 1.92%. Between 2006/2007 and 2010/2011, net non-permanent residents accounted for the smallest share of the sum of mean absolute precocity errors in Newfoundland and Labrador (1.02%), Prince Edward Island (1.63%), New Brunswick (0.42%), Saskatchewan (0.89%) and British Columbia (0.79%). For the rest of the provinces and territories, the contribution of immigration to the sum was the smallest, at 2.18% or below.

Precocity errors by age and sex are not currently available.

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 CNU¹. The error of closure can be calculated for the total population of each province and territory as well as by age and sex.

Text table 4 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. Text table 4 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 4

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

Geography	Postcensal	Census ¹	Error of closure		CNU ²	t ³
	estimate on Census	adjusted for			standard	value
	Day	CNU	C=A-B	D=C/B*100	error	
	A	B			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.

The error of closure can be calculated for total population estimates and for age and sex.

Explanatory notes for the tables

Text table 1

Annual population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective

Year	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Residual deviation	Total growth
2001/2002	ID	D	D	D	D	D	D
2002/2003	ID	D	D	D	D	D	D
2003/2004	ID	D	D	D	D	D	D
2004/2005	ID	D	D	D	D	D	D
2005/2006	ID	D	D	D	D	D	D
2006/2007	ID	D	D	D	D	D	D
2007/2008	ID	D	D	D	D	D	D
2008/2009	ID	D	D	D	D	D	D
2009/2010	ID	D	D	D	D	D	D
2010/2011	ID	D	D	D	D	D	D
2011/2012	PD	R	D	R	R	..	R
2012/2013	PR	P	P	P	P	..	P
2013/2014	PP	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modified since ¹	2001/2002	2009/2010	2011/2012	2001/2002	2001/2002	2000/2001	2001/2002

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

Note(s): D: Final estimates. ID: Final intercensal estimates. PD: Final postcensal estimates. R: Updated estimates. PR: Updated postcensal estimates. P: Preliminary estimates. PP: Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Text table 2

Annual estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective

Year	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents	Residual deviation
2001/2002	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2002/2003	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2003/2004	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2004/2005	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2005/2006	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2006/2007	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2007/2008	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2008/2009	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2009/2010	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2010/2011	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2011/2012	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	..
2012/2013	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	..
Modified since ¹	2010/2011	2009/2010	2011/2012	2011/2012	2011/2012	2001/2002	2001/2002	2001/2002	2001/2002	2000/2001

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

Note(s): D: Final estimates. R: Updated estimates. P: Preliminary estimates.

Appendix A

Glossary

Age

Age as of July 1.

Ageing (of a population)

An increase in the **number of old persons** as a percentage of the total population.

Average age

The average age of a population is the average age of all its members.

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 be enumerated in a census but were not.

Cohort

Represents a group of persons who have experienced a specific demographic event during a given year. Thus, the married cohort of 2001 consists of the number of persons who got married in 2001. In the cast of births, persons born within a specified year are referred to as a generation.

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 either the total population or the age and sex of the population.

Dependency ratio

The **ratio of the combined population** aged from **0 to 14 years old** and the population **aged 65 years** and over to the population aged from **15 to 64 years old**.

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** at the census date and the results of the census adjusted for **census net undercoverage** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves).

Generation

Unless otherwise specified, refers here to a group of persons born within a given period. The 2001 generation represents people born during the year 2001.

Immigrant

Within the framework of this publication, the term immigrant refers to **landed immigrant**. An immigrant is a person who does not have Canadian citizenship but was granted the right by the 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 between provinces or territories involving a change in the usual place of residence. A person who takes up residence in another province or territory is an **out-migrant** with reference to the province or territory of origin and an **in-migrant** with reference to the province or territory of destination.

Median age

The median age is an age "x", such that exactly one half of the population is older than "x" and the other half is younger than "x".

Natural increase

Variation in the 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 with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status;

- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold a Study Permit;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold a Work Permit;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions);
- 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 emigrant

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 within 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 **censusnet 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 **censusnet 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 applicable, subtract **residual deviation**. It can be positive or negative.

Precocity error

Difference between preliminary and final estimate in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for either population estimates or components of population growth.

Rate

Refers to the ratio of the number of events estimated in a year ($t, t+1$) to the average populations at the beginning and the end of the period. In this regard, births, deaths, immigration rates, etc are calculated. Generally, the rates are expressed in per 1,000.

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

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

Undercoverage of population rate: The ratio of the estimated number of persons not enumerated in the census (who were intended to have been enumerated) to the total number of persons that should have been enumerated in the census. Generally, the rate is expressed in percentage.

Census net undercoverage of population rate: The difference between the census undercoverage rate and the census overcoverage rate.

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 (based on the number of days) of the **error of closure** between years within the quinquennial period.

Returning emigrant

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

Sex ratio

The ratio of the number of men to the number of women. This is not to be confused with the sex ratio at birth, which is the ratio of the number of live-born boys to the number of live-born girls. This ratio is usually expressed as an index, with the number of females taken to be a base of 100.

Sprague coefficients

Series of factors which, when multiplied to a population distributed by multiples age groups, give a distribution of the same population by single years of age.

Total net migration

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

Vital events

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

Year

Unless otherwise specified, the term "year" refers to the period beginning July 1 of a given year and ending June 30 of the following year.

Appendix B

Sources 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-XWE 2011002.

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. 91-215-X, annual.

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 August 19, 2013.

Emigration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

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

Returning emigration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

- data from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) Canada Child Tax Benefit files (CCTB) program. For 2011/2012 and 2012/2013, we used 2010/2011 data;
- 2006 Census – question on the place of residence one year ago.

Net temporary emigration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

- data from the Reverse Record Check (RRC) of the 2011 Census;
- 2011 National Household Survey – question on the place of residence one year ago;
- estimates of returning emigrants for 2006/2011 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 August 19, 2013, document the number of persons holding permits/authorizations or claiming refugee status.

Interprovincial migration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

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