# Quarterly <br> Demographic Estimates 

July to September 2014



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## Demography Division

## Quarterly Demographic Estimates <br> July to September 2014

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## Symbols

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

* significantly different from reference category ( $p<0.05$ )


## Notice to readers

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

These estimates are not to be mistaken with the 2011 Census counts.
The analysis in this publication is based on preliminary data. These data will be revised over the coming years, and it is possible that some trends described in this publication will change as a result of these revisions. Therefore, this publication should be interpreted with caution.

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

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2. Quarterly variation of population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories, July to September, 2013 and 2014

## Highlights

- As of October 1, 2014, the population of Canada was estimated at $35,675,800$, up 135,400 from July 1, 2014. This represents a growth of $0.4 \%$, similar to third-quarter growth rate recorded of last year.
- Net international migration accounted for more than two-thirds ( $69.1 \%$ ) of the country's population growth in the third quarter of 2014.
- Population growth was above the national average (+0.4\%) in Yukon (+0.7\%), Alberta (+0.6\%) and British Columbia (+0.6\%) in the third quarter of 2014.


## Analysis

Population estimates released today 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 from May 10, 2011 to September 30, 2014.

## National population growth

According to preliminary estimates, Canada's population was estimated at $35,675,800$ on October 1, 2014, up 135,400 from July 1, 2014. The population growth in Canada for the third quarter of 2014 reached $0.4 \%$ while the growth over the last year stood at $1.1 \%$. The increase for the third quarter of 2014 is similar to what was observed for the same period in 2013.

Chart 1
Quarterly factors of demographic growth, July to September, 1980 to 2014, Canada


At the national level, population change is the result of two factors, natural increase ${ }^{1}$ and net international migration ${ }^{2}$. From July 1 to September 30, 2014, natural increase was estimated at 41,900 and resulted from the difference between 103,500 births and 61,600 deaths. Over this period, natural increase accounted for one-third ( $+30.9 \%$ ) of the country's population growth. Since July 1, 1971, the starting point of the period covered by the current demographic accounting system, natural increase in Canada has always been positive, meaning that the number of births has always exceeded the number of deaths.

[^0]Net international migration was 93,500 during the third quarter of 2014, a level slightly higher than that for the same period in $2013(+92,500)$. Net international migration accounted for two-thirds $(69.1 \%)$ of the country's population growth. During the third quarter, preliminary estimates show that Canada welcomed 65,500 immigrants while the number of non-permanent residents increased by 40,800 . On the other hand, net emigration ${ }^{3}$, which refers to the net number of people that left the country to live abroad, was estimated at 12,900 .

## Provincial and territorial population growth

At the provincial and territorial level, population change also results from net interprovincial migration, in addition to natural increase and net international migration. Population change can vary among provinces and territories ${ }^{4}$. Preliminary estimates show that in the third quarter of 2014, population growth was above the national average $(+0.4 \%)$ in Yukon ( $+0.7 \%$ ), Alberta ( $+0.6 \%$ ) and British Columbia ( $+0.6 \%$ ).

Chart 2
Quarterly variation of population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories, July to September, 2013 and 2014


## Atlantic provinces

According to preliminary estimates, the population of Newfoundland and Labrador changed little during the third quarter of 2014. The main reason for the low growth of the province was that its net gain in international migration $(+600)$ was offset by negative net interprovincial migration ( -700 ), with most of the net outflow going to Ontario.

Prince Edward Island's population increased (+0.2\%) in the third quarter of 2014 to reach an estimated 146,500 on October 1, 2014. The province's population growth was mainly due to a gain in net international migration (+700), which was offset by losses in net interprovincial migration (-500).

[^1]During the third quarter of 2014, the population of the other two Atlantic provinces increased by $0.1 \%$. On October 1, 2014, Nova Scotia's population was estimated at 943,900 and New Brunswick's at 754,600 . Net international migration ( $+1,100$ for Nova Scotia and $+1,300$ for New Brunswick) was the main contributor to the population increase in these two provinces. During this quarter, Nova Scotia welcomed close to 700 immigrants and recorded an increase in the net flow of non-permanent residents (+800). In New Brunswick, the gain in net international migration was mainly driven by immigration $(+1,000)$ which was the highest level for any quarter since 1971. At the same time, net losses in interprovincial migration were much lower for both provinces, compared to the levels recorded in the third quarter of the past two years.

## Central Canada

Quebec's population grew by 21,600 in the third quarter to an estimated $8,236,300$ on October 1, 2014. This growth was mainly due to net international migration $(+17,300)$ and natural increase $(+9,400)$. Compared to the same period in $2013(+14,100)$, net international migration in the third quarter of 2014 was slightly higher while natural increase remained stable. Third-quarter losses in net interprovincial migration increased slightly from -4,200 in 2013 to $-5,000$ in 2014. Preliminary estimates show that most of Quebec's net outflows in interprovincial migration were observed in the province's exchanges with Ontario $(-2,200)$ and Alberta $(-2,100)$.

The population of Ontario was estimated at 13,730,200 as of October 1, 2014, an increase of $51,400(+0.4 \%)$ from July 1,2014 . This growth was mainly atributable to net international migration ( $+36,800$ ) and natural increase $(+15,300)$. In the third quarter of 2014, the province posted a net interprovincial migration of -600 , a smaller net loss than that of the same period in $2013(-1,000)$. This was mainly attributable to the smaller deficit in Ontario's exchanges with Alberta, which went from -4,700 in the third quarter of 2013 to -2,700 in 2014.

## Western Canada

As of October 1, 2014, the population of Manitoba was estimated at $1,286,300$. The province experienced a population growth of $4,300(+0.3 \%)$ in the third quarter of 2014. Net international migration $(+4,900)$ was the main factor behind Manitoba's population increase, the largest for a third quarter since 1971. Net international migration was fueled by the arrival of 4,200 immigrants, a number close to the peaks observed in the third quarters of $2010(+4,700)$ and $2011(+4,500)$.

With a growth of 4,500 people ( $+0.4 \%$ ) in the third quarter of 2014 , Saskatchewan's population was estimated at $1,129,900$ on October 1, 2014. The growth was mainly due to net international migration $(+3,100)$. In the third quarter of 2014, Saskatchewan welcomed 2,800 immigrants, the highest third-quarter level recorded since 1971. These net gains were offset by a loss in net interprovincial migration (-400), the first loss after seven consecutive third-quarter gains.

Alberta recorded a population growth of $0.6 \%$ in the third quarter of 2014 to reach 4,146,000 as of October 1, 2014. The province continued to benefit from its gains in all three factors of population change, with natural increase $(+9,100)$ leading, followed closely by net international migration $(+8,900)$ and net interprovincial migration $(+6,300)$. During the third quarter of 2014, Alberta received 10,300 immigrants, the highest level for a third quarter since 1971. On the other hand, the province's net gains in interprovincial migration $(+6,300)$ decreased by almost $40 \%$ when compared to the same period in $2013(+10,300)$. Alberta posted its main gains in net interprovincial migration with Ontario $(+2,700)$, Quebec $(+2,100)$ and Manitoba $(+1,000)$.

The population of British Columbia was estimated at 4,657,900 on October 1, 2014, an increase of $26,600(+0.6 \%)$ since July 1, 2014 and the largest quarterly growth since the third quarter of 1995. The population growth was mainly attributable to net international migration $(+18,800)$ which was the highest for any quarter since 1971. Net interprovincial migration $(+4,200)$ and natural increase $(+3,700)$ also contributed to the province's population growth. During the quarter, the province posted its highest increase of net non-permanent residents ( $+14,300$ ) for any quarter since 1971. British Columbia also posted a gain in net interprovincial migration which was the highest quarterly gain since the third quarter of 2007. Most of the province's net inflows of interprovincial migration came from Ontario (+900), Manitoba (+900) and Quebec (+800).

## The territories

According to preliminary estimates, all three territories posted population increase in the third quarter of 2014. The population of Yukon was estimated at 36,800 on October 1, 2014, up $0.7 \%$. The population of Northwest Territories increased by $0.4 \%$ to reach 43,800 as of October 1, 2014. Finally, the population of Nunavut was estimated at 36,700 on October 1, 2014, a population increase of $0.3 \%$ since July 1, 2014.

## Related products

## Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

## Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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


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

## Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

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

## Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- Births and total fertility rate, by province and territory
- Births, estimates, by province and territory
- Deaths, estimates, by province and territory
- Components of population growth, by province and territory
- Population by year, by province and territory
- Population by sex and age group
- Population by sex and age group, by province and territory
- Population by marital status and sex
- Population by marital status and sex, by province and territory


## Statistical tables

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

|  | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1 st | 35,675,834 | 526,837 | 146,524 | 943,932 | 754,643 | 8,236,310 | 13,730,187 |
| July 1 st | 35,540,419 | 526,977 | 146,283 | 942,668 | 753,914 | 8,214,672 | 13,678,740 |
| April 1 st | 35,416,179 | 527,094 | 145,789 | 942,190 | 754,176 | 8,190,604 | 13,640,187 |
| January 1 st | 35,335,266 | 528,479 | 145,482 | 943,063 | 754,986 | 8,179,010 | 13,615,388 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1 st | 35,289,003 | 528,858 | 145,532 | 942,653 | 755,194 | 8,173,263 | 13,603,904 |
| July 1 st | 35,154,279 | 528,194 | 145,505 | 942,930 | 755,635 | 8,153,971 | 13,550,929 |
| April 1 st | 35,019,870 | 528,420 | 145,181 | 943,246 | 755,470 | 8,129,605 | 13,502,429 |
| January 1 st | 34,935,263 | 528,142 | 145,287 | 944,437 | 756,150 | 8,116,133 | 13,474,503 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1 st | 34,880,248 | 527,884 | 145,483 | 944,810 | 756,504 | 8,107,499 | 13,456,709 |
| July 1 st | 34,752,128 | 526,874 | 145,258 | 944,835 | 756,816 | 8,084,754 | 13,410,082 |
| April 1 st | 34,622,312 | 525,796 | 144,844 | 944,588 | 756,318 | 8,057,872 | 13,366,454 |
| January 1 st | 34,539,780 | 526,132 | 144,624 | 944,852 | 756,647 | 8,042,603 | 13,340,753 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1 st | 34,472,304 | 525,919 | 144,682 | 945,360 | 756,079 | 8,030,257 | 13,316,463 |
| July 1 st | 34,342,780 | 525,037 | 144,038 | 944,469 | 755,530 | 8,007,656 | 13,263,544 |
|  | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1 st | 1,286,323 | 1,129,899 | 4,145,992 | 4,657,947 | 36,758 | 43,795 | 36,687 |
| July 1 st | 1,282,043 | 1,125,410 | 4,121,692 | 4,631,302 | 36,510 | 43,623 | 36,585 |
| April 1 st | 1,276,545 | 1,120,129 | 4,086,639 | 4,616,626 | 36,225 | 43,725 | 36,250 |
| January 1 st | 1,273,158 | 1,115,244 | 4,059,691 | 4,604,720 | 36,167 | 43,933 | 35,945 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1 st | 1,269,475 | 1,111,797 | 4,039,182 | 4,603,236 | 36,297 | 43,830 | 35,782 |
| July 1 st | 1,265,405 | 1,106,247 | 4,007,199 | 4,582,625 | 36,364 | 43,841 | 35,434 |
| April 1 st | 1,261,214 | 1,100,288 | 3,969,499 | 4,569,329 | 36,300 | 43,834 | 35,055 |
| January 1 st | 1,258,294 | 1,096,594 | 3,940,179 | 4,560,446 | 36,234 | 43,802 | 35,062 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1 st | 1,254,586 | 1,093,536 | 3,918,218 | 4,560,015 | 36,361 | 43,702 | 34,941 |
| July 1 st | 1,250,499 | 1,087,336 | 3,888,632 | 4,542,508 | 36,166 | 43,639 | 34,729 |
| April 1 st | 1,245,873 | 1,080,633 | 3,856,669 | 4,529,351 | 35,779 | 43,612 | 34,523 |
| January 1 st | 1,242,436 | 1,076,124 | 3,830,104 | 4,522,027 | 35,608 | 43,501 | 34,369 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1 st | 1,238,312 | 1,071,916 | 3,811,729 | 4,518,203 | 35,581 | 43,526 | 34,277 |
| July 1 st | 1,233,728 | 1,066,349 | 3,790,191 | 4,499,139 | 35,402 | 43,501 | 34,196 |

Note(s): Estimates are final postcensal for July 1, 2011, updated postcensal from October 1, 2011 to April 1, 2014 and preliminary postcensal from July 1, 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-1
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective - Canada
$\left.\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\hline & \begin{array}{r}\text { Population } \\ \text { at beginning } \\ \text { period }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Natural } \\ \text { increase }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Net } \\ \text { interprovincial } \\ \text { migration }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Net } \\ \text { international } \\ \text { migration }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Total } \\ \text { net }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Total } \\ \text { migration }\end{array} \\ \text { growth } \\ \text { growth }\end{array}\right]$

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

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

|  | Population at beginning period | Natural increase |  | Net international migration | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ \text { net } \\ \text { migration } \end{array}$ | Total growth | Total growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  | percent |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 526,837 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 526,977 | -89 | -658 | 607 | -51 | -140 | -0.03 |
| April to June | 527,094 | -67 | -586 | 536 | -50 | -117 | -0.02 |
| January to March | 528,479 | -194 | -965 | -226 | -1,191 | -1,385 | -0.26 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 528,858 | -87 | -260 | -32 | -292 | -379 | -0.07 |
| July to September | 528,194 | -52 | -394 | 1,110 | 716 | 664 | 0.13 |
| April to June | 528,420 | -13 | -354 | 141 | -213 | -226 | -0.04 |
| January to March | 528,142 | -147 | 195 | 230 | 425 | 278 | 0.05 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 527,884 | -45 | 266 | 37 | 303 | 258 | 0.05 |
| July to September | 526,874 | -7 | 388 | 629 | 1,017 | 1,010 | 0.19 |
| April to June | 525,796 | 27 | 371 | 680 | 1,051 | 1,078 | 0.21 |
| January to March | 526,132 | -107 | -439 | 210 | -229 | -336 | -0.06 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 525,919 | -9 | 166 | 56 | 222 | 213 | 0.04 |
| July to September | 525,037 | 28 | 447 | 407 | 854 | 882 | 0.17 |

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

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

|  | Population at beginning period | Natural increase | Net interprovincial migration | Net international migration | Total net migration | Total growth | Total growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  | percent |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 146,524 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 146,283 | 63 | -516 | 694 | 178 | 241 | 0.16 |
| April to June | 145,789 | 56 | -260 | 698 | 438 | 494 | 0.34 |
| January to March | 145,482 | -40 | -17 | 364 | 347 | 307 | 0.21 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 145,532 | 30 | -271 | 191 | -80 | -50 | -0.03 |
| July to September | 145,505 | 71 | -409 | 365 | -44 | 27 | 0.02 |
| April to June | 145,181 | 62 | -212 | 474 | 262 | 324 | 0.22 |
| January to March | 145,287 | -34 | -7 | -65 | -72 | -106 | -0.07 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 145,483 | 36 | -387 | 155 | -232 | -196 | -0.13 |
| July to September | 145,258 | 77 | -295 | 443 | 148 | 225 | 0.15 |
| April to June | 144,844 | 68 | -254 | 600 | 346 | 414 | 0.29 |
| January to March | 144,624 | -27 | 34 | 213 | 247 | 220 | 0.15 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 144,682 | 42 | -346 | 246 | -100 | -58 | -0.04 |
| July to September | 144,038 | 81 | -52 | 615 | 563 | 644 | 0.45 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Population <br> at begining <br> period | Natural <br> increase | Net <br> interprovincial <br> migration | Net <br> international <br> migration | Total <br> net | Total <br> migrationth |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  | number |  |  |  |

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

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

|  | Population <br> at beginning <br> period | Natural <br> increase | Net <br> interprovincial <br> migration | Total <br> international <br> migration | Total <br> net <br> migrowth | Total <br> growth |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  | number |  |  |  |

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

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

|  | Population <br> at beginning <br> period | Natural <br> increase | Net <br> interprovincial <br> migration | Net <br> international <br> migration | Total <br> net <br> migration |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | number |  |  |  |

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

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

|  | Population at beginning period | Natural increase | Net interprovincial migration | Net international migration | Total net migration | Total growth | Total growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  | percent |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 1,129,899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 1,125,410 | 1,791 | -365 | 3,063 | 2,698 | 4,489 | 0.40 |
| April to June | 1,120,129 | 1,601 | -72 | 3,752 | 3,680 | 5,281 | 0.47 |
| January to March | 1,115,244 | 1,211 | 794 | 2,880 | 3,674 | 4,885 | 0.44 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 1,111,797 | 1,138 | -137 | 2,446 | 2,309 | 3,447 | 0.31 |
| July to September | 1,106,247 | 1,720 | 637 | 3,193 | 3,830 | 5,550 | 0.50 |
| April to June | 1,100,288 | 1,533 | 466 | 3,960 | 4,426 | 5,959 | 0.54 |
| January to March | 1,096,594 | 1,153 | -435 | 2,976 | 2,541 | 3,694 | 0.34 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 1,093,536 | 1,084 | -365 | 2,339 | 1,974 | 3,058 | 0.28 |
| July to September | 1,087,336 | 1,636 | 726 | 3,838 | 4,564 | 6,200 | 0.57 |
| April to June | 1,080,633 | 1,450 | 1,171 | 4,082 | 5,253 | 6,703 | 0.62 |
| January to March | 1,076,124 | 1,074 | 65 | 3,370 | 3,435 | 4,509 | 0.42 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 1,071,916 | 1,002 | 82 | 3,124 | 3,206 | 4,208 | 0.39 |
| July to September | 1,066,349 | 1,546 | 560 | 3,461 | 4,021 | 5,567 | 0.52 |

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

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

|  | Population at beginning period | Natural increase | Net interprovincial migration | Net international migration | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ \text { net } \\ \text { migration } \end{array}$ | Total growth | Total growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  | percent |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 4,145,992 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 4,121,692 | 9,129 | 6,320 | 8,851 | 15,171 | 24,300 | 0.59 |
| April to June | 4,086,639 | 9,296 | 13,204 | 12,553 | 25,757 | 35,053 | 0.86 |
| January to March | 4,059,691 | 7,622 | 9,581 | 9,745 | 19,326 | 26,948 | 0.66 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 4,039,182 | 7,440 | 5,663 | 7,406 | 13,069 | 20,509 | 0.51 |
| July to September | 4,007,199 | 8,940 | 10,269 | 12,774 | 23,043 | 31,983 | 0.80 |
| April to June | 3,969,499 | 8,924 | 10,601 | 18,175 | 28,776 | 37,700 | 0.95 |
| January to March | 3,940,179 | 7,286 | 9,485 | 12,549 | 22,034 | 29,320 | 0.74 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 3,918,218 | 7,104 | 8,414 | 6,443 | 14,857 | 21,961 | 0.56 |
| July to September | 3,888,632 | 8,539 | 10,098 | 10,949 | 21,047 | 29,586 | 0.76 |
| April to June | 3,856,669 | 8,566 | 8,338 | 15,059 | 23,397 | 31,963 | 0.83 |
| January to March | 3,830,104 | 7,028 | 10,720 | 8,817 | 19,537 | 26,565 | 0.69 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 3,811,729 | 6,865 | 5,117 | 6,393 | 11,510 | 18,375 | 0.48 |
| July to September | 3,790,191 | 8,287 | 3,477 | 9,774 | 13,251 | 21,538 | 0.57 |

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

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

|  | Population at beginning period | Natural increase | interprovincial migration | Net international migration | Total net migration | Total growth | Total growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  | percent |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 4,657,947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 4,631,302 | 3,676 | 4,216 | 18,753 | 22,969 | 26,645 | 0.58 |
| April to June | 4,616,626 | 3,113 | 1,972 | 9,591 | 11,563 | 14,676 | 0.32 |
| January to March | 4,604,720 | 1,917 | 1,298 | 8,691 | 9,989 | 11,906 | 0.26 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 4,603,236 | 1,939 | -721 | 266 | -455 | 1,484 | 0.03 |
| July to September | 4,582,625 | 3,802 | -282 | 17,091 | 16,809 | 20,611 | 0.45 |
| April to June | 4,569,329 | 2,908 | 556 | 9,832 | 10,388 | 13,296 | 0.29 |
| January to March | 4,560,446 | 2,000 | -385 | 7,268 | 6,883 | 8,883 | 0.19 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 4,560,015 | 2,563 | -1,123 | -1,009 | -2,132 | 431 | 0.01 |
| July to September | 4,542,508 | 3,914 | -916 | 14,509 | 13,593 | 17,507 | 0.39 |
| April to June | 4,529,351 | 3,128 | -572 | 10,601 | 10,029 | 13,157 | 0.29 |
| January to March | 4,522,027 | 2,065 | -1,985 | 7,244 | 5,259 | 7,324 | 0.16 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 4,518,203 | 2,126 | 156 | 1,542 | 1,698 | 3,824 | 0.08 |
| July to September | 4,499,139 | 4,282 | -310 | 15,092 | 14,782 | 19,064 | 0.42 |

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

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

|  | Population at beginning period | Natural increase | Net interprovincial migration | Net international migration | Total net migration | Total growth | Total growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  | percent |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 36,758 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 36,510 | 77 | 114 | 57 | 171 | 248 | 0.68 |
| April to June | 36,225 | 60 | 83 | 142 | 225 | 285 | 0.79 |
| January to March | 36,167 | 56 | -22 | 24 | 2 | 58 | 0.16 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 36,297 | 28 | -166 | 8 | -158 | -130 | -0.36 |
| July to September | 36,364 | 81 | -203 | 55 | -148 | -67 | -0.18 |
| April to June | 36,300 | 63 | -86 | 87 | 1 | 64 | 0.18 |
| January to March | 36,234 | 57 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 66 | 0.18 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 36,361 | 31 | -67 | -91 | -158 | -127 | -0.35 |
| July to September | 36,166 | 81 | 58 | 56 | 114 | 195 | 0.54 |
| April to June | 35,779 | 64 | 184 | 139 | 323 | 387 | 1.08 |
| January to March | 35,608 | 58 | 10 | 103 | 113 | 171 | 0.48 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 35,581 | 34 | 30 | -37 | -7 | 27 | 0.08 |
| July to September | 35,402 | 81 | 89 | 9 | 98 | 179 | 0.51 |

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

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

|  | Population at beginning period | Natural increase | Net interprovincial migration | Net international migration | Total net migration | Total growth | Total growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  | percent |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 43,795 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 43,623 | 136 | 1 | 35 | 36 | 172 | 0.39 |
| April to June | 43,725 | 114 | -231 | 15 | -216 | -102 | -0.23 |
| January to March | 43,933 | 139 | -372 | 25 | -347 | -208 | -0.47 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 43,830 | 108 | -13 | 8 | -5 | 103 | 0.23 |
| July to September | 43,841 | 140 | -165 | 14 | -151 | -11 | -0.03 |
| April to June | 43,834 | 116 | -188 | 79 | -109 | 7 | 0.02 |
| January to March | 43,802 | 140 | -159 | 51 | -108 | 32 | 0.07 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 43,702 | 108 | -39 | 31 | -8 | 100 | 0.23 |
| July to September | 43,639 | 141 | -96 | 18 | -78 | 63 | 0.14 |
| April to June | 43,612 | 116 | -136 | 47 | -89 | 27 | 0.06 |
| January to March | 43,501 | 140 | -63 | 34 | -29 | 111 | 0.26 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 43,526 | 108 | -144 | 11 | -133 | -25 | -0.06 |
| July to September | 43,501 | 141 | -153 | 37 | -116 | 25 | 0.06 |

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

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

|  | Population at beginning period | Natural increase | Net interprovincial migration | Net international migration | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ \text { net } \\ \text { migration } \end{array}$ | Total growth | Total growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  | percent |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 36,687 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 36,585 | 160 | -153 | 95 | -58 | 102 | 0.28 |
| April to June | 36,250 | 177 | 156 | 2 | 158 | 335 | 0.92 |
| January to March | 35,945 | 184 | 108 | 13 | 121 | 305 | 0.85 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 35,782 | 190 | 22 | -49 | -27 | 163 | 0.46 |
| July to September | 35,434 | 159 | 154 | 35 | 189 | 348 | 0.98 |
| April to June | 35,055 | 172 | 209 | -2 | 207 | 379 | 1.08 |
| January to March | 35,062 | 180 | -190 | 3 | -187 | -7 | -0.02 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 34,941 | 186 | -65 | 0 | -65 | 121 | 0.35 |
| July to September | 34,729 | 156 | 51 | 5 | 56 | 212 | 0.61 |
| April to June | 34,523 | 172 | 38 | -4 | 34 | 206 | 0.60 |
| January to March | 34,369 | 178 | -19 | -5 | -24 | 154 | 0.45 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 34,277 | 184 | -91 | -1 | -92 | 92 | 0.27 |
| July to September | 34,196 | 154 | -81 | 8 | -73 | 81 | 0.24 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Natural increase |  | Interprovincial migration |  | International migration |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Births | Deaths | In-migrants | Out-migrants | Immigrants | Emigrants | Returning emigrants | Net temporary emigrants | Net nonpermanent residents |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 122 | 45 | 393 | 279 | 55 | 29 | 0 | 6 | 37 |
| April to June | 122 | 62 | 653 | 570 | 93 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 70 |
| January to March | 98 | 42 | 407 | 429 | 75 | 14 | 0 | 4 | -33 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 103 | 75 | 236 | 402 | 115 | 19 | 0 | 5 | -83 |
| July to September | 125 | 44 | 198 | 401 | 77 | 29 | 0 | 6 | 13 |
| April to June | 124 | 61 | 406 | 492 | 85 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 23 |
| January to March | 98 | 41 | 273 | 272 | 39 | 14 | 0 | 4 | -13 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 103 | 72 | 179 | 246 | 45 | 19 | 0 | 5 | -112 |
| July to September | 123 | 42 | 327 | 269 | 43 | 29 | 0 | 6 | 48 |
| April to June | 122 | 58 | 518 | 334 | 104 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 56 |
| January to March | 97 | 39 | 413 | 403 | 87 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 34 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 101 | 67 | 241 | 211 | 79 | 19 | 0 | 5 | -92 |
| July to September | 121 | 40 | 352 | 263 | 61 | 29 | 0 | 6 | -17 |

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

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

|  | Natural increase |  | Interprovincial migration |  | International migration |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Births | Deaths | In-migrants | Out-migrants | Immigrants | Emigrants | Returning emigrants | Net temporary emigrants | Net nonpermanent residents |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 195 | 59 | 560 | 559 | 42 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 10 |
| April to June | 160 | 46 | 791 | 1,022 | 48 | 7 | 0 | 6 | -20 |
| January to March | 183 | 44 | 591 | 963 | 38 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 158 | 50 | 249 | 262 | 53 | 11 | 0 | 6 | -28 |
| July to September | 197 | 57 | 343 | 508 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| April to June | 160 | 44 | 535 | 723 | 50 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 42 |
| January to March | 183 | 43 | 480 | 639 | 23 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 44 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 157 | 49 | 186 | 225 | 39 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 9 |
| July to September | 196 | 55 | 409 | 505 | 41 | 10 | 0 | 7 | -6 |
| April to June | 159 | 43 | 452 | 588 | 45 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 15 |
| January to March | 182 | 42 | 516 | 579 | 41 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 9 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 156 | 48 | 290 | 434 | 36 | 11 | 0 | 6 | -8 |
| July to September | 195 | 54 | 561 | 714 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 35 |

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

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

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

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

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

|  | Canada | Newfoundland <br> and | Prince <br> Edward <br> Island | Nova <br> Scotia | New <br> Brador |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Note(s): The number of births is final up to December 2011, updated from January 2012 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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

|  | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 61,569 | 1,189 | 316 | 2,102 | 1,631 | 14,200 | 23,332 |
| April to June | 63,070 | 1,259 | 308 | 2,304 | 1,763 | 14,800 | 23,806 |
| January to March | 69,387 | 1,283 | 364 | 2,439 | 1,859 | 16,700 | 26,367 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 64,212 | 1,150 | 326 | 2,154 | 1,620 | 15,150 | 24,169 |
| July to September | 60,052 | 1,163 | 308 | 2,058 | 1,593 | 14,150 | 22,523 |
| April to June | 61,547 | 1,230 | 302 | 2,262 | 1,719 | 14,450 | 22,967 |
| January to March | 68,328 | 1,252 | 359 | 2,390 | 1,806 | 17,050 | 25,426 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 63,555 | 1,123 | 321 | 2,110 | 1,577 | 16,000 | 23,291 |
| July to September | 58,814 | 1,133 | 302 | 2,016 | 1,552 | 14,250 | 21,706 |
| April to June | 60,311 | 1,198 | 297 | 2,220 | 1,674 | 14,550 | 22,151 |
| January to March | 65,586 | 1,219 | 353 | 2,339 | 1,753 | 16,000 | 24,499 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 60,900 | 1,093 | 315 | 2,064 | 1,531 | 14,681 | 22,431 |
| July to September | 56,846 | 1,103 | 296 | 1,972 | 1,508 | 13,628 | 20,902 |
|  | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 2,595 | 2,321 | 5,745 | 7,988 | 45 | 59 | 46 |
| April to June | 2,520 | 2,399 | 5,746 | 7,994 | 62 | 46 | 63 |
| January to March | 2,821 | 2,593 | 6,187 | 8,652 | 42 | 44 | 36 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 2,670 | 2,408 | 5,808 | 8,592 | 75 | 50 | 40 |
| July to September | 2,543 | 2,297 | 5,543 | 7,729 | 44 | 57 | 44 |
| April to June | 2,479 | 2,367 | 5,522 | 8,084 | 61 | 44 | 60 |
| January to March | 2,777 | 2,559 | 5,944 | 8,646 | 41 | 43 | 35 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 2,624 | 2,371 | 5,575 | 8,403 | 72 | 49 | 39 |
| July to September | 2,500 | 2,263 | 5,317 | 7,635 | 42 | 55 | 43 |
| April to June | 2,440 | 2,335 | 5,304 | 7,983 | 58 | 43 | 58 |
| January to March | 2,733 | 2,526 | 5,712 | 8,337 | 39 | 42 | 34 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 2,580 | 2,339 | 5,358 | 8,356 | 67 | 48 | 37 |
| July to September | 2,459 | 2,228 | 5,117 | 7,497 | 40 | 54 | 42 |

Note(s): The number of deaths is final up to December 2011, updated from January 2012 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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

|  | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 65,544 | 200 | 508 | 695 | 958 | 14,819 | 22,971 |
| April to June | 78,136 | 336 | 410 | 776 | 661 | 16,811 | 28,028 |
| January to March | 64,453 | 179 | 364 | 632 | 553 | 10,613 | 25,495 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 59,789 | 269 | 370 | 671 | 488 | 10,549 | 22,745 |
| July to September | 65,338 | 235 | 255 | 693 | 596 | 13,681 | 25,573 |
| April to June | 75,639 | 255 | 254 | 752 | 582 | 16,052 | 30,423 |
| January to March | 58,256 | 76 | 121 | 411 | 353 | 11,696 | 24,811 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 62,334 | 184 | 181 | 551 | 492 | 12,927 | 24,738 |
| July to September | 66,927 | 165 | 307 | 529 | 592 | 15,291 | 25,938 |
| April to June | 73,044 | 227 | 333 | 710 | 575 | 15,899 | 27,756 |
| January to March | 55,587 | 157 | 284 | 551 | 554 | 10,933 | 20,727 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 59,608 | 186 | 233 | 497 | 615 | 12,274 | 24,062 |
| July to September | 71,876 | 172 | 529 | 597 | 511 | 15,147 | 28,742 |
|  | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
| number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 4,236 | 2,782 | 10,289 | 7,985 | 55 | 42 | 4 |
| April to June | 4,814 | 3,526 | 12,708 | 9,917 | 93 | 48 | 8 |
| January to March | 3,697 | 2,891 | 10,346 | 9,561 | 75 | 38 | 9 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 3,508 | 3,165 | 8,806 | 9,045 | 115 | 53 | 5 |
| July to September | 3,400 | 2,718 | 9,156 | 8,928 | 77 | 24 | 2 |
| April to June | 3,586 | 2,882 | 10,582 | 10,134 | 85 | 50 | 2 |
| January to March | 2,609 | 1,915 | 8,095 | 8,105 | 39 | 23 | 2 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 3,251 | 2,353 | 9,103 | 8,468 | 45 | 39 | 2 |
| July to September | 3,234 | 2,666 | 9,086 | 9,029 | 43 | 41 | 6 |
| April to June | 3,581 | 3,339 | 10,386 | 10,087 | 104 | 45 | 2 |
| January to March | 3,246 | 2,819 | 7,520 | 8,658 | 87 | 41 | 10 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 3,737 | 2,572 | 7,690 | 7,619 | 79 | 36 | 8 |
| July to September | 4,523 | 2,717 | 8,970 | 9,882 | 61 | 19 | 6 |

Note(s): The number of immigrants is final up to December 2013, updated from January to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

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

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

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

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

|  | Canada | Newfoundland <br> and | Prince <br> Edward <br> Island | Nova <br> Scotia | New <br> Brador |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

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

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

|  | Canada | Newfoundland <br> and | Prince <br> Edward <br> Island | Nova <br> Scotia | New <br> Labrador |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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

Table 4-7
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective - Net non-permanent residents

|  | Canada | Newfoundland <br> and | Prince <br> Edward <br> Island | Nova <br> Scotia | New <br> Labrador |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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

Table 4-8
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective - Interprovincial in-migrants

|  | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 77,925 | 1,629 | 301 | 3,871 | 2,588 | 5,884 | 18,699 |
| April to June | 104,938 | 2,734 | 899 | 5,390 | 3,543 | 7,087 | 20,441 |
| January to March | 72,269 | 1,939 | 656 | 3,553 | 2,452 | 4,092 | 13,526 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 56,477 | 1,120 | 383 | 2,736 | 1,796 | 4,392 | 13,546 |
| July to September | 86,112 | 1,962 | 690 | 3,642 | 2,965 | 6,642 | 20,580 |
| April to June | 84,009 | 2,240 | 829 | 4,077 | 2,726 | 4,865 | 17,914 |
| January to March | 56,333 | 1,843 | 666 | 2,567 | 2,068 | 3,292 | 10,566 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 42,028 | 1,179 | 215 | 2,002 | 1,211 | 2,532 | 8,692 |
| July to September | 78,925 | 2,021 | 584 | 3,984 | 2,512 | 6,190 | 17,506 |
| April to June | 81,143 | 2,562 | 729 | 3,843 | 2,687 | 5,846 | 16,488 |
| January to March | 64,026 | 2,014 | 682 | 3,645 | 2,159 | 3,225 | 12,539 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 49,813 | 1,260 | 302 | 2,381 | 2,025 | 3,500 | 10,728 |
| July to September | 85,365 | 2,337 | 907 | 4,541 | 3,173 | 7,608 | 20,704 |
|  | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
| number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 2,516 | 4,637 | 22,179 | 14,552 | 393 | 560 | 116 |
| April to June | 4,144 | 7,075 | 33,111 | 18,570 | 653 | 791 | 500 |
| January to March | 2,898 | 5,709 | 24,296 | 11,740 | 407 | 591 | 410 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 2,323 | 3,599 | 17,477 | 8,482 | 236 | 249 | 138 |
| July to September | 3,696 | 5,467 | 26,616 | 13,008 | 198 | 343 | 303 |
| April to June | 2,872 | 5,775 | 26,313 | 15,048 | 406 | 535 | 409 |
| January to March | 2,359 | 3,372 | 19,648 | 9,027 | 273 | 480 | 172 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 1,685 | 2,585 | 14,808 | 6,695 | 179 | 186 | 59 |
| July to September | 3,072 | 5,250 | 23,833 | 13,060 | 327 | 409 | 177 |
| April to June | 3,412 | 6,301 | 23,619 | 14,324 | 518 | 452 | 362 |
| January to March | 2,581 | 4,360 | 21,569 | 10,024 | 413 | 516 | 299 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 2,082 | 3,438 | 14,677 | 8,834 | 241 | 290 | 55 |
| July to September | 3,368 | 5,287 | 20,972 | 15,411 | 352 | 561 | 144 |

Note(s): The number of interprovincial migrants is final up to June 2013 and preliminary from July 2013.

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

|  | Canada | Newfoundland <br> and <br> Labrador | Prince <br> Edward <br> Island | Nova <br> Scotia | New <br> Brunswick |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Note(s): The number of interprovincial migrants is final up to June 2013 and preliminary from July 2013.

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

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

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

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

|  | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 41,901 | -89 | 63 | 256 | 257 | 9,400 | 15,274 |
| April to June | 34,706 | -67 | 56 | -184 | -141 | 7,150 | 11,929 |
| January to March | 22,397 | -194 | -40 | -441 | -254 | 4,050 | 7,121 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 29,907 | -87 | 30 | -59 | 57 | 6,850 | 10,961 |
| July to September | 42,206 | -52 | 71 | 301 | 329 | 9,400 | 15,572 |
| April to June | 35,490 | -13 | 62 | -118 | -73 | 7,850 | 12,486 |
| January to March | 22,594 | -147 | -34 | -368 | -177 | 3,700 | 7,792 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 30,415 | -45 | 36 | 12 | 126 | 6,400 | 11,518 |
| July to September | 42,360 | -7 | 77 | 371 | 401 | 9,300 | 16,038 |
| April to June | 35,284 | 27 | 68 | -55 | 0 | 7,250 | 12,950 |
| January to March | 24,334 | -107 | -27 | -304 | -100 | 4,950 | 8,388 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 30,831 | -9 | 42 | 70 | 194 | 6,963 | 11,983 |
| July to September | 43,828 | 28 | 81 | 423 | 468 | 10,289 | 16,369 |
|  | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British <br> Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July to September | 1,771 | 1,791 | 9,129 | 3,676 | 77 | 136 | 160 |
| April to June | 1,602 | 1,601 | 9,296 | 3,113 | 60 | 114 | 177 |
| January to March | 1,026 | 1,211 | 7,622 | 1,917 | 56 | 139 | 184 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 1,312 | 1,138 | 7,440 | 1,939 | 28 | 108 | 190 |
| July to September | 1,743 | 1,720 | 8,940 | 3,802 | 81 | 140 | 159 |
| April to June | 1,580 | 1,533 | 8,924 | 2,908 | 63 | 116 | 172 |
| January to March | 1,012 | 1,153 | 7,286 | 2,000 | 57 | 140 | 180 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 1,292 | 1,084 | 7,104 | 2,563 | 31 | 108 | 186 |
| July to September | 1,713 | 1,636 | 8,539 | 3,914 | 81 | 141 | 156 |
| April to June | 1,548 | 1,450 | 8,566 | 3,128 | 64 | 116 | 172 |
| January to March | 991 | 1,074 | 7,028 | 2,065 | 58 | 140 | 178 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to December | 1,269 | 1,002 | 6,865 | 2,126 | 34 | 108 | 184 |
| July to September | 1,679 | 1,546 | 8,287 | 4,282 | 81 | 141 | 154 |

Note(s): Natural increase is final up to December 2011, updated from January 2012 to March 2014 and preliminary from April 2014.

Table 4-12
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective - Net interprovincial migration

|  | Canada | Newfoundland <br> and | Prince <br> Edward <br> Island | Nova <br> Scotia | New <br> Labrador |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Note(s): The number of interprovincial migrants is final up to June 2013 and preliminary from July 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Origin | Destination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New <br> Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|  | number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | ... | 13 | 422 | 82 | 82 | 733 | 69 | 33 | 755 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 31 |  | 143 | 35 | 43 | 228 | 0 | 54 | 189 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia | 269 | 60 | ... | 410 | 252 | 1,127 | 50 | 76 | 1,345 | 302 | 25 | 64 | 28 |
| New Brunswick | 102 | 24 | 519 | $\ldots$ | 361 | 1,133 | 39 | 116 | 831 | 265 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| Quebec | 21 | 15 | 206 | 459 | ... | 5,657 | 88 | 222 | 2,945 | 1,186 | 28 | 59 | 19 |
| Ontario | 389 | 116 | 1,342 | 847 | 3,459 | , | 941 | 1,134 | 6,867 | 3,945 | 107 | 120 | 34 |
| Manitoba | 40 | 0 | 76 | 15 | 137 | 1,316 | ... | 473 | 1,630 | 1,147 | 0 | 40 | 5 |
| Saskatchewan | 27 | 0 | 70 | 89 | 145 | 1,142 | 392 |  | 1,867 | 1,258 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Alberta | 642 | 64 | 807 | 468 | 835 | 4,190 | 614 | 1,944 | ... | 6,076 | 98 | 121 | 0 |
| British Columbia | 97 | 9 | 229 | 125 | 375 | 3,042 | 273 | 511 | 5,436 |  | 128 | 81 | 30 |
| Yukon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 39 | 0 | 56 | 39 | 73 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Northwest Territories | 0 | 0 | 29 | 7 | 0 | 65 | 50 | 18 | 275 | 108 | 7 | ... | 0 |
| Nunavut | 11 | 0 | 28 | 51 | 123 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | ... |
| In-migrants | 1,629 | 301 | 3,871 | 2,588 | 5,884 | 18,699 | 2,516 | 4,637 | 22,179 | 14,552 | 393 | 560 | 116 |
| Out-migrants | 2,287 | 817 | 4,008 | 3,424 | 10,905 | 19,301 | 4,879 | 5,002 | 15,859 | 10,336 | 279 | 559 | 269 |
| Net | -658 | -516 | -137 | -836 | -5,021 | -602 | -2,363 | -365 | 6,320 | 4,216 | 114 | 1 | -153 |
| Total number of migrants: 77,925 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

## Methodology

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

Postcensal estimates are based on the 2011 Census.

## Population Estimates

## Estimates of the total population

## Types of estimates

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

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU1 and the components of demographic growth. In terms of timeliness, postcensal estimates are more up-to-date than data from the most recent census adjusted for $\mathrm{CNU}, 1$ 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.

[^2]
## 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

$$
\mathrm{P}_{(\mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i})}=\mathrm{P}_{(\mathrm{t})}+\mathrm{B}_{(\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i})}-\mathrm{D}_{(\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i})}+\mathrm{I}_{(\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i})}-\left[\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i})}+\Delta \mathrm{TE}_{(\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i})}\right]+\mathrm{RE}_{(\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i})}+\Delta \operatorname{Ninter}_{(\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i})}+\Delta \mathrm{N}_{(\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i})}-\operatorname{Resid}_{(\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i})}
$$

where, for each province and territory:
$(\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i}) \quad$ interval between times t and $\mathrm{t}+\mathrm{i}$;
$P_{(t+i)} \quad$ estimate of the population at time $t+i$;
$\mathrm{P}_{(\mathrm{t})} \quad$ 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;
$\triangle T E \quad$ net temporary emigration;
RE number of returning emigrants;
$\Delta$ NPR net non-permanent residents;
$\triangle$ Ninter net interprovincial migration;
Resid residual deviation (for intercensal estimates).

## B. Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary ${ }^{2}$ 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).
2. Unless otherwise noted, the term preliminary include both preliminary and updated estimates

## 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 $2011^{3}$ Census includes the following groups:

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

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

## Adjustment for the census net undercoverage (CNU)

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

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

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

## B. Births and deaths

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

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

Vital statistics by province or territory of residence are used to produce our final estimates of births and deaths.
When there are no vital statistics, the number of births is estimated using fertility rates by the mother's age. The number of deaths is estimated by using mortality rates by age and sex. These methods are used to calculate preliminary ${ }^{2}$ estimates.

Special treatment for preliminary ${ }^{2}$ 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 preliminary ${ }^{2}$ estimates. For the final estimates, the two provinces' births and deaths are derived from the vital statistics compiled by Health Statistics Division.

## Levels of estimates

For information on the differences between preliminary ${ }^{2}$ and final estimates, see sections B. Births and Deaths, above.

## C. Immigration

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

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

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

## Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary ${ }^{2}$ and final postcensal estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS files are continually being updated, new calculations are carried out each year to update the immigration estimates. Immigration estimates are preliminary the first year and final the following year.

## D. Net non-permanent residents

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

NPRs are persons who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit, along with members of their family living with them. NPRs include foreign workers, foreign students, the humanitarian population and other temporary residents. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents who are allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds and are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. For Demography Division, the terms non-permanent resident and temporary resident are equivalent.

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

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

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

## Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary ${ }^{2}$ and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS files are continually being updated, the figures are recalculated each year to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs. Non-permanent resident (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year, when all other components are also final.

## E. Emigration

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

- incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children eligible for the CCTB. Since it seems to take four years after the reference period for CCTB administrative files to become complete, the adjustment is made if the estimates are finalized after two years. The factor is derived from the two-year ratios of emigrant children based on two versions of the CCTB files;
- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or who are not eligible. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- 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;4
- the differential propensity to emigrate between adults and children. This factor generates the emigration rate for the population aged 18 and over. It is obtained by (1) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on T1FF4 data, (2) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on data from the Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and (3) taking the average of the two rates. This factor is calculated for Canada only.

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

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

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

Levels of estimates
The difference between preliminary ${ }^{2}$ and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

[^3]
## F. Net temporary emigration

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

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

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

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

## Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary ${ }^{2}$ and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the emigration estimate used to calculate the seasonal adjustment for the net temporary emigration. The same estimation method is used.

## G. Returning emigrants

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

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


## Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary ${ }^{2}$ and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

## H. Interprovincial migration

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

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

Since income tax returns are not available at the time preliminary estimates are produced, the estimation of preliminary 2 interprovincial migration is based on CCTB administrative files, which provide counts of child migrants (aged 0 to 17) receiving benefits under the program. The estimates have to be adjusted later for children who are not receiving the CCTB. Finally, the number of adult migrants is calculated using the number of child migrants and factors derived from the T1FF. 4 As a result, three adjustment factors are used to take into account:

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

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

## Levels of estimates

For information on the differences between preliminary ${ }^{2}$ and final estimates of total interprovincial migration, see section H. Interprovincial migration above.

## Intercensal population estimates

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

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

- calculation of the error of closure;
- linear distribution of the error of closure.

The error of closure is defined as the difference between the postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the population enumerated in that census adjusted for CNU. 1

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

## Quality of demographic data

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

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


## Census data

## A. Coverage, response and imputation errors

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

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

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

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

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

| Geography | Census population | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Census } \\ \text { net } \\ \text { undercoverage } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves | Adjusted population | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | C | $D=A+B+C$ | $(\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}) / \mathrm{D} * 100$ |
|  | 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.

## Quality assessment

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

## A. Precocity error

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

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

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

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

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

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


## 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 ( CNU 1). A positive error of closure means that the postcensal population estimates have overestimated the population.

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

Table 3 shows postcensal population estimates on May 10, 2011 and census counts adjusted for CNU 1 and the errors of closure for Canada, provinces and territories for 2001, 2006 and 2011.

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

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

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

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

Text table 3
Error of closure of the population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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

1. Census net undercoverage includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.
2. Census net undercoverage excludes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.
3. An error of closure with a t value greater than 1.96 or less than -1.96 is statistically significant at the $95 \%$ confidence level.

## Explanatory notes for the tables

Text table 1
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective

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

1. Modified since indicates the quarter from which the data were revised since the last release. Last quarter's data were not modified as they are released for the first time.
Note(s): D: Final estimates. PD : Final postcensal estimates. R : Updated estimates. PR : Updated postcensal estimates. P : Preliminary estimates. PP : Preliminary postcensal estimates, Q1 : January to March, Q2 : April to June, Q3 : July to September, Q4 : October to December.

Text table 2
Quarterly estimates of components of demographic growth, provincial perspective
$\left.\begin{array}{lcccccccc}\hline \text { Quarter } & \text { Births } & \text { Deaths } & \text { In-migrants } & \text { Out-migrants } & \text { Immigrants } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Emigrants }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Returning } \\ \text { emigrants }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Net } \\ \text { temporary } \\ \text { emigrants }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { permanent } \\ \text { residents }\end{array}\right]$

1. Modified since indicates the quarter from which the data were revised since the last release. Last quarter's data were not modified as they are released for the first time.
Note(s): D : Final estimates. R : Updated estimates. P : Preliminary estimates. Q1 : January to March, Q2 : April to June, Q3 : July to September, Q4 : October to December.

## Appendix I

## Glossary

## Annualized rate

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

## Census coverage

Census net undercoverage: Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.
Overcoverage: Number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once.

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

## Components of demographic growth

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

## Emigrant

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

## Error of closure

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

## Immigrant

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

## International migration

International migration represents movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made with regard to immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and net non-permanent residents.

## Interprovincial migration

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

## Natural increase

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

## Net international migration

Net international migration is obtained according to the following formula:
Immigrants + returning emigrants + net non permanent residents- (emigrants + net temporary emigrants)

## Net interprovincial migration

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

## Net non-permanent residents

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

## Non-permanent residents

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

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


## Net temporary emigration

Net temporary emigration represents the variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates. Temporary emigration includes Canadian citizens and immigrants living temporarily abroad who have not maintained a usual place of residence in Canada.

## Population

Estimated population and population according to the census are both defined as being the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered non-permanent residents.

## Population estimate

Postcensal: Population estimate produced by using data from the most recent available census adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and estimate of the components of demographic growth since that last census. This estimate can be preliminary, updated or final.

Intercensal: Population estimate derived by using postcensal estimates and data adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) of censuses preceding and following the year in question.

## Population growth or total growth

Variation of population size between two dates. It can also be obtained by summing the natural increase, total net migration and if possible, substract residual deviation. It can be positive or negative.

## Precocity error

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

## Residual deviation

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

## Returning emigrant

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

## Total net migration

Sum of net international and net interprovincial migration.

## Vital events

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

## Appendix II

## Source and remarks

## Base population

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

2011 Census: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2011, Catalogue no. 98-310-X.
Census net undercoverage: See The Daily, September 26, 2013.
Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves: See The Daily, September 26, 2013.

## Births and deaths

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.
Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Catalogue no. 91-002-X, Quarterly.
Births Fertility rates for 2011 based on births by age of mother provided by Health Statistics Division applied to the female population estimates at the beginning of the quarter. Births for Quebec and British Columbia were provided by their respective agencies.
Deaths Mortality rates for 2011 based on deaths by age group and sex provided by Health Statistics Division applied to the population estimates by age group and sex at the beginning of the quarter. Deaths for Quebec and British Columbia were provided by their respective agencies.

## Immigration

Estimates are based on the immigrant files provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) according to information made available on November 17, 2014.

## Emigration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

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


## Returning emigration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

- data from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) Canada Child Tax Benefit files (CCTB) program. From 2012/2013, we used 2011/2012 data;
- 2011 National Household Survey - question on the place of residence one year ago.


## Net temporary emigration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

- data from the Reverse Record Check (RRC) of the 2011 Census;
- 2011 National Household Survey - question on the place of residence 5 years ago;
- estimates of returning emigrants for 2006 to 2011 intercensal period.


## Non-permanent residents

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using Field Operational Support System files (FOSS) from CIC. These files, received on November 17, 2014, document the number of persons holding permits/authorizations or claiming refugee status.

## Interprovincial migration

The estimates are produced by Demography Division using:

- CCTB-based adjusted migration data for children;
- factors corresponding to the ratio of the migration rate of all children to the migration rate of eligible children calculated using 2012/2013 tax file data;
- factors used to calculate adult migration and corresponding to the ratio of the adult to child migration rates, calculated on a three-year basis using tax file data for 2010/2011, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013.


[^0]:    1. Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and deaths.
    2. Net international migration 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.
[^1]:    3. Net emigration is obtained as follows: difference between emigration and returning emigration to which is added net temporary emigration.
    4. A rate higher than $-0.1 \%$ and lower than $0.1 \%$ is, for the rest of the analysis, considered being negligible.
[^2]:    1. In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves (IEIR).
[^3]:    4. The T1 family file (T1FF) is derived from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) T1 file by Income Statistics Division of Statistics Canada.
