

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

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Canada's current account deficit with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased to a record \$13.1 billion during the third quarter, as imports grew more than exports. At the same time, cross-border transactions in securities again generated significant inflows in the third quarter, both from Canadian sales of foreign securities and foreign acquisitions of Canadian securities.

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## Releases

### Canada's balance of international payments

Third quarter, 2009

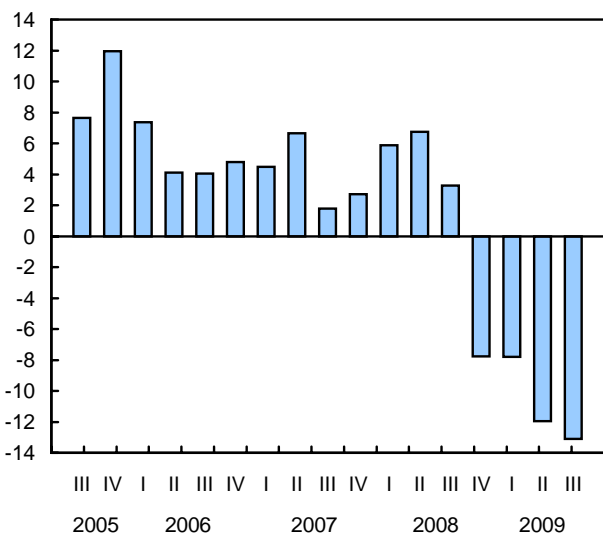
Canada's current account deficit with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased to a record \$13.1 billion during the third quarter. This increase was again largely attributable to trade in goods, corresponding to a new high in the goods deficit. While both imports and exports of goods were up after three quarters of decline, imports advanced by more than exports. Trade in services and investment income flows had a moderating effect on the overall current account deficit.

In the capital and financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation), cross-border transactions in securities again generated significant inflows in the third quarter, both from Canadian sales of foreign securities and foreign acquisitions of Canadian securities. Direct investment activity was up strongly as cross-border mergers and acquisitions' activity picked up substantially.

#### Current account balance

\$ billions

seasonally adjusted



#### Note to readers

The **balance of payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents in two accounts, the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions in goods, services, investment income and current transfers. Exports and interest income are examples of receipts, while imports and interest expense are payments. The overall balance of receipts and payments is Canada's current account **surplus** or **deficit**.

The **capital and financial account** is mainly composed of transactions in financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities with non-residents are presented in three functional classes: direct investment, portfolio investment and all other types of investment. These flows arise from financial activities of either Canadian residents (foreign assets of Canadian investors) or non-residents (Canadian liabilities to foreign investors). Transactions resulting in capital inflows to Canada are presented as positive values while those giving rise to capital outflows from Canada are shown as negative values.

In principle, a current account surplus corresponds to an equivalent net outflow in the capital and financial account; and, a current account deficit corresponds to an equivalent net inflow in the capital and financial account. In other words, the two accounts should add to zero. In practice, as data are compiled from multiple sources, this is rarely the case and gives rise to measurement error. The **statistical discrepancy** is the unobserved net inflow or outflow.

In the third quarter of 2009, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) implemented significant new allocations of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to its member countries. An SDR is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF, to supplement its member countries' official reserves.

As recommended by the IMF, new allocations of SDRs in the balance of payments and international investment position accounts should be reported in compliance with revised international standards as of the third quarter of 2009. The new practice, which consists in recording allocations of SDRs as increases in reserve assets and increases in long-term liabilities, was implemented in the Canadian Balance of Payments and is consistent with the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

#### Current account

##### The deficit on goods expands to a new high

The deficit in trade in goods expanded to \$4.0 billion in the third quarter. Both exports and imports of goods increased in the quarter, following three quarters of declines. Geographically, Canada continues to record a surplus on goods trade with the United States; however, this bilateral surplus continued to narrow in the third quarter, as Canadian imports from the United States advanced at a faster pace than Canadian exports to American markets.

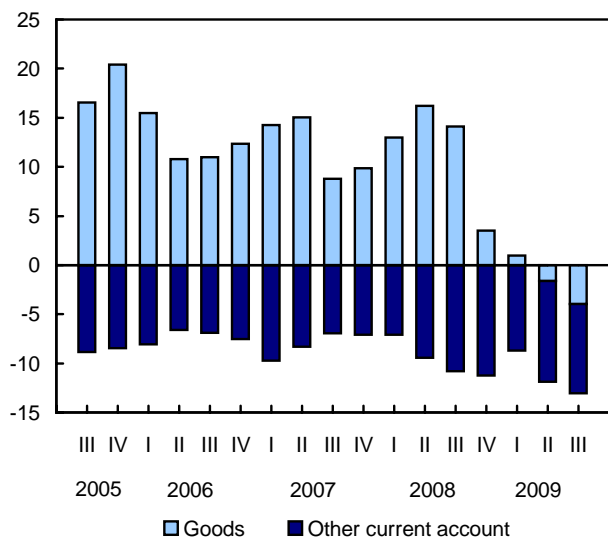
Overall exports of goods were up \$2.4 billion to \$90.3 billion. The largest pickup was in automotive products, where exports of passenger cars rose \$2.0 billion after two particularly low quarters. In addition, crude petroleum exports were up by \$1.1 billion, on higher volumes. After declining for three consecutive quarters, industrial goods improved slightly, largely on prices.

However, the export picture for other commodities moderated these gains. Exports of natural gas remained unchanged, as higher volumes were offset by lower prices. Natural gas prices continued to decline in the third quarter, and stood at one-third the level of the same quarter last year. Agricultural products were down \$1.4 billion, largely through lower volumes of exported wheat and canola.

Total imports of goods rose \$4.8 billion to \$94.2 billion. The largest increase was in automotive products, up \$2.6 billion, distributed evenly among cars, trucks, and parts. Volumes of crude petroleum were up in the third quarter, leading the \$0.9 billion increase for energy product imports. Imports of machinery and equipment also increased \$0.9 billion, despite lower prices observed for all components.

#### Goods and other current account balances

\$ billions seasonally adjusted



#### Services deficit contracts marginally

The services trade deficit narrowed slightly in the third quarter. Exports of commercial services fell by less than imports, while minimal changes were recorded for the other services. The travel deficit remained unchanged, as Canadians reduced their spending in United States but increased it in other countries.

#### Deficit on investment income narrows

The deficit on investment income shrank in the third quarter, largely due to stronger earnings on Canadian direct investment abroad, led by the finance and insurance sector. Direct investment income gains were partially offset by lower dividends received by Canadian portfolio holders of foreign stocks. A rebound in Canadian corporate profits in the quarter coincided with higher investment income payments to foreign direct investors, primarily in the form of dividends.

#### Capital and financial account

#### Foreign acquisitions of Canadian stocks up strongly

Foreign investors' overall purchases of Canadian securities remained sizable at \$19.0 billion in the third quarter, and were largely comprised of Canadian equities. However, foreign investment in Canadian bonds slowed and non-residents disposed of Canadian short-term paper for the first time in six quarters.

Non-residents added \$15.1 billion of Canadian stocks to their portfolios in the third quarter. This activity was dominated by continued strength in secondary market transactions. It also reflected Canadian firms issuing new shares to non-resident portfolio investors as part of the financing of acquisitions of foreign firms, as cross-border direct investment acquisitions resumed in the third quarter.

Non-residents invested a further \$10.6 billion in bonds over the quarter, following unprecedented investments in the previous quarter. This reflected sustained purchases of federal bonds as well as new issues of private corporate bonds. On the other hand, non-residents disposed of \$6.8 billion of Canadian money market instruments, all government paper. This marked the first quarterly reduction in holdings of these instruments since the first quarter of 2008.

## Canadians divest of foreign securities

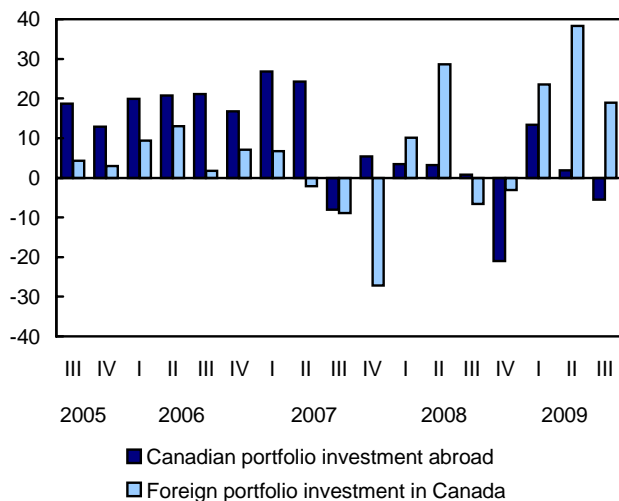
Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign securities in the third quarter, removing \$5.5 billion from their portfolios. This was the first divestment observed since the fourth quarter of 2008 when conditions on global financial markets deteriorated markedly.

This activity was largely attributable to a further decrease in holdings of foreign debt instruments in the third quarter. Divestment in foreign bonds reached \$7.5 billion, and was the result of Canadian investors reducing their exposure to both US Treasury bonds and non-US Maple bonds. A small reduction in holdings of foreign money market instruments also contributed to the divestment in the third quarter. Canadians have reduced their exposure to foreign debt instruments by \$45.3 billion since the onset of global credit concerns in the summer of 2007.

Canadians added \$2.3 billion of foreign equities to their holdings in the third quarter, significantly lower than the \$7.3 billion average of the previous two quarters. The majority of this activity was comprised of US equities, as purchases of foreign shares from other jurisdictions slowed considerably. This was a period when major global stock markets posted gains.

### Foreign portfolio investment<sup>1</sup>

\$ billions



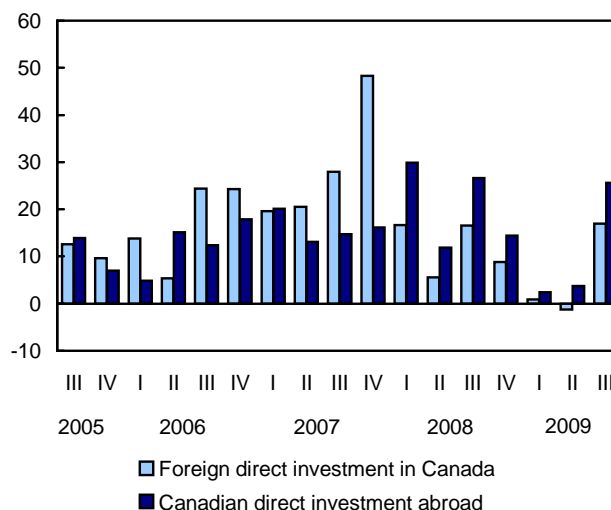
1. Reverse of balance of payments signs for Canadian portfolio investment abroad.

## Cross-border direct investment activity rebounds

Both Canadian direct investment abroad (\$25.6 billion) and foreign direct investment in Canada (\$17.0 billion) reached their highest levels to date for 2009 in the third quarter, following two quarters of subdued cross-border financial transactions. This renewed strength was mostly attributable to a pickup in direct investment acquisitions activity.

### Foreign direct investment<sup>1</sup>

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs for Canadian direct investment abroad.

About 75% of outward direct investment in the third quarter was explained by Canadian firms' acquisitions of foreign firms. On a geographical basis, Canadian direct investment abroad mainly targeted the United States, as the Canadian dollar appreciated 6.3% against the US dollar and the US economy showed signs of recovery in the third quarter.

Foreign direct investment in Canada also picked up steam and was almost equally comprised of inflows from mergers and acquisitions and injections of funds into operations of existing Canadian subsidiaries. Inward direct investment in the third quarter originated from a variety of countries, notably the United States (\$7.1 billion) and countries of the European Union (\$7.9 billion).

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**Canada's international official reserves generate large movements of funds**

Transactions in the other investment account of the balance of payments resulted in a net outflow of \$10.5 billion in the third quarter. This mostly reflected an increase in official reserve assets denominated in US dollars and in short-term loan assets.

Also evident in the flows, Canada's official international reserves changed significantly as a result of the International Monetary Fund implementing new allocations of Special Drawing Rights, which added close to \$9 billion to both reserve assets and long-term liabilities in the third quarter.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.**

The third quarter 2009 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free) will be available soon.

The balance of international payments data for the fourth quarter of 2009 will be released on February 26, 2010.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; [infobalance@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infobalance@statcan.gc.ca)), Balance of Payments Division.

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## Balance of payments

	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	2007	2008
	Not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
<b>Current account</b>							
Receipts							
Goods and services	148,813	132,622	109,413	106,178	108,509	532,763	560,335
Goods	128,806	115,720	93,967	89,645	90,187	463,127	489,857
Services	20,007	16,902	15,446	16,534	18,323	69,637	70,478
Investment income	17,608	15,603	13,630	14,298	14,931	76,546	71,667
Direct investment	9,223	7,523	5,770	6,970	8,353	41,884	37,590
Portfolio investment	5,647	5,265	5,698	5,279	4,778	22,066	22,198
Other investment	2,738	2,814	2,162	2,048	1,800	12,596	11,880
Current transfers	2,109	3,228	2,863	1,907	1,823	9,489	10,322
<b>Current account receipts</b>	<b>168,530</b>	<b>151,453</b>	<b>125,907</b>	<b>122,383</b>	<b>125,263</b>	<b>618,798</b>	<b>642,324</b>
Payments							
Goods and services	137,074	135,697	116,430	113,783	115,850	503,840	535,965
Goods	113,793	113,028	92,955	91,316	93,766	415,229	442,988
Services	23,281	22,669	23,475	22,466	22,085	88,611	92,977
Investment income	22,674	20,853	16,978	17,963	17,973	87,880	86,891
Direct investment	11,132	8,072	5,841	7,701	8,120	39,830	40,001
Portfolio investment	8,179	8,480	8,218	8,204	8,320	30,999	31,981
Other investment	3,363	4,302	2,919	2,058	1,533	17,051	14,908
Current transfers	2,659	2,760	3,576	2,171	2,443	11,473	11,353
<b>Current account payments</b>	<b>162,407</b>	<b>159,310</b>	<b>136,984</b>	<b>133,917</b>	<b>136,266</b>	<b>603,192</b>	<b>634,209</b>
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-7,857</b>	<b>-11,077</b>	<b>-11,534</b>	<b>-11,003</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>8,115</b>
<b>Capital and financial account<sup>1, 2</sup></b>							
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>4,520</b>
<b>Financial account</b>	<b>-10,405</b>	<b>11,262</b>	<b>14,302</b>	<b>10,116</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>-23,819</b>	<b>-11,641</b>
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-26,676	-14,444	-2,403	-3,705	-25,561	-64,056	-82,874
Portfolio investment	-783	21,057	-13,430	-1,893	5,504	-48,426	13,652
Foreign bonds	4,319	11,599	-533	1,707	7,480	-28,902	16,354
Foreign stocks	-5,739	5,531	-10,795	-3,889	-2,293	-30,946	-7,914
Foreign money market	637	3,927	-2,102	289	317	11,422	5,212
Other investment	-394	-7,654	-2,544	-1,439	-29,302	-63,194	-34,311
Loans	6,446	-5,123	720	-6,532	-5,992	-10,237	-626
Deposits	-8,531	-6,691	2,713	1,087	-8,125	-42,202	-37,227
Official international reserves	-779	638	-1,078	-547	-13,074	-4,644	-1,711
Other assets	2,469	3,522	-4,899	4,553	-2,111	-6,111	5,253
<b>Total Canadian assets, net flows</b>	<b>-27,854</b>	<b>-1,041</b>	<b>-18,377</b>	<b>-7,037</b>	<b>-49,359</b>	<b>-175,676</b>	<b>-103,533</b>
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	16,591	8,867	849	-1,292	16,962	116,448	47,710
Portfolio investment	-6,656	-3,092	23,583	38,346	18,963	-31,590	29,057
Canadian bonds	-3,333	-11,743	11,426	30,677	10,637	11,548	15,179
Canadian stocks	-5,323	-1,246	2,587	6,565	15,133	-41,994	2,746
Canadian money market	2,000	9,897	9,570	1,104	-6,806	-1,143	11,132
Other investment	7,514	6,528	8,247	-19,900	18,800	66,999	15,124
Loans	3,091	573	3,140	-10,818	-1,201	13,084	3,208
Deposits	4,270	8,535	4,674	-8,760	10,891	48,566	13,372
Other liabilities	153	-2,581	432	-322	9,110	5,349	-1,456
<b>Total Canadian liabilities, net flows</b>	<b>17,449</b>	<b>12,303</b>	<b>32,679</b>	<b>17,153</b>	<b>54,726</b>	<b>151,857</b>	<b>91,891</b>
<b>Total capital and financial account, net flows</b>	<b>-9,292</b>	<b>12,285</b>	<b>15,505</b>	<b>11,202</b>	<b>6,502</b>	<b>-19,562</b>	<b>-7,122</b>
Statistical discrepancy	3,169	-4,428	-4,428	333	4,501	3,955	-994

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

## Current account

	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	2007	2008
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
<b>Receipts</b>							
Goods and services	146,864	134,111	113,883	104,455	106,645	532,763	560,335
Goods	129,144	116,332	97,151	87,860	90,269	463,127	489,857
Services	17,719	17,779	16,733	16,595	16,375	69,637	70,478
Travel	4,053	4,006	3,864	3,772	3,741	16,468	16,119
Transportation	3,247	3,105	2,808	2,601	2,637	11,881	12,598
Commercial services	9,965	10,205	9,597	9,745	9,517	39,627	39,974
Government services	454	464	464	477	481	1,660	1,787
Investment income	17,902	15,534	14,101	13,745	15,205	76,546	71,667
Direct investment	9,475	7,348	6,278	6,521	8,519	41,884	37,590
Interest	829	483	466	422	462	1,935	2,690
Profits	8,646	6,866	5,812	6,098	8,057	39,949	34,900
Portfolio investment	5,672	5,395	5,612	5,185	4,842	22,066	22,198
Interest	1,764	1,477	1,660	1,411	1,367	8,067	6,637
Dividends	3,908	3,918	3,952	3,774	3,475	13,999	15,561
Other investment	2,755	2,791	2,211	2,040	1,844	12,596	11,880
Current transfers	2,494	2,831	2,543	2,210	2,067	9,489	10,322
Private	630	693	732	710	713	2,599	2,515
Official	1,864	2,138	1,811	1,500	1,354	6,890	7,807
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>167,260</b>	<b>152,476</b>	<b>130,527</b>	<b>120,411</b>	<b>123,916</b>	<b>618,798</b>	<b>642,324</b>
<b>Payments</b>							
Goods and services	138,198	136,732	118,770	111,815	116,246	503,840	535,965
Goods	115,028	112,815	96,173	89,467	94,245	415,229	442,988
Services	23,170	23,918	22,597	22,348	22,001	88,611	92,977
Travel	7,245	7,032	6,775	6,996	7,006	26,511	28,734
Transportation	5,531	5,622	5,092	4,785	4,877	19,842	21,590
Commercial services	10,103	10,970	10,454	10,265	9,826	41,120	41,484
Government services	290	294	276	302	292	1,137	1,170
Investment income	22,972	20,664	16,851	17,934	18,175	87,880	86,891
Direct investment	11,066	8,225	5,946	7,495	8,131	39,830	40,001
Interest	737	738	789	776	674	3,711	2,947
Profits	10,329	7,487	5,157	6,719	7,457	36,118	37,054
Portfolio investment	8,145	8,487	8,295	8,204	8,251	30,999	31,981
Interest	5,909	6,328	6,224	6,162	6,227	22,851	23,370
Dividends	2,236	2,159	2,071	2,042	2,024	8,147	8,612
Other investment	3,762	3,952	2,610	2,235	1,793	17,051	14,908
Current transfers	2,833	2,840	2,693	2,599	2,610	11,473	11,353
Private	1,842	1,819	1,683	1,608	1,666	7,759	7,252
Official	991	1,021	1,010	992	944	3,713	4,101
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>164,004</b>	<b>160,236</b>	<b>138,314</b>	<b>132,349</b>	<b>137,031</b>	<b>603,192</b>	<b>634,209</b>
<b>Balances</b>							
Goods and services	8,666	-2,621	-4,887	-7,360	-9,601	28,924	24,370
Goods	14,116	3,517	977	-1,607	-3,975	47,898	46,869
Services	-5,451	-6,139	-5,864	-5,753	-5,626	-18,974	-22,499
Travel	-3,193	-3,026	-2,911	-3,224	-3,265	-10,043	-12,615
Transportation	-2,284	-2,518	-2,284	-2,184	-2,240	-7,961	-8,992
Commercial services	-138	-765	-858	-520	-310	-1,493	-1,510
Government services	164	170	188	175	189	522	618
Investment income	-5,070	-5,130	-2,750	-4,188	-2,971	-11,334	-15,223
Direct investment	-1,591	-876	332	-974	388	2,054	-2,411
Interest	92	-255	-323	-353	-213	-1,776	-258
Profits	-1,683	-621	654	-621	600	3,830	-2,154
Portfolio investment	-2,472	-3,092	-2,683	-3,019	-3,409	-8,933	-9,783
Interest	-4,144	-4,851	-4,564	-4,751	-4,860	-14,784	-16,733
Dividends	1,672	1,758	1,881	1,732	1,452	5,851	6,950
Other investment	-1,007	-1,161	-399	-195	50	-4,455	-3,029
Current transfers	-339	-9	-150	-389	-543	-1,984	-1,031
Private	-1,213	-1,126	-950	-897	-953	-5,160	-4,737
Official	874	1,117	801	508	410	3,176	3,706
<b>Current account</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>-7,760</b>	<b>-7,787</b>	<b>-11,938</b>	<b>-13,115</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>8,115</b>

## Canada's population estimates: Age and sex

July 1, 2009 (preliminary)

Canada's population continues to get older. As of July 1, 2009, the median age of Canada's population was 39.5 years, up 0.2 years from the same date last year and up 3.1 years from 1999.

Fertility rates persistently below the generation replacement level, and an increasing life expectancy are the main factors explaining the ageing process of the Canadian population.

The most recent demographic projections indicate that the median age could reach 44.0 years during the 2030s.

As of July 1, 2009, Canada's youngest population was in Nunavut, where the median age was 24.2 years and where children aged less than 15 represented 32.1% of the population. Among the provinces, Alberta had the lowest median age (35.6 years). Conversely, Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest median age of the country (42.9 years).

### The working-age population

The working-age population, comprised of people aged 15 to 64, is also getting older. As of July 1, 2009, the median age of Canada's working-age population was 40.5 years, up from 38.4 years in 1999.

Most of the baby boomers, the largest population cohorts in Canada's history, are now part of the 45 to 64 age group. As of July 1, 2009, this age group accounted for 40.4% of the nation's working-age population, the highest proportion observed so far. In 1999, about one-third of Canada's working-age population was between the ages of 45 and 64.

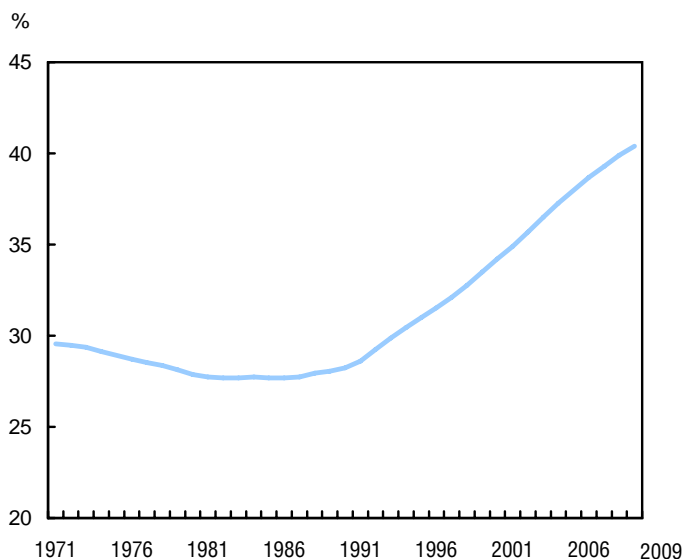
From 1999 to 2009, the proportion of persons aged 30 to 44 within the working-age population fell from 36.6% to 30.1%. The proportion of persons aged 15 to 29 was relatively stable, edging down from 29.9% to 29.5%.

#### Note to readers

For the purposes of this study, the working-age population is comprised of people aged 15 to 64.

National population projections, scheduled for release next March, will update information on the future of Canada's population age structure.

### Proportion of estimated population aged 45 to 64 years old among the working-age population



The current age structure of Canada's working-age population is similar to that of many countries that are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). According to the latest international data available, 39.7% of the working-age population of France and Germany was in the 45 to 64 age group. Japan was among the leading OECD countries with 41.8% of its working-age population being in that age group.

This proportion of the 45 to 64 age group within the working-age population is approaching a plateau that could remain relatively stable until the beginning of the 2030s. Beginning in 2011, baby-boomers will progressively leave the working-age population.



As a result of the importance of the baby boom cohorts and the baby bust that followed, the size of the working-age population would also get smaller in the years to come. As of July 1, 2009, the working-age population accounted for 69.5% of the Canadian population. This proportion could go down quickly to about 62.0% at the beginning of the 2030s and could continue to edge down afterwards.

### The nation's elderly

Canada still has one of the lowest proportions of seniors among the OECD countries. As of July 1, 2009, seniors aged 65 and over accounted for a record high 13.9% of the Canadian population, while children aged less than 15 constituted 16.6 %.

Canada's proportion of seniors was below the OECD average of 14.3%. Countries with a proportion of seniors higher than Canada's average include the United Kingdom (16.0%), France (16.6%) and Germany (20.2%). However, the United States had a lower proportion of seniors with 12.8%.

As the baby boomers enter this age group over the coming decades, the proportion of people 65 and over would increase at a fast pace. Projections show that

seniors could account for close to 25.0% by the end of the 2030s.

As of July 1, 2009, there were 1,291,600 people aged 80 and over in Canada. They represented 3.8% of the Canadian population.

The nation also had an estimated 6,000 people aged 100 and over. In 2001, the earliest year for which population estimates of centenarians are available, they numbered 3,400. According to the latest population projections, the number of centenarians could reach 15,000 persons at the beginning of the 2030s.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0001, 051-0002, 051-0011 to 051-0013 and 051-0041.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3604.**

For more information, to order additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; [demography@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:demography@statcan.gc.ca)), Demography Division.

### Population estimates, age distribution and median age as of July 1, 2009

	Population	0 to 14 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
	number	%			years
<b>Canada</b>	<b>33,739,859</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	508,925	14.9	70.3	14.8	42.9
Prince Edward Island	140,985	16.5	68.1	15.3	41.7
Nova Scotia	938,183	15.0	69.2	15.8	42.6
New Brunswick	749,468	15.3	69.2	15.5	42.4
Quebec	7,828,879	15.8	69.3	14.9	41.1
Ontario	13,069,182	16.9	69.4	13.7	39.2
Manitoba	1,221,964	18.9	67.3	13.8	37.7
Saskatchewan	1,030,129	19.0	66.3	14.7	37.7
Alberta	3,687,662	18.2	71.3	10.4	35.6
British Columbia	4,455,207	15.4	69.9	14.7	40.7
Yukon	33,653	17.3	74.7	8.0	39.0
Northwest Territories	43,439	21.7	73.1	5.2	31.5
Nunavut	32,183	32.1	65.0	3.0	24.2

**Population estimates by sex and age group as of July 1, 2009, Canada**

Age group	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,739,859</b>	<b>16,732,476</b>	<b>17,007,383</b>
0 to 4 years	1,837,724	943,435	894,289
5 to 9 years	1,799,302	925,703	873,599
10 to 14 years	1,974,580	1,011,814	962,766
15 to 19 years	2,252,125	1,153,334	1,098,791
20 to 24 years	2,321,435	1,192,583	1,128,852
25 to 29 years	2,347,947	1,185,618	1,162,329
30 to 34 years	2,261,715	1,131,696	1,130,019
35 to 39 years	2,302,991	1,160,612	1,142,379
40 to 44 years	2,484,703	1,251,761	1,232,942
45 to 49 years	2,790,065	1,402,756	1,387,309
50 to 54 years	2,575,414	1,282,937	1,292,477
55 to 59 years	2,216,810	1,093,223	1,123,587
60 to 64 years	1,887,602	925,914	961,688
65 to 69 years	1,407,085	681,686	725,399
70 to 74 years	1,080,820	507,295	573,525
75 to 79 years	907,974	408,798	499,176
80 to 84 years	675,584	275,225	400,359
85 to 89 years	412,696	143,441	269,255
90 to 94 years	155,198	43,951	111,247
95 to 99 years	42,108	9,527	32,581
100 years and over	5,981	1,167	4,814



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## Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

October 2009

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.4% in October compared with September. The courier portion rose 0.6%, while the local messengers component was down 0.3%.

**Note:** The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

**Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-3117; [prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division. ■

## Commercial Software Price Index

October 2009

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) decreased 2.22% in October from September.

Year over year, the CSPI fell by 6.16%.

**Note:** The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

**Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release,

contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; [prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division. ■

## Computer and peripherals price indexes

October 2009

From September to October, the price index for commercial computers decreased by 0.45% and the index for consumer computers declined by 0.87%.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased by 0.69% in October compared with a month earlier, while printer prices were down 1.19%.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0004 and 331-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; [prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division. ■

## Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

October 2009 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks on farms reached 56.8 million birds in October, down 0.9% from October 2008. Placements of turkey poults on farms fell 0.7% to 1.6 million birds.

**Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.**

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; [sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

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## **Poultry and eggs**

July to September 2009

Data on stocks, production and value of poultry and eggs are now available for July to September.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0017 to 003-0020, 003-0022 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.**

The July to September 2009 issue of *Poultry and Egg Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 3 (23-015-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; [sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## New products

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**Release dates: November 30 to December 4, 2009**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
30	<b>Canadian economic accounts</b>	Third quarter 2009
30	<b>Industrial product and raw materials price indexes</b>	October 2009
30	<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>	September 2009
1	<b>Financial flow accounts</b>	Third quarter 2009
2	<b>Study: Investment in intangible assets</b>	1981 to 2001
3	<b>Production of principal field crops</b>	November 2009
4	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	November 2009