

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 23, 2009

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Perspectives on Labour and Income

June 2009 online edition

The June 2009 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, features one item.

"International differences in low-paid work" examines Canada's higher proportion of low-paid work than Australia and most countries in continental Europe. While different approaches to the labour market in the latter are evident, Australia's many similarities with Canada make its much lower rate of low-paid work more striking.

The June 2009 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 10, no. 6 (75-001-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.gc.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



Releases

Canada's population estimates

First quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Canada's population increased by 0.26% in the first quarter of 2009, the fastest first-quarter growth rate since 2001.

The increased pace in population growth was due mainly to a rise in the number of non-permanent residents in most of the provinces and territories.

During the first quarter of 2009, the number of non-permanent residents in the country increased by 23,800, compared with an increase of 15,600 in the same quarter of 2008.

At the same time, immigration to Canada reached 50,800 during the first quarter, down by 2,400 from the same quarter of 2008.

As of April 1, 2009, Canada's population was an estimated 33,592,700, up 88,000 from January 1, 2009.

The population rose in every province and territory during the first quarter, except for Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories.

Sustained demographic growth in the West

Demographic growth remained higher in Western Canada in the first quarter. The four provinces west of Ontario all posted higher growth rates than the national level, with Alberta again recording the fastest growth among the provinces.

Alberta's population increased 0.59%, more than double the national average during the first quarter. The province's growth rested notably on the highest rate of net interprovincial migration in the country.

Increases in international migration were mainly behind population gains in British Columbia (+0.35%), Saskatchewan (+0.32%) and Manitoba (+0.28%).

Ontario's population exceeds 13 million despite moderate growth

The growth rate of Ontario's population continued to be below the national level. During the first quarter, it rose 0.21% to an estimated 13,014,000. The province registered a net outflow in interprovincial migration of 5,000 people, the largest first-quarter net outflow since 1975. Ontario has constantly lost population

Note to readers

Due to the seasonality of demographic events, comparisons are made against the same quarter. Unless otherwise stated, the comparisons presented in the text concern the first quarters of 2008 and 2009.

*The **natural increase** is the variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and deaths.*

***International migration** represents a movement of population between Canada and a foreign country that 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.*

***Non-permanent residents (also called temporary residents)** are people from another country who have a work or study permit, or who are refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.*

through interprovincial migration since the second quarter of 2003.

While still attracting the largest number of new immigrants in the country, Ontario's share continued to diminish. During the first quarter of 2009, the province received slightly less than 42% of new immigrants. From 1986 to 2006, the province received, on an annual basis, more than half of Canada's immigrants.

Quebec posted its strongest first-quarter demographic growth (+0.22%) since 1991. Quebec's number of births is still on the rise. During the first quarter, the province registered 21,300 newborns, a 3.4% increase compared with the same quarter in 2008.

Quebec also posted a marked rise in the number of non-permanent residents. The number of non-permanent residents in Quebec increased by more than 4,500 during the first quarter, more than double the level recorded in the same quarter in 2008.

In the Atlantic region, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were the only provinces to post population increases. New Brunswick has not posted a quarterly population loss since the fourth quarter of 2006.

In the North, the populations of Yukon and Nunavut increased faster than the national level during the first quarter of 2009. The Northwest Territories posted a population loss for a fifth quarter in a row.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017, 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3233 and 3601.

The January to March 2009 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 23, no. 1 (91-002-X, free),

is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, to obtain 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), Demography Division.

Components and factors of demographic growth

	First quarter 2008 ¹	First quarter 2009 ²	First quarter 2008 and first quarter 2009
	number		difference
Total growth	82,510	88,006	5,496
Natural increase	23,395	23,013	-382
Births	86,238	87,440	1,202
Deaths	62,843	64,427	1,584
Net international migration	59,115	64,993	5,878
Immigration	53,147	50,775	-2,372
Net non permanent residents	15,550	23,845	8,295
Emigration ³	9,582	9,627	45

1. Updated estimates.

2. Preliminary estimates.

3. Emigration also takes into account net temporary emigration and returning emigration.

Quarterly demographic estimates

	January 1, 2009 ¹	April 1, 2009 ¹	January 1, to April 1, 2009
	number		% change
Canada	33,504,680	33,592,686	0.26
Newfoundland and Labrador	508,990	508,726	-0.05
Prince Edward Island	140,402	140,638	0.17
Nova Scotia	939,531	939,475	-0.01
New Brunswick	748,319	748,866	0.07
Quebec	7,782,561	7,799,372	0.22
Ontario	12,986,857	13,014,018	0.21
Manitoba	1,213,815	1,217,163	0.28
Saskatchewan	1,023,810	1,027,092	0.32
Alberta	3,632,483	3,653,840	0.59
British Columbia	4,419,974	4,435,344	0.35
Yukon	33,442	33,550	0.32
Northwest Territories	42,940	42,840	-0.23
Nunavut	31,556	31,762	0.65

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: These estimates are based on 2006 Census population counts adjusted for census net undercoverage.



Principal field crops

June 2009 (preliminary)

Prairie farmers increased acreage planted in spring wheat this year, while the acreage for most feed grains declined. Ontario and Quebec farmers reported that the area planted to soybeans reached a new high.

The June Farm Survey, Statistics Canada's largest area survey, was conducted between May 25 and June 3, covering 25,000 Canadian farmers. As of June 3, Prairie farmers reported that planting was virtually complete, with unseeded pockets remaining in mainly northern areas and in the Red River Valley regions of Manitoba affected by the spring floods.

Seeding conditions were variable across the Canadian Prairies, ranging from cool and dry in western areas to cool and excessively wet in eastern regions.

In Ontario and Quebec, planting was mostly complete, although cool, damp weather hampered progress.

Area for spring wheat up

Prairie farmers reported planting 17.1 million acres of spring wheat, up 7.3% or 1.2 million acres from 2008.

Wheat area increased in all three Prairie provinces. In Manitoba, farmers planted 13.8% more spring wheat, followed by Saskatchewan at 7.1% and Alberta at 4.6%.

Mixed results for oilseeds: Slight decline for canola as flaxseed area rises

Prairie farmers reported that the area seeded to canola amounted to 15.7 million acres, down 2.0% or 325,000 acres from the record set in 2008.

Farmers in all three Prairie provinces planted less canola, with the largest decline in Alberta (down 250,000 acres). The area seeded to canola had grown steadily from 2006 to 2008.

Flaxseed area on the Prairies increased 10.3% to 1.7 million acres. This was the second consecutive annual increase.

Farmers in all three Prairie provinces reported an increase in the area seeded to flaxseed.

Barley area falls

Total barley area on the Prairies fell 545,000 acres from 2008 to 8.2 million acres. This was the smallest area seeded to barley since 1967.

Barley acreage fell in all three Prairie provinces, with the largest decline of 250,000 acres reported in Saskatchewan.

New high for soybean area

Soybean seeded area rose to a new high in both Ontario and Quebec. The acreage in Ontario rose 14.3% or 300,000 acres to 2.4 million acres, while in Quebec, farmers reported a 4.3% increase to 598,000 acres.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0004, 001-0010, 001-0017 to 001-0020, 001-0040 to 001-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: "Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas, Canada,"* Vol. 88, no. 4 (22-002-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; dave.burroughs@statcan.gc.ca), or Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; dave.roeske@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

□

Seeding of principal field crops: Canada

Crop	2008 (final)	March 2009 (intentions)	June 2009 (preliminary)	Five-year average (2004 to 2008)	2008 (final) to June 2009
	thousands of acres				% change
Total wheat	25,010	25,161	24,932	23,794	-0.3
Spring wheat	16,363	17,328	17,485	16,956	6.9
Durum wheat	6,030	5,730	5,580	5,125	-7.5
Winter wheat ¹	2,617	2,103	1,867	1,714	-28.7
Canola	16,160	14,990	15,825	14,200	-2.1
Barley	9,357	9,476	8,778	10,106	-6.2
Summer fallow	6,070	5,995	5,890	8,001	-3.0
Oats	4,345	3,955	3,879	4,795	-10.7
Dry field peas	3,995	4,205	3,745	3,426	-6.3
Soybeans	2,971	3,284	3,476	2,961	17.0
Corn for grain	2,975	3,084	3,041	2,959	2.2
Flaxseed	1,560	1,725	1,720	1,693	10.3
Fodder corn	624	..	688	607	10.3
Mixed grains	355	..	417	537	17.6
Fall rye ¹	340	380	325	370	-4.4
Total dry beans	317	..	261	398	-17.7

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. The area remaining after winterkill.



Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

March 2009

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for March.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Intellectual property management in federal science-based departments

2006/2007 and 2007/2008

Results from the "Intellectual property management" annex to the Survey on Federal Science Expenditures and Personnel are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 358-0026.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4212.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Joseph (613-951-6830; fax: 613-951-9920; robert.joseph@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

April 2009

Data from the April issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. The April issue contains an overview of market conditions in May.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The April 2009 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 32, no. 4 (22-007-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

April 2009

Data on April grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3443 and 5046.

The April 2009 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 32, no. 4 (22-007-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Field Crop Reporting Series: "Preliminary estimates of principal field crops areas, Canada," Vol. 88, no. 4
Catalogue number 22-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, April 2009, Vol. 32, no. 4
Catalogue number 22-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, April 2009, Vol. 75, no. 4
Catalogue number 67-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canada's International Investment Position, First quarter 2009, Vol. 7, no. 1
Catalogue number 67-202-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Perspectives on Labour and Income, June 2009, Vol. 10, no. 6
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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Pages 11-001-XIE-1000-1024-0107)

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 09, 2008
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.3 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower trade deficit on the financial account. Foreign investment flows into Canada showed significant gains from the acquisition of new jobs of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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2006 Census profiles

With the inclusion of the national and territory release components, the complete 2006 census profiles are available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.

To obtain these profiles in electronic format (costs vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

 

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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