

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 25, 2010
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<p>The nature and extent of robberies, as reported to police, has changed during the past decade. Commercial robberies have declined, while robberies occurring in residences and public transit facilities have increased. Firearms were used in 14% of robberies in 2008, compared with 20% a decade earlier.</p>	
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Releases

Canada's population estimates

Fourth quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Canada's population was estimated at 33,930,800 as of January 1, 2010, an increase of 57,500 or 0.17% from the level at October 1, 2009. Population growth remains fastest in Western Canada, with all provinces in the region recording percentage increases above the national level.

The population increase in the fourth quarter of 2009 was lower than the increase of 64,600 recorded for the same period in 2008. The two contributors to the country's population growth (natural increase and net international migration) both rose at a slightly slower pace.

The net inflow from international migration in the fourth quarter of 2009 amounted to 27,900, compared with 34,500 in the same quarter a year earlier. This was mostly a result of a larger decrease in non-permanent residents.

Atlantic Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador's population reached 510,800, up 0.10% from October 1, 2009, its fastest fourth-quarter growth rate since 1992. The main factor of the province's growth was a net inflow of 700 people resulting from interprovincial migration.

Prince Edward Island's population declined 0.10%. This was due primarily to a net outflow to interprovincial migration of about 400 people.

Nova Scotia's population was up 0.04%, while New Brunswick posted a 0.03% increase. These increases were mainly attributable to a net inflow from interprovincial migration. Nova Scotia's net inflow of 400 was its largest for a fourth quarter since 1999.

Central Canada

Quebec's population rose 0.17% to 7,870,000, the fastest fourth-quarter increase since 1988. The province recorded its first net inflow from interprovincial migration since 2003 for a fourth quarter.

In Ontario, the population rose by 0.12% to 13,134,500, the fastest fourth-quarter increase

Note to readers

This release provides data on the components of demographic growth of the fourth quarter of 2009 which contributed to the population estimates as of January 1, 2010.

The release also presents a brief analysis on recent demographic developments in population change at both the Canadian and provincial/territorial levels.

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 fourth quarters of 2008 and 2009.

***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.*

since 2003. Ontario's net outflow resulting from interprovincial migration was the smallest for a fourth quarter since 2001.

Western Canada

Manitoba's population increased by 0.23%. This growth was mostly due to a net inflow of 2,300 from international migration, which more than offset a net outflow from interprovincial migration.

The population of Saskatchewan rose by 0.29%, largely due to a net inflow from both interprovincial and international migration. Saskatchewan's population has been increasing since the second quarter of 2006.

Alberta's population increased 0.21% to just over 3,711,800, despite a net outflow of close to 2,800 people from interprovincial migration. This was the highest net outflow for any quarter since 1988. It was the second consecutive quarter of net outflow to interprovincial migration for Alberta.

British Columbia's population rose by 14,300, or 0.32%, to just over 4,494,200. It was the second consecutive quarter in which the province recorded the fastest population increase among the provinces.

The increase was due mainly to a net inflow of about 9,000 people from international migration, the largest in the nation. At 2,300, British Columbia also posted the largest net inflow from interprovincial migration in the country.

The territories

All three territories posted population increases: Nunavut (+0.38%), the Northwest Territories (+0.09%) and Yukon (+0.09%).

The main factor of growth in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories was natural increase. In Yukon, the increase was due to both natural increase and net inflow from interprovincial migration.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0004 to 051-0006, 051-0017 to 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

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

The October to December 2009 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 23, no. 4 (91-002-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

	Fourth quarter 2008 ¹	Fourth quarter 2009 ²	Fourth quarter 2008 and fourth quarter 2009
	number		difference
Total growth	64,572	57,473	-7,099
Natural increase	30,063	29,610	-453
Births	92,348	93,731	1,383
Deaths	62,285	64,121	1,836
Net international migration	34,509	27,863	-6,646
Immigration	53,544	56,370	2,826
Net non-permanent residents	-8,349	-17,765	-9,416
Emigration ³	10,686	10,742	56

1. Updated estimates.
2. Preliminary estimates.
3. Emigration also takes into account net temporary emigration and returning emigration.

Quarterly demographic estimates

	October 1, 2009 ¹	January 1, 2010 ¹	October 1, 2009 to January 1, 2010
	number		% change
Canada	33,873,357	33,930,830	0.17
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,272	510,805	0.10
Prince Edward Island	141,374	141,232	-0.10
Nova Scotia	940,397	940,744	0.04
New Brunswick	750,457	750,658	0.03
Quebec	7,856,881	7,870,026	0.17
Ontario	13,119,251	13,134,455	0.12
Manitoba	1,226,196	1,228,984	0.23
Saskatchewan	1,034,974	1,038,018	0.29
Alberta	3,703,979	3,711,845	0.21
British Columbia	4,479,934	4,494,232	0.32
Yukon	33,963	33,992	0.09
Northwest Territories	43,244	43,281	0.09
Nunavut	32,435	32,558	0.38

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: These estimates are based on 2006 Census population counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.



Police-reported robbery statistics

2008

The nature and extent of robberies, as reported to police, has changed during the past decade. Commercial robberies have declined, while robberies occurring in residences and public transit facilities have increased. Firearms were used in 14% of robberies in 2008, compared with 20% a decade earlier.

Canadian police services reported about 32,000 incidents of robbery in 2008, accounting for 7% of all violent crimes. The police-reported rate of robbery was down 10% from 1999, although most of this decline occurred between 1999 and 2002.

Police-reported residential robberies, often referred to as "home invasions," increased 38% between 1999 and 2005. Since then, they have been relatively stable.

The vast majority of robberies were committed by young men. In 2008, almost 9 in 10 of those accused of robbery were male and nearly two-thirds were between the ages of 12 and 24.

Money was the most common item reported stolen (37% of all robberies), followed by personal accessories such as jewellery (18%). Electronic devices such as cell phones, personal music devices and computers, items that can often be sold for a quick profit, were next at 15%.

Three provinces drive decline in robbery rates

During the past decade, three provinces (Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba) have driven the overall decline in the rate of police-reported robbery. Between 1999 and 2008, the rate fell 30% in Quebec, 22% in British Columbia and 20% in Manitoba.

However, robberies increased in all of the remaining provinces over the past decade, with the largest increase reported in Newfoundland and Labrador. While the rate in this province more than doubled, it remained well below the national average.

Western Canada, particularly Manitoba, recorded the highest rates of police-reported robbery in the country. This is similar to the pattern for overall violent crime rates.

Among census metropolitan areas (CMAs), the highest rates were reported in the western CMAs of Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Edmonton. The only CMAs in Central and Eastern Canada with above-average robbery rates were Montréal, Toronto, Thunder Bay, Halifax and Hamilton.

Note to readers

This release is based on an article in Juristat that examines the nature and extent of robbery in Canada using data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. This survey, which covers almost 100% of police services, provides information on the characteristics of robbery incidents that have been reported to, and substantiated by, police services. Robbery is defined as an incident of theft that involves violence or the threat of violence.

Half of all robberies occur in an outdoor public location

In 2008, about half of all robberies were committed on the street or in another outdoor public location such as a parking lot or public transit facility. Another 39% took place in a commercial establishment such as a convenience store or bank. The remaining 10% were residential robberies.

The overall decline in robberies since 1999 resulted from a decrease in the rate of commercial robberies. In particular, bank robberies fell 38%, while robberies of gas stations and convenience stores were down 32%.

Rates of bank robberies in Vancouver and Abbotsford–Mission in 2008 were well above those in any other metropolitan area. Robberies of gas stations and convenience stores were highest in Montréal and Winnipeg.

Robberies occurring in public transit facilities have doubled since 1999, although they continue to account for a relatively low proportion of all incidents (4%). The highest rates of public transit robberies were reported in Edmonton and Montréal.

Home invasions

Although there is no *Criminal Code* offence of home invasion, it is generally defined as a residential robbery in which force was used to gain entry and the accused was aware that someone was home.

In 2008, police reported 2,700 home invasions — robberies that occurred in a private residence. The rate of home invasions rose 38% between 1999 and 2005 and has been relatively stable since.

Home invasions are committed by strangers less often than other types of robberies. In 2008, 63% of home invasions were committed by a stranger compared with 90% of other types of robbery.

Just over one-quarter of home invasions were committed by acquaintances, which include criminal relationships.

One in seven robberies involves a firearm

Between 1977 and 2002, the rate of robberies committed with a firearm declined steadily. Since then, the rate has remained stable.

A firearm was involved in 14% of all robberies in 2008, compared with 20% a decade earlier. Robberies committed with other weapons, most commonly knives, accounted for 29% of all incidents. No weapon was involved in the remaining 57%.

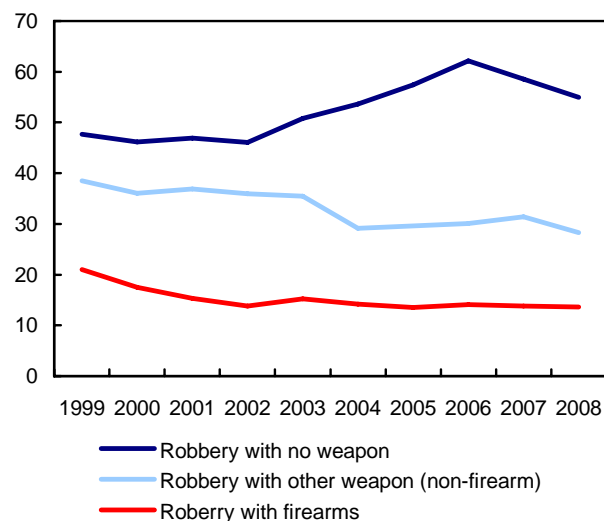
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported robbery in Canada, 2008," Vol. 30, no. 1 (85-002-X, free) is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice* and *Juristat*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Police-reported robbery by type of weapon

rate per 100,000 population



Police-reported robbery by province and territory

	2008		1999 to 2008
	number	rate per 100,000 population	% change in rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	139	27	115
Prince Edward Island	23	16	7
Nova Scotia	575	61	24
New Brunswick	210	28	18
Quebec	6,974	90	-30
Ontario	11,920	92	7
Manitoba	1,907	158	-20
Saskatchewan	1,305	128	32
Alberta	3,783	106	8
British Columbia	5,391	123	-22
Yukon	15	45	-7
Northwest Territories	23	53	14
Nunavut	16	51	95
Canada	32,281	97	-10

Police-reported robbery by census metropolitan area (CMA)

	2008		1999 to 2008	
	number	rate per 100,000 population	% change in rate	
500,000 and over population				
Winnipeg	1,771	233	-24	
Vancouver	3,894	171	-32	
Edmonton	1,935	171	11	
Montréal	5,695	151	-32	
Toronto	7,378	133	0	
Hamilton	824	117	18	
Calgary	1,286	108	-13	
Ottawa ¹	872	95	-21	
Québec	354	48	-37	
Kitchener	238	47	-25	
100,000 to less than 500,000 population				
Regina	465	222	31	
Saskatoon	548	212	1	
Thunder Bay	157	131	123	
Abbotsford–Mission ²	215	127	5	
Halifax	482	122	9	
Kelowna	166	95	..	
Windsor	278	83	57	
Saint John	80	78	74	
St. Catharines–Niagara	335	76	18	
Victoria	255	73	-36	
London	355	73	27	
Greater Sudbury	120	73	40	
Gatineau ³	187	63	-1	
St. John's	113	62	105	
Trois-Rivières	84	57	10	
Brantford	75	55	..	
Peterborough	64	53	..	
Sherbrooke	86	47	-25	
Barrie	88	45	..	
Moncton	47	35	..	
Guelph	39	32	..	
Kingston ²	47	30	8	
Saguenay	36	25	-2	
Canada	32,281	97	-10	

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
2. Percent change in the rate is calculated from 2001 to 2008.
3. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

Police-reported robbery by type of location

	2008		1999 to 2008	
	number	%	rate per 100,000 population	% change in rate
Outdoor public location	13,634	50.3	42	8
Street	9,123	33.7	28	4
Parking lot	1,669	6.2	5	-17
Open area	1,646	6.1	5	23
Transit facility	1,196	4.4	4	107
Commercial or institution location	10,682	39.4	33	-34
Convenience store and gas station	3,518	13.0	11	-32
Bank or financial institution	1,240	4.6	4	-38
Other commercial place	5,024	18.5	15	-33
School	560	2.1	2	-11
Other non-commercial place	340	1.3	1	-63
Residence	2,782	10.3	9	25
Private dwelling unit ("home invasion")	2,679	9.9	8	22
Other private property structure	103	0.4	0	...

... not applicable

Note: Counts in this table do not match counts in the other tables due to differing data sources.



Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

February 2010

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations decreased by 11.4% in February 2010 compared with February 2009. These airports reported 371,909 movements in February compared with 419,853 movements in February 2009.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The February 2010 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X, free) is now available from *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Research and development in the health field

2008 and 2009 (intentions) and 1998 to 2007 (actual)

Spending intentions on research and development (R&D) in the health field were \$6.4 billion in 2009, virtually unchanged from 2008 in current dollars.

R&D spending on health continues to account for about one-fifth of total gross domestic expenditures on R&D.

Intentions for 2009 cover both the amount of money each sector spent on R&D in health and the amount that it funded such spending. The higher education sector continued to lead both health R&D performance, spending \$4.1 billion, and health R&D funding at \$1.8 billion.

Business enterprises were in second place. They spent \$1.9 billion on R&D in health and provided \$1.5 billion in funding.

The higher education sector accounted for 64% of all health R&D performed in Canada in 2009, up from 55% in 1998. Over the same period, the proportion for the business enterprise sector declined from 38% to 30%.

In 2009, the same two sectors accounted for half of total health R&D funding, with higher education accounting for 27% and business enterprise 23%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4201, 4204, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4212 and 5109.

The service bulletin *Science Statistics*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (88-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Lynch (613-951-2201; michael.lynch@statcan.gc.ca) or Cindy Carter (613-951-1856; cindy.carter@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division. ■

Maintenance enforcement

2008/2009

The *Juristat* article "Maintenance enforcement by neighbourhood income in seven reporting census metropolitan areas," Vol. 30, no. 1 (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice* and *Juristat*.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3324.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Financial information of universities and colleges

2008/2009

The Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO) provides financial data on the major degree-granting institutions in Canada. The CAUBO data are an important part of the Statistics Canada's Financial Information of Universities and Colleges Survey.

The interim CAUBO report is now available for the 2008/2009 academic year and will include financial data for all CAUBO member institutions except those in Quebec. A full final report will be released as soon as the Quebec data become available. Aggregated data for degree-granting institutions that are not members of the CAUBO organization are expected to be released in July.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3121.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Observer, March 2010, Vol. 23,
no. 3
Catalogue number 11-010-X (Print \$25/\$243)

Statistics on Income of Farm Operators, 2007
Catalogue number 21-206-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Farm Financial Survey, 2008
Catalogue number 21F0008X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers
and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)**, February 2010
Catalogue number 51-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Juristat, Vol. 30, no. 1
Catalogue number 85-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Science Statistics, Vol. 34, no. 3
Catalogue number 88-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Quarterly Demographic Estimates, October to
December 2009, Vol. 23, no. 4
Catalogue number 91-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

2006 Census Technical Report: Coverage, Census
year 2006
Catalogue number 92-567-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (English) (11-001-XIE) (03/25/2010)

The Daily

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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 \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower import bill. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada almost tripled from the equivalent period of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

Farmer employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 7

Study: The year to review for adolescent health, 2007 9

Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10

Consumer and Managers Services Price Index, April 2008 11

Placement of temporary checks and safety pins, April 2008 12

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2006 Census profiles

With the release of the final and complete release components, the complete cumulative profiles is now 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 by different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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