

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Canada's population estimates

First quarter 2011 (preliminary)

As of April 1, 2011, Canada's population was estimated at 34,349,200, up 70,800 (+0.2%) from January 1, 2011. Alberta registered the fastest first-quarter increase (+0.4%) in the country.

Nationally, the growth in population was lower than the increase of 85,200 estimated for the first quarter of 2010. This slowdown was mainly the result of a decline in net international migration. Canada had a net inflow from international migration of 49,300 in the first quarter, down from 61,300 in the first quarter of 2010. This decline was due mainly to lower levels of immigration.

During the first quarter, Canada received 49,500 immigrants compared with 58,100 for the same quarter in 2010.

Atlantic Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador's population fell by 700 (-0.1%) to 508,400 as of April 1, partly the result of a net outflow of about 500 people to interprovincial migration.

Prince Edward Island's population rose by nearly 400 (+0.2%) to 143,800. It was the only province in Atlantic Canada in which the population increased in the first quarter. The province received nearly 500 immigrants, the highest level among all the provinces relatively to its total population.

As of April 1, Nova Scotia's population was estimated at 942,300, down nearly 1,100 (-0.1%) from January 1. The main factor contributing to this decrease was a net outflow of about 1,000 people to interprovincial migration. This was Nova Scotia's highest net outflow to other provinces since the first quarter of 2007.

The population of New Brunswick changed little in the first quarter and was estimated at 753,000 on April 1.

Central Canada

Quebec's population increased by 14,600 (+0.2%) to 7,957,600. The province's natural increase during the first quarter was estimated at 4,600, compared

Note to readers

This release presents preliminary postcensal population estimates as of April 1, 2011 and preliminary estimates of the demographic growth during the first quarter of 2011.

The estimates presented in this release are subject to revision. Future updates could affect the analysis of trends, particularly where the numbers are small or the net change is close to zero.

Unless otherwise stated, historical comparisons in this analysis relate to the period between July 1, 1971 and April 1, 2011, the time frame covered by the current system of demographic accounts.

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

Net interprovincial migration is the variation in population over a given period as a result of movements of population between the provinces and territories of the country that involve a change in the usual place of residence.

Net international migration is the variation in population over a given period as a result of movements of population between Canada and other countries that involve a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made between 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.

Net migration is the difference between the number of arrivals and the number of departures. It can have a positive or negative sign. Net migration is positive when the number of arrivals exceeds the number of departures and negative when the opposite is true. A distinction is usually made between net interprovincial migration and net international migration.

with 5,800 in the first quarter of 2010. In addition, Quebec had a net outflow of 900 people to other provinces, its smallest for a first quarter since 2005.

As of April 1, Ontario's population was estimated at 13,310,900, up by 28,400 (+0.2%) from January 1, the slowest first-quarter growth since 1996. This was mainly a result of immigration levels. The province received 20,100 immigrants in the first quarter, its lowest first-quarter level since 1998. Meanwhile, Ontario's net outflow from interprovincial migration (-700) was the smallest first-quarter net outflow since 2003.

Western Canada

Manitoba's population increased by just over 2,700 (+0.2%) to 1,246,400. Manitoba had a net inflow of nearly 2,800 people from international migration, the highest for a first quarter since 1972, the first year covered by the current demographic accounting system. However, the province had a net outflow of 1,000 in its exchanges with other provinces, the largest first-quarter net outflow since 2006.

As of April 1, Saskatchewan's population was estimated at 1,054,000, an increase of just over 1,900 (+0.2%) compared with January 1. The province's increase was tempered by a net outflow (-600) from interprovincial migration. It was Saskatchewan's first net outflow in its exchange with other provinces since the third quarter of 2006.

Alberta's population reached 3,758,200, an increase of just under 15,500 (+0.4%). Alberta had a net inflow of nearly 5,300 in its exchanges with other provinces, the highest for a first quarter since 2006. However, the province's net inflow of 3,600 from international migration was the lowest for a first quarter since 2004.

As of April 1, the population of British Columbia was estimated at 4,563,300, up just over 9,200 (+0.2%) since January 1. It was the slowest increase for a first quarter since 2005. The province had a net inflow from international migration of just over 7,000, the lowest level for a first quarter since 1998. In addition, British Columbia had net outflows of interprovincial migration close to zero, the smallest since the second quarter of 2003.

The territories

The population of the three territories remained relatively unchanged in the first quarter. The Yukon's population was estimated at 34,400, compared with 43,500 for the Northwest Territories 33,400 for Nunavut.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 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 January to March 2011 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 25, no. 1 (91-002-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For further information regarding Quarterly Demographic Estimates data, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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 2010 ¹ number	First quarter 2011 ² number	First quarter 2010 and first quarter 2011 difference
Total growth	85,150	70,830	-14,320
Natural increase	23,822	21,500	-2,322
Births	90,268	91,114	846
Deaths	66,446	69,614	3,168
Net international migration	61,328	49,330	-11,998
Immigration	58,050	49,538	-8,512
Net non-permanent residents	12,953	9,344	-3,609
Emigration ³	9,675	9,552	-123

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

Quarterly demographic estimates

	January 1, 2011 ¹ number	April 1, 2011 ¹ number	January 1 to April 1, 2011 % change
Canada	34,278,406	34,349,236	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	509,148	508,410	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	143,481	143,836	0.2
Nova Scotia	943,414	942,334	-0.1
New Brunswick	753,232	753,025	0.0
Quebec	7,942,983	7,957,591	0.2
Ontario	13,282,444	13,310,859	0.2
Manitoba	1,243,653	1,246,396	0.2
Saskatchewan	1,052,050	1,053,960	0.2
Alberta	3,742,753	3,758,234	0.4
British Columbia	4,554,085	4,563,296	0.2
Yukon	34,306	34,377	0.2
Northwest Territories	43,554	43,505	-0.1
Nunavut	33,303	33,413	0.3

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

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



Study: Characteristics and use of air conditioning systems

2009

In 2009, one-half of Canadian households reported having some type of air conditioning system. Of those households, over two-thirds were equipped with central air conditioning, while the rest had a stand-alone unit.

When no one was home, more than two-thirds of households that had an air conditioner and a thermostat either shut off their air conditioner (55%) or set the temperature at 24°C or higher (13%). About 5% of households reported keeping their homes at 19°C or lower when no one was home.

When occupants were home and awake, about 10% of households reported their air conditioner was turned off while about 22% set their thermostat at 24°C or higher. About 9% kept it at 19°C or lower.

When occupants were sleeping, 29% of households that had an air conditioner reported their system turned off, while 16% set the temperature at 24°C or higher. About 9% kept their home at 19°C or lower.

Note: This study examines the characteristics and usage of air conditioning systems and other methods of cooling used by Canadian households. The study was based on data from the 2009 Households and the Environment Survey, conducted as part of the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators project.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3881.

The article "Summertime control of temperature in Canadian homes: How Canadians keep their cool" is now available in *EnviroStats*, Summer 2011, Vol. 5, no. 2 (16-002-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The article "Settlements in Canada" is also available in this issue of *EnviroStats*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; environ@statcan.gc.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

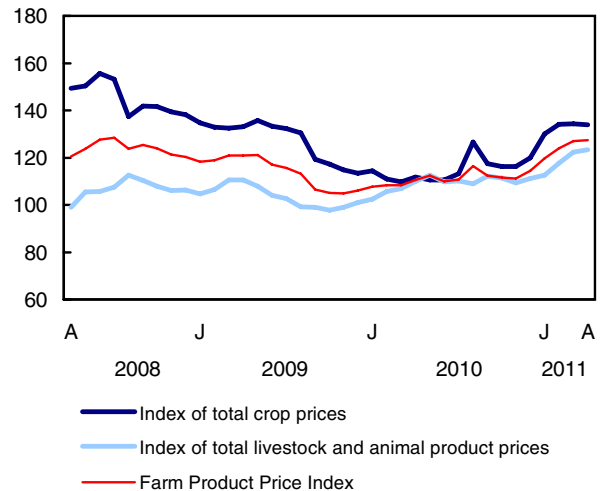
Farm Product Price Index

April 2011

In April, prices farmers received for their commodities rose 15.4% from April 2010, as both the crops index and livestock and animal products index advanced. April marks the fourth consecutive double-digit increase in an upward trend that started in August 2010.

Farm Product Price Index

index (1997=100)



The prices producers received for crops in April were 20.4% higher compared with the same month in 2010, led by increases in oilseeds, grains and potatoes. At the beginning of April, on-farm stocks of Canada's three major oilseeds (canola, soybeans and flaxseed) were down 34.5% from April 2010, despite production falling by only 1.3% in the fall of 2010. Canola farm stocks were at their second lowest level in six years.

The prices producers received for livestock and animal products in April rose 12.0% compared with April 2010, as increases were recorded in all livestock commodities. Cattle and calves and hogs have posted year-over-year increases in the last 11 and 13 months respectively.

Exports and processing of both cattle and hogs were down in the first four months of this year compared with 2010, as cattle and hog inventories have been declining in North America over the last few years.

The total index rose 0.1% from March to April, the fifth consecutive monthly advance. An increase in livestock and animal products more than offset a 1.0% decline in crops.

Note: The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The April 2011 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 11, no. 4 (21-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Farm Product Price Index

	April 2010 ^p	March 2011 ^r	April 2011 ^r	April 2010 to April 2011	March to April 2011
	(1997=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	110.5	127.4	127.5	15.4	0.1
Crops	111.3	135.3	134.0	20.4	-1.0
Grains	100.1	128.0	127.1	27.0	-0.7
Oilseeds	109.7	143.9	145.3	32.5	1.0
Specialty crops	138.0	142.2	146.9	6.4	3.3
Fruit	113.6	110.1	108.6	-4.4	-1.4
Vegetables	122.7	122.3	121.1	-1.3	-1.0
Potatoes	167.5	186.4	190.4	13.7	2.1
Livestock and animal products	110.2	122.5	123.4	12.0	0.7
Cattle and calves	104.2	124.4	124.1	19.1	-0.2
Hogs	82.7	89.0	93.1	12.6	4.6
Poultry	111.9	121.5	122.6	9.6	0.9
Eggs	112.1	114.2	113.7	1.4	-0.4
Dairy	143.3	150.7	149.7	4.5	-0.7

^r revised

^p preliminary



Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

May 2011

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations decreased 5.6% in May from May 2010. These airports reported 509,506 movements compared with 539,578 movements in May 2010.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

A data table with summary information on NAV CANADA Towers is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The May 2011 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X, free) is now available from the *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; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

May 2011

Canadian manufacturers produced 2.0 billion cigarettes in May, up 26.1% from April. The total number of cigarettes sold increased by 18.1% to 2.2 billion and closing inventories decreased by 9.9% to 2.0 billion cigarettes in May.

Note: This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers

and the disposition or sales of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for domestic consumption of tobacco products.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The May 2011 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 40, no. 5 (32-022-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 the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

March 2011

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for March.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The March 2011 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 66, no. 3 (45-004-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 the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products and studies

Study: Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "The Income Management Strategies of Older Couples in Canada", no. 335
Catalogue number 11F0019M2011335 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

EnviroStats, Summer 2011, Vol. 5, no. 2
Catalogue number 16-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Farm Product Price Index, April 2011, Vol. 11, no. 4
Catalogue number 21-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, May 2011, Vol. 40, no. 5
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The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, March 2011, Vol. 66, no. 3
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Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141), May 2011
Catalogue number 51-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Retail Trade, April 2011, Vol. 83, no. 4
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
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<p>Thursday, June 9, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.</p>	
<p>MAJOR RELEASES</p>	
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