

The Daily

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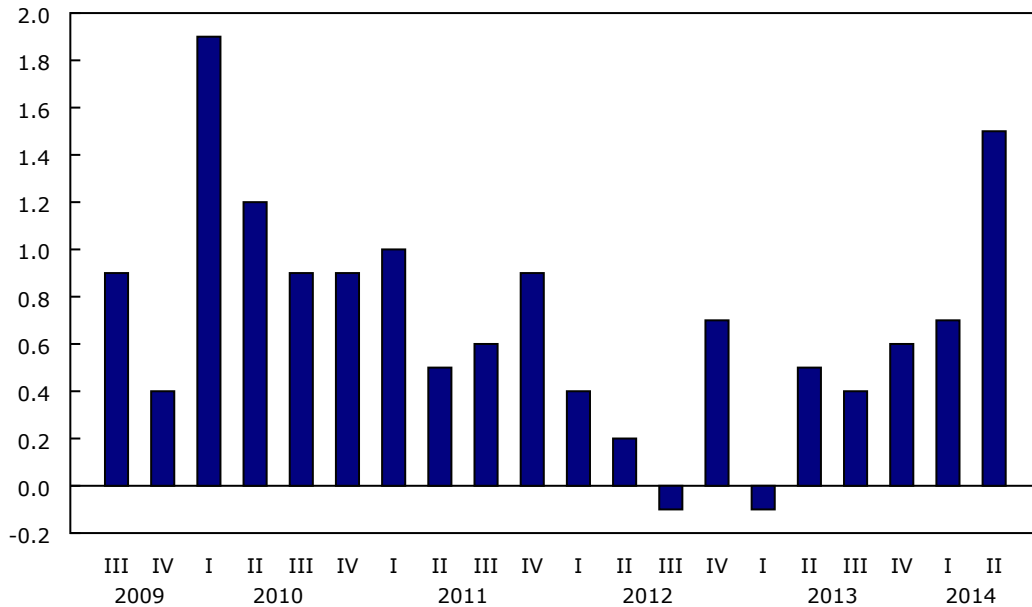
National tourism indicators, second quarter 2014

Tourism spending in Canada rose 1.5% in the second quarter, the fifth consecutive quarterly increase and the largest since the first quarter of 2010.

Increased tourism spending by both Canadians at home and international visitors to Canada contributed to the overall gain.

Chart 1 Tourism spending in Canada increases at fastest pace in over four years

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.

Spending by Canadians at home continues to rise

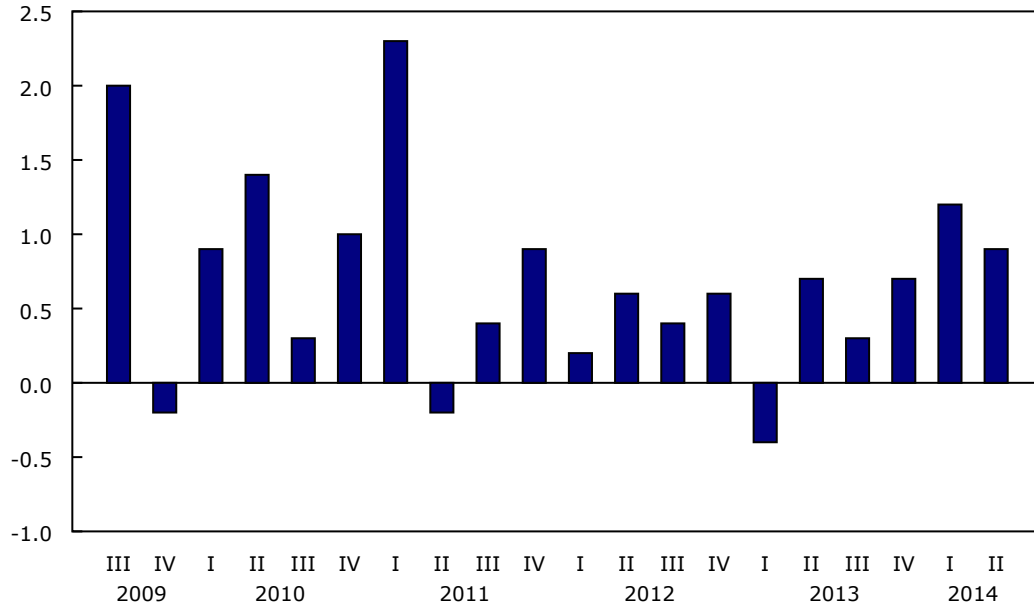
Tourism spending by Canadians in Canada rose 0.9% in the second quarter, after increasing 1.2% in the first three months of 2014. This was the fifth consecutive increase in tourism spending by Canadians at home.

Passenger air transport was up 1.8%, contributing the most to the increase in spending by Canadians at home. Food and beverage services (+1.5%) and accommodation (+1.1%) were also higher. Spending on non-tourism goods and services, such as clothing, increased 2.4%.

Spending on recreation and entertainment (-2.4%) and fuel (-0.9%) declined.

Chart 2
Increased tourism spending by Canadians at home

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.

Spending by international visitors rebounds

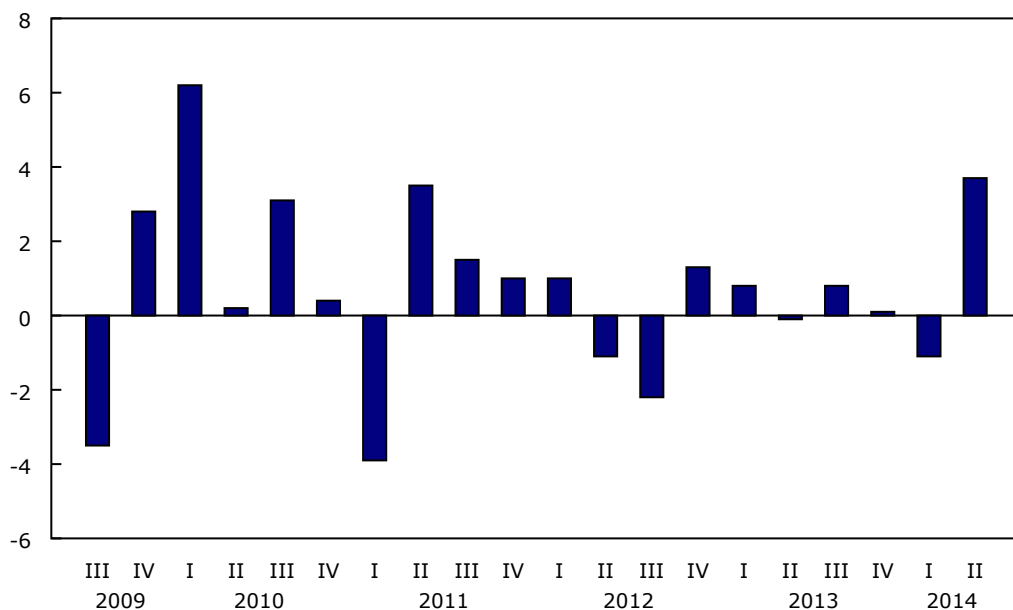
Spending by international visitors to Canada rose 3.7%, after falling 1.1% in the previous quarter. This was the largest quarterly increase since the first quarter of 2010.

Spending on most tourism goods and services was up, with passenger air transport (+5.8%) contributing the most to the overall gain. Accommodation (+3.2%), food and beverage services (+3.2%), and non-tourism goods and services (+3.1%) also increased.

Same-day and overnight travel from abroad were both higher in the second quarter.

Chart 3 Tourism spending by international visitors rebounds

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.

Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) grew 1.5% in the second quarter, continuing an upward trend that began in the third quarter of 2009. By comparison, national GDP increased 0.7% in the second quarter.

Among tourism industries, transportation (+1.9%), food and beverage services (+2.0%), and accommodation (+1.3%) contributed the most to the increase in tourism GDP. Non-tourism industries (+2.1%) also saw their tourism GDP rise.

Tourism employment rose 1.0% to 628,800 jobs in the second quarter. This was the ninth consecutive increase in tourism employment and the largest since the third quarter of 2011.

Jobs in travel services (+2.3%), air transport (+2.2%) and food and beverage services (+1.6%) industries all increased. Tourism jobs in non-tourism industries (+0.9%) were also higher.

Note to readers

Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates, unless otherwise indicated.

With the second quarter of 2014 release of the National tourism indicators, all data for the first quarter of 2014 have been revised. Revised data can be obtained from CANSIM.

The National tourism indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Table 1
National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	First quarter to second quarter 2014
	millions of dollars at 2007 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	18,933	19,006	19,111	19,246	19,528	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,860	3,892	3,897	3,854	3,995	3.7
Tourism domestic demand	15,073	15,114	15,214	15,392	15,533	0.9
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,394	7,429	7,545	7,627	7,735	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,239	1,250	1,247	1,240	1,299	4.8
Tourism domestic demand	6,155	6,179	6,298	6,387	6,436	0.8
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,807	2,826	2,809	2,816	2,867	1.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	924	931	938	930	960	3.2
Tourism domestic demand	1,883	1,895	1,871	1,886	1,907	1.1
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,642	2,657	2,654	2,649	2,699	1.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	625	630	636	629	649	3.2
Tourism domestic demand	2,017	2,027	2,018	2,020	2,050	1.5
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,965	2,959	2,946	2,939	2,931	-0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	443	445	449	446	459	2.9
Tourism domestic demand	2,522	2,514	2,497	2,493	2,472	-0.8
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	3,125	3,135	3,157	3,215	3,296	2.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	629	636	627	609	628	3.1
Tourism domestic demand	2,496	2,499	2,530	2,606	2,668	2.4

Available in CANSIM: tables [387-0001 to 387-0003](#), [387-0008](#), [387-0010](#) and [387-0011](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1910](#).

The [System of macroeconomic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Data on the National tourism indicators for the third quarter will be released on January 8, 2015.

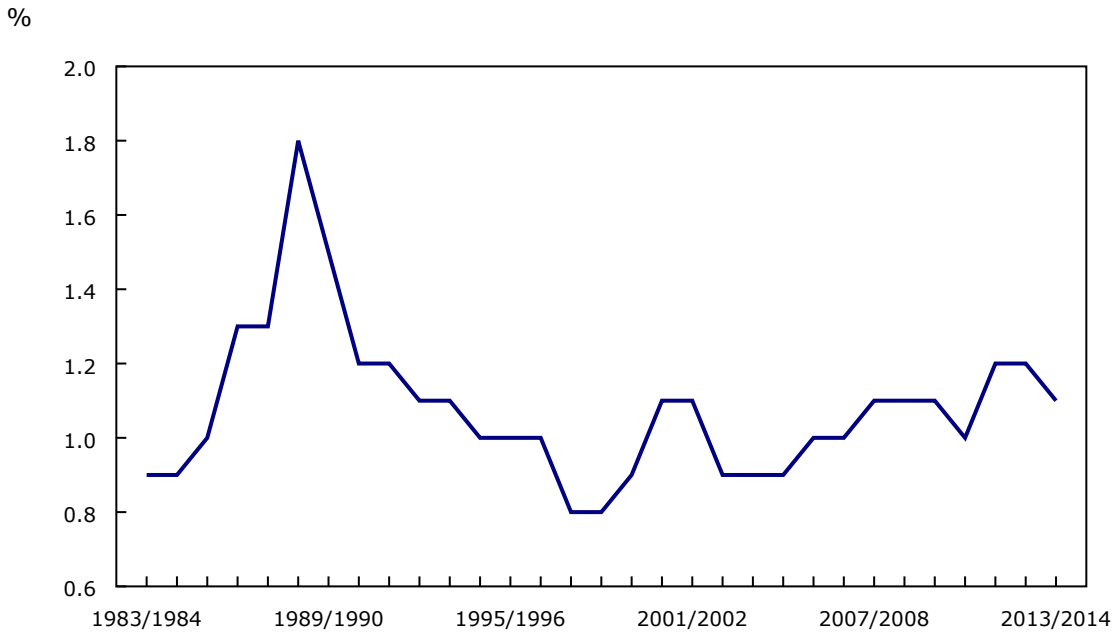
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Canada's population estimates: Age and sex, 2014

On July 1, 2014, Canada's population was estimated at 35,540,400, up 386,100 or 1.1% over the last year (2013/2014). This increase was slightly lower than that of the previous year (+1.2% in 2012/2013) but similar to the average annual population increase for the last 30 years (+1.1%).

Except for the period between 1986/1987 and 1989/1990, when rates were higher, the overall population growth rate has shown little variation in 30 years, ranging between 0.8% and 1.2%.

Chart 1
Population growth rate in Canada

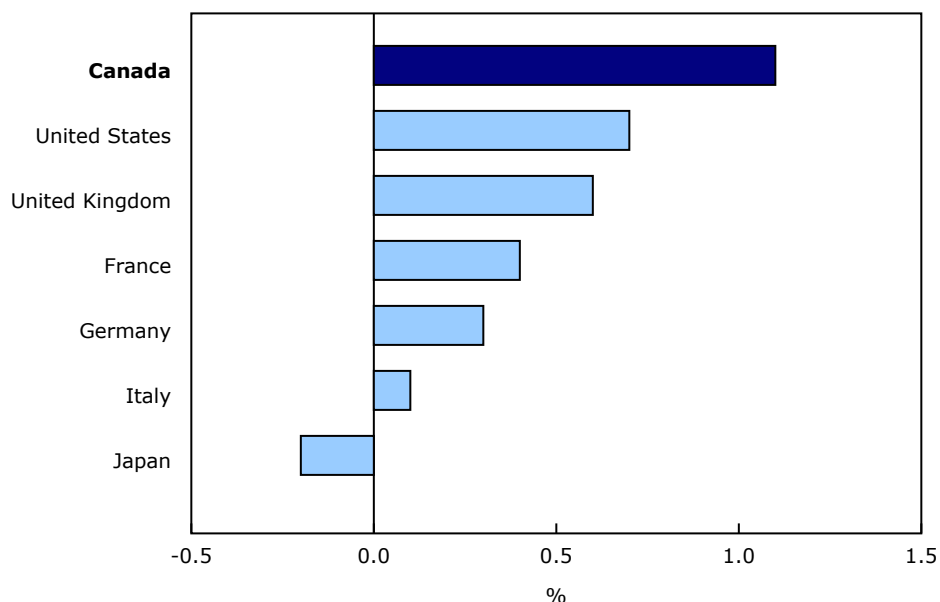


Canada's population growth is the highest among G7 countries

For the most recent comparable annual period (see the note to readers), Canada's population growth rate (+1.1%) was the highest among the G7 countries, exceeding that of the United States (+0.7%), the United Kingdom (+0.6%), France (+0.4%), Germany (+0.3%), Italy (+0.1%) and Japan (-0.2%).

Canada's population growth rate was not, however, the highest among industrialized countries; for example, it was lower than the rates recorded in Australia (+1.7%), New Zealand (+1.5%) and Switzerland (+1.2%).

Chart 2
Population growth rate, most recent annual period available,¹ G7 countries



1. For more information on the most recent annual period available for each country, see the note to readers.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Eurostat, US Census Bureau, Statistics Bureau of Japan, National Institute of Statistics of Italy.

Population growth remains higher in the Prairie provinces and Nunavut

Population growth varied among the provinces and territories. Growth was above the national level (+1.1%) in Nunavut (+3.2%), Alberta (+2.8%), Saskatchewan (+1.7%) and Manitoba (+1.3%). Population growth changed from positive in 2012/2013 to negative in 2013/2014 in the Northwest Territories (from +0.5% to -0.5%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (from +0.3% to -0.2%).

On the other hand, growth increased markedly in Nunavut (from +2.0% to +3.2%) and Prince Edward Island (from +0.2% to +0.5%) in 2013/2014 compared with the previous year.

Population growth mainly driven by international migration

In 2013/2014, net international migration accounted for almost two-thirds (66.5%) of the total increase in Canada's population. At the provincial level, net international migration was also the main factor in population growth for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Natural increase played a major part in the territories, whether by partially offsetting the losses from interprovincial migration, as in the Northwest Territories, or by contributing to population increase, as in Nunavut.

In contrast, natural increase remained fairly low in the Atlantic provinces and was negative in Newfoundland and Labrador for a second year in a row.

In the last 30 years, Eastern Canada's population share has decreased, while Western Canada's has increased

On July 1, 2014, more than 85% of Canadians lived in four provinces: Ontario (38.5%), Quebec (23.1%), British Columbia (13.0%) and Alberta (11.6%).

The population share of each province and territory has evolved differently over time. Since 1984, the population share of the Atlantic provinces has decreased by 2.3 percentage points, while that of the western provinces has increased by 2.4 percentage points.

Over the same period, population shares increased in three provinces: Ontario (+2.7 percentage points), Alberta (+2.2 percentage points) and British Columbia (+1.5 percentage point). Of all the provinces, Quebec's population share decreased the most (-2.8 percentage points), reaching 23.1% as of July 1, 2014.

Baby boomers accelerate Canada's population aging

On July 1, 2014, 15.7% of Canada's population (nearly one in six Canadians) was aged 65 and older. This proportion has steadily increased since the mid-1960s as a result of lower fertility levels and longer life expectancy.

Thirty years earlier, the proportion of Canadians aged 65 and older was 10.0%. The growth of this age group has accelerated since the beginning of the current decade, more precisely in 2011, when the first baby boomers started to turn 65.

According to the most recent population projections, by the year 2016, the number of seniors aged 65 and older would be greater than the number of children under the age of 15. Furthermore, seniors would account for between 24% and 28% of the population by the year 2063, almost 50 years from now.

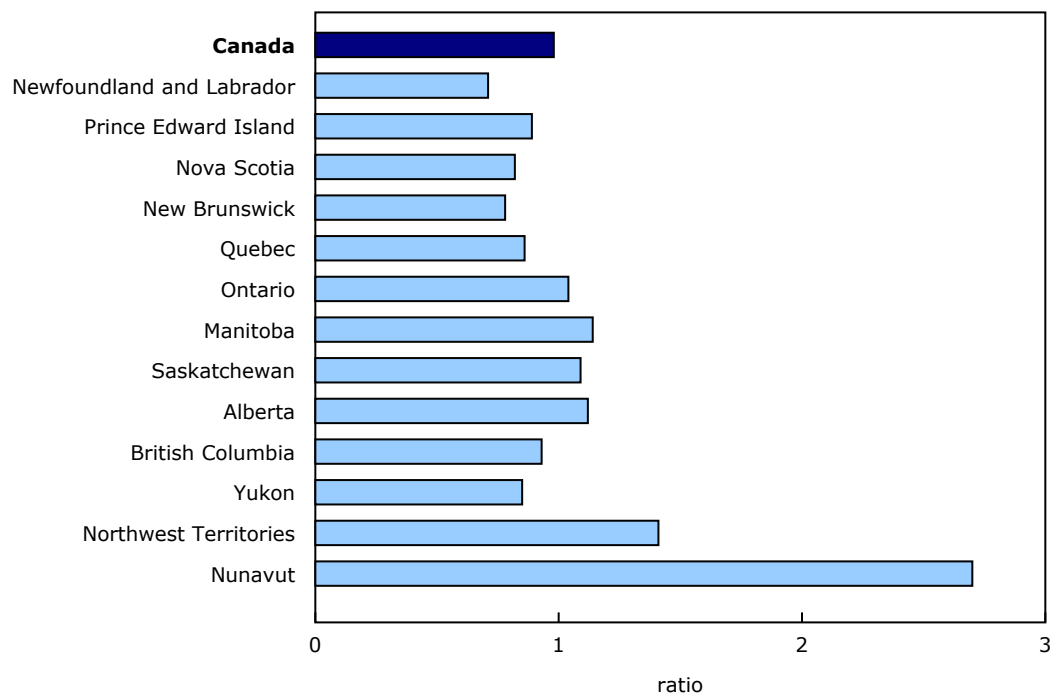
The proportion of people aged 55 to 64 now exceeds that of those aged 15 to 24

Population estimates show, for the first time, that there are more Canadians aged 55 to 64—the age when people typically leave the labour force—than there are Canadians aged 15 to 24—the age when people typically enter the labour force. On July 1, 2014, there were 4.6 million people aged 15 to 24 in Canada, compared with 4.7 million people aged 55 to 64. Thirty years ago, for every person aged 55 to 64, there were two people aged 15 to 24; this ratio has now fallen by half to just below 1.

On July 1, 2014, the ratio of people aged 15 to 24 to people aged 55 to 64 remained above 1 in four provinces: Manitoba (1.14), Alberta (1.12), Saskatchewan (1.09) and Ontario (1.04). The ratio was below 1 in British Columbia (0.93), Quebec (0.86), Yukon (0.85) and in each of the Atlantic provinces, reaching its lowest value in Newfoundland and Labrador (0.71).

Chart 3

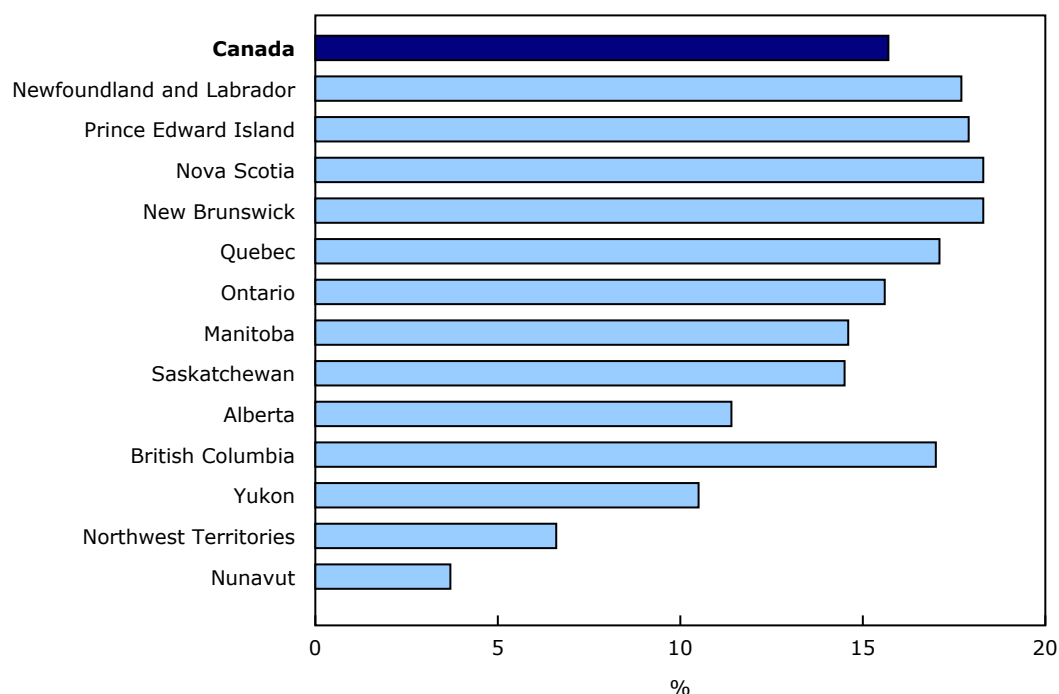
Ratio of the number of people aged 15 to 24 to those aged 55 to 64, 2014, Canada, provinces and territories



The population is older in the Atlantic provinces and younger in the territories

The extent of population aging is not the same across the country. The proportion of people aged 65 and older was highest in the Atlantic provinces and lowest in the territories. Among the provinces, the highest proportions of seniors were in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (18.3% in both cases), while Alberta (11.4%) recorded the lowest. The nation's youngest population lived in Nunavut, where seniors made up 3.7% of the population.

Chart 4
Proportion of the population aged 65 and older, 2014, Canada, provinces and territories



Population aging is faster in Newfoundland and Labrador and slower in Saskatchewan

During the last 30 years, the proportion of seniors aged 65 years and older increased in all provinces and territories. The pace of population aging, however, was not uniform across Canada.

Population aging was most rapid in Newfoundland and Labrador, where the proportion of people aged 65 and older rose by 9.5 percentage points (from 8.2% to 17.7%) between 1984 and 2014. Population aging was also rapid in New Brunswick and Quebec (+7.8 percentage points for each province) over the last 30 years. In contrast, Saskatchewan was the province with the lowest proportional increase in seniors (+2.2 percentage points).

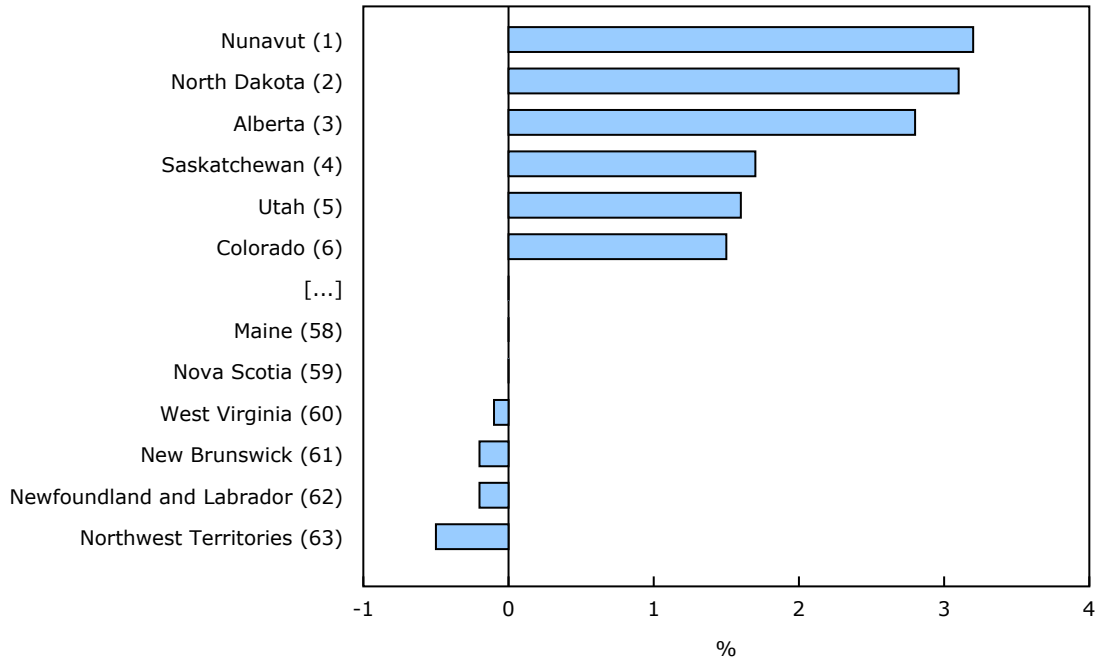
Canada–United States comparison

A comparison of the demographic indicators for Canada's provinces and territories with those of the 50 American states (see the note to readers) can provide a better understanding of Canada's diverse population portrait. Certain provinces and territories are either the fastest growing or the slowest growing among regions in Canada and the United States.

Of all states, provinces and territories, Nunavut registered the largest annual growth, at 3.2%. It was followed by North Dakota (+3.1%) and Alberta (+2.8%), two regions associated with economic activity related to oil and gas extraction.

On the other hand, the populations of the Northwest Territories (-0.5%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.2%), New Brunswick (-0.2%) and West Virginia (-0.1%) registered the largest population decreases.

Chart 5
Population growth rate, most recent annual period available,¹ Canada's provinces and territories and US states



1. For more information on the most recent annual period available for each region, see the note to readers.

Note(s): Regions are ranked in descending order of annual population growth rates, as indicated by the rank number beside each region name. Only regions with the highest and lowest values are presented and are separated by [...].

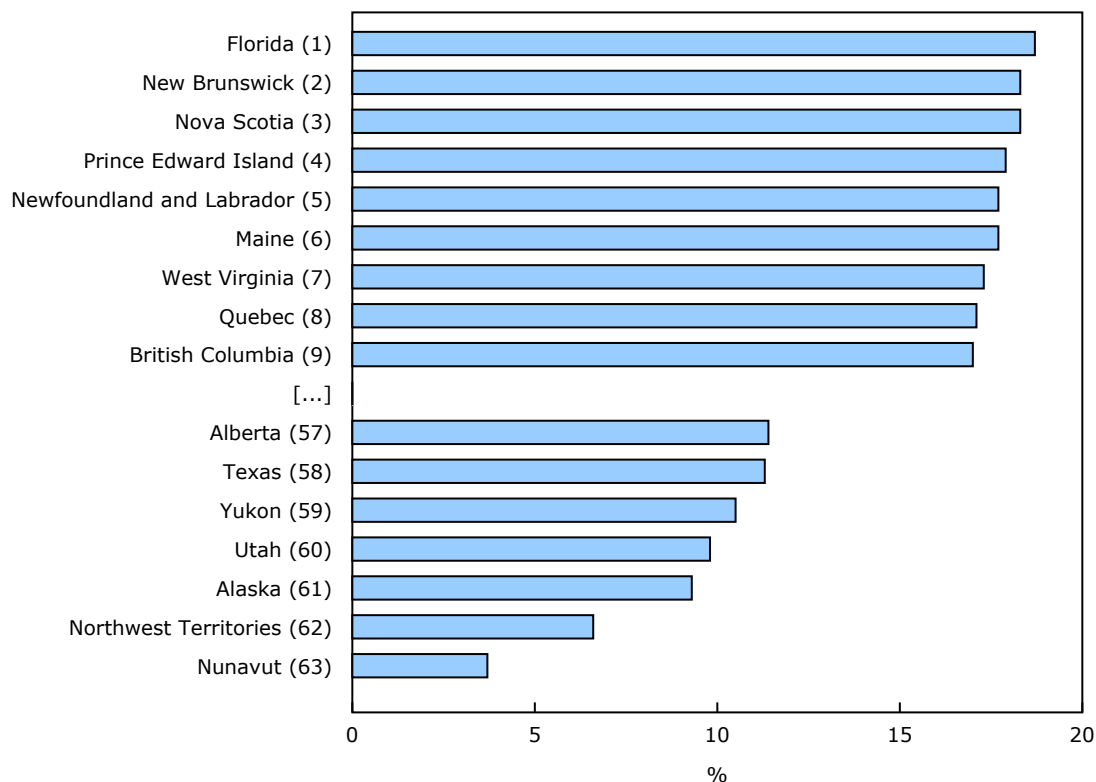
Source(s): Statistics Canada, US Census Bureau.

In terms of the proportion of people aged 65 and older, the four Atlantic provinces were among the oldest regions in Canada and the United States: only Florida (18.7%) had a higher proportion of seniors. In addition, the proportion of people aged 65 and older was also high in Quebec (17.1%) and British Columbia (17.0%), these provinces being surpassed by the Atlantic provinces, Florida and two other states: Maine (17.7%) and West Virginia (17.3%).

At the opposite end of the spectrum, Nunavut (3.7%) and the Northwest Territories (6.6%) were the regions with the lowest proportions of seniors aged 65 and older in Canada and the United States. Among the provinces, the youngest population was in Alberta (11.4%), its proportion of seniors being lower than that of all states except three: Alaska (9.3%), Utah (9.8%) and Texas (11.3%).

Chart 6

Proportion of the population aged 65 and older, most recent estimate available,¹ Canada's provinces and territories and US states



1. For more information on the most recent estimate available for each region, see the note to readers.

Note(s): Regions are ranked in descending order of the proportion of the population aged 65 and older, as indicated by the rank number beside each region name. Only regions with the highest and lowest values are presented and are separated by [...].

Source(s): Statistics Canada, US Census Bureau.

Note to readers

Estimates by age and sex in this release are based on 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves, to which is added the estimated demographic growth from May 10, 2011 to June 30, 2014.

This release focuses mainly on preliminary postcensal population estimates by age and sex as of July 1, 2014. The estimates presented in this release are subject to revision. Future updates could affect the trends observed and analyzed in this release.

Population growth rates are calculated using the average of populations at the beginning and end of the period under consideration as a denominator. A rate that is higher than -0.1% but lower than 0.1% is considered not to be significant.

The **population share** of a province or territory refers to the proportion of its population among the total population of Canada.

G7 is an informal discussion group and economic partnership consisting of seven countries: the United States, Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Canada.

International population estimates and growth rates

Data used for international comparisons are for comparable periods and are taken from Eurostat and the national statistical agencies of the following countries: the United States, Japan, Italy, Australia and New Zealand.

To calculate the population growth rate of Canada, the period considered was from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014. For Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Australia, the period considered was from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. For the United States, the period considered was from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013. For Japan, the period considered was from October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013. For New Zealand, the period considered was from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014.

Italy's population growth rate rose to 1.8% in 2013 and differed markedly from the lower growth observed during the previous years. The strong growth rate was essentially due to revisions made to municipal population registers. For this international comparison, the population growth rate based solely on demographic factors (+0.1%) was used, rather than the rate that reflected the special revision.

To calculate the population growth rates of Canada's provinces and territories, the period considered was from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014. For the US states, the period considered was from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013.

To calculate the proportion of people aged 65 and older among the total population, the data for the United States as of July 1, 2013, were used for the comparative analysis, as they were the most recent data available.

Available in CANSIM: tables [051-0001](#), [051-0002](#), [051-0004](#), [051-0005](#), [051-0011 to 051-0013](#), [051-0017 to 051-0020](#), [051-0037](#), [051-0041](#), [051-0045](#) and [053-0001](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3601](#) and [3604](#).

The Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2014, no. 2 ([91-215-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The Quarterly Demographic Estimates, Vol. 28, no. 2 ([91-002-X](#)), is also available from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, August 2014

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) edged down 0.1% in August compared with July. The courier portion increased 0.1% while the local messenger component dropped 0.5%.

On a year-over-year basis, the CMSPI increased 6.4% in August.

Note to readers

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.

Data for the current month and the previous six months of the series are subject to revision. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table [329-0053](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5064](#).

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index for September will be released on October 31.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Commercial Software Price Index, August 2014

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased 1.5% in August compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up 2.7%.

Note to readers

The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of software typically bought by businesses and governments. With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: table [331-0009](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5068](#).

The Commercial Software Price Index for September will be released on October 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Computer and peripherals price indexes, August 2014

Prices for commercial computers were unchanged from July to August and consumer computer prices fell 1.5%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices rose 0.6% and printer prices decreased 0.1%.

Year over year, prices for commercial computers decreased 2.7% and prices for consumer computers were down 4.0%. Monitor prices decreased 5.0% and printer prices declined 1.5%.

Note to readers

The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: tables [331-0010](#) and [331-0011](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5032](#).

The computer and peripherals price indexes for September will be released on October 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Poultry and egg statistics, July 2014

Poultry and egg statistics are now available for July.

Note to readers

Data on poultry and egg production are available up to July 2014. Data on the placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults are available up to August 2014. Data on stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products are available up to September 2014.

Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0021 to 003-0024](#), [003-0038](#) and [003-0039](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3425](#) and [5039](#).

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Recent developments in the Canadian economy, fall 2014

The article "Recent Developments in the Canadian Economy" in the *Economic Insights* series, released semi-annually, provides an integrated summary of recent changes in output, employment, household demand, international trade and prices.

Organized as a statistical summary of major economic indicators, the report is designed to inform about recent developments in the Canadian economy, highlighting major changes in the economic data during the first half of 2014.

The research article "Recent Developments in the Canadian Economy: Fall 2014," part of *Economic Insights* ([11-626-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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New products and studies

New products

Quarterly Demographic Estimates, Vol. 28, no. 2

Catalogue number [91-002-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2014, No. 2

Catalogue number [91-215-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Economic Insights: "Recent Developments in the Canadian Economy: Fall 2014", No. 39

Catalogue number [11-626-X2014039](#) (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: September 29 to October 3, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
30	Gross domestic product by industry	July 2014
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	August 2014
30	Study: The effects of cancer on the employment and earnings of cancer survivors	
3	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2014
3	Production of principal field crops	September 2014
3	Study: End-of-life care	2012

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



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