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The Daily

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Releases

New products and studies

Releases

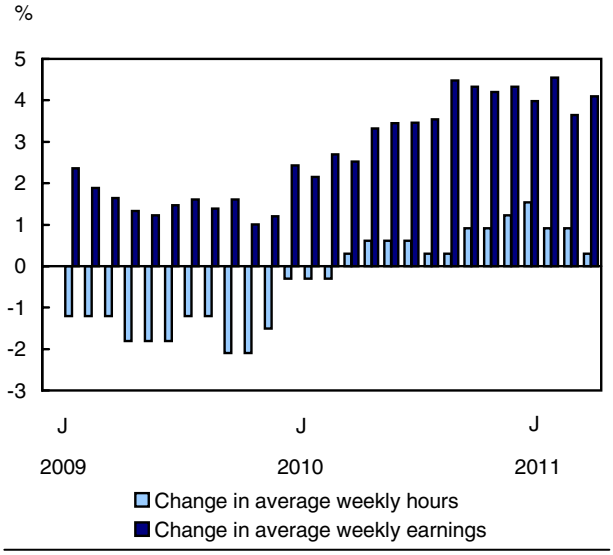
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

March 2011 (preliminary)

From February to March 2011, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased 0.5% to $876.53. On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings were 4.1% higher compared with March 2010.

Some of the 4.1% growth in weekly earnings was attributable to a 0.3% increase in the average number of hours worked per week to 33.0 hours. The remainder reflects other factors, such as wage growth and changes in the composition of employment by industry, by occupation and by level of job experience.

Year-to-year change in average weekly hours and average weekly earnings



Average weekly earnings increased in every province in the 12 months to March. Growth was above the national average in Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and Quebec. Nova Scotia had the slowest growth at 2.1%.

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is a business census of non-farm payroll employees. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey whose main objective is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as 'other employees' category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

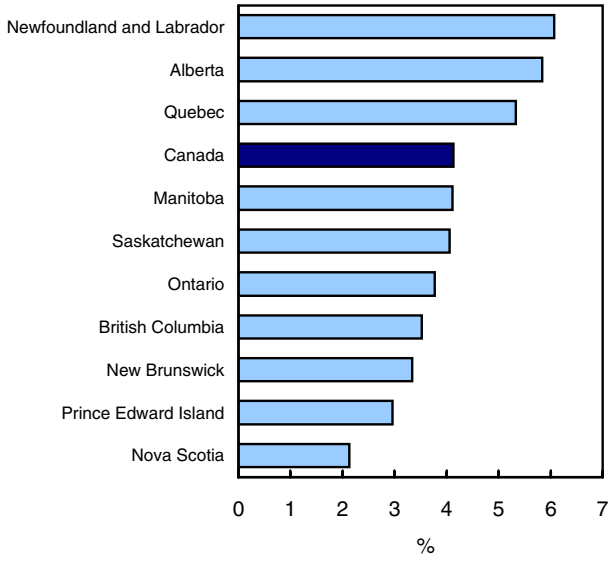
Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

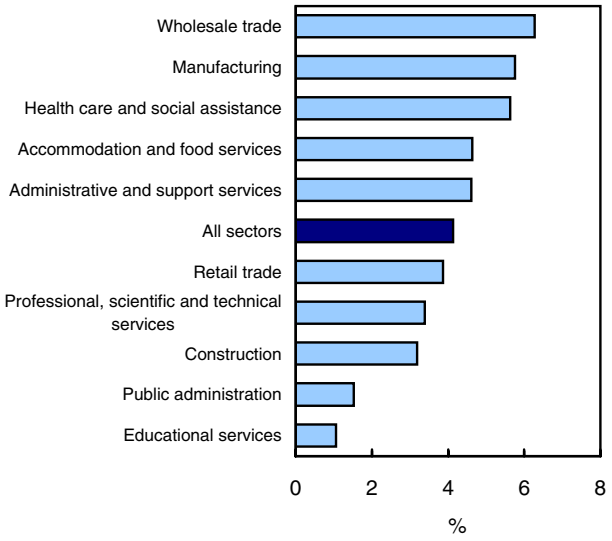
Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

Changes in average earnings can be influenced by a number of factors. Changes in the level of earnings, the number of payroll employees, and the number of hours worked can have an impact. Other factors could include compositional changes over time, such as changes in the proportions of full-time and part-time work; proportions of casual, senior and junior employees; the occupational distribution within and across industries; and in the distribution of employment between industries. Such effects may apply differently within different provinces and territories, and over time.

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, March 2010 to March 2011



Year-to-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, March 2010 to March 2011



Growth in average weekly earnings was above the national average of 4.1% in 5 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by wholesale trade and manufacturing. The slowest growth in earnings occurred in educational services.

Average weekly earnings in wholesale trade increased 6.3% in the 12 months to March, to $1,082.34. Growth in this sector was most notable in industries such as petroleum product wholesaling; wholesale electronic markets, agents and brokers; and building material and supplies.

With the second-fastest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings, the gains in manufacturing are part of a long-term upward trend — see 'Sector profile' section.

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings was also above the national average in some smaller industries such as finance and insurance (+7.6% to $1,107.52) and transportation and warehousing (+7.5% to $926.88). Weekly earnings in finance and insurance have been rising since June 2010, particularly among insurance carriers and credit intermediation (such as banks and sales financing). In transportation and warehousing, earnings have been increasing since January 2010, mainly in postal, courier and messenger services, rail transportation as well as transit and ground passenger transportation.

Average weekly hours worked

Average weekly hours worked amounted to 33.0 hours in March, unchanged over the past nine months. Compared with March 2010, the average workweek was up 0.3%.

By sector, forestry, logging and support had the fastest year-over-year growth (+4.4%) to 38.1 hours. Other notable year-over-year increases in average weekly hours were in health care and social assistance (+2.7%); finance and insurance (+1.8%) and manufacturing (+1.3%). At the same time, there were declines in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (-3.4%) and educational services (-3.1%).

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

In March, non-farm payroll employment increased by 21,400 compared with the month before. On a year-over-year basis, the number of non-farm employees increased by 241,000 (+1.6%).

In March, payroll employment increased in a number of sectors, with the largest gains in manufacturing and public administration. At the same time, there were declines in a few sectors, with the largest in information and culture.

The fastest year-over-year payroll employment growth of all sectors was in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (+15.2% or 27,400). This growth was driven by support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction in Alberta.

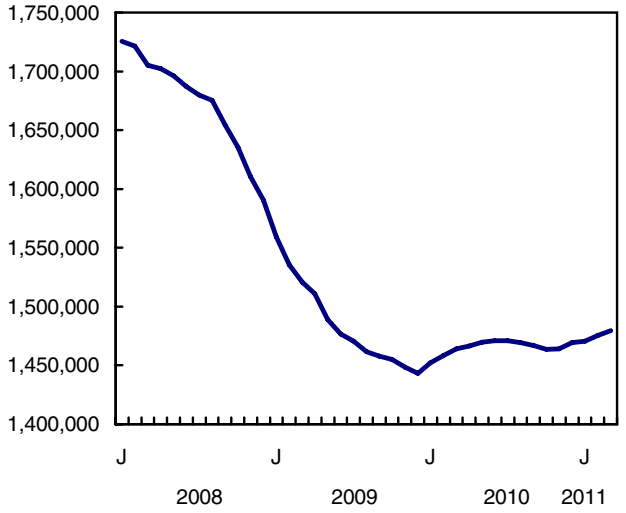
Construction had the second-highest year-over-year growth in payroll employment (+3.3% or 26,800). The growth was spread across most provinces and mainly among specialty trade contractors.

Sector profile: Manufacturing

From time to time, this release will profile an industrial sector with a notable trend in earnings, hours or employment. This month, the manufacturing sector is profiled because of its solid growth in earnings, hours and employment in recent months.

Manufacturing has nearly 1.5 million payroll employees, the third largest of all sectors behind retail trade and health care and social assistance. The largest shares of manufacturing employees are in food manufacturing (15%), transportation equipment (11%), fabricated metal products (10%) and machinery (9%).

Manufacturing payroll employment



Payroll employment in manufacturing declined steadily from 2003 until August 2008, and then dropped sharply until December 2009 in conjunction with the global economic downturn. The average monthly job losses in manufacturing from August 2008 to December 2009 were 14,500.

However, since December 2009, manufacturing payroll employment has been increasing slightly, with average monthly gains of 2,400.

From December 2009 to March 2011, the number of employees in most manufacturing industries was largely unchanged. Some industries in the sector have shown notable job gains, including machinery; fabricated metal products; primary metals; plastic and rubber products; and petroleum and coal product manufacturing.

A few manufacturing industries continued their long-term job declines over this period, with notable losses in printing and related support activities; furniture and related products; and clothing, leather and allied product manufacturing.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing have been on an upward trend since October 2009. In the 12 months to March, earnings in this sector rose 5.8%, faster than the national average of 4.1%.

The sector's average weekly earnings, at $1,005.68, are above the all-sector average of $876.53. There is wide variation in earnings across manufacturing industry groups, ranging from an average of $540 per week for the 27,000 employees working in clothing, leather and allied product manufacturing to $2,255 a week for the 19,000 employees in petroleum and coal product manufacturing.

In the 12 months to March, growth in earnings has been above the manufacturing sector average growth in electrical equipment, appliance and components; printing and related activities; paper; machinery; furniture; chemical; fabricated metal products; and non-metallic mineral manufacturing.

In recent months, some of the growth in weekly earnings in manufacturing has come from an increase in average weekly hours. For example, in the 12 months to March, average weekly hours in this sector increased 1.3% to 38.1 hours. During the recent economic downturn, average weekly hours fell to a low of 36.9 hours in April 2009.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for April will be released on June 30.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118), Labour Statistics Division.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	March 2010	February 2011[r]	March 2011[p]	February to March 2011	March 2010 to March 2011
	Seasonally adjusted				
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate	**841.74**	**872.11**	**876.53**	**0.5**	**4.1**
Forestry, logging and support	938.99	964.49	997.85	3.5	6.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,699.07	1,701.62	1,676.53	-1.5	-1.3
Utilities	1,590.99	1,592.22	1,529.00	-4.0	-3.9
Construction	1,063.94	1,060.16	1,097.85	3.6	3.2
Manufacturing	950.94	997.15	1,005.68	0.9	5.8
Wholesale trade	1,018.42	1,061.45	1,082.34	2.0	6.3
Retail trade	493.70	508.34	512.78	0.9	3.9
Transportation and warehousing	861.97	921.66	926.88	0.6	7.5
Information and cultural industries	1,054.76	1,085.93	1,082.13	-0.3	2.6
Finance and insurance	1,029.73	1,087.88	1,107.52	1.8	7.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	829.08	834.40	846.78	1.5	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,169.07	1,219.78	1,208.72	-0.9	3.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,246.40	1,193.43	1,154.11	-3.3	-7.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	708.55	738.04	741.25	0.4	4.6
Educational services	931.99	964.70	941.82	-2.4	1.1
Health care and social assistance	769.48	799.97	812.78	1.6	5.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	553.03	581.38	567.59	-2.4	2.6
Accommodation and food services	343.45	356.60	359.37	0.8	4.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	707.26	688.38	705.66	2.5	-0.2
Public administration	1,076.27	1,112.14	1,092.66	-1.8	1.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	837.37	884.53	888.16	0.4	6.1
Prince Edward Island	708.81	709.56	729.81	2.9	3.0
Nova Scotia	748.67	763.44	764.59	0.2	2.1
New Brunswick	759.55	781.86	784.88	0.4	3.3
Quebec	770.32	801.69	811.35	1.2	5.3
Ontario	870.35	895.97	903.22	0.8	3.8
Manitoba	775.28	802.33	807.18	0.6	4.1
Saskatchewan	837.43	862.51	871.42	1.0	4.1
Alberta	978.93	1,030.49	1,036.11	0.5	5.8
British Columbia	812.11	838.78	840.72	0.2	3.5
Yukon	907.04	936.11	936.03	0.0	3.2
Northwest Territories[1]	1,183.00	1,232.40	1,218.14	-1.2	3.0
Nunavut[1]	838.15	824.00	881.22	6.9	5.1

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2010	March 2010	February 2011[r]	March 2011[p]	February to March 2011	March 2010 to March 2011	December 2010 to March 2011
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Sector aggregate	**14,842.2**	**14,613.3**	**14,832.9**	**14,854.3**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**0.1**
Forestry, logging and support	39.8	39.7	40.1	39.8	-0.7	0.3	0.0
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	197.3	180.2	206.3	207.5	0.6	15.2	5.2
Utilities	120.2	117.1	121.1	120.9	-0.2	3.2	0.6
Construction	834.4	819.7	844.2	846.5	0.3	3.3	1.5
Manufacturing	1,469.3	1,463.9	1,475.4	1,479.7	0.3	1.1	0.7
Wholesale trade	735.1	724.2	741.8	741.7	0.0	2.4	0.9
Retail trade	1,864.1	1,848.8	1,859.4	1,859.9	0.0	0.6	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing	675.6	674.0	677.6	676.8	-0.1	0.4	0.2
Information and cultural industries	333.2	322.7	327.6	324.5	-0.9	0.6	-2.6
Finance and insurance	677.7	682.2	679.3	681.8	0.4	-0.1	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	248.9	240.3	247.3	245.3	-0.8	2.1	-1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	764.5	752.6	768.1	770.3	0.3	2.4	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises	105.8	107.8	104.4	103.6	-0.8	-3.9	-2.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	734.2	730.4	736.9	738.4	0.2	1.1	0.6
Educational services	1,167.8	1,158.2	1,164.2	1,165.4	0.1	0.6	-0.2
Health care and social assistance	1,634.5	1,612.1	1,632.8	1,635.5	0.2	1.5	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.9	243.8	245.6	244.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.4
Accommodation and food services	1,066.8	1,062.8	1,068.1	1,068.3	0.0	0.5	0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.9	504.4	511.4	511.9	0.1	1.5	0.2
Public administration	1,053.2	1,047.4	1,052.4	1,055.7	0.3	0.8	0.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	203.9	197.5	203.2	203.9	0.3	3.2	0.0
Prince Edward Island	64.6	63.7	64.3	64.4	0.2	1.1	-0.3
Nova Scotia	411.5	404.4	407.0	408.5	0.4	1.0	-0.7
New Brunswick	321.9	318.1	316.4	318.1	0.5	0.0	-1.2
Quebec	3,406.7	3,367.3	3,401.8	3,407.1	0.2	1.2	0.0
Ontario	5,690.3	5,606.0	5,700.7	5,706.6	0.1	1.8	0.3
Manitoba	561.3	554.8	561.5	561.0	-0.1	1.1	-0.1
Saskatchewan	446.5	437.5	445.8	445.0	-0.2	1.7	-0.3
Alberta	1,770.0	1,722.8	1,771.8	1,775.2	0.2	3.0	0.3
British Columbia	1,906.1	1,884.0	1,900.8	1,904.9	0.2	1.1	-0.1
Yukon	20.1	19.5	19.9	20.3	2.0	4.1	1.0
Northwest Territories[1]	27.8	26.9	27.9	27.9	0.0	3.7	0.4
Nunavut[1]	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.2	0.9	4.7	-1.8

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

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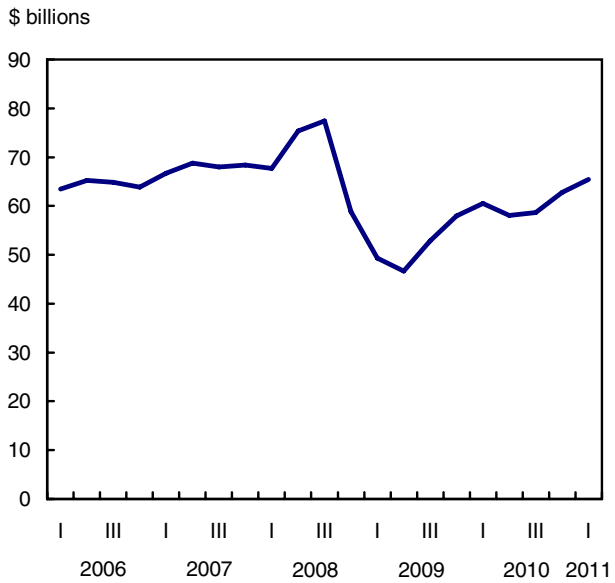
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

First quarter 2011 (preliminary)

Canadian corporations earned $65.4 billion in operating profits in the first quarter, up 4.2% from the previous quarter. Overall, 11 out of 22 industries reported higher profits in the first quarter.

Quarterly operating profits



In the non-financial sector, profits increased 2.2% to $48.4 billion, the third consecutive quarterly increase. In the financial sector, profits rose 10.1% to $17.0 billion, the second consecutive increase.

Note to readers

Quarterly financial statistics are compiled using financial information provided by enterprises that derive these data from their financial statements. Starting on January 1, 2011 Canadian publicly accountable enterprises are required to replace Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (CGAAP) with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) when preparing their financial statements for fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2011. Canadian private enterprises are required to replace CGAAP by Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises or IFRS. The adoption of new accounting standards by some enterprises in the first quarter of 2011 may affect comparability with prior periods.

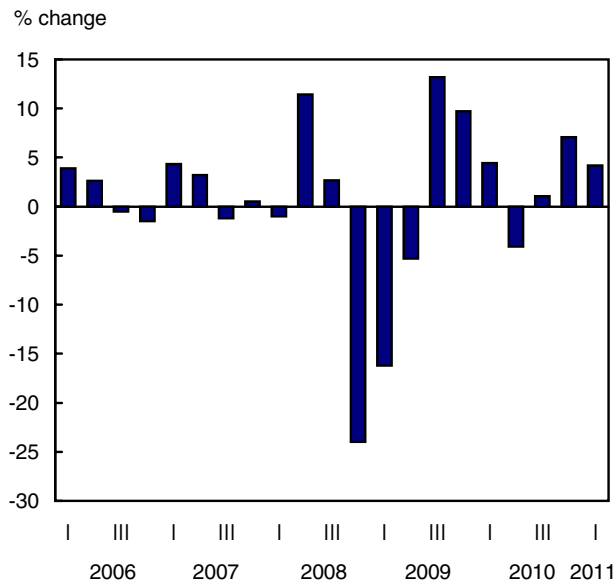
Quarterly profit numbers referred to in this release are seasonally adjusted and are in current dollars. The quarterly financial data for the period covering 2008 to December 2010 have been revised following reconciliation to the 2008 and 2009 annual series. In addition, seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to 2005.

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises are based upon a sample survey and represent the activities of all corporations in Canada, except those that are government-controlled or not-for-profit. An enterprise can be a single corporation or a family of corporations under common ownership and/or control, for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

Profits referred to in this analysis are operating profits earned from normal business activities. For non-financial industries, operating profits exclude interest and dividend revenue and capital gains/losses whereas for financial industries, these are included along with interest paid on deposits.

Operating profits differ from net profits, which represent the after-tax profits earned by corporations.

Quarterly change in operating profits



In the non-financial sector, the growth in profits was led by the manufacturing industry, particularly petroleum

and coal manufacturers, and by the oil and gas industry. In the financial sector, the growth was led by depository credit intermediaries.

On a year-over-year basis, operating profits for all industries were 8.1% higher in the first quarter compared with the first quarter of 2010. In the non-financial sector, profits were 6.2% higher; in the financial sector, they were 13.9% higher.

Non-financial sector

Manufacturing profits rose 10.8% to $12.5 billion in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter. Most of this increase came from the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry, where profits rose 38.5% to $3.1 billion. Also contributing to the growth were fabricated metal product and machinery manufacturers, alcoholic beverage and tobacco manufacturers, and primary metal manufacturers.

Profits for the oil and gas industry were up 16.6% to $3.6 billion in the first quarter. Much of this gain came from higher oil prices and greater exports. It was the third consecutive quarter of growth in oil and gas.

The wholesale industry reported $5.3 billion in profits, up 5.7% from the previous quarter. Growth in wholesale profits was widespread with machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers accounting for a third of this growth.

Profits for retailers increased 4.6% to $3.9 billion. This was mainly as a result of increases in the food and beverage stores industry, where profits rose 19.8% to $1.0 billion, and in the clothing, department and other general merchandise stores industry, where they rose 12.1% to $0.9 billion.

Financial sector

In the financial sector, most of the first quarter growth came from the depository credit intermediation industry, where profits increased 26.2% to $7.3 billion.

Profits in the insurance carriers and related activities industry increased 10.3% to $3.2 billion.

Available on CANSIM: tables 187-0001 and 187-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2501.

Aggregate balance sheet and income statement data for Canadian corporations are now available through CANSIM. They are available at the national level for 22 industry groupings.

The first quarter of 2011 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-X, free) will be available soon.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the second quarter will be released on August 25.

To order data or for further information, please contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-811-6235; *iofd-clientservicesunit@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Khalid Berrahou (613-951-1989; *khalid.berrahou@statcan.gc.ca*) or Danielle Lafontaine-Sorgo (613-951-2634; *danielle.lafontaine-sorgo@statcan.gc.ca*), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

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Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

	First quarter 2010[r]	Fourth quarter 2010[r]	First quarter 2011[p]	Fourth quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011	First quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ billions			% change	
All Industries					
Operating revenue	752.0	774.7	788.9	1.8	4.9
Operating profit	60.5	62.8	65.4	4.2	8.1
Net profit	52.1	49.6	50.6	2.1	-2.8
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	677.6	700.3	711.7	1.6	5.0
Operating profit	45.6	47.3	48.4	2.2	6.2
Net profit	41.8	40.7	39.5	-3.0	-5.5
Financial					
Operating revenue	74.3	74.4	77.2	3.7	3.8
Operating profit	15.0	15.5	17.0	10.1	13.9
Net profit	10.2	8.9	11.1	25.4	8.6

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.*

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Machinery and equipment price indexes

First quarter 2011

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) declined by 1.5% in the first quarter compared to the previous quarter. The import component decreased 2.2% over this period, while the domestic component fell 0.1%. Compared with the first quarter of 2010, the total MEPI decreased 2.9%, with the import and domestic components declining 4.3% and 0.5% respectively.

Except for the fishing, hunting and trapping that was unchanged, all other industries recorded decreases in the prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the first quarter. The largest contributor to the total MEPI decline was the manufacturing industry (-1.3%), led by the subcomponent transportation equipment manufacturing (-1.0%) and primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing (-1.2%). The second largest industry sector contributor to the quarterly decline of the total MEPI was the finance, insurance and real estate industry with a decrease of 1.6%.

Almost all commodities posted price decreases in the first quarter. Contributing most to the quarterly index decline of the total MEPI were computers and peripherals equipment such as terminals, printers and storage devices (-4.3%) and other industry specific machinery (-1.8%).

The Canadian dollar appreciated by 2.7% against the US dollar in the first quarter, while it gained 5.6% against its US counterpart from the same period last year. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the MEPI given the weight that imported machinery and equipment has in the index.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a four quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The first quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in July.

The machinery and equipment price indexes for the second quarter will be released on August 25.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division.

□

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Industries	Relative importance[1]	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010[p]	First quarter 2011[p]	Fourth quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011	First quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011
	%	(1997=100)			% change	
Total machinery and equipment price index	**100.00**	**90.2**	**88.9**	**87.6**	**-1.5**	**-2.9**
Domestic	**32.03**	**107.8**	**107.4**	**107.3**	**-0.1**	**-0.5**
Imported	**67.97**	**81.9**	**80.2**	**78.4**	**-2.2**	**-4.3**
Crop and animal production	4.07	102.5	102.1	100.4	-1.7	-2.0
Forestry and logging	0.27	98.9	97.8	96.1	-1.7	-2.8
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	111.9	112.9	112.9	0.0	0.9
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	100.4	99.8	98.4	-1.4	-2.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	107.3	105.7	104.2	-1.4	-2.9
Utilities	3.55	99.8	98.4	96.9	-1.5	-2.9
Construction	3.54	96.7	95.7	94.0	-1.8	-2.8
All manufacturing	22.34	96.3	95.1	93.9	-1.3	-2.5
Trade	8.38	87.6	86.4	85.6	-0.9	-2.3
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	103.8	103.1	101.6	-1.5	-2.1
Pipeline transportation	1.18	105.5	103.9	102.3	-1.5	-3.0
Warehousing and storage	0.26	106.9	105.6	105.1	-0.5	-1.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	82.2	80.4	79.1	-1.6	-3.8
Private education services	0.12	74.0	72.3	70.6	-2.4	-4.6
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	85.1	84.1	82.9	-1.4	-2.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	77.1	75.5	74.4	-1.5	-3.5
Public administration	5.81	83.5	82.6	81.5	-1.3	-2.4

p preliminary

1. The relative importance in the MEPI represent shares of capital investment by industry for year 1997. They are derived from the final demand matrix of the input-output table, compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

■

Crushing statistics

April 2011

Oilseed processors crushed 544,170 tonnes of canola in April. Oil production in April totalled 236,522 tonnes while meal production amounted to 310,045 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The April 2011 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in June.

For general 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. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

April 2011 (preliminary)

Data on placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults are now available for April.

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 Bishnu Saha at 613-951-6051 (*bishnu.saha@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

April 2011

Data on April major grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3443, 5046 and 5153.

The April 2011 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in June.

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. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

March 2011

Data from the March issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. March's issue contains an overview of April's market conditions.

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

The March 2011 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (22-007-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

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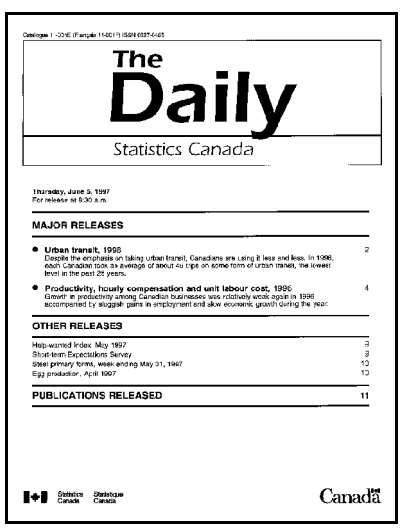
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