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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 22, 2004
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Major releases

There are no Major releases today.

Other releases

Other releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours
October 2004 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees was $1.71 higher in October compared with a month earlier, bringing year-over-year gains to 1.9%.

Industries showing the largest gains from October a year earlier were in mining and oil and gas extraction (+5.7%), and accommodation and food services (+4.9%).

Average hourly earnings for hourly-paid workers were little changed from September to October (+$0.05).

Payroll employment edged down in October (-7,800 jobs), due in part to a decline in health and social services (-10,200). Education recorded the largest gain (+10,800), partially reversing losses in August (-10,800) and September (-8,000).

By province, Quebec recorded the largest employment loss in October (-7,900) while Ontario gained 4,400 jobs.

As of October, payroll employment was up 89,600 jobs for the year. Industries that contributed to the increase include retail trade (+36,000), transportation and warehousing (+20,400), administrative and support services (+20,000) and construction (+15,200).

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 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 are offered in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, $26/$257), which will soon be available.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for November will be released on January 27, 2005.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684), Labour Statistics Division. ☐

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	October 2003	September 2004[r]	October 2004[p]	September to October 2004	October 2003 to October 2004
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**691.51**	**703.17**	**704.88**	**0.2**	**1.9**
Forestry, logging and support	872.88	868.02	887.46	2.2	1.7
Mining and oil and gas	1,187.26	1,254.38	1,254.99	0.0	5.7
Utilities	1,086.81	1,062.19	1,068.79	0.6	-1.7
Construction	836.53	833.11	840.18	0.8	0.4
Manufacturing	840.82	861.57	864.37	0.3	2.8
Wholesale trade	791.98	793.59	791.07	-0.3	-0.1
Retail trade	447.28	458.21	458.52	0.1	2.5
Transportation and warehousing	754.74	753.23	755.81	0.3	0.1
Information and cultural industries	817.63	821.61	819.77	-0.2	0.3
Finance and insurance	876.20	881.83	885.07	0.4	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	608.25	608.92	619.89	1.8	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	912.77	916.04	919.18	0.3	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	869.94	856.46	858.76	0.3	-1.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	538.45	554.08	563.44	1.7	4.6
Educational services	749.99	782.24	784.15	0.2	4.6
Health care and social assistance	613.22	635.95	633.99	-0.3	3.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	417.06	405.86	408.24	0.6	-2.1
Accommodation and food services	280.19	295.73	293.96	-0.6	4.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	532.94	548.98	551.86	0.5	3.6
Public administration	866.96	875.60	881.73	0.7	1.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	619.95	652.36	651.83	-0.1	5.1
Prince Edward Island	550.04	551.63	555.49	0.7	1.0
Nova Scotia	597.12	620.35	617.88	-0.4	3.5
New Brunswick	633.04	649.99	653.31	0.5	3.2
Quebec	661.33	667.57	663.84	-0.6	0.4
Ontario	734.03	740.44	742.56	0.3	1.2
Manitoba	618.17	649.84	653.90	0.6	5.8
Saskatchewan	625.34	647.91	650.20	0.4	4.0
Alberta	712.18	735.04	741.89	0.9	4.2
British Columbia	682.23	695.33	700.26	0.7	2.6
Yukon	754.67	799.87	809.43	1.2	7.3
Northwest Territories[1]	889.73	928.97	935.59	0.7	5.2
Nunavut[1]	811.40	777.60	773.11	-0.6	-4.7

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	August 2004	September 2004[r]	October 2004[p]	August to September 2004	September to October 2004
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**13,481.0**	**13,545.4**	**13,537.6**	**0.5**	**-0.1**
Forestry, logging and support	52.2	52.1	51.2	-0.2	-1.7
Mining and oil and gas	155.2	155.6	158.7	0.3	2.0
Utilities	121.2	121.7	121.6	0.4	-0.1
Construction	666.5	671.9	671.6	0.8	0.0
Manufacturing	1,991.3	2,001.0	1,994.2	0.5	-0.3
Wholesale trade	741.4	744.2	739.7	0.4	-0.6
Retail trade	1,646.4	1,653.8	1,655.8	0.4	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	621.1	621.5	622.9	0.1	0.2
Information and cultural industries	342.3	344.3	345.2	0.6	0.3
Finance and insurance	575.6	576.7	577.0	0.2	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	234.2	235.9	236.3	0.7	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	656.3	658.4	660.5	0.3	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	90.8	91.6	91.9	0.9	0.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	632.3	636.4	636.7	0.6	0.0
Educational services	963.1	955.1	965.8	-0.8	1.1
Health care and social assistance	1,384.5	1,385.7	1,375.5	0.1	-0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.6	248.4	246.6	1.6	-0.7
Accommodation and food services	940.4	945.7	941.5	0.6	-0.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	502.3	505.9	505.6	0.7	-0.1
Public administration	778.2	776.8	772.5	-0.2	-0.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	189.7	188.1	187.0	-0.8	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	64.6	64.6	64.4	0.0	-0.3
Nova Scotia	379.4	379.2	376.5	-0.1	-0.7
New Brunswick	299.1	299.0	295.9	0.0	-1.0
Quebec	3,184.6	3,196.0	3,188.1	0.4	-0.2
Ontario	5,240.1	5,271.9	5,276.3	0.6	0.1
Manitoba	529.0	528.8	526.3	0.0	-0.5
Saskatchewan	404.4	408.5	408.0	1.0	-0.1
Alberta	1,481.4	1,493.7	1,490.3	0.8	-0.2
British Columbia	1,670.4	1,678.2	1,681.3	0.5	0.2
Yukon	16.0	16.2	15.9	1.3	-1.9
Northwest Territories[1]	23.1	23.0	22.4	-0.4	-2.6
Nunavut[1]	11.1	11.6	11.6	4.5	0.0

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

■

Internet service provider industry
2003

Canadian Internet service providers turned a profit in 2003 for the first time since 1999. Operating revenues increased 8% to $1.6 billion. This rate of growth was strong but significantly less than the gains of 13% in 2002 and 27% in 2001.

After a period of surging increases in operating expenses in the late 1990's, Internet service providers managed to reduce their expenses for a second consecutive year in 2003. Total operating expenses dropped by 13% to $1.3 billion. This was a significant change from the roughly 35% jump in operating expenses recorded between 2000 and 2001.

Telecommunications expenses (including leased line charges from upstream providers) remained the single largest expense item, comprising 31% of total industry operating expenses. Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for another 27%. In dollar terms, telecommunications expenses fell 19% compared with 2002 and salaries, wages and benefits dropped by 10%.

The continuation of increased revenues and declining expenses allowed Internet service providers to go from a loss of 5 cents for every dollar earned in 2002, to a profit of 16 cents for every dollar earned in 2003.

The majority of industry revenues (74%) came from the provision of Internet access services. The two most common access services were broadband or "high speed access" and narrowband, commonly referred to as "dial-up access." Broadband access accounted for 41% of industry revenues compared with 30% for narrowband.

Internet service providers continued to diversify their services in 2003, with eight out of every nine surveyed firms reporting revenues from services other than Internet access. Those included activities such as Web site hosting and design.

Note: This survey covers firms that generate the majority of their revenues from Internet access. It does not include firms coded to the cable and other program distribution industry (North American Industry Classification System 517510).

Available on CANSIM: table 354-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4303.

Results from the 2003 Annual Survey of Internet Service Providers and Related Services are now available for Canada. Included are summary statistics for operating revenue, operating expenses, salaries and benefits, number of firms and number of employees. Also available are data for revenues earned by type of service provided and data for detailed operating expense items.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-3496; *conrad.ogrodnik@statcan.ca*; fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division. ■

Survey of Software Development and Computer Services

2003

The three industries covered by the Survey of Software Development and Computer Services earned $27.3 billion in operating revenues in 2003, a 3.8% increase over the previous year. The growth rate was modest compared with the double-digit growth rates commonly posted by the industries in the late 1990's and in 2000. Still, 2003 was an improvement over 2002 when the industries grew by less than 1%.

The Computer Systems Design and Related Services industry is the largest of the three industries and accounted for $18.8 billion or 69.0% of total operating revenue in 2003. It was followed by the Software Publishers industry at $5.8 billion (21.3%) and the Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services industry at $2.7 billion (9.7%).

Although firms in Ontario generate the largest portion of operating revenues, 52.7%, their share is declining. Ontario firms held a 56.2% share in 2001 and a 54.5% share in 2002. The operating revenue share held by Quebec firms remained relatively unchanged at 21.4%. By contrast, firms in Alberta showed the largest year-over-year increase climbing from an 8.3% share in 2002 to 9.4% in 2003. Firms in British Columbia also increased their operating revenue share to 10.2% in 2003, up 0.4% from 2002.

Expenses for the three industries grew by 3.6%, which was similar to the revenue growth rate. Thus, profits were relatively unchanged from the previous year and stood at just over $1 billion dollars, or 4.0% of operating revenues.

Exports declined for a second straight year. In 2003, revenues earned from sales to clients in foreign markets were $4.74 billion, down 3.7% from 2002 and down 15.5% compared with 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 354-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2410.

Results from the 2003 Survey of Software Development and Computer Services are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact, Allan MacLellan (613-951-0400; *allan.maclellan@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Rail in Canada

2002

Operating revenues for Canada's rail transportation industry edged up in 2002 despite a severe drought that hit the Prairie wheat harvest.

The nation's rail carriers reported operating revenues of $8.2 billion, up 0.7% from 2001. This was about the same rate of growth as the 0.6% gain in 2001. Operating revenues grew by 8% between 1998 and 2002.

Freight transportation revenues, which accounted for 88% of total revenues, rose marginally to nearly $7.3 billion between 2001 and 2002. Passenger operations accounted for an additional 3.5% of total revenues.

On the flip side, the rail industry's operating expenses rose 0.5% to $6.6 billion, primarily the result of higher charges in the general expenses category.

In 2002, total assets were near $17 billion, showing the capital intensive nature of the industry.

On the basis of origin and destination traffic, 244.1 million tonnes of commodities were carried in 2002, down 0.6% from 2001. Among the top 10 commodities, freight declined in only two commodities: wheat and coal. These declines were offset by gains in sulphur, lumber and other wood products.

Top 10 commodities by tonnage

Commodity	2001	2002	2001/2002
	'000 000 tonnes		% change
Coal	34.8	31.6	-9.4
Mixed loads or unidentified freight	17.3	19.1	10.7
Iron ores and concentrates	17	17.3	1.9
Wheat	21.7	16.4	-24.4
Potash	12.9	13.1	1.9
Lumber	10	11.4	13.8
Other basic chemicals	10.4	10.6	1.8
Wood pulp	8.1	8.9	9.5
Sulphur	5.3	6.2	17
Other wood products (plywood, veneer, etc)	5.4	6.1	12.9
Total of top 10 commodities	142.9	140.6	-1.6
Other commodities	102.7	103.3	0.7
Total	**245.6**	**244.1**	**-0.6**

Note: *Components may not add up as a result of rounding.*

Railways carried 5.3 million fewer tonnes of wheat compared with 2001. Coal shipments fell 3.2 million tonnes, largely because of weakness in overseas exports.

On the other hand, lumber shipments rose by 1.4 million tonnes from 2001, while sulphur shipments increased by about 1 million tonnes.

Although the total freight tonnage was lower in 2002, the railways travelled slightly longer distances. The average haul on each railway increased from 965 kilometres to 994. Each train had an average of 75 cars in 2002, a level which has been increasing since 1998.

The declining trend in employment in the industry continued, as the number of jobs fell from 39,000 in 2001 to 37,000. The two groups registering the biggest declines were equipment maintenance and general services staff. Between 1998 and 2002, employment decreased by 17.8%. The peak in employment in the rail industry occurred in 1956, when about 215,000 employees worked for the railways. The average annual salary was about $63,000 in 2002.

On the passenger side, an estimated 4.3 million passengers travelled by rail in 2002, up 1.7% from the previous year. Revenue from passenger traffic hit $287.5 million.

The growth in passenger traffic at VIA Rail was the main factor in a 7.7% increase in its revenues from passenger transportation. In its annual report, VIA Rail noted that it had apparently attracted travellers who normally may have used air and road transportation (perhaps as a result of the events of September 11).

VIA Rail accounted for 88% of all revenue from rail passenger transportation. The remainder was shared by CN, CP and the regional and short-haul carriers. VIA Rail also received 54% of total government payments that went to the rail industry.

Railway carriers used 2 billion litres of diesel fuel in 2002, up 1% from 2001. Total fuel cost was $730 million. Since 1998, fuel consumption has decreased by 3.4%, while fuel costs have risen by 25.7%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2734.

The publication *Rail in Canada, 2002* (52-216-XIE, 39 $) is now available. See *How to order our products*.

To obtain data or more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination unit (1-866-500-8400; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Communities Survey

2004

Data for the Communities Survey 2004 (previously a component of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth) are now available for the communities of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba; the province of Prince Edward Island; and Southwest Newfoundland. No public use microdata file will be produced.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5067.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; *ssd@statcan.ca*), Special Surveys Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

November 2004 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 48.3 million birds in November, down 0.5% from November 2003. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 25.5% to 1.4 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; *sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Net farm income: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2004, Vol. 3, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-010-XIE
(free).

Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2004, Vol. 3, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-011-XIE
(free).

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2004, Vol. 3, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-012-XIE
(free).

Aviation: Service Bulletin, Vol. 36, no. 5
Catalogue number 51-004-XIB ($9).

Rail in Canada, 2002
Catalogue number 52-216-XIE ($39).

Balance of Payments Division: Research papers: Reconciliation of the Canadian–US Current Account, 2002 and 2003, no. 22
Catalogue number 67F0001MIE2004022
(free).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, First quarter 2004, Vol. 52, no. 3
Catalogue number 67-001-XIE ($32/$100).

Retail Trade, October 2004, Vol. 76, no. 10
Catalogue number 63-005-XIE ($18/$166).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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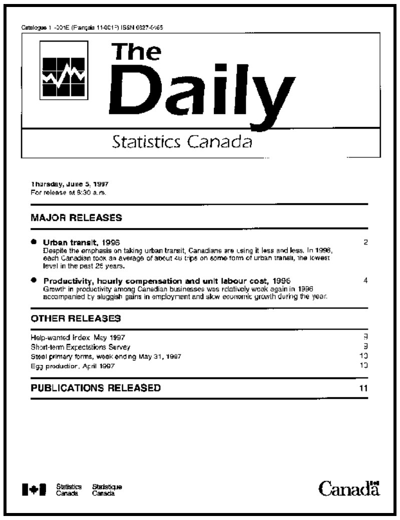

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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