



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 24, 2005

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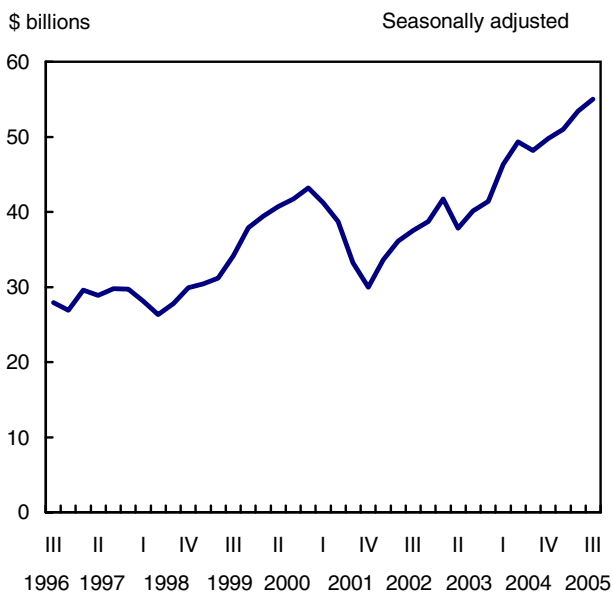
Releases

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Third quarter 2005 (preliminary)

Corporations earned record high operating profits of \$55.0 billion in the third quarter of 2005, a 2.9% increase over the second quarter. Profits have risen for 4 consecutive quarters, and for 13 of the past 15 quarters. Soaring oil and natural gas prices propelled energy sector profits to record highs, accounting for virtually all of the overall profit gain. Excluding the oil and gas and petroleum and coal industries, third quarter operating profits edged up 0.1%.

Operating profits continue to rise



The non-financial industries reported \$42.1 billion in third quarter profits, a 4.6% improvement over the second quarter. Excluding the energy sector, about half of the non-financial industries turned in profit gains, but these were tempered by declines in the remaining industries. Manufacturing profits declined for the fourth time in the past five quarters.

The financial industries saw profits trimmed 2.1% to \$12.9 billion in the third quarter, mainly due to lower chartered bank and credit union profits.

Note to readers

These quarterly financial statistics cover the activities of all corporations in Canada, except those that are government controlled or not-for-profit.

Operating profits represent the profits earned from normal business activities, excluding interest expense on borrowing and valuation adjustments. For non-financial industries, operating profits exclude interest and dividend revenue and capital gains/losses. For financial industries, interest and dividend revenue, capital gains/losses and interest paid on deposits are included in the calculation of operating profits.

After-tax profits represent the bottom-line profits earned by corporations.

Higher prices boost mining profits

Oil and gas extraction companies reaped the benefits of soaring oil and gas prices, as profits swelled 16.6% from the second quarter to a record high \$8.7 billion in the third quarter. Natural gas export prices surged in the quarter due to production disruptions caused by hurricanes Katrina and Rita in the US South. Crude oil prices strengthened amid continuing concerns over supply.

Metal mining companies earned \$1.9 billion in third quarter operating profits, up 11.1% from the second quarter. Steady increases in non-ferrous metal prices over the past few years have contributed to a more than six-fold jump in profits since bottoming out at \$0.3 billion in the third quarter of 2003.

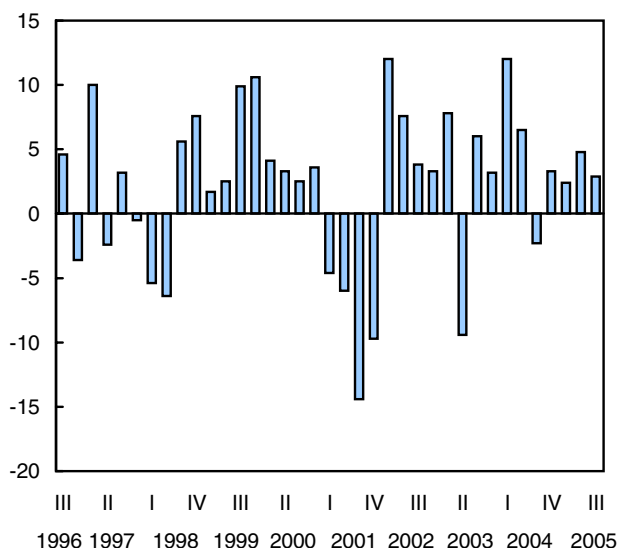
Wholesalers and retailers more profitable

Wholesalers enjoyed an 11.4% increase in operating profits in the quarter, led by wholesalers of machinery and equipment. Operating revenue rose 1.7% to \$97.6 billion, extending a streak of eight consecutive quarterly increases.

Retailers also gained ground in the third quarter, as profits advanced 4.8% to \$3.6 billion. Operating revenue increased 1.1% to \$95.4 billion. Retail sales have been generally rising since the start of 2004, despite some monthly fluctuations.

Profit growth continues in third quarter

% quarterly change in profits



Mixed results for manufacturers

Manufacturing profits edged down 1.2% to \$10.6 billion in the third quarter, the fourth decline in the past five quarters. Gains by manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts and petroleum and coal were more than offset by weakness in most of the remaining industries. Manufacturers continue to face the challenges of rising fuel and other input costs, the robust Canadian dollar and strong foreign competition. However, the most recent Business Conditions Survey reported that slightly more manufacturers anticipated increasing production levels in the fourth quarter than those expecting production to decline.

Motor vehicle and parts manufacturers earned \$0.9 billion in third quarter operating profits, up from \$0.6 billion in the second quarter. Operating revenue grew 9.1%, as extensive incentive programs sustained sales. Exports of automotive products strengthened in the quarter, but remained below the peak levels of 2004. Domestic sales of new motor vehicles slipped in the latter two months of the quarter, but still gained ground for the quarter on the strength of robust July sales. The Monthly Survey of Manufacturing reported that shipments of motor vehicles were up in the third quarter, despite a hefty slide in September.

Petroleum and coal manufacturers earned record high operating profits of \$3.0 billion in the third quarter, up 9.7% over the second quarter. Petroleum prices have risen steadily over the past two years, peaking in the most recent quarter on the heels of the hurricanes in the southern United States.

On the down side, primary metals producers earned \$0.3 billion in third quarter operating profits, less than half of those earned in the second quarter. Rising energy costs, softening demand and lower steel prices contributed to the current quarter decline.

Wood and paper producers saw profits pared 19.7% to \$0.9 billion in the third quarter. Profits have weakened for five consecutive quarters from the recent peak of \$2.1 billion in the second quarter of 2004. The export market softened in 2005 and lumber prices declined, but demand from south of the border should strengthen as the US Gulf Coast rebuilds. Meanwhile, newsprint makers continued to struggle with declining markets.

Financial sector trimmed by lower bank and credit union profits

The depository credit intermediaries' operating profits retreated 6.1% to \$5.4 billion in the third quarter. Within this industry, the chartered banks saw profits slip to \$4.9 billion in the third quarter from \$5.1 billion in the second quarter, largely due to higher provisions for loan losses and litigation claims. Credit unions also showed a decline, as their profits fell to \$0.4 billion from \$0.6 billion in the second quarter due to lower gains on the valuation of derivatives.

Non-depository credit intermediaries reported a 9.5% increase in operating profits to \$2.0 billion. Insurance companies' profits were essentially flat at \$3.2 billion, as gains by life, health and medical insurers were offset by lower profits by property and casualty insurance carriers.

Profitability ratios

The operating profit margin continued to strengthen in the quarter, rising to 8.3% from 8.2% in the previous quarter. This profitability indicator has been on an upward trend since slipping to 5.3% in the final quarter of 2001.

The return on shareholders' equity, based on after-tax profits, climbed to 11.4% from 11.0% in the second quarter. The most recent return on equity is the strongest in five years.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2501.

The third quarter 2005 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-XIE, \$28/\$93) will be available soon.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the fourth quarter of 2005 will be released on February 24, 2006.

For more information or to order data, contact Louise Noel at Client Services (1-888-811-6235; 613-951-2604; louise.noel@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Bill Potter (613-951-2662;

bill.potter@statcan.ca), Danielle Lafontaine-Sorgo (613-951-2634; danielle.lafontaine-sorgo@statcan.ca), or Richard Dornan (613-951-2650; dornan@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

| | Third quarter 2004 ^r | Second quarter 2005 ^r | Third quarter 2005 ^p | Third quarter 2004 to third quarter 2005 | Second quarter to third quarter 2005 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | \$ billions | | | % change | |
| All Industries | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 636.8 | 651.2 | 666.1 | 4.6 | 2.3 |
| Operating profit | 48.2 | 53.4 | 55.0 | 14.2 | 2.9 |
| After-tax profit | 31.8 | 32.9 | 34.8 | 9.4 | 5.7 |
| Non-financial | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 579.6 | 590.5 | 604.9 | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| Operating profit | 35.8 | 40.3 | 42.1 | 17.8 | 4.6 |
| After-tax profit | 24.2 | 25.3 | 27.5 | 13.5 | 8.6 |
| Financial | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 57.2 | 60.7 | 61.2 | 7.0 | 0.8 |
| Operating profit | 12.4 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 3.5 | -2.1 |
| After-tax profit | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.3 | -3.8 | -4.0 |

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.



General Social Survey: Criminal victimization

2004

The rate of violent victimization in Canada, based on information provided by Canadians themselves, was no higher in 2004 than it was five years earlier, according to a new survey that examined the extent and nature of criminal victimization.

Data from the General Social Survey (GSS) in 2004 found no significant change in self-reported rates of violent victimization, namely sexual assault, robbery or physical assault.

However, rates rose by 24% for theft of personal property, 42% for theft of household property and 17% for vandalism. The only type of offence to show a significant decline was breaking and entering, where rates fell by about one-fifth.

The survey asked roughly 24,000 people in 2004 about their experiences with criminal victimization. Anyone who reported they had been the victim of one of eight offences in the previous 12 months was asked for detailed information. This included where the incident occurred; whether the incident was reported to the police; and the level of injury, use or presence of a weapon, and financial loss.

The risk of self-reported violent victimization was highest among young people aged 15 to 24, single people, those who frequently participated in evening activities and those who lived in an urban area.

In general, people living west of the Manitoba-Ontario border were also at higher overall risk of victimization, but there were some exceptions.

Among the 1% of the population that identified themselves as gay or lesbian, the self-reported rate of violent victimization was about 2.5 times higher than the rate for heterosexuals.

In about 4% of all self-reported victimization incidents, victims believed it was hate-motivated, unchanged from 1999. Violent offences were more likely than others to be hate-motivated. GSS data showed that in 2004, 8% of violent offences were believed to be motivated by hate, compared with 2% of household offences.

The most common motive was the individual's race or ethnicity, which represented two-thirds of hate-motivated incidents. About one-quarter of those incidents were believed to be motivated by the victim's sex, followed by religion and sexual orientation. These results were similar to those in 1999.

Violent crime rates highest in Alberta and Nova Scotia

Residents of the western provinces generally reported higher rates of victimization, with one

Note to readers

This release is based on a Juristat released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics on the results from the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization.

Eight types of offences based on Criminal Code definitions are included in the GSS: sexual assault, robbery, physical assault, theft of personal property, breaking and entering, motor vehicle/parts theft, theft of household property and vandalism.

Survey results on fear of crime and public perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system were examined in the report General Social Survey on Victimization, Cycle 18: An Overview of Findings (85-565-XIE, free) released in July 2005. Results on spousal violence and criminal harassment, also measured by the 2004 GSS, appeared in the report Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile (85-224-XIE, free) also released in July 2005.

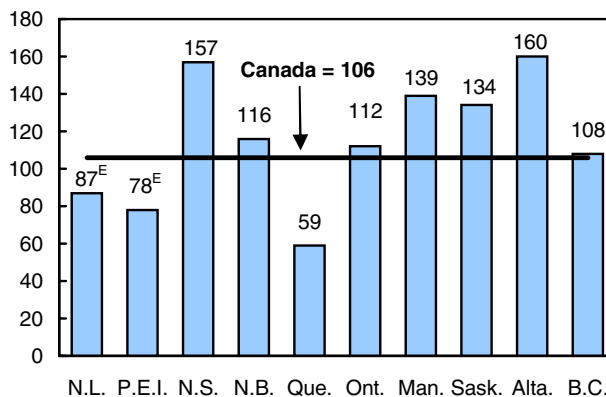
exception. Nova Scotia's rate of 157 incidents per 1,000 population ranked among the highest for violent victimization and was similar to the rate of 160 recorded for Alberta.

Halifax appeared to contribute to Nova Scotia's high rate of violent victimization. It was the census metropolitan area with the highest rate of violent incidents for every 1,000 population.

Quebec residents experienced the lowest rates of violent victimization. Its rate was generally half that of the western provinces and Nova Scotia.

Rate of self-reported violent victimization lowest in Quebec

Rate per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over



Note: Violent victimization includes sexual assault, robbery and physical assault. Spousal violence incidents are included.

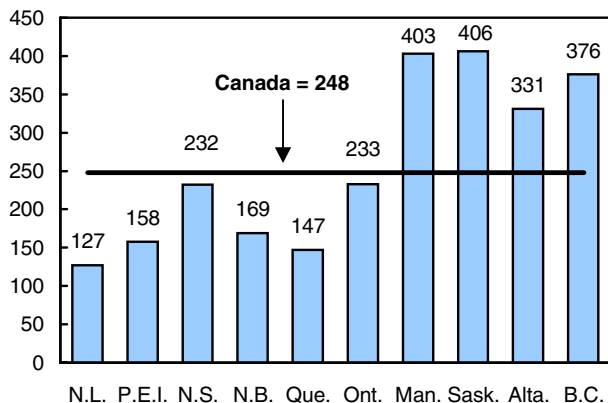
^E Use with caution.

Rates of household crime higher in Western Canada

With respect to household victimization, which includes breaking and entering, motor vehicle thefts, household property thefts and vandalism, the highest rates were all in the West, in particular Saskatchewan and Manitoba. These two provinces also led the way with the largest increases in household related offences since 1999.

Rates of self-reported household victimization highest in the West

Rate per 1,000 households



Note: Household victimization includes break and enter, motor vehicle theft, theft of household property and vandalism.

Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest rate of household victimization followed by Quebec.

In terms of personal property theft, Ontario had a rate of 103 per 1,000 population. This was higher than provinces to the east, but similar to those reported by western provinces. Residents of Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador were least likely to report have been a victim of personal property theft.

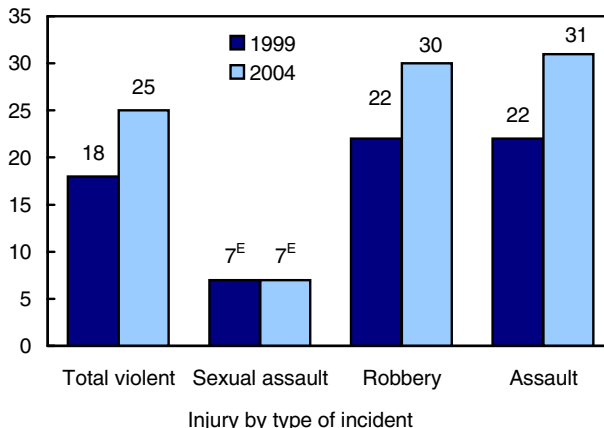
Violent crime stable, but more victims getting hurt

Despite the relative stability in self-reported rates of violent victimization between 1999 and 2004, a greater proportion of incidents resulted in injury to victims in 2004.

One-quarter of violent victimizations in 2004 led to injuries, up from 18% in 1999. However, this increase was likely the result of less severe types of injuries, such as minor cuts and bruises, given the proportion of victims seeking medical attention did not change.

More violent incidents resulting in some level of injury

% of incidents



Note: Spousal violence incidents are excluded.
^E use with caution.

For some victims, the incident had an impact on their life, as many had difficulty carrying out everyday activities, such as going to work or school. This was the case in more than one-third of self-reported robberies, compared with about one-quarter of self-reported sexual assaults and slightly more than one-fifth of self-reported physical assaults.

Youth, single people more at risk of victimization

Violent victimization was highest among young people aged 15 to 24, and the risk steadily declined as age increased. Rates in this age group were 1.5 times higher than those for people aged 25 to 34, and 19 times higher than for seniors aged 65 and older.

Single people, who tend to be younger on average, were 1.5 times more likely to be violently victimized as people in common-law unions, and almost four times as likely as married people.

People who frequently participated in evening activities had a rate of 174 incidents per 1,000 population. This was four times the rate for people who participated in few evening activities.

While overall rates of violent victimization did not differ between men and women, men were at greater risk of physical assault. Women were at higher risk of sexual assault.

Rates of victimization were also higher among various sub-groups. For example, individuals who

identified themselves as Aboriginal were three times as likely as the non-Aboriginal population to report being a victim of a violent offence. This remained true even when controlling for other factors such as age, sex, and income.

In terms of household property offences, the risk was highest among short-term residents, renters and households with high incomes.

For household victimization, rates were highest among those who lived in their residence less than one year. Rates fell as the term of residence increased.

Rates of household victimization also increased with household income. When household income hit \$60,000 or more, the self-reported victimization rate was 300 incidents per 1,000 households. This was 88% higher than the rate for households with income of less than \$15,000.

Victims reporting fewer incidents to police

The survey also revealed that fewer victims of criminal offences are reporting the incidents to police. In 1999, 37% of all incidents were reported to police. By 2004, this had slipped to 34%.

This was the result of a decline in reporting of property-related offences, such as breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicles or parts, and personal property thefts. Reporting to police has remained fairly stable for violent victimization, thefts of household property and vandalism.

As in previous years, the victimization least likely to be reported was sexual assault. Only 8% of sexual assaults were reported to police, compared with 54% of break-ins, 49% of thefts of motor vehicle/parts, 39% of physical assaults and 46% of robberies.

On the other hand, sexual assault victims were almost twice as likely as victims of physical assault to seek help from social services and support centres, such as counsellors, crisis centres and help lines.

Generally, reporting to police depended on the severity of the incident. Indeed, a main reason given by victims for not reporting an incident was that it was not considered important enough. Certain factors (injury, the presence or use of a weapon, and the need to take time off from activities such as work) increased the likelihood that a violent incident would be reported.

For household victimization and personal property thefts, rates of reporting were highest when there was significant financial loss.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4504.

The *Juristat: Criminal Victimization in Canada, 2004*, Vol. 25, no. 7 (85-002-XIE, \$9/\$75; 85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

The public-use microdata file for the *General Social Survey on Victimization, 2004, cycle 18* is now available on CD-ROM (12M0018XCB, \$2,140), and is supported by the *User's Guide for the General Social Survey cycle 18: Victimization, 2004* (12M0018GPE, \$75). To order these products, contact Client Services and Dissemination, Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.ca).

□

Self-reported victimization incidents reported to the police, 2004^{1,2}

| | Total no. of incidents | | Incidents reported to the police ³ | | Incidents not reported to the police | | Don't know/not stated | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | '000 | % | '000 | % | '000 | % | '000 | % |
| Total | 7,723 | | 2,613 | 34 | 4,962 | 64 | 148 | 2 |
| Total violent | 2,109 | | 687 | 33 | 1,381 | 66 | 41^E | 1^E |
| Sexual assault | 512 | | 42 ^E | 8 ^E | 448 | 88 | F | F |
| Robbery | 274 | | 127 | 46 | 144 | 53 | F | F |
| Physical assault | 1,323 | | 519 | 39 | 789 | 60 | 16 ^E | 1 ^E |
| Total household | 3,206 | | 1,188 | 37 | 1,958 | 61 | 59 | 2 |
| Break and enter | 505 | | 275 | 54 | 223 | 44 | 7 | 1 |
| Motor vehicle/parts theft | 571 | | 281 | 49 | 285 | 50 | 5 | 1 |
| Theft household property | 1,136 | | 330 | 29 | 786 | 69 | 20 | 2 |
| Vandalism | 993 | | 303 | 31 | 664 | 67 | 26 | 3 |
| Theft personal property | 2,408 | | 738 | 31 | 1,623 | 67 | 47^E | 2^E |

^E Use with caution.

^F Too unreliable to be published.

1. Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

2. Spousal violence incidents are excluded.

3. Includes incidents reported by the victim or by someone else.



Canadian Vehicle Survey

First quarter 2005

Canadians drive less and their vehicles are less fuel efficient in the winter than in any other season.

From January to March 2005, medium trucks (those weighing 4.5 tonnes to 14.9 tonnes) and heavy trucks (those weighing 15 tonnes or more) continued to be driven more than light vehicles (those weighing less than 4.5 tonnes, such as cars, minivans, pick-up trucks and sport-utility vehicles). However, all vehicle types were driven less in the winter than in any other season. Average distances driven decreased by 20% for medium trucks, 16% for light vehicles and 5% for heavy trucks compared to the last three months of 2004. Much of this decline can be attributed to the large number of vehicles that were not used during the winter months.

Winter conditions also meant reduced fuel efficiency for all vehicles. Average fuel consumption per 100 kilometres by light vehicles rose to 11.7 litres from 10.1 litres in the summer of 2004. Medium trucks consumed 27.5 litres of diesel per 100 kilometres compared to 22.6 litres the previous summer. Heavy trucks also saw fuel consumption increase to 35.0 litres of diesel per 100 kilometres from 33.9 litres.

Users should note that minor revisions from the first quarter of 2004 to the first quarter of 2005 will be released, along with the second quarter 2005 data, in February 2006.

The Canadian Vehicle Survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada with the exception of some vehicles such as buses, motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

Estimates of total vehicle-kilometres are available by province and territory. Estimates of passenger-kilometres are available by province only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0005 to 405-0020, 405-0026 to 405-0036, 405-0039 to 405-0042, 405-0044 to 405-0046, 405-0053, 405-0054, 405-0099 and 405-0101 to 405-0110.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.

The first quarter 2005 issue of *The Canadian Vehicle Survey* (53F0004XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-500-8400;

transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

November 2005

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of November 2005 amounted to 89 937 metric tonnes, up 7% from 84 308 tonnes in October and up 13% from 79 715 tonnes in November 2004. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on November 1st totalled 64 833 metric tonnes, up 4% from a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The November issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Natural gas transportation and distribution

May 2005

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

September 2005

The September monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's

Web site at the following URL:
(<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's Web site.

For more information about this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villenm@tc.gc.ca), Transport Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca) Transportation Division. ■

New products

General Social Survey, Cycle 18: Victimization: Public Use Microdata File and Documentation, 2004
Catalogue number 12M0018XCB (\$2,140).

General Social Survey, Cycle 18: Victimization: User's Guide to the Public Use Microdata File, 2004
Catalogue number 12M0018GPE (\$75).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, September 2005, Vol. 28, no. 9
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB (\$12/\$120).

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats, November 2005
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(free).

Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly, First quarter 2005
Catalogue number 53F0004XIE
(free).

Juristat, Vol. 25, no. 7
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE (\$9/\$75).

Juristat, Vol. 25, no. 7
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$11/\$100).

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

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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 six 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 and industry weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-wanted index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 8
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr. 1997 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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