

The Daily

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Operating profits for Canadian corporations amounted to \$61.5 billion in the third quarter, virtually unchanged from the previous quarter. In the non-financial industries, profits increased by 0.8% to \$46.7 billion, while profits in the financial industries declined by 3.7% to \$14.8 billion.	
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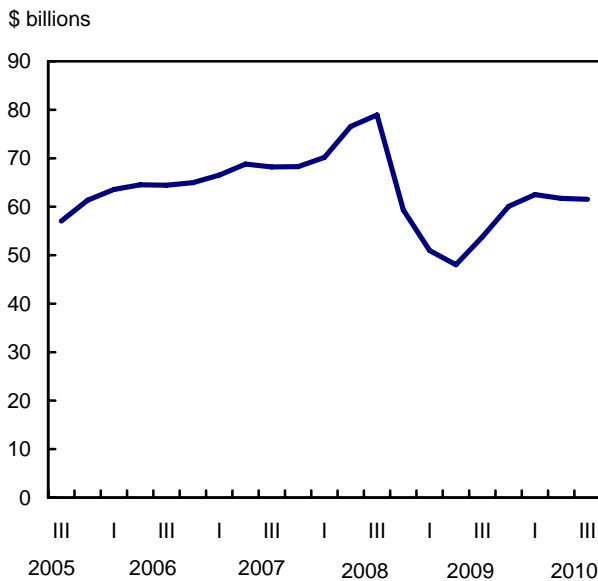
Releases

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Third quarter 2010 (preliminary)

Operating profits for Canadian corporations amounted to \$61.5 billion in the third quarter, virtually unchanged from the previous quarter. In the non-financial industries, profits increased by 0.8% to \$46.7 billion, while profits in the financial industries declined by 3.7% to \$14.8 billion.

Quarterly operating profits



Profits were up in 12 of 22 industries, with most of the growth occurring in the oil and gas extraction and transportation and warehousing industries. Partially offsetting these gains were declines in the depository credit intermediation and insurance industries.

On a year-over-year basis, operating profits were 14.4% higher in the third quarter compared with the third quarter of 2009. Also, they were 28.1% higher than the most recent low recorded in the second quarter of 2009.

Note to readers

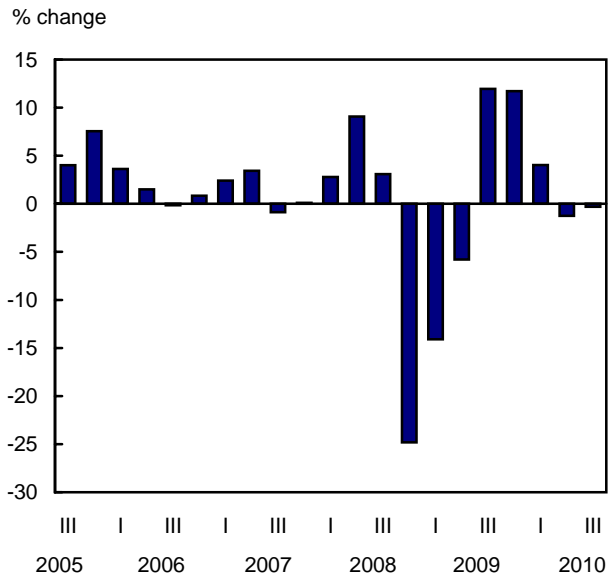
Quarterly profit numbers referred to in this release are seasonally adjusted and are in current dollars. The quarterly financial estimates for the first and the second quarter of 2010 have been revised.

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



Non-financial sector

Operating profits for oil and gas extraction increased 15.7% between the second and third quarter to \$4.1 billion, while profits in the mining and quarrying industry declined 3.7% to \$1.7 billion.

Operating profits for manufacturers increased 0.6% to \$10.8 billion in the third quarter. Much of this growth came from motor vehicle and parts manufacturers,

where profits rose by \$253 million, and primary metal manufacturers, where profits increased by \$147 million. This growth was tempered by a \$303 million decline in profits for petroleum and coal products manufacturers.

Profits for wholesale and retail trade decreased by 3.6% in the third quarter. On the retail side, operating profits declined 4.2% to \$3.6 billion. Much of this decline came from clothing, department and other general merchandise stores, where profits fell by 15.7%.

On the wholesale side, operating profits decreased by 3.1% to \$5.0 billion. This decline was largely a result of an 11.3% decrease in profits for machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers and a 7.1% decline in profits for building material and supplies wholesalers.

Financial sector

Profits of depository credit intermediaries, mainly chartered banks, declined 3.3% to \$6.8 billion. Losses related to trading activities largely contributed to this decline.

Profits in the insurance industry decreased 24.4% to \$1.2 billion. Most of this decline was a result of an increase in actuarial liabilities in life, health and medical insurance carriers.

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 third quarter 2010 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-X, free) will be available soon.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the fourth quarter will be released on February 23, 2011.

To order data, or for further information, 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 Philippe Marceau (613-951-4390; philippe.marceau@statcan.gc.ca), or Danielle Lafontaine-Sorgo (613-951-2634; danielle.lafontaine-sorgo@statcan.gc.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

	Third quarter 2009	Second quarter 2010 ^r	Third quarter 2010 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2010	Third quarter 2009 to third quarter 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ billions			% change	
All industries					
Operating revenue	750.3	775.2	778.1	0.4	3.7
Operating profit	53.8	61.7	61.5	-0.3	14.4
Net profit	44.1	45.0	54.6	21.3	23.7
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	673.5	700.1	703.1	0.4	4.4
Operating profit	41.4	46.3	46.7	0.8	13.0
Net profit	34.6	34.2	43.0	25.6	24.3
Financial					
Operating revenue	76.8	75.1	75.0	-0.2	-2.4
Operating profit	12.4	15.4	14.8	-3.7	19.1
Net profit	9.5	10.8	11.6	7.4	21.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Farm cash receipts

January to September 2010

Farm cash receipts for Canadian farmers totalled \$32.5 billion between January and September, down 3.2% from the first nine months of 2009. All provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia reported declines. Farm cash receipts include crop and livestock revenues plus program payments.

Market receipts, which includes revenue from the sale of crops and livestock, but excludes program payments, totalled \$30.2 billion, down 2.9% compared with the first nine months of 2009. Crop receipts fell 8.8% to \$16.1 billion, while livestock receipts increased 4.7% to \$14.2 billion.

The decrease in crop receipts was due primarily to lower prices and marketings for the major grains, as well as to lower oilseed prices. Despite recent price increases for some grains and oilseeds, prices have declined since peaking in 2008 as world supplies were replenished.

Potato receipts fell 6.6% during the first three quarters of 2010, as both marketings and prices were down. Prices fell 3.2% from their peak in 2009, while marketings were at their lowest level since 2002.

Crop receipts fell in all provinces, except Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Livestock receipts grew, primarily as a result of increases in domestic slaughter and international export receipts for both hogs and cattle. Higher average hog prices (+19.3%) for the first three quarters of 2010 were responsible for the increase, as fewer hogs were marketed. Meanwhile, the increase in cattle and calf receipts was driven by a 5% advance in the number of head sold as prices fell 1.2%.

Receipts in the supply-managed sector, which accounts for almost 45% of total livestock receipts, decreased 0.1%. Declines in poultry prices more than offset increases in eggs and dairy.

Receipts for livestock increased in every province, except British Columbia and New Brunswick.

Program payments fell 6.2% to \$2.2 billion during the first nine months of 2010, the lowest level since 2002.

Most of the decrease came from lower crop insurance payments.

Note: Farm cash receipts measure gross revenue for farm businesses only. They do not represent the bottom line, as farmers have to pay expenses and loans and cover depreciation.

Revised data on net farm income for 2009 are available today and preliminary information on net farm income for 2010 will be available in May 2011. Farm cash receipts data for the year 2010 will be released in February 2011.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001 and 002-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3437 and 3473.

A data table is also available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The November 2010 issues of *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-010-X, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-011-X, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-012-X, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-013-X, free), *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-014-X, free), *Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-015-X, free) and *Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-017-X, free), are now available online. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects* then *Agriculture*.

To order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-1260, bernie.rosien@statcan.gc.ca) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. □

Farm cash receipts

	January to September 2009	January to September 2010 ^P	January-September 2009 to January-September 2010	July to September 2009	July to September 2010 ^P	July-September 2009 to July-September 2010
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	33,524	32,467	-3.2	10,403	10,915	4.9
Total farm cash receipts	33,524	32,467	-3.2	10,403	10,915	4.9
Total crops	17,606	16,065	-8.8	5,105	5,002	-2.0
All wheat ¹	3,835	2,540	-33.8	1,185	633	-46.6
Wheat excluding durum ¹	2,992	2,063	-31.0	959	536	-44.1
Durum wheat ¹	843	476	-43.5	225	97	-56.9
Oats	298	301	1.0	122	125	2.5
Barley ¹	676	355	-47.5	209	99	-52.6
Rye	22	19	-13.6	10	10	-0.0
Flaxseed	143	198	38.5	35	68	94.3
Canola	3,968	3,939	-0.7	1,200	1,551	29.3
Soybeans	661	626	-5.3	88	158	79.5
Corn	901	738	-18.1	218	198	-9.2
Dry peas	525	430	-18.1	151	178	17.9
Mustard	73	75	2.7	25	20	-20.0
Sunflower	31	21	-32.3	5	6	20.0
Lentils	457	456	-0.2	140	72	-48.6
Canary seed	51	55	7.8	23	14	-39.1
Chick peas	33	41	24.2	13	15	15.4
Dry beans	98	75	-23.5	39	32	-17.9
Potatoes	805	751	-6.6	226	223	-1.3
Greenhouse vegetables	809	811	0.2	218	218	0.0
Other vegetables	766	785	2.5	525	530	1.0
Total tree fruit	190	199	4.7	116	124	6.9
Total small fruit	261	273	4.6	193	203	5.2
Floriculture, nursery, sod	1,494	1,577	5.6	525	556	5.9
Other crops	881	915	3.9	169	182	7.7
Deferments	-764	-481	-37.0	-346	-225	-35.0
Liquidations of deferments	1,391	1,367	-1.7	17	12	-29.4
Total livestock	13,533	14,165	4.7	4,365	4,794	9.8
Cattle and calves	4,393	4,629	5.4	1,411	1,601	13.5
Hogs	2,232	2,581	15.6	643	886	37.8
Dairy products	4,077	4,108	0.8	1,346	1,351	0.4
Sheep and lambs	99	103	4.0	31	32	3.2
Poultry and eggs	2,287	2,251	-1.6	786	764	-2.8
Other livestock	446	493	10.5	148	161	8.8
Total payments	2,385	2,238	-6.2	933	1,119	19.9
Crop insurance	573	868	51.5	282	404	43.3
Provincial stabilization	614	251	-59.1	382	188	-50.8
Other payments	996	1,119	12.3	269	528	96.3

^P preliminary

1. Includes Marketing Board payments.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to September 2009	January to September 2010 ^P	January-September 2009 to January-September 2010	July to September 2009	July to September 2010 ^P	July-September 2009 to July-September 2010
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	33,524	32,467	-3.2	10,403	10,915	4.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	81	87	7.4	28	28	-0.0
Prince Edward Island	296	285	-3.7	75	85	13.3
Nova Scotia	333	344	3.3	106	112	5.7
New Brunswick	373	351	-5.9	107	106	-0.9
Quebec	5,574	5,277	-5.3	1,981	1,867	-5.8
Ontario	7,030	7,010	-0.3	2,362	2,521	6.7
Manitoba	3,706	3,655	-1.4	1,107	1,142	3.2
Saskatchewan	6,965	6,829	-2.0	1,848	2,207	19.4
Alberta	7,327	6,809	-7.1	2,130	2,185	2.6
British Columbia	1,840	1,820	-1.1	659	663	0.6

^P preliminary

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Farm income

2009 (revised)

Realized net farm income (the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses minus depreciation, plus income in kind) fell 11.2% to \$3.3 billion in 2009.

It was the first decrease since 2006 and was the result of declining program payments, grain, cattle and hog receipts, and increases in depreciation charges.

Provincially, realized net income fell in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. In all four, a drop in farm cash receipts exceeded declines in expenses.

Market receipts (revenues from the sale of crops and livestock) declined by 1.2% to \$41.3 billion in 2009. A small increase in crop receipts was not sufficient to offset declines in livestock receipts.

Livestock receipts fell 4.7% to \$18.0 billion, as the number of both cattle and hogs exported in 2009 declined by over 30% from 2008 levels.

Crop receipts edged up 1.7% to \$23.3 billion. The receipt by producers of \$1.4 billion in deferred 2008 grain revenue, together with increased receipts from the greenhouse and nursery sector and lentil production, helped offset the impact of lower grain and oilseed prices.

In total, farm cash receipts, including both market receipts and program payments, fell by 3.0% to \$44.6 billion in 2009. A 20.6% decline in program payments accounted for over one-half of this decrease.

Total farm expenses, which include total operating expenses and depreciation, fell 2.3% in 2009 to \$41.3 billion, the first decrease since 1986. It followed increases of 9.1% in 2008 and 7.6% in 2007.

Declines in fuel and interest expenses more than offset a 5.3% increase in depreciation charges. Both building and machinery depreciation increased at similar rates.

Total farm expenses were down in all provinces in 2009 except Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Total net income amounted to \$2.9 billion in 2009, down from \$6.9 billion in 2008.

Total net income adjusts realized net income for changes in farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, management and risk.

Reductions in the stocks of most major grains, together with declining livestock inventories, resulted in a \$351 million drop in the value of inventories in 2009. This decrease followed a \$3.2 billion increase in 2008,

when record yields for many crops boosted production, leading to above-average, year-end stocks.

Agriculture's net value added fell by \$4.5 billion to \$11.3 billion in 2009, after increasing by \$6.0 billion in 2008. The decline in 2009 was due primarily to a drop in the total value of production. Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia were the only provinces to record increases in net value added in 2009.

Note: Realized net income can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, prices, weather and economies of scale. This and other aggregate measures of farm income are calculated on a provincial basis employing the same concepts used in measuring the performance of the overall Canadian economy. They are a measure of farm business income, not farm household income.

Preliminary farm income data for the previous calendar year are first released in May each year, five months after the reference period. Revised data are released the following November, incorporating data received too late to be included in the first release.

Financial data for 2009 collected at the individual farm business level using surveys and other administrative sources, will soon be tabulated and made available. These data will help explain differences in performance of various types and sizes of farms.

For details on farm cash receipts for the first three quarters of 2010, see today's "Farm cash receipts" release.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003 to 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3471, 3472, 3473 and 5030.

Additional data tables are available free from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The November 2010 issues of *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-010-X, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-011-X, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-012-X, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-013-X, free), *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-014-X, free), *Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (21-015-X, free) and *Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture*

Economic Statistics, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-017-X, free), are now available online. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects* then *Agriculture*.

Farm income data for 2010 will be released on May 25, 2011.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stephen Boyd (613-951-1875; stephen.boyd@statcan.gc.ca) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Net farm income

	2007 ^r	2008 ^r	2009 ^r	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009
	\$ millions			% change	
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	40,879	45,937	44,572	12.4	-3.0
- Total operating expenses after rebates	33,773	37,121	35,887	9.9	-3.3
= Net cash income	7,106	8,816	8,686	24.1	-1.5
+ Income-in-kind	42	43	39	0.3	-8.3
- Depreciation	5,011	5,187	5,463	3.5	5.3
= Realized net income	2,137	3,671	3,262	71.8	-11.2
+ Value of inventory change	-954	3,183	-351
= Total net income	1,184	6,854	2,911

^r revised
... not applicable

Net farm income

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
2008^r											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	45,937	110	393	478	472	7,509	10,102	4,800	9,400	10,159	2,514
- Total operating expenses after rebates	37,121	103	361	430	409	5,899	8,610	3,963	6,766	8,164	2,416
= Net cash income	8,816	7	32	47	63	1,610	1,491	838	2,634	1,995	99
+ Income-in-kind	43	0	1	1	1	12	9	3	4	8	3
- Depreciation	5,187	8	41	57	52	691	1,190	495	1,032	1,303	319
= Realized net income	3,671	-1	-8	-8	11	931	310	346	1,607	701	-217
+ Value of inventory change	3,183	-1	-26	-1	-21	-158	23	490	2,167	746	-37
= Total net income	6,854	-2	-34	-9	-10	773	334	835	3,774	1,447	-254
2009^r											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	44,572	112	407	455	497	7,367	9,743	4,882	9,199	9,393	2,519
- Total operating expenses after rebates	35,887	104	371	413	408	5,768	8,507	3,809	6,464	7,768	2,275
= Net cash income	8,686	7	36	41	89	1,600	1,235	1,073	2,735	1,625	244
+ Income-in-kind	39	0	0	1	1	11	8	3	4	7	4
- Depreciation	5,463	8	41	60	55	736	1,231	523	1,112	1,368	331
= Realized net income	3,262	-1	-5	-18	35	874	13	553	1,628	264	-83
+ Value of inventory change	-351	-2	-1	-14	7	-81	-47	43	478	-703	-30
= Total net income	2,911	-2	-5	-32	42	794	-34	596	2,105	-439	-113

^r revised
Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Federal government employment in census metropolitan areas

September 2010

The federal government had 417,700 employees in September, 315,000 or 75% of whom worked in a census metropolitan areas (CMA). That proportion has been stable since 2001.

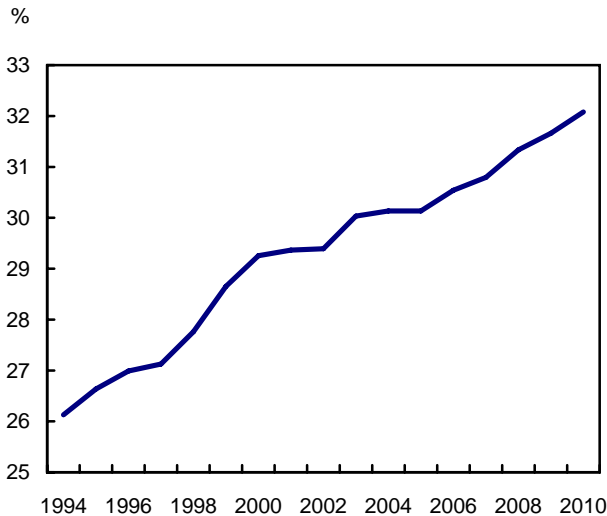
The number of federal government employees was down slightly in most CMAs compared with

September 2009. However, in Ottawa-Gatineau, it increased by 1.1% to 134,000 during this period.

Ottawa-Gatineau accounted for 32.1% of the total federal employees in September. This proportion has been on the rise since the mid-1990s, when it was roughly 26%.

Montréal had 23,700 federal employees, the second largest total, and Toronto 22,600, the third largest.

The proportion of federal government employees working in the Ottawa–Gatineau region continues to grow



Federal employees accounted for 19.7% of Ottawa–Gatineau’s total employed labour force of 680,100. This proportion has remained unchanged since September 2009, as federal employment in this CMA has increased at the same pace as total employment.

The proportion of federal public servants in the total employed labour force in other CMAs ranged from 0.1% in Oshawa to 9.1% in Kingston.

Note: To provide comparability between the Public Sector Employment program and the Labour Force Survey, statistics for this release are based on the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification

census metropolitan area (CMA) definition. Additional CMAs based on the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification (Moncton, Barrie, Guelph, Peterborough, Brantford and Kelowna) are presented here, although they were census agglomerations when based on the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification.

The term "federal government" in this release includes all organizations controlled by the federal government that are not-for-profit and produce non commercial goods and services on behalf of the government and its citizens. It includes agencies (for example the Canada Revenue Agency), the Canadian military (regular forces and reservists), and uniformed Royal Canadian Mounted Police members. It does not include employees of federal government business enterprises that operate as commercial corporations in the marketplace.

The employment count reflects the last pay period of September.

Available on CANSIM: table 183-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0052 and 282-0056.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available from the *National economic accounts* module of our website.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-0767; pssd-info-dssp@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alain Baril (613-951-4131; alain.baril@statcan.gc.ca), Public Sector Statistics Division. □

Employment within census metropolitan areas, September 2010¹

	Total employment ²	Federal government employment	Federal government employment as a proportion of total employment
	thousands		%
Ottawa–Gatineau	680.1	134.0	19.7
Kingston	75.2	6.9	9.1
Halifax	217.5	17.4	8.0
Victoria	179.7	10.3	5.7
St. John's	104.8	5.1	4.9
Moncton	73.6	3.2	4.3
Saguenay	70.5	2.7	3.8
Québec	417.9	14.8	3.5
Winnipeg	409.0	12.4	3.0
Regina	123.7	3.2	2.6
Greater Sudbury	82.0	2.1	2.6
Edmonton	614.9	14.1	2.3
Abbotsford–Mission	88.7	1.6	1.9
Saskatoon	142.4	2.6	1.8
Saint John	64.0	1.0	1.6
Thunder Bay	60.2	1.0	1.6
Vancouver	1,275.4	18.4	1.4
Windsor	153.3	2.1	1.3
Sherbrooke	87.0	1.1	1.3
Montréal	1,957.2	23.7	1.2
London	235.1	2.6	1.1
Hamilton	377.4	3.0	0.8
Toronto	3,011.5	22.6	0.8
Guelph	74.5	0.6	0.7
Trois-Rivières	68.2	0.4	0.7
Calgary	704.2	4.5	0.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	190.4	1.2	0.6
Peterborough	51.7	0.3	0.6
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	265.5	1.2	0.4
Brantford	51.8	0.2	0.4
Kelowna	103.4	0.4	0.3
Barrie	99.6	0.2	0.2
Oshawa	193.9	0.2	0.1
Total	12,304.3	315.1	2.6

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

2. Data obtained from the Labour Force Survey, based on the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note: Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Public sector employment

Third quarter 2010 (preliminary)

Public sector employment on a seasonally adjusted basis was just over 3.6 million in the third quarter, up by 14,600 (+0.4%) from the second quarter. Since the start of 2010, growth in public sector employment has been less than half of what it was for the previous year. The third quarter increase was concentrated in Ontario (+8,400) and Alberta (+6,700). Employment fell by 3,800 in Quebec and by 1,600 in Saskatchewan.

Employment increased by 6,700 in school boards and by 6,300 in health and social service institutions.

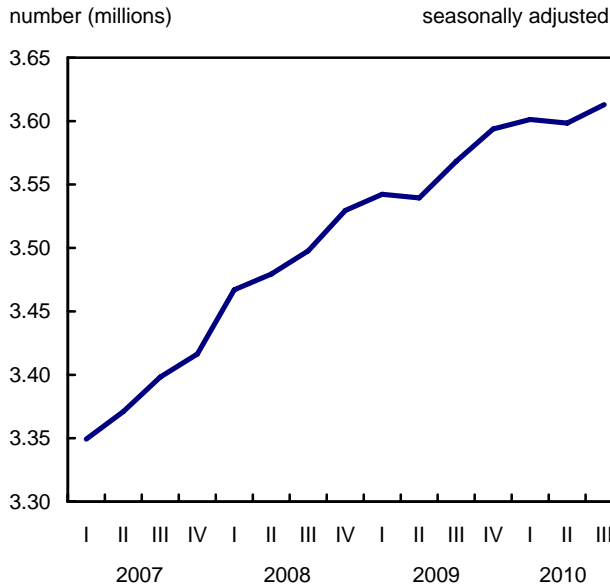
Those gains were partly offset by a decline of 2,400 in federal general government, the second quarterly decline in this sector.

Employment in federal general government edged down in most provinces.

The proportion of public sector employees to total employment in Canada was 20.3% in the third quarter, unchanged from the previous quarter.

Total wages and salaries paid in the public sector during the third quarter were 2.0% higher than in the third quarter of 2009.

Public sector employment



Note: The public sector includes all economic entities controlled by government, and comprises four major components: the three levels of government (federal, provincial and territorial and local) and each has a general government component comprising ministries, departments, agencies and non-autonomous funds, autonomous funds and organizations, and non-autonomous pension plans; provincial and territorial government also includes universities and colleges, and

health and social service institutions; local government also includes school boards; and, the fourth component government business enterprises, which are institutional units controlled by government but that operate on an autonomous basis as commercial corporations in the marketplace.

All data are seasonally adjusted with the exception of wages and salaries.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

For a more detailed description of how public sector employment is defined and reconciled with other information sources, refer to the document entitled *Reconciliation of Public Sector Employment Estimates from Multiple Information Sources* by clicking on survey number 1713.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0021 and 183-0022.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available in the *National economic accounts* module of our website.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-0767; pssd-info-dssp@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alain Baril (613-951-4131; alain.baril@statcan.gc.ca), Public Sector Statistics Division.

Public sector employment

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Second quarter to third quarter 2010
Seasonally adjusted			
	thousands		% change
Public sector	3,598	3,613	0.4
General government	1,385	1,384	-0.1
Federal	421	418	-0.6
Provincial and territorial	358	359	0.5
Local	607	606	-0.2
Educational institutions	1,064	1,070	0.5
Universities and colleges ¹	387	385	-0.4
School boards	678	684	1.0
Health and social service institutions	842	848	0.7
Government business enterprises	311	313	0.6

1. Includes vocational and trade institutions.

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Railway carloadings

September 2010

Railway cargo traffic rose in September, on the strength of an increase in domestic loadings as well as more traffic received from American railways.

The culmination of these activities resulted in total rail traffic rising to 24.3 million metric tonnes in September, up 9.5% from September 2009.

From a domestic perspective, loadings from the rail industry's core transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, rose 7.0% from September 2009 to 21.8 million metric tonnes.

Non-intermodal loadings, which are typically carried in bulk or loaded in box cars, increased to 19.5 million metric tonnes in September, up 6.8% from the same month in 2009. The commodity groups that registered the largest gains in tonnage were iron ores and concentrates, potash and iron and steel (primary or semi-finished).

The increase in non-intermodal loadings occurred despite a fall in loadings of some of the industry's typically largest commodities by tonnage — wheat, lumber and coal.

Intermodal loadings, in which cargo are transported via containers and trailers on flat cars, advanced 8.4% from September 2009 to 2.3 million metric tonnes.

From an international perspective, rail freight traffic received from American railways rose to 2.5 million metric tonnes in September, up 38.3% from September 2009.

On geographic basis, 54.1% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was loaded in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The September 2010 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 87, no. 9 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 09, 2008
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.3 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several important commodities combined with a lower trade deficit. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada showed significant gains from the acquisition of new jobs of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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New products 13

2006 Census profiles

With the inclusion of the national and territory release components, the complete 2006 census profiles are available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.

To obtain these profiles in electronic format (costs vary by different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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