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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Wednesday, February 24, 2010**
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## Releases

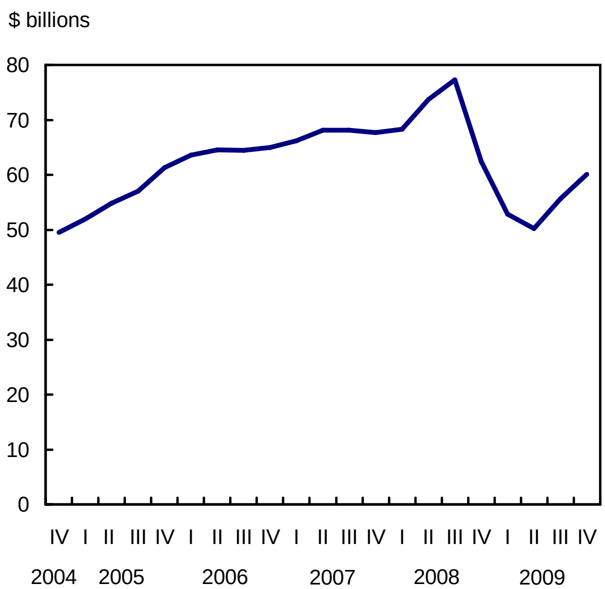
# Releases

## Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Fourth quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Canadian corporations earned $60.1 billion in operating profits in the fourth quarter, an increase of $4.4 billion, or 7.9%, from the previous quarter. This is still below the $77.3 billion high reached in the third quarter of 2008 as the economy headed into the downturn. This marked the second quarter of growth since the recent low of $50.2 billion reported in the second quarter of 2009.

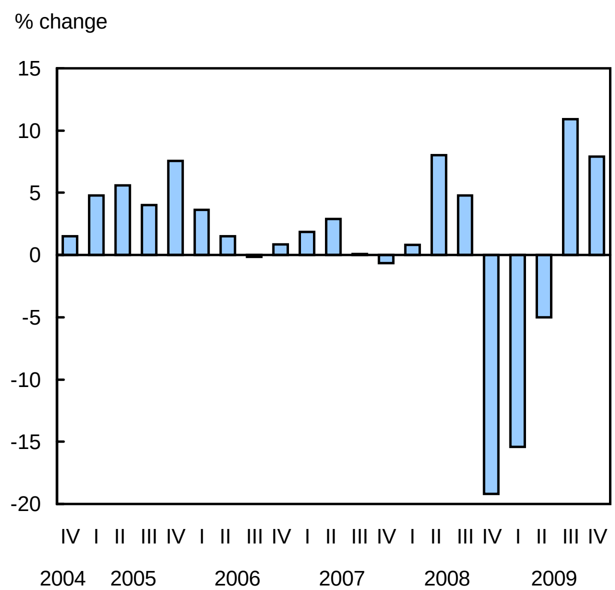
**Quarterly operating profits**




Profits in the non-financial industries increased 4.4% from the third quarter to $44.8 billion in the fourth quarter, while profits in the financial industries reached $15.2 billion, up 19.7%. Overall, gains were widespread as 15 of 22 industries reported higher profits in the fourth quarter.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Quarterly profit numbers referred to in the text are seasonally adjusted and are in current dollars. The estimates for the first three quarters of 2009 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 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**




### Energy profits up in the fourth quarter

Combined profits for the oil and gas, and petroleum and coal industries were up 8.6%, totalling $7.0 billion in the fourth quarter. Much of this gain came from rising oil prices and greater sales volumes. This marked the second straight quarter of growth, although profits were still below their peak of $16.7 billion reported in the third quarter of 2008.

### Manufacturing profits continue to rise

Manufacturers reported a third consecutive quarter of increased profits. At $11.2 billion, fourth quarter profits reflected a 4.4% growth over the previous quarter. The top contributors were chemicals, plastics and rubber manufacturers, wood and paper manufacturers and primary metal manufacturers. However, motor vehicle and parts manufacturers tempered these gains with a decline in profits of $583 million.

### Wholesale and retail profits up

Profits in the wholesale industry grew by 12.1% to $4.3 billion in the fourth quarter. Automotive product wholesalers and building materials and supplies wholesalers together accounted for almost half of that growth. Profits for retailers also grew, up 3.9%, to $3.4 billion.

### Operating profits for financial industries on the rise

The 19.7% increase in profits for financial industries in the fourth quarter marked the second consecutive quarter of increase. Most of this growth came from the banks and insurance companies as their expenses declined.

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

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2501.**

The fourth quarter 2009 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-X, free) will be available soon.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the first quarter of 2010 will be released on May 27.

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

### Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

| | Fourth quarter 2008[r] | Third quarter 2009[r] | Fourth quarter 2009[p] | Third quarter to fourth quarter 2009 | Fourth quarter 2008 to fourth quarter 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| | $ billions | | | % change | |
| **All Industries** | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 788.8 | 752.1 | 762.0 | 1.3 | -3.4 |
| Operating profit | 62.4 | 55.7 | 60.1 | 7.9 | -3.8 |
| Net profit | 31.8 | 45.1 | 46.9 | 4.0 | 47.6 |
| **Non-financial** | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 713.2 | 674.0 | 686.8 | 1.9 | -3.7 |
| Operating profit | 46.9 | 42.9 | 44.8 | 4.4 | -4.4 |
| Net profit | 24.3 | 34.8 | 35.8 | 2.8 | 47.6 |
| **Financial** | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 75.6 | 78.0 | 75.2 | -3.6 | -0.5 |
| Operating profit | 15.5 | 12.7 | 15.2 | 19.7 | -2.0 |
| Net profit | 7.5 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 47.6 |

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

■

## Characteristics of international overnight travellers

Third quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Business travel was the hardest hit segment in the third quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 2008, the number of overnight business trips to Canada declined 13.5%, whereas those from Canada decreased 16.9%.

Overnight business travel to Canada from the United States fell 10.5% to 468,000 trips in the third quarter, while business travel from overseas countries dropped 21.3% to 155,000 trips.

In the opposite direction, overnight business travel to the United States fell by 16.0%, while it was down 19.4% to overseas destinations.

All 10 of Canada's top overseas markets recorded declines in both the number of overnight trips and spending.

The number of overnight trips in Canada by residents of the United Kingdom, Canada's largest overseas market, declined by 19.8% on a year-over-year basis to 260,000 trips, with a corresponding decrease in spending of 24.6%.

Mexican residents took 54,000 trips to Canada in the third quarter, down 46.5% from the same period last year, the largest decline among Canada's top 10 overseas markets. These travellers spent 49.4% less compared with the third quarter of 2008.

Overall, 7 of the top 10 states of origin in the United States recorded declines in overnight trips to Canada. New York continued to be the top state of origin as residents made 660,000 trips to Canada in the third quarter, down 7.3% from the same quarter in 2008, while their spending fell by 9.1%. Washington State surpassed Michigan as the second most common state of origin.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.**

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers, based on preliminary data for the third quarter of 2009, are now available on request.

Data on the characteristics of international travellers for the fourth quarter of 2009 will be released on May 27.

To obtain one or more of these products, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; *tourism@statcan.gc.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; fax: 613-951-2909; *frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

### Overnight travel to and from Canada by trip purpose[1]

| | Third quarter 2008[r] | Third quarter 2009[p] | Third quarter 2008 to third quarter 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | thousands | | % change |
| **Canadian trips abroad** | | | |
| To the United States | 6,069 | 5,800 | -4.4 |
| Business | 538 | 452 | -16.0 |
| Pleasure | 3,836 | 3,725 | -2.9 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 1,103 | 1,098 | -0.4 |
| To other countries | 1,835 | 1,851 | 0.9 |
| Business | 200 | 161 | -19.4 |
| Pleasure | 1,070 | 1,072 | 0.2 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 446 | 478 | 7.2 |
| **Travel to Canada** | | | |
| From the United States | 5,223 | 4,899 | -6.2 |
| Business | 523 | 468 | -10.5 |
| Pleasure | 3,442 | 3,138 | -8.8 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 914 | 967 | 5.9 |
| From other countries | 1,796 | 1,529 | -14.9 |
| Business | 198 | 155 | -21.3 |
| Pleasure | 779 | 666 | -14.6 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 597 | 546 | -8.5 |

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Totals also include other trip purposes.*

**Top 10 overseas countries of origin for travellers to Canada**[1]

| | Third quarter 2008[r] | Third quarter 2009[p] | Third quarter 2008 to third quarter 2009 | Third quarter 2008[r] | Third quarter 2009[p] | Third quarter 2008 to third quarter 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Overnight trips | | | Expenditures | | |
| | thousands | | % change | $ millions | | % change |
| United Kingdom | 325 | 260 | -19.8 | 431 | 325 | -24.6 |
| France | 188 | 176 | -6.3 | 263 | 250 | -4.9 |
| Germany | 145 | 133 | -8.0 | 226 | 215 | -4.9 |
| Japan | 95 | 64 | -32.8 | 136 | 102 | -24.9 |
| Australia | 80 | 63 | -20.7 | 128 | 103 | -19.6 |
| China | 56 | 56 | -1.1 | 86 | 84 | -2.0 |
| Mexico | 101 | 54 | -46.5 | 132 | 67 | -49.4 |
| Netherlands | 54 | 52 | -3.8 | 83 | 79 | -4.8 |
| Italy | 49 | 48 | -2.0 | 57 | 52 | -9.0 |
| South Korea | 66 | 47 | -28.7 | 98 | 74 | -24.5 |

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Might include other countries.*

■

## Study: Employer top-ups to paid maternity and parental leave
2008

In 2008, one in five mothers (more than 51,000) who received maternity or parental benefits from either the federal Employment Insurance (EI) or Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP) also collected top-up payments from their employers. This proportion has remained stable over the past decade.

After the arrival of their babies, most employed mothers receive EI or QPIP benefits that replace a portion of their previous earnings. Some employers provide parents on leave with payments from a Supplemental Unemployment Benefit plan, commonly known as a "top-up."

The top-up for these mothers averaged $300 per week. As a result, in 2008, employers paid more than $290 million for this discretionary benefit for mothers on leave.

These supplemental benefits lasted an average of 19 weeks, which has remained constant since 2000. Even though the duration of parental benefits increased from 10 to 35 weeks starting in 2001, there was no corresponding increase in the duration of top-ups. Thus, the top-up period is shorter than the duration of public benefits for most recipients.

Mothers working in the public sector were significantly more likely than those in the private sector to receive an employer top-up, and for a longer average period of time. About 48% of those in the public sector received a top-up for an average of 22 weeks. This compares with 8% of those in the private sector for an average of 12 weeks.

Mothers working in large companies of more than 500 employees were nearly three times more likely to be offered top-up payments than those in smaller companies. Women in Quebec were much more likely to receive a top-up than those living elsewhere, as were those with a wage of at least $20 per hour.

Of the mothers who had returned or planned to return to work, those with EI/QPIP benefits and an employer top-up were on leave for an average of 48 weeks. Those without a top-up were on leave for 46 weeks. Both periods were significantly longer than for women without paid leave benefits, who returned after an average of 34 weeks.

Most employer top-up plans require a written agreement to return to employment within a specified time and for a minimum period of time. Within 18 months of the birth of their child, the vast majority (96%) of mothers with paid benefits and a top-up had returned to work for the same employer. This compares with 77% of mothers with paid benefits and no top-up, and 46% of mothers without either.

**Note:** This study used data from the Employment Insurance Coverage Survey to examine which mothers were likely to receive a top-up and whether the benefit influenced return-to-work behaviour. The results exclude the self-employed and unpaid family workers. The survey did not collect top-up information for fathers.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4428.**

The article "Employer top-ups" is now available in the February 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, vol. 11, no. 2 (75-001-X, free), 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 article, contact Katherine Marshall (613-951-6890; *katherine.marshall@statcan.gc.ca*), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

## Study: Immigrants working in regulated occupations
2006

Immigrants who studied outside Canada for a regulated occupation were less likely to be working in that occupation in 2006 than both immigrants who had studied in Canada and persons who were born in Canada.

In 2006, 284,000 employed foreign-educated immigrants had degrees in fields of study that would normally lead to work in a regulated occupation such as medicine, law or education. Of this number, 24% worked in the occupation that matched their studies. In contrast, the match rate was 53% among 163,000 employed immigrants who studied for the same fields in Canada. The match rate among the Canadian born was higher still at 62%.

For the purposes of this study, regulated occupations are those governed by provincial regulatory and/or professional associations. They have specific requirements about the credentials necessary to practice the occupation. This study focuses on these regulated occupations since a clear relationship exists between educational credentials and the ability to meet the requirements of the occupation.

This study indicated that the match rate varied by the occupation for which an individual had studied. Immigrants with fields of study in health professions had higher match rates than those who studied to be teachers, engineers and lawyers.

While match rates for foreign-educated doctors and nurses were both 56%, the rate was 24% for those who studied teaching. It was lower still (19%) for those who studied engineering, the most common field of study among foreign-educated immigrants. Immigrants who were law graduates had the lowest match rate of all fields of study, at 12%.

While foreign-educated immigrants were less likely to work in the regulated occupations for which they studied, this discrepancy was smaller for those who had spent more time in Canada. Even so, after 10 years in Canada, foreign-trained immigrants had a match rate of 31% compared with 55% for Canadian-educated immigrants and 62% for the Canadian born.

Provincially, match rates were highest for immigrants in Eastern Canada, particularly in Newfoundland and Labrador. Match rates for immigrants were also above the national average in Saskatchewan and Alberta, regions that had strong labour markets in 2006.

Quebec and British Columbia had match rates below the national average, while Ontario mirrored the national average.

Foreign-educated immigrants who were not working in the regulated occupation typically associated with their field of study were often working in professional or technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences: for example, scientists and technicians. However, large shares of these immigrants were also working in clerical occupations and sales and service occupations.

**Note:** This study, which appears in the February 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, used 2006 Census data to examine the extent to which immigrants in 2006 who had a field of study that typically led to a regulated occupation were working in that occupation. The study included immigrants and people born in Canada who were 15 years of age and over, were non-institutional residents and university graduates, had a field of study that typically led to a nationally regulated occupation, and were employed, but not senior managers.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.**

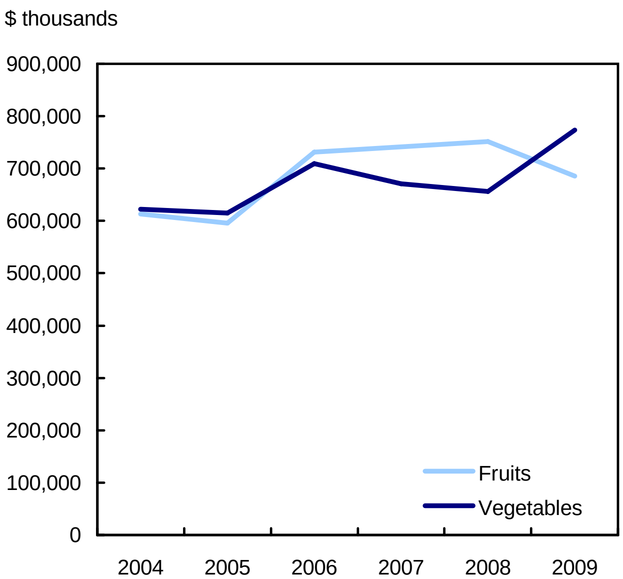
The article "Immigrants working in regulated occupations" is now available in the February 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, vol. 11, no. 2 (75-001-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243; *danielle.zietsma@statcan.gc.ca*), Labour Statistics Division. ■

## Fruit and vegetable production
2009

Total sales of fruits and vegetables by Canadian farmers amounted to $1.5 billion in 2009, up 3.6% or $50.5 million over 2008. Vegetable crops accounted for 53.0% of the total fruit and vegetable sales.

**Sales of fruits and vegetables in Canada**




Vegetable farmers earned $773 million, up 17.8% or $117 million from 2008. This increase was driven by sales gains in the fresh market, especially carrots (+26.0%), lettuce (+51.6%) and corn (+23.6%).

As is the case historically, about three-quarters of the value of vegetables came from fresh market sales in 2009, while the rest came from sales to processors.

Farmers planted 555,470 acres in fruits and vegetables, up 1.1% from 2008. Production of fruits and vegetables increased 4.6% with most of the gain accounted for by lettuce (+34.9%), carrots (+32.5%) and onions (+30.6%).

Sweet corn, the largest vegetable crop, accounted for more than 20% of the 258,492 acres of vegetables planted in 2009. Green peas were the second largest, with 12.2% of acreage.

Farmers had 296,978 acres in fruit in 2009, up 2.4% from 2008. Blueberries accounted for 55.1% of this acreage, followed by apples at 16.8% and vinifera grapes at 9.7%. While farmers planted more vinifera grapes and sour cherries in 2009, the area planted for peaches and pears declined, partly because of replanting and transition programs in some provinces.

Fruit sales totalled $685 million for farmers in 2009, down 8.8% or $66 million from 2008. The main factors behind this drop were blueberries, which declined by $52.2 million, and cranberries, which fell by $22.0 million. In both cases, prices dropped by about one-third and were the contributing factors to the decline in sale values.

Fruit production in 2009 was virtually unchanged, although production of cranberries rose by 15,444 tons or 19.3%, while that of blueberries increased by 8,380 tons or 7.9%.

Farmers in two provinces, Ontario and Quebec, accounted for more than 80% of vegetable sales. The vast majority of fruit sales came from three provinces: British Columbia (36.2%), Ontario (32.2%) and Quebec (22.2%).

**Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0009 and 001-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3407 and 3411.**

The February 2010 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production*, Vol. 78, no. 2 (22-003-X, free), which is published twice a year in June and February, 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 Lorie Shinder (613-951-0524; *lorie.shinder@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

## Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults
January 2010 (preliminary)

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

**Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.**

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; *sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division ■

## Periodical publishing

2008

The 2008 edition of *Service Bulletin: Periodical Publishing*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5091.**

The publication *Service Bulletin: Periodical Publishing*, 2008 (87F0005X, 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 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; (*servicesind@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

# New products and studies

**Fruit and Vegetable Production**, February 2010, Vol. 78, no. 2
**Catalogue number 22-003-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Perspectives on Labour and Income**, Vol. 11, no. 2
**Catalogue number 75-001-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Periodical Publishing**, 2008
**Catalogue number 87F0005X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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