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Statistics Canada

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Releases

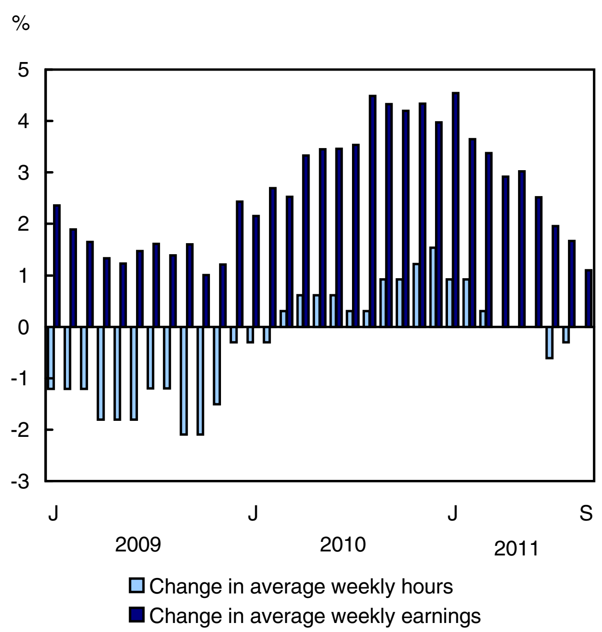
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

September 2011 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees declined 0.3% to $872.75 in September, partly offsetting an increase in August. Earnings have been relatively flat since the start of the year. On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings rose 1.1%, the smallest increase since November 2009.

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



The 1.1% year-over-year increase reflects a number of factors, such as wage growth and changes in the composition of employment by industry, by occupation and by level of job experience.

Average hours worked per week can also influence growth in year-over-year earnings. However, the average work week was unchanged in the 12 months to September at 33.0 hours. Average weekly hours increased 0.3% from August to September.

Note to readers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data on the education sector

Changes in payroll employment in education during the summer months can be affected by changes in payment schedules and school-year calendars. Month-to-month changes should therefore be interpreted with caution, and more attention given to long-term trends.

Average weekly earnings up in most provinces

In the 12 months to September, average weekly earnings rose in every province except Ontario and Nova Scotia. The largest increases occurred in Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador.

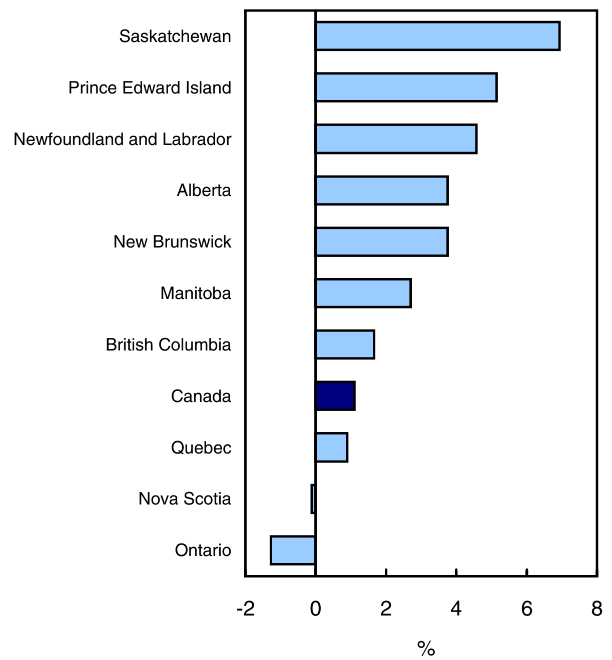
Average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan reached $906.22 in September, up 6.9% from the same month a year earlier. In Prince Edward Island, earnings increased 5.1% over the same period to $745.81 but remained the lowest among the provinces.

On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador increased 4.6% to $884.66. Earnings in this province have grown at a higher rate than the national average since

December 2010 (see the "Provincial profile" section of this release).

In Ontario, year-over-year earnings declined 1.3% from $901.16 to $889.13. Declines were spread across several service industries, most notably in finance and insurance; educational services; wholesale trade; health care and social assistance as well as public administration.

Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings by province, September 2010 to September 2011

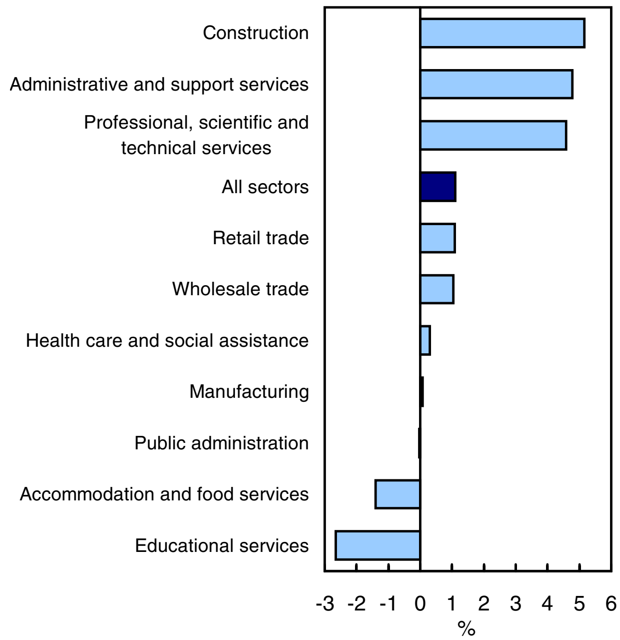


Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings exceeded the national average of 1.1% in three of Canada's largest industrial sectors: construction; administrative and support services; and professional, scientific and technical services. At the same time, earnings declined in educational services as well as in accommodation and food services.

In construction, average weekly earnings rose 5.2% to $1,117.40. The largest increases were in heavy and civil engineering construction; construction of buildings and specialty trade contractors.

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



Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Non-farm payroll employment increased by 47,900 from August to September. On a year-over-year basis, payroll employment increased by 273,100 (+1.8%).

Payroll employment was up in both goods and service industries. The bulk of the increases occurred in manufacturing; construction; retail trade; and accommodation and food services.

In the 12 months to September, the rate of growth in the number of employees was most notable in mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction; utilities; construction; professional, scientific and technical services; accommodation and food services; health care and social assistance as well as transportation and warehousing.

Provincial profile: Newfoundland and Labrador

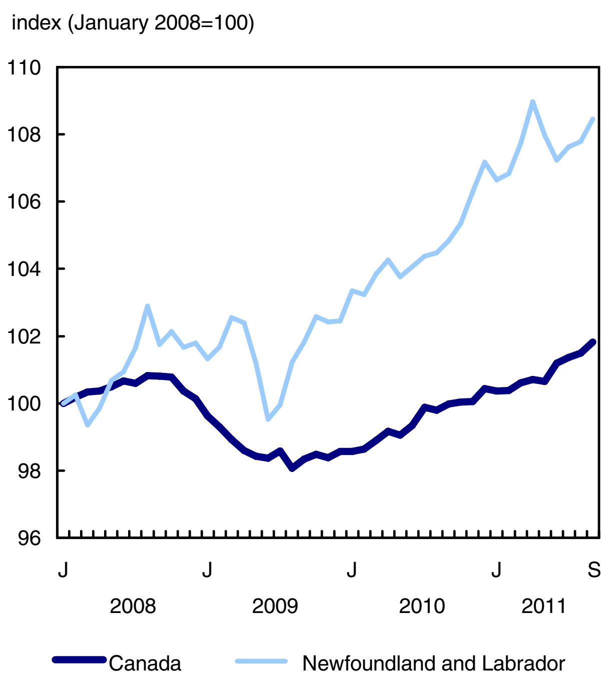
From time to time, this release profiles an industrial sector or a province with a notable trend in employment, earnings or hours. This month, the focus is on Newfoundland and Labrador. While this province has an unemployment rate that is higher than the national average, it has seen higher-than-average growth in employment and earnings over the past two years.

In September, non-farm payroll employment totalled 206,300 in Newfoundland and Labrador, 1.4% of the national total. Between September 2010 and September 2011, payroll employment increased 3.5% (+6,900), one of the fastest growth rates of any province and nearly double the national rate of 1.8%.

During the economic downturn of 2008 and 2009, non-farm payroll employment within Newfoundland and Labrador declined at a slower pace than the national average. Between August 2008 and August 2009, payroll employment in the province fell 1.6% compared with a 2.7% decline nationally.

From August 2009 to September 2011, payroll employment levels in Newfoundland and Labrador more than recovered, increasing by 7.1% compared with the national average of 3.8%. The province's employment levels have been on an upward trend since June 2009.

Non-farm payroll employment in Newfoundland and Labrador, January 2008 to September 2011



In the 12 months to September, payroll job gains in Newfoundland and Labrador were widespread across goods and services industries. The largest gains were in construction and professional, scientific and technical services.

Average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador increased 4.6% to $884.66 in the 12 months to September. This was one of the largest growth rates provincially and over four times the national average of 1.1%.

Over this period, the increase in earnings among the larger sectors was above the provincial average in administrative and support services; educational services; and retail trade.

Compared with the national average, Newfoundland and Labrador has a higher share of employees working in educational services, health care and social assistance and public administration. These sectors, which are generally higher paying, are a factor in Newfoundland and Labrador's high average wages.

Employees in Newfoundland and Labrador also worked more hours than employees in other provinces, except Alberta. Average weekly hours worked in Newfoundland and Labrador totalled 33.8 hours in September, compared with the national average of 33.0 hours.

In the goods sector, employees worked an average of 39.2 hours per week in September, compared with the national average of 38.8 hours. In the services sector, average hours totalled 32.9 hours, compared with 31.8 hours nationally.

In the 12 months to September, average weekly hours declined 0.6% in Newfoundland and Labrador from 34.0 hours to 33.8 hours. While average weekly hours were at or above 34.0 hours for most of 2010 and early 2011, they have remained below 34.0 hours since May 2011.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

A data table is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for October will be released on December 22.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; *infostats@statcan.gc.ca*), Communications Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	September 2010	August 2011[r]	September 2011[p]	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate	**863.25**	**875.00**	**872.75**	**-0.3**	**1.1**
Forestry, logging and support	965.40	930.44	1,066.06	14.6	10.4
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,720.59	1,760.19	1,756.67	-0.2	2.1
Utilities	1,588.18	1,712.54	1,660.05	-3.1	4.5
Construction	1,062.66	1,098.33	1,117.40	1.7	5.2
Manufacturing	975.07	971.99	975.74	0.4	0.1
Wholesale trade	1,042.08	1,057.39	1,052.97	-0.4	1.0
Retail trade	503.53	513.43	508.97	-0.9	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	897.33	928.99	905.89	-2.5	1.0
Information and cultural industries	1,051.19	1,080.76	1,085.58	0.4	3.3
Finance and insurance	1,044.18	1,031.21	989.41	-4.1	-5.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	821.27	834.49	814.63	-2.4	-0.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,192.99	1,182.02	1,247.67	5.6	4.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,169.05	1,192.01	1,127.22	-5.4	-3.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	707.12	747.66	740.92	-0.9	4.8
Educational services	946.15	986.03	921.04	-6.6	-2.7
Health care and social assistance	801.00	793.88	803.38	1.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	548.73	531.68	540.54	1.7	-1.5
Accommodation and food services	362.79	356.99	357.69	0.2	-1.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	698.96	699.35	714.36	2.1	2.2
Public administration	1,122.84	1,119.28	1,122.50	0.3	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	845.68	872.37	884.66	1.4	4.6
Prince Edward Island	709.32	725.60	745.81	2.8	5.1
Nova Scotia	767.95	768.20	767.05	-0.1	-0.1
New Brunswick	762.20	789.04	790.75	0.2	3.7
Quebec	794.92	793.84	802.01	1.0	0.9
Ontario	901.16	891.53	889.13	-0.3	-1.3
Manitoba	790.39	816.65	811.74	-0.6	2.7
Saskatchewan	847.47	884.98	906.22	2.4	6.9
Alberta	1,005.06	1,044.26	1,042.77	-0.1	3.8
British Columbia	829.44	843.79	843.32	-0.1	1.7
Yukon	922.49	982.11	944.01	-3.9	2.3
Northwest Territories[1]	1,195.66	1,287.50	1,264.55	-1.8	5.8
Nunavut[1]	884.34	963.97	911.85	-5.4	3.1

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

Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2010	September 2010	August 2011[r]	September 2011[p]	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011	December 2010 to September 2011
	thousands				% change		
Sector aggregate	**14,842.2**	**14,773.2**	**14,998.4**	**15,046.3**	**0.3**	**1.8**	**1.4**
Forestry, logging and support	39.8	39.6	39.6	39.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	197.3	191.6	204.7	207.1	1.2	8.1	5.0
Utilities	120.2	118.2	124.0	124.4	0.3	5.2	3.5
Construction	834.4	824.2	844.7	851.9	0.9	3.4	2.1
Manufacturing	1,469.3	1,467.0	1,480.8	1,492.0	0.8	1.7	1.5
Wholesale trade	735.1	734.7	747.0	748.7	0.2	1.9	1.9
Retail trade	1,864.1	1,847.3	1,845.9	1,852.0	0.3	0.3	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	675.6	669.1	684.3	683.4	-0.1	2.1	1.2
Information and cultural industries	333.2	327.4	324.3	325.9	0.5	-0.5	-2.2
Finance and insurance	677.7	682.1	682.9	685.0	0.3	0.4	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	248.9	242.5	244.9	245.3	0.2	1.2	-1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	764.5	759.1	782.8	783.2	0.1	3.2	2.4
Management of companies and enterprises	105.8	105.5	102.8	102.0	-0.8	-3.3	-3.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	734.2	734.1	744.8	744.0	-0.1	1.3	1.3
Educational services	1,167.8	1,160.5	1,166.8	1,163.7	-0.3	0.3	-0.4
Health care and social assistance	1,634.5	1,628.1	1,659.5	1,661.8	0.1	2.1	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.9	245.4	248.1	248.8	0.3	1.4	1.6
Accommodation and food services	1,066.8	1,062.5	1,085.5	1,090.4	0.5	2.6	2.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.9	508.2	517.3	518.0	0.1	1.9	1.4
Public administration	1,053.2	1,055.6	1,057.2	1,057.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	203.9	199.4	205.1	206.3	0.6	3.5	1.2
Prince Edward Island	64.6	64.5	64.1	64.8	1.1	0.5	0.3
Nova Scotia	411.5	408.3	405.2	405.1	0.0	-0.8	-1.6
New Brunswick	321.9	321.7	317.7	317.7	0.0	-1.2	-1.3
Quebec	3,406.7	3,400.2	3,418.6	3,439.3	0.6	1.1	1.0
Ontario	5,690.3	5,667.9	5,751.7	5,761.3	0.2	1.6	1.2
Manitoba	561.3	557.6	565.1	564.2	-0.2	1.2	0.5
Saskatchewan	446.5	443.7	453.9	457.8	0.9	3.2	2.5
Alberta	1,770.0	1,755.0	1,827.5	1,835.8	0.5	4.6	3.7
British Columbia	1,906.1	1,896.2	1,929.0	1,934.2	0.3	2.0	1.5
Yukon	20.1	19.9	20.7	20.7	0.0	4.0	3.0
Northwest Territories[1]	27.8	28.3	29.1	28.4	-2.4	0.4	2.2
Nunavut[1]	11.4	11.8	11.7	11.7	0.0	-0.8	2.6

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

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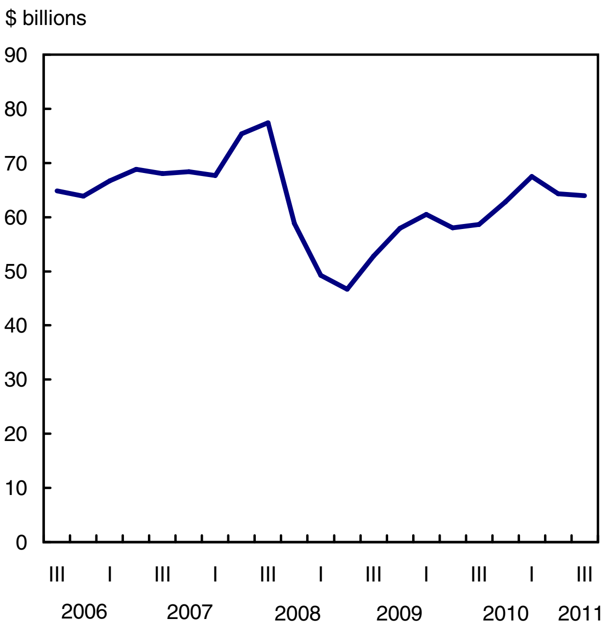
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Third quarter 2011 (preliminary)

Operating profits for Canadian corporations edged down 0.5% from the previous quarter to $64.0 billion in the third quarter. Declines in the financial sector were largely offset by gains in the non-financial sector. Higher profits were reported by 14 of 22 industries in the third quarter.

Quarterly operating profits



In the non-financial sector, operating profits increased 3.1% to $49.4 billion. The main contributors to this growth were retail and wholesale trade as well as mining. Manufacturing profits remained virtually unchanged while oil and gas profits declined.

In the financial sector, operating profits declined 11.0% to $14.6 billion following a 9.8% decline the previous quarter. Most of the third quarter decline came from the insurance industry.

On a year-over-year basis, operating profits for Canadian corporations were 9.1% higher in the third quarter than in the same quarter of 2010. Profits increased 10.2% in the non-financial sector and rose 5.3% in the financial sector.

Note to readers

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

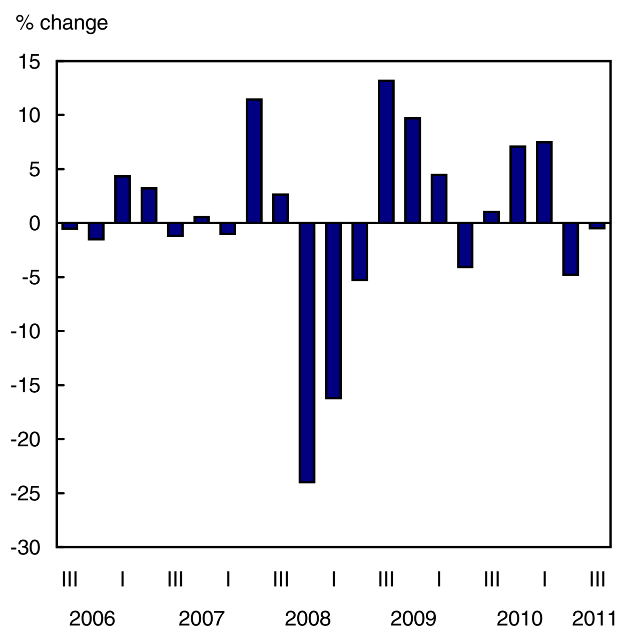
Quarterly profit numbers referred to in this release are seasonally adjusted and are in current dollars. The quarterly financial estimates for the first and the second quarters of 2011 have been revised.

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

Profits for retail and wholesale trade led growth in the non-financial sector in the third quarter compared with the second quarter.

For retailers, profits rose 13.6% to $3.9 billion. Profits in the "other retailers" category, which covers building materials, gas stations and miscellaneous retailers, increased 39.7% to $1.1 billion. Profits for clothing, department and other general merchandise stores rose 22.7% to $943 million.

For wholesalers, profits increased 3.5% to $5.7 billion.

Operating profits for mining rose 9.6% to $2.7 billion in the third quarter. Despite the volatility in commodity prices, demand from emerging markets remained strong.

Profits for oil and gas declined 2.5% to $4.1 billion.

Operating profits for manufacturing remained flat at $11.4 billion (-0.3%) in the third quarter, with half of manufacturing industries reporting higher profits.

Operating profits for petroleum and coal products manufacturers rose 13.5% to $2.6 billion, as some refineries came back into production after second quarter shutdowns.

Chemical, plastics and rubber products manufacturers increased 8.3% to $2.1 billion.

Tempering the growth in manufacturing was the wood and paper industry, which reported a 43.1% decline to $268 million.

Financial sector

In the financial sector, most of the third quarter decline came from the insurance industry, where profits fell by $2.1 billion to a loss of $452 million. This decline was led by life insurers, where higher actuarial liabilities adjustments were recorded.

Profits for depository credit intermediaries, mainly chartered banks, increased 3.8% to $9.0 billion, the third consecutive quarter of growth.

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 2011 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, 2012.

To order data, or for more 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 Khalid Berrahou (613-951-1989; *khalid.berrahou@statcan.gc.ca*) or Philippe Marceau (613-951-4390; *philippe.marceau@statcan.gc.ca*), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises – Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2010	Second quarter 2011[r]	Third quarter 2011[p]	Second quarter to third quarter 2011	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	$ billions			% change	
All industries					
Operating revenue	756.6	793.4	807.8	1.8	6.8
Operating profit	58.7	64.3	64.0	-0.5	9.1
Net profit	53.3	51.8	51.3	-1.0	-3.7
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	681.4	715.7	729.1	1.9	7.0
Operating profit	44.8	47.9	49.4	3.1	10.2
Net profit	42.2	40.4	40.6	0.5	-3.8
Financial					
Operating revenue	75.1	77.7	78.8	1.4	4.8
Operating profit	13.8	16.4	14.6	-11.0	5.3
Net profit	11.1	11.5	10.8	-6.3	-3.1

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

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Farm income

2010 (revised)

Canadian producers' realized net income amounted to $4.0 billion in 2010, up $916 million (+29.4%) from 2009. This increase followed a 19.6% decline in 2009. Lower operating expenses more than offset a small decrease in farm cash receipts in 2010.

Realized net income is the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses minus depreciation, plus income in kind.

Realized net income fell in two provinces: New Brunswick and Alberta. In both, decreases in farm cash receipts exceeded declines in expenses.

Market receipts, the revenue from the sale of crops and livestock, edged up 0.1% to $41.3 billion. Rising livestock receipts narrowly offset declining crop receipts.

Livestock receipts rose 4.5% to $18.9 billion on the strength of higher hog (+19.4%) and cattle (+4.9%) prices. Despite increases in 2010, hogs prices remained below their recent peak in 2004. The market price of cattle was at its highest level since 2002.

Crop receipts fell 3.4% to $22.4 billion. Lower prices, as well as diminished marketings, were among factors contributing to reduced receipts for some crops, including wheat, barley, lentils and potatoes.

Despite lower prices, increased marketings boosted the receipts of canola and soybeans. Receipts for horticulture increased for the third year in a row, which was largely attributable to gains in greenhouse vegetables.

Receipts from supply-managed commodities (dairy, poultry and eggs) fell 0.1%, as poultry prices fell for the first time since 2006.

Farm cash receipts, which include market receipts and program payments, amounted to $44.5 billion, down 0.3% from 2009. A 4.8% decrease in program payments was mostly accounted for by the reduction in provincial stabilization payments in Quebec in 2010. These reductions were partially offset by increased crop insurance payments, as well as by payments precipitated by difficult seeding conditions in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Total farm expenses, which include total operating expenses and depreciation, fell 2.5% to $40.5 billion in 2010, after a 1.7% drop in 2009. This was largely the result of declines in fertilizer, feed and pesticide expenses. Every province except Ontario (+0.1%) posted declines in total farm expenses.

While lower prices for many inputs were the primary factor in the drop in expenses, excessive moisture during the spring prevented the seeding of large areas in Saskatchewan and, to a lesser extent, Manitoba. This weakened demand for crop inputs in these provinces.

Lower prices and inventories of hogs and cattle contributed to the second consecutive drop in commercial feed expenses.

In 2010, total net income climbed 4.4% to $3.0 billion, following a 59.9% drop in 2009. Despite the advance, levels remained well below those of 2008 when total net income reached $7.1 billion, a period of record yields for many crops, which boosted crop production and led to the replenishment of year-end stocks.

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.

Agriculture's net value added amounted to $11.3 billion in 2010, up $133 million (+1.2%) from 2009. A $907 million decline in expenses on inputs outpaced a $755 million drop in the total value of production.

Among the provinces, Alberta posted a 70.7% rise in net value added, recovering from losses in 2009. Net value added fell sharply in Manitoba (-37.8%) and Saskatchewan (-31.4%).

Net value added measures agriculture's annual contribution to the national economy's production of goods and services. It is derived by calculating the total value of agricultural sector production, including program payments, and subtracting the related costs of production (expenses on inputs, business taxes and depreciation).

Note: Preliminary farm income data for the previous calendar year are released in May and revised data are released the following November, incorporating data received too late to be included in the first release.

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.

Financial data for 2010 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 2011, 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 2011 issues of *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (21-010-X, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (21-011-X, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (21-012-X, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (21-013-X, free), *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (21-014-X, free), *Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 1 (21-015-X, free), and *Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, 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 2011 will be released on May 23, 2012.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; *russell.kowaluk@statcan.gc.ca*) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; *gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division.

Net farm income

	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2008 to 2009	2009 to 2010
	$ millions			% change	
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	46,094	44,599	44,473	-3.2	-0.3
- Total operating expenses after rebates	37,073	36,052	34,999	-2.8	-2.9
= Net cash income	9,021	8,547	9,474	-5.3	10.9
+ Income-in-kind	43	39	40	-7.8	2.2
- Depreciation	5,187	5,471	5,483	5.5	0.2
= Realized net income	3,876	3,115	4,032	-19.6	29.4
+ Value of inventory change	3,198	-281	-1,072	...	...
= Total net income	7,075	2,834	2,959	...	...

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										
2009[r]											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	**44,599**	107	407	469	498	7,356	9,806	4,848	9,225	9,351	2,532
- Total operating expenses after rebates	**36,052**	106	378	419	416	5,771	8,510	3,812	6,531	7,830	2,279
= Net cash income	**8,547**	1	29	51	83	1,585	1,296	1,036	2,694	1,521	252
+ Income-in-kind	**39**	0	0	1	1	10	8	3	4	7	4
- Depreciation	**5,471**	8	42	60	55	735	1,234	527	1,119	1,367	324
= Realized net income	**3,115**	-7	-12	-8	29	860	70	512	1,579	162	-68
+ Value of inventory change	**-281**	0	-1	-12	4	-67	-52	32	482	-635	-32
= Total net income	**2,834**	-7	-13	-20	32	793	18	544	2,061	-473	-100
2010[r]											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	**44,473**	118	404	499	478	7,173	10,272	4,852	9,141	9,002	2,534
- Total operating expenses after rebates	**34,999**	105	364	415	410	5,458	8,517	3,686	6,041	7,747	2,257
= Net cash income	**9,474**	13	40	84	69	1,715	1,756	1,166	3,100	1,255	277
+ Income-in-kind	**40**	0	0	1	1	10	9	3	4	8	4
- Depreciation	**5,483**	8	41	59	54	727	1,234	536	1,144	1,362	318
= Realized net income	**4,032**	5	0	25	16	999	531	632	1,960	-100	-36
+ Value of inventory change	**-1,072**	0	16	-1	9	46	-42	-576	-868	359	-15
= Total net income	**2,959**	5	16	25	25	1,045	488	56	1,091	259	-52

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

■

Farm cash receipts

January to September 2011

Farm cash receipts for Canadian farmers totalled $35.8 billion between January and September, up 10.9% from the same period in 2010. Farm cash receipts, which include market receipts from the sale of crops and livestock plus program payments, increased in every province.

Market receipts amounted to $33.3 billion, up 10.9% compared with the first nine months of 2010. Crop receipts rose 15.0% to $18.3 billion, while livestock receipts were up 6.3% to $15.0 billion.

The $2.4 billion increase in crop receipts was primarily a result of higher prices for most major grains and oilseeds, which more than compensated for reduced marketings.

Cash receipts rose for most grains and oilseeds, with the biggest gains in canola (+29.8%), wheat including durum (+34.1%) and corn (+64.6%). Each experienced average price increases of more than 30% during the first nine months of 2011 compared with the first nine months of 2010.

On the other hand, producers deferred more grain receipt payments between January and September compared with the same period in 2010, slowing the increase in crop receipts. Another factor moderating the increase was a 23.9% drop in lentil receipts as prices fell almost 30%.

Manitoba and British Columbia were the only provinces to record a decline in crop receipts.

On the livestock side, hog receipts increased 12.5% to $2.9 billion, as higher prices more than compensated for a drop in marketings. The average price for hogs was 12.7% higher in the first nine of months of 2011 than for the same period in 2010. This marks the highest January-to-September average price since 2004.

Cash receipts for cattle and calves for the first nine months of 2011 were virtually unchanged from the same period in 2010 at $4.5 billion (+0.1%). A 19.3% increase in the average price was just enough to offset a 15.7% drop in the number of head sold. The number of cattle and calves sold fell for both domestic slaughter (-9.7%) and international exports (-39.2%), as lower on-farm inventories limited the supply of market animals.

In the supply-managed sector (dairy, poultry, eggs), farm cash receipts rose 7.5% compared with the first nine months of 2010, mainly a result of higher prices. Chicken receipts rose 14.5% to $1.7 billion while dairy receipts increased 4.7% to $4.3 billion. Supply-managed commodities accounted for over 45% of total livestock receipts.

Program payments amounted to $2.5 billion between January and September, up 11.2% from the same period in 2010, but 11.7% below the previous five year average. Increases in provincial program payments in Quebec and crop insurance payments in Saskatchewan and Manitoba were the main contributors to the rise.

Note: All data are in current dollars. Farm cash receipts measure gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not represent their bottom line, as farmers have to pay their expenses and loans and cover depreciation.

Revised data on net farm income for 2010 are available today. Preliminary information on net farm income for 2011 will be available in May 2012. Farm cash receipts data for the year 2011 will be released in February 2012.

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

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

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

The November 2011 issue of the publications *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (21-011-X, free), *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (21-010-X, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (21-012-X, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (21-013-X, free), *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (21-014-X, free), *Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, no. 1 (21-015-X, free), and *Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 10, 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*.

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 Annette Laurent (613-951-2306; *annette.laurent@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division.

Farm cash receipts

	January to September 2010	January to September 2011p	January-September 2010 to January-September 2011	July to September 2010	July to September 2011p	July-September 2010 to July-September 2011
	$ millions		% change[1]	$ millions		% change[1]
Canada						
Total farm cash receipts	**32,316**	**35,838**	**10.9**	**11,113**	**12,405**	**11.6**
Total crops	**15,925**	**18,308**	**15.0**	**5,178**	**6,076**	**17.3**
Total wheat[2]	2,698	3,618	34.1	808	1,234	52.7
Wheat excluding durum[2]	2,218	3,045	37.3	707	1,059	49.8
Durum wheat[2]	480	573	19.2	101	175	73.2
Oats	310	376	21.0	136	171	26.0
Barley[2]	372	418	12.4	118	132	11.5
Rye	20	39	95.9	11	20	81.2
Flaxseed	197	128	-34.7	67	40	-40.2
Canola	3,945	5,121	29.8	1,555	2,037	31.0
Soybeans	648	709	9.5	208	154	-25.8
Corn	801	1,318	64.6	259	297	14.7
Dry peas	414	640	54.6	179	234	30.9
Mustard	74	59	-20.3	19	16	-12.1
Sunflower	20	22	7.5	6	7	15.4
Lentils	493	375	-23.9	94	137	45.7
Canary seed	57	82	42.5	13	20	52.3
Chick peas	41	41	-0.3	18	8	-55.0
Dry beans	95	74	-21.6	50	34	-32.9
Potatoes	697	762	9.4	181	225	24.3
Greenhouse vegetables	869	875	0.7	227	227	0.0
Other vegetables	772	806	4.3	513	516	0.6
Tree fruits	176	165	-6.0	100	103	3.1
Small fruits	286	318	11.0	220	261	18.6
Floriculture, nursery, and sod	1,449	1,500	3.5	502	524	4.2
Other crops	823	831	1.0	190	194	2.0
Deferments	-564	-1,070	-89.7	-309	-531	-71.9
Liquidations	1,231	1,102	-10.5	12	15	25.1
Total livestock	**14,132**	**15,018**	**6.3**	**4,799**	**5,224**	**8.9**
Cattle and calves	4,500	4,503	0.1	1,580	1,621	2.6
Hogs	2,589	2,914	12.5	887	1,037	16.9
Dairy products	4,111	4,306	4.7	1,354	1,430	5.6
Sheep and lambs	102	115	12.4	33	36	9.1
Poultry and eggs	2,282	2,566	12.5	772	914	18.3
Other livestock products	548	614	12.1	173	187	7.9
Total payments	**2,259**	**2,512**	**11.2**	**1,135**	**1,105**	**-2.7**
Crop insurance	840	1,013	20.6	385	525	36.1
AgriInvest	206	269	30.7	57	80	41.3
AgriStability	555	543	-2.1	155	192	24.0
Other payments	658	686	4.2	539	308	-42.7

p *preliminary*
0 *true zero or a value rounded to zero.*
1. *Percent change calculated using thousands of dollars.*
2. *Includes Marketing Board payments.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.*

Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to September 2010	January to September 2011p	January-September 2010 to January-September 2011	July to September 2010	July to September 2011p	July-September 2010 to July-September 2011
	$ millions		% change[1]	$ millions		% change[1]
Canada	**32,316**	**35,838**	**10.9**	**11,112**	**12,405**	**11.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	91	97	6.4	28	29	2.1
Prince Edward Island	293	361	23.2	88	103	16.8
Nova Scotia	376	407	8.3	113	125	11.2
New Brunswick	355	391	10.3	114	122	6.8
Quebec	5,224	5,846	11.9	1,900	1,944	2.3
Ontario	7,105	7,803	9.8	2,621	2,788	6.4
Manitoba	3,624	3,672	1.3	1,157	1,260	8.8
Saskatchewan	6,756	7,715	14.2	2,253	2,831	25.7
Alberta	6,642	7,663	15.4	2,170	2,496	15.0
British Columbia	1,851	1,883	1.7	667	707	6.0

p *preliminary*
1. *Percent change calculated using thousands of dollars.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.*

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Characteristics of international overnight travellers

Second quarter 2011 (preliminary)

Business travel to Canada rose during the second quarter, accounting for about 1 in 6 overnight trips from the United States and 1 in 5 overnight trips from overseas nations.

United States residents made 526,000 overnight business trips during the second quarter, up 8.7% from the second quarter of 2010. At the same time, overseas residents made 230,000 overnight business trips, a 31.5% increase.

US business travellers stayed in Canada an average of 3.5 nights per trip and spent an average of $256 a night. More than three-quarters (76.9%) of all overnight business trips to Canada from the United States were by plane.

The average business trip by overseas residents lasted 10.2 nights and resulted in spending of $145 per night.

In the opposite direction, the number of overnight business trips made by Canadian residents to the United States declined 1.0%, although overnight business travel to overseas countries rose 9.2%.

Pleasure trips remained the most popular reason for overnight travel both to and from Canada in the second quarter. Nearly half of all trips to Canada (48.7%) and two-thirds (64.7%) of all trips abroad by Canadian residents were for pleasure.

Overall, overnight travel to Canada from the United States rose in half of the top 10 states of origin. This included New York State, the top state of origin for travel to Canada, from which residents made 1.2% more trips to Canada compared with the second quarter last year.

New York State residents made 423,000 overnight trips, spent $154 million and stayed nearly 1.3 million nights in Canada during the second quarter. The state was number one in all three categories.

Canadian overnight travel to the United States increased in 8 of the top 10 destination states during the second quarter. New York State was the top destination, as Canadian residents made 901,000 overnight visits there.

Florida and Washington were second and third in terms of overnight travel with 860,000 and 589,000 visits, respectively. However, Canadian residents spent more money and nights in Florida than in any other state.

Canadian residents also made 232,000 overnight visits to Mexico during the second quarter, up 14.7% from the same period in 2010. This was the biggest increase among the top 10 destination countries for Canadian residents.

Even so, the United Kingdom remained the most popular country for overnight travel, as Canadian residents made 272,000 trips there in the second quarter. Cuba was the second most popular destination and Mexico, third.

This release summarizes data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers using the preliminary second quarter data are now available on request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the third quarter will be released on February 27, 2012.

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*). 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]

	Second quarter 2010[r]	Second quarter 2011[p]	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010[r]	Second quarter 2011[p]	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	Trips			Spending		
	thousands		% change	$ millions		% change
Canadian trips abroad						
To the United States	4,890	5,198	6.3	4,228	4,646	9.9
Business	611	605	-1.0	549	545	-0.7
Pleasure	3,014	3,313	-9.9	3,078	3,453	12.2
Visiting friends/relatives	803	742	7.5	342	342	0.0
To other countries	2,016	2,148	6.5	2,813	2,987	6.2
Business	202	220	9.2	404	444	10.0
Pleasure	1,335	1,441	7.9	1,770	1,886	6.6
Visiting friends/relatives	352	358	1.6	437	444	1.6
Travel to Canada						
From the United States	3,064	3,093	0.9	1,612	1,631	1.2
Business	484	526	8.7	431	468	8.4
Pleasure	1,665	1,647	-1.1	900	873	-3
Visiting friends/relatives	684	659	-3.6	199	195	-1.7
From other countries	1120	1,125	0.4	1,450	1,526	5.2
Business	175	230	31.5	264	341	29.2
Pleasure	383	409	7	570	682	19.7
Visiting friends/relatives	431	394	-8.5	451	383	-15.1

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

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Oilseed crushing statistics
October 2011

Oilseed processors crushed 589 444 tonnes of canola in October. Oil production totalled 262 678 tonnes while meal production amounted to 333 151 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains
October 2011

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

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

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

New products and studies

Net Farm Income - Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2011, Vol. 10, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-010-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Farm Cash Receipts - Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2011, Vol. 10, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-011-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2011, Vol. 10, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-012-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Value of Farm Capital - Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2011, Vol. 10, no. 2
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Agriculture Value Added Account - Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2011, Vol. 10, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-017-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Statistics on Revenues and Expenses of Farms, 2009
Catalogue number 21-208-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

International Travel Survey Microdata File, Second quarter 2011, no. 2
Catalogue number 66M0001X (CD-ROM, $500/$2,000)

Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 2011, Vol. 89, no. 9
Catalogue number 72-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

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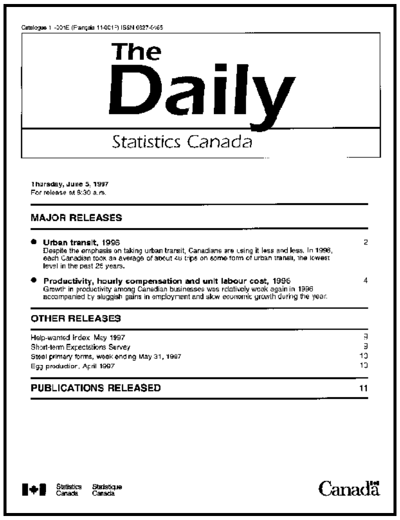

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The Daily

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 46 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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