

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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### Principal field crops

July 2011 (preliminary)

Prairie farmers anticipate a record harvest of canola, as well as higher volumes of barley, oats and wheat compared with 2010. Farmers in Ontario and Quebec anticipate a smaller crop of corn for grain in 2011.

In the West, farmers reported that recent hot, sunny weather may temper production losses that had been anticipated earlier because of a damp, late spring with persistent wet conditions in many areas.

In Ontario and Quebec, hot, dry conditions with random precipitation had farmers concerned about crop yields for both grain corn and soybeans in 2011.

### Anticipated wheat production up

Total wheat production on the Prairies is expected to reach 21.5 million metric tonnes, up from 21.0 million tonnes produced in 2010.

Farmers estimate their average yield will be 40.0 bushels per acre, the same as 2010. Harvested area is estimated at 19.8 million acres, up 2.6%.

Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers expect increased production of wheat in 2011. In Manitoba, however, farmers anticipate a 30.3% decline (-988 600 tonnes) to 2.3 million tonnes, the result of adverse weather conditions.

### Potential record production for canola

Prairie farmers expect canola production will increase 10.9% to a record 13.0 million tonnes. This would be the result of a record area to be harvested of 17.8 million acres and a strong yield of 32.3 bushels per acre.

In Saskatchewan, farmers anticipate a potential record production of 6.5 million tonnes. This would be the result of a record area to be harvested of 9.2 million acres, an increase of 1.8 million acres from 2010.

Alberta farmers expect to produce a record 4.8 million tonnes of canola, up 6.1% from 2010.

#### **Note to readers**

*The July Farm Survey of 15,200 Canadian farmers is a preliminary survey of crop production in Canada. The survey was conducted from July 25 to August 2, 2011. Farmers were asked to report their estimated area, yield and production of grains, oilseeds and special crops.*

*Final production estimates for 2011 will be released on December 6, 2011 and subject to revision for two years.*

#### **Auxiliary data source**

*As an additional tool to assess the growing conditions of Canadian field crops during the crop year, readers are invited to visit the Crop Condition Assessment Program web application, where a vegetation index of the crop land can be monitored weekly.*

Farmers predict a record area to be harvested of 6.0 million acres, up 10.2% from 2010.

However, in Manitoba, farmers anticipate canola production could fall 21.7% to 1.7 million tonnes in 2011, the result of decreases in both expected yield and area to be harvested.

### Production gains expected for barley and oats

Barley production on the Prairies is expected to rise 11.1% to 7.7 million tonnes in 2011. Yields are expected to increase 7.3% to 63.6 bushels per acre. Farmers anticipate harvesting 5.6 million acres, up 200,000 acres from 2010.

Farmers in Saskatchewan and Alberta anticipate increased production of barley, whereas farmers in Manitoba could see a decline as result of a reduced area to be harvested.

Prairie oats production is expected to rise 31.9% to 2.5 million tonnes in 2011. Farmers anticipate yields will increase by 4.1 bushels per acre from 2010 to an average of 77.4 bushels per acre.

Saskatchewan farmers are accounting for all the increase, as their counterparts in Alberta and Manitoba expect lower volumes of oats in 2011.

## Ontario and Quebec farmers expect declines in corn for grain and soybeans

In Quebec, total corn for grain production is anticipated to be 2.9 million tonnes, down 13.8% (-470 000 tonnes) from 3.4 million tonnes in 2010. This drop would be the result of an expected decline in yield of 19.3 bushels per acre from 2010.

In Ontario, production estimates for corn for grain are expected to decrease 14.8% to 6.6 million tonnes, the result of an anticipated decline in yield of 25.0 bushels per acre. The harvested area is expected to be virtually unchanged from 2010 at 1.9 million acres.

Soybean production in Canada is expected to decline 11.1% to just under 3.9 million tonnes. Quebec and Ontario account for roughly 90% of total soybean production.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0004, 001-0010, 001-0017 to 001-0020 and 001-0040 to 001-0043.

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401 and 3465.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: "July 31 Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops,"* Vol. 90, no. 5 (22-002-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The stocks of principal field crops at July 31 will be released on September 7.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yves Gilbert (613-951-2577; [yves.gilbert@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:yves.gilbert@statcan.gc.ca)) or Craig Byrd (613-951-5138; [craig.byrd@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:craig.byrd@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division.

## July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops

Crop	2009 (final)	2010 (final)	July 2011 <sup>P</sup>	2009 to 2010	2010 to July 2011
	thousands of tonnes			% change	
Total wheat	26 848	23 167	24 076	-13.7	3.9
Spring wheat	18 452	17 485	17 365	-5.2	-0.7
Durum wheat	5 400	3 025	3 749	-44.0	23.9
Winter wheat	2 996	2 657	2 962	-11.3	11.5
Canola	12 417	11 866	13 193	-4.4	11.2
Grain corn	9 561	11 715	9 983	22.5	-14.8
Barley	9 517	7 605	8 274	-20.1	8.8
Soybeans	3 507	4 345	3 862	23.9	-11.1
Oats	2 906	2 298	2 886	-20.9	25.6
Flaxseed	930	423	365	-54.5	-13.7

<sup>P</sup> preliminary



## Study: Commuting to work

2010

Canadian commuters took an average of 26 minutes to travel to work on a typical day in 2010, including all modes of transportation. The average commuting time was longest in the six largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs), each of which has a population of more than 1 million.

Commuters in these metropolitan areas spent 30 minutes on average getting to work. Those in mid-sized metropolitan areas of between 250,000 and fewer than 1 million people took 25 minutes.

The average commuting time was longest for commuters in the CMAs of Toronto, 33 minutes, Montréal, 31 minutes and Vancouver, 30 minutes.

In both Toronto and Montréal, more than one-quarter of commuters had travel times of 45 minutes or more, which was much greater than in any other metropolitan area. Another one-quarter had travel times of 30 to 44 minutes.

Roughly 82% of commuters travelled to work by car in 2010, while 12% took public transit and 6% walked or bicycled.

### Commute longer by public transit than by car

Commuters who used public transit took considerably longer to get to work than those who lived an equivalent distance from their place of work and went by car.

Nationally, users of public transit spent 44 minutes travelling to work, compared with 24 minutes for those who went by car. (Commuting times are door-to-door. Times for public transit are generally longer because its use can involve walking to a transit stop and waiting for a bus.)

In the six largest metropolitan areas, the average commuting time was 44 minutes for public transit users and 27 minutes by car. The gap in average commuting time was slightly larger in mid-sized metropolitan areas: 46 minutes on public transit and 23 minutes by car.

The gap was not a result of distance travelled. Among workers in CMAs with at least 250,000 residents who travelled less than 5 kilometres to work, car users had an average commute of 10 minutes, compared with 26 minutes for public transit users. The same held true for longer commutes.

Average commuting times in the three largest metropolitan areas followed the general trend. In Toronto and Vancouver, it took public transit users

#### Note to readers

*This release is based on an article in Canadian Social Trends that uses data from the 2010 General Social Survey on time use. A section of the survey dealt with commuting to work.*

*The study focuses on people whose main activity during the week preceding the interview was working at a paid job or for themselves. People who were on vacation that week were excluded, as well as those who worked at home. The result is a sample of 6,650 respondents representing about 13.2 million workers in 2010.*

about 20 minutes longer than car users to get to work. In Montréal, the difference was much smaller, about 10 minutes.

### Most car commuters find public transit inconvenient

The 2010 General Social Survey asked workers who did not use public transit if they had ever tried using public transit to travel to work. They were also asked how they rated the level of convenience of public transit.

Of the 10.6 million workers who commuted by car, about 9 million reported that they had never used public transit for their commute. About 7.4 million of these people thought public transit would be somewhat or very inconvenient.

About 1.6 million car commuters, or 15% of the total, said they had tried using public transit to get to work. A slight majority of them (53%) considered it inconvenient.

### Workers satisfied in general with commuting time

In general, satisfaction with commuting times was high: 85% of commuters said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the amount of time it took to get to work, while 15% were dissatisfied.

Dissatisfaction was more common in larger urban centres, where commuters had more frequent encounters with traffic congestion. The proportion of dissatisfied commuters was highest (20%) in census metropolitan areas with 1 million residents or more. Outside these areas, the proportion of dissatisfied commuters ranged from 8% to 10%.

Public transit users were more likely than car commuters to be dissatisfied with their commuting times (23% versus 18%). This was primarily because it takes them longer on average to get to work.

As commuting time increased, the pattern was reversed. For example, 21% of car commuters with commuting times between 30 and 44 minutes said they were dissatisfied, compared with 10% of public transit users.

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The connection between commuting times and stress was clear. Of the full-time workers who took 45 minutes or more to travel to work, 36% said that most days were quite or extremely stressful. In contrast, this was the case for 23% of workers whose commuting time was less than 15 minutes.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4503.**

The article "Commuting to work: Results of the 2010 General Social Survey" is now available in the

August 2011 online issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 92 (11-008-X, free), 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 (613-951-5979; [sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca)), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

## Farm cash receipts

First half of 2011

Farm cash receipts for Canadian farmers totalled \$23.3 billion during the first half of 2011, up 9.7% from the same period in 2010. This gain follows an 8.3% decline between the first half of 2009 and 2010.

Farm cash receipts, which include crop and livestock revenues plus program payments, advanced in every province except British Columbia (-3.2%) and Manitoba (-2.0%). Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Alberta and Ontario all recorded double-digit increases.

Market receipts from the sale of crops and livestock amounted to \$21.9 billion, up 8.9% from the first half of 2010. Crop receipts rose 12.4% to \$12.1 billion, while livestock receipts were up 4.8% to \$9.8 billion.

The \$1.3 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. Contributing factors to the price increases over the first half of 2011 included low global grain and oilseed stocks, increased global demand, persistent dryness in many areas of the European Union, Russia and the United States, and poor spring planting conditions in many parts of North America.

Cash receipts rose for most grains and oilseeds, with the biggest gains in canola (+29.2%), wheat including durum (+25.7%) and corn (+83.7%). Each experienced average price increases of more than 30% between the first half of 2010 and 2011.

Dry pea receipts rose 77.3%, a result of both strong prices and increased marketings. Potato receipts increased 6.5%, as improved prices more than compensated for reduced marketings.

On the other hand, producers deferred more grain receipt payments in the first half of 2011 compared with the same period in 2010, dampening the increase in crop receipts. Another factor moderating the increase was a 38.9% drop in lentil receipts as both prices and marketings declined.

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

On the livestock side, hog receipts increased 9.3% to \$1.9 billion as higher prices more than compensated for a drop in marketings. The average price for hogs

was 12.2% higher in the first half of 2011 than for the same period in 2010. This marks the highest January-to-June average price since 2005.

Cash receipts for cattle and calves declined 0.3% to \$3.0 billion. A 21.4% increase in the average price was not enough to offset a 16.9% drop in the number of head sold. The number of cattle and calves sold fell for both domestic slaughter and export markets, as lower on-farm inventories limited the supply of market animals.

In the supply-managed sector (dairy, poultry, eggs), farm cash receipts rose 6.3% from the first half of 2010, mainly the result of higher prices. Supply-managed commodities accounted for over 44% of total livestock receipts.

Program payments amounted to \$1.4 billion in the first half of 2011, up 25.2% from the same period in 2010. This follows a 23.0% decline between the first half of 2009 and 2010, and a 37.2% drop between the first half of 2008 and 2009. Increases in provincial program payments in Quebec and crop insurance payments in Saskatchewan were the main contributors to the rise.

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

Information on net farm income for 2010 was released in *The Daily* on May 25, 2011. Preliminary information on net farm income for 2011 will be available in May 2012.

**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.

To order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868; [agriculture@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.gc.ca)). 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](mailto:stephen.boyd@statcan.gc.ca)), or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; [gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division.

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## Farm cash receipts

	January to June 2010	January to June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	January-June 2010 to January-June 2011	April to June 2010	April to June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	April-June 2010 to April-June 2011
Canada	\$ millions		% change <sup>1</sup>	\$ millions		% change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total farm cash receipts</b>	<b>21,218</b>	<b>23,284</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10,085</b>	<b>11,057</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Total crops</b>	<b>10,769</b>	<b>12,107</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>14.3</b>
All wheat <sup>2</sup>	1,894	2,381	25.7	849	1,066	25.5
Wheat excluding durum <sup>2</sup>	1,515	1,983	30.9	718	929	29.3
Durum wheat <sup>2</sup>	380	398	5.0	131	137	4.9
Oats	174	196	12.3	59	80	35.3
Barley <sup>2</sup>	254	287	13.0	99	115	16.3
Rye	9	19	113.3	4	8	125.3
Flaxseed	129	82	-36.4	58	38	-34.7
Canola	2,390	3,089	29.2	1,140	1,495	31.2
Soybeans	463	546	18.0	232	206	-11.2
Corn	542	995	83.7	254	424	66.8
Dry peas	235	416	77.3	115	207	79.7
Mustard	55	42	-23.3	29	23	-20.6
Sunflower	14	15	5.5	7	7	-7.0
Lentils	399	244	-38.9	107	98	-8.3
Canary seed	44	45	1.9	23	17	-25.3
Chick peas	23	32	40.4	11	14	27.1
Dry beans	45	35	-22.1	18	15	-16.8
Potatoes	512	545	6.5	236	258	9.2
Greenhouse vegetables	642	648	0.9	574	580	1.1
Other vegetables	257	258	0.1	130	121	-6.8
Total tree fruit	75	62	-16.8	29	24	-17.7
Total small fruit	69	57	-17.4	57	46	-19.4
Floriculture, nursery, sod	947	964	1.8	679	695	2.3
Other crops	633	600	-5.2	413	421	1.9
Deferments	-256	-540	-111.0	-155	-283	-82.5
Liquidations of deferments	1,220	1,088	-10.8	7	9	44.3
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>9,324</b>	<b>9,770</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>4,798</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Cattle and calves	2,961	2,952	-0.3	1,536	1,391	-9.4
Hogs	1,701	1,858	9.3	865	934	8.0
Dairy products	2,758	2,877	4.3	1,383	1,450	4.9
Sheep and lambs	72	78	7.7	34	38	10.9
Poultry and eggs	1,497	1,648	10.1	760	865	13.7
Other livestock products	335	358	6.8	118	121	2.6
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Crop insurance payments	464	493	6.2	40	71	76.7
Cattle price insurance program	0	1	614.0	0	1	637.8
Provincial stabilization payments	63	322	407.9	130	235	80.4
Other payments	596	591	-0.8	247	269	9.2

<sup>P</sup> 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 June 2010	January to June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	January-June 2010 to January-June 2011	April to June 2010	April to June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	April-June 2010 to April-June 2011
	\$ millions		% change <sup>1</sup>	\$ millions		% change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>21,218</b>	<b>23,284</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10,085</b>	<b>11,057</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	59	59	0.5	28	28	-0.0
Prince Edward Island	203	248	22.3	94	116	23.8
Nova Scotia	229	243	6.2	95	100	5.7
New Brunswick	240	262	9.4	119	137	14.8
Quebec	3,306	3,847	16.4	1,860	2,103	13.0
Ontario	4,513	4,965	10.0	2,556	2,693	5.4
Manitoba	2,454	2,404	-2.0	1,019	1,001	-1.7
Saskatchewan	4,554	4,922	8.1	1,678	1,790	6.7
Alberta	4,481	5,192	15.9	1,982	2,444	23.3
British Columbia	1,179	1,141	-3.2	655	646	-1.3

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Percent change calculated using thousands of dollars.

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

## Study: University completion by parents' educational attainment 2009

People who have parents with a university degree remain more likely to get a university education than children whose parents do not have a degree, although the gap between the two groups has narrowed over time.

In 1986, 12% of Canadian-born people aged 25 to 39 whose parents did not complete university had graduated from university. By 2009, this proportion had almost doubled to 23%.

In contrast, in 1986, 45% of people who had at least one parent with a university degree had graduated from a university. By 2009, this proportion had also increased, but at a slower pace, to 56%.

Women largely account for the increase in the percentage of university graduates among people whose parents did not have a degree.

In 1986, 10% of women whose parents were not graduates had a degree. By 2009, that percentage had almost tripled to 28%. The gain for men was more modest; the proportion rose from 14% in 1986 to 18% in 2009.

For second-generation immigrants (those with at least one parent born outside Canada), social background had less of an impact on the probability of completing university than for people whose parents were born in Canada.

For example, in 2009, among people with at least one parent born outside Canada, 30% of those with parents who were not university graduates had a

university degree. This compares with 62% of those with at least one parent who had a degree. In other words, the proportion was twice as high for people with parents who graduated from university.

However, for people with two Canadian-born parents, the relative difference between the two groups was 2.5 times greater. About 21% of people with parents who were not graduates had a university degree, compared with 53% of those with at least one parent who had a degree.

**Note:** This study explores whether intergenerational mobility in university completion has been increasing in recent years. To address that question, data from 12 cycles of the General Social Survey from 1986 to 2009 were used. The analysis covers Canadian-born people between the ages of 25 and 39.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3894, 4500, 4501, 4503, 4504, 4505 and 5024.**

The article "Intergenerational education mobility: University completion in relation to parents' education level" is now available in the August 2011 online issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 92 (11-008-X, free), 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 (613-951-5979; [sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca)), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.



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## Characteristics of international overnight travellers

First quarter 2011 (preliminary)

Business travel between Canada and the United States fell in both directions during the first quarter. In contrast, business travel between Canada and overseas countries rose in both directions.

American residents took 1.5% fewer business trips to Canada in the first quarter, but spent \$332 million while they were here, up 8.6% from the same quarter a year earlier.

Americans took 621,000 trips to Canada for pleasure, down 8.1% from the first quarter of 2010. Pleasure trips account for most of the travel between Canada and the United States.

Overnight car travel by United States residents to Canada declined 7.3%, while overnight travel by plane increased 1.8%. Car travel accounted for 54.9% of all overnight trips by US residents to Canada.

Washington, New York and Michigan remained the top three states of origin during the first quarter. Residents of these states took 621,000 overnight trips and spent \$212 million in Canada during the first quarter. This was 5.1% fewer visits and 6.3% less spending compared with the same quarter of 2010.

Overseas residents took 11.1% more trips to Canada for business in the first quarter, spending \$211 million here in the process.

In addition, overseas residents took 193,000 trips to visit friends and relatives, down 17.2% from the first quarter of 2010. Despite this decline, visiting friends and relatives was still the prime reason for coming to Canada for overseas residents.

The United Kingdom, France, and Australia were the top overseas countries of origin for tourists to Canada in the first quarter.

Canadian residents took nearly 3.0 million pleasure trips to the United States, up 7.7% from the first quarter of 2010. However, business travel by Canadians to the United States fell 3.3%.

Overnight car travel by Canadian residents to the United States rose 3.6%, while overnight travel by plane increased 8.2%.

Florida, New York and Washington were the top three states for overnight visits by Canadian residents during the first quarter. Canadian residents took 1.3 million overnight visits to Florida, spending \$1.4 billion. Visits by Canadian residents to each of the top 10 destination states increased in the first quarter.

Travel for pleasure remained the prime reason for travel to overseas countries, accounting for 81.9% of all overseas travel. Canadian residents took nearly 2.5 million overnight trips for pleasure and spent more than \$2.6 billion overseas in the first quarter, up 5.9% and 4.0% respectively from the same period in 2010.

Canadian residents also took 2.2% more business trips and 19.3% more trips to visit friends and relatives to overseas countries.

### 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 using the preliminary first quarter 2011 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international overnight travellers for the second quarter will be released on November 24.

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](mailto: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](mailto:frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca)), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

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## Overnight travel to and from Canada by trip purpose

	First quarter 2010 <sup>r</sup> thousands	First quarter 2011 <sup>p</sup>	First quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011 % change
<b>Canadian trips abroad</b>			
To the United States	4,338	4,579	5.6
Business	609	589	-3.3
Pleasure	2,743	2,954	7.7
Visiting friends/relatives	724	754	4.2
To other countries	2,840	3,029	6.6
Business	143	146	2.2
Pleasure	2,343	2,481	5.9
Visiting friends/relatives	244	291	19.3
<b>Travel to Canada</b>			
From the United States	1,561	1,503	-3.7
Business	402	396	-1.5
Pleasure	676	621	-8.1
Visiting friends/relatives	348	374	7.6
From other countries	637	577	-9.4
Business	121	135	11.1
Pleasure	188	173	-7.9
Visiting friends/relatives	233	193	-17.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Totals also include other trip purposes.



## Large urban transit

June 2011 (preliminary)

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 5.9% from June 2010 to \$254.8 million in June.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit across the country.

Ridership levels rose to 135.6 million passenger trips in June, a 6.5% increase from the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.**

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; fax: 613-951-0009; [transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca)), Transportation Division.



## New products and studies

**Canadian Social Trends**, Winter 2011, no. 92  
Catalogue number 11-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Field Crop Reporting Series**, "July 31 Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops," Vol. 90, no. 5  
Catalogue number 22-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Retail Trade**, June 2011, Vol. 83, no. 6  
Catalogue number 63-005-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**International Travel Survey Microdata File**, First quarter 2011, no. 1  
Catalogue number 66M0001X  
(CD-ROM, \$500/\$2,000)

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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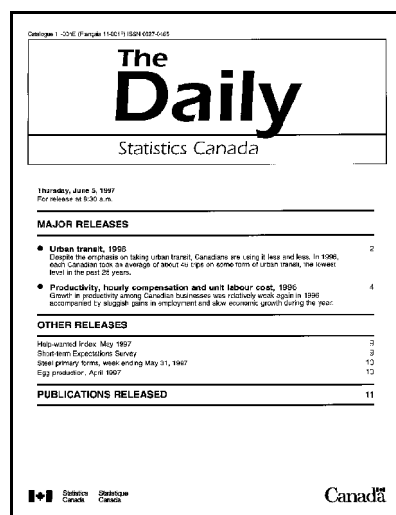
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