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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

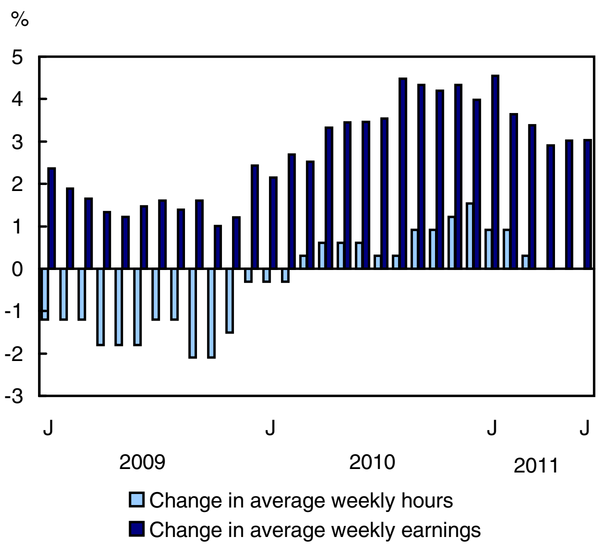
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

June 2011 (preliminary)

In June, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased 0.3% from the previous month to $876.27. On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings were 3.0% higher compared with June 2010.

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



The 3.0% 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, which can also contribute to growth in earnings, did not account for any of the increase in June. The average work week was 32.9 hours, unchanged from June 2010.

Average weekly earnings up in every province

Average weekly earnings rose in every province in the 12 months to June, led by growth in Alberta and British Columbia. The slowest growth was in Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings in June amounted to $1,041.45, a 5.0% increase from June 2010. Alberta has recorded year-over-year growth in earnings above the national average since March 2010.

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 estimates 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.

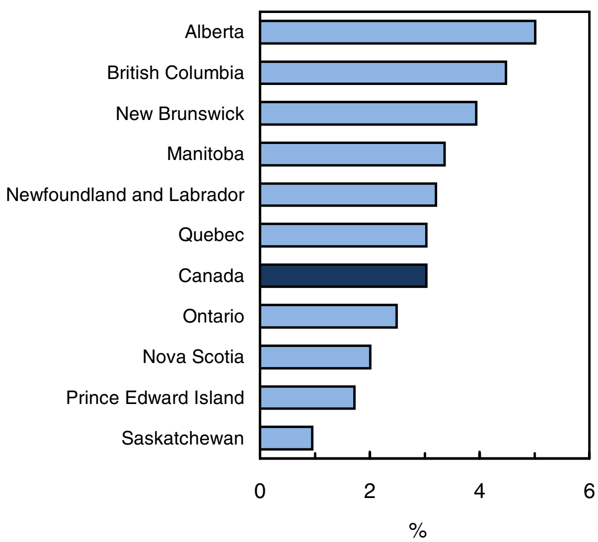
Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

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

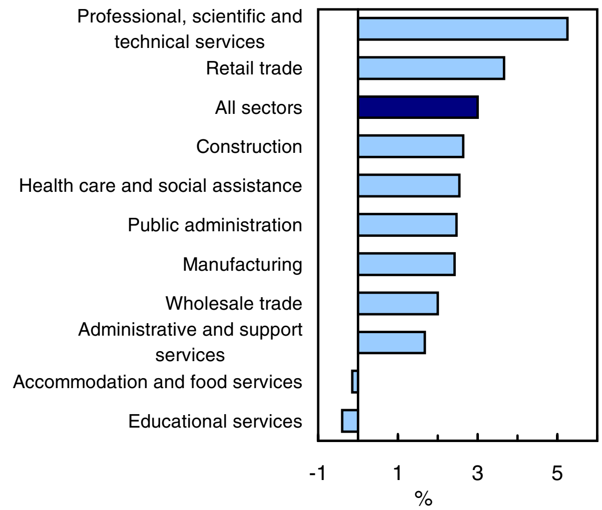
Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

Changes in average earnings can be influenced by a number of factors. Changes in the level of earnings, the number of payroll employees, and the number of hours worked can have an impact. Other factors could include compositional changes over time, such as changes in the proportions of full-time and part-time work; proportions of casual, senior and junior employees; the occupational distribution within and across industries; and in the distribution of employment between industries. Such effects may apply differently within different provinces and territories, and over time.

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, June 2010 to June 2011



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



Average weekly earnings by industry

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings exceeded the national average of 3.0% in two of Canada's largest industrial sectors: professional, scientific and technical services as well as retail trade. Year-over-year earnings declined in both accommodation and food services and in educational services.

In the 12 months to June, average weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services increased 5.2% to $1,242.91. Since June 2010, a number of industries within the sector have had notable earnings growth. They included architectural, engineering and related services; management, scientific and technical consulting services; and computer systems design and related services.

The second fastest rate of growth in average weekly earnings occurred in retail trade, where it rose 3.7% to $520.26, spread across a number of industries.

Year-over-year growth in earnings also surpassed the national average in some smaller sectors. Earnings for employees in finance and insurance rose 5.9% to $1,083.13, mainly in insurance carriers and related activities (+11.3%) as well as securities and commodity contracts (+8.2%).

In mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction, earnings rose 4.2% to $1,771.75 since June 2010, the result of increases in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction as well as mining and quarrying.

Average weekly hours worked

At 32.9 hours, average weekly hours were unchanged for the third consecutive month.

While overall average weekly hours were unchanged from June 2010, there were notable year-over-year increases in utilities (+3.1%); finance and insurance (+1.5%); and health care and social assistance (+1.3%). At the same time, there were declines in arts, entertainment and recreation (-4.6%) as well as in retail trade (-1.4%).

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Non-farm payroll employment rose by 63,600 from May to June. In the 12 months to June, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 258,100 (+1.8%).

The monthly increase in June was spread across most sectors, with the largest gains in construction, public administration as well as health care and social assistance.

On a year-over-year basis, the fastest growth was in the mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction sector, where payroll employment increased by 19,800 (+10.6%). The bulk of the growth occurred in support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction in Alberta.

Payroll employment in public administration also increased faster than the national average, rising 2.9% in the 12 months to June, the result of temporary hiring in May and June associated with the Census program.

Year-over-year job growth of 2.7% in professional, scientific and technical services was also above the national average, mainly the result of job growth in architectural, engineering and related services and computer design services.

Construction employment increased by 22,300 (+2.7%) since June 2010. Most of the increase was among specialty trade contractors and heavy and civil engineering construction.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

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 July will be released on September 29.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243), Labour Statistics Division.

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

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	June 2010	May 2011[r]	June 2011[p]	May to June 2011	June 2010 to June 2011
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate	**850.53**	**873.47**	**876.27**	**0.3**	**3.0**
Forestry, logging and support	947.92	992.50	984.86	-0.8	3.9
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,699.89	1,697.07	1,771.75	4.4	4.2
Utilities	1,528.35	1,651.35	1,575.49	-4.6	3.1
Construction	1,057.19	1,075.20	1,085.11	0.9	2.6
Manufacturing	939.53	983.82	962.29	-2.2	2.4
Wholesale trade	1,016.41	1,056.92	1,036.74	-1.9	2.0
Retail trade	501.88	516.58	520.26	0.7	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	873.70	914.17	907.62	-0.7	3.9
Information and cultural industries	1,030.65	1,034.37	1,032.89	-0.1	0.2
Finance and insurance	1,022.66	1,067.13	1,083.13	1.5	5.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	841.40	804.63	858.88	6.7	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,180.94	1,218.38	1,242.91	2.0	5.2
Management of companies and enterprises	1,218.76	1,193.34	1,320.03	10.6	8.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	716.70	724.85	728.71	0.5	1.7
Educational services	972.97	954.06	969.09	1.6	-0.4
Health care and social assistance	784.40	812.21	804.31	-1.0	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	551.40	561.84	554.73	-1.3	0.6
Accommodation and food services	360.78	356.24	360.28	1.1	-0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	729.44	705.17	723.48	2.6	-0.8
Public administration	1,085.31	1,108.82	1,112.07	0.3	2.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	835.84	871.77	862.60	-1.1	3.2
Prince Edward Island	710.91	720.11	723.15	0.4	1.7
Nova Scotia	758.64	760.50	773.89	1.8	2.0
New Brunswick	760.60	789.90	790.59	0.1	3.9
Quebec	791.91	794.87	815.91	2.6	3.0
Ontario	877.57	896.47	899.45	0.3	2.5
Manitoba	783.48	812.85	809.81	-0.4	3.4
Saskatchewan	846.52	851.60	854.60	0.4	1.0
Alberta	991.75	1,035.77	1,041.45	0.5	5.0
British Columbia	813.22	842.39	849.69	0.9	4.5
Yukon	976.09	980.57	965.69	-1.5	-1.1
Northwest Territories[1]	1,193.01	1,226.59	1,267.19	3.3	6.2
Nunavut[1]	869.63	887.62	908.13	2.3	4.4

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

Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2010	June 2010	May 2011[r]	June 2011[p]	May to June 2011	June 2010 to June 2011	December 2010 to June 2011
	thousands				% change		
Sector aggregate	**14,842.2**	**14,678.8**	**14,873.4**	**14,937.0**	**0.4**	**1.8**	**0.6**
Forestry, logging and support	39.8	39.3	36.9	38.5	4.3	-2.0	-3.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	197.3	186.3	204.5	206.1	0.8	10.6	4.5
Utilities	120.2	118.0	124.9	125.4	0.4	6.3	4.3
Construction	834.4	820.4	833.9	842.6	1.0	2.7	1.0
Manufacturing	1,469.3	1,471.0	1,487.5	1,484.3	-0.2	0.9	1.0
Wholesale trade	735.1	727.9	737.0	741.3	0.6	1.8	0.8
Retail trade	1,864.1	1,847.8	1,841.8	1,846.2	0.2	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation and warehousing	675.6	669.2	678.8	680.1	0.2	1.6	0.7
Information and cultural industries	333.2	324.1	322.6	324.9	0.7	0.2	-2.5
Finance and insurance	677.7	681.8	680.9	684.4	0.5	0.4	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	248.9	239.8	243.4	243.8	0.2	1.7	-2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	764.5	755.0	774.0	775.1	0.1	2.7	1.4
Management of companies and enterprises	105.8	105.1	102.4	103.4	1.0	-1.6	-2.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	734.2	731.4	737.5	739.2	0.2	1.1	0.7
Educational services	1,167.8	1,156.6	1,159.5	1,154.9	-0.4	-0.1	-1.1
Health care and social assistance	1,634.5	1,614.4	1,640.9	1,646.2	0.3	2.0	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.9	245.5	244.9	247.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
Accommodation and food services	1,066.8	1,058.0	1,070.5	1,071.2	0.1	1.2	0.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.9	506.9	512.2	514.0	0.4	1.4	0.6
Public administration	1,053.2	1,046.8	1,069.8	1,076.7	0.6	2.9	2.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	203.9	198.0	205.4	203.5	-0.9	2.8	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	64.6	64.7	65.6	65.4	-0.3	1.1	1.2
Nova Scotia	411.5	403.1	404.4	405.9	0.4	0.7	-1.4
New Brunswick	321.9	319.3	318.3	318.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.2
Quebec	3,406.7	3,380.1	3,401.6	3,420.2	0.5	1.2	0.4
Ontario	5,690.3	5,639.0	5,699.2	5,722.0	0.4	1.5	0.6
Manitoba	561.3	555.5	559.9	563.0	0.6	1.4	0.3
Saskatchewan	446.5	438.7	448.7	452.7	0.9	3.2	1.4
Alberta	1,770.0	1,738.5	1,793.9	1,804.8	0.6	3.8	2.0
British Columbia	1,906.1	1,883.7	1,915.9	1,920.6	0.2	2.0	0.8
Yukon	20.1	19.9	20.5	20.4	-0.5	2.5	1.5
Northwest Territories[1]	27.8	28.1	28.3	29.4	3.9	4.6	5.8
Nunavut[1]	11.4	10.9	11.2	11.6	3.6	6.4	1.8

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

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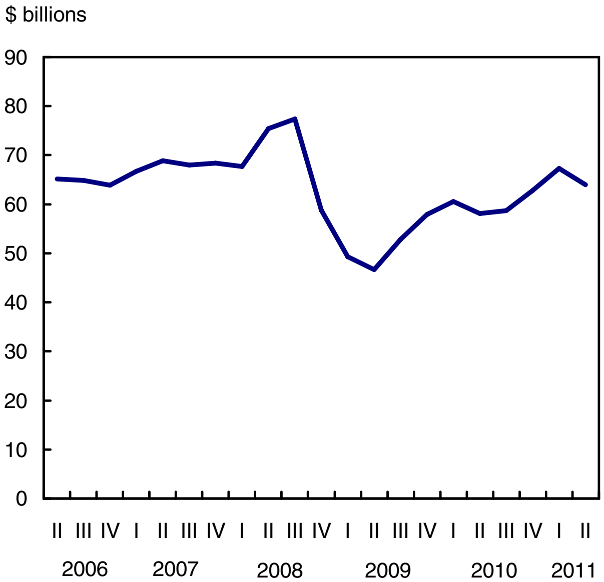
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Second quarter 2011 (preliminary)

Canadian corporations earned $64.0 billion in operating profits in the second quarter, down 4.9% from the previous quarter. Overall, 14 out of 22 industries reported lower profits in the second quarter.

Quarterly operating profits



In the non-financial sector, operating profits decreased 3.8% to $47.3 billion. Much of this decline came from the manufacturing industry and the transportation and warehousing industry. In manufacturing, two-thirds of the decline came from petroleum and coal manufacturers.

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 (ASPE) or IFRS. The adoption of new accounting standards by some enterprises since the beginning of 2011 may affect comparability with prior periods.

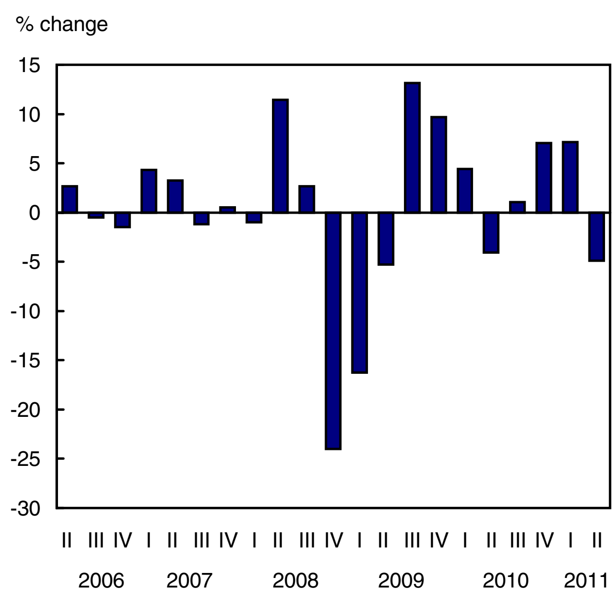
Quarterly profit numbers referred to in this release are seasonally adjusted and are in current dollars. The quarterly financial data for the first quarter of 2011 have been revised.

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



In the financial sector, operating profits were down 7.9% to $16.7 billion. Most of this decline came from the insurance industry.

On a year-over-year basis, operating profits for all industries were 10.2% higher in the second quarter than they were in the second quarter of 2010. Profits were 8.7% higher in the non-financial sector and 14.8% higher in the financial sector.

Non-financial sector

Manufacturing profits amounted to $11.4 billion in the second quarter, down 8.3% from the previous quarter. The decline was led by petroleum and coal products manufacturers, whose profits fell 24.1% to $2.2 billion. Results from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing show that manufacturing sales fell for the third consecutive month in June.

Also contributing to the decline, although to a lesser extent, were motor vehicle and parts manufacturers, food and soft drink manufacturers and manufacturers of chemical, plastics and rubber products. Supply disruptions from Japan have had an impact on motor vehicle production in Canada.

Second-quarter profits for transportation and warehousing fell 15.5% to $2.2 billion, the third consecutive quarterly decline.

Profits for retailers decreased 5.7% to $3.4 billion, as profits for clothing, department and other general merchandise stores declined 6.6% to $754 million. Profits for wholesalers fell 4.4% to $5.3 billion.

Profits for the mining industry rose 2.4% to $2.5 billion, while profits in the oil and gas industry increased 2.4% to $4.0 billion.

Financial sector

In the financial sector, most of the second-quarter decline came from the insurance carriers and related activities industry, where profits decreased 42.4% to $2.2 billion. This decline was led by life insurers, where higher actuarial liabilities were recorded.

Part of this decline was offset by the depository credit intermediation industry, where profits increased 4.6% to $8.4 billion.

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 second quarter of 2011 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-X, free) will be available soon.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the third quarter will be released on November 24.

To order data, or for more information, please 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.

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Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	First quarter 2011[r]	Second quarter 2011[p]	First quarter to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	$ billions			% change	
All Industries					
Operating revenue	755.6	792.8	792.4	-0.1	4.9
Operating profit	58.1	67.3	64.0	-4.9	10.2
Net profit	46.8	55.3	50.4	-8.9	7.7
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	681.9	716.3	715.8	-0.1	5.0
Operating profit	43.5	49.1	47.3	-3.8	8.7
Net profit	36.6	43.8	39.5	-9.9	7.8
Financial					
Operating revenue	73.7	76.5	76.6	0.2	4.0
Operating profit	14.6	18.2	16.7	-7.9	14.8
Net profit	10.2	11.5	10.9	-5.1	7.0

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

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Machinery and equipment price indexes

Second quarter 2011

The Machinery and equipment price index (MEPI) declined by 0.8% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. The import component declined by 1.4% over this period, while the domestic series was unchanged. Compared with the second quarter of 2010, the total MEPI decreased by 2.5%, with the import component declining 4.4% while the domestic component increased by 0.7%.

Except for fishing, hunting and trapping (+0.2%) and warehousing and storage (+0.1%), all other industries posted decreases in the prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the second quarter. The largest contributor to the total MEPI decline were the finance, insurance and real estate industries (-1.0%), led by the real estate and rental and leasing services subcomponent (-1.0%). The second largest contributor to the quarterly decline of the total MEPI were manufacturing industries (-0.7%), led by a price decline in transportation equipment manufacturing (-0.5%) and a 0.7% decrease in both the primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing and the paper manufacturing sectors.

Almost all commodities posted price decreases in the second quarter. Among these, computers and peripherals equipment such as terminals, printers and storage devices (-3.5%) and other industry specific machinery (-1.3%) contributed the most to the quarterly decline of the total MEPI.

The Canadian dollar appreciated by 1.9% against the US dollar in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter and also gained 6.2% year over year. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the MEPI given the high weight that imported machinery and equipment has in the index.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a four-quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The second quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in October.

The machinery and equipment price indexes for the third quarter will be released on November 23.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division.

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Machinery and equipment price indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

Industries	Relative importance[1]	Second quarter 2010	First quarter 2011p	Second quarter 2011p	First quarter to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	%	(1997=100)			% change	
Total machinery and equipment price index	**100.00**	**89.4**	**87.9**	**87.2**	**-0.8**	**-2.5**
Domestic	**32.03**	**107.5**	**108.2**	**108.2**	**0.0**	**0.7**
Imported	**67.97**	**80.9**	**78.4**	**77.3**	**-1.4**	**-4.4**
Crop and animal production	4.07	101.6	100.5	**99.9**	**-0.6**	**-1.7**
Forestry and logging	0.27	97.9	96.2	**95.6**	**-0.6**	**-2.3**
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	112.7	112.8	**113.0**	**0.2**	**0.3**
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	99.4	99.1	**98.5**	**-0.6**	**-0.9**
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	106.3	104.3	**103.6**	**-0.7**	**-2.5**
Utilities	3.55	99.2	97.1	**96.5**	**-0.6**	**-2.7**
Construction	3.54	96.0	94.1	**93.3**	**-0.9**	**-2.8**
All manufacturing	22.34	95.7	94.1	**93.4**	**-0.7**	**-2.4**
Trade	8.38	86.9	86.3	**85.8**	**-0.6**	**-1.3**
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	102.9	101.8	**101.1**	**-0.7**	**-1.7**
Pipeline transportation	1.18	104.6	103.1	**102.5**	**-0.6**	**-2.0**
Warehousing and storage	0.26	106.2	105.8	**105.9**	**0.1**	**-0.3**
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	81.0	79.6	**78.8**	**-1.0**	**-2.7**
Private education services	0.12	73.1	71.0	**69.9**	**-1.5**	**-4.4**
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	84.6	83.8	**83.1**	**-0.8**	**-1.8**
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	76.3	74.9	**74.1**	**-1.1**	**-2.9**
Public administration	5.81	82.7	80.6	**79.9**	**-0.9**	**-3.4**

p *preliminary*

1. *The relative importance in the MEPI represents shares of capital investment by industry for year 1997. They are derived from the final demand matrix of the input-output table, compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.*

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Construction Union Wage Rate Index

July 2011

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in July compared with June. The composite index increased by 1.4% compared with July 2010.

Note: Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 2007=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

This release presents indexes that are not seasonally adjusted. The union wage rates and indexes published are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The second quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in October.

The construction union wage rate indexes for August will be released on September 22.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division. ■

Oilseed crushing statistics

July 2011

Oilseed processors crushed 551 636 tonnes of canola in July. Oil production totalled 246 415 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 311 905 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

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

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

July 2011

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

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

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

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. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

June 2011

Data from the June issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. The June issue contains the "Feed Grain Purchases" supplement and an overview of July's market conditions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The June 2011 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 34, no. 6 (22-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*.

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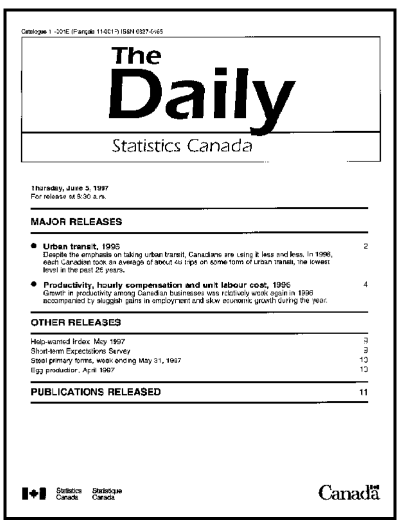
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
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