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Statistics Canada

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Releases

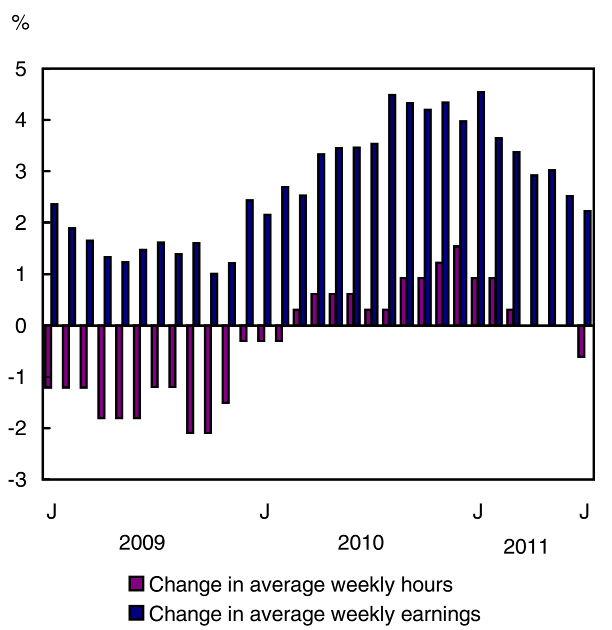
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

July 2011 (preliminary)

In July, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased 0.1% from the previous month to $872.70. On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings grew by 2.2%. This was the slowest earnings growth since January 2010.

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



The 2.2% year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings 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.

The decrease in the average hours worked per week contributed to the slower growth in earnings in July. The average workweek declined from 33.0 hours in July 2010 to 32.8 hours in July 2011, down 0.6%, with fewer hours worked across the goods and services sectors. Compared with the previous month, average weekly hours were down 0.3%.

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.

Data on the education sector

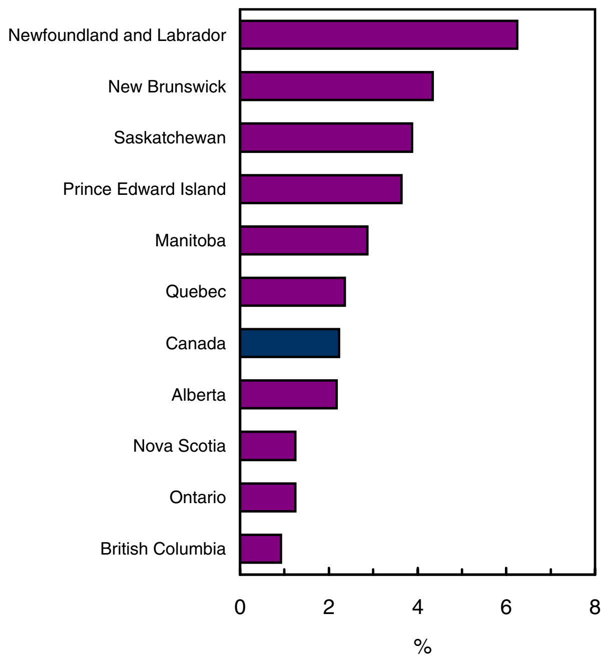
Changes in payroll employment in education during the summer months can be affected by changes in payment schedules and school-year calendars. Month-to-month changes should therefore be interpreted with caution, and more attention given to long-term trends.

Average weekly earnings up in every province

Average weekly earnings rose in every province in the 12 months to July, led by Newfoundland and Labrador. The slowest growth was in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings in July amounted to $879.70, up 6.2% from July 2010. Newfoundland and Labrador has recorded year-over-year growth in earnings above the national average every month since December 2010.

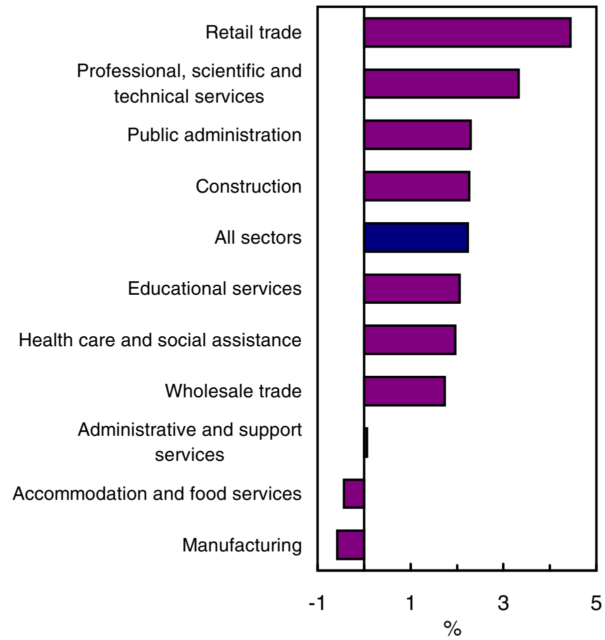
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, July 2010 to July 2011



Average weekly earnings by industry

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings exceeded the national average of 2.2% in four of Canada's largest industrial sectors: retail trade; professional, scientific and technical services; public administration and construction. At the same time, earnings declined in both manufacturing and accommodation and food services.

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



The fastest rate of growth in average weekly earnings occurred in retail trade in July. Earnings in this sector rose by 4.4% to $524.51, with increases spread across several industries.

The second fastest rate of increase was in professional, scientific and technical services, where average weekly earnings rose by 3.3% to $1,217.30 in the 12 months to July. This sector has seen steady earnings growth since September 2008 (see the "Sector profile" section of this release).

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

In July, non-farm payroll employment rose by 36,300. In the 12 months to July, the number of payroll employees has increased by 231,600 (+1.6%).

The monthly increase was spread across a number of sectors, including educational services; construction; administrative and support services; health care and social assistance; accommodation and food services; and professional, scientific and technical services. At the same time, there were declines in public administration as well as retail trade.

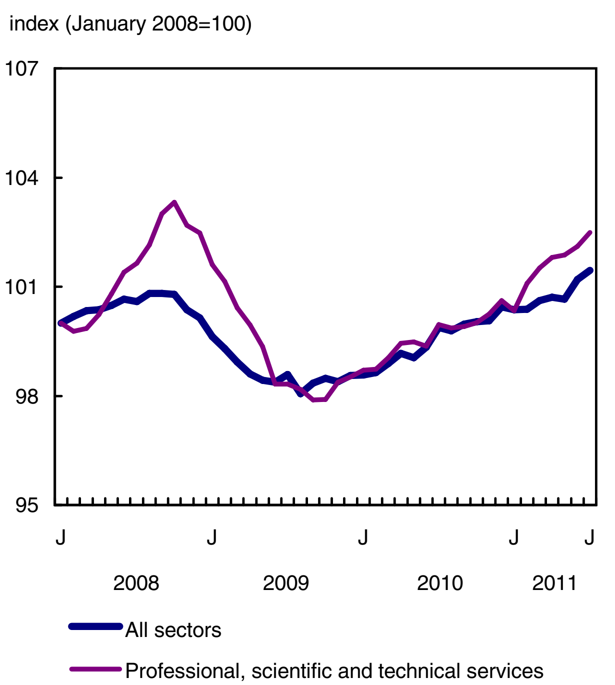
On a year-over-year basis, the fastest job growth was in mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction, where payroll employment increased by 8.5% (+16,000). Most of this growth, however, occurred over the first eight months of the period, with employment in the sector edging down since April 2011.

Since July 2010, there was also above-average growth in the number of employees in construction (+3.8%); professional, scientific and technical services (+2.5%); health care and social assistance (+2.2%); and public administration (+1.7%).

Sector profile: Professional, scientific and technical services

From time to time, this release profiles an industrial sector with a notable trend in earnings, hours or employment. The profile for July 2011 examines the professional, scientific and technical services sector because of its trend of faster-than-average growth in earnings and employment over the past two years.

Payroll employment in professional, scientific and technical services, January 2008 to July 2011



In July, 778,800 employees worked in professional, scientific and technical services, making it the eighth largest sector. Architectural, engineering and related services accounts for the largest share (24%), followed closely by computer systems design and related services (21%). Others include: accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services; management, scientific and technical consulting; legal services; scientific research and development; as well as advertising, public relations and related services.

Like many sectors, professional, scientific and technical services experienced a notable decline during the 2008/2009 economic downturn. After hitting an employment peak in October 2008, the number of employees in that sector fell 5.3% until September 2009, a much steeper decline than the 2.4% decrease for all sectors combined. Most of the industries within this sector had job declines during the downturn, with the exception of scientific, research and development services and legal services.

From September 2009 to July 2011, payroll employment in professional, scientific and technical services grew by 4.7%, almost returning to its pre-downturn levels. This compares with overall payroll employment growth of 3.2% over the same period.

Over the previous 12 months, the most notable job gains within this sector have been in architectural, engineering and related services (+7.4%); advertising and public relations (+4.6%); and computer systems design and related services (+3.8%). At the same time, there were declines in scientific research and development services (-2.8%) and management, scientific and technical consulting (-2.7%).

Average weekly earnings in the professional, scientific and technical services sector have been increasing steadily since 2008. In July 2011, average weekly earnings of $1,217.30 were the third highest among all sectors, following mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction as well as utilities.

In the 12 months to July, earnings in professional, scientific and technical services grew by 3.3%, with the largest growth in management, scientific and technical consulting; and architectural, engineering and related services and "other" professional, scientific and technical services.

Average weekly hours worked by employees in professional, scientific and technical services declined by 0.8% to 35.4 hours in July from 35.7 hours 12 months earlier. The average workweek in this sector was above the all-sector average of 32.8 hours in July.

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 August will be released on October 27.

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 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)	July 2010	June 2011[r]	July 2011[p]	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate	**853.68**	**871.90**	**872.70**	**0.1**	**2.2**
Forestry, logging and support	893.46	976.77	967.78	-0.9	8.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,735.76	1,742.54	1,729.09	-0.8	-0.4
Utilities	1,579.14	1,554.38	1,681.39	8.2	6.5
Construction	1,059.85	1,091.12	1,083.86	-0.7	2.3
Manufacturing	968.46	952.18	962.85	1.1	-0.6
Wholesale trade	1,022.69	1,031.78	1,040.48	0.8	1.7
Retail trade	502.18	518.55	524.51	1.1	4.4
Transportation and warehousing	898.98	912.13	914.07	0.2	1.7
Information and cultural industries	1,045.46	1,030.91	1,086.93	5.4	4.0
Finance and insurance	1,030.96	1,060.62	1,053.32	-0.7	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	808.12	882.37	854.76	-3.1	5.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,178.14	1,236.71	1,217.30	-1.6	3.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,144.72	1,138.17	1,157.61	1.7	1.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	730.77	725.39	731.23	0.8	0.1
Educational services	935.60	960.51	954.81	-0.6	2.1
Health care and social assistance	786.11	813.33	801.52	-1.5	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	548.83	536.38	548.73	2.3	0.0
Accommodation and food services	360.68	358.49	359.11	0.2	-0.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	705.23	728.21	702.56	-3.5	-0.4
Public administration	1,090.12	1,110.64	1,115.10	0.4	2.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	828.02	862.00	879.70	2.1	6.2
Prince Edward Island	697.26	718.79	722.64	0.5	3.6
Nova Scotia	765.94	770.28	775.51	0.7	1.2
New Brunswick	756.52	785.05	789.33	0.5	4.3
Quebec	786.74	809.30	805.28	-0.5	2.4
Ontario	882.93	894.23	893.95	0.0	1.2
Manitoba	789.55	809.76	812.18	0.3	2.9
Saskatchewan	840.94	857.60	873.57	1.9	3.9
Alberta	1,000.75	1,038.46	1,022.57	-1.5	2.2
British Columbia	823.67	848.13	831.25	-2.0	0.9
Yukon	909.50	972.56	970.55	-0.2	6.7
Northwest Territories[1]	1,218.70	1,259.85	1,254.26	-0.4	2.9
Nunavut[1]	898.64	903.05	907.42	0.5	1.0

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

Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2010	July 2010	June 2011[r]	July 2011[p]	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011	December 2010 to July 2011
	thousands				% change		
Sector aggregate	**14,842.2**	**14,758.7**	**14,954.0**	**14,990.3**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**1.0**
Forestry, logging and support	39.8	39.5	38.7	39.5	2.1	0.0	-0.8
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	197.3	188.7	206.0	204.7	-0.6	8.5	3.8
Utilities	120.2	118.8	123.3	123.8	0.4	4.2	3.0
Construction	834.4	822.0	847.5	853.5	0.7	3.8	2.3
Manufacturing	1,469.3	1,470.8	1,485.3	1,486.7	0.1	1.1	1.2
Wholesale trade	735.1	730.1	742.7	745.0	0.3	2.0	1.3
Retail trade	1,864.1	1,853.6	1,845.9	1,837.9	-0.4	-0.8	-1.4
Transportation and warehousing	675.6	669.2	681.1	681.5	0.1	1.8	0.9
Information and cultural industries	333.2	324.6	324.6	323.4	-0.4	-0.4	-2.9
Finance and insurance	677.7	683.1	683.7	684.9	0.2	0.3	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	248.9	242.6	244.3	243.9	-0.2	0.5	-2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	764.5	759.5	775.9	778.8	0.4	2.5	1.9
Management of companies and enterprises	105.8	105.8	103.5	104.8	1.3	-0.9	-0.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	734.2	734.4	740.7	745.5	0.6	1.5	1.5
Educational services	1,167.8	1,178.8	1,156.9	1,168.9	1.0	-0.8	0.1
Health care and social assistance	1,634.5	1,619.8	1,647.7	1,656.1	0.5	2.2	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.9	247.2	247.5	248.2	0.3	0.4	1.3
Accommodation and food services	1,066.8	1,064.9	1,073.4	1,077.2	0.4	1.2	1.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.9	506.5	513.8	514.6	0.2	1.6	0.7
Public administration	1,053.2	1,048.4	1,076.1	1,066.3	-0.9	1.7	1.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	203.9	198.6	204.0	205.0	0.5	3.2	0.5
Prince Edward Island	64.6	65.1	65.4	65.3	-0.2	0.3	1.1
Nova Scotia	411.5	405.4	406.8	408.2	0.3	0.7	-0.8
New Brunswick	321.9	325.9	317.8	319.3	0.5	-2.0	-0.8
Quebec	3,406.7	3,392.4	3,424.8	3,419.6	-0.2	0.8	0.4
Ontario	5,690.3	5,666.9	5,727.5	5,740.1	0.2	1.3	0.9
Manitoba	561.3	558.7	563.7	566.5	0.5	1.4	0.9
Saskatchewan	446.5	441.3	450.7	450.8	0.0	2.2	1.0
Alberta	1,770.0	1,748.5	1,809.3	1,822.0	0.7	4.2	2.9
British Columbia	1,906.1	1,897.8	1,923.3	1,933.0	0.5	1.9	1.4
Yukon	20.1	19.4	20.4	20.5	0.5	5.7	2.0
Northwest Territories[1]	27.8	28.2	29.4	29.0	-1.4	2.8	4.3
Nunavut[1]	11.4	11.0	11.5	11.5	0.0	4.5	0.9

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

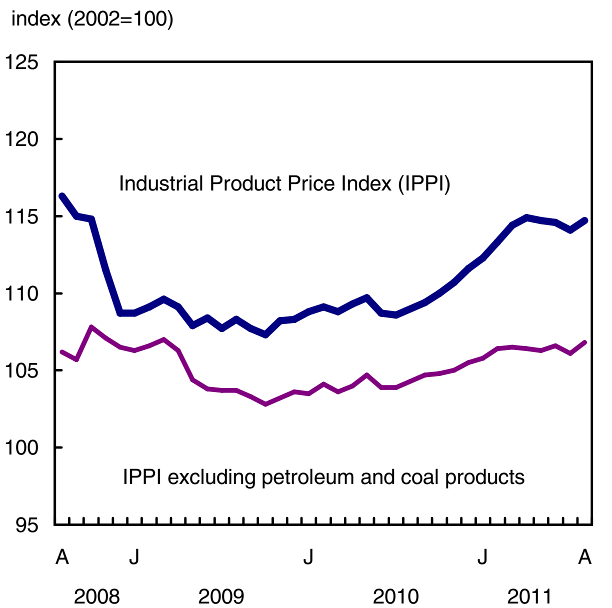
■

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

August 2011

Between July and August, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 0.5%, led by motor vehicles and chemical products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 3.2%, largely as a result of lower prices for mineral fuels.

Prices for industrial goods rise



The increase of the IPPI in August was the first in three months, and was primarily the result of higher prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (+1.7%) and chemicals and chemical products (+0.7%). Pulp and paper products (+0.9%) and electrical and communication products (+0.9%) also contributed to the advance.

Contributing to the increase in the price of motor vehicles and other transport equipment were higher prices for automobiles, trucks and buses (+2.5%) and motor vehicle parts (+0.9%). The 2.8% decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar in August contributed significantly to the rise in motor vehicle prices.

Some Canadian producers who export their products are paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the decline of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar had the effect of increasing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have fallen 0.2% instead of rising 0.5%.

The rise in the IPPI in August was moderated by a 1.1% decline in petroleum and coal product prices.

Excluding petroleum and coal products, the IPPI would have risen 0.7% in August, following a 0.5% decline in July.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and usually subject to revision for a period of six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the previous January becomes final).*
>
> *The **Industrial Product Price Index** (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including transportation, wholesale and retail costs.*
>
> *Canadian producers export many goods. They often indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. But the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. Moreover, this is not a measure that takes into account the full effect of exchange rates, since that is a more difficult analytical task.*
>
> *The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada, and it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the text, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN$1 = US$X).*
>
> *The **Raw Materials Price Index** (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.*

12-month change in the IPPI: August advance similar to increases observed since March

The IPPI was up 5.2% in August compared with the same month a year earlier, which was similar to the rate of change observed in the previous five months. Of the 21 major commodity aggregations, 16 advanced and 5 declined.

Compared with August 2010, the increase in the IPPI was mainly a result of higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+29.8%) and primary metal products (+10.7%). Chemicals and chemical products (+8.7%) also contributed to the advance.

Year over year, prices for petroleum and coal products continued the upward trend that began in November 2009. The increase in August was smaller than July, but similar to advances reported since April 2011.

The largest contributors to the year-over-year price increase of primary metal products were precious metals, in particular silver and platinum (+92.5%), precious metal basic manufactured shapes (+72.5%) and copper products (+15.5%).

Chemicals and chemical products (+8.7%) and fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products (+7.2%) made smaller contributions to the year-over-year IPPI increase in August.

In August, the 6.0% year-over-year gain in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar slowed the advance of the IPPI. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 6.6% instead of 5.2%.

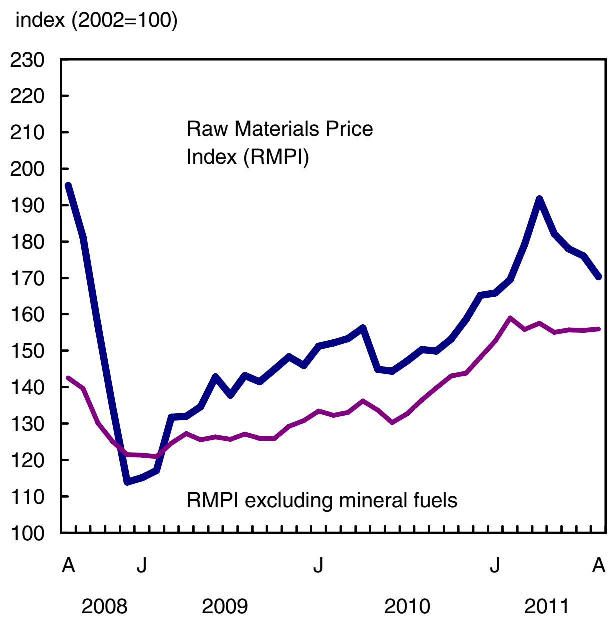
The year-over-year increase in the IPPI in August was moderated by lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-2.8%), pulp and paper products (-2.2%) and lumber and other wood products (-1.7%).

Excluding petroleum and coal prices, the year-over-year IPPI would have increased 2.4% in August instead of 5.2%. This continues the upward trend that began in May 2010.

RMPI: Fourth consecutive monthly decrease

The RMPI declined by 3.2% in August compared with the previous month. This was larger than declines in June and July, but was smaller than the decrease reported in May.

Prices for raw materials continue to decrease



The decline of the RMPI resulted mainly from mineral fuels, which were down 7.0%. Crude oil prices fell 7.5% in August, marking the fourth consecutive monthly decrease. Uncertainty over global growth affected prices until mid August, when some stabilization was observed.

Contributing to the decline in the RMPI in August were lower prices for non-ferrous metals (-2.3%), largely influenced by copper and nickel concentrates (-5.6%) and non-ferrous metal scrap (-3.6%). Grains (-1.6%) continued its decline from July.

Prices for animal and animal products (+3.4%), ferrous materials (+2.1%), coffee, tea and cocoa (+2.3%) as well as rubber and allied gums (+1.8%) moderated the decrease in the RMPI.

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased 0.3% in August.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI was up 13.3% in August, the smallest year-over-year increase since February 2011. The main contributors to the advance were higher prices for mineral fuels (+12.2%), non-ferrous metals (+16.7%), vegetable products (+31.5%) as well as animal and animal products (+11.7%).

Year over year, excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have risen 14.3% in August compared with 17.3% in July.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.

Table 329-0056: Industrial Product Price Index by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industrial Product Price Index by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industrial Product Price Index by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industrial Product Price Index by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw Materials Price Index by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The August 2011 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will be available soon.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for September will be released on October 31.

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.

Industrial product price indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	August 2010	July 2011[r]	August 2011[p]	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**109.0**	**114.1**	**114.7**	**0.5**	**5.2**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.70**	**104.3**	**106.1**	**106.8**	**0.7**	**2.4**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	105.0	108.6	109.1	0.5	3.9
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	117.8	126.2	126.3	0.1	7.2
Beverages	1.52	118.7	120.9	120.9	0.0	1.9
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	162.4	170.9	171.0	0.1	5.3
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	116.9	119.1	119.3	0.2	2.1
Textile products	1.37	101.4	103.6	103.7	0.1	2.3
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	100.8	101.8	101.6	-0.2	0.8
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	89.3	87.4	87.8	0.5	-1.7
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.2	116.4	116.4	0.0	0.2
Pulp and paper products	6.40	102.5	99.3	100.2	0.9	-2.2
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.5	103.2	103.6	0.4	0.1
Primary metal products	6.99	141.5	156.1	156.6	0.3	10.7
Fabricated metal products	4.45	122.0	124.0	124.3	0.2	1.9
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.6	102.8	103.5	0.7	-0.1
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	78.8	75.3	76.6	1.7	-2.8
Electrical and communications products	5.02	94.0	92.2	93.0	0.9	-1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	117.1	117.3	117.5	0.2	0.3
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	179.6	235.8	233.2	-1.1	29.8
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	125.6	135.6	136.5	0.7	8.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	115.8	119.9	122.9	2.5	6.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	244.1	276.2	270.1	-2.2	10.7
Intermediate goods[2]	**62.15**	**116.1**	**123.1**	**123.4**	**0.2**	**6.3**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.56	136.3	145.6	146.4	0.5	7.4
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	54.60	113.3	119.9	120.3	0.3	6.2
Finished goods[5]	**37.85**	**97.5**	**99.5**	**100.3**	**0.8**	**2.9**
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	114.4	117.6	117.9	0.3	3.1
Capital equipment	12.19	87.7	85.3	86.3	1.2	-1.6
All other finished goods	18.54	97.4	102.0	102.8	0.8	5.5

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of production.*
2. *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3. *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4. *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5. *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

Raw materials price indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	August 2010	July 2011[r]	August 2011[p]	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**150.3**	**176.0**	**170.3**	**-3.2**	**13.3**
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**58.56**	**136.5**	**155.6**	**156.0**	**0.3**	**14.3**
Mineral fuels	41.44	170.1	205.2	190.9	-7.0	12.2
Vegetable products	9.89	119.3	156.9	156.9	0.0	31.5
Animal and animal products	19.81	111.0	119.9	124.0	3.4	11.7
Wood	11.82	88.8	89.6	90.0	0.4	1.4
Ferrous materials	2.88	168.6	164.6	168.0	2.1	-0.4
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	234.6	280.3	273.8	-2.3	16.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	149.2	167.3	167.3	0.0	12.1

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.*

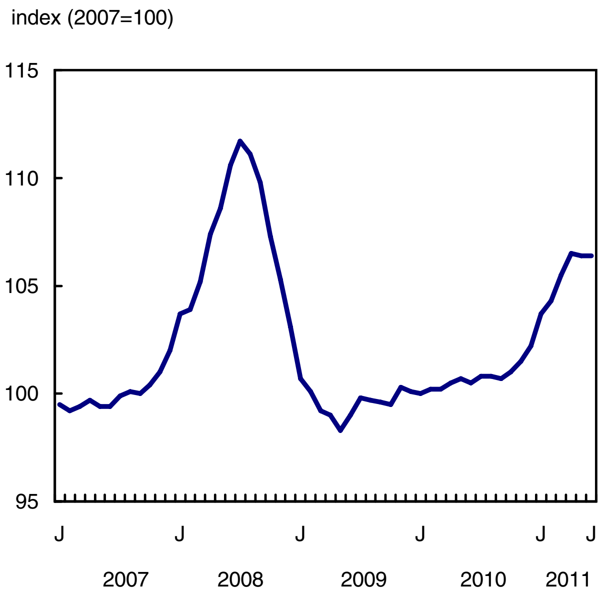
■

For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index

Second quarter 2011

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index increased 1.8% in the second quarter from the first quarter.

For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index: Truck transportation



The general freight trucking component rose 1.8% while the specialized freight trucking component advanced 1.9%.

On a year-over-year basis, the index increased 5.8% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

Note: With this release, first quarter 2011 data are revised and second quarter data are subject to revision. All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted.

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. This is a monthly index which is disseminated on a quarterly basis. The monthly index measures changes over time in prices for the for-hire motor carrier freight services provided by general and specialized freight trucking companies.

The data collected are used to estimate a price index for the truck transportation services sector. The index can be joined with other business service indexes to provide better estimates of real output and productivity, and to monitor inflation in the services sector. Indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 332-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5136.

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 or 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division.

Services Producer Price Index: For-hire motor carrier freight services – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	Second quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011[p]	First quarter to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Truck transportation	**100.0**	**100.6**	**104.5**	**106.4**	**1.8**	**5.8**
General freight trucking	**57.9**	**100.1**	**104.9**	**106.8**	**1.8**	**6.7**
General freight trucking, local	23.6	98.8	107.2	108.6	1.3	9.9
General freight trucking, long distance	76.4	100.5	104.3	106.3	1.9	5.8
Specialized freight trucking	**42.1**	**101.3**	**103.9**	**105.9**	**1.9**	**4.5**
Used household and office goods moving	8.1	108.6	106.9	111.2	4.0	2.4
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	37.6	100.7	102.1	102.4	0.3	1.7
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	54.3	100.6	104.6	107.5	2.8	6.9

p preliminary

1. The relative importance of the general freight trucking and specialized freight trucking main categories is based on their contributions to the overall For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index. The relative importance of the sub-categories is based on their contributions to the main categories.

■

Air fare

Fourth quarter 2010

The average domestic and international air fare (all types) rose from $229.20 during the fourth quarter of 2009 to $245.00 in the same quarter of 2010, an increase of 6.9%. This marked the fourth consecutive year-over-year quarterly advance.

The average domestic air fare (all types) paid by passengers was $190.30 in the fourth quarter, up 8.2% from $175.80 reported during the same quarter of 2009. During the same period, the total average international air fare increased by 2.5% to $326.10.

Average domestic air fares also climbed across all of the selected Canadian cities of enplanement in the fourth quarter. Toronto posted the highest average domestic air fare at $218.20, followed by Ottawa ($204.40), Vancouver ($202.70) and Montréal ($197.80). These four major cities of enplanement, as well as Winnipeg, reported average domestic air fares above the national average. In the fourth quarter, year-over-year air fare increases ranged from 2.6% in Ottawa to 11.9% in Vancouver.

Note: Average air fares are calculated for each flight stage. When the passenger boards the aircraft at one airport and departs the aircraft at another airport, this is considered a flight stage.

The Fare Basis Survey covers Air Canada, Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0003, 401-0041 and 401-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.

Data tables are available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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*), Transportation Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 2011

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for May to August.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted.

Indexes for the current year and the previous year are subject to revision.

In January 2012, the electric power selling price indexes will be published on the time base of 2007=100.

The new indexes will appear in CANSIM with the publication of data for the reference month of September to December 2011. The new series will appear in new CANSIM tables with new vectors. The old indexes, based on 1997=100, will be terminated with the data for the reference month of August 2011.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

The August 2011 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The electric power selling price indexes for September to December will be released on January 31, 2012.

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. ■

Residential care facilities

2009/2010

Data on residential care facilities for reference year 2009/2010 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 107-5501 to 107-5512.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3210.

The publication *Residential Care Facilities*, 2009/2010 (83-237-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, to order custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; *hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Statistics Division. ■

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to $5.6 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities combined with a lower travel deficit. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the acquisitions-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.	2
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2006 Census profiles

Within the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.

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

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