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The Daily

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Releases

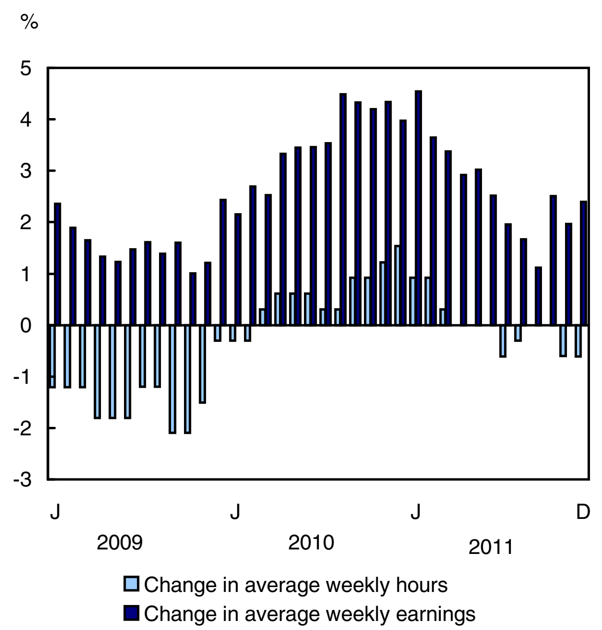
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

December 2011 (preliminary)

In December, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were $888.26, up 0.7% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings rose 2.4%.

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



The 2.4% increase in average weekly earnings during the 12 months to December reflects a number of factors, such as wage growth and changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience.

Average hours worked per week can also contribute to changes in earnings. The year-over-year increase in weekly earnings was tempered by a decline in average hours worked per week. In December, average hours worked per week were 32.8, down from 32.9 hours in the previous month and down from 33.0 hours in December 2010.

Note to readers

In March of every year, as part of the regularly scheduled year-end review of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), seasonally adjusted data are revised using the latest seasonal factors.

In addition, as part of the annual review, there will be revisions to a small number of industries for the 2001 to 2011 period. These revisions will affect both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data.

As a result, all data will be revised historically back to 2001. On March 30, these revised data will be available on CANSIM (tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049).

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 the "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 that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System code.

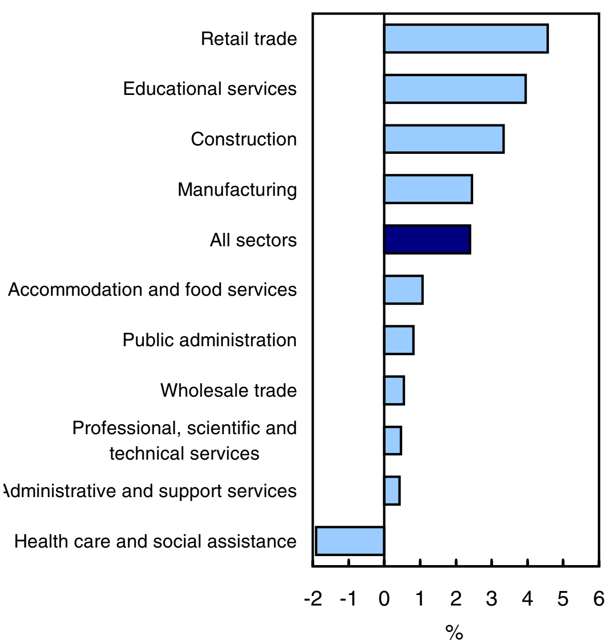
All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System code.

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

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings exceeded the national average of 2.4% in four of Canada's largest industrial sectors: retail trade, educational services, construction and manufacturing.

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



In retail trade, average weekly earnings were up 4.6% in the 12 months to December to $527.61. The growth was widespread across retail industries.

In educational services, average weekly earnings rose 4.0% to $961.08. Growth was notable in both universities and colleges.

Average weekly earnings in construction increased 3.3% to $1,122.96, with notable growth within heavy and civil engineering construction.

In December, average earnings in manufacturing were up 2.5% from December 2010 to $1,000.55. Within this sector, there was notable year-over-year earnings growth in printing and related support activities; transportation equipment manufacturing; computer and electronic product manufacturing; and chemical manufacturing.

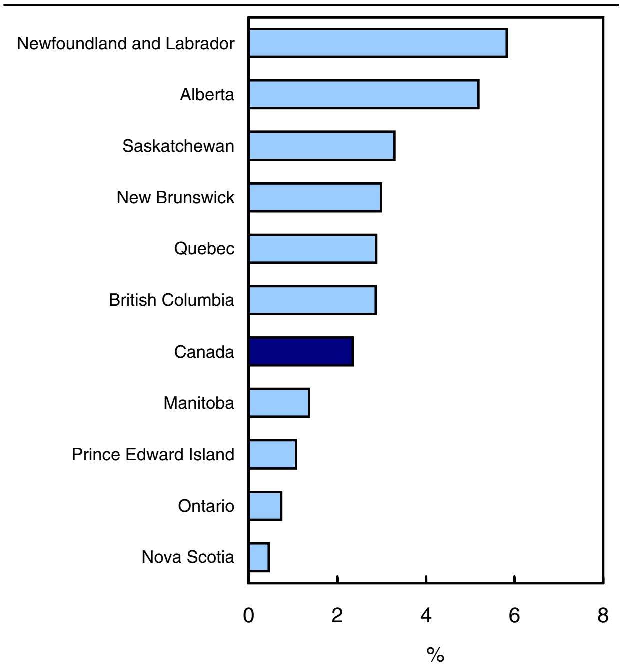
Growth in earnings also surpassed the national average in some smaller sectors. From December 2010 to December 2011, earnings increased in the two highest-paying industries: utilities, where they increased 8.7% to $1,756.08; and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction, where they rose 8.5% to $1,796.68.

Average weekly earnings in health care and social assistance declined 1.9% to $788.68 in the 12 months to December. Earnings in this sector have fallen for three consecutive months, largely driven by earnings declines in hospitals.

Average weekly earnings rose in every province

Average weekly earnings rose in every province in the 12 months to December, led by growth in Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The lowest rate of growth was in Nova Scotia.

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



In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings were up 5.8% to $907.26 in December from 12 months earlier. Earnings in this province have been higher than the national average since September 2011.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings increased 5.2% to $1,064.80. Alberta continued to record the highest level of earnings among the provinces.

In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings were up 3.3% to $893.21 in the 12 months to December.

Earnings in the province have exceeded the national average since August 2011.

The lowest year-over-year growth occurred in Nova Scotia, where average weekly earnings were up 0.5% to $783.17.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

From November to December, non-farm payroll employment increased by 3,000. There were modest gains in 11 sectors, led by transportation and warehousing, but they were mostly offset by losses in 9 other sectors. On a year-over-year basis, the number of non-farm payroll employees rose 1.4% (+206,200).

The highest year-over-year rates of growth in payroll employment were in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (+7.7%); utilities (+4.5%); construction (+3.6%); and accommodation and food services (+3.0%).

Available without charge in 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 are available in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, Vol. 89, no. 12 (72-002-X, free). From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for January will be released on March 30.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118), Labour Statistics Division.

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

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2010	November 2011[r]	December 2011[p]	November to December 2011	December 2010 to December 2011
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate	**867.84**	**882.18**	**888.26**	**0.7**	**2.4**
Forestry, logging and support	929.79	1,000.71	994.29	-0.6	6.9
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,655.26	1,785.28	1,796.68	0.6	8.5
Utilities	1,615.04	1,740.22	1,756.08	0.9	8.7
Construction	1,086.80	1,100.58	1,122.96	2.0	3.3
Manufacturing	976.60	994.49	1,000.55	0.6	2.5
Wholesale trade	1,059.69	1,046.57	1,065.41	1.8	0.5
Retail trade	504.54	521.44	527.61	1.2	4.6
Transportation and warehousing	910.44	929.72	954.38	2.7	4.8
Information and cultural industries	1,082.07	1,069.54	1,091.37	2.0	0.9
Finance and insurance	1,066.88	1,078.96	1,123.81	4.2	5.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	830.69	838.90	863.56	2.9	4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,217.60	1,222.16	1,223.32	0.1	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1,230.76	1,160.58	1,244.68	7.2	1.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	741.70	735.05	744.83	1.3	0.4
Educational services	924.52	953.83	961.08	0.8	4.0
Health care and social assistance	804.06	808.32	788.68	-2.4	-1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	578.81	529.90	543.44	2.6	-6.1
Accommodation and food services	358.50	356.25	362.32	1.7	1.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	728.40	730.47	765.08	4.7	5.0
Public administration	1,103.34	1,118.87	1,112.35	-0.6	0.8
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	857.33	893.02	907.26	1.6	5.8
Prince Edward Island	725.66	739.67	733.46	-0.8	1.1
Nova Scotia	779.60	780.72	783.17	0.3	0.5
New Brunswick	775.86	801.11	799.05	-0.3	3.0
Quebec	804.75	813.20	827.95	1.8	2.9
Ontario	895.41	896.48	901.96	0.6	0.7
Manitoba	803.42	811.79	814.38	0.3	1.4
Saskatchewan	864.77	897.69	893.21	-0.5	3.3
Alberta	1,012.32	1,047.64	1,064.80	1.6	5.2
British Columbia	831.16	851.46	855.00	0.4	2.9
Yukon	942.86	962.49	969.65	0.7	2.8
Northwest Territories[1]	1,145.43	1,254.04	1,209.48	-3.6	5.6
Nunavut[1]	880.34	943.89	969.25	2.7	10.1

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

Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2010	November 2011[r]	December 2011[p]	November to December 2011	December 2010 to December 2011
	thousands			% change	
Sector aggregate	**14,842.2**	**15,045.4**	**15,048.4**	**0.0**	**1.4**
Forestry, logging and support	39.8	40.5	40.5	0.0	1.8
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	197.3	210.6	212.5	0.9	7.7
Utilities	120.2	126.5	125.6	-0.7	4.5
Construction	834.4	860.8	864.0	0.4	3.6
Manufacturing	1,469.3	1,483.8	1,482.2	-0.1	0.9
Wholesale trade	735.1	747.0	745.4	-0.2	1.4
Retail trade	1,864.1	1,850.8	1,848.9	-0.1	-0.8
Transportation and warehousing	675.6	688.2	693.9	0.8	2.7
Information and cultural industries	333.2	327.1	327.4	0.1	-1.7
Finance and insurance	677.7	679.8	683.4	0.5	0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	248.9	242.7	242.4	-0.1	-2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	764.5	786.2	786.3	0.0	2.9
Management of companies and enterprises	105.8	105.9	106.3	0.4	0.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	734.2	746.5	748.8	0.3	2.0
Educational services	1,167.8	1,157.9	1,154.0	-0.3	-1.2
Health care and social assistance	1,634.5	1,667.0	1,667.0	0.0	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.9	250.6	249.6	-0.4	1.9
Accommodation and food services	1,066.8	1,095.7	1,098.4	0.2	3.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.9	521.0	519.6	-0.3	1.7
Public administration	1,053.2	1,052.1	1,056.3	0.4	0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	203.9	205.6	206.9	0.6	1.5
Prince Edward Island	64.6	64.3	63.8	-0.8	-1.2
Nova Scotia	411.5	403.2	402.8	-0.1	-2.1
New Brunswick	321.9	317.1	317.2	0.0	-1.5
Quebec	3,406.7	3,443.2	3,444.2	0.0	1.1
Ontario	5,690.3	5,740.3	5,738.8	0.0	0.9
Manitoba	561.3	566.2	565.5	-0.1	0.7
Saskatchewan	446.5	462.3	460.4	-0.4	3.1
Alberta	1,770.0	1,850.1	1,854.3	0.2	4.8
British Columbia	1,906.1	1,933.0	1,934.4	0.1	1.5
Yukon	20.1	20.6	20.6	0.0	2.5
Northwest Territories[1]	27.8	27.7	27.5	-0.7	-1.1
Nunavut[1]	11.4	11.9	11.9	0.0	4.4

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

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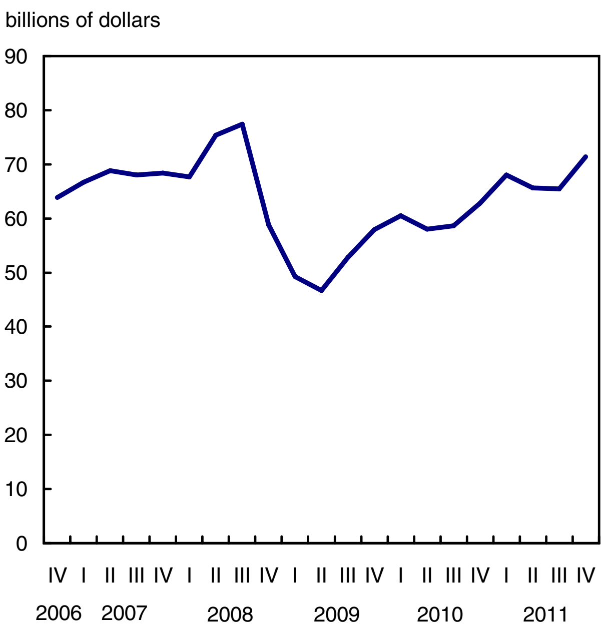
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Fourth quarter 2011 (preliminary)

Operating profits for Canadian corporations were up 9.0% to $71.4 billion in the fourth quarter from the previous quarter. This marks the highest level of profits since the economic downturn in late 2008. However, it was $6.1 billion below the peak in the third quarter 2008.

In the fourth quarter, 15 of 22 industries reported higher profits.

Quarterly operating profits



In the non-financial sector, operating profits in the fourth quarter increased 5.3% to $53.5 billion, following a 3.2% gain in the previous quarter. Much of this growth came from the manufacturing industry.

In the financial sector, operating profits increased 21.8% to $17.9 billion, following a 10.9% decline in the third quarter. Most of the fourth-quarter growth came from the insurance industry.

On a year-over-year basis, operating profits for Canadian corporations were 13.6% higher in the fourth quarter of 2011 than in the same quarter of 2010. Profits increased 13.0% in the non-financial sector and 15.6% 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.

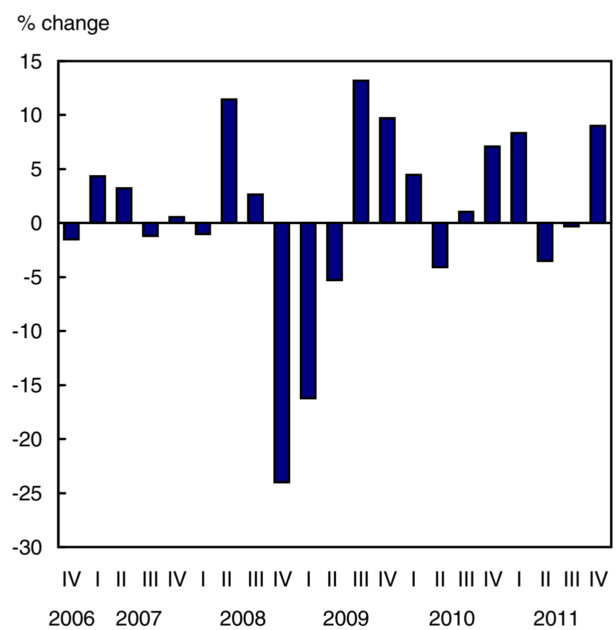
Quarterly profit numbers referred to in this release are seasonally adjusted and are in current dollars. The quarterly financial data for the first three quarters of 2011 have been revised.

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 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 in manufacturing industries led the growth in the non-financial sector in the fourth quarter, increasing 19.9% to $14.2 billion.

Profits for manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts (+169%) more than doubled to $1.7 billion. Petroleum and coal products manufacturers reported a 25.8% increase in profits to $3.4 billion.

Profits for chemicals, plastics and rubber products manufacturers increased 20.1% to $2.5 billion, while profits for fabricated metal product and machinery manufacturers increased 42.7% to $1.2 billion.

Profits for the information and cultural industry increased 17.4% to $4.6 billion, with telecommunications accounting for most of this growth.

Wholesalers' profits increased 6.4% to $6.1 billion, while retailers' profits declined 3.6% to $3.7 billion.

Profits for the oil and gas industry were relatively stable, rising 1.9% to $4.4 billion.

Financial sector

The fourth-quarter increase in profits in the financial sector follows two consecutive quarters of decline.

Most of the fourth-quarter growth came from the insurance industry, where profits increased by $2.3 billion to just over $1.9 billion. This reversed a $325-million loss recorded in the third quarter. The fourth-quarter increase was led by life insurers, who again experienced volatility in actuarial liabilities adjustments.

Depository and non-depository credit intermediaries also contributed to growth in the financial sector. Profits for depository credit intermediaries, mainly chartered banks, rose 4.5% to $9.4 billion, the fourth consecutive quarterly increase. Profits for non-depository credit intermediaries rose 18.0% to $2.5 billion.

Available without charge in 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 fourth quarter 2011 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-X, free) will soon be available.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the first quarter of 2012 will be released on May 24.

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

	Fourth quarter 2010	Third quarter 2011[r]	Fourth quarter 2011[p]	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2011
	billions of dollars			% change	
All industries					
Operating revenue	774.7	812.5	819.5	0.9	5.8
Operating profit	62.8	65.5	71.4	9.0	13.6
Net profit	49.6	49.8	56.1	12.7	13.2
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	700.3	732.8	739.9	1.0	5.7
Operating profit	47.3	50.8	53.5	5.3	13.0
Net profit	40.7	39.6	44.0	11.2	8.0
Financial					
Operating revenue	74.4	79.7	79.5	-0.2	6.9
Operating profit	15.5	14.7	17.9	21.8	15.6
Net profit	8.9	10.2	12.1	18.8	36.9

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

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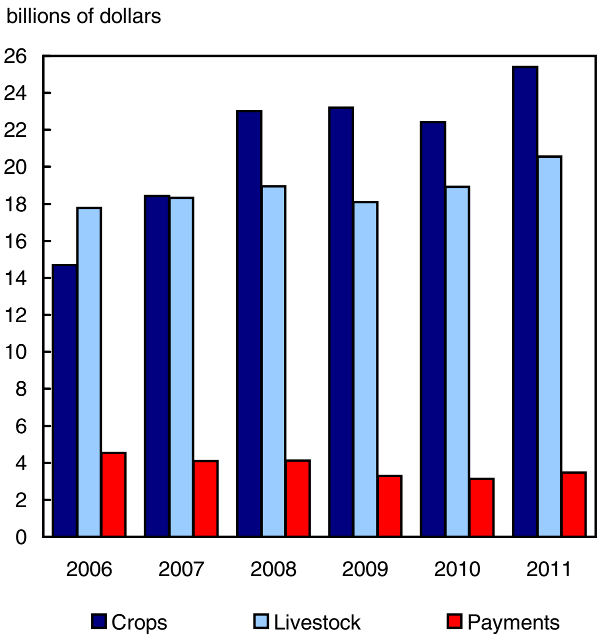
Farm cash receipts

2011

Farm cash receipts for Canadian farmers were up 11.2% to $49.4 billion in 2011 from 2010. The increase follows two consecutive declines, in 2009 and 2010. Farm cash receipts include market receipts from the sale of crops and livestock as well as program payments.

Farm cash receipts, January to December



Receipts rose in every province with increases ranging from 0.8% in Manitoba to 19.5% in Saskatchewan.

Market receipts were up 11.2% to $46.0 billion. Crop receipts, which increased 13.3% to $25.4 billion, made up more than half of total farm cash receipts for the third consecutive year. Livestock receipts rose 8.7% to $20.6 billion, the largest year-over-year gain since 2001.

Receipts rose for most grains and oilseeds, primarily because of higher prices. Canola and wheat recorded the largest increases in terms of dollar value. Canola receipts increased 30.6%, or $1.7 billion, to $7.3 billion. Wheat receipts were up 31.5%, or $1.2 billion, to $5.1 billion.

On average, canola prices were 26.8% higher in 2011 than in 2010, while wheat prices were up 34.6%. Canola was the highest grossing crop in Canada for the second year in a row.

Grain and oilseed prices began climbing in the latter half of 2010 as a result of limited global stocks and strong demand. Prices peaked in mid-2011, but have since abated as concerns over stocks have lessened with new and upcoming production.

The increase in crop receipts was slowed by a $2.0 billion deferral of grain receipt payments from 2011 into 2012. This was $845 million higher than the deferral in 2010.

The only province to record a decline in crop receipts in 2011 was Manitoba, down 8.8%. The province experienced tough growing conditions in both 2010 and 2011, with consecutive production declines of more than 20% for both wheat and canola.

On the livestock side, higher prices were also the main reason behind rising receipts. Prices for hogs and for cattle and calves, which started rising in spring 2010, continued to increase throughout 2011, primarily because of low North American inventories and high feed grain costs.

Hog receipts increased 14.9% to $3.9 billion. The average price for hogs in 2011, which was 14.5% higher than it was in 2010, reached its highest level since 2001.

Receipts for cattle and calves rose 5.8% to $6.5 billion, as a 20.5% increase in price more than offset a 10.6% decline in the number of head marketed. Lower on-farm inventories limited the supply of market animals. As a result, the number of cattle and calves sold for domestic slaughter declined 7.5%, while international exports fell 34.7%.

In the supply-managed sector (dairy, poultry, eggs), farm cash receipts rose 7.9%, mainly a result of higher prices as feed grain and other production costs increased.

Chicken receipts rose 14.9% to $2.3 billion, while dairy receipts increased 5.3% to $5.8 billion. Supply-managed commodities accounted for almost 45% of total livestock receipts.

Program payments were up 11.2% to $3.5 billion. The main contributors to the rise were increases in crop insurance payments in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba, which were primarily a result of unseeded acreage from excess moisture, as well as increases in provincial program payments in Quebec.

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.

The Farm Input Price Index released on January 17, 2012, reported that Canadian farm input prices increased 9.9% between the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2011.

Preliminary information on net farm income for 2011 will be available in May.

Available without charge in 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.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.gc.ca*). 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 December 2010	January to December 2011p	January-December 2010 to January-December 2011	October to December 2010	October to December 2011p	October-December 2010 to October-December 2011
	millions of dollars		% change[1]	millions of dollars		% change[1]
Canada						
Total farm cash receipts	**44,473**	**49,436**	**11.2**	**12,157**	**13,581**	**11.7**
Total crops	**22,422**	**25,396**	**13.3**	**6,497**	**6,988**	**7.6**
Total wheat[2]	3,892	5,120	31.5	1,194	1,454	21.8
Wheat excluding durum[2]	3,224	4,263	32.2	1,006	1,170	16.3
Durum wheat[2]	668	857	28.2	188	284	51.5
Oats	399	523	31.2	88	130	47.7
Barley[2]	536	639	19.2	164	218	32.5
Rye	33	52	56.4	13	12	-5.0
Flaxseed	255	181	-29.1	59	52	-10.6
Canola	5,597	7,310	30.6	1,651	2,184	32.3
Soybeans	1,536	1,439	-6.3	888	730	-17.8
Corn	1,550	1,918	23.7	749	593	-20.9
Dry peas	582	914	57.0	168	273	62.2
Mustard	86	80	-7.6	13	20	59.0
Sunflower	26	28	8.4	6	7	12.0
Lentils	723	671	-7.1	230	276	20.2
Canary seed	76	96	26.5	18	14	-22.0
Chick peas	53	52	-3.2	13	8	-39.9
Dry beans	151	132	-12.5	56	62	12.1
Potatoes	972	1,041	7.1	275	294	7.0
Greenhouse vegetables	1,078	1,111	3.0	208	214	2.8
Field vegetables	1,030	1,097	6.5	258	280	8.5
Tree fruits	236	238	0.9	60	67	10.8
Small fruits	436	509	16.9	149	180	20.4
Floriculture, nursery and sod	1,802	1,845	2.4	353	361	2.4
Other crops	1,238	1,223	-1.2	415	379	-8.5
Deferments	-1,118	-1,962	-75.5	-554	-861	-55.5
Liquidations	1,255	1,141	-9.0	23	39	71.1
Total livestock	**18,918**	**20,555**	**8.7**	**4,786**	**5,627**	**17.6**
Cattle and calves	6,132	6,488	5.8	1,632	2,009	23.1
Hogs	3,364	3,866	14.9	775	1,015	31.0
Dairy products	5,524	5,815	5.3	1,413	1,507	6.7
Sheep and lambs	142	161	13.7	39	44	10.7
Poultry and eggs	3,056	3,444	12.7	774	883	14.1
Other livestock products	700	781	11.5	153	169	10.9
Total payments	**3,134**	**3,485**	**11.2**	**874**	**966**	**10.5**
Crop insurance	1,157	1,310	13.2	317	296	-6.4
AgriInvest	328	425	29.4	122	155	27.2
AgriStability	834	741	-11.2	279	197	-29.2
Other payments	815	1,010	24.0	156	317	102.7

p *preliminary*
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 December 2010	January to December 2011p	January-December 2010 to January-December 2011	October to December 2010	October to December 2011p	October-December 2010 to October-December 2011
	millions of dollars		% change[1]	millions of dollars		% change[1]
Canada	**44,473**	**49,436**	**11.2**	**12,157**	**13,581**	**11.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	118	125	5.8	26	28	5.7
Prince Edward Island	404	474	17.5	111	112	1.5
Nova Scotia	499	539	7.9	124	133	7.1
New Brunswick	478	538	12.5	124	144	16.2
Quebec	7,173	7,898	10.1	1,949	2,064	5.9
Ontario	10,272	10,958	6.7	3,167	3,129	-1.2
Manitoba	4,852	4,889	0.8	1,228	1,229	0.1
Saskatchewan	9,141	10,920	19.5	2,385	3,124	31.0
Alberta	9,002	10,461	16.2	2,360	2,887	22.3
British Columbia	2,534	2,636	4.0	683	732	7.1

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

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Machinery and equipment price indexes

Fourth quarter 2011

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) rose 3.3% in the fourth quarter compared with the previous quarter. The import component was up 5.2% over this period, while the domestic component increased 0.2%.

All industries posted increases in prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the fourth quarter. The largest contributor to the total MEPI quarterly increase was manufacturing (+3.3%), led by transportation equipment manufacturing (+3.1%) and primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing (+3.2%) industries. The second largest contributor to the quarterly increase of the total MEPI was finance, insurance and real estate (+3.7%).

On a commodity basis, almost all commodities posted price increases in the fourth quarter. Among these, trucks, road tractors and chassis (+6.4%) and other industry specific machinery (+3.9%) contributed the most to the quarterly increase of the total MEPI.

The Canadian dollar depreciated 4.2% against the US dollar in the fourth quarter compared with the previous quarter. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the MEPI given the high weight that imported machinery and equipment has on the index.

Compared with the fourth quarter of 2010, the total MEPI increased 2.4%, with the import component rising 3.1% and the domestic component up 1.1%. The movement in the import component was partly influenced by the year-over-year change in the Canadian dollar (-1.0%) against the US dollar.

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 without charge in CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

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

The machinery and equipment price indexes for the first quarter of 2012 will be released on May 24.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; *infostats@statcan.gc.ca*) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636), Communications Division.

□

Machinery and equipment price indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

Industries	Relative importance[1]	Fourth quarter 2010	Third quarter 2011p	Fourth quarter 2011p	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2011
	%	(1997=100)			% change	
Total machinery and equipment price index	**100.00**	**88.9**	**88.1**	**91.0**	**3.3**	**2.4**
Domestic	**32.03**	**107.4**	**108.4**	**108.6**	**0.2**	**1.1**
Imported	**67.97**	**80.2**	**78.6**	**82.7**	**5.2**	**3.1**
Crop and animal production	4.07	102.2	101.3	105.5	4.1	3.2
Forestry and logging	0.27	97.8	98.1	102.9	4.9	5.2
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	112.9	114.4	116.3	1.7	3.0
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	99.9	99.7	103.3	3.6	3.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	105.7	105.9	110.4	4.2	4.4
Utilities	3.55	98.4	97.3	100.3	3.1	1.9
Construction	3.54	95.7	95.1	99.5	4.6	4.0
All manufacturing	22.34	95.1	94.5	97.6	3.3	2.6
Trade	8.38	86.4	86.3	88.3	2.3	2.2
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	103.1	102.7	106.3	3.5	3.1
Pipeline transportation	1.18	103.9	103.6	107.2	3.5	3.2
Warehousing and storage	0.26	105.6	107.1	109.9	2.6	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	80.4	79.3	82.2	3.7	2.2
Private education services	0.12	72.3	70.5	73.0	3.5	1.0
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	84.1	83.7	85.8	2.5	2.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	75.5	74.5	76.4	2.6	1.2
Public administration	5.81	82.6	80.2	82.2	2.5	-0.5

p *preliminary*

1. *The relative importance in the MEPI represent 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.*

■

Victim Services Survey
2009/2010

In 2009/2010, 911 programs or organizations provided a wide range of services to victims of crime in Canada. In addition, there were nine provincial criminal injuries compensation programs in operation that year, four of which were administered in conjunction with other service providers.

Between April 1, 2009, and March 31, 2010, these service providers helped more than 410,000 victims. Of the clients, three-quarters were women and the vast majority of them (88%) were over 18 years of age.

Service providers were asked for information on the characteristics of victims seeking services on a specific snapshot day, May 27, 2010. On this day, almost 9,500 victims were served by 711 agencies. The majority (81%) of victims who sought assistance were victims of a violent crime. Other clients obtained assistance as a result of an experience with a non-violent crime (9%), such as a break and enter or a motor vehicle theft, or in response to non-criminal matters (7%), which consist of other traumatic events such as natural disasters, suicides and drowning.

In 2009/2010, the nine provincial compensation programs, together with financial benefits programs available through other victim service providers, awarded more than $63 million to victims of crime. About 61% of the money was awarded for pain and suffering, followed by medical, rehabilitation, dental or eyewear costs (9%) and loss of wages (8%). The remaining amount was distributed for a variety of reasons such as counseling costs, loss of support to dependants, and funeral and burial costs.

Victim service providers employed the equivalent of about 1,950 full-time employees in 2009/2010. In addition, three-quarters of service providers relied on the assistance of over 8,500 volunteers.

Note: Data are collected through the Victim Services Survey, which is funded by the Department of Justice Canada's Policy Centre for Victim Issues and has been conducted every two years since 2003/2004. The survey was developed in consultation with federal, provincial and territorial ministries responsible for justice and victim services, as well as a number of victim service providers from across Canada. Its objective is to provide a profile of victim service providers, information on the types of services offered and an overview of the clients who use them through a snapshot of clients on a given day. In addition, the survey collects standardized information from criminal injuries compensation and other financial benefit programs regarding applications for compensation and awards to victims of crime.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 256-0018 to 256-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5035.

The *Juristat* article "Victim services in Canada, 2009/2010" (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

Also available is the biennial report *Victim Services in Canada: National, Provincial and Territorial Fact Sheets, 2009/2010* (85-003-X, free). From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; *infostats@statcan.gc.ca*) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636), Communications Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

January 2012

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in January compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 1.8% compared with January 2011.

Note: Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) 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 without charge in CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

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

The construction union wage rate indexes for February will be released on March 22.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; *infostats@statcan.gc.ca*) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636), Communications Division. ■

Selected glacier mass balance in Canada

1960 to 2007

Data on the mass balance and the cumulative mass balance of six glaciers in Canada are now available. Glacier net mass balance is the difference between accumulation and ablation (or mass loss) over a given year. Cumulative mass balance adds together sequential annual measurements over a number of years.

The glacier mass balance data are derived from Natural Resources Canada's Earth Science Sector's Climate Change Geoscience Program.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 153-0102.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 7530.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; fax: 613-951-0634; *environ@statcan.gc.ca*), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 2011, Vol. 89, no. 12
Catalogue number 72-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Study: Education Indicators in Canada: Fact Sheet: "Educational Attainment and Employment: Canada in an International Context", no. 8
Catalogue number 81-599-X2012008 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Juristat
Catalogue number 85-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Victim Services in Canada: National, Provincial and Territorial Fact Sheets, 2009/2010
Catalogue number 85-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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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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 2
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.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 7
Study: The year in review for wholesale trade, 2007 9
Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10
Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2008 11
Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, April 2008 12
Health Indicators, 2008 12

New products 13

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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