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Canada's current account deficit (on a seasonally adjusted basis) expanded by \$0.6 billion to \$10.3 billion in the first quarter, as a lower surplus on goods was partly offset by a lower deficit on investment income. In the capital and financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation), increased foreign direct investment in Canada was the major contributor to the inflow of funds to the Canadian economy in the quarter.

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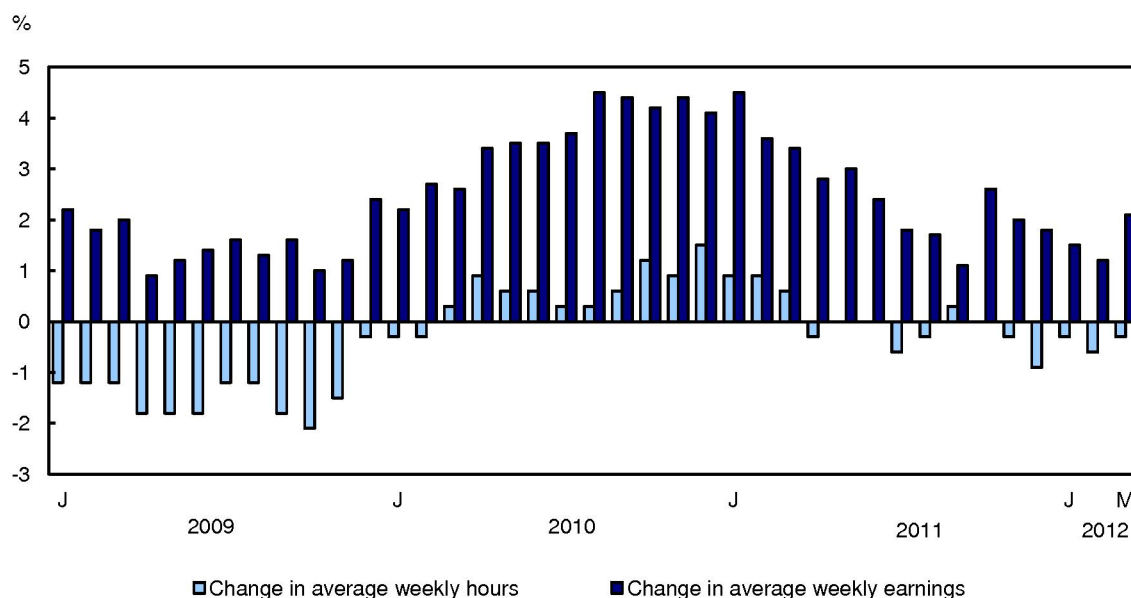
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Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2012 (preliminary data)

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Chart 1

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



The 2.1% increase in earnings during the 12 months to March reflects a number of factors, including 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. In March, the year-over-year growth in weekly earnings was tempered by a decline in hours worked. March was the fifth consecutive month of year-over-year declines in hours worked.

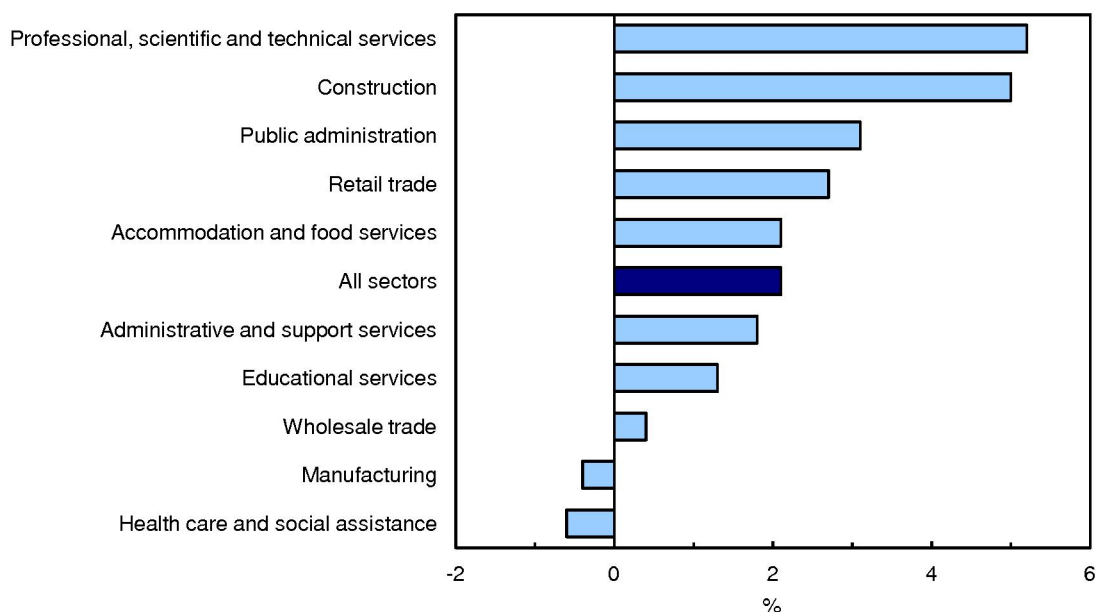
Non-farm payroll employees worked 32.9 hours per week on average in March, down from 33.0 hours a year earlier, but up from 32.8 hours in February.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average of 2.1% in four of Canada's largest industrial sectors: professional, scientific and technical services; construction; public administration; and retail trade. Earnings growth in accommodation and food services was on par with the national average.

Chart 2

Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, March 2011 to March 2012



Average weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services increased 5.2% to \$1,249.39, with the highest growth in management, scientific and technical consulting; accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll; and architectural, engineering and related services.

In construction, weekly earnings increased 5.0% to \$1,151.79 in the 12 months to March. Growth was widespread across industries in this sector and particularly strong among employees in residential and non-residential building construction.

In public administration, weekly earnings increased 3.1% to \$1,136.02, with notable growth in municipal, local and regional public administration as well as provincial-territorial public administration.

In retail trade, one of the lowest-paid sectors on average, weekly earnings were up 2.7% to \$526.26. There were notable gains among clothing and clothing accessories stores, as well as electronic and appliance stores.

Earnings for payroll employees in accommodation and food services rose 2.1% to \$363.83. This sector remained the lowest paid of all sectors on average.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing declined 0.4% to \$981.46 in March compared with 12 months earlier. There were notable declines in earnings in manufacturing of machinery; furniture and related products; and miscellaneous products such as medical equipment, sporting goods and office supplies.

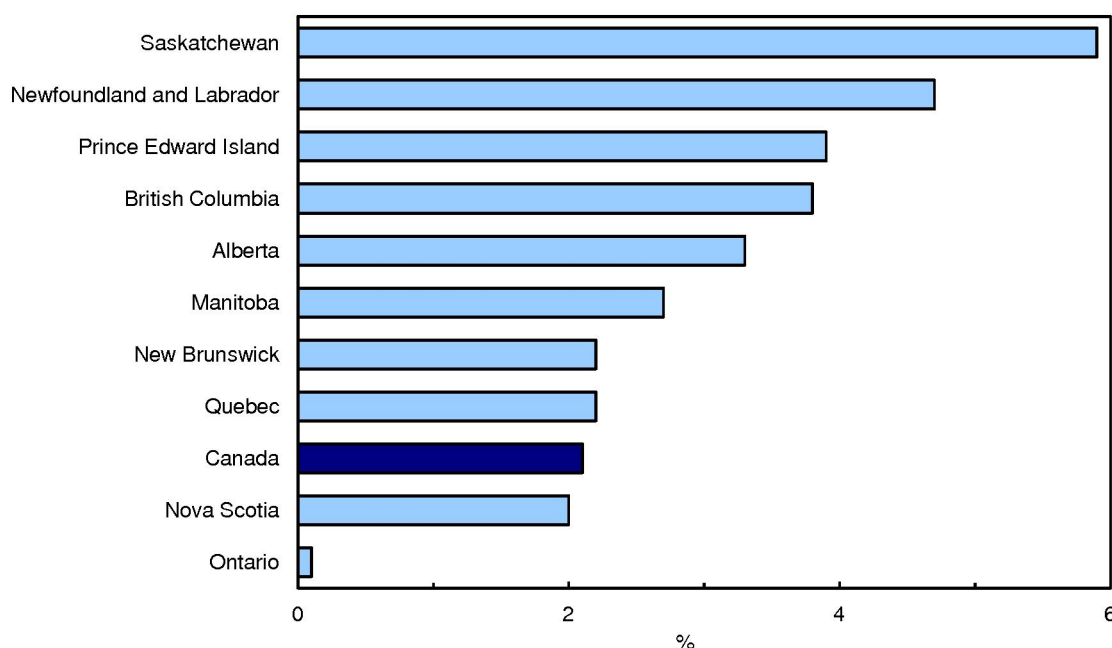
Weekly earnings of payroll employees in health care and social assistance fell 0.6% to \$806.36, as earnings gains in ambulatory services, and nursing and residential care facilities were more than offset by declines in social assistance and hospitals.

Average weekly earnings up in every province

Average weekly earnings increased in every province in the 12 months to March. Growth was above the national average in every province except Ontario and Nova Scotia. Earnings growth was highest in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Chart 3

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, March 2011 to March 2012



In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings were \$918.15 in March, up 5.9% from 12 months earlier. Earnings in the province have exceeded the national average since August 2011.

Average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador increased 4.7% from March 2011 to \$923.58. Year-over-year growth in earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador has been above the national rate of growth since December 2010, and the earnings level in the province has been higher than the national average since September 2011.

In Prince Edward Island, average weekly earnings rose 3.9% to \$754.18, and in British Columbia, earnings were up 3.8% to \$864.52.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings in the 12 months to March grew 3.3% to \$1,056.87, the highest level in the country.

The lowest year-over-year growth was in Ontario, where average weekly earnings rose 0.1% to \$896.61. Growth in the province has been lower than the national average since October 2010.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment increased 49,000 in March. Most sectors showed gains, with the largest in information and culture, manufacturing, construction, education, and retail trade. The only notable job decline was in professional, scientific and technical services.

From March 2011 to March 2012, the total number of non-farm payroll employees rose 1.5% (+219,900). Among all sectors, mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction posted the highest growth rate, at 4.1%, followed by construction, at 3.8%.

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 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 (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions.

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

Table 1
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

	March 2011	February 2012 ^r	March 2012 ^p	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate¹	870.43	881.48	888.34	0.8	2.1
Forestry, logging and support	996.00	951.44	994.56	4.5	-0.1
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,668.59	1,844.06	1,847.27	0.2	10.7
Utilities	1,524.46	1,659.56	1,650.35	-0.6	8.3
Construction	1,097.09	1,116.59	1,151.79	3.2	5.0
Manufacturing	985.54	990.21	981.46	-0.9	-0.4
Wholesale trade	1,077.99	1,091.21	1,082.40	-0.8	0.4
Retail trade	512.26	518.30	526.26	1.5	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	916.97	886.10	929.75	4.9	1.4
Information and cultural industries	1,056.28	1,114.65	1,070.86	-3.9	1.4
Finance and insurance	1,081.09	1,072.25	1,051.24	-2.0	-2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	847.56	855.52	876.80	2.5	3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,187.10	1,214.83	1,249.39	2.8	5.2
Management of companies and enterprises	1,178.37	1,197.76	1,171.54	-2.2	-0.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	736.87	732.85	750.20	2.4	1.8
Educational services	944.24	978.29	956.33	-2.2	1.3
Health care and social assistance	811.29	806.70	806.36	0.0	-0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	560.68	537.49	546.06	1.6	-2.6
Accommodation and food services	356.34	361.05	363.83	0.8	2.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	701.34	724.12	720.62	-0.5	2.8
Public administration	1,102.07	1,124.74	1,136.02	1.0	3.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	881.84	914.24	923.58	1.0	4.7
Prince Edward Island	726.09	732.10	754.18	3.0	3.9
Nova Scotia	766.00	771.60	781.33	1.3	2.0
New Brunswick	784.00	798.77	801.54	0.3	2.2
Quebec	802.04	811.27	819.56	1.0	2.2
Ontario	896.02	892.72	896.61	0.4	0.1
Manitoba	802.16	807.42	823.84	2.0	2.7
Saskatchewan	866.65	907.31	918.15	1.2	5.9
Alberta	1,022.72	1,054.80	1,056.87	0.2	3.3
British Columbia	832.47	857.38	864.52	0.8	3.8
Yukon	935.47	959.76	955.70	-0.4	2.2
Northwest Territories	1,211.55	1,288.45	1,265.76	-1.8	4.5
Nunavut	886.59	939.26	960.07	2.2	8.3

^r revised^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the North American Industry Classification System.

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2011	March 2011	February 2012 ^r	March 2012 ^p	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012	December 2011 to March 2012
	thousands				% change		
Sector aggregate¹	15,053.3	14,863.6	15,034.6	15,083.5	0.3	1.5	0.2
Forestry, logging and support	40.4	40.1	39.6	39.7	0.2	-1.1	-1.6
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	212.3	207.1	212.0	215.6	1.7	4.1	1.6
Utilities	124.6	121.5	122.9	123.9	0.8	2.0	-0.5
Construction	865.3	846.7	874.1	878.6	0.5	3.8	1.5
Manufacturing	1,488.3	1,482.9	1,485.2	1,490.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Wholesale trade	746.2	740.3	746.9	748.8	0.3	1.2	0.3
Retail trade	1,847.9	1,857.7	1,846.9	1,851.2	0.2	-0.4	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	695.0	677.5	691.2	692.1	0.1	2.2	-0.4
Information and cultural industries	327.8	324.9	330.4	335.7	1.6	3.3	2.4
Finance and insurance	687.7	683.5	691.9	694.9	0.4	1.7	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	241.8	245.4	240.6	241.8	0.5	-1.5	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	787.9	770.8	790.0	785.4	-0.6	1.9	-0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	105.2	103.4	105.8	106.6	0.8	3.1	1.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	749.0	735.3	739.9	741.9	0.3	0.9	-1.0
Educational services	1,147.3	1,160.6	1,164.6	1,169.1	0.4	0.7	1.9
Health care and social assistance	1,664.7	1,640.5	1,668.9	1,670.6	0.1	1.8	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	249.6	245.1	249.7	250.3	0.2	2.1	0.3
Accommodation and food services	1,099.9	1,072.5	1,097.6	1,100.4	0.3	2.6	0.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	518.8	512.8	517.8	518.7	0.2	1.1	0.0
Public administration	1,054.6	1,057.2	1,055.3	1,054.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	207.4	204.0	208.2	209.3	0.5	2.6	0.9
Prince Edward Island	64.2	64.4	64.3	64.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1
Nova Scotia	402.3	413.9	401.0	402.0	0.2	-2.9	-0.1
New Brunswick	316.9	320.5	315.3	315.6	0.1	-1.5	-0.4
Quebec	3,440.2	3,403.3	3,433.7	3,439.1	0.2	1.1	0.0
Ontario	5,745.8	5,703.6	5,747.2	5,764.7	0.3	1.1	0.3
Manitoba	566.5	560.2	568.7	570.5	0.3	1.8	0.7
Saskatchewan	459.8	445.7	459.9	460.6	0.2	3.4	0.2
Alberta	1,855.8	1,781.5	1,861.8	1,874.1	0.7	5.2	1.0
British Columbia	1,934.1	1,906.8	1,914.8	1,923.3	0.4	0.9	-0.6
Yukon	20.4	20.2	20.5	20.7	0.7	2.1	1.2
Northwest Territories	27.9	28.0	27.2	27.4	0.6	-2.2	-1.9
Nunavut	11.9	11.4	11.9	12.1	1.5	6.3	1.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the North American Industry Classification System.

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. 90, no. 3 (72-002-X, free), now available from the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for April will be released on June 28.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lahouaria Yssaad
(613-951-0627), Labour Statistics Division.

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2012

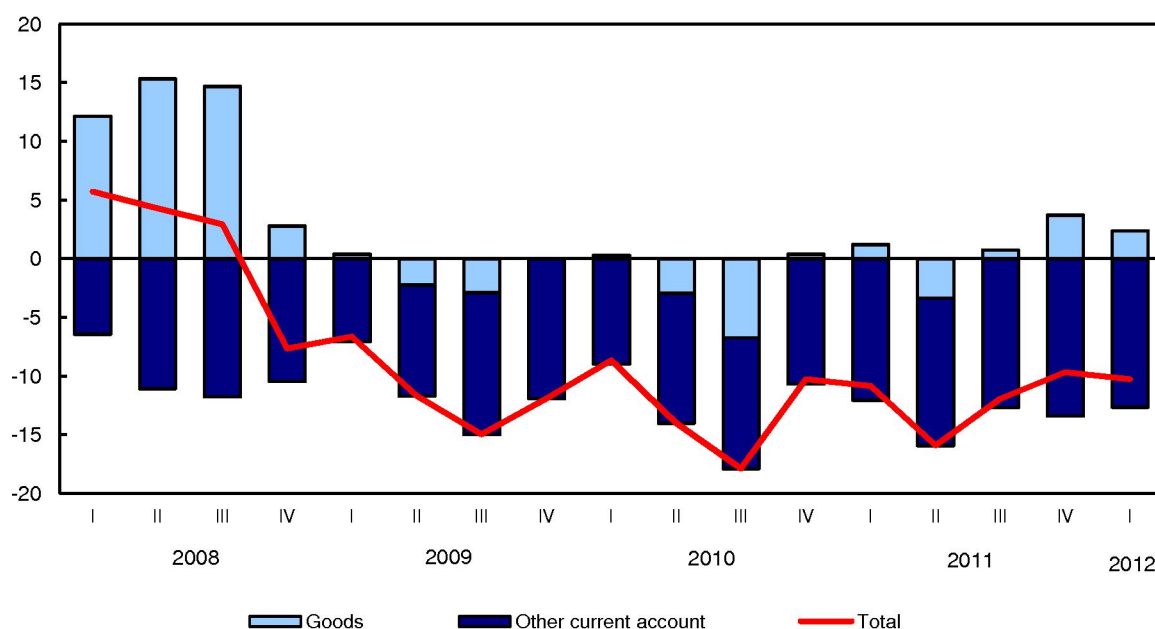
Canada's current account deficit (on a seasonally adjusted basis) expanded by \$0.6 billion to \$10.3 billion in the first quarter, as a lower surplus on goods was partly offset by a lower deficit on investment income.

In the capital and financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation), increased foreign direct investment in Canada was the major contributor to the inflow of funds to the Canadian economy in the quarter.

Current account

Chart 1
Current account balances

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted

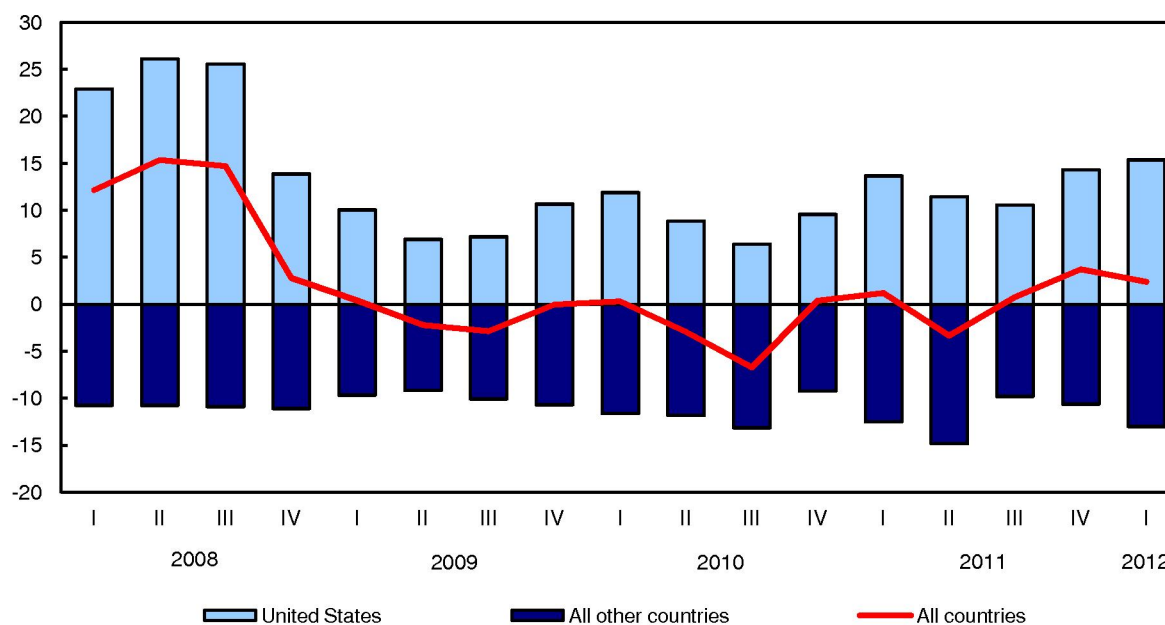


Goods surplus declines on weaker exports

The overall goods surplus was down \$1.3 billion in the first quarter. This reflected lower exports, as imports were largely unchanged. However, the surplus with the United States widened by \$1.1 billion, reaching its highest level since the third quarter of 2008, led by increased exports of energy products.

Chart 2
Goods balances by geographic areas

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Total exports of goods declined \$1.3 billion to \$120.2 billion. Industrial goods exports were down \$1.8 billion. Precious metals accounted for \$0.7 billion of this decline, following record exports in the fourth quarter in 2011. Exports of machinery and equipment fell by \$1.1 billion on lower volumes and prices. These declines were partly offset by stronger exports of energy products, reflecting higher volumes. This was due to record sales of crude petroleum, moderated by lower sales of natural gas. Natural gas prices continued to decline, down 40% during the last two quarters, leading to the lowest current-dollar exports of that product since 1997.

Imports of goods remained at \$117.8 billion in the first quarter. Automotive products were up \$1.4 billion, as a result of higher volumes of imported cars and trucks. Industrial goods fell \$0.7 billion, mostly on lower imports of precious metals. Consumer goods and machinery and equipment imports also declined in the quarter.

Deficit on services edges up

The overall deficit on trade in services rose \$0.2 billion to \$6.2 billion in the first quarter. This reflected small changes across the components of trade in services. Lower receipts in cross-border transportation led to a \$0.2 billion increase in the transportation services deficit. Spending by foreign travellers in Canada was up \$0.1 billion, resulting in a reduction of the same amount in the travel deficit. The surplus on commercial services edged down \$0.1 billion, as imports rose slightly more than exports.

Investment income deficit narrows on lower payments

The deficit on investment income was down \$0.8 billion to \$5.7 billion in the first quarter. This largely reflected a reduction in the income payment flows on foreign investment. Profits earned by non-resident corporations on their direct investment in Canada declined \$1.1 billion in the first quarter, following a peak in the previous quarter. Earnings on Canadian direct investment abroad decreased slightly to \$10.3 billion in the first quarter, remaining close to the high of \$10.6 billion reached in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Capital and financial account

Lowest foreign acquisition of Canadian securities in over three years

Foreign investors acquired \$6.3 billion of Canadian securities in the first quarter, down from an investment of \$27.2 billion in the previous quarter. Non-residents continued to invest in bonds but reduced their holdings of other instruments in the quarter. This resulted in the lowest amount invested by non-residents in Canadian securities in more than three years.

Non-resident investors purchased \$14.8 billion of Canadian bonds in the first quarter, a 13th straight quarter of acquisition. Foreign investment targeted Canadian dollar-denominated bonds issued by the federal government and its enterprises. However, foreign holdings of Canadian money market instruments were down \$7.7 billion, following a \$26.0 billion increase in the second half of 2011. The reductions were focussed in Government of Canada Treasury bills, and reflected retirements as well as reduced purchases by foreign investors.

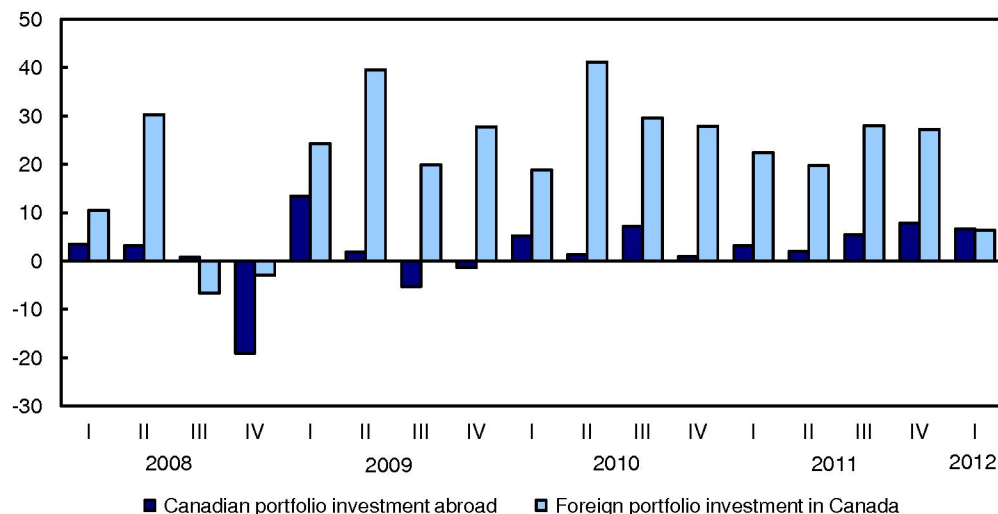
Non-residents sold \$810 million of Canadian equities in the first quarter, marking the first such divestment in two years. The reduction was led by sales on the secondary market. New issues of Canadian shares to non-residents resulting from merger and acquisition activity moderated the decrease in holdings of Canadian equities by foreign investors. Canadian stock prices were up 3.7% in the first quarter, compared with a 12% increase in US stock prices.

Canadian portfolio investment abroad focussed on equities

Canadian investment in foreign securities reached \$6.6 billion in the first quarter and was attributable to equities. Acquisitions of \$10.2 billion of foreign shares, led by pension plans, were partially offset by a divestment in debt securities. Canadian holdings of both short- and long-term debt instruments were down in the quarter.

Chart 3
Foreign portfolio investment¹

billions of dollars



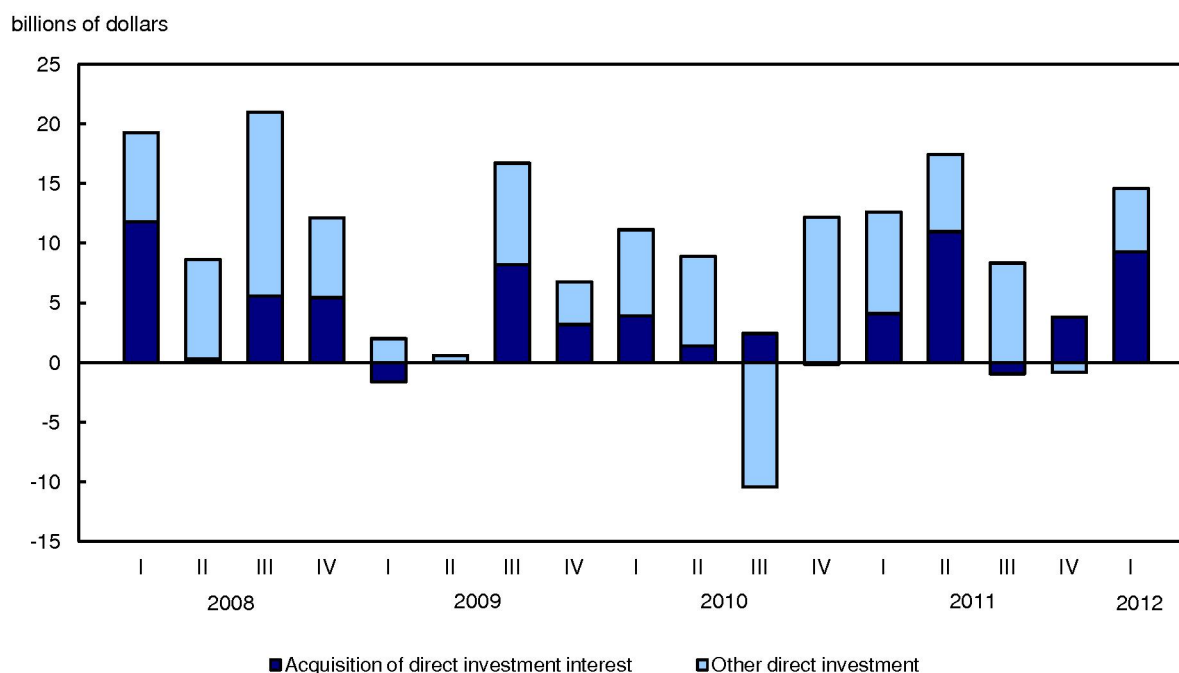
1. Reverse of balance of payments signs for Canadian portfolio investment abroad.

Canadian investment in foreign securities exceeded foreign investment in Canadian securities in the first quarter. This led to a net outflow of funds on the portfolio investment account in the balance of payments, the first since 2008. During the period from 2009 to 2011, inward portfolio investment had largely contributed to the financing of Canada's current account deficits.

Foreign direct investment in Canada strengthens

Foreign direct investors injected \$14.6 billion worth of funds into the Canadian economy in the first quarter, up from \$3.0 billion in the previous quarter. Mergers and acquisitions accounted for most of the activity and were focussed in the energy and metallic mineral sector of the Canadian economy.

Chart 4
Foreign direct investment in Canada



Canadian direct investment abroad slowed to \$8.5 billion. Outward direct investment in the quarter reflected profits reinvested in foreign affiliates by Canadian direct investors as well as cross-border merger and acquisition activity. Investment was concentrated in the resource and finance sectors.

Transactions in the other investment account add to the inflows

The other investment category of the financial account, mainly comprised of loans and deposits, contributed to a net inflow of \$6.0 billion in the first quarter. Funds repatriated from abroad through a reduction in deposits held by Canadians accounted for the bulk of the activity. The fifth straight quarter of increase in Canada's official international reserves moderated these inflows.

Note to readers

Each year, revisions extending back three years are made with the publication of first quarter data. With the [Canadian System of National Accounts 2012 Historical Revision](#), scheduled for release beginning in October 2012, the publication of the first quarter 2012 data includes revisions extending back only one year.

The **balance of international payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents in two accounts, the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions in goods, services, investment income and current transfers.

The **capital and financial account** mainly comprises transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

In principle, a current account surplus/deficit corresponds to an equivalent net outflow/inflow in the capital and financial account. In practice, as international transactions data are compiled from multiple sources, this is rarely the case and gives rise to measurement error. The **statistical discrepancy** is the unobserved net inflow or outflow.

For more information about the balance of payments, consult the "[Frequently asked questions](#)" section in the National economic accounts module of our website. The module also presents the most recent balance of payments statistics.

Table 1
Balance of payments – Not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	2010	2011
millions of dollars							
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services	125,033	131,185	136,290	140,981	134,651	476,086	533,489
Goods	108,059	112,376	115,216	122,541	116,896	404,834	458,191
Services	16,974	18,809	21,074	18,440	17,755	71,252	75,298
Investment income	16,363	16,298	16,626	17,065	16,819	61,794	66,352
Direct investment	10,399	10,419	10,802	10,810	10,509	37,836	42,431
Portfolio investment	4,218	4,209	4,228	4,381	4,325	17,376	17,036
Other investment	1,746	1,669	1,596	1,875	1,985	6,581	6,886
Current transfers	2,278	1,916	1,861	2,659	2,567	9,261	8,714
Current account receipts	143,674	149,400	154,776	160,706	154,037	547,141	608,556
Payments							
Goods and services	131,676	140,701	140,868	142,658	141,860	507,844	555,903
Goods	106,874	114,827	115,421	118,751	115,908	413,833	455,874
Services	24,801	25,874	25,447	23,907	25,952	94,011	100,030
Investment income	22,105	20,848	22,201	23,888	23,181	78,230	89,042
Direct investment	11,734	10,490	11,597	12,635	12,043	36,720	46,456
Portfolio investment	9,078	9,314	9,613	9,838	9,727	35,537	37,843
Other investment	1,293	1,044	991	1,415	1,411	5,972	4,744
Current transfers	4,052	2,381	2,704	2,867	4,087	11,932	12,004
Current account payments	157,833	163,930	165,773	169,414	169,128	598,005	656,949
Balances							
Goods and services	-6,642	-9,516	-4,579	-1,677	-7,208	-31,757	-22,414
Goods	1,185	-2,451	-206	3,790	988	-8,999	2,318
Services	-7,827	-7,065	-4,373	-5,467	-8,197	-22,759	-24,732
Investment income	-5,742	-4,550	-5,575	-6,823	-6,362	-16,436	-22,690
Direct investment	-1,335	-71	-795	-1,825	-1,534	1,116	-4,025
Portfolio investment	-4,860	-5,105	-5,385	-5,457	-5,402	-18,161	-20,807
Other investment	452	626	605	460	574	609	2,142
Current transfers	-1,774	-464	-843	-208	-1,521	-2,671	-3,290
Current account balance	-14,159	-14,530	-10,997	-8,708	-15,091	-50,864	-48,394
Capital and financial account^{1, 2}							
Capital account	1,278	1,304	1,149	1,088	1,302	4,758	4,818
Financial account	16,727	11,117	9,387	13,794	11,768	44,949	51,025
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-11,697	-3,331	-18,274	-15,749	-8,498	-39,749	-49,050
Portfolio investment	-3,158	-2,008	-5,403	-7,762	-6,614	-14,535	-18,331
Foreign bonds	772	7,437	2,682	-5,003	2,975	1,379	5,888
Foreign stocks	-3,665	-10,345	-8,278	-3,967	-10,154	-13,472	-26,255
Foreign money market	-264	901	192	1,208	566	-2,442	2,036
Other investment	-12,693	-25,414	9,151	-14,148	6,286	-52,199	-43,104
Loans	-2,887	-7,943	1,422	-5,222	-2,071	-16,424	-14,629
Deposits	-11,108	-20,681	1,677	1,007	10,555	-11,761	-29,105
Official international reserves	-2,564	-721	-1,185	-3,591	-2,965	-3,989	-8,061
Other assets	3,865	3,931	7,236	-6,342	767	-20,024	8,691
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-27,548	-30,752	-14,527	-37,658	-8,825	-106,482	-110,485
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	12,620	17,445	7,415	3,023	14,584	24,119	40,503
Portfolio investment	22,457	19,724	27,938	27,216	6,295	117,429	97,335
Canadian bonds	12,074	12,334	7,433	12,335	14,848	96,112	44,177
Canadian stocks	9,571	2,227	4,268	5,070	-810	18,179	21,136
Canadian money market	811	5,162	16,238	9,810	-7,743	3,138	32,021
Other investment	9,199	4,700	-11,439	21,213	-285	9,883	23,672
Loans	-5,287	-1,755	-554	6,421	-2,100	8,613	-1,175
Deposits	13,007	6,333	-11,033	14,255	1,290	125	22,561
Other liabilities	1,479	122	148	537	525	1,145	2,286
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	44,275	41,868	23,914	51,452	20,594	151,431	161,510
Total capital and financial account, net flows	18,005	12,421	10,536	14,881	13,071	49,707	55,843
Statistical discrepancy	-3,846	2,109	461	-6,173	2,021	1,158	-7,450

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Table 2
Current account – Seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	2010	2011
millions of dollars							
Receipts							
Goods and services	129,124	129,309	134,406	140,650	139,297	476,086	533,489
Goods	110,901	110,447	115,287	121,555	120,208	404,834	458,191
Services	18,223	18,862	19,119	19,094	19,089	71,252	75,298
Travel	3,954	4,157	4,151	4,244	4,311	16,198	16,506
Transportation	3,211	3,240	3,437	3,464	3,304	12,004	13,352
Commercial services	10,642	11,073	11,139	10,972	11,046	41,263	43,825
Government services	417	391	392	415	427	1,787	1,615
Investment income	16,652	15,764	16,658	17,278	17,109	61,794	66,352
Direct investment	10,735	9,910	10,750	11,036	10,851	37,836	42,431
Interest	524	519	614	590	551	2,316	2,246
Profits	10,211	9,391	10,136	10,446	10,300	35,520	40,185
Portfolio investment	4,179	4,169	4,295	4,392	4,291	17,376	17,036
Interest	1,214	1,102	1,106	1,114	1,083	4,998	4,536
Dividends	2,966	3,067	3,189	3,278	3,208	12,378	12,500
Other investment	1,737	1,685	1,613	1,850	1,968	6,581	6,886
Current transfers	2,152	2,148	2,106	2,309	2,372	9,261	8,714
Private	772	683	688	709	700	3,298	2,852
Official	1,379	1,465	1,418	1,600	1,672	5,963	5,863
Total receipts	147,928	147,222	153,170	160,237	158,779	547,141	608,556
Payments							
Goods and services	133,887	139,265	139,784	142,968	143,123	507,844	555,903
Goods	109,704	113,791	114,545	117,835	117,819	413,833	455,874
Services	24,183	25,475	25,239	25,133	25,304	94,011	100,030
Travel	7,731	8,244	8,447	8,335	8,318	30,464	32,757
Transportation	5,627	5,957	5,778	5,798	5,807	21,034	23,160
Commercial services	10,491	10,943	10,682	10,666	10,855	41,182	42,781
Government services	334	331	332	334	325	1,331	1,332
Investment income	21,854	20,990	22,367	23,831	22,857	78,230	89,042
Direct investment	11,532	10,457	11,516	12,950	11,827	36,720	46,456
Interest	1,005	1,001	972	976	937	3,261	3,954
Profits	10,528	9,456	10,544	11,974	10,890	33,459	42,502
Portfolio investment	9,098	9,322	9,583	9,840	9,744	35,537	37,843
Interest	6,707	6,770	6,913	7,088	6,873	26,482	27,478
Dividends	2,391	2,552	2,670	2,752	2,871	9,055	10,364
Other investment	1,223	1,211	1,268	1,042	1,286	5,972	4,744
Current transfers	3,040	2,891	2,966	3,106	3,072	11,932	12,004
Private	1,874	1,868	1,883	1,909	1,903	7,326	7,534
Official	1,166	1,023	1,084	1,197	1,169	4,606	4,471
Total payments	158,781	163,146	165,117	169,905	169,052	598,005	656,949
Balances							
Goods and services	-4,763	-9,956	-5,377	-2,318	-3,826	-31,757	-22,414
Goods	1,198	-3,343	742	3,721	2,390	-8,999	2,318
Services	-5,960	-6,613	-6,120	-6,039	-6,215	-22,759	-24,732
Travel	-3,777	-4,087	-4,296	-4,091	-4,006	-14,265	-16,250
Transportation	-2,417	-2,717	-2,341	-2,335	-2,503	-9,030	-9,808
Commercial services	150	130	457	306	191	81	1,044
Government services	82	60	60	81	102	456	283
Investment income	-5,202	-5,225	-5,709	-6,553	-5,747	-16,436	-22,690
Direct investment	-797	-548	-766	-1,914	-976	1,116	-4,025
Interest	-481	-482	-358	-387	-387	-945	-1,708
Profits	-316	-65	-408	-1,527	-590	2,061	-2,317
Portfolio investment	-4,919	-5,153	-5,288	-5,448	-5,452	-18,161	-20,807
Interest	-5,493	-5,668	-5,808	-5,974	-5,790	-21,484	-22,943
Dividends	574	515	520	526	337	3,323	2,136
Other investment	514	475	345	808	681	609	2,142
Current transfers	-888	-743	-861	-798	-700	-2,671	-3,290
Private	-1,101	-1,185	-1,195	-1,200	-1,203	-4,028	-4,682
Official	213	442	334	403	504	1,356	1,392
Current account	-10,853	-15,925	-11,947	-9,669	-10,273	-50,864	-48,394

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.

The first quarter 2012 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free) will soon be available.

The balance of international payments data for the second quarter will be released on August 30.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Caron (613-951-1861; denis.caron@statcan.gc.ca) or Éric Boulay (613-951-1872; eric.boulay@statcan.gc.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2012

Growing conditions in Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic Canada range from normal to much better than normal, according to new data from Statistics Canada's Crop Condition Assessment Program (CCAP) web application.

Winter cereals are well ahead of normal development, while corn and soybean planting is advanced in some regions.

In Western Canada, conditions are classified as normal to much better than normal across most of Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan, as a result of early seeding progress. The remaining Prairie region is classified as normal.

The CCAP is a free web mapping application that provides timely, objective cropland and pasture monitoring information on a weekly basis for Canada's entire agricultural region, along with the northern part of the United States.

The program combines state-of-the-art satellite remote sensing with geographic information systems and dynamic web mapping technologies. It is the longest running near real-time, operational, web-based crop and pasture condition monitoring program in Canadian history.

An additional satellite data source with an improved resolution of 250 metres, implemented in 2010, is available for the 2012 edition of the CCAP.

Satellite imagery is received every Monday afternoon from early April until mid-October. Weekly updates are made to the web application within minutes of receiving the satellite data for near real-time use by the entire agriculture community.

Current conditions are compared with a 25-year normal, allowing easy mapping of areas under stress, such as drought, flooding or frost events. The application includes other products such as thematic maps and data in graph and tabular format for four types of different geography layers, from the census agriculture region to the township level. The entire historical database from 1987 onward is included in the application.

Also included for the Prairie region is an experimental yield forecast for spring wheat, durum wheat, barley and canola that will be updated in late July. These yield forecast models use historical yield estimates and current satellite image data to estimate crop yields in near real time.

Note to readers

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, through the Growing Forward program, has partnered with Statistics Canada to provide the Crop Condition Assessment Program application free of charge. The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, part of Natural Resources Canada, has also contributed by providing software for processing the input satellite data.

The publication *Crop Condition Assessment Program*, 2012 (22-205-X, free), is now available from *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Click on the link to access the [web application](#).

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gordon Reichert (613-951-3872; rsga@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Food services and drinking places, March 2012 (preliminary data)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry rose 0.7% in March from February to \$4.4 billion. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants edged up 0.1%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In March, two of the four industry sectors posted higher sales compared with February: the limited-service restaurant sector (+1.1%) and the full-service restaurant sector (+0.7%).

Sales in the drinking places sector and the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, both declined by 0.6%.

In March, seven provinces posted higher sales, with the biggest gain in Quebec (+1.6%). The largest decline was observed in Prince Edward Island (-1.0%).

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions improve data quality and coherence and are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates.

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	March 2011	December 2011 ^r	January 2012 ^r	February 2012 ^r	March 2012 ^p	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012
	thousands of dollars					% change	
Total, food services sales	4,149,056	4,343,833	4,320,828	4,342,494	4,372,745	0.7	5.4
Full-service restaurants	1,800,894	1,892,076	1,853,516	1,865,611	1,878,158	0.7	4.3
Limited-service eating places	1,799,876	1,893,187	1,905,794	1,914,060	1,935,167	1.1	7.5
Special food services	343,740	355,842	360,843	363,230	361,005	-0.6	5.0
Drinking places	204,546	202,728	200,674	199,592	198,415	-0.6	-3.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	57,355	59,356	59,922	59,926	59,666	-0.4	4.0
Prince Edward Island	15,746	16,391	16,465	16,496	16,328	-1.0	3.7
Nova Scotia	106,810	111,389	111,178	110,527	111,398	0.8	4.3
New Brunswick	82,110	81,677	81,423	81,148	81,550	0.5	-0.7
Quebec	831,331	869,548	867,576	874,978	888,958	1.6	6.9
Ontario	1,568,332	1,650,966	1,638,319	1,652,138	1,660,783	0.5	5.9
Manitoba	118,250	129,158	126,097	127,791	128,004	0.2	8.2
Saskatchewan	122,557	132,074	130,016	132,773	134,684	1.4	9.9
Alberta	589,271	623,220	628,112	629,715	629,348	-0.1	6.8
British Columbia	643,900	656,621	648,706	643,845	648,684	0.8	0.7
Yukon	4,494	4,930	4,858	4,893	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,083	7,001	6,724	6,943	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,817	1,500	1,433	1,321	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Carey Olineck (613-951-1984; carey.olineck@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Deaths, 2009

A total of 238,418 people died in Canada in 2009, down 0.1% from 2008. Of these, 120,311 were men and 118,107 were women.

In Canada, the age-standardized mortality rate declined from 531 deaths per 100,000 population in 2008 to 515 in 2009. The decline was larger for men (-3.5%) than for women (-2.9%).

British Columbia recorded the lowest age-standardized mortality rate in the country (480 deaths per 100,000 population). The highest rates were in Nunavut (1,165), Yukon (755) and the Northwest Territories (700).

The infant mortality rate continued a long-term downward trend, declining from 6.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991 to 4.9 in 2009. During the same period, the male infant mortality rate decreased from 6.9 to 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, while for females, it went down from 5.8 to 4.7.

Life expectancy at birth reached 81.1 years for the three-year period from 2007 to 2009, up 0.2 years from 2006 to 2008. Life expectancy at birth for men was 78.8 years in 2007-2009, while for women, it was 83.3.

Women are living longer, but men continue to catch up. The gender gap in life expectancy at birth narrowed in the past 15 years from 6.1 years in 1992-1994 to 4.5 years in 2007-2009.

Life expectancy at birth was highest in British Columbia (81.7 years), followed by Ontario and Quebec. It was lowest in the three territories combined at 75.1, which is 6.0 years below the national average.

Life expectancy for seniors has also been on an upward trend over the last 15 years. A senior in Canada at age 65 could expect to live an additional 20.2 years in 2007-2009, up 2.1 years from 1992-1994.

In 2007-2009, life expectancy at age 65 for both men and women was highest in British Columbia, followed by Ontario. Again, it was the lowest in the three territories combined.

Note to readers

Life expectancy is the average number of years of life remaining for a population at a specific age, assuming that the individuals comprising that population would experience the age-specific mortality rates observed in a given year, throughout their lives. It represents a key indicator of a population's health status and it is based on age-specific mortality rates calculated using three-year data. The age-specific death rate is the number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year for a population in the same age group as of July 1 of the same year. The age-standardized death rate removes the effects of differences in the age structure of populations among areas and over time. This rate is calculated using the 1991 population of Canada as standard population.

Table 1
Number of deaths and age-standardized death rates, Canada, provinces and territories, 2008 and 2009

	Deaths			Standardized death rates ²	
	2008	2009	2008 to 2009	2008	2009
	number		% change	rates	
Canada¹	238,617	238,418	-0.1	531.3	515.0
Males	120,426	120,311	-0.1	652.6	629.9
Females	118,191	118,107	-0.1	436.0	423.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,539	4,391	-3.3	661.9	630.9
Prince Edward Island	1,201	1,268	5.6	574.2	600.1
Nova Scotia	8,220	8,227	0.1	581.7	566.2
New Brunswick	6,450	6,366	-1.3	575.6	561.4
Quebec	57,106	57,769	1.2	527.5	514.2
Ontario	88,041	88,468	0.5	512.7	499.7
Manitoba	10,073	9,972	-1.0	591.9	575.5
Saskatchewan	9,243	8,972	-2.9	595.6	573.9
Alberta	21,079	20,987	-0.4	546.1	527.2
British Columbia	32,095	31,440	-2.0	508.1	480.2
Yukon	198	201	1.5	811.0	754.9
Northwest Territories	201	186	-7.5	771.1	700.2
Nunavut	147	162	10.2	1,016.9	1,165.0

1. Canada includes unknown province or territory of residence.

2. Standardized death rate per 100,000 standard population (1991 Canadian population).

Table 2
Life expectancy¹ at birth and at age 65 by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, 2007-2009

	At birth			At age 65		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	years					
Canada	81.1	78.8	83.3	20.2	18.5	21.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.9	76.5	81.2	18.2	16.6	19.7
Prince Edward Island	80.2	77.5	82.8	19.3	17.6	20.7
Nova Scotia	80.1	77.7	82.4	19.3	17.5	20.9
New Brunswick	80.2	77.5	82.8	19.5	17.7	21.1
Quebec	81.2	78.8	83.4	20.1	18.3	21.6
Ontario	81.5	79.2	83.6	20.3	18.7	21.7
Manitoba	79.5	77.0	81.9	19.6	17.7	21.2
Saskatchewan	79.6	77.0	82.1	19.7	17.9	21.3
Alberta	80.7	78.5	83.0	20.2	18.5	21.6
British Columbia	81.7	79.5	83.9	20.7	19.2	22.0
Territories ²	75.1	72.5	78.2	16.9	15.6	18.4

1. Life expectancies were calculated using three-year data.

2. Territories include Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 102-0030, 102-0501 to 102-0510, 102-0512, 102-0521 to 102-0538, 102-0540, 102-0542, 102-0551, 102-0552 and 102-4307.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3233.

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; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2012

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.6% in April compared with March. The courier portion rose 0.7% and the local messenger component advanced 0.6%.

The index increased 4.8% in April compared with the same month in 2011.

Note to readers

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

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; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Farm Financial Survey, 2010

Catalogue number 21F0008X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2012

Catalogue number 22-205-X (HTML, free)

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 2012, Vol. 90, no. 3

Catalogue number 72-002-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Release dates: June 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure	First quarter 2012
1	Gross domestic product by industry	March 2012
4	Investment in non-residential building construction	First quarter 2012
5	Building permits	April 2012
5	Human activity and the environment	2012
8	Labour Force Survey	May 2012
8	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2012
8	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2012
12	National balance sheet accounts	First quarter 2012
12	Canada's international investment position	First quarter 2012
13	Health Reports	June 2012
14	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2012
14	New Housing Price Index	April 2012
14	Perspectives on Labour and Income	June 2012
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2012
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 2012
19	Wholesale trade	April 2012
19	Canadian Community Health Survey	2011
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2012
20	Job vacancies	March 2012
21	Employment Insurance	April 2012
21	Retail trade	April 2012
22	Consumer Price Index	May 2012
28	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2012
28	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	April 2012
29	Gross domestic product by industry	April 2012
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	May 2012

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



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