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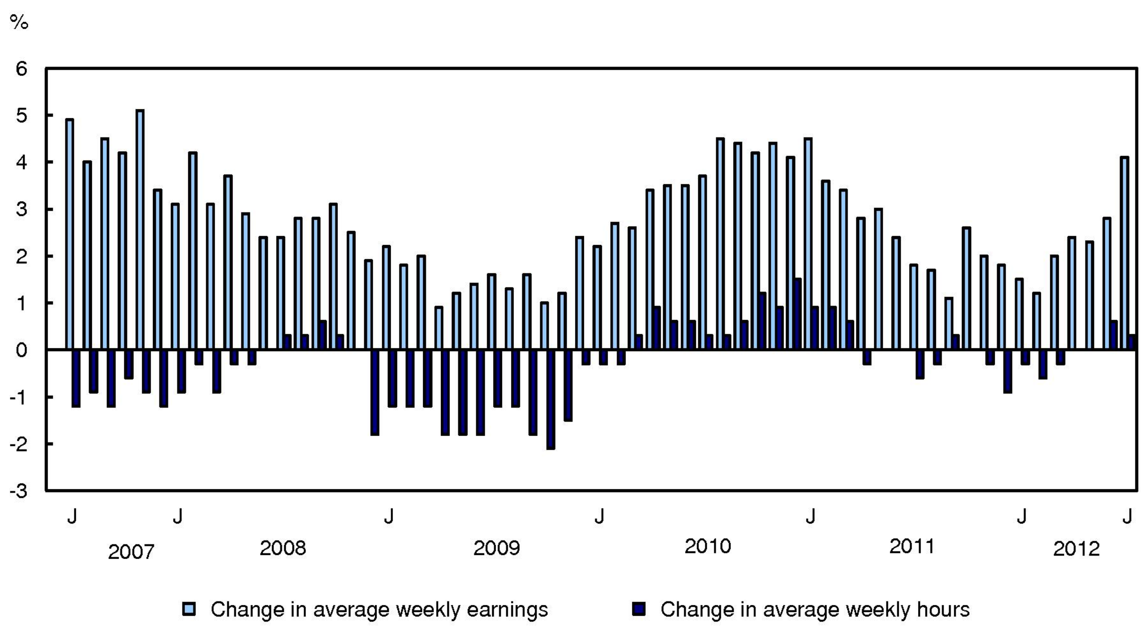
Releases

Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, July 2012

In July, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were $906.68, up 1.1% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 4.1%.

Chart 1
Year-over-year change in average weekly hours and average weekly earnings

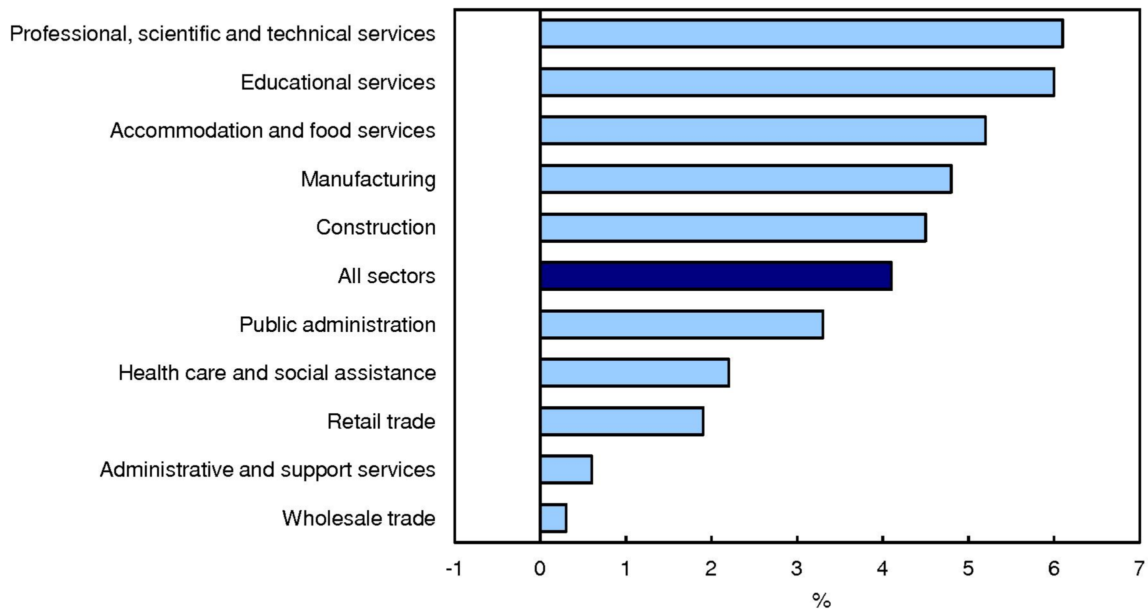


The 4.1% increase during the 12 months to July reflects a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment, as well as average hours worked per week. In July, non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.9 hours per week, down from 33.1 the month before but up from 32.8 in July 2011.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average of 4.1% in five of the largest industrial sectors: professional, scientific and technical services; educational services; accommodation and food services; manufacturing; and construction.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, July 2011 to July 2012



Weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services increased 6.1% to $1,279.82, with gains in all industries within the sector.

Average weekly earnings in educational services rose 6.0% to $1,010.22 over the 12 months, with all the growth in post-secondary as well as elementary and secondary schools.

Weekly earnings in accommodation and food services were up 5.2% to $377.30 in the 12 months to July. Increases were most notable in special food services and limited-service eating places.

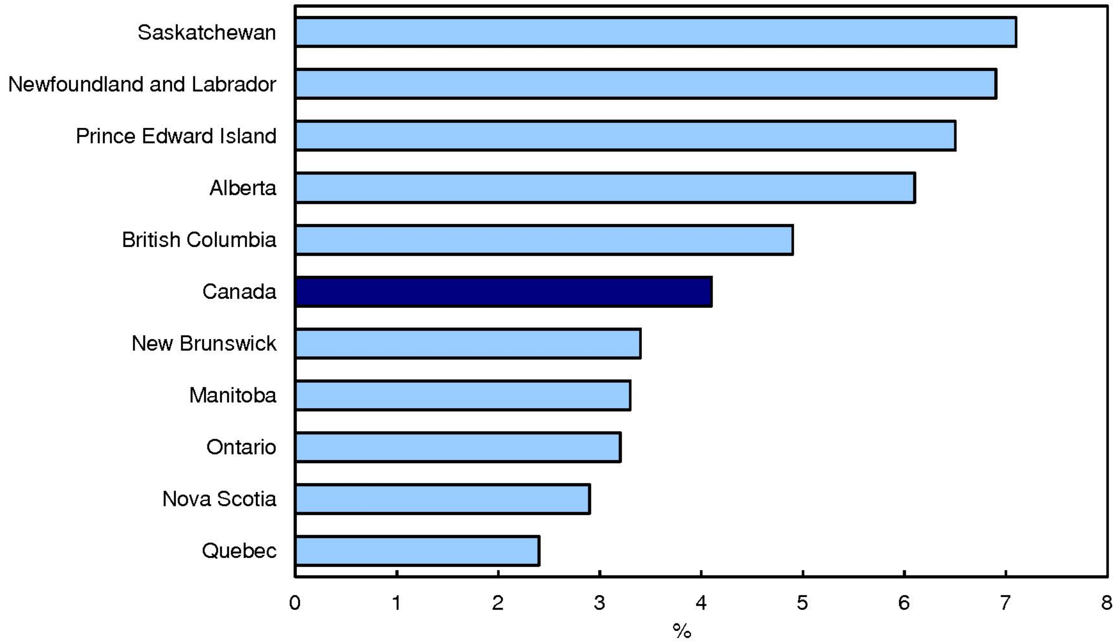
In manufacturing, weekly earnings increased 4.8% to $1,012.30 in the 12 months to July, with the most notable growth among manufacturers of transportation equipment; paper; primary metal; wood products; machinery; as well as plastics and rubber products.

In construction, weekly earnings rose 4.5% to $1,133.10. Growth was widespread across most industries in this sector.

Average weekly earnings up in every province

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in every province in the 12 months to July. Growth was highest in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Alberta.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, July 2011 to July 2012



In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings were $929.31 in July, up 7.1% from 12 months earlier. These weekly earnings were among the highest of all provinces.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings increased 6.9% to $934.21, also among the highest provincial earnings.

Average weekly earnings in Prince Edward Island were $762.67 in July, up 6.5% compared with 12 months earlier.

At $1,094.85 in July, average weekly earnings in Alberta were the highest among all provinces, up 6.1% from 12 months earlier.

Weekly earnings in British Columbia were $876.98 in July, up 4.9% from 12 months earlier.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment rose by 19,200 between June and July, the fifth consecutive monthly increase.

In July, increases in payroll employment were in retail and wholesale trade; professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance; construction as well as transportation and warehousing. The most notable decline was in public administration.

On a year-over-year basis, payroll employment increased by 290,300 (+1.9%), with most of these gains since February 2012 (+237,400).

Among all sectors, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction posted the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment, at 8.1% (see the "Sector profile" section of this release). It was followed by the construction sector (+4.6%); accommodation and food services (+3.4%); professional, scientific and technical services (+3.3%) and transportation and warehousing (+3.1%).

Sector profile: Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction

From time to time, this release profiles an industrial sector or province with a notable trend. This month, we examine the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector because of its faster-than-average growth in earnings, hours and payroll employment.

In July, there were 221,400 payroll employees in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, representing 1.4% of the national total. This compares with a share of 1.1% in 2001. The largest proportion of employees in this sector (44%) were working in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction, which include services such as contract drilling, oil and gas well services and mine tunnelling.

Another 27% of employees worked in oil and gas extraction, while the remaining worked in metal ore mining (14%), non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying (10%) and coal mining (4%).

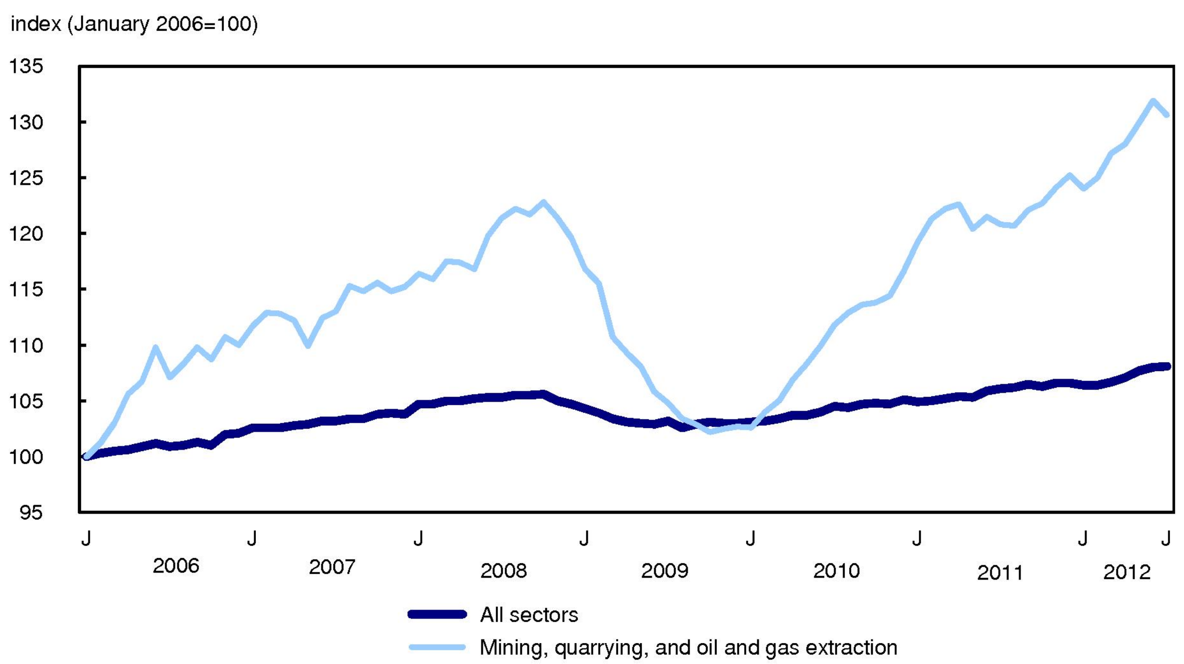
Provincially, Alberta (55%) had the largest share of employment in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, followed by Ontario (11%), British Columbia (10%) and Saskatchewan (9%).

In Alberta, the vast majority of employees in the sector were in two industries: support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction; and oil and gas extraction. In Ontario, most employees worked in metal ore mining; support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction; and non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying.

In British Columbia, employees in this sector were mostly working in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction; metal ore mining; and coal mining, while employees in Saskatchewan were widespread in all industries, with the exception of coal mining.

The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector was hit particularly hard by the economic downturn in 2008/2009. Its decline in payroll employees was sharper than for most other sectors.

Chart 4
Non-farm payroll employment in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, January 2006 to July 2012



After peaking at 208,200 payroll employees in October 2008, employment in this sector fell for 12 consecutive months, with a total decline of 16.8% to 173,300 employees. In comparison, the all-sector decline was 2.4%.

Between October 2008 and October 2009, most industries within the sector experienced notable job losses. The exception was coal mining, the industry with the fewest employees, which had relatively stable employment levels.

From October 2009 to July 2012, payroll employment in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction increased 28%, compared with the 4.9% all-sector growth rate. As a result, by July 2012, the number of employees within the sector was higher than the previous peak in October 2008 by 13,200.

Average weekly earnings in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction have been the highest of all sectors since 2007. Also, this sector had the fastest growth rate in earnings, up 11.7% in the 12 months to July to $1,916.46. The most notable growth in the sector occurred among employees in mining and quarrying, where average weekly earnings rose 21.5%.

Average weekly earnings in July were the highest in oil and gas extraction at $2,382.65, followed by mining and quarrying ($1,780.89) and support activities ($1,724.34).

Average weekly hours worked by payroll employees in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction increased from 40.8 to 41.5 hours in the 12 months to July. This sector has the longest average workweek, well above the all-sector average of 32.9 hours in July. Employees in the mining and quarrying industry had the longest weekly hours worked in July (42.4), followed by support activities (41.7) and oil and gas extraction (40.3).

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, the main objective of which 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. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

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 payroll before source deductions.

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

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

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.

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

	July 2011	June 2012[r]	July 2012[p]	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate[1]	**870.97**	**896.42**	**906.68**	**1.1**	**4.1**
Forestry, logging and support	974.31	994.36	983.55	-1.1	0.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,715.72	1,828.73	1,916.46	4.8	11.7
Utilities	1,665.94	1,648.50	1,666.91	1.1	0.1
Construction	1,084.69	1,139.38	1,133.10	-0.6	4.5
Manufacturing	966.01	1,008.48	1,012.30	0.4	4.8
Wholesale trade	1,049.16	1,054.92	1,052.80	-0.2	0.3
Retail trade	520.72	531.96	530.36	-0.3	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	925.58	929.99	946.22	1.7	2.2
Information and cultural industries	1,063.38	1,084.72	1,131.19	4.3	6.4
Finance and insurance	1,057.63	1,071.54	1,127.39	5.2	6.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	847.69	873.73	856.27	-2.0	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,206.16	1,230.07	1,279.82	4.0	6.1
Management of companies and enterprises	1,178.74	1,275.54	1,277.99	0.2	8.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	728.85	706.90	733.41	3.7	0.6
Educational services	952.92	998.97	1,010.22	1.1	6.0
Health care and social assistance	799.04	821.38	816.53	-0.6	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	541.30	545.63	550.86	1.0	1.8
Accommodation and food services	358.70	370.84	377.30	1.7	5.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	688.77	753.49	733.63	-2.6	6.5
Public administration	1,113.65	1,135.43	1,150.36	1.3	3.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	874.12	922.30	934.21	1.3	6.9
Prince Edward Island	716.23	764.31	762.67	-0.2	6.5
Nova Scotia	769.55	788.50	791.90	0.4	2.9
New Brunswick	787.25	816.79	814.41	-0.3	3.4
Quebec	802.79	810.91	822.01	1.4	2.4
Ontario	891.19	914.35	919.66	0.6	3.2
Manitoba	808.59	832.94	835.58	0.3	3.3
Saskatchewan	867.73	915.08	929.31	1.6	7.1
Alberta	1,031.91	1,068.06	1,094.85	2.5	6.1
British Columbia	835.86	871.29	876.98	0.7	4.9
Yukon	972.77	998.12	988.31	-1.0	1.6
Northwest Territories	1,240.25	1,294.72	1,319.64	1.9	6.4
Nunavut	910.74	951.40	975.46	2.5	7.1

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	July 2011	June 2012[r]	July 2012[p]	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012	December 2011 to July 2012
	thousands				% change		
Sector aggregate[1]	**15,053.3**	**14,981.7**	**15,252.7**	**15,271.9**	**0.1**	**1.9**	**1.5**
Forestry, logging and support	40.4	39.4	40.2	40.0	-0.5	1.5	-1.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	212.3	204.7	223.5	221.4	-0.9	8.2	4.3
Utilities	124.6	124.1	121.9	122.5	0.5	-1.3	-1.7
Construction	865.3	853.7	889.0	892.8	0.4	4.6	3.2
Manufacturing	1,488.3	1,482.1	1,490.7	1,488.4	-0.2	0.4	0.0
Wholesale trade	746.2	745.1	754.4	757.3	0.4	1.6	1.5
Retail trade	1,847.9	1,843.4	1,867.2	1,870.5	0.2	1.5	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	695.0	681.2	698.7	702.4	0.5	3.1	1.1
Information and cultural industries	327.8	325.4	331.8	329.4	-0.7	1.2	0.5
Finance and insurance	687.7	687.0	698.8	698.5	0.0	1.7	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	241.8	244.1	245.3	246.9	0.7	1.1	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	787.9	780.8	802.3	806.8	0.6	3.3	2.4
Management of companies and enterprises	105.2	103.7	112.7	113.7	0.9	9.6	8.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	749.0	742.8	757.5	761.0	0.5	2.5	1.6
Educational services	1,147.3	1,154.0	1,166.3	1,166.8	0.0	1.1	1.7
Health care and social assistance	1,664.7	1,652.8	1,680.2	1,684.5	0.3	1.9	1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	249.6	248.0	248.9	249.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2
Accommodation and food services	1,099.9	1,080.5	1,116.7	1,117.2	0.0	3.4	1.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	518.8	516.2	520.6	519.4	-0.2	0.6	0.1
Public administration	1,054.6	1,065.6	1,051.6	1,045.1	-0.6	-1.9	-0.9
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	207.4	205.1	211.2	210.6	-0.3	2.7	1.5
Prince Edward Island	64.2	64.8	67.8	68.1	0.4	5.1	6.1
Nova Scotia	402.3	408.3	401.7	400.6	-0.3	-1.9	-0.4
New Brunswick	316.9	318.2	313.7	313.6	0.0	-1.4	-1.0
Quebec	3,440.2	3,421.0	3,468.0	3,471.4	0.1	1.5	0.9
Ontario	5,745.8	5,739.8	5,818.9	5,823.5	0.1	1.5	1.4
Manitoba	566.5	564.7	575.1	574.3	-0.1	1.7	1.4
Saskatchewan	459.8	450.1	470.8	471.0	0.0	4.6	2.4
Alberta	1,855.8	1,821.8	1,912.8	1,919.5	0.4	5.4	3.4
British Columbia	1,934.1	1,927.6	1,951.8	1,958.6	0.3	1.6	1.3
Yukon	20.4	20.5	21.3	21.3	0.0	3.9	4.4
Northwest Territories	27.9	28.5	28.5	28.6	0.4	0.4	2.5
Nunavut	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.9	-0.9	-4.4	-8.4

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 will soon be available in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, Vol. 90, no. 7 (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for August will be released on October 25.

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 Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Canada's population estimates: Age and sex, July 1, 2012

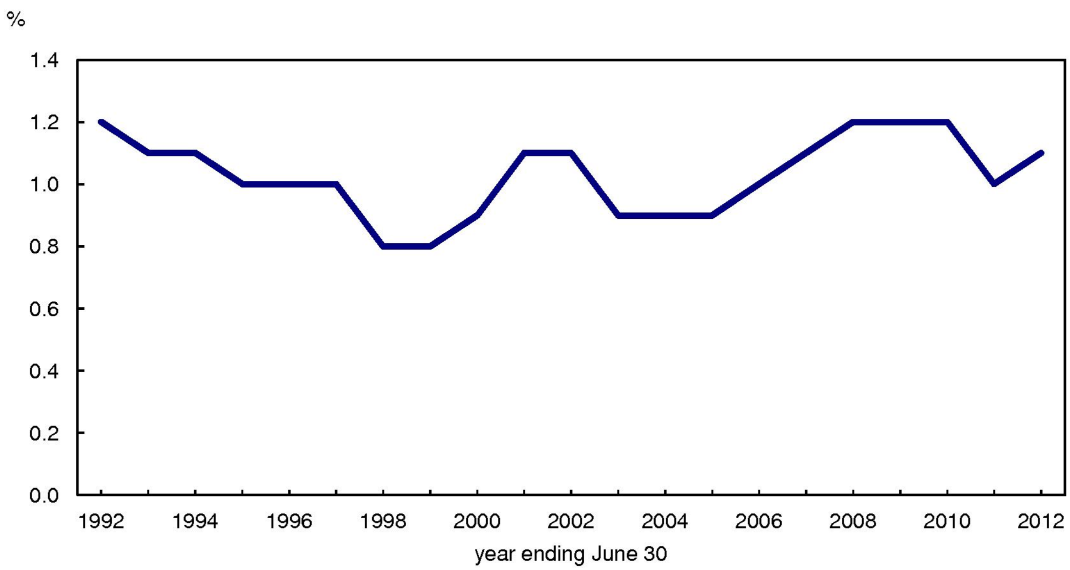
As of July 1, 2012, Canada's population was estimated at 34,880,500, an increase of 396,500 or 1.1% from the same date in 2011.

This was slightly higher than what was observed in the previous year (+1.0%) and was similar to the average growth rate of the past 20 years.

Canada's annual growth rate in 2011/2012 was the highest among G8 countries for the same period. Other G8 rates ranged from a decline of 0.3% (Japan) to an increase of 0.7% (United States).

Net international migration has been the main source of population growth for Canada since 1993/1994. For the year ending June 30, 2012, net international migration represented two-thirds of the country's population growth.

Chart 1
Demographic growth rate, Canada, year ending June 30

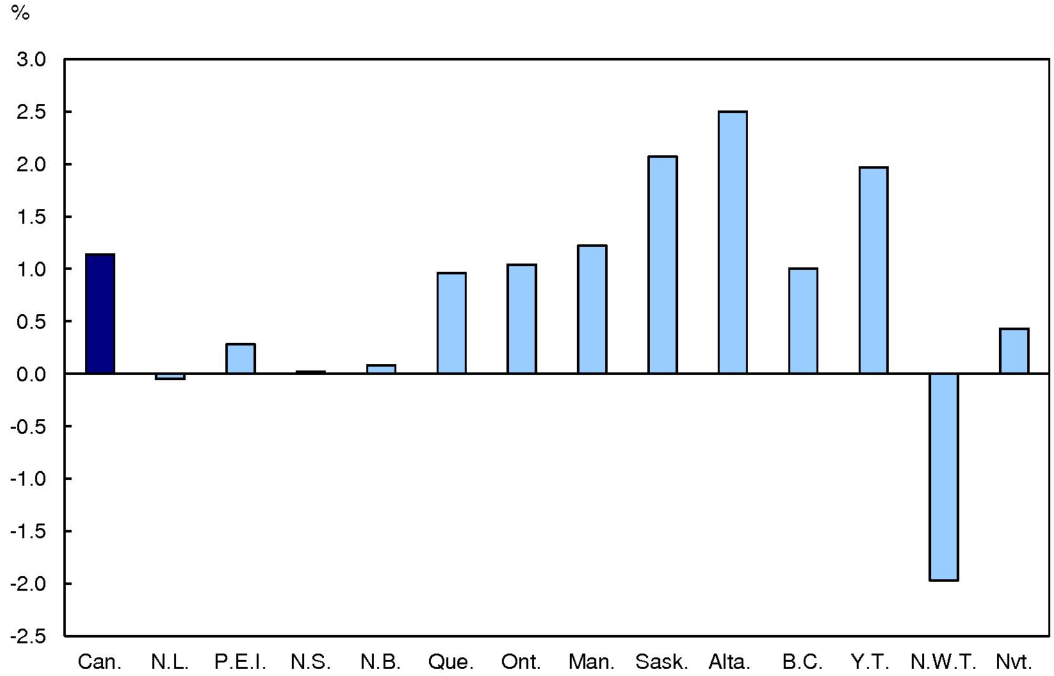


Population growth higher on the Prairies

Overall, demographic growth in 2011/2012 was lower in the Atlantic provinces and higher in the Prairie provinces.

Growth rates exceeded the national average of 1.1% in Alberta (+2.5%), Saskatchewan (+2.1%), Yukon (+2.0%) and Manitoba (+1.2%).

Chart 2
Demographic growth rate by province and territory, Canada, year ended June 30, 2012



Nunavut (+2.0%) had the country's highest rate of natural increase in 2011/2012. Among the provinces, the highest rate occurred in Alberta (+0.8%), which has been the case since 1980/1981.

In terms of international migration, Saskatchewan (+1.3%) had the strongest growth. Other provinces with international migration growth above the national average of 0.8% were Prince Edward Island (+1.1%), Manitoba (+1.1%) and Alberta (+1.0%).

For provinces and territories, demographic growth was the result not only of natural increase and net international migration, but also of net interprovincial migration. The population of two provinces – Alberta and Saskatchewan – increased as a result of interprovincial migration. Alberta had a net inflow of 28,200 (+0.7%) and Saskatchewan, a net inflow of 2,800 (+0.3%). On the other hand, Prince Edward Island (-0.9%) had the highest rate of net outflow among the provinces.

Population continuing to age

As of July 1, 2012, the median age of the Canadian population was 40.0 years. That is, half of the population was older and half younger. In the past 20 years, that is between 1992 and 2012, the median age in Canada has increased by 6.4 years.

The median age in 2012 was still higher for women (41.0 years) than men (39.0 years). This difference is largely explained by a persistent, although diminishing, gap in life expectancy in favor of women.

The number of children aged 14 and under was estimated at 5,663,200. They represented 16.2% of the total population, down from 20.7% in 1992.

The number of seniors aged 65 or older was estimated at 5,186,800. They represented 14.9% of the total population, up from 11.6% in 1992. The proportion of seniors will grow rapidly in the coming years as baby boomers reach the age of 65.

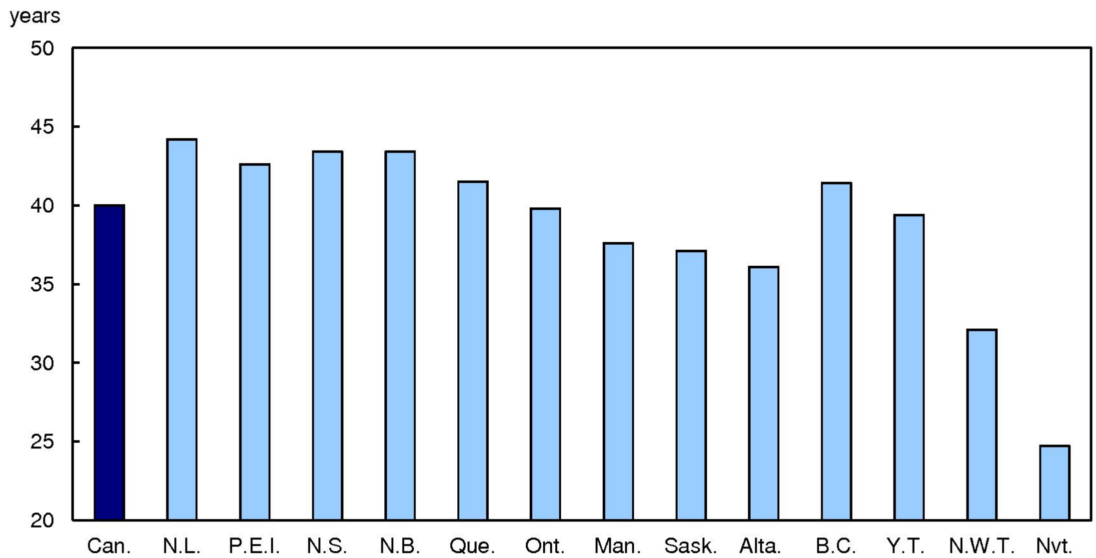
The number of seniors is approaching the number of children. Between 1992 and 2012, the number of seniors increased 57.6%, while the number of children fell 3.6%. As a result, on July 1, 2012, children outnumbered seniors by 476,300, compared with close to 2.6 million on the same date in 1992.

Regional differences in age structure

Overall, the nation's youngest populations are found in the territories, more specifically in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, and the oldest in the Atlantic provinces. This trend has remained steady for several years and is the result of regional differences in demographic behaviours.

As of July 1, 2012, Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest median age in the country at 44.2 years.

Chart 3
Median age by province and territory, Canada, July 1, 2012



Although it is also ageing, the youngest population was in Nunavut, where the median was 24.7 years. This was mainly the result of a higher fertility rate combined with a lower life expectancy.

The median age in Alberta was 36.1 years on July 1, 2012, the lowest among the provinces.

Note to readers

Estimates in this release are based on 2006 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage to which is added the estimated demographic growth from May 16, 2006 to June 30, 2012.

The 2011 Census population counts were released on February 8, 2012. Population estimates based on the 2011 Census counts, adjusted for census net undercoverage, will be available in September 2013 for provinces and territories and in February 2014 for sub-provincial areas.

This release mainly focuses on preliminary postcensal population estimates by age and sex as of July 1, 2012. The estimates presented in this release are subject to revision. Future updates could affect the analysis of trends.

Unless otherwise stated, historical comparisons in this analysis relate to the period between July 1, 1971 and July 1, 2012, the period covered by the current system of demographic accounts.

***Natural increase** is the change in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.*

***Net international migration** is the change in population size over a given period as a result of movements of population between Canada and other countries that involve a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made between immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and net non-permanent residents.*

***Non-permanent residents (also called temporary residents)** are people from another country who have a work or study permit, or who are refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.*

***Median age** is the age at which 50% of the population is older and 50% is younger.*

Table 1
Components and factors of demographic growth

	July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011[1]	July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012[2]	2011/2012 and 2010/2011
	number		difference
Total growth	**357,428**	**396,516**	**39,088**
Natural increase	131,075	129,356	-1,719
Births	378,683	381,598	2,915
Deaths	247,608	252,242	4,634
Net international migration	226,353	267,160	40,807
Immigration	259,106	259,969	863
Net non-permanent residents	13,621	54,475	40,854
Emigration[3]	46,374	47,284	910

1. *Updated estimates, with the exception of the immigration estimate which is final.*
2. *Preliminary estimates.*
3. *Emigration also takes into account net temporary emigration and returning emigration.*

Table 2
Annual population estimates

	July 1, 2011[1]	July 1, 2012[2]	2011/2012
	number		% change
Canada	**34,483,975**	**34,880,491**	**1.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,900	512,659	-0.0
Prince Edward Island	145,695	146,105	0.3
Nova Scotia	948,458	948,695	0.0
New Brunswick	755,335	755,950	0.1
Quebec	7,977,989	8,054,756	1.0
Ontario	13,366,294	13,505,900	1.0
Manitoba	1,251,690	1,267,003	1.2
Saskatchewan	1,057,804	1,079,958	2.1
Alberta	3,778,072	3,873,745	2.5
British Columbia	4,576,577	4,622,573	1.0
Yukon	35,398	36,101	2.0
Northwest Territories	44,212	43,349	-2.0
Nunavut	33,551	33,697	0.4

1. Updated postcensal estimates.
2. Preliminary postcensal estimates.
Note(s): *These estimates are based on 2006 Census population counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.*

Table 3
Population estimates[1], age distribution and median age as of July 1, 2012, Canada, provinces and territories

	Population	0 to 14 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
	number	%			years
Canada	**34,880,491**	**16.2**	**68.9**	**14.9**	**40.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,659	14.8	68.6	16.6	44.2
Prince Edward Island	146,105	15.7	67.9	16.4	42.6
Nova Scotia	948,695	14.5	68.4	17.2	43.4
New Brunswick	755,950	15.0	68.1	17.0	43.4
Quebec	8,054,756	15.5	68.3	16.2	41.5
Ontario	13,505,900	16.3	69.1	14.6	39.8
Manitoba	1,267,003	18.8	67.0	14.2	37.6
Saskatchewan	1,079,958	19.1	66.2	14.7	37.1
Alberta	3,873,745	18.3	70.6	11.1	36.1
British Columbia	4,622,573	14.8	69.3	15.9	41.4
Yukon	36,101	17.1	73.5	9.4	39.4
Northwest Territories	43,349	21.4	72.4	6.2	32.1
Nunavut	33,697	31.7	64.9	3.3	24.7

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.
Note(s): *Figures in percent may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.*

Table 4
Population estimates[1] by sex and age group as of July 1, 2012, Canada

	Total	Male	Female
Total	**34,880,491**	**17,309,143**	**17,571,348**
0 to 4 years	**1,928,762**	988,702	940,060
5 to 9 years	**1,857,086**	955,026	902,060
10 to 14 years	**1,877,315**	964,740	912,575
15 to 19 years	**2,162,960**	1,108,238	1,054,722
20 to 24 years	**2,441,086**	1,254,222	1,186,864
25 to 29 years	**2,452,285**	1,246,818	1,205,467
30 to 34 years	**2,406,319**	1,203,520	1,202,799
35 to 39 years	**2,307,219**	1,155,226	1,151,993
40 to 44 years	**2,384,574**	1,199,401	1,185,173
45 to 49 years	**2,681,337**	1,350,108	1,331,229
50 to 54 years	**2,703,198**	1,352,288	1,350,910
55 to 59 years	**2,428,528**	1,199,013	1,229,515
60 to 64 years	**2,063,000**	1,010,196	1,052,804
65 to 69 years	**1,645,143**	797,942	847,201
70 to 74 years	**1,190,654**	563,820	626,834
75 to 79 years	**924,085**	418,918	505,167
80 to 84 years	**718,825**	303,603	415,222
85 to 89 years	**450,986**	164,114	286,872
90 to 94 years	**196,109**	58,642	137,467
95 to 99 years	**51,738**	12,429	39,309
100 years and over	**9,282**	2,177	7,105

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 051-0001, 051-0002, 051-0004, 051-0005, 051-0011 to 051-0013, 051-0018, 051-0019 and 051-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3604.

The *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories*, 2012 (91-215-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact 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).

Air fare, fourth quarter 2011

Average domestic air fares increased in 7 of the 10 selected Canadian cities of enplanement in the fourth quarter of 2011 compared with the fourth quarter of 2010.

The cities recording the largest year-over-year quarterly increases in air fares were Saskatoon (+6.3%), Calgary (+6.0%) and Regina (+5.5%). The largest declines occurred in Ottawa (-4.2%) and Montréal (-3.4%).

Domestic air fares averaged $217.50 in Toronto, the highest level, followed by Vancouver ($212.30) and Winnipeg ($197.10).

Table 1
Average domestic air fares for 10 major Canadian cities

	Fourth quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2011
	dollars		% change
Canada	**190.30**	**194.70**	**2.3**
Calgary	173.10	183.50	6.0
Edmonton	168.50	175.20	4.0
Halifax	177.20	186.20	5.1
Montréal	197.80	191.10	-3.4
Ottawa	204.40	195.90	-4.2
Regina	173.90	183.50	5.5
Saskatoon	174.90	185.90	6.3
Toronto	218.20	217.50	-0.3
Vancouver	202.70	212.30	4.7
Winnipeg	194.80	197.10	1.2

Note(s): *The air carriers included are the Canadian Level I carriers operating scheduled services, which are comprised of Air Canada, Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet. All estimates shown above have a coefficient of variation of less than 10% and can be considered reliable from a sampling point of view.*

Domestic and international air fares (all types) averaged $249.10 during the fourth quarter of 2011, up 1.7% from the fourth quarter of 2010.

The average domestic air fare (all types) paid by passengers was $194.70, up 2.3%. Average international air fares remained relatively unchanged at $326.40 (+0.1%).

Note to readers

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 without charge in 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 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, August 2012

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index decreased 0.7% in August compared with July. The courier portion fell 1.0% while the local messenger component was unchanged.

The index increased 2.0% in August 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.

Data for the current month and the previous six months of the series are subject to revision. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

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).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, August 2012

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for August.

Note to readers

The revised data for June and July are also available.

Data are available upon request only.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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).

Canada's population estimates, second quarter 2012

Demographic estimates by province and territory are now available for the second quarter.

Note to readers

Estimates released today are based on 2006 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which is added the estimated demographic growth for the period from May 16, 2006, to June 30, 2012.

These estimates are not to be confused with the 2011 Census population counts that were released on February 8, 2012.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017, 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3231, 3233 and 3601.

The April to June 2012 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 26, no. 2 (91-002-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact 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).

Migration, 2010/2011

Data are now available on the number of individuals who moved between July 1, 2010, and June 30, 2011. Migration data reflect interprovincial and international movements as well as intraprovincial moves between census metropolitan areas or census divisions. Moves across town or across the street are excluded.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 111-0027 to 111-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4101.

Migration estimates (91C0025, various prices) are available for the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census divisions. There are also five tables covering these levels of geography, which provide data on origin and destination, as well as the age, the sex and the median income of migrants.

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).

Births and stillbirths, 2010

Data on births and stillbirths in Canada are now available for 2010.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 102-4005 and 102-4501 to 102-4516.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3231 and 3234.

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

Sawmills, July 2012, Vol. 66, no. 7
Catalogue number 35-003-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Quarterly Demographic Estimates, April to June 2012, Vol. 26, no. 2
Catalogue number 91-002-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2012
Catalogue number 91-215-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)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