

The Daily

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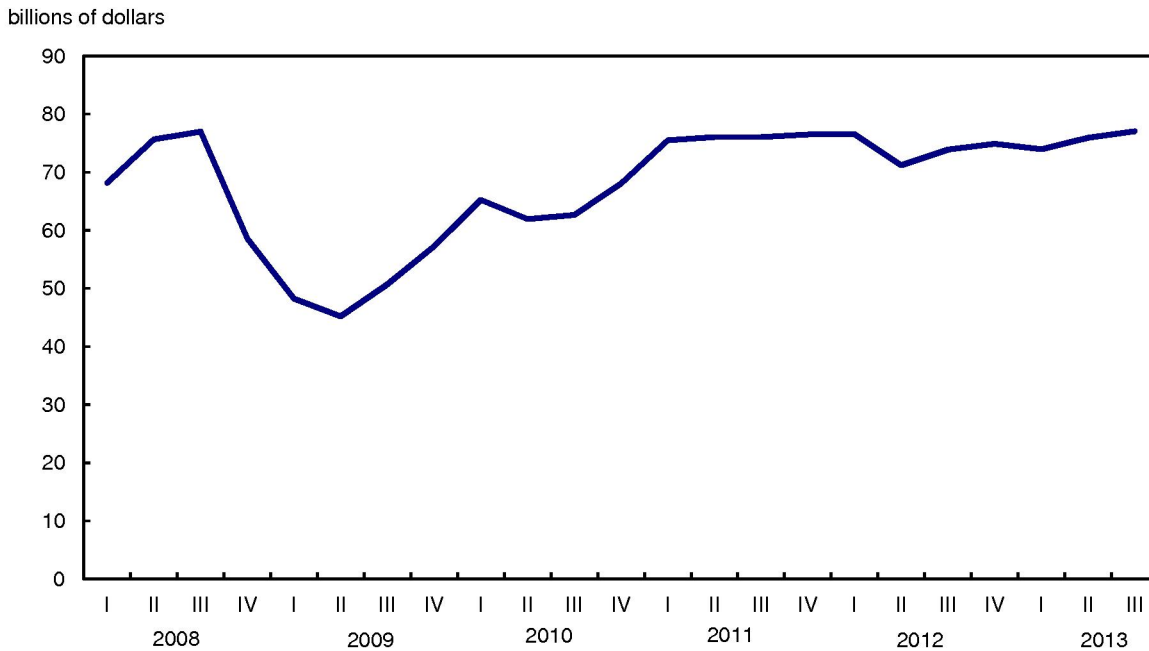


Releases

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, third quarter 2013

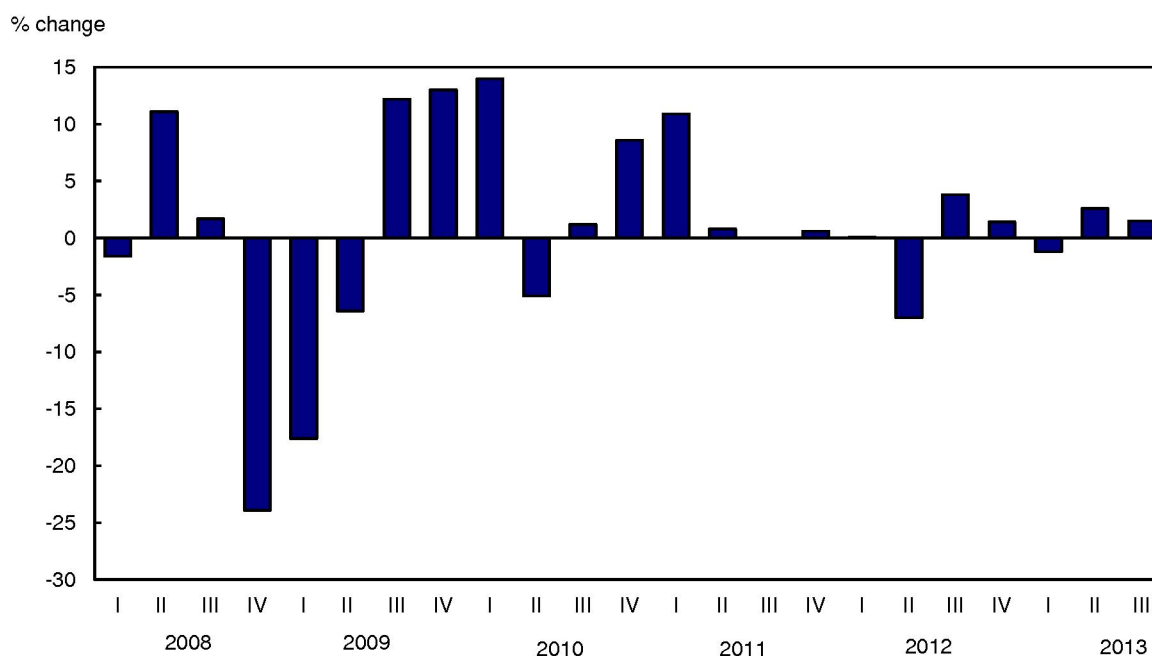
Canadian corporations earned \$77.0 billion in operating profits in the third quarter, up 1.5% from the previous quarter. This follows a 2.6% gain in the second quarter. Operating profits rose in 15 of 22 industries.

Chart 1 Quarterly operating profits



In the non-financial sector, operating profits grew 2.3% to \$52.9 billion in the third quarter, following a 3.4% decline the previous quarter. Oil and gas extraction led the growth, up 23.8% to \$2.2 billion.

Chart 2
Quarterly change in operating profits



In the financial sector, operating profits fell 0.4% to \$24.1 billion, following an 18.5% gain in the second quarter. Most of the third quarter decline came from life, health and medical insurance carriers.

On a year-over-year basis, operating profits for Canadian corporations increased 4.3% compared with the third quarter of 2012. Profits edged down 0.1% in the non-financial sector and rose 15.4% in the financial sector.

Non-financial sector

Operating profits in oil and gas extraction grew for the second consecutive quarter, rising 23.8% to \$2.2 billion in the third quarter on the strength of favourable market conditions.

Operating profits in the manufacturing sector declined 0.8% to \$10.4 billion. While 8 of 13 manufacturing industries reported gains, a decline in computer and electronic product manufacturing operating profits largely offset the increases.

The petroleum and coal products industry saw the largest increase in operating profits in the manufacturing sector, up 65.5% to \$2.6 billion, mainly on strong revenues from crude petroleum refining.

Motor vehicle and parts manufacturing profits rose 34.1% to \$907 million on strong third quarter profits, mainly in parts manufacturing.

Operating profits for wholesale trade grew 3.9% to \$5.9 billion. Building material and supplies wholesalers led the gain, up 20.3% to \$1.0 billion.

Operating profits for retail trade rose 6.2% to \$4.1 billion, led by motor vehicle and parts dealers (+20.1% to \$747 million).

Real estate and rental and leasing profits rose 5.0% to \$4.8 billion.

Financial sector

In the financial sector, operating profits edged down 0.4% to \$24.1 billion in the third quarter.

Operating profits declined by \$954 million to \$3.6 billion for life, health and medical insurance carriers.

Operating profits for property and casualty insurance carriers fell by 4.5% to \$1.1 billion in the third quarter, as claims stemming from last summer's floods in Alberta and Toronto and the rail disaster in Quebec affected their financial results.

Banking and other depository credit intermediation profits rose 4.1% to \$10.3 billion.

Note to readers

Quarterly financial statistics are compiled using financial information provided by enterprises that derive these 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 when preparing their financial statements for fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2011. Canadian private enterprises are required to replace CGAAP with Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises or International Financial Reporting Standards. 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 estimates for the first and second quarters of 2013 have been revised. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.*

Quarterly financial statistics for the first quarter 2010 forward are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For the period prior to the first quarter 2010, the financial statistics are based on the 2007 NAICS.

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises are based upon a sample survey and represent the activities of all corporations in Canada, except those that are government controlled or not-for-profit. An enterprise can be a single corporation or a family of corporations under common ownership and/or control, for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

Profits referred to in this analysis are operating profits earned from normal business activities. For non-financial industries, operating profits exclude interest and dividend revenue and capital gains/losses whereas, for financial industries, these are included, along with interest paid on deposits.

Operating profits differ from net profits, which represent the after-tax profits earned by corporations.

Table 1
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises – Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2012	Second quarter 2013 ^r	Third quarter 2013 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2013	Third quarter 2012 to third quarter 2013
	billions of dollars			% change	
All industries					
Operating revenue	857.0	859.0	868.9	1.1	1.4
Operating profit	73.9	75.9	77.0	1.5	4.3
Net profit	59.6	55.6	60.4	8.6	1.4
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	773.0	779.9	786.3	0.8	1.7
Operating profit	53.0	51.7	52.9	2.3	-0.1
Net profit	44.0	40.8	43.6	6.8	-0.8
Financial					
Operating revenue	84.0	79.2	82.6	4.3	-1.7
Operating profit	21.0	24.2	24.1	-0.4	15.4
Net profit	15.6	14.8	16.8	13.7	7.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Available 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 third quarter 2013 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-X) will be available soon.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the fourth quarter will be released on February 25, 2014.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Daryl Keen (613-951-1810); daryl.keen@statcan.gc.ca) or Daniel Agoussi (613-951-2658; danielolivier.agoussi@statcan.gc.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Farm income, 2012

The realized net income of Canadian farmers totalled \$7.3 billion in 2012, up 31.7% from 2011, as farm cash receipts rose more than operating costs. This follows gains of 56.3% in 2011 and 16.9% in 2010.

Realized net income is the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses, minus depreciation, plus income in kind.

Realized net income increased in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Farm cash receipts

Farm cash receipts, which include market receipts from crop and livestock sales as well as program payments, rose 9.2% to \$54.2 billion in 2012, following an 11.9% gain in 2011.

Market receipts increased 10.0% to \$50.7 billion in 2012. Crop receipts, which rose 15.6% to \$29.9 billion, were the largest contributor to the gain. Receipts from livestock products increased 2.8% to \$20.9 billion. Livestock receipts accounted for 41.1% of market receipts in 2012, compared with 55.7% 10 years earlier.

Stronger prices for grains and oilseeds played a major role in boosting crop receipts. For example, wheat receipts, excluding durum, rose 18.4% in 2012, mostly because of a 19.4% gain in prices. Canola receipts were up 7.3% to \$8.2 billion, on the strength of a 6.3% price increase. The 56.2% rise in soybean receipts and the 28.0% gain in corn receipts were both the result of increased marketings and prices.

World grain prices began rising during the second half of 2012, as drought in the United States and other countries reduced world grain stocks.

Crop receipts rose in every province except Prince Edward Island (-0.2%) and New Brunswick (-6.5%). A drop in potato marketings contributed to the lack of growth in crop receipts in the two provinces.

Crop receipts rose 24.9% in Alberta in 2012. Increased prices and marketings for both canola and wheat helped push crop receipts higher.

Overall livestock receipts increased in all provinces. Cattle receipts rose 4.2%, as a reduced supply of market animals boosted cattle prices. Conversely, hog receipts decreased 2.3% to \$3.8 billion, as prices fell 3.4%.

Receipts for producers in the three supply-managed sectors (dairy, poultry and eggs) increased 3.4%. A 9.2% rise in egg receipts exceeded gains for chickens (+5.2%) and dairy products (+1.7%).

Program payments fell 1.0% to \$3.4 billion in 2012. Better growing conditions led to a 22.1% decline in Saskatchewan that more than offset payment increases of 17.4% in Quebec and 12.9% in Alberta.

Farm expenses

Farm operating expenses (after rebates) were up 6.7% to \$40.8 billion in 2012, following an 8.3% increase in 2011 and a 2.1% decline in 2010.

Sharp increases in seeded acres on the eastern prairies, together with moderate price gains, pushed fertilizer expenses up 20.2%. Producers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba had seeded notably fewer acres in 2011 as a result of flooding. Feed expenses were up 9.9% as feed prices rose throughout 2012.

Depreciation charges rose 4.3% in 2012, resulting in total farm expenses of \$47.0 billion, up 6.4% from 2011.

Total farm expenses grew in every province in 2012. The largest percentage increases occurred in Saskatchewan (+9.0%), Manitoba (+8.5%), and Alberta (+8.0%).

Total net income

Total net income reached \$7.1 billion in 2012, a \$1.1 billion gain over the previous year. The largest increases were in Manitoba (+\$1.0 billion), Ontario (+\$232 million) and Quebec (+\$172 million), while Saskatchewan and Alberta saw declines.

Total net income adjusts realized net income for changes in farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, and management and risk.

Note to readers

Realized net income can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, prices, weather and economies of scale. This and other aggregate measures of farm income are calculated on a provincial basis employing the same concepts used in measuring the performance of the overall Canadian economy. They are a measure of farm business income, not farm household income.

Financial data for 2012 collected at the individual farm business level using surveys and other administrative sources will soon be tabulated and made available. These data will help explain differences in performance of various types and sizes of farms.

For details on farm cash receipts for the first three quarters of 2013, see today's "Farm cash receipts" release.

Coherence with Census of Agriculture

Every five years, following the Census of Agriculture, the methods and concepts used to estimate the farm income series are reviewed. Estimates for farm income integrate a wide variety of administrative and survey data from many diverse sources. Consequently, this review is used as an opportunity to improve data sources, coverage and estimation methods.

As a result of this review, revisions back to 2005 are now available and are reflected in the data in this release. Estimates of receipts, income in kind, expenses, depreciation and value of inventory change have been revised, where necessary, resulting in changes to net cash, realized and total net income for the sector.

Table 1
Net farm income

	2010 ^r	2011 ^r	2012 ^P	2010 to 2011	2011 to 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	44,325	49,612	54,189	11.9	9.2
- Total operating expenses after rebates	35,324	38,265	40,841	8.3	6.7
= Net cash income	9,001	11,346	13,348	26.1	17.6
+ Income-in-kind	41	45	45	11.2	0.2
- Depreciation	5,510	5,871	6,121	6.6	4.3
= Realized net income	3,532	5,521	7,273	56.3	31.7
+ Value of inventory change	-1,119	518	-150
= Total net income	2,413	6,039	7,123

^r revised

^P preliminary

... not applicable

Table 2
Net farm income by province

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
millions of dollars						
2011^r						
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	49,612	119	485	528	540	7,967
- Total operating expenses after rebates	38,265	109	367	442	426	6,024
= Net cash income	11,346	10	117	86	115	1,943
+ Income-in-kind	45	0	0	1	1	12
- Depreciation	5,871	9	43	61	54	804
= Realized net income	5,521	2	75	25	62	1,150
+ Value of inventory change	518	-0	-13	0	-51	-9
= Total net income	6,039	1	62	26	11	1,140
2012^p						
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	54,189	130	481	582	537	8,349
- Total operating expenses after rebates	40,841	115	382	469	439	6,220
= Net cash income	13,348	15	99	113	98	2,128
+ Income-in-kind	45	0	0	1	1	12
- Depreciation	6,121	9	44	62	54	833
= Realized net income	7,273	7	55	52	45	1,307
+ Value of inventory change	-150	-1	15	1	29	5
= Total net income	7,123	5	70	52	73	1,313
	Canada	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia

	Canada	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
millions of dollars						
2011^r						
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	49,612	11,034	4,970	11,044	10,321	2,605
- Total operating expenses after rebates	38,265	8,869	3,950	7,221	8,492	2,366
= Net cash income	11,346	2,165	1,020	3,824	1,829	239
+ Income-in-kind	45	10	3	5	9	5
- Depreciation	5,871	1,285	565	1,283	1,393	372
= Realized net income	5,521	889	458	2,545	445	-129
+ Value of inventory change	518	351	-493	170	509	53
= Total net income	6,039	1,240	-35	2,715	954	-75
2012^p						
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	54,189	12,311	5,178	11,838	11,951	2,832
- Total operating expenses after rebates	40,841	9,320	4,312	7,929	9,221	2,433
= Net cash income	13,348	2,991	866	3,909	2,730	399
+ Income-in-kind	45	9	4	5	9	4
- Depreciation	6,121	1,349	586	1,344	1,459	380
= Realized net income	7,273	1,652	283	2,570	1,279	23
+ Value of inventory change	-150	-180	692	-243	-455	-12
= Total net income	7,123	1,472	975	2,327	825	11

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003, 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.

Table 002-0001: Farm cash receipts, annual.

Table 002-0003: Value per acre of farm land and buildings, at July 1.

Table 002-0005: Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges, annual.

Table 002-0007: Value of farm capital, at July 1.

Table 002-0008: Farm debt outstanding, classified by lender, annual.

Table 002-0009: Net farm income, annual.

Table 002-0012: Farm income in kind, by item, annual.

Table 003-0025: Value per head of livestock, at July 1.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3436, 3437, 3471, 3472 and 3473.

The publication *Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 12, no. 1 (21-015-X), is now available online. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Agriculture*. The publication *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 12, no. 1 (21-010-X), will soon be available.

Additional [data tables](#) are available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Farm cash receipts, January to September 2013

Farm cash receipts for Canadian farmers totalled \$39.9 billion between January and September, up 1.9% from the same period in 2012. This follows an 8.5% gain between the first nine months of 2011 and 2012.

Farm cash receipts include market receipts from the sale of crops and livestock, as well as program payments.

Receipts increased in Manitoba (+14.7%), New Brunswick (+11.9%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+6.7%), Alberta (+2.1%), Saskatchewan (+1.7%) and Nova Scotia (+1.2%). Declines ranged from 0.1% in Quebec to 3.3% in British Columbia.

Market receipts from the sale of crops and livestock rose 2.5% from the first three quarters of 2012 to \$37.9 billion. Crop receipts were up 2.9% to \$22.1 billion, while livestock receipts rose 1.9% to \$15.8 billion.

Wheat (excluding durum) receipts totalled \$3.9 billion from January to September, \$980 million (+33.5%) higher than the same period in 2012. Both a 25.9% increase in average prices and a 6.0% gain in marketings contributed to the strong growth.

Conversely, canola receipts declined \$715 million (-11.9%) from the same period in 2012, as marketings fell 16.7%. Canola receipts totalled \$5.3 billion from January to September. Despite the drop, canola remained the top grossing crop in Canada for the first three quarters of 2013, accounting for 24% of total crop receipts.

Crop receipts in Manitoba rose 28.7%, the largest provincial increase, as production returned to more normal levels following the 2011 drought, which had significantly lowered marketings in 2012. Manitoba wheat (excluding durum) receipts rose \$348 million (+86.2%) as marketings were up 65.1% and prices rose 12.8%. Gains in soybean, canola and corn receipts, mainly as a result of increased marketings, also contributed to the rise in Manitoba crop receipts.

New Brunswick also had strong growth in crop receipts (+27.4%), as potato marketings increased 46.7% from January to September compared with the same period in 2012. Potato production in New Brunswick rose to more normal levels in 2012, following a lower than average 2011 crop. In contrast, Prince Edward Island (-8.5%) had the largest percentage provincial drop, as potato receipts fell 10.2% because of declining prices and marketings.

Nationally, on the livestock side, receipts gains were seen in the poultry and hog sectors for the first nine months of 2013. Total chicken and turkey receipts were up \$156 million (+7.8%), as both marketings and prices rose. Hog receipts were up \$128 million (+4.4%) compared with January to September 2012 levels, despite marketings declines, as prices rose 6.0%.

Lower cattle and calf receipts (-0.9%) moderated the increase in total livestock receipts, as the total number of head marketed was down 1.5% from the same nine-month period in 2012. A 37.6% rise in the number of cattle and calves exported internationally was not enough to offset declines in both the number of head exported interprovincially (-12.0%) and slaughtered domestically (-6.9%).

Egg receipts totalled \$698 million (+8.4%) from January to September, mainly because of a 6.8% rise in average prices. Dairy receipts were flat as a 1.5% price increase was offset by declines in marketings. Total farm cash receipts for the supply-managed sectors (dairy, poultry, and eggs) reached \$7.3 billion from January to September, up 3.0% from the same period in 2012.

Program payments amounted to \$2.0 billion in the first three quarters of 2013, 9.4% below the same period in 2012. Increases in crop insurance payments (+27.7%) were not enough to offset declines in Agri-Stability (-35.4%) and Agri-Invest (-16.8%) payments.

Note to readers

Some of the increase in wheat and barley receipts for the 2012/2013 crop year (August 2012 to July 2013) can be attributed to changes resulting from The Marketing Freedom for Grain Farmers Act. Under the provisions of this Act, Western producers have the ability to market their wheat and barley (destined for export or domestic human consumption) on the open market, receiving payment at the time of delivery, or, voluntarily through the former Canadian Wheat Board (CWB). Under the CWB pool system, producers receive a partial or an initial payment at the time of sale. As the marketing of the crop progresses, adjustment and final payments are made. This expansion of marketing options available to producers has resulted in a change in the timing of when some producers are being paid. As farm cash receipts are estimated on a cash basis, that is, when payment is received, this change has an impact on the data.

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.

For details on farm income for 2012, see today's "Farm income" release.

Farm cash receipts data for the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014 will be released in May 2014.

Coherence with Census of Agriculture

Every five years, following the Census of Agriculture, the methods and concepts used to estimate the farm income series are reviewed. Estimates for farm income integrate a wide variety of administrative and survey data from many diverse sources. Consequently, this review is used as an opportunity to improve data sources, coverage and estimation methods.

As a result of this review, revisions back to 2005 are now available and are reflected in the data in this release.

Table 1
Farm cash receipts

	January to September 2012	January to September 2013 ^P	January-September 2012 to January-September 2013	July to September 2012	July to September 2013 ^P	July-September 2012 to July-September 2013
	millions of dollars		% change ¹	millions of dollars		% change ¹
Canada						
Total farm cash receipts	39,173	39,901	1.9	12,986	12,474	-3.9
Total crops	21,469	22,100	2.9	7,227	6,443	-10.8
Wheat excluding durum ³						
durum ³	2,923	3,903	33.5	1,360	1,505	10.7
Durum wheat ³	584	891	52.5	244	298	22.3
Barley ³	466	533	14.4	158	129	-18.4
Marketing board payments ^{2, 3}	791	466	-41.1	7	1	-92.2
Oats	398	363	-8.8	182	126	-30.6
Rye	40	39	-2.5	25	19	-26.7
Flaxseed	154	168	8.8	37	35	-5.8
Canola	6,013	5,298	-11.9	2,247	1,670	-25.7
Soybeans	1,267	1,133	-10.6	349	245	-29.8
Corn	1,640	1,621	-1.2	546	383	-29.8
Dry peas	571	528	-7.6	248	139	-44.2
Mustard	61	69	13.2	27	29	7.2
Sunflower	6	23	309.2	1	6	547.9
Lentils	379	545	44.0	183	236	29.4
Canary seed	52	61	17.0	10	17	66.1
Chick peas	23	31	38.1	9	7	-22.2
Dry beans	100	85	-15.2	57	31	-44.9
Potatoes	718	772	7.5	192	224	16.3
Greenhouse vegetables	857	906	5.7	222	232	4.4
Field vegetables	853	826	-3.1	564	544	-3.6
Tree fruits	174	192	9.9	104	112	7.6
Small fruits	365	328	-10.0	306	260	-15.0
Floriculture, nursery and sod	1,413	1,431	1.3	477	484	1.5
Other crops	845	966	14.4	192	199	3.7
Deferments	-1,093	-1,093	0.1	-542	-516	4.8
Liquidations	1,870	2,018	7.9	21	29	32.9
Total livestock	15,547	15,845	1.9	5,008	5,324	6.3
Cattle and calves	4,860	4,814	-0.9	1,513	1,590	5.1
Hogs	2,883	3,010	4.4	934	1,088	16.5
Dairy products	4,397	4,395	0.0	1,427	1,457	2.1
Sheep and lambs	111	77	-30.2	30	25	-15.6
Poultry and eggs	2,675	2,886	7.9	925	971	5.0
Other livestock products	622	662	6.6	179	192	7.0
Total payments	2,158	1,955	-9.4	751	706	-5.9
Crop insurance	709	906	27.7	273	343	25.7
AgriInvest	344	286	-16.8	152	150	-1.6
AgriStability	545	352	-35.4	166	119	-28.3
Other payments	559	411	-26.4	159	94	-41.0

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated using thousands of dollars.

2. Payments made directly to wheat and barley producers by the Canadian Wheat Board, the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board and by the Fédération des producteurs de cultures commerciales du Québec.

3. Beginning with the 2012/2013 crop year, (the former Canadian Wheat Board) payments to producers are included in the respective crop receipts.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Table 2
Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to September 2012	January to September 2013 ^P	January-September 2012 to January-September 2013	July to September 2012	July to September 2013 ^P	July-September 2012 to July-September 2013
	millions of dollars		% change ¹	millions of dollars		% change ¹
Canada	39,173	39,901	1.9	12,986	12,474	-3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	101	108	6.7	30	31	4.3
Prince Edward Island	358	349	-2.5	104	102	-1.1
Nova Scotia	438	443	1.2	133	125	-5.7
New Brunswick	385	430	11.9	128	134	4.9
Quebec	6,015	6,007	-0.1	2,047	1,985	-3.0
Ontario	8,575	8,448	-1.5	3,078	2,899	-5.8
Manitoba	3,751	4,303	14.7	1,336	1,450	8.6
Saskatchewan	8,629	8,772	1.7	2,755	2,499	-9.3
Alberta	8,912	9,099	2.1	2,618	2,529	-3.4
British Columbia	2,010	1,943	-3.3	758	719	-5.2

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated using thousands of dollars.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 002-0001 to 002-0003, 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.

Table 002-0001: Farm cash receipts, annual.

Table 002-0002: Farm cash receipts, quarterly.

Table 002-0003: Value per acre of farm land and buildings, at July 1.

Table 002-0005: Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges, annual.

Table 002-0007: Value of farm capital, at July 1.

Table 002-0008: Farm debt outstanding, classified by lender, annual.

Table 002-0009: Net farm income, annual.

Table 002-0012: Farm income in kind, by item, annual.

Table 003-0025: Value per head of livestock, at July 1.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3437, 3471, 3472 and 3473.

Additional [data tables](#) are available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The publication *Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 12, no. 1 (21-015-X), is now available online. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Canadian Internet Use Survey, 2012

In 2012, 83% of Canadian households had access to the Internet at home, compared with 79% in 2010.

About 85% of households located in census metropolitan areas and 80% of households located in census agglomerations had home Internet access, compared with 75% of households outside these areas.

The rates of household access were highest in British Columbia and Alberta at 86%, followed by Ontario at 84%.

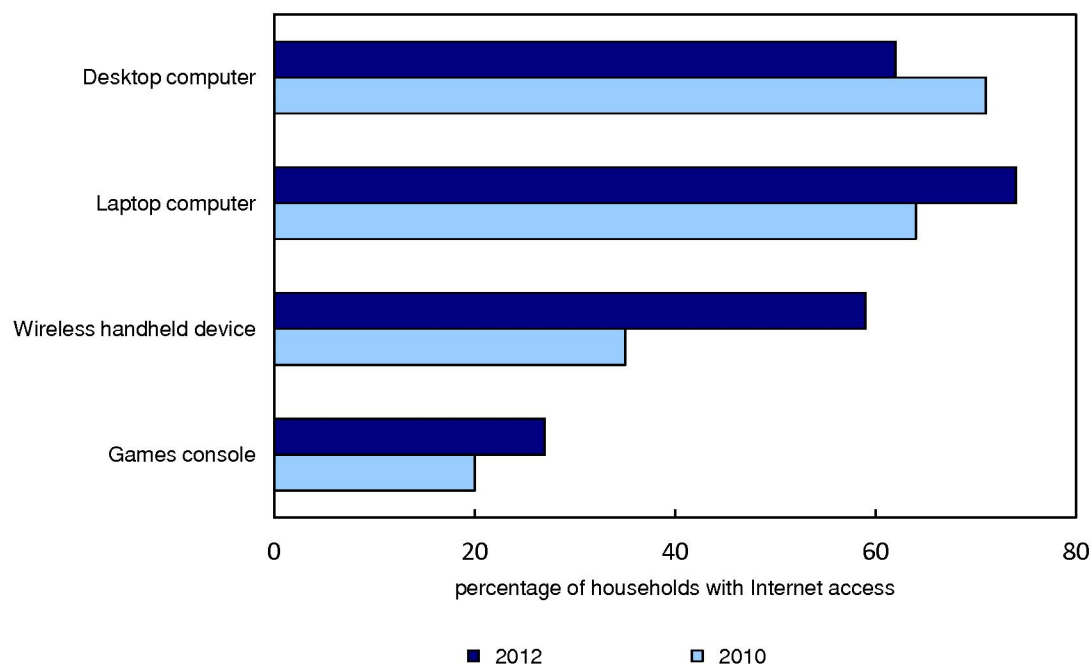
Table 1
Households with home Internet access

	2010	2012
	%	%
Canada	79	83
Newfoundland and Labrador	74	79
Prince Edward Island	73	78
Nova Scotia	77	80
New Brunswick	70	77
Quebec	73	78
Ontario	81	84
Manitoba	73	80
Saskatchewan	76	83
Alberta	83	86
British Columbia	84	86

About 69% of connected households used more than one type of device to go online in 2012.

Laptop and desktop computers remain the preferred types of hardware of Canadians to access the Internet from home, with 74% and 62% of connected households relying on those devices respectively in 2012. That said, the proportion of connected households using wireless handheld devices from home to go online has increased from 35% in 2010 to 59% in 2012.

Chart 1
Devices used to access the Internet



A high-speed connection was reported by 97% of households with home Internet access in 2012.

Almost all households in the top income quartile (98%), or those with household incomes of \$94,000 or more, had home Internet access, compared with 58% of households in the lowest income quartile, or those with household incomes of \$30,000 or less.

Of those households that did not have home Internet access in 2012, 61% reported they had no need for or interest in it. About 20% of households reported having no access because of the cost of the service or equipment.

Note to readers

The 2012 Canadian Internet Use Survey, sponsored by Industry Canada, was conducted in October and November as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey.

The survey consists of a household component, which measures home access, and an individual component, which measures online behaviours.

This release features home Internet access, based on a sample of about 30,000 households. Results on individual Internet use and e-commerce were released in [The Daily](#) on October 28, 2013.

Definitions

The "Home Internet access" rate is the proportion of households with access to the Internet from home. The survey asked about the type of devices used to access the Internet, including a desktop or laptop computer; a video games console; a BlackBerry, iPhone, tablet or other wireless handheld device; and other devices.

"Home high-speed access" is self-reported by the respondent and represents the proportion of households with a high-speed connection to access the Internet from home.

A census metropolitan area (CMA) and a census agglomeration (CA) consist of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A CA must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

Available in CANSIM: tables 358-0167 and 358-0171.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4432.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Uhrbach (613-951-9214; mark.uhrbach@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Study: Long-term trends in unionization, 1981 to 2012

Between 1981 and 2012, Canada's unionization rate — defined as the proportion of paid employees who are union members — declined from 38% to 30%. Most of the decline, however, took place in the 1980s and the 1990s.

The unionization rate among men declined from 42% to 29% over the period. Men of all ages were affected by the decline, especially those aged 25 to 44.

Among women, the unionization rate remained stable at around 30% over the period. However, this stability masked two offsetting trends: a decline among women aged less than 45, and an increase among those aged 45 to 64.

Unionization rates have long been characterized by regional variations, but declined in all provinces over the period. The largest decline between 1981 and 2012 took place in British Columbia, where the rate fell from 43% to 30%. Manitoba had the smallest decline, going from 38% to 35%.

Between 1981 and 1998, a portion but not the entire decline in unionization rates could be related to employment shifts from highly unionized to lower unionized industries and occupations.

Since 1999, the overall rate remained stable at 30%, despite ongoing changes in the employment mix and changes in the unionization rate within industries. For instance, the rate declined by four percentage points in goods-producing industries, but rose in some services-producing industries.

Note to readers

This article uses data on unionization from various surveys, including the 1981 Work History Survey, the 1984 Survey of Union Membership, the Labour Market Activity Survey from 1986 to 1990 and the Labour Force Survey from 1997 to 2012. The unionization rate is defined as the proportion of paid employees aged 17 to 64 who were union members.

This report also accompanies the release of a series of new CANSIM tables on union membership and coverage across several key characteristics, based on Labour Force Survey data. These tables provide data on both union membership and union coverage by a collective agreement for employees aged 15 and over for the period 1997 to 2012.

Available in CANSIM: tables 282-0220 to 282-0225.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3701, 3804, 3830 and 3853.

The article "*Long term trends in unionization*" in *Insights on Canadian Society* (75-006-X) is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, August 2013

The number of take-offs and landings for 130 airports without air traffic control towers reached 65,885 movements in August. Peterborough, Ontario (3,134 movements) and Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (2,972 movements) were the most active sites.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The August 2013 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report, which presents monthly statistics for Canadian airports without NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and/or flight service stations, is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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Catalogue number 21-015-X (HTML | PDF)

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), August 2013
Catalogue number 51-008-X (HTML | PDF)

Insights on Canadian Society
Catalogue number 75-006-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Long term trends in unionization
Insights on Canadian Society



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