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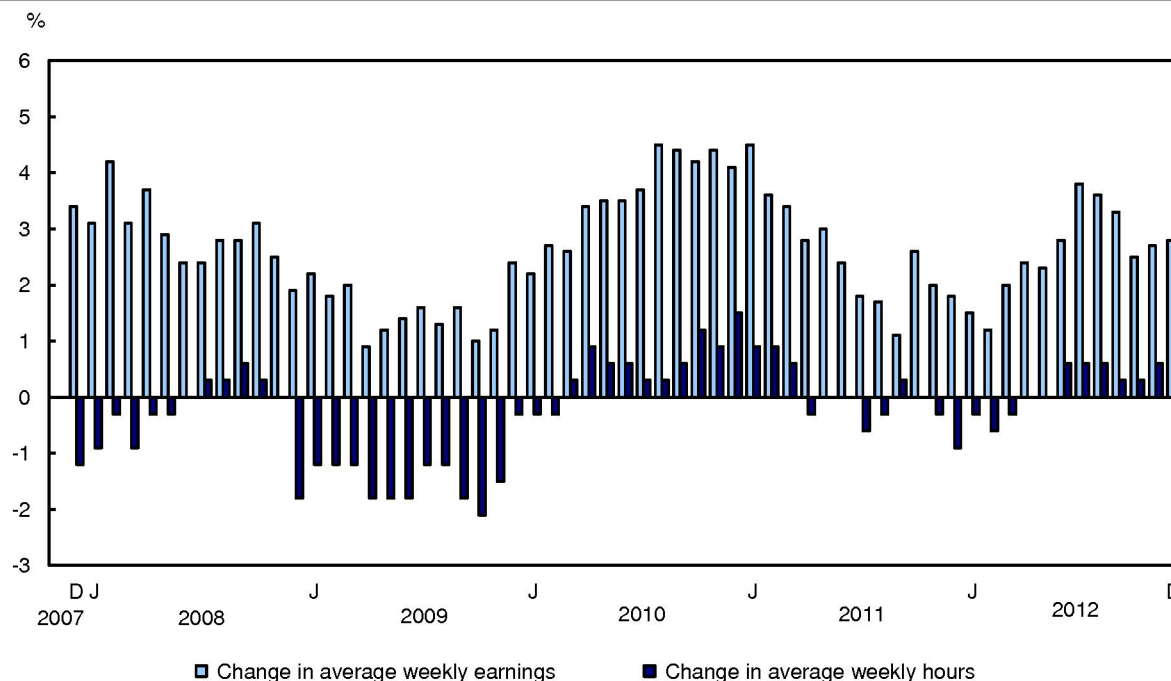
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, December 2012

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$908 in December, up 0.3% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis earnings increased 2.8%.

Chart 1

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



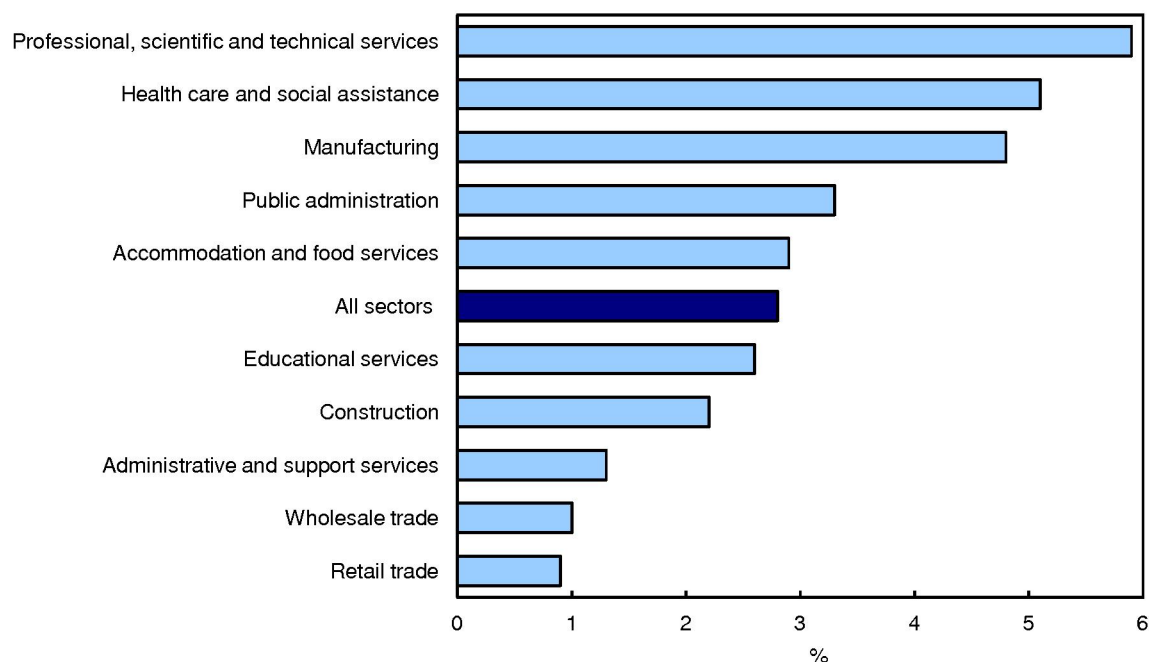
The 2.8% increase in earnings during the 12 months to December reflects a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. In December, non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.8 hours per week, unchanged from 12 months earlier but down from 33.1 in November.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in five of the largest industrial sectors, led by professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance; and manufacturing.

Chart 2

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



Average weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services increased 5.9% to \$1,263 in the 12 months to December. The largest growth was in advertising, public relations, and related services; computer systems design and related services; and legal services.

Weekly earnings in health care and social assistance increased 5.1% to \$835. The most notable growth occurred in hospitals as well as nursing and residential care facilities.

In manufacturing, weekly earnings rose 4.8% to \$1,040, led by growth in the manufacturing of transportation equipment; plastics and rubber products; food; and machinery.

Average weekly earnings in public administration increased 3.3% in December to \$1,161, with the largest gains in local, municipal and regional and Aboriginal public administration.

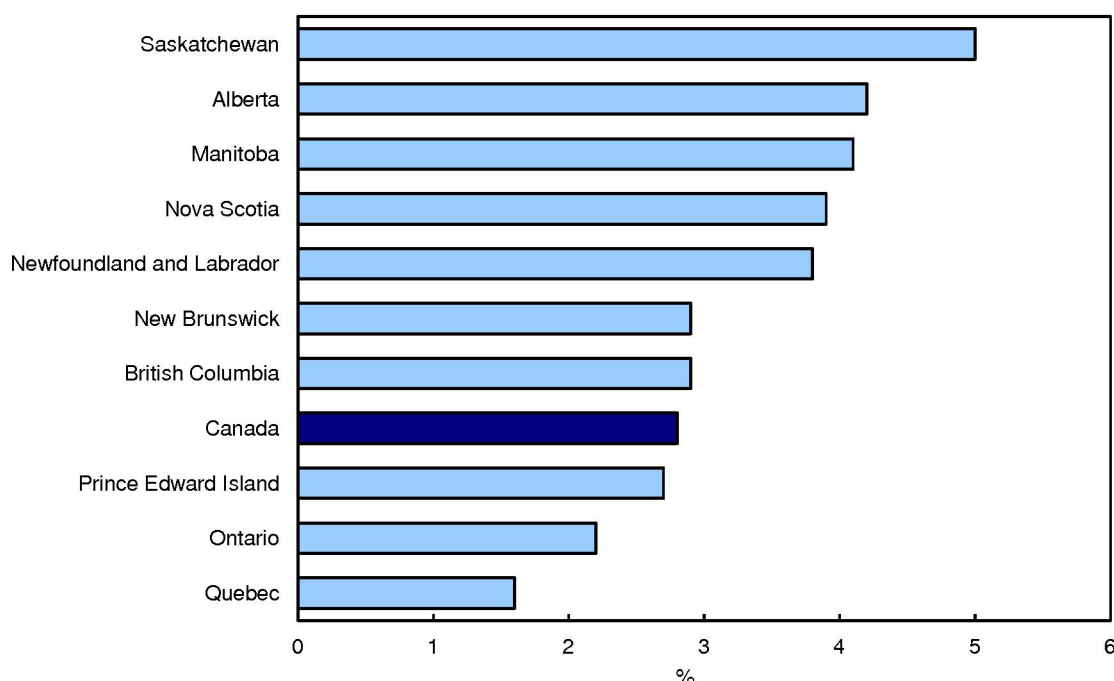
In accommodation and food services, weekly earnings rose 2.9% to \$371, led by growth in full-service restaurants; traveller accommodation; and drinking places.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings growth of non-farm payroll employees was above the national average in seven provinces, with the highest growth in Saskatchewan.

Chart 3

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



In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings rose 5.0% to \$936 in the 12 months to December. The main contributors to this increase were health care and social assistance; accommodation and food services as well as professional, scientific and technical services.

In Alberta, earnings rose 4.2% from December 2011 to \$1,094. This earnings level was at least 17% higher than that of any other province.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the two largest provinces posted earnings growth below the national average. In Ontario, average weekly earnings grew by 2.2% to \$919, and in Quebec, they increased by 1.6% to \$832.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment declined by 19,100 in December, following an increase of 37,300 the previous month.

In December, the number of payroll employees fell in administrative and support services; retail trade; and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. At the same time, there were increases in construction and finance and insurance.

On a year-over-year basis, payroll employment rose by 245,400 or 1.6%.

Among all sectors, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction continued to post the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment, at 5.6%. Growth was also high in construction (+5.4%); educational services (+2.9%); accommodation and food services (+2.6%); and transportation and warehousing (+2.6%). The most notable declines were in forestry, logging and support services (-6.9%) and utilities (-3.6%).

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.

Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.

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 taxable 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.

Revisions

With the March 27 release of January data, SEPH will start using the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of NAICS 2007. Data will be revised historically back to 1991. At the same time, seasonally adjusted data will be revised based on the latest seasonal factors. Historical revisions will also be made to a small number of industries by province or territory. These changes will have little impact on SEPH estimates.

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

	December 2011	November 2012 ^r	December 2012 ^p	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	883.68	905.68	908.35	2.67	24.67	0.3	2.8
Forestry, logging and support	968.55	1,052.86	1,060.23	7.37	91.68	0.7	9.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,799.53	1,875.47	1,881.82	6.35	82.29	0.3	4.6
Utilities	1,660.22	1,606.09	1,595.38	-10.71	-64.84	-0.7	-3.9
Construction	1,131.95	1,185.85	1,157.38	-28.47	25.43	-2.4	2.2
Manufacturing	992.94	998.74	1,040.33	41.59	47.39	4.2	4.8
Wholesale trade	1,067.26	1,056.53	1,078.25	21.72	10.99	2.1	1.0
Retail trade	525.41	528.93	529.89	0.96	4.48	0.2	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	933.96	941.30	954.48	13.18	20.52	1.4	2.2
Information and cultural industries	1,061.91	1,125.90	1,162.36	36.46	100.45	3.2	9.5
Finance and insurance	1,108.70	1,100.66	1,106.10	5.44	-2.60	0.5	-0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	890.84	871.00	903.94	32.94	13.10	3.8	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,192.88	1,267.45	1,262.85	-4.60	69.97	-0.4	5.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,184.25	1,228.25	1,257.58	29.33	73.33	2.4	6.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	731.50	725.34	741.06	15.72	9.56	2.2	1.3
Educational services	956.08	987.16	981.17	-5.99	25.09	-0.6	2.6
Health care and social assistance	794.61	824.61	835.28	10.67	40.67	1.3	5.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	543.84	542.69	546.75	4.06	2.91	0.7	0.5
Accommodation and food services	360.63	371.62	371.10	-0.52	10.47	-0.1	2.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	760.51	761.44	758.57	-2.87	-1.94	-0.4	-0.3
Public administration	1,123.71	1,166.06	1,161.05	-5.01	37.34	-0.4	3.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	901.49	934.41	936.04	1.63	34.55	0.2	3.8
Prince Edward Island	730.82	749.00	750.36	1.36	19.54	0.2	2.7
Nova Scotia	778.91	812.09	809.29	-2.80	30.38	-0.3	3.9
New Brunswick	794.25	814.79	817.53	2.74	23.28	0.3	2.9
Quebec	819.04	836.99	832.07	-4.92	13.03	-0.6	1.6
Ontario	899.39	913.62	919.11	5.49	19.72	0.6	2.2
Manitoba	808.78	835.82	842.10	6.28	33.32	0.8	4.1
Saskatchewan	891.04	925.29	936.00	10.71	44.96	1.2	5.0
Alberta	1,049.78	1,080.13	1,093.58	13.45	43.80	1.2	4.2
British Columbia	853.20	875.61	877.57	1.96	24.37	0.2	2.9
Yukon	966.38	993.24	1,002.47	9.23	36.09	0.9	3.7
Northwest Territories	1,254.46	1,293.23	1,298.04	4.81	43.58	0.4	3.5
Nunavut	930.41	968.71	967.73	-0.98	37.32	-0.1	4.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System.

Note(s): Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2011	November 2012 ^r	December 2012 ^p	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,053.3	15,317.8	15,298.7	-19.1	245.4	-0.1	1.6
Forestry, logging and support	40.4	37.8	37.6	-0.2	-2.8	-0.6	-6.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	212.3	226.7	224.3	-2.4	12.0	-1.1	5.6
Utilities	124.6	122.2	120.1	-2.1	-4.5	-1.8	-3.6
Construction	865.3	905.3	911.8	6.5	46.5	0.7	5.4
Manufacturing	1,488.3	1,487.8	1,486.7	-1.1	-1.6	-0.1	-0.1
Wholesale trade	746.2	761.3	759.4	-1.9	13.2	-0.2	1.8
Retail trade	1,847.9	1,869.8	1,864.7	-5.1	16.8	-0.3	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	695.0	712.6	713.2	0.6	18.2	0.1	2.6
Information and cultural industries	327.8	322.9	324.3	1.4	-3.5	0.4	-1.1
Finance and insurance	687.7	700.4	704.7	4.3	17.0	0.6	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	241.8	248.6	248.5	-0.1	6.7	0.0	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	787.9	803.5	801.6	-1.9	13.7	-0.2	1.7
Management of companies and enterprises	105.2	110.5	108.7	-1.8	3.5	-1.7	3.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	749.0	762.8	757.5	-5.3	8.5	-0.7	1.1
Educational services	1,147.3	1,182.1	1,180.3	-1.8	33.0	-0.1	2.9
Health care and social assistance	1,664.7	1,694.0	1,693.6	-0.4	28.9	0.0	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	249.6	250.9	250.1	-0.8	0.5	-0.3	0.2
Accommodation and food services	1,099.9	1,129.0	1,128.7	-0.3	28.8	0.0	2.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	518.8	523.6	524.2	0.6	5.4	0.1	1.1
Public administration	1,054.6	1,049.1	1,047.6	-1.5	-7.0	-0.1	-0.7
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	207.4	212.4	212.1	-0.3	4.7	-0.1	2.3
Prince Edward Island	64.2	63.5	63.5	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-1.1
Nova Scotia	402.3	402.3	398.5	-3.8	-3.8	-0.9	-0.9
New Brunswick	316.9	311.1	309.5	-1.6	-7.4	-0.5	-2.3
Quebec	3,440.2	3,486.6	3,482.7	-3.9	42.5	-0.1	1.2
Ontario	5,745.8	5,828.0	5,828.6	0.6	82.8	0.0	1.4
Manitoba	566.5	576.1	571.5	-4.6	5.0	-0.8	0.9
Saskatchewan	459.8	473.0	469.8	-3.2	10.0	-0.7	2.2
Alberta	1,855.8	1,940.4	1,938.7	-1.7	82.9	-0.1	4.5
British Columbia	1,934.1	1,963.0	1,961.8	-1.2	27.7	-0.1	1.4
Yukon	20.4	21.0	21.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	3.4
Northwest Territories	27.9	28.6	28.8	0.2	0.9	0.8	3.1
Nunavut	11.9	11.8	12.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.6

^r revised^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System.

Available 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 *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for January will be released on March 27.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 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.

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, fourth quarter 2012

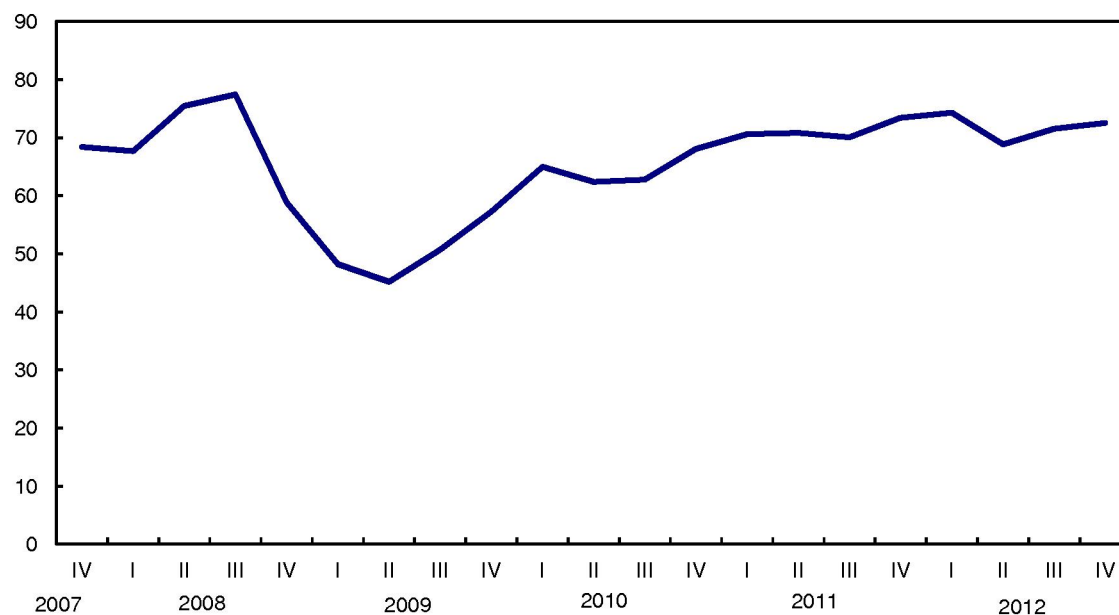
Canadian corporations reported \$72.5 billion in operating profits in the fourth quarter, up 1.4% from the previous quarter. This followed a 3.9% increase in the third quarter.

Operating profits increased in 13 of 22 industries. Insurance carriers and related activities led the overall increase, up 29.7% to \$2.4 billion.

The construction industry rose 12.7% to \$4.0 billion while information and cultural industries increased 7.4% to \$5.9 billion.

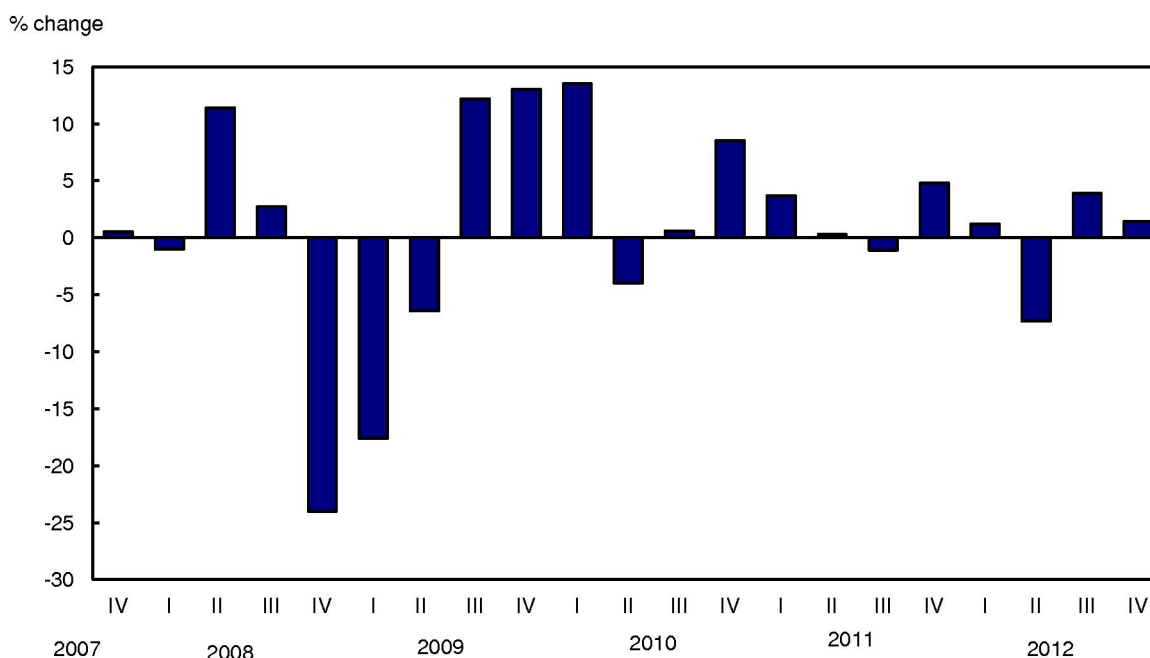
Chart 1
Quarterly operating profits

billions of dollars



In the non-financial sector, fourth quarter operating profits rose 2.1% to \$53.1 billion. This followed a 3.4% increase the previous quarter.

Chart 2
Quarterly change in operating profits



In the financial sector, operating profits decreased 0.4% to \$19.4 billion, following a 5.3% rise in the third quarter.

Operating profits for Canadian corporations stood at \$72.5 billion in the fourth quarter, 1.2% lower than the fourth quarter of 2011. Profits fell 7.2% in the non-financial sector, while they rose 19.7% in the financial sector.

Non-financial sector

Operating profit growth in manufacturing was unchanged in the fourth quarter following strong gains in the third quarter. Profits stood at \$12.7 billion in the fourth quarter.

Increases were reported in 10 of 13 manufacturing industries, led by motor vehicle and parts manufacturers', which saw operating profits increase 33.2% to \$1.2 billion on strong year-end sales. This followed a 12.1% decline in the third quarter.

Profits for chemical, plastics and rubber products manufacturers rebounded, rising 14.4% to \$2.0 billion, following a 17.0% decline in the third quarter.

Primary metal manufacturing profits increased 44.3% to \$620 million.

The increases in the manufacturing sector were offset by a decline in operating profits for petroleum and coal products manufacturers, down 26.5% to \$3.2 billion in the fourth quarter.

Profits in construction rose 12.7% to \$4.0 billion.

Profits for information and cultural industries rose 7.4% to \$5.9 billion. The increase was concentrated in the telecommunications industry, where profits rose 10.1% to \$4.4 billion.

Profits in transportation and warehousing rose 10.9% to \$3.0 billion.

Oil and gas extraction and support activities profits fell 22.7% to \$1.1 billion, while mining profits fell 18.0% to \$1.7 billion.

Retailers' profits increased 6.1% to \$4.1 billion, with motor vehicle and parts dealers representing just under half of the fourth quarter increase.

Financial sector

Fourth quarter operating profits fell 0.4% to \$19.4 billion in the financial sector. A \$634 million decline by depository credit intermediaries was largely offset by a \$540 million increase by insurance carriers.

Note to readers

Quarterly financial statistics are compiled using financial information provided by enterprises that derive this data from their financial statements. Since January 1, 2011, Canadian publicly accountable enterprises have been required to replace Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (CGAAP) with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) when preparing their financial statements for fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2011. Canadian private enterprises are required to replace CGAAP by Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises or IFRS. The adoption of new accounting standards by some enterprises since the beginning of 2011 may affect comparability with prior periods.

Quarterly profit numbers referred to in this release are seasonally adjusted and are in current dollars. The quarterly financial data for the first, second and third quarters of 2012 have been revised. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

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

	Fourth quarter 2011	Third quarter 2012 ^r	Fourth quarter 2012 ^p	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2011 to fourth quarter 2012
	billions of dollars			% change	
All industries					
Operating revenue	847.2	841.3	846.8	0.7	0.0
Operating profit	73.4	71.5	72.5	1.4	-1.2
Net profit	59.4	54.6	42.5	-22.3	-28.5
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	767.1	760.4	766.4	0.8	-0.1
Operating profit	57.2	52.0	53.1	2.1	-7.2
Net profit	46.0	40.7	29.0	-28.7	-36.9
Financial					
Operating revenue	80.2	80.9	80.5	-0.5	0.4
Operating profit	16.2	19.5	19.4	-0.4	19.7
Net profit	13.5	13.9	13.4	-3.2	-0.2

^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 fourth quarter of 2012 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-X) will be available soon.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the first quarter of 2013 will be released on May 28.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 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 Philippe Marceau (613-951-4390; philippe.marceau@statcan.gc.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Characteristics of international overnight travellers, third quarter 2012

Overnight travel for pleasure by Canadian residents increased to both the United States and overseas destinations during the third quarter compared with the same quarter in 2011.

Canadians took 6.5 million trips for pleasure outside Canada in the third quarter, up 9.9% from the same quarter a year earlier. Of these, 5.1 million trips were to the United States, a 10.8% increase.

These trips for pleasure accounted for 69.3% of all overnight travel to the United States. Canadian residents spent \$2.9 billion on their overnight pleasure trips while in the United States.

Visiting friends and relatives was the next most common travel reason to the United States with 973,000 overnight trips, a decrease of 3.9%. Canadian residents also took 553,000 overnight business trips to the United States, down 0.2%.

New York continued to be the top destination state for all overnight travel. Canadian residents made 1.7 million overnight visits to New York State during the third quarter, up 16.6% from the same period in 2011. They spent \$607 million in the state.

Washington and Michigan were the next most common destination states for Canadians.

Pleasure travel was also the most common reason for overnight travel from the United States to Canada. US residents took 2.9 million overnight pleasure trips to Canada in the third quarter, down 2.1% from the same quarter a year earlier.

Business travel from the United States to Canada rose 2.8% while trips to visit friends and relatives were up 5.5%.

New York was also the top state of origin with its residents taking 706,000 trips to Canada and spending \$273 million. Washington and Michigan were the next two most common states of origin.

The most common overseas destinations for overnight travel by Canadian residents were the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Canadian residents made 367,000 overnight visits to the United Kingdom in the third quarter, up 11.7% from the same quarter a year earlier. London hosted the 30th Summer Olympic Games in July and August this past year.

The United Kingdom was the top overseas country of origin for overnight travel to Canada, followed by France and Germany.

Table 1
Overnight travel to and from Canada by trip purpose¹

	Trips		
	Third quarter 2011 ^r	Third quarter 2012 ^p	Third quarter 2011 to third quarter 2012
	thousands		% change
Canadian trips abroad			
To the United States	6,935	7,420	7.0
Business	554	553	-0.2
Pleasure	4,639	5,140	10.8
Visiting friends/relatives	1,012	973	-3.9
To other countries	2,072	2,161	4.3
Business	181	178	-1.7
Pleasure	1,248	1,328	6.4
Visiting friends/relatives	511	531	3.8
Travel to Canada			
From the United States	4,800	4,857	1.2
Business	437	449	2.8
Pleasure	2,999	2,937	-2.1
Visiting friends/relatives	1,093	1,154	5.5
From other countries	1,661	1,617	-2.7
Business	176	183	3.7
Pleasure	748	714	-4.5
Visiting friends/relatives	558	565	1.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Totals also include other trip purposes.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using the third quarter 2012 are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international overnight travellers for the fourth quarter of 2012 will be released on May 27.

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

Sawmills, December 2012

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 19.7% from November to 3 925.8 thousand cubic metres in December. Compared with December 2011, lumber production increased 4.4%.

Sawmills shipped 3 836.9 thousand cubic metres of lumber in December, down 17.3% from November.

Note to readers

In January 2012, a number of changes were made to the sampling and estimation methods for the Monthly Sawmills Survey, and CANSIM table 303-0009 was terminated. Starting with January 2012, data are now available in CANSIM tables 303-0064 and 303-0065. Historically revised data based on the new methodology are also available in CANSIM table 303-0064 from January 2003 to December 2011.

Available in CANSIM: tables 303-0064 and 303-0065.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The December 2012 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 66, no. 12 (35-003-X), will soon be available.

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

Production and disposition of tobacco products, January 2013

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.5 billion cigarettes in January, up 14.3% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold decreased by 16.6% to 1.6 billion.

Available in CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

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

Poultry and egg statistics, December 2012

Data on the production of eggs, placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, and stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products are now available for December.

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0021 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3425 and 5039.

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

Repair and maintenance services, 2011

Data on the repair and maintenance services industry are now available for 2011.

The 2011 edition of the publication *Repair and Maintenance Services*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available.

Available in CANSIM: tables 361-0006, 361-0017 and 361-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4720.

The publication *Repair and Maintenance Services*, 2011 (63-247-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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New products and studies

New products

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