

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 30, 2015
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, February 2015	2
The Industrial Product Price Index increased 1.8% in February, largely as a result of higher prices for energy and petroleum products. The Raw Materials Price Index rose 6.1%, mainly because of higher prices for crude energy products.	
Police resources in Canada, 2014	7
Study: Women in Canada: Female population, 2014	11
Study: Agriculture and wildlife: A two-way relationship, 2011	13
For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2014	15
Passenger bus and urban transit, 2013	17
Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012	18

New products and studies



Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, February 2015

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 1.8% in February, largely as a result of higher prices for energy and petroleum products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 6.1%, mainly because of higher prices for crude energy products.

Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods increase

Source(s): CANSIM table [329-0074](#).

Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI (+1.8%) increased for the first time in six months in February, after decreasing 0.3% in January. The last time the IPPI posted an increase was August 2014, when the index rose 0.3%. The rise in the IPPI was widespread as 16 commodity groups were up, 4 were unchanged and 1 was down.

The largest contribution to the rise in the IPPI in February was energy and petroleum products (+8.8%). This was the first increase in the commodity group since June 2014 and the largest gain since June 2009. The rise was mainly due to higher prices for motor gasoline (+13.2%) and, to a lesser extent, light fuel oils (+10.5%) and diesel fuel (+9.9%). The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products increased 0.7%.

Also contributing to the increase in the IPPI were higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles (+2.2%). The main reason for the increase in this commodity group was higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+2.3%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+1.6%) as well as aircraft (+3.3%). The increase in the prices of motorized and recreational vehicles was closely linked to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Primary non-ferrous metal products (+1.2%) posted a third consecutive increase in February. The increase was mainly due to higher prices for unwrought aluminum and aluminum alloys (+3.1%) as well as unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys (+0.8%). The increase in this commodity group was slightly moderated by a decline in unwrought copper and copper alloys (-2.0%).

Chemicals and chemical products (+0.5%) rose for the first time since September 2014. The increase was mainly due to higher prices for dyes and pigments, and petrochemicals (+1.7%), basic chemicals (+0.6%) as well as fertilizers, pesticides and other chemical products (+0.6%). Slightly moderating the gain were lower prices for plastic resins (-0.7%).

The lone commodity group to decline in February was meat, fish, and dairy products (-0.2%), primarily as a result of lower prices for fresh and frozen pork (-2.1%). Higher prices for fresh and frozen beef and veal (+0.9%) moderated the decline.

Some IPPI prices are reported in US dollars, and are converted to Canadian dollars using the average monthly exchange rate. Consequently, any change in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar will affect the level of the index. From January to February, the Canadian dollar depreciated 3.2% relative to the US dollar. If the exchange rate had remained constant, the IPPI would have increased 1.0% instead of rising 1.8%.

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

The IPPI fell 1.6% over the 12-month period ending in February, after decreasing 2.1% in January.

Compared with the same period last year, the decline in the IPPI was mainly the result of lower prices for energy and petroleum products (-24.8%). Motor gasoline (-25.2%) and, to a lesser extent, diesel fuel (-26.0%) and light fuel oils (-23.6%) were the main reason for the decline in this commodity group. The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products rose 3.3% year over year.

Chemicals and chemical products (-8.3%) also put downward pressure on the IPPI, mainly as a result of lower prices for aromatic hydrocarbon gases (-43.1%), which have been declining year over year since September 2014. Liquefied refinery gases, acyclic hydrocarbons not elsewhere classified (-31.8%) also contributed significantly to the decrease in chemicals and chemical products.

The 12-month decline in the IPPI was mainly moderated by higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles (+9.1%). The increase in this commodity group was largely due to higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+9.4%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+7.5%) as well as aircraft (+15.0%).

Meat, fish and dairy products (+9.0%) and primary non-ferrous metal products (+4.2%) also moderated the decline in the IPPI compared with February 2014.

Prices for fresh and frozen beef and veal (+28.4%), fresh and frozen pork (+9.4%) and processed meat products, other meats and animal by-products (+8.0%) were largely responsible for the increase in meat, fish and dairy products. Unwrought aluminum and aluminum alloys (+18.5%) and basic and semi-finished aluminum products (+16.6%) led the increase in non-ferrous metals.

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI rose 6.1% in February, the first increase in the index since June 2014. Of the six commodity groups, five were up and one was down.

Chart 2 Prices for raw materials increase

Source(s): CANSIM table [330-0008](#).

The increase in the RMPI was largely a result of higher prices for crude energy products (+16.0%), specifically conventional crude oil (+17.0%), which posted the largest increase since March 2009. The RMPI excluding crude energy products increased 0.3%.

Also contributing to the increase in the RMPI, but to a lesser extent, were higher prices for crop products (+1.9%). The rise was mainly due to a 7.3% increase in oilseeds (except canola and soybeans).

The lone moderating effect on the RMPI was lower prices for animals and animal products (-1.2%), specifically hogs (-7.4%). Slightly higher prices for cattle and calves (+1.3%) moderated the decline.

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

The RMPI declined 21.8% over the 12-month period ending in February, after posting a 21.9% decline in January.

Compared with February 2014, the decline in the RMPI was mainly the result of a 41.7% decrease in crude energy product prices. Conventional crude oil (-42.7%) was the main reason for the decrease in this commodity group. Year over year, the RMPI excluding crude energy products rose 2.2% in February.

To a lesser extent, metal ores, concentrates and scrap (-2.7%) also contributed to the year-over-year decline in the RMPI.

The 12-month decrease in the RMPI was moderated by higher prices for animals and animal products (+6.6%), which have been rising on a year-over-year basis since April 2013. Prices for live animals (+12.7%), specifically cattle and calves (+40.8%), were responsible for the increase in this commodity group. The increase in the animals and animal products group was mainly moderated by lower prices for hogs (-13.2%).

The decline in the RMPI was also moderated, to a lesser extent, by a 5.2% increase in prices for crop products. Other crop products (+4.2%), wheat (+10.8%) and canola (+12.7%) were largely responsible for the increase in crop products.

Note to readers

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) are available at the Canada level only. Selected commodity groups within the IPPI are also available by region.

With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

*The **Industrial Product Price Index** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale and retail costs.*

Canadian producers export many goods. They often indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI. However, the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. This is not a measure that takes the full effect of exchange rates into account.

The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada, and it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the release, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1 = US\$X).

*The **Raw Materials Price Index** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.*

**Table 1
Industrial Product Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance ¹	February 2014	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	%	(2010=100)		% change		
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	112.0	108.3	110.2	1.8	-1.6
IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products	86.40	107.1	109.8	110.6	0.7	3.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish, and dairy products	7.21	110.6	120.7	120.5	-0.2	9.0
Fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products	7.53	111.2	111.3	111.3	0.0	0.1
Beverages (except juices)	1.92	104.5	105.3	105.3	0.0	0.8
Tobacco products	0.25	121.0	129.4	129.6	0.2	7.1
Textile and leather products	0.57	105.7	107.0	107.5	0.5	1.7
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.51	102.2	103.3	103.6	0.3	1.4
Chemicals and chemical products	8.46	117.2	107.0	107.5	0.5	-8.3
Plastic and rubber products	2.79	106.1	110.2	110.5	0.3	4.1
Lumber and other wood products	2.27	104.3	107.9	108.2	0.3	3.7
Pulp and paper products	4.09	102.4	104.0	104.6	0.6	2.1
Energy and petroleum products	13.60	143.3	99.1	107.8	8.8	-24.8
Primary ferrous metal products	3.32	105.1	108.9	108.9	0.0	3.6
Primary non-ferrous metal products	8.03	104.6	107.7	109.0	1.2	4.2
Fabricated metal products and construction materials	3.17	101.9	104.9	105.5	0.6	3.5
Motorized and recreational vehicles	17.23	105.4	112.5	115.0	2.2	9.1
Machinery and equipment	5.73	104.8	106.6	107.1	0.5	2.2
Electrical, electronic, audiovisual and telecommunication products	4.69	103.1	106.7	107.7	0.9	4.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.49	102.6	103.3	103.3	0.0	0.7
Cement, glass, and other non-metallic mineral products	2.34	106.4	107.4	107.7	0.3	1.2
Packaging materials and containers	2.38	107.0	110.7	110.9	0.2	3.6
Miscellaneous products	2.41	108.6	110.3	111.0	0.6	2.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2010 values of production.

Source(s): CANSIM table [329-0074](#).

**Table 2
Raw Materials Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance ¹	February 2014	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	%	(2010=100)		% change		
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	122.6	90.4	95.9	6.1	-21.8
RMPI excluding crude energy products	51.83	107.4	109.5	109.8	0.3	2.2
Crude energy products	48.17	139.0	69.8	81.0	16.0	-41.7
Crop products	8.68	120.0	124.0	126.3	1.9	5.2
Animals and animal products	15.51	120.5	130.0	128.5	-1.2	6.6
Non-metallic minerals	1.85	106.7	110.6	111.6	0.9	4.6
Logs, pulpwood, natural rubber and other forestry products	2.84	110.7	108.2	108.8	0.6	-1.7
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	22.96	93.3	90.1	90.8	0.8	-2.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2010 values of raw material inputs into production.

Source(s): CANSIM table [330-0008](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [329-0074 to 329-0077](#) and [330-0008](#).

Table 329-0074: Industrial Product Price Index, by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0075: Industrial Product Price Index, by commodity.

Table 329-0076: Industrial Product Price Index, for selected groups, by region.

Table 329-0077: Industrial Product Price Index, by North American Industry Classification System.

Table 330-0008: Raw Materials Price Index, by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2306](#) and [2318](#).

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for March will be released on April 29.

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).

Police resources in Canada, 2014

On the snapshot day of May 15, 2014, there were 68,896 police officers in Canada, 354 fewer than one year earlier. The rate of police strength, as measured by the number of police officers per capita, declined 1.6% from the previous year to 194 police officers per 100,000 population. After remaining stable in 2011, the rate of police strength has decreased each year since.

Despite recent declines, Canada's rate of police officer strength was 3.5% higher than a decade ago.

Chart 1 Rate of police strength, Canada

Source(s): CANSIM table [254-0002](#).

The rate of police strength decreased in 9 of the 13 provinces and territories in 2014. Prince Edward Island and Yukon reported increases, while Quebec and the Northwest Territories reported stable rates. Manitoba again had the highest rate of police strength, at 206 police officers per 100,000 population. Prince Edward Island reported the lowest rate of police strength, with 161 officers per 100,000 population.

Police strength decreased in 18 of Canada's 33 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) for which data were available in 2014. Declines ranged from 0.6% in Winnipeg to 4.5% in Regina. The rate of police strength increased in 9 CMAs, with gains ranging from 0.5% in Victoria and Kingston to 5.2% in Peterborough. It remained stable in the other 6 CMAs.

Winnipeg reported the highest rate of police strength among CMAs at 191 officers per 100,000 population. The lowest was reported by Saguenay (106 officers per 100,000 population).

Police services employed more than 28,400 civilians on the 2014 snapshot day of May 15. The ratio of officers to civilians has been slowly declining over the long term. A decade ago, there were 2.7 officers employed for every civilian, compared with 2.4 in 2014.

The number of female officers continued to grow slightly, while the number of male officers edged down. Women accounted for 20.6% of all police officers in 2014, compared with 16.5% a decade ago. Among the provinces and territories, the proportional representation of female officers in 2014 ranged from 8.4% in Nunavut to 24.7% in Quebec.

On May 15, 2014, 54% of police officers were 40 years of age and older. Although eligibility to retire may not be based solely on age, and requirements may vary by police service, the Police Administration Survey found that almost 5% of police officers were 55 years and older in 2014.

In the 2013 calendar or fiscal year, 11% of police officers were eligible for retirement, but only 2% of police officers actually retired. Retirements were the most common reason officers left a police service that year (68%). This was true for most provinces and territories, with the exception of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where reasons for departure were almost evenly split between those who retired and those who left for other reasons, such as being hired by another police service. Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest proportion of departures due to retirements, at over 9 in 10.

Overall, expenditures on policing totalled \$13.6 billion in 2013, down 0.6% from 2012 when controlling for inflation. This decline was driven by a decrease in Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures for Headquarters, federal and international operations, and national policing services (-11.7%).

After controlling for inflation, total operating expenditures on policing rose in every province and territory in 2013 except Newfoundland and Labrador and Nunavut. Most increases ranged from 1.0% in Quebec to 1.9% in both Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Yukon (+9.0%) and New Brunswick (+7.5%) reported the largest increases in operating expenditures on policing.

Note to readers

Several factors may contribute to differences in the rates of police strength across jurisdictions and police services. These include differences in police services' priorities, policies, procedures and enforcement practices as well as the availability of resources.

In Canada, information on police personnel and expenditures is collected by Statistics Canada through the Police Administration Survey. Using data reported by each police service in Canada, this report provides details on police personnel at the national, provincial/territorial, and census metropolitan area levels.

Data in this report represent two distinct time periods. Most of the information on police personnel is based on a "snapshot date" of May 15, 2014, while data on hirings, departures, retirements, eligibility to retire, and expenditures represent the calendar year ending December 31, 2013 (or March 31, 2014, for those police services operating on a fiscal year).

In this release, rates with a percent change that rounds to 0% are considered stable.

Table 1
Police officers, by province and territory, 2014

	2014		2013 to 2014
	number	rate ¹	% change in rate
Canada	68,896	194	-1.6
Provincial and territorial total²	67,785	191	-1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	895	170	-2.2
Prince Edward Island	236	161	1.2
Nova Scotia	1,884	200	-0.6
New Brunswick	1,291	171	-3.7
Quebec	16,201	197	0.5
Ontario ³	26,148	191	-1.7
Manitoba	2,646	206	-2.9
Saskatchewan ⁴	2,294	204	-2.2
Alberta	6,990	170	-1.5
British Columbia	8,754	189	-2.2
Yukon	135	370	1.9
Northwest Territories	192	440	0.5
Nunavut	119	325	-10.0
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	1,111

... not applicable

1. Rate per 100,000 population. Population counts are based on Statistics Canada's population estimates for July 1, 2014.

2. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

3. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.

4. Excludes personnel from Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.

Source(s): CANSIM table [254-0002](#).

Table 2
Police officers, by census metropolitan area, 2014

	2014		2013 to 2014
	number	rate ¹	% change in rate
Winnipeg	1,535	191	-0.6
Thunder Bay	228	187	-1.4
Montréal	7,420	186	2.2
Regina	415	177	-4.5
Windsor	580	176	-1.4
Brantford	249	175	-0.1
Halifax	692	169	-0.3
Saskatoon	504	168	-3.8
Toronto	9,875	167	-2.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	742	167	0.6
Peterborough	199	164	5.2
St. John's	326	161	-3.4
Calgary	2,201	160	-1.6
Greater Sudbury	263	159	1.2
Victoria	560	157	0.5
Edmonton	1,998	155	-2.9
London	771	154	-2.5
Hamilton	1,120	153	0.1
Barrie	314	151	-2.1
Guelph	191	149	-3.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	792	148	-2.8
Abbotsford–Mission	262	148	0.9
Vancouver	3,551	145	-4.0
Ottawa ²	1,375	141	-2.5
Kingston	231	141	0.5
Gatineau ³	448	139	0.8
Saint John	200	137	-1.4
Sherbrooke	256	131	1.0
Québec	1,018	130	-2.1
Kelowna	230	124	-0.3
Trois-Rivières	184	119	-1.1
Moncton	157	109	0.3
Saguenay	178	106	-0.2

1. Rate per 100,000 population. Based on the number of police officers in 2014 and populations for 2013. Census metropolitan area population estimates for 2014 are not yet available.

2. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

3. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

Source(s): Police Administration Survey (3301).

Available in CANSIM: tables [254-0002](#) and [254-0004 to 254-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3301](#).

The *Juristat* article "Police resources in Canada, 2014" ([85-002-X](#)) is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

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).

Study: Women in Canada: Female population, 2014

Since 2011, there are slightly more senior women aged 65 and over in Canada than girls aged 14 and under. According to data from the first chapter of the publication *Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report*, now available online, this is a reversal from historical trends.

On July 1, 2014, 17% of the female population was composed of senior women, while 16% were girls.

That was not the case nearly a century ago, in 1921, when senior women represented 4.8% of the female population, a much lower proportion than the 14-and-under age group, which accounted for 35%. It is projected that by 2031, the proportion of senior women could reach close to one-quarter of the overall female population, according to a medium population growth scenario from Statistics Canada's most recent population projections.

Canada, like many industrialized countries, is characterized by an aging population because of an increasing life expectancy as well as sustained below-replacement fertility, but also to the movement of the large baby-boom cohort—born between 1946 and 1965—through the age structure. As a result, the distribution of both females and males has been shifting to older ages.

As of July 1, 2014, 17.9 million of the 35.5 million people in this country were females, accounting for 50.4% of the total population, a proportion projected to remain relatively stable for the next 50 years. That slight majority began in the late 1970s with the growing differences in life expectancy in favour of women. As a result, the older the age group the more women outnumber men. On July 1, 2014, women represented 50.1% of the 50 to 59 age group, 63% of 85- to 89-year-olds and 72% of those aged 90 and over.

From the beginning of the 20th century until the late 1970s, gains in life expectancy were faster for women than men. For the 1920 to 1922 period, life expectancy at birth was 60.6 years for females and 58.8 years for males, a difference of 1.8 years. Maternal mortality rates in particular have fallen since the early decades of the 20th century, contributing to increased longevity for women.

The differential in life expectancy between females and males peaked in the late 1970s at more than seven years. It has since been reduced, however, as increases in longevity have been more rapid for men than for women during the last three decades with the convergence in health-related behaviours, such as smoking and work-related stress. For the 2009 to 2011 period, life expectancy was 83.6 years for females and 79.3 years for males, a difference of 4.3 years, a gap that may further converge in the future.

The shrinking gap in life expectancy between men and women has affected the likelihood of remaining in couples until increasingly older ages. Among women aged 75 to 79, for example, 45% were either married spouses or common-law partners in 2011, up from 30% in 1981. In comparison, the proportion of men in their late seventies in couples also increased, but more modestly, from 70% in 1981 to 76% in 2011.

The age and sex structure of the population differs across the provinces and territories. While the Atlantic provinces account for a relatively small share of the overall Canadian population, the population is older in this region and consequently has proportionally more females than males compared with the territories and Alberta. For example, on July 1, 2014, the share of the total population composed of females was the highest in Prince Edward Island (51.3%) and the lowest in Nunavut (48.2%).

Note to readers

In this study, data from the censuses of population, the 2011 National Household Survey, demographic estimates by age and sex and population projections by age and sex are used to examine patterns related to the female population in Canada.

Below-replacement fertility refers to fertility that is less than replacement level. **Replacement level fertility** is the number of children per woman necessary for the population to replace itself taking into account mortality between birth and age 15, and in the absence of migration. Replacement level fertility is currently 2.1 births per woman.

For more information on the assumptions and growth scenarios of the population projections, see "[Population Projections for Canada \(2013 to 2063\), Provinces and Territories \(2013 to 2038\)](#)" (91-520-X).

The publication *Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report* is a collaborative effort of Status of Women Canada and Statistics Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3602, 3604, 3608, 3901, 4502 and 5178.

The chapter "Female population," which is part of the *Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report*, seventh edition (89-503-X), is now available online. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website choose *Publications*.

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).

For more information on *Women in Canada*, contact Pierre Turcotte (613-854-1622; pierre.turcotte@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.

Study: Agriculture and wildlife: A two-way relationship, 2011

Using data from the Census of Agriculture, wildlife habitat represented nearly one-third (30.2%) of all agricultural land in Canada, accounting for 19.6 million hectares in 2011. Wildlife habitat is any land that can be used as a shelter, breeding ground or a food source for wildlife.

Agricultural land provides important habitat to a variety of wildlife species, with natural land for pasture, woodlands and wetlands having the highest habitat value. Three-quarters of wildlife habitat reported by Canadian farmers was natural land for pasture (75.0%), while the remainder was woodlands and wetlands (25.0%).

Chart 1 Agricultural land use, Canada, 2006 and 2011

1. Wildlife habitat.

Source(s): Census of Agriculture (3438).

In 2011, two in five farms (40.3%) reported natural land for pasture. Beef operations had the largest proportion of farms reporting natural land for pasture (70.6%).

Half of all farms (49.9%) reported woodlands and wetlands in 2011. Woodlands and wetlands were most commonly reported on dairy farms (69.7%).

Wildlife supplies many ecosystem services to the Canadian agricultural industry, one of which is pollination. In total, there were 9.8 million hectares of crops in Canada that benefited from pollinators, accounting for 27.8% of total cropland area and 35.9% of all farms in 2011.

Wildlife habitat in the area surrounding crops can enhance pollination by wild pollinators and, thereby, increase yields. In Canada, wildlife habitat is present on 65% of the farms that benefit from pollinators.

There are several agricultural practices that are mutually beneficial to both farms and wildlife. Examples include rotational grazing, which was reported by 49.4% of farms with cattle and pasture land in 2011, down from 54.4% in 2006. Windbreaks or shelterbelts were found on 29.7% of farms in 2011, compared with 36.9% in 2006, and buffer zones around water bodies were reported on 20.7% of farms in 2011, a small increase from 19.6% in 2006. Tillage practices that retain most of the crop residue on the surface were used on 81.0% of tilled land in 2011, compared with 72.0% in 2006.

Overall, there was a 4.8% decrease in natural pasture land and an 8.8% decline in woodlands and wetlands area on agricultural land between 2006 and 2011.

Note to readers

This study uses data from the 2011 Census of Agriculture to examine wildlife habitat available on agricultural land, benefits that agriculture receives from wildlife and mutually-beneficial farm practices.

Wildlife habitat refers to two agricultural land use categories identified in the Census of Agriculture: woodlands and wetlands, and natural land for pasture. The category woodlands and wetlands is a combined variable and it is not possible to determine the relative contributions of the two components.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3438](#).

The article "Agriculture and wildlife: A two-way relationship" is now available in *EnviroStats*, Vol. 9, no. 2 ([16-002-X](#)), from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2014

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index decreased 1.0% in the fourth quarter from the third quarter.

The general freight trucking component (-1.1%) and the specialized freight trucking component (-0.9%) posted declines.

Year over year, the index declined 0.1% in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2013.

Chart 1 For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0017](#).

Note to readers

The For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index measures changes over time in prices for the for-hire motor carrier freight services provided by general and specialized freight trucking companies.

Data are available at the Canada level only.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The series are also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

With the release of second quarter 2014 data, the For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index series has been converted from a base year of 2007=100 to 2013=100. The relative importance of the component North American Industry Classification System has been updated based on 2013 revenues of the sampled establishments. Accordingly, the entire data series has been updated to reflect the new index reference period.

The new series appear in CANSIM tables 332-0016 and 332-0017 with new vectors. The old index series, based on 2007=100, are terminated (CANSIM tables 332-0004 and 332-0009).

Table 1
For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Fourth quarter 2013	Third quarter 2014 ^r	Fourth quarter 2014 ^p	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013 to fourth quarter 2014
	%	(2013=100)			% change	
Truck transportation	100.0	100.7	101.6	100.6	-1.0	-0.1
General freight trucking	66.3	100.6	101.5	100.4	-1.1	-0.2
General freight trucking, local	6.4	101.9	101.5	101.0	-0.5	-0.9
General freight trucking, long distance	59.9	100.2	101.3	100.1	-1.2	-0.1
Specialized freight trucking	33.7	100.7	101.8	100.9	-0.9	0.2
Used household and office goods moving	2.6	99.7	104.5	100.2	-4.1	0.5
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	9.3	100.8	99.4	99.4	0.0	-1.4
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	21.8	100.7	102.5	101.7	-0.8	1.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is calculated by dividing the weight of each four-digit code of the North American Industry Classification System by the sum of weights. The weight corresponds to the aggregate revenue of establishments at the time of sample selection.

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0017](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [332-0016](#) and [332-0017](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5136](#).

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).

Passenger bus and urban transit, 2013

The Canadian passenger bus industry saw its overall financial performance grow in 2013.

Total revenue increased 3.0% over the previous year to \$16.3 billion. Expenses rose as well in 2013, advancing 4.9% to \$12.5 billion. As a result of the stronger growth in expenses, net income fell 2.6% to \$3.8 billion.

The urban transit industry continued to account for most of the revenue generated by the bus industries in 2013. For the year, its revenue increased 2.9% to \$12.7 billion. A key component of the urban transit industry's revenue was tied to operating subsidies, which rose 4.1% to \$3.9 billion, and to capital subsidies, which fell 0.9% to \$4.2 billion.

From a provincial perspective, most of the operating revenues for the bus industries in 2013 were generated in Ontario (40.4%) and Quebec (26.0%).

Human resource expenses represented 57.5% of the overall costs incurred by the bus industries in 2013. Compared with the previous year, employment costs rose 3.3% to \$7.2 billion. Within the industries, the urban transit and the school and employee bus industries accounted for 54.4% and 32.3% of the workforce, respectively.

Fuel consumption expenses also rose in 2013, with diesel and electricity being the two largest energy sources consumed. For the year, diesel usage increased 5.2% to 970.2 million litres while electricity usage advanced 2.0% to 856.5 million kilowatts.

Note to readers

This survey collects annual financial, operating and employment data on bus companies operating in Canada. The survey targets bus industry categories using the North American Industrial Classification System. These are urban transit (485110), scheduled intercity (485210), charter (485410), school bus (485510), sightseeing (485990) and shuttle (487110).

Data aggregations are available for Canada.

The aggregations in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables [408-0005 to 408-0012](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2798](#).

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).

Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012

Statistics Canada releases today new data from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS). The APS is a national survey on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal Peoples (First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit) aged six years and older. It is designed to identify the needs of Aboriginal people and focus on issues such as education, employment, health, language, income, housing and mobility.

Data from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey are now available in CANSIM. Data tables cover the health of Aboriginal people and include data on perceived general health, long-term health problems, and access to and use of health care services by age group, sex and Aboriginal identity. Data are available at the Canada level only.

The initial results from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey on education and employment were released in [The Daily](#) on November 25, 2013.

Note to readers

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey is conducted every five years.

Available in CANSIM: tables [577-0001](#), [577-0003](#), [577-0005](#) and [577-0013](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3250](#).

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).

New products and studies

New products

EnviroStats, Vol. 9, no. 2
Catalogue number [16-002-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises, 2013
Catalogue number [61-219-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Juristat, Vol. 35, no. 1
Catalogue number [85-002-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report, Seventh edition
Catalogue number [89-503-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

New studies

[Agriculture and wildlife: A two-way relationship](#)
EnviroStats

[Police resources in Canada, 2014](#)
Juristat

[Female population](#)
Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2015. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#).

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>