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The Daily

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As of June 7, 2012, Prairie farmers had either planted, or intended to plant, a record area of canola and larger areas of wheat, dry field peas and barley. Farmers in Manitoba and Ontario reported seeding record areas of corn and soybeans.

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Releases

Principal field crop areas, June 2012 (preliminary data)

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Overall, the area seeded to field crops in 2012 returned to levels seen prior to the 2011 floods in parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Farmers in these two provinces reported significantly fewer summerfallow acres.

At the time of the survey, farmers reported that seeding had not been completed. Seeding in some regions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan was delayed by rain and lingering wet conditions from 2011. As a result, estimates of seeded areas may change later in the crop year.

Record canola acreage

Producers in the Prairies reported a record area of 21.0 million acres seeded in canola, up by 2.4 million acres or 12.8%. This was the sixth consecutive annual record for canola area.

In Manitoba, canola area was reported at a record high of 3.5 million acres, well above 2.7 million acres in 2011. Saskatchewan farmers reported planting 11.1 million acres of canola, exceeding the 2011 record of 9.8 million acres. In Alberta, the canola area increased to a record high of 6.5 million acres.

Increased area of wheat

Farmers reported 23.8 million acres seeded in wheat, up by 2.3 million acres or 10.9% from 2011. This increase was mainly a result of higher acreage seeded in durum and hard red spring wheat.

For a second consecutive year, Prairie farmers reported an increase in durum. The area of acres seeded in durum increased 17.3% to 4.7 million acres in 2012 from 4.0 million acres in 2011.

The area of hard red spring wheat increased 6.4% to 15.1 million acres. Saskatchewan accounted for most of this increase, with 845,000 additional acres seeded to hard red spring wheat.

Barley area on the rise

Prairie farmers reported seeding 6.9 million acres of barley in 2012, compared with 6.0 million acres in 2011.

Saskatchewan farmers reported planting 2.6 million acres of barley, up by 465,000 acres, or 21.4%, from 2.2 million acres in 2011.

In Alberta, 3.8 million acres of barley were reported, an increase of 300,000 acres or 8.6% from 2011.

Increased dry field pea area

The area planted in dry field peas on the Prairies was reported at 3.5 million acres, up 50.1% from 2.3 million acres in 2011.

The area of dry field peas was up in all three Prairie provinces. The most significant increases were in Saskatchewan, where dry field pea area was up 61.7% to 2.5 million acres, and in Alberta, where it increased 24.2% to 925,000 acres.

Soybean area increases

Farmers in Manitoba reported seeding 52.2% more soybean area in 2012, at 875,000 acres, which exceeded the record of 575,000 acres set in 2011.

In Ontario, soybean area increased by 210,000 acres, or 8.6%, to 2.7 million acres. This area surpassed the record area of 2.4 million acres set in 2010 and equalled in 2011.

Meanwhile, Quebec farmers reported a slight decrease in soybean area of 19,800 acres, or 2.7%, to 721,500 acres.

Record corn for grain area

Ontario farmers reported seeding 2.3 million acres of corn for grain in 2012. This area exceeded the record of 2.2 million acres set in 1981.

Quebec farmers planted 1.0 million acres of corn for grain, up 13.4% from the 2011 area of 882,200 acres.

Manitoba farmers reported a record corn for grain area of 300,000 acres, up 66.7% from 2011. The previous record of 225,000 acres was set in 1981.

Note to readers

The June Farm Survey collects information on crop seeded areas in Canada. In 2012, the survey was conducted with approximately 25,000 farmers from May 28 to June 7. Farmers were asked to report their seeded areas of grain, oilseeds and special crops.

June seeded acres are subject to revisions from subsequent surveys during the year. Final acreage numbers for 2012 will be released on December 5 and are subject to revision for two years.

Table 1
Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas

	2010	2011	June 2012[p]	2010 to 2011	2011 to June 2012
	thousands of acres			% change	
Total wheat[1]	21,065	21,464	23,812	1.9	10.9
Spring wheat	16,475	15,760	17,035	-4.3	8.1
Durum wheat	3,150	4,015	4,710	27.5	17.3
Winter wheat[2]	1,439	1,689	2,067	17.3	22.4
Canola	17,608	18,862	21,273	7.1	12.8
Barley	6,911	6,472	7,365	-6.3	13.8
Soybeans	3,665	3,830	4,316	4.5	12.7
Summerfallow	10,760	12,410	3,855	15.3	-68.9
Corn for grain	3,000	3,009	3,638	0.3	20.9
Dry field peas	3,625	2,328	3,495	-35.8	50.1
Oats	3,013	3,109	3,074	3.2	-1.1
Lentils	3,480	2,570	2,610	-26.1	1.6
Flaxseed	925	695	1,070	-24.9	54.0

p preliminary
1. Total wheat is the sum of winter wheat, spring wheat and durum wheat.
2. The area remaining after winterkill.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 001-0010 and 001-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3401 and 3465.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series:* "Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas," Vol. 91, no. 4 (22-002-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops will be released on August 22.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yves Gilbert (613-951-2577; yves.gilbert@statcan.gc.ca) or Heather Keehn (613-951-0730; heather.keehn@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Family income and income of individuals, related variables: Sub-provincial data, 2010

In 2010, Ottawa–Gatineau had the highest median total family income (before tax) of all the census metropolitan areas (CMAs), at $90,790, according to data derived from personal income tax returns.

Ottawa–Gatineau was followed by Calgary ($89,490) and Edmonton ($87,930). This ranking was unchanged from 2009.

In 2010, the largest increases in median total family income were in Guelph (+2.1%) and Thunder Bay (+1.8%). The biggest decrease occurred in Vancouver (-2.5%).

Year-over-year percentage changes in median total family income in 2010 for CMAs were generally less pronounced than in the previous year. In 2009, the highest annual increase was in St. John's (+5.0%), while the largest decline was in Greater Sudbury (-5.7%).

For couple families (with or without children), the largest increase occurred in Guelph (+2.6%) and the largest decrease was in Vancouver (-2.4%). Among lone-parent families, the largest increase in median total family income was in Thunder Bay (+6.6%), and the largest decline was in Calgary (-3.2%).

For people not in census families, the largest increase was in St. John's (+2.3%), and the largest decline was in Vancouver (-5.6%).

Among census agglomerations (CAs), taxfilers in Wood Buffalo, Alberta ($169,790) had the highest median total family income, followed by those in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories ($128,810). The largest increase among CAs was in Sept-Îles, Quebec (+5.8%), while the largest decline occurred in Kitimat, British Columbia (-7.3%).

Note to readers

Data for 2010 on family income and related variables derived from personal income tax returns filed in spring 2011 are now available for various sub-provincial geographic areas. Total income includes employment income, investment income, government transfers, pension income and other income. The median is the point at which half of the families' incomes are higher and half are lower.

All data in this release refer to income before the payment of income tax. After-tax income data are also available. All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Data for census families and persons not in census families are derived from income tax data and are not adjusted on the basis of Statistics Canada's population estimates.

This release uses the census family concept for families. 'Census family' refers to a married or a common-law couple, with or without children at home, or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child living at home. There is no restriction on the age of the children. This concept differs from the economic family concept, used by the 2006 Census and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

All data in this release have been tabulated according to the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification used for the 2006 Census.

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (also known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000.

Table 1
Median total income of census families and persons not in census families, by census metropolitan area

	Census families			Persons not in census families		
	2009	2010	2009 to 2010	2009	2010	2009 to 2010
	2010 constant dollars	dollars	% change	2010 constant dollars	dollars	% change
Canada	**69,670**	**69,860**	**0.3**	**25,150**	**24,680**	**-1.9**
St. John's	77,320	78,210	1.2	23,420	23,970	2.3
Halifax	76,430	76,500	0.1	27,190	26,950	-0.9
Moncton	67,870	68,250	0.6	24,600	24,380	-0.9
Saint John	69,780	69,100	-1.0	23,660	23,510	-0.6
Saguenay	68,710	69,340	0.9	21,660	21,800	0.6
Québec	76,540	76,450	-0.1	26,760	26,830	0.3
Sherbrooke	62,730	63,360	1.0	21,210	20,850	-1.7
Trois-Rivières	63,300	63,510	0.3	20,810	20,760	-0.2
Montréal	67,170	67,010	-0.2	23,330	23,000	-1.4
Ottawa–Gatineau	91,050	90,790	-0.3	32,280	31,750	-1.6
Kingston	76,590	77,140	0.7	26,950	26,580	-1.4
Peterborough	68,990	68,970	0.0	24,310	23,830	-2.0
Oshawa	83,060	82,270	-1.0	29,480	28,290	-4.0
Toronto	68,020	68,110	0.1	24,010	23,230	-3.2
Hamilton	76,030	76,730	0.9	26,970	26,230	-2.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	65,680	65,900	0.3	24,760	24,060	-2.8
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	75,860	77,040	1.6	27,430	26,570	-3.1
Brantford	67,180	67,860	1.0	24,570	23,650	-3.7
Guelph	80,900	82,560	2.1	29,590	28,580	-3.4
London	71,450	71,840	0.5	26,120	25,450	-2.6
Windsor	68,450	69,480	1.5	24,920	24,370	-2.2
Barrie	74,970	75,300	0.4	26,950	26,310	-2.4
Greater Sudbury	76,620	76,710	0.1	25,900	25,940	0.2
Thunder Bay	74,300	75,640	1.8	25,830	26,060	0.9
Winnipeg	72,780	72,050	-1.0	26,860	26,380	-1.8
Regina	85,080	84,890	-0.2	31,490	31,040	-1.4
Saskatoon	80,550	80,570	0.0	29,700	29,450	-0.8
Calgary	90,030	89,490	-0.6	35,760	34,970	-2.2
Edmonton	87,830	87,930	0.1	33,540	32,980	-1.7
Kelowna	68,300	67,610	-1.0	26,700	25,670	-3.9
Abbotsford–Mission	63,510	62,320	-1.9	23,540	22,480	-4.5
Vancouver	68,790	67,090	-2.5	26,120	24,660	-5.6
Victoria	79,270	77,820	-1.8	30,410	29,120	-4.2

Note(s): *All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the 2006 census metropolitan areas.*

Table 2
Median total income of couple families and lone-parent families, by census metropolitan area

	Couple families			Lone-parent families		
	2009	2010	2009 to 2010	2009	2010	2009 to 2010
	2010 constant dollars	dollars	% change	2010 constant dollars	dollars	% change
Canada	**76,700**	**76,950**	**0.3**	**36,760**	**37,050**	**0.8**
St. John's	87,700	88,890	1.4	35,050	34,960	-0.3
Halifax	85,090	85,170	0.1	35,590	35,330	-0.7
Moncton	74,240	74,740	0.7	33,960	34,270	0.9
Saint John	79,380	78,670	-0.9	32,300	31,930	-1.1
Saguenay	73,470	74,130	0.9	37,870	38,780	2.4
Québec	81,880	81,620	-0.3	45,110	45,410	0.7
Sherbrooke	68,300	68,980	1.0	36,480	36,820	0.9
Trois-Rivières	69,120	69,130	0.0	35,570	35,670	0.3
Montréal	73,850	73,690	-0.2	39,000	38,930	-0.2
Ottawa–Gatineau	100,350	99,880	-0.5	45,500	46,250	1.6
Kingston	84,300	84,880	0.7	37,980	38,760	2.1
Peterborough	75,920	76,200	0.4	34,630	35,860	3.6
Oshawa	91,850	91,320	-0.6	41,040	41,300	0.6
Toronto	75,470	75,580	0.1	38,950	39,340	1.0
Hamilton	84,180	84,930	0.9	38,980	39,900	2.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	72,320	72,730	0.6	35,250	35,930	1.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	82,670	84,210	1.9	38,580	39,600	2.6
Brantford	75,880	76,730	1.1	32,530	33,570	3.2
Guelph	87,340	89,620	2.6	41,390	41,990	1.4
London	79,090	79,710	0.8	35,660	36,740	3.0
Windsor	77,120	78,500	1.8	32,930	34,590	5.0
Barrie	82,680	83,350	0.8	36,420	37,290	2.4
Greater Sudbury	84,940	85,560	0.7	36,710	38,000	3.5
Thunder Bay	82,790	84,310	1.8	35,590	37,950	6.6
Winnipeg	80,540	79,680	-1.1	37,560	37,330	-0.6
Regina	95,910	95,260	-0.7	40,080	39,840	-0.6
Saskatoon	89,180	89,350	0.2	37,720	37,610	-0.3
Calgary	97,390	97,070	-0.3	46,580	45,090	-3.2
Edmonton	96,510	96,750	0.2	43,730	42,690	-2.4
Kelowna	74,400	73,750	-0.9	35,680	34,710	-2.7
Abbotsford–Mission	69,540	68,250	-1.9	32,560	32,200	-1.1
Vancouver	74,410	72,610	-2.4	38,880	38,080	-2.1
Victoria	85,670	84,410	-1.5	41,900	41,220	-1.6

Note(s): *All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the 2006 census metropolitan areas.*

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 111-0004 to 111-0022, 111-0024 to 111-0026, 111-0032 to 111-0035, 111-0043 and 111-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4105.

Data for census *Family Income* (13C0016, various prices) and *Seniors' Income* (89C0022, various prices), as well as for the income of individuals including *Neighbourhood Income and Demographics* (13C0015, various prices), *Labour Income Profiles* (71C0018, various prices) and *Economic Dependency Profiles* (13C0017, various prices) are available for Canada, provinces and territories, federal electoral districts, economic regions, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations and census tracts. These custom services are available upon request.

For Census Agglomerations, tables for total median family income showing 2010 data, 2009 data (2009 adjusted in constant 2010 dollars) and the percentage change are also available upon request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Study: Measures of employment turnover post 2000, 2001 to 2009

The relative contribution of firms of different sizes to net employment growth varied substantially from year to year in the early post-2000 period. This was mostly because of volatility in the net employment growth among Canada's largest firms.

This study examined employment dynamics in the business sector between 2001 and 2009, a period that includes an expansionary phase (2001 to 2008) and a recession (2008 to 2009).

Firms with 500 or more employees were net employment losers in four years: 2001, 2002, 2004 and 2009. In 2009, these large firms accounted for 50% of the recessionary net job decline. In contrast, these large firms contributed significantly to employment growth in 2003, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

During the expansion from 2001 to 2008, the four other firm size categories studied all increased their employment every year, and experienced less variation in their net employment growth than the largest firms.

Although the absolute net employment growth contribution of micro-firms (those with fewer than five employees) was relatively unchanged at an average of 41,000 employees every year, their annual share of net employment growth varied considerably, depending on the fluctuation occurring in the largest firms.

Each year, on average, firms with 500 or more employees created and destroyed fewer than 10% of their jobs. Firms with fewer than five employees created and destroyed more than 25%.

The study also found that over the expansionary phase of the decade, gross employment creation and destruction both trended downward, though the decrease in gross employment destruction was steadier.

Employment reallocation, which is the sum of gross employment creation and destruction, decreased steadily, to 20.1% of total employment in 2008 from 25.7% in 2001. In other words, one in four jobs was either created or destroyed in 2001, whereas one in five jobs was affected by employment reallocation in 2008.

As is typical during a recession, employment destruction increased markedly in 2009, up 3.5%, while employment creation slowed, down 1.6%. As a result of the economic downturn, the business sector employed about 369,000 fewer individuals in 2009 than it did in 2008, an annual decrease of 3.2%.

Several features of the 2008 to 2009 recession emerge from the study. The contribution of firm shutdowns to the recession was minor. Exits accounted for less than 15% of recessionary employment destruction, while declining firms, those that reduced their workforce but did not go out of business, accounted for more than 80%.

In fact, during the recession, the number of firms did not decrease, but remained stable. The goods sector suffered a net loss of 7.6% of its employment compared with 2.3% for the services sector.

Note to readers

This study analysed the annual employment dynamics of firms in the business sector between 2001 and 2009 using files in Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 527-0001 to 527-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 8013.

The research paper "Firm dynamics: Employment dynamics arising from firm growth and contraction in Canada," part of the *Canadian Economy in Transition* series (11-622-M2012024, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Highlights of the findings of this paper are available in the article "Measures of employment turnover post 2000: Gross employment gains and losses versus net employment change," part of the *Economic Insights* series (11-626-X2012009, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are available online (www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis).

Information on annual employment dynamics in Canada is available from a series of new CANSIM tables, released today. Some tables provide information on gross employment creation, gross employment destruction, and net employment growth for employer businesses in the business sector. Other tables present data on number of incumbents, entrants and exits. Data are available for different industries and firm size categories.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anne-Marie Rollin
(613-951-3116), Economic Analysis Division.

Railway carloadings, April 2012 (preliminary data)

Canadian rail freight traffic rose 2.0% from April 2011 to 27.2 million tonnes in April. The gain was solely the result of increases in international cargo loadings, as domestic freight shipments declined.

Total domestic freight loadings, composed of non-intermodal traffic (i.e., carried in bulk or loaded in box cars) and intermodal traffic (i.e., containers and trailers on flat cars), fell 0.7% to 23.8 million tonnes over the same 12-month period.

Non-intermodal cargo loadings declined 1.6% to 21.3 million tonnes. The decrease was the result of reduced traffic in more than half of the commodity classifications carried by the railways. The commodity groups with the largest declines in tonnage were coal, iron ores and concentrates, and other cereal grains.

In contrast, several commodity groups registered increases. Loadings of wheat increased the most, followed by fuel oils and crude petroleum, and other refined petroleum and coal products.

Intermodal freight loadings grew 8.1% to 2.5 million tonnes. The increase occurred solely on the strength of containerized cargo shipments, as trailers loaded onto flat cars declined.

Internationally, total rail traffic received from the United States advanced 25.2% to 3.4 million tonnes. The increase was driven by both non-intermodal and intermodal traffic.

Geographically, 60.2% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, cargo loadings from Thunder Bay, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast are classified to the Western Division while loadings from Armstrong, Ontario, to the Atlantic Coast are classified to the Eastern Division.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The April 2012 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 89, no. 4 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Poultry and eggs statistics, April 2012

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

Available without charge 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, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Total income of farm operators, 2010

Data on total income of farm operators are now available for 2010.

Note to readers

The Agriculture Taxation Data Program uses taxation records to produce estimates on total income of farm operators.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 002-0034 to 002-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3447.

Data tables are available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging: Products produced by logging industries, 2010 (preliminary data) and 2009 (revised data)

Preliminary data on products produced by logging industries for Canada, the provinces and the North are now available for 2010. Data for products produced for 2009 have been revised. This information is collected using the Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Survey Methodology, June 2012, Vol. 38, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-X (PDF, free | Print, $30/$58)

EnviroStats, Summer 2012, Vol. 6, no. 2
Catalogue number 16-002-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Field Crop Reporting Series, Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, Vol. 91, no. 4
Catalogue number 22-002-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, April 2012, Vol. 89, no. 4
Catalogue number 52-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

New studies

The Canadian Economy in Transition: "Firm Dynamics: Employment Dynamics Arising from Firm Growth and Contraction in Canada, 2001 to 2009", No. 24
Catalogue number 11-622-M2012024 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Economic Insights: "Measures of Employment Turnover Post 2000: Gross Employment Gains and Losses Versus Net Employment Change", No. 9
Catalogue number 11-626-X2012009 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

The application of graph theory to the development and testing of survey instruments
Survey Methodology

Why one should incorporate the design weights when adjusting for unit nonresponse using response homogeneity groups
Survey Methodology

On sample allocation for efficient domain estimation
Survey Methodology

On variances of changes estimated from rotating panels and dynamic strata
Survey Methodology

Calibration alternatives to poststratification for doubly classified data
Survey Methodology

A hierarchical Bayesian nonresponse model for two-way categorical data from small areas with uncertainty about ignorability
Survey Methodology

Estimating agreement coefficients from sample survey data
Survey Methodology

A statistical approach to detect interviewer falsification of survey data
Survey Methodology

Variance inflation factors in the analysis of complex survey data
Survey Methodology

Combining synthetic data with subsampling to create public use microdata files for large scale surveys
Survey Methodology

Ecoregion profile: South-Central Nova Scotia Uplands
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