

The Daily

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Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees rose 0.2% from the previous month to \$910 in April. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 2.2%.	
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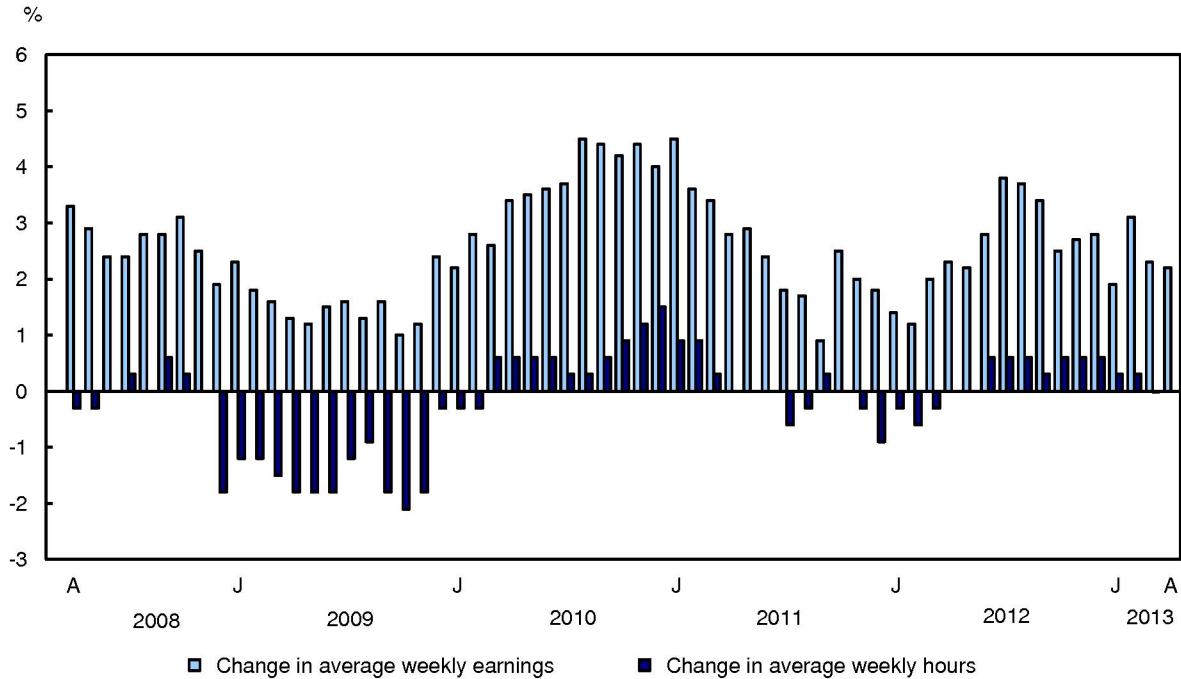


Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, April 2013

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees rose 0.2% from the previous month to \$910 in April. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 2.2%.

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

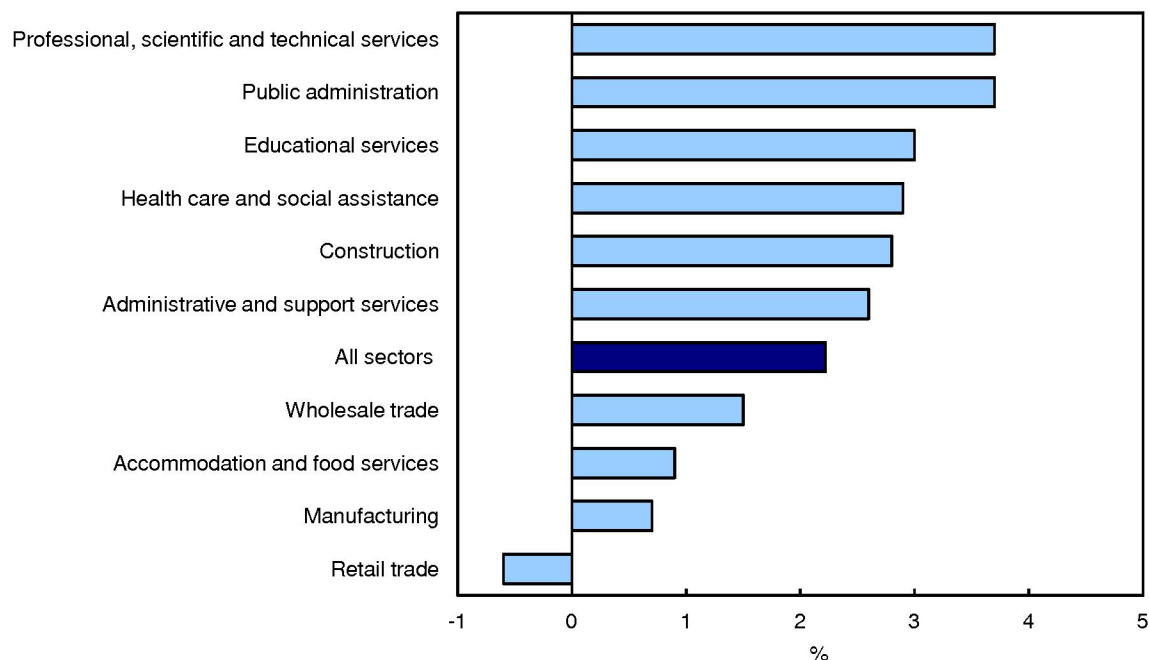


The 2.2% increase in earnings during the 12 months to April reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. In April, non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.9 hours per week, unchanged from both the month and year before.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in six of the largest industrial sectors, led by professional, scientific and technical services as well as public administration.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, April 2012 to April 2013



In professional, scientific and technical services, average weekly earnings rose by 3.7% to \$1,291, led by growth in legal services; computer systems design and related services; and architectural, engineering and related services.

Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings also rose by 3.7% to \$1,163 in public administration, mainly a result of growth in local, municipal and regional public administration.

Average weekly earnings in educational services increased 3.0% to \$1,010 in the 12 months to April, with notable growth in universities and community colleges and CEGEPs.

Weekly earnings in health care and social assistance increased 2.9% to \$834, with the largest increases in social assistance and in hospitals.

In the 12 months to April, average earnings in construction rose 2.8% to \$1,172, driven mostly by gains within heavy and civil engineering construction.

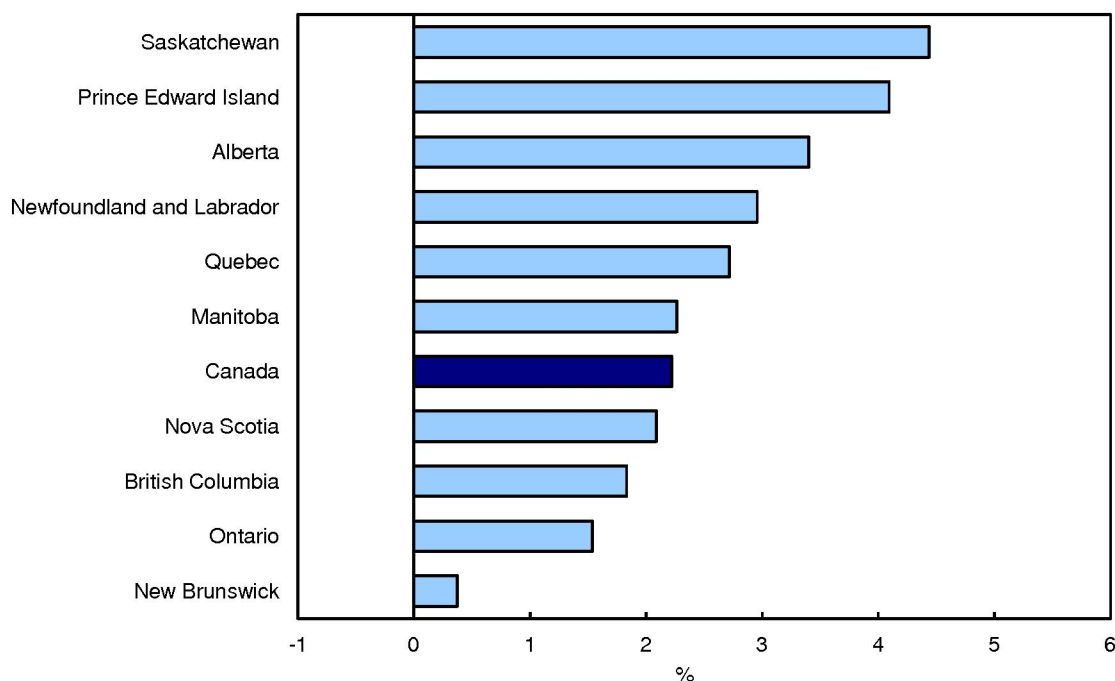
Compared with April 2012, weekly earnings in administrative and support services went up by 2.6% to \$751, almost all a result of earnings gains within employment services.

Weekly earnings in retail trade edged down 0.6% to \$524 in the 12 months to April, with the losses spread across a number of retail industries. Earnings in retail trade have been hovering around this level for a year, as small gains in hourly earnings have been offset by declines in average weekly hours.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings growth of non-farm payroll employees was above the national average in six provinces, with the highest growth in Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick had the lowest earnings growth over this period.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, April 2012 to April 2013



Average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan increased by 4.4% to \$944 in the 12 months to April, with the growth widespread across a number of industries.

In Prince Edward Island, year-over-year earnings growth was 4.1%, bringing average earnings to \$758 in April. There was notable growth in professional, scientific and technical services; educational services; retail trade; and public administration.

Compared with April 2012, average weekly earnings in Alberta rose 3.4% to \$1,098, with growth across most sectors.

Over the same period, earnings in New Brunswick edged up 0.4% to \$808. Year-over-year growth in this province has been at or below the national average since September 2012.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment edged up by 5,500 in April after increasing by 29,800 in March.

In April, the number of payroll employees increased in accommodation and food services; educational services; and health care and social assistance. At the same time, there were fewer jobs in construction; arts, entertainment and recreation; retail and wholesale trade; and public administration.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of non-farm payroll employees rose by 194,900 or 1.3%.

Among all sectors, real estate and rental and leasing posted the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment at 5.6%, followed by construction (+4.8%), as well as accommodation and food services (+3.2%). Over the same period, there were also declines, primarily in information and cultural industries (-3.2%) and public administration (-1.1%).

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. 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.

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

	April 2012	March 2013 ^r	April 2013 ^p	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	890.51	908.20	910.25	2.05	19.74	0.2	2.2
Forestry, logging and support	953.80	1,075.85	1,049.15	-26.70	95.35	-2.5	10.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,784.19	1,817.12	1,841.71	24.59	57.52	1.4	3.2
Utilities	1,648.23	1,601.91	1,605.79	3.88	-42.44	0.2	-2.6
Construction	1,139.22	1,148.97	1,171.51	22.54	32.29	2.0	2.8
Manufacturing	1,005.97	1,003.37	1,012.85	9.48	6.88	0.9	0.7
Wholesale trade	1,075.15	1,089.87	1,091.16	1.29	16.01	0.1	1.5
Retail trade	527.15	524.86	523.88	-0.98	-3.27	-0.2	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	915.91	956.31	961.14	4.83	45.23	0.5	4.9
Information and cultural industries	1,098.02	1,122.02	1,154.23	32.21	56.21	2.9	5.1
Finance and insurance	1,080.44	1,094.84	1,106.52	11.68	26.08	1.1	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	849.76	831.52	853.33	21.81	3.57	2.6	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,244.76	1,284.89	1,291.29	6.40	46.53	0.5	3.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1,235.36	1,281.81	1,211.13	-70.68	-24.23	-5.5	-2.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	731.70	753.37	750.89	-2.48	19.19	-0.3	2.6
Educational services	980.66	992.91	1,010.07	17.16	29.41	1.7	3.0
Health care and social assistance	810.87	836.94	834.49	-2.45	23.62	-0.3	2.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	519.00	554.30	576.15	21.85	57.15	3.9	11.0
Accommodation and food services	361.05	369.17	364.45	-4.72	3.40	-1.3	0.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	738.15	753.47	755.96	2.49	17.81	0.3	2.4
Public administration	1,120.69	1,165.79	1,162.50	-3.29	41.81	-0.3	3.7
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	929.00	950.45	956.46	6.01	27.46	0.6	3.0
Prince Edward Island	727.78	753.44	757.57	4.13	29.79	0.5	4.1
Nova Scotia	778.85	788.47	795.12	6.65	16.27	0.8	2.1
New Brunswick	804.81	794.46	807.81	13.35	3.00	1.7	0.4
Quebec	812.56	811.81	834.64	22.83	22.08	2.8	2.7
Ontario	905.29	920.65	919.20	-1.45	13.91	-0.2	1.5
Manitoba	822.45	834.12	841.08	6.96	18.63	0.8	2.3
Saskatchewan	903.92	964.24	944.04	-20.20	40.12	-2.1	4.4
Alberta	1,062.37	1,098.08	1,098.36	0.28	35.99	0.0	3.4
British Columbia	858.47	866.50	874.20	7.70	15.73	0.9	1.8
Yukon	971.52	1,001.00	1,003.55	2.55	32.03	0.3	3.3
Northwest Territories	1,295.79	1,300.03	1,293.60	-6.43	-2.19	-0.5	-0.2
Nunavut	990.35	975.95	973.10	-2.85	-17.25	-0.3	-1.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

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

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2012	March 2013 ^r	April 2013 ^p	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	thousands		change in thousands		% change		
Sector aggregate¹	15,158.8	15,348.3	15,353.8	5.5	194.9	0.0	1.3
Forestry, logging and support	39.6	38.7	38.4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.8	-3.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	217.3	224.1	223.2	-0.9	5.9	-0.4	2.7
Utilities	122.5	120.7	121.1	0.4	-1.4	0.3	-1.2
Construction	882.2	935.6	924.5	-11.1	42.3	-1.2	4.8
Manufacturing	1,488.9	1,489.7	1,485.4	-4.3	-3.5	-0.3	-0.2
Wholesale trade	748.3	766.5	762.4	-4.1	14.1	-0.5	1.9
Retail trade	1,871.0	1,879.9	1,875.3	-4.6	4.3	-0.2	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	693.1	709.4	709.4	0.0	16.3	0.0	2.3
Information and cultural industries	332.7	322.3	322.1	-0.2	-10.6	-0.1	-3.2
Finance and insurance	695.3	699.8	698.4	-1.4	3.1	-0.2	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	251.9	265.9	265.9	0.0	14.0	0.0	5.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	791.2	799.1	801.5	2.4	10.3	0.3	1.3
Management of companies and enterprises	109.9	107.5	106.8	-0.7	-3.1	-0.6	-2.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	747.4	753.7	753.9	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.9
Educational services	1,166.7	1,193.5	1,199.1	5.6	32.4	0.5	2.8
Health care and social assistance	1,685.2	1,707.0	1,710.0	3.0	24.8	0.2	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	249.5	250.5	245.6	-4.9	-3.9	-2.0	-1.5
Accommodation and food services	1,112.4	1,139.2	1,148.2	9.0	35.8	0.8	3.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	516.7	527.1	529.4	2.3	12.7	0.4	2.4
Public administration	1,050.7	1,042.7	1,039.1	-3.6	-11.6	-0.3	-1.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	210.7	214.1	213.5	-0.6	2.8	-0.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	64.9	63.3	62.4	-0.9	-2.5	-1.5	-3.9
Nova Scotia	403.6	402.9	401.4	-1.5	-2.2	-0.4	-0.5
New Brunswick	314.1	309.7	310.6	0.9	-3.5	0.3	-1.1
Quebec	3,452.4	3,473.1	3,477.9	4.8	25.5	0.1	0.7
Ontario	5,785.5	5,829.3	5,828.2	-1.1	42.7	0.0	0.7
Manitoba	572.1	583.3	583.1	-0.2	11.0	0.0	1.9
Saskatchewan	465.5	475.0	475.8	0.8	10.3	0.2	2.2
Alberta	1,896.3	1,967.1	1,968.4	1.3	72.1	0.1	3.8
British Columbia	1,933.2	1,969.6	1,971.9	2.3	38.7	0.1	2.0
Yukon	21.0	20.9	21.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5
Northwest Territories	27.8	28.2	28.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	0.6
Nunavut	11.8	11.8	11.6	-0.2	-0.2	-1.1	-1.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 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 May will be released on July 25.

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 Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

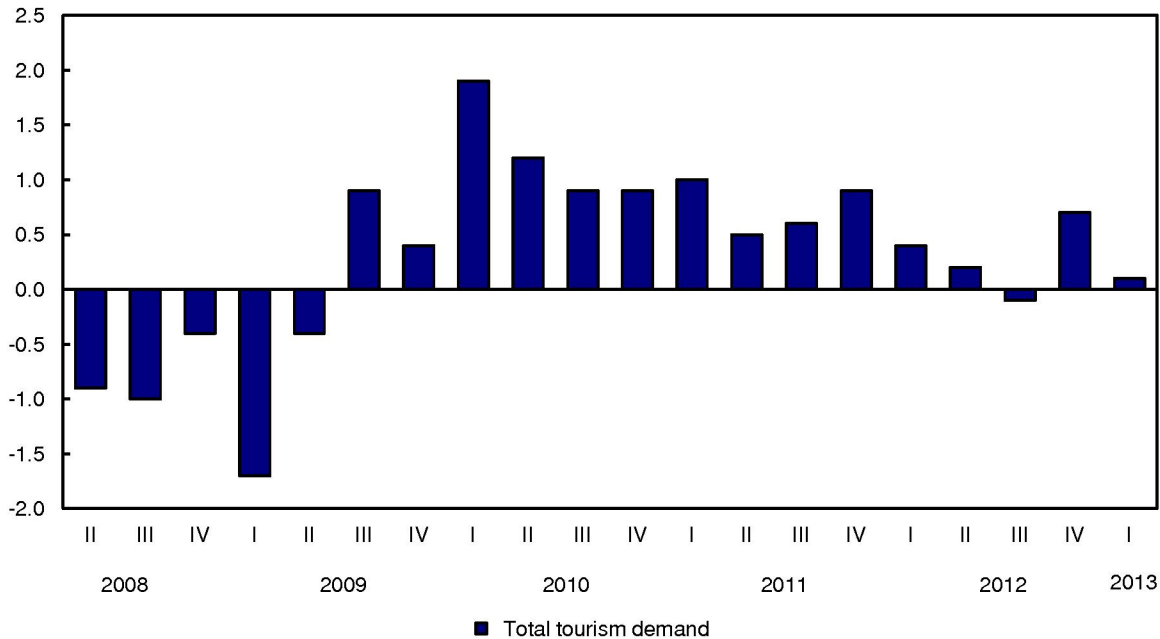
National tourism indicators, first quarter 2013

Tourism spending in Canada rose 0.1% in the first quarter, as higher spending by international visitors in Canada offset lower spending by Canadians at home.

After average quarterly gains of 0.9% from the third quarter of 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2011, growth in tourism demand slowed down. Since the beginning of 2012, tourism demand has increased on average 0.3% per quarter.

Chart 1 Tourism spending in Canada edges up

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



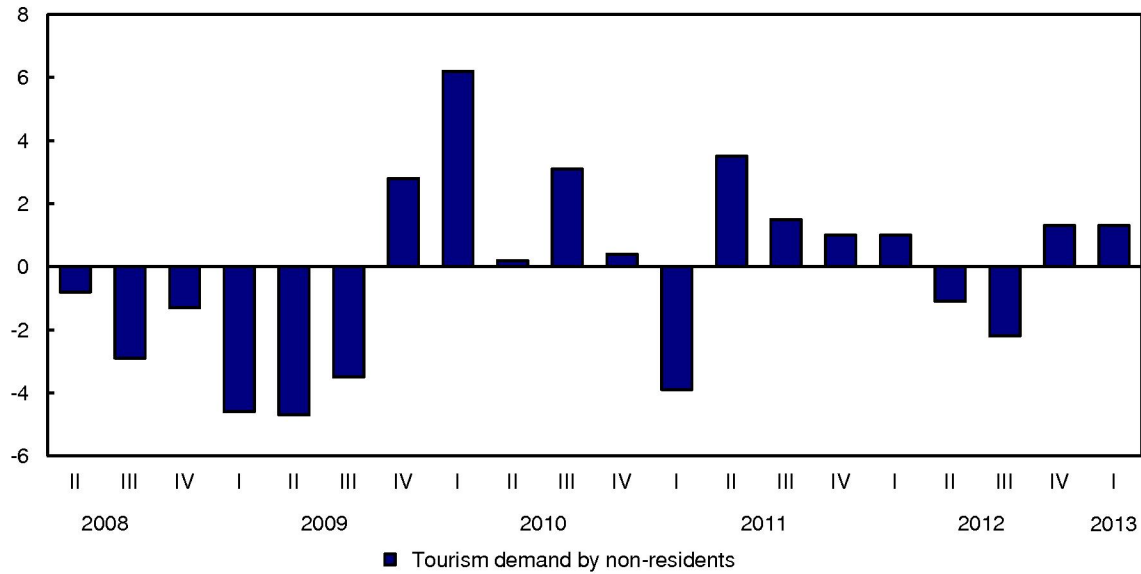
Increase in spending by international visitors

Spending by international visitors in Canada increased 1.3% in the first quarter, as overnight travel from both the United States and overseas countries was higher.

Outlays on most tourism goods and services increased, most notably accommodation (+1.6%) and recreation and entertainment (+3.0%). Spending on vehicle fuel saw little change, while outlays on non-tourism goods and services were 0.2% lower.

Chart 2
Tourism spending by international visitors up

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



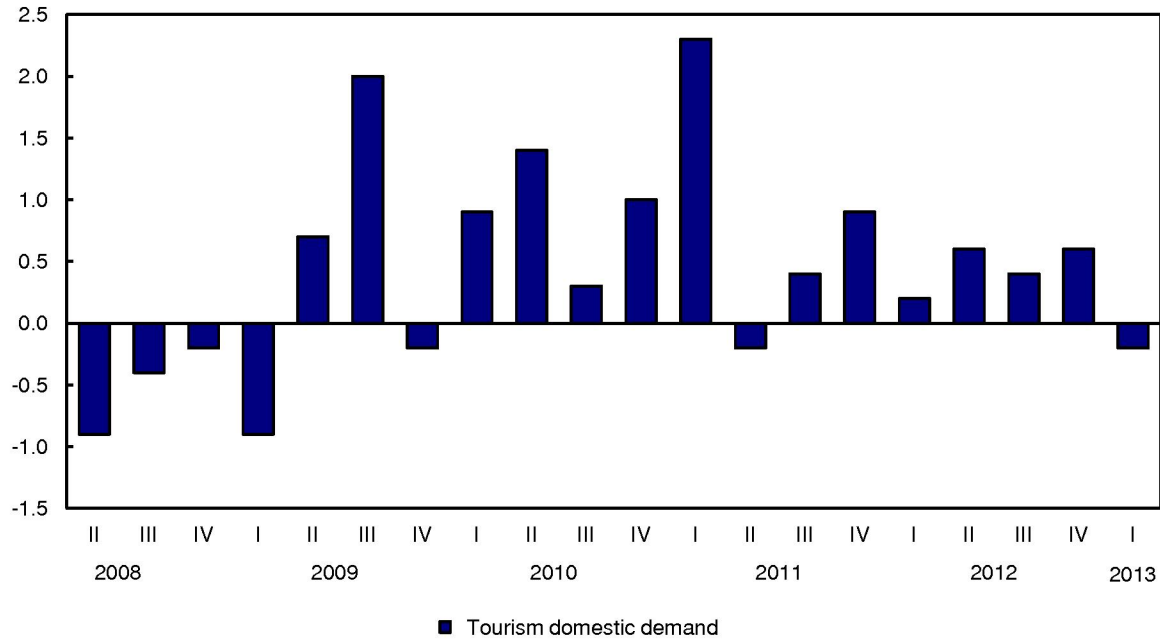
Decrease in tourism spending by Canadians at home

Tourism spending by Canadians at home declined 0.2% in the first quarter, following six consecutive quarterly increases.

Lower outlays on passenger air transport (-2.3%) contributed the most to the decline in spending. Spending on most transportation categories and on recreation and entertainment were also lower. Pre-trip expenditures on items such as luggage and camping equipment, and spending on accommodation and non-tourism goods and services, such as groceries and clothing, increased in the first quarter.

Chart 3
Decline in tourism spending by Canadians at home

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) expanded by 0.5% in the first quarter. Tourism GDP rose for all industries, except transportation, which declined 0.8%.

Tourism employment was flat in the first quarter. Job gains in the air transportation, food and beverage services and recreation and entertainment industries were offset by job losses in other transportation, accommodation and travel services.

Note to readers

Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates unless otherwise noted.

In addition, all data series expressed at 2002 prices (adjusted for inflation) have been rebased to the 2007 reference year. This is in line with the volume and price data published in the first quarter 2013 release of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts. This change affects National tourism indicators data adjusted for inflation from 1986 to date. The existing CANSIM vector identifiers for the constant price data have been retained.

National tourism indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Table 1
National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013
	millions of dollars at 2007 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	18,712	18,755	18,728	18,861	18,880	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,916	3,872	3,785	3,833	3,884	1.3
Tourism domestic demand	14,796	14,883	14,943	15,028	14,996	-0.2
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,399	7,411	7,380	7,462	7,370	-1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,236	1,223	1,189	1,221	1,236	1.2
Tourism domestic demand	6,163	6,188	6,191	6,241	6,134	-1.7
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,759	2,775	2,759	2,765	2,791	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	928	921	906	916	931	1.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,831	1,854	1,853	1,849	1,860	0.6
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,588	2,598	2,591	2,598	2,609	0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	628	623	614	619	628	1.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,960	1,975	1,977	1,979	1,981	0.1
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,898	2,894	2,910	2,919	2,955	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	450	445	433	441	454	2.9
Tourism domestic demand	2,448	2,449	2,477	2,478	2,501	0.9
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	3,068	3,077	3,088	3,117	3,155	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	674	660	643	636	635	-0.2
Tourism domestic demand	2,394	2,417	2,445	2,481	2,520	1.6

Available in CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0003, 387-0008, 387-0010 and 387-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The [National economic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

With the first quarter 2013 release of the National tourism indicators, all data from the first quarter of 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2012 have been revised. These data revisions reflect the incorporation of revisions to source data for 2009 to 2012. More information on the revision will be published in an article in the [Latest developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts](#) in September 2013. Revised data can be obtained from CANSIM.

Data on the National tourism indicators for the second quarter will be released on September 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).

Income of Canadians, 2011

Median after-tax income for families of two or more people was \$68,000 in 2011, virtually unchanged from 2010. This was the fourth consecutive year without significant change in after-tax income.

When comparing 2007 (the year prior to the recent economic downturn) to 2011, after-tax income increased from \$66,700 to \$68,000.

Two-parent families with children saw an increase in median after-tax income from \$81,100 in 2010 to \$83,600 in 2011. There was no significant change in the median income for other family types. The median after-tax income for non-senior families (those where the person with the highest income was younger than 65) was \$73,300 in 2011, while for senior families it was \$49,300. The median after-tax income for female lone-parent families was \$39,900.

For the unattached, median after-tax income was \$25,800 in 2011, unchanged from 2010. Among this group, non-seniors had a median income of \$26,700, while seniors received \$24,200.

Components of after-tax income

After-tax income is the total of market income and government transfers, less income tax. Market income consists of earnings, private pensions, income from investments and other sources such as support and disability payments.

Median market income for families with two or more people increased from \$66,700 in 2010 to \$68,400 in 2011.

Two-parent families with children saw an increase in the median market income, from \$86,900 in 2010 to \$91,000 in 2011. Senior families also saw an increase, from \$24,300 in 2010 to \$27,400 in 2011.

Among the unattached, median market income was \$20,900 in 2011, unchanged from 2010. It was stable for both seniors (\$9,000) and non-seniors (\$26,600).

In 2011, almost 20 million people aged 16 and over received some form of government transfer, unchanged from 2010. This stability resulted from a decrease in the number of non-seniors receiving transfers (down 176,000 to 15.2 million) and an increase in the number of seniors receiving transfers (up 170,000 to 4.8 million).

The median amount of government transfers received by Canadian families decreased from \$6,700 in 2010 to \$6,000 in 2011. Both senior and non-senior families saw a decline of \$600 in 2011 (to \$25,500 for seniors and to \$3,500 for non-seniors). Two-parent families also experienced a decrease in the median, down from \$4,800 in 2010 to \$3,900 in 2011.

For the unattached, non-seniors saw an increase in median government transfers from \$600 in 2010 to \$700 in 2011, while the median for seniors was unchanged at \$16,200.

Among families of two persons or more, the median income tax paid increased from \$8,500 in 2010 to \$9,100 in 2011. Among two-parent families with children, the median income tax paid increased from \$12,500 in 2010 to \$14,000 in 2011.

Unlike families, median income tax paid by the unattached in 2011 was unchanged from 2010. The median amount paid by seniors was \$100, while for non-seniors it was \$3,000.

Incidence of low income

According to the after-tax low income cut-offs, 3 million Canadians, or 8.8% of the population, lived in low income in 2011, unchanged from 2010. This compares with 3.4 million Canadians, or 11.2% of the population in 2001. About 571,000 children aged 17 and under, or 8.5% lived in low income in 2011, also unchanged from 2010. For children in lone-parent families headed by a woman, the incidence was 23.0%, while for children living in two-parent families, the incidence was 5.9%, both unchanged from 2010.

Among those living alone, about 199,000 seniors (14.9%) and 1.2 million persons under the age of 65 (32.3%) lived in low income in 2011, unchanged from 2010.

Across the provinces

Alberta was the lone province where families of two persons or more saw a change in median after-tax income, increasing from \$80,400 in 2010 to \$83,800 in 2011. Among the unattached, Ontario was the lone province which experienced a change between 2010 and 2011, decreasing from \$28,600 to \$25,900.

Families in Alberta had the highest median after-tax income (\$83,800), followed by Saskatchewan (\$75,000), Ontario (\$70,400) and British Columbia (\$69,700).

Note to readers

This release examines the income of families and unattached individuals, as well as low income in Canada. It is based on 2011 annual income information provided by the participants in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. As estimates are based on probability samples, analyses throughout this report take into account the random aspect of the results. Consequently, two point estimates are not necessarily different although the numbers differ. To cope with sampling variability, differences between estimates are reported only where they are statistically significant at the 95% confidence interval.

This release largely analyses income on the basis of medians. The median is the level of income at which half of the population had higher income and half had lower. All income estimates are expressed in 2011 constant dollars to factor in inflation and enable comparisons across time in real terms.

While this analysis reports on low income solely on the basis of the after-tax low income cut-offs, the other lines (the Low Income Measure and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada's Market Basket Measure) are available in the Income Research Paper Series [Low Income Lines 2011-2012](#) and low-income statistics based on each of the lines are available in [CANSIM table 202-0801 to 202-0809](#).

This is the last data release from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Starting with the 2012 reference year, cross-sectional income data will be available from the new [Canadian Income Survey](#).

Table 1
Selected income concepts by main family types, 2010 and 2011

	2010				2011			
	Market income	Government transfers	Income tax	After-tax income	Market income	Government transfers	Income tax	After-tax income
median (2011 constant dollars)								
Economic families, two persons or more	66,700	6,700	8,500	67,400	68,400	6,000	9,100	68,000
Senior families	24,300	26,000	1,500	48,100	27,400	25,500	2,200	49,300
Non-senior couples without children	73,500	1,000	10,700	66,800	74,200	700	11,600	66,500
Two-parent families with children	86,900	4,800	12,500	81,100	91,000	3,900	14,000	83,600
Female lone-parent families	28,800	9,800	0	39,800	29,000	9,000	0	39,900
Unattached individuals	21,400	1,900	2,200	26,800	20,900	2,100	2,000	25,800

Table 2
Selected income concepts for economic families of two persons or more by province, 2011

	Market income	Government transfers	Income tax	After-tax income
	median (2011 constant dollars)			
Canada	68,400	6,000	9,100	68,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	53,000	12,300	7,700	60,300
Prince Edward Island	53,000	11,300	8,500	59,500
Nova Scotia	60,600	8,400	9,200	61,100
New Brunswick	54,000	9,700	7,300	60,000
Quebec	58,500	7,900	8,500	60,000
Ontario	70,600	5,900	9,000	70,400
Manitoba	67,900	4,600	9,800	65,300
Saskatchewan	77,700	4,500	10,700	75,000
Alberta	91,300	2,300	13,100	83,800
British Columbia	67,600	5,200	7,600	69,700

Table 3
Percentage of persons in low income (1992 base after-tax income low income cut-offs)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All persons	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.3	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.0	8.8
Persons under 18 years old	12.2	12.4	12.7	13.0	11.7	11.1	9.5	9.0	9.4	8.2	8.5
In two-parent families	8.3	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.5	6.5	6.4	7.3	5.7	5.9
In female lone-parent families	37.4	43.0	41.4	40.4	32.9	31.2	26.7	23.3	21.5	21.8	23.0
Persons 18 to 64 years old	11.7	12.0	12.2	11.9	11.4	11.1	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.1	9.7
Persons 65 and over	6.7	7.6	6.8	5.6	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.8	5.1	5.3	5.2
Unattached under 65 years	35.3	33.2	33.9	35.0	34.4	34.1	32.2	31.6	31.4	31.3	32.3
Unattached 65 and over	18.1	19.4	17.7	15.4	18.5	15.3	14.0	15.6	14.1	14.3	14.9

Available in CANSIM: tables 202-0101 to 202-0107, 202-0201 to 202-0203, 202-0301, 202-0401 to 202-0411, 202-0501, 202-0601 to 202-0606, 202-0701 to 202-0709 and 202-0801 to 202-0809.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3889.

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, May 2013

Canadian manufacturers produced 2.0 billion cigarettes in May, up 0.7% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold increased by 10.2% to 2.1 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).

Travel Survey of Residents of Canada, first quarter 2012

Data on domestic travel from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada for the first quarter of 2012 are now available.

Note to readers

The Travel Survey of Residents of Canada underwent a redesign in 2011. The survey scope is more inclusive and allows more trips to be collected. Moreover, its new design makes it easier to report trips. These changes are increasing the survey estimates from previous years. This creates a break in the domestic tourism series.

A more exhaustive document explaining the [differences between the redesigned 2011 Travel Survey of Residents of Canada and the 2010 survey](#) is available on our website.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

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Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, First quarter 2013, Vol. 24, no. 1
Catalogue number 61-008-X (HTML | PDF)

Income Research Paper Series: "Low Income Lines, 2011-2012"
Catalogue number 75F0002M2013002 (HTML | PDF)

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) - A Survey Overview, 2011
Catalogue number 75F0011X (HTML)

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics Electronic Data Dictionary, 2012
Catalogue number 75F0026X (HTML)

New studies

Economic Insights: "The Increase in Food Prices Between 2007 and 2012", No. 27
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