



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

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### New products

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#### Canadian Economic Observer

May 2005

The May issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian Economic Observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in April and presents two feature articles titled "Natural resources in Canada's exports" and "Federal personal income tax: Slicing the pie." A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The May 2005 Internet edition of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Volume 18, no. 5 (11-010-XIB, \$19/\$182) is now available. The monthly paper version of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Volume 18, no. 5 (11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243) will be available on May 19.

For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; [ceo@statcan.ca](mailto:ceo@statcan.ca)), Current Economic Analysis Group.



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## Releases

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### Family income

2003

After five consecutive years of strong growth, average after-tax income reached a plateau for almost every type of family in Canada. After-tax family income remained virtually unchanged for the second year in a row in 2003.

The three main components of after-tax income (market income, government transfers and personal income taxes) all remained more or less stable.

Average after-tax income for families of two people or more edged down slightly to an estimated \$59,900 from \$60,400 in 2002, after adjusting for inflation. This slight decline is not considered statistically significant.

In contrast, between 1996 and 2001, after-tax income for these families grew at an average annual rate of 3.2%.

For single-parent families headed by women, average after-tax income held steady at about \$30,000. Between 1996 and 2001, their income gains were among the strongest primarily because of rising employment rates among single mothers.

An estimated 726,000 families were living in low income in 2003, 8.4% of the total. This rate was down slightly from 8.6% in 2002 and well below the peak of 12.1% in 1996.

An estimated 843,000 children aged 17 and under, or 12.4% of the total, were living in low-income families in 2003, compared with more than 1.3 million in 1996. The rate was unchanged from 2002, but well below the peak of 18.6% in 1996.

#### Main components all hold relatively steady

The three main components of after-tax income (market income, transfers from governments and personal income taxes) were all relatively unchanged from 2002.

Market income is the sum of paid employment and self-employment earnings, and income from investments and pensions, and represents the lion's share of family income, particularly for non-elderly families. In 2003, market income for families of two people or more reached \$64,900, approximately the same level as the previous year.

Families of two or more people paid an estimated \$12,800 on average in personal income taxes in 2003, a marginal \$200 less than in 2002 (after adjusting for inflation).

#### Note to readers

*This release is based on data from two household surveys: the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) and the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). Data prior to 1996 are drawn from the SCF and data since 1996 are taken from SLID.*

*This release is the first of two in May that provide data on family income. Data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, released today, are considered the preferred source of estimates on the income of various types of families at the national and provincial-territorial levels, and for large census metropolitan areas. On the other hand, the family income release scheduled for May 20 is based on administrative data. That is, they come primarily from personal income tax returns submitted to the Canada Revenue Agency for the 2003 tax year. The key benefit of administrative data is that they provide income and demographic information for small geographic areas, such as postal areas and census tracts.*

*All figures have been adjusted for inflation. To factor in inflation when comparing income levels across time, all income estimates are expressed in 2003 constant dollars.*

*Market income is the sum of earnings from employment and net self-employment income, investment income, and private retirement income. It is also called income before taxes and transfers.*

*After-tax income is the total of market income and government transfers, less income tax.*

*Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs (LICOs) are income thresholds at which a family would typically spend 20 percentage points more of its income than the average family on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. The LICOs vary according to family and community size.*

*Although LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they have no official status as such. For further information, consult the article "On poverty and low income" (13F0027XIE) available free online.*

Government transfers cover a range of programs such as Employment Insurance (EI), Old Age Security, child tax benefits and so on. The amounts received by the average family remained unchanged from 2002, at an estimated \$7,800. In 1996, average transfers amounted to \$8,300 per family.

The number of families receiving EI benefits remained constant in 2003 after rising 19% during the previous two years. Most of this gain was related to expanded benefits that became effective at the end of 2000 for people seeking parental leave. In 2003, average EI benefits paid to receiving families remained unchanged from the previous year at \$6,100.

#### After-tax income unchanged for female single parents

On average, the after-tax income for the estimated 541,000 single-parent families headed by women

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remained unchanged at \$30,000 in 2003, mainly as a result of their market income, which held steady at \$23,800.

This stability follows a strong average gain of 52% in market income for female lone-parent families between 1996 and 2001, equivalent to an annual growth rate of 8.7%. This was one of the largest increases among the various types of families.

About 82% of women in these families had earnings in 2003, the same as the year before but well above the corresponding figure of 62% in 1996.

The low-income rate for female lone-parent families in 2003 was about four times the average for all families. Of the 541,000 female lone-parent families in 2003, about 38% or 208,000 were living in low income. This proportion was stable from 39% in 2002.

### **Seniors: More after-tax income for senior families**

Average after-tax income of senior families in which the major income earner was aged 65 or over remained unchanged at \$43,800 in 2003. However, this was a 10% gain from 1996, primarily as a result of an increase in their market income.

In 2003, senior families received on average an estimated \$20,900 in government transfers, accounting for 42% of their total income before taxes.

Seniors living on their own had an average after-tax income of \$23,000 in 2003.

The low-income rate among seniors has continued its downward trend since the early 1980s. In 2003, 6.8% of seniors were living below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoff, down from 21.3% in 1980 and 9.8% in 1996.

The low-income rate for unattached senior women was 19% in 2003, compared with 15% for their single male counterparts.

### **Unattached individuals: Moderate gain in market income**

Unattached individuals recorded the biggest gain in market income of any group in 2003. On average, these people earned \$25,600 from employment, investments and pensions, up 4.1% from \$24,600 in 2002.

However, this increase did not translate into an equivalent gain in after-tax income. That is because government transfers to this group declined, while their personal income taxes went up. In fact, they paid \$5,300 on average in personal income taxes in 2003, compared with \$4,900 the year before.

As a result, after-tax income for unattached individuals rose insignificantly from \$25,300 to \$25,600.

In 2003, some 29% of these individuals were living in low income, virtually the same rate as the year before. However, this rate was substantially below the 37% in 1996.

### **Income inequality: Government transfers and taxes helped reduce disparities**

One measure of income inequality is the ratio of income received by the 20% of families with the highest after-tax income compared with the 20% of families with the lowest after-tax income.

In 2003, for market income, this ratio was about 12.9 to 1.0. That is, the 20% of families with the highest after-tax income received about \$12.90 in market income for every \$1.00 received by the 20% of families with the lowest after-tax income.

However, taxes and transfers moderate the differences between the quintiles of the income distribution. After taxes and transfers, the one-fifth of families with the highest after-tax income received \$5.50 for every \$1.00 received by the one-fifth with the lowest.

Among unattached people, the one-fifth with the highest after-tax income received \$21.60 in market income for every \$1.00 received by the 20% with the lowest after-tax income. After taxes and transfers, this ratio fell to \$8.40 for every \$1.00.

### **Provinces: After-tax income remained stable**

In general, average after-tax income for families of two people or more did not change significantly in any province between 2002 and 2003.

As in previous years, average after-tax income was highest among families in Ontario at \$66,500, followed by those in Alberta who averaged \$64,900. They were the only two provinces in which the levels were above the national average of \$59,900.

After-tax income was lowest among families in Newfoundland and Labrador at \$47,100.

In 2003, families of two or more people in Newfoundland and Labrador received, on average, government transfers estimated at \$11,800, the highest in Canada and well above the national average of \$7,800.

The low-income rate among families was lowest in Prince Edward Island at 3.7% and highest in British Columbia at 11.6%, compared with the national average of 8.4%.

### Historical revision

Every few years, estimates produced by the combined program of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) and the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) undergo a revision. This year's revision is the result of three modifications. First, all estimates back to 1990 are adjusted to population projections based on the 2001 Census population counts. Next, starting with 1990 estimates, wages and salaries are benchmarked to the distribution of wages and salaries derived from the T4 statement of remuneration paid file. Finally, the 1992-base low-income cutoffs (LICOs) themselves have been revised, resulting from a revision of the 1992 Family Expenditure Survey. SLID and SCF estimates were revised from 1980. Along with the two changes described above, this has an impact on levels of low-income statistics. For more information see the *2003 Historical revision* page on our Web site.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 202-0101 to 202-0107, 202-0201 to 202-0203, 202-0301, 202-0401 to 202-0411, 202-0501, 202-0601 to 202-0605, 202-0701 to 202-0706 and 202-0801 to 202-0807.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3502 and 3889.**

Revised historical data are also available in the publications *Income in Canada 2003* (75-202-XIE, free) and *Income Trends in Canada, 2003* (13F0022XIE, \$209).

For more information or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355 or 613-951-7355; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)), Income Statistics Division.

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**Selected income concepts (in 2003 constant dollars) by main family types**  
2003

	Averages			
	Market income	Government transfers	Income taxes	After-tax income
	2003 constant \$			
Economic families, two persons or more	64,900	7,800	12,800	59,900
Elderly families	29,300	20,900	6,500	43,800
Non-elderly couples without children	66,900	4,000	13,900	57,000
Two-parent families with children	80,400	5,100	16,200	69,400
Female lone-parent families	23,800	8,700	2,500	30,000
Unattached individuals	25,600	5,400	5,300	25,600

**Average income for economic families and unattached individuals**

	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
	2003 constant \$					
Economic families, two persons or more						
Market income	56,300	60,400	65,100	65,800	65,600	64,900
Government transfers	8,300	8,100	7,400	7,800	7,800	7,800
Income tax	12,700	13,800	14,400	13,200	13,000	12,800
After-tax income	51,900	54,700	58,100	60,400	60,400	59,900
Unattached individuals						
Market income	20,500	21,200	23,400	24,100	24,600	25,600
Government transfers	5,900	5,900	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,400
Income tax	4,600	4,800	5,200	4,800	4,900	5,300
After-tax income	21,900	22,300	23,600	24,700	25,300	25,600

**Low-income rates (1992 base after-tax income LICO) by main family types**

	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
	%					
Economic families, two persons or more	12.1	10.1	9	7.9	8.6	8.4
Elderly families	3.3	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.7
Non-elderly couples without children	8.4	6.7	6.9	6.4	7.1	6.5
Two-parent families with children	10.8	8.5	8.3	6.9	6.5	6.6
Female lone-parent families	52.7	42.9	36.3	33.8	39.4	38.4
Unattached individuals	37.3	35.1	32.9	30.8	29.5	29.4

**Percentage of persons in low income (1992 base after-tax income LICO)**

	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
	%					
Persons under 18 years old	18.6	15.5	13.8	12.1	12.2	12.4
In two-parent family	12.4	9.8	9.5	8.2	7.2	7.7
In female lone-parent families	55.8	46.1	40.1	37.4	43.0	40.9
Person 18 to 64 years old	15.7	13.9	12.9	11.7	12.1	12.1
Person 65 and over	9.8	8.6	7.6	6.7	7.6	6.8

**Selected income concepts for economic families of two persons or more by province**

	Averages				
	Market income	Government transfers	Income taxes	After-tax income	Low-income rate
	2003 constant \$				
	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
<b>Canada</b>	<b>64,900</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>59,900</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	44,300	11,800	9,000	47,100	8.9
Prince Edward Island	48,000	10,200	8,900	49,300	3.7
Nova Scotia	52,900	8,600	10,500	51,000	8.2
New Brunswick	49,900	9,200	9,600	49,500	8.0
Quebec	57,100	8,100	12,200	53,000	8.5
Ontario	73,200	7,700	14,300	66,500	7.7
Manitoba	58,600	7,100	11,300	54,400	8.5
Saskatchewan	57,300	7,500	10,800	54,000	6.7
Alberta	72,000	6,300	13,400	64,900	7.3
British Columbia	61,700	7,700	11,200	58,200	11.6



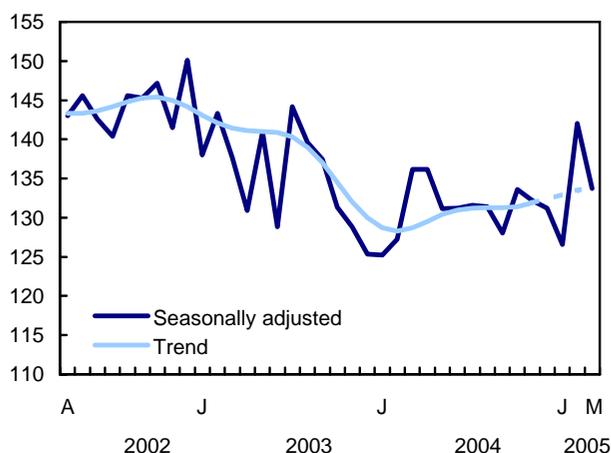
## New motor vehicle sales

March and first quarter 2005

New motor vehicle sales fell 5.9% in March, following a sizable gain in February (+12.2%). Despite this drop, dealers sold 1.4% more new vehicles in the first quarter of 2005 than in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2004, sales in the first three months of 2005 were up 3.5%.

### New motor vehicles sales sag following a huge rebound in February

'000 units



The last few points could be subject to revisions when more data are added. This is indicated by the dashed line.

In all, 133,698 new vehicles were purchased in March, approximately 8,350 fewer than in February. Two-thirds of this decrease was attributable to weaker sales of trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses).

According to preliminary estimates from the auto industry, the number of new motor vehicles sold in April was largely unchanged from March.

New motor vehicle sales remained relatively stable throughout 2004, except for a string of increases at the start of the year. Previously, sales showed sizable fluctuations in the first half of 2003, then went through a period of steep declines.

### Despite the month-over-month decline, quarterly sales show strength

The drop in sales of trucks and passenger cars in March was not enough to tarnish the quarterly results for these two categories of vehicles. However, while the sales of both categories were up for the first three

#### Note to readers

Seasonally adjusted estimates of new motor vehicle sales have been revised for 2003 and 2004 to reflect an update in seasonal factors. Because of the constant evolution of seasonal factors, revisions can be more significant for some months of the year. However, the annual sum of unadjusted figures corresponds to the annual sum of adjusted estimates.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

**Passenger cars** include those used for personal and commercial purposes, such as taxis or rental cars. **Trucks** include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

**North American-built new motor vehicles** include vehicles manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new motor vehicles are considered to have been manufactured overseas.

**Vehicles built by transplant automakers** are vehicles built or assembled in North America by foreign automakers that have established themselves here.

For reasons of confidentiality, data for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included with those for British Columbia.

The New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey is compiled on the basis of figures obtained from motor vehicle manufacturers and importers. These results may vary from those obtained directly from auto dealers, due to possible differences in record keeping.

months of 2005, truck sales grew more quickly than car sales.

The number of new trucks sold in March declined 8.2% to 64,413 units. However, truck sales were up 2.1% in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 2004 when they also advanced 2.8%.

The number of new cars sold in March declined 3.6% to 69,285 units. Despite this drop, quarterly sales advanced 0.7% compared with the previous quarter when they posted a similar increase (+0.4%). The gain in the first quarter was entirely attributable to North American-built cars, whose sales grew by 6.7% while sales of overseas-built cars fell 11.1%.

Sales of both passenger cars and trucks registered sizable gains at the start of 2004. After that, they remained relatively stable, in contrast with the steep declines in the second half of 2003.

### Sales declined almost everywhere in Canada, with the largest volume decline in Ontario

New motor vehicle sales were down in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan in March.

In Ontario, where more than one-third of national sales in March took place, sales fell 9.6% compared with February. This drop accounted for two-thirds of the

national decrease (8,350 units) between February and March.

The Maritimes posted the steepest declines in March, led by Nova Scotia (-16.5%), Prince Edward Island (-15.0%) and New Brunswick (-9.8%).

Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.4%) and Saskatchewan (+1.2%) were the only provinces to post increased sales in March. This was the second consecutive month of higher sales in both provinces with Saskatchewan registering the strongest advance in February.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 079-0001 and 079-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.**

The March 2005 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-XIE, \$14/\$133) will be available soon.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for April 2005 will be released on June 15.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cl rance Kimanyi (613-951-6363), Distributive Trades Division

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**New motor vehicle sales**

	March 2004	February 2005 <sup>r</sup>	March 2005 <sup>p</sup>	March 2004 to March 2005	February to March 2005
seasonally adjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>136,198</b>	<b>142,049</b>	<b>133,698</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
Passenger cars	69,463	71,882	69,285	-0.3	-3.6
North American <sup>1</sup>	45,493	50,995	49,761	9.4	-2.4
Overseas	23,971	20,887	19,524	-18.6	-6.5
Trucks, vans and buses	66,735	70,167	64,413	-3.5	-8.2
<b>New motor vehicles</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,858	2,074	2,104	13.2	1.4
Prince Edward Island	398	453	385	-3.3	-15.0
Nova Scotia	3,944	4,161	3,476	-11.9	-16.5
New Brunswick	2,940	3,099	2,796	-4.9	-9.8
Quebec	36,141	35,447	34,438	-4.7	-2.8
Ontario	52,019	56,356	50,950	-2.1	-9.6
Manitoba	3,786	4,044	3,956	4.5	-2.2
Saskatchewan	3,285	3,196	3,235	-1.5	1.2
Alberta	16,340	18,112	17,462	6.9	-3.6
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	15,487	15,108	14,897	-3.8	-1.4
	March 2004	February 2005 <sup>r</sup>	March 2005 <sup>p</sup>	March 2004 to March 2005	
unadjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>149,605</b>	<b>126,492</b>	<b>148,309</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	
Passenger cars	75,551	66,108	76,197	0.9	
North American <sup>1</sup>	49,796	44,774	54,630	9.7	
Overseas	25,755	21,334	21,567	-16.3	
Trucks, vans and buses	74,054	60,384	72,112	-2.6	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,019	1,886	2,339	15.8	
Prince Edward Island	355	378	346	-2.5	
Nova Scotia	4,209	3,697	3,773	-10.4	
New Brunswick	3,382	2,544	3,312	-2.1	
Quebec	41,816	33,956	40,378	-3.4	
Ontario	57,245	47,653	56,253	-1.7	
Manitoba	3,932	3,548	4,157	5.7	
Saskatchewan	3,464	2,632	3,390	-2.1	
Alberta	17,028	16,611	18,460	8.4	
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	16,155	13,587	15,901	-1.6	

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

1. Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

2. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.



## Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

First quarter 2005

The composite price index (1997=100) for non-residential building construction reached 130.4 in the first quarter of 2005, up 0.2% from the previous quarter and 6.5% higher compared with the first quarter of 2004. Following the 8.6% jump in the fourth quarter of 2004, the year-to-year percentage change has declined for the first time since the fourth quarter of 2003.

Edmonton's index rose 0.9% from the fourth quarter, followed by Vancouver (+0.7%), Calgary (+0.6%) and Halifax, Toronto and Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (+0.1% for all three). Montréal registered no change in the first quarter of 2005.

Vancouver had the highest change (+8.5%) from the first quarter of 2004, followed by Edmonton (+7.4%), Calgary (+7.2%), Toronto (+6.4%), Montréal (+5.5%), Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (+5.2%) and Halifax (+4.9%).

### Non-residential building construction price indexes<sup>1</sup> (1997=100)

	First quarter 2005	First quarter 2004 to first quarter 2005 % change	Fourth quarter 2004 to first quarter 2005 % change
<b>Composite</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Halifax	118.7	4.9	0.1
Montréal	126.0	5.5	0.0
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	130.5	5.2	0.1
Toronto	135.8	6.4	0.1
Calgary	131.9	7.2	0.6
Edmonton	130.3	7.4	0.9
Vancouver	123.1	8.5	0.7

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

**Note:** Non-residential building construction price indexes provide an indication of changes in construction costs in six census metropolitan areas or CMAs (Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA. Three construction categories (industrial, commercial and institutional buildings) are represented by selected

models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school). Besides the census metropolitan areas and composite indexes, a further breakdown of the changes in costs is available by trade group (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical) within the building types. These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0039 and 327-0040.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.**

The first quarter 2005 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rebecca McDougall (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

## Arts, entertainment and recreation services 2003

Performing arts companies (such as theatre, opera and dance companies) generated \$1.2 billion in operating revenues in 2003, up 16.7% from 2002. Operating profits also increased from 5.9% in 2002 to 7.1% in 2003.

The spectator sports industry, which includes professional and semi-professional sports clubs and teams and horse racing, reported operating revenues of \$2.2 billion, up slightly from \$2.1 billion the previous year. Salaries and wages accounted for 43.9% of the total operating expenses for the spectator sports sector.

The other amusement and recreation services industry generated \$5.7 billion in revenue in 2003, a slight increase from \$5.4 billion the previous year. The ski industry reported operating revenues of \$786.7 million in 2003, up from \$767.8 million the previous year. In addition, these companies saw operating profit fall from 11.4% in 2002 to 9.3% in 2003 due to higher operating expenses.

Clement weather conditions helped the golf industry realize operating revenues of \$1.9 billion and operating profits of \$132.8 million in 2003. Lastly, fitness and recreational sports centres reported operating revenues of \$1.3 billion, up 10.6% from 2002 revenues.

The Annual Survey of Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Services provides a broad picture of the arts, entertainment and recreation sector and covers both for profit and not-for profit performing arts companies. The Survey of Performing Arts is conducted every two years to track developments in a subset of the arts, entertainment and recreation sector, specifically, not-for-profit professional live arts production companies. For more information on the performing arts, consult the free online publication *Performing Arts: Data Tables* (87F0003XIE).

**Available on CANSIM: table 361-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2425.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sharon Neufeld (613-951-5255; [sharon.neufeld@statcan.ca](mailto:sharon.neufeld@statcan.ca)) or Frank Menezes (613-951-6192; [frank.menezes@statcan.ca](mailto:frank.menezes@statcan.ca)), Service Industries Division. ■

### **Steel wire and specified wire products**

March 2005

Data on Steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for March.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.**

The March 2005 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XIE, \$6/\$51) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### **Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products**

February 2005

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for February.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## New products

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