



The Daily

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Releases

Estimates of principal field crops

2005 (preliminary)

Searching for better returns, Prairie farmers reported they planted more oilseeds (canola and flaxseed) and record areas of field peas in 2005.

Data from the annual June Farm Survey, Statistics Canada's largest area survey comprising 29,200 farmers, revealed minor decreases in spring plantings of the major western crops of spring wheat and barley.

In sharp contrast to the planned 16.7% increase in oat area from the March Intentions Survey, western producers have now scaled back seedings to 2004 levels. Oat producers may have heeded industry analysts' warnings that a large increase in oat area would have meant an oversupply and might collapse prices. In the East, corn for grain and soybean area fell slightly.

Seeding of major grains and oilseeds

Crop	2004	2005	2004 to 2005
	thousands of acres		% change
Total wheat	25,553	25,190	-1.4
Spring wheat	18,601	18,407	-1.0
Canola	13,145	13,820	5.1
Barley	11,559	11,318	-2.1
Summerfallow	8,920	8,460	-5.2
Durum wheat	5,510	5,635	2.3
Oats	4,930	4,990	1.2
Dry field peas	3,430	3,485	1.6
Soybeans	3,037	2,982	-1.8
Corn for grain	2,928	2,769	-5.4
Flaxseed	1,800	2,145	19.2

Soil moisture levels during the survey period were generally good in the West. However, there was excess moisture in southern Manitoba that delayed the completion of seeding. Farmers in the southeastern areas of Manitoba reported having seeded only between 50% to 60% of their crops, whereas most of the other areas of the province were 80% to 90% completed. The rain has persisted into mid-June resulting in standing water in fields that has limited seeding and threatened the viability of sprouted plants. As a result, acreages reported are likely what farmers hoped to plant if conditions improved and the likelihood of changes in seeded area of some crops is quite probable in the next survey, which will be conducted during the last half of July and the beginning of August. In addition, the higher costs of fuel and fertilizer coupled with poor prices are a constant worry for farm operators.

Oilseed area on the rise

Prairie farmers reported that they planted more canola and flaxseed this year in hope of better returns.

Prairie canola area rose to 13.7 million acres, up 5.2% compared to 2004. Seeded area rose in both Alberta and Saskatchewan, but fell slightly in Manitoba. The Saskatchewan area seeded to canola reached a record 6.7 million acres, just eclipsing the previous record of 6.6 million acres set in 1999.

At 13.8 million acres, total canola area is well above the 10-year average of 11.8 million acres. Analysts report that cash flow needs, good contract prices for some specialty canola and poor seeding conditions for other crops pushed area up.

Flaxseed area climbed to 2.1 million acres, 19.2% higher than the 1.8 million acres seeded in 2004. Producers in all three Prairie provinces reported robust increases in anticipated flaxseed plantings.

Strong prices for the meager harvest of 2004 appear to have fueled the increase in flaxseed acreage. Saskatchewan accounts for three-quarters of the flaxseed grown.

Spring wheat down slightly, durum wheat on the rise

Prairie farmers reported a decline in spring wheat plantings. Total planted area is estimated at 18.0 million acres, down 1.3% from the seeded acreage of 18.3 million acres in 2004. The five-year seeded average is 19.0 million acres.

Farmers in Saskatchewan reported a 6.9% decline in area, while farmers in Manitoba and Alberta reported gains of 5.1% and 5.4% respectively.

Farmers planted 2.3% more durum in 2005 to a total area of 5.6 million acres, just under the 10-year average of 5.7 million acres. Producers in both Saskatchewan and Alberta, where 99% of durum is grown, reported increases in planted area.

Barley area falls slightly, oat area unchanged

Prairie farmers planted 10.6 million acres of barley, 220,000 fewer acres compared to the 10.8 million acres seeded in 2004. The recent 10-year average is 11.1 million acres. Current, large corn supplies in the United States are expected to remain high and to keep feed grain prices low. By contrast, price forecasts are more positive for malting barley.

Manitoba and Alberta reported decreases of 1.9% and 8.2% respectively, while Saskatchewan bucked the trend increasing barley area by 4.2%.

The area seeded to oats remained unchanged from 2004 at 4.4 million acres, the level of the 10-year average.

At the provincial level, Manitoba reported an increase in oat area; Saskatchewan showed no change while Alberta farmers reported a decrease. There has been a lack of good quality milling oats in Manitoba and Saskatchewan due to the poor 2004 crop. Expectations for higher milling bids and the low input costs for oats may have made this crop a good alternative in the eastern Prairies.

Record field pea area

Prairie field pea planted area rose to a record 3.5 million acres, eclipsing the previous record of 3.4 million acres set just last year.

Provincially, the picture was mixed. In the major producing province of Saskatchewan, farmers led the way seeding a record 2.8 million acres, up from a record 2.6 million acres set in 2004. Farmers are thought to favour the nitrogen-fixing ability of peas. European demand has recently been strong for feed peas as a result of drought, particularly in Spain. Manitoba and Alberta both reported decreases from 2004 pea areas.

Ontario and Quebec farmers' plant less grain corn and soybeans

Anticipated grain corn acreage in eastern Canada fell for the fourth consecutive year. Record large supplies

in the United States and a challenging planting season combined to reduce area.

Corn growers in Quebec and Ontario reported that they seeded 2.6 million acres, down 5.0% from 2.7 million acres in 2004.

Ontario farmers reported an area of 1.6 million acres, off 100,000 acres from 2004. Quebec farmers reported a decline of 37,000 acres to 1.0 million acres.

Quebec and Ontario soybean producers reported that they planted 2.8 million acres, dipping 1.1% from 2004. Ontario farmers reported an area of 2.3 million acres, an estimate unchanged from the 2004 record. Quebec farmers reported 32,100 fewer acres planted to a total estimated area of 462,100 acres.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0004, 001-0010 and 001-0017 to 001-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series no. 4: Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, Canada*, Vol. 84, no. 4 (22-002-XIB, \$12/\$71; 22-002-XPB, \$17/\$95) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; dave.burroughs@statcan.ca) or Heather Smith (613-951-0730; heather.smith@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Study: Aboriginal people living in metropolitan areas

2001

Aboriginal people living in the nation's largest metropolitan centres were faring better overall in 2001 than they were two decades earlier, according to a new report.

Nevertheless, these Aboriginal urban dwellers still faced many challenges, especially those living in urban centres in the western provinces, where large gaps remained with their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

This report examines 11 metropolitan centres that had a population of at least 7,000 Aboriginal people in 2001, or whose Aboriginal population accounted for at least 5% of the total population. They are Montréal, Ottawa–Hull (now known as Ottawa–Gatineau), Toronto, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

In terms of learning, there was some cautious good news. The proportion of Aboriginal youth in the 11 centres who had higher levels of schooling increased during the 20-year period.

School attendance among Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 rose substantially, while the proportion of young adults aged 25 to 34 who had finished post-secondary education rose as well. Gains were much more dramatic for women than men. Proportions were up in all urban centres, except for Aboriginal men in Montréal, Regina and Edmonton.

In addition, employment rates in these urban centres for Aboriginal adults aged 25 to 44 who had completed their university degrees were on par with their non-Aboriginal counterparts in 2001. The only exceptions were those in Regina and Saskatoon.

Overall employment rates improved for Aboriginal people in most of the urban areas, except in the primary labour force group aged 25 to 54 in Regina.

However, the gap in employment rates between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people did not change much over the 20-year period, except in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Sudbury, where gaps closed substantially.

Meanwhile, the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal median income from employment sources also closed in most of the urban centres. While the number of Aboriginal people making \$40,000 or more rose nearly four-fold, there was even large growth among those employed and earning less than \$15,000.

Note to readers

This report is the eighth in a series that develops statistical measures to shed light on important issues for Canada's cities. Statistics Canada has worked on this project in collaboration with the Cities Secretariat, Infrastructure Canada.

The objective is to provide statistical measures of trends and conditions in our larger cities and the neighbourhoods within them. These measures will be available for use in city planning and in policy development.

This report examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in 11 selected census metropolitan areas in 1981 and 2001.

It focuses on the Aboriginal identity population, which refers to those persons who identified with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit.

The concept of identity allows for historical comparability with the concept used in the 1981 Census to discuss changes over time.

Data came from the censuses of 1981, 1996 and 2001, as well as the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

Aboriginal population more than doubled in most cities

According to the 2001 Census, 976,305 people identified themselves as members of at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Metis or Inuit. Almost 3 out of every 10 of these people (28%) lived in an urban centre.

Between 1981 and 2001, the Aboriginal population more than doubled in most centres, and in many cases more than tripled. This large population growth can be attributed to demographic factors such as fertility, mortality and migration. Another major factor has been the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as Aboriginal.

In 2001, Winnipeg had an Aboriginal population of nearly 56,000, 3.5 times the total 20 years earlier. Edmonton, in second spot, had nearly 41,000.

The most dramatic increase occurred in Saskatoon, where the Aboriginal population increased almost five-fold from about 4,200 to more than 20,000.

Natural increase (births minus deaths) was a major contributor to the growth in Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Aboriginal children more likely to live in one-parent families

Aboriginal people in the 11 metropolitan areas in this study had different family structures than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In addition, the

composition of Aboriginal family structures varied from one centre to the next.

In 2001, between 14% and 32% of all Aboriginal households living in the 11 centres contained a lone-parent family. However, in the western centres alone, the proportion of all Aboriginal households that were headed by a lone-parent was at least double that of their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

Another way of looking at family composition is to examine the proportion of Aboriginal children living in a lone-parent family.

In Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon, over one-half of Aboriginal children lived in lone-parent families. This was substantially higher than the range of 17% to 19% for non-Aboriginal children in these three centres.

In terms of overall household composition, about one-third of Aboriginal households in urban areas were composed of two-parent families with children; one in five households were lone-parent families, while about one-quarter consisted of non-family households, that is, one or more unrelated persons living together. Another 20% were one family households without children while only 2% were multi-family households.

More Aboriginal youth attending school

School attendance rates among Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 increased during the two decades. In the 11 metropolitan areas, about one-half to two-thirds of Aboriginal youth were attending school in 2001, up from only one-third to one-half in 1981.

During this period, the gap in school attendance between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youth narrowed in some centres, such as Montréal, Sudbury and Winnipeg. However, it widened in Toronto, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver.

Between 1981 and 2001, the proportion of Aboriginal male youths aged 20 to 24 who had not completed high school fell substantially in Toronto, Sudbury, Winnipeg, Regina, and Calgary. Smaller declines occurred in Montréal, Ottawa–Hull, Thunder Bay, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

However the percentage of non-Aboriginal youth without a high school diploma declined even more. Consequently, the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youth widened.

Across Canada, the share of Aboriginal men aged 25 to 34 who had completed post-secondary education rose from 22% to 27%. The exceptions were Regina, Montréal and Edmonton, where the share of Aboriginal males aged 25 to 34 with post-secondary credentials declined.

Employment rates up among Aboriginal adults

Among Aboriginal people aged 25 to 54, the largest gains in employment rates occurred in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Sudbury. (The employment rate is the proportion of the population in this age group that was employed.)

In Winnipeg, the employment rate among Aboriginal people rose from 53% to 65% between 1981 and 2001, while in Edmonton, the rate increased from 60% to 68%. In Sudbury, the rate rose from 56% to 63%.

The employment rate in other urban centres rose more modestly, while in Regina, it fell from 59% to 55%.

Employment rates were higher for individuals who completed university or college than they were for those with only high school or those who had not completed high school.

In some urban centres, employment rates among Aboriginal people with a university degree were higher than for their non-Aboriginal counterparts. This was the case in Ottawa–Hull, Montréal, Toronto and Calgary.

In Regina and Saskatoon, there was still a gap in the rate of employment between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal degree-holders.

Decline in dependence on transfer payments

In 2000, total income from all sources (wages and salaries, government transfers or investments) received by Aboriginal individuals varied across the 11 centres.

Only in Montréal, Ottawa–Hull, Toronto, Sudbury, Calgary and Edmonton did the Aboriginal population aged 25 to 44 have median total incomes of \$20,000 or more in 2000. The remainder had median total incomes of between \$16,000 and \$19,000.

In Thunder Bay, Regina and Saskatoon, the median total income of Aboriginal individuals was just slightly more than half that of their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

The percentage of income Aboriginal individuals received from government transfers declined substantially during the 20-year period. This was particularly evident in three western centres: Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon. In Saskatoon, for example, government transfers represented 36% of Aboriginal income in 1980. By 2000, this proportion had fallen to 24%.

During this period, the gap between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations receiving transfer payments narrowed in all 11 centres, except for Montréal and Ottawa–Hull. However, even in 2000, Aboriginal people still received a much larger share of their total income from government transfers than non-Aboriginal people.

In 2000, there still was a high concentration of Aboriginal people living in low-income in urban centres. Their low-income rate was 42% compared with about 17% among other Canadians.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The eighth research paper in the new series Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas, *Aboriginal Conditions in Census Metropolitan*

Areas, 1981 to 2001 (89-613-MIE2005008, free), is now available online. To access the series, go to the Statistics Canada home page, select *Studies* on the left sidebar, then under *Browse periodical and series*, choose *Free and for sale*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew Siggner (613-951-3771; andy.siggner@statcan.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

April 2005 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees increased by \$1.40 from March to April to stand at \$718.00 (seasonally adjusted).

The new earnings level was \$10.91 or 1.5% higher than in April of last year. Industries showing the strongest year-over-year growth rates were mining and oil and gas (+5.0%), management of companies and enterprises (+4.4%), and education (+3.5%).

Average hours for hourly paid employees were unchanged in April following a slight increase (+0.1 hours) in March. Average hourly earnings increased modestly (+0.4%), and were up 2.7% since April 2004.

Payroll employment increased by 18,000 jobs in April, following a smaller gain of 11,200 jobs in March. Industries with the largest job gains in April were health care and social assistance (+6,300 jobs), construction (+3,900) and public administration (+3,300). By province, Ontario had the largest gain (+8,300) followed by British Columbia (+4,200).

Payroll employment has increased by 35,500 since the beginning of the year.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for May will be released July 28.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	April 2004	March 2005 ^r	April 2005 ^p	March to April 2005	April 2004 to April 2005
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	707.09	716.60	718.00	0.2	1.5
Forestry, logging and support	863.86	893.58	890.61	-0.3	3.1
Mining and oil and gas	1,237.19	1,296.80	1,299.34	0.2	5.0
Utilities	1,056.64	1,057.19	1,078.15	2.0	2.0
Construction	846.46	865.20	867.28	0.2	2.5
Manufacturing	861.82	872.79	871.84	-0.1	1.2
Wholesale trade	810.86	813.80	814.54	0.1	0.5
Retail trade	454.79	466.03	463.39	-0.6	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	753.45	763.23	767.30	0.5	1.8
Information and cultural industries	829.82	857.56	859.05	0.2	3.5
Finance and insurance	899.09	903.25	911.76	0.9	1.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	626.39	632.18	642.03	1.6	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	936.77	947.74	939.92	-0.8	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	855.06	886.32	892.40	0.7	4.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	564.70	571.92	578.20	1.1	2.4
Educational Services	771.1	797.73	798.46	0.1	3.5
Health care and social assistance	638.31	636.22	638.47	0.4	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	417.22	420.85	416.79	-1.0	-0.1
Accommodation and food services	300.99	308.14	307.70	-0.1	2.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	549.22	562.85	561.48	-0.2	2.2
Public administration	871.85	896.06	895.87	0.0	2.8
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	646.00	649.17	650.70	0.2	0.7
Prince Edward Island	567.81	565.39	569.30	0.7	0.3
Nova Scotia	616.05	631.38	633.58	0.3	2.8
New Brunswick	639.49	651.58	652.28	0.1	2.0
Quebec	671.99	679.28	672.88	-0.9	0.1
Ontario	753.66	757.42	758.49	0.1	0.6
Manitoba	631.34	655.45	663.88	1.3	5.2
Saskatchewan	637.25	656.76	663.75	1.1	4.2
Alberta	722.61	759.02	761.73	0.4	5.4
British Columbia	694.64	695.35	697.78	0.3	0.5
Yukon	789.34	811.66	809.52	-0.3	2.6
Northwest Territories ¹	912.61	948.64	957.31	0.9	4.9
Nunavut ¹	753.23	822.85	844.65	2.6	12.1

^r Revised estimates.
^p Preliminary estimates.
 1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	February 2005	March 2005 ^r	April 2005 ^p	February to March 2005	March to April 2005
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	13,627.6	13,638.8	13,656.8	0.1	0.1
Forestry, logging and support	48.5	48.5	49.3	0.0	1.6
Mining and oil and gas	159.1	158.7	156.3	-0.3	-1.5
Utilities	121.7	121.2	121.1	-0.4	-0.1
Construction	671.5	674.5	678.4	0.4	0.6
Manufacturing	1,970.3	1,967.4	1,963.8	-0.1	-0.2
Wholesale trade	744.2	741.8	740.3	-0.3	-0.2
Retail trade	1,683.2	1,684.8	1,683.7	0.1	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	621.2	620.0	619.5	-0.2	-0.1
Information and cultural industries	346.8	349.3	349.8	0.7	0.1
Finance and insurance	581.2	579.9	580.1	-0.2	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.9	245.7	243.9	-0.5	-0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	661.5	662.5	664.0	0.2	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	91.2	90.9	91.7	-0.3	0.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	637.6	642.3	644.9	0.7	0.4
Educational Services	982.4	976.5	974.1	-0.6	-0.2
Health care and social assistance	1,382.3	1,389.1	1,395.4	0.5	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	245.4	245.1	246.7	-0.1	0.7
Accommodation and food services	950.3	951.6	949.0	0.1	-0.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	511.0	511.8	512.2	0.2	0.1
Public administration	773.5	772.1	775.4	-0.2	0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	184.8	184.7	186.5	-0.1	1.0
Prince Edward Island	63.9	63.7	63.8	-0.3	0.2
Nova Scotia	378.8	381.0	380.7	0.6	-0.1
New Brunswick	294.0	295.1	295.1	0.4	0.0
Quebec	3,194.2	3,200.1	3,203.7	0.2	0.1
Ontario	5,317.0	5,314.3	5,322.6	-0.1	0.2
Manitoba	529.0	528.2	528.9	-0.2	0.1
Saskatchewan	405.7	405.8	406.1	0.0	0.1
Alberta	1,513.5	1,514.7	1,515.0	0.1	0.0
British Columbia	1,696.4	1,702.4	1,706.6	0.4	0.2
Yukon	16.3	16.4	16.1	0.6	-1.8
Northwest Territories ¹	22.2	22.7	22.4	2.3	-1.3
Nunavut ¹	11.8	12.0	11.8	1.7	-1.7

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Cereals and oilseeds review

April 2005

In May, Chicago soybean futures' prices were supported by a bullish United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) mid-month report and weakened by reports of a good planting pace and favourable weather forecasts. Soybean prices rallied sharply late in the month due to dryness concerns in the eastern Midwest and cool conditions that slowed emergence.

Corn futures' prices were lower in early May due to a bearish mid-month USDA report, lower-than-expected export inspections and an early planting pace. In the last part of the month, corn prices more than reversed the downward trend due to coolness, dryness and slow emergence and momentum from soybeans.

Winnipeg canola futures' prices rallied near the end of May, driven by gains in the Chicago soybean

complex, reinforced by reported problems in Australia's canola crop. Early in the month, however, prices had displayed little trend with a stable crush pace and weak export demand being offset by a weaker Canadian dollar and slow producer deliveries.

The data from the April 2005 issue of the *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries, and supply-disposition analyses.

The May situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the April issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120), which will be available soon.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire

about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

sue.anderson@statcan.ca), or Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

May 2005

According to the monthly survey of crushing plants, Canadian oilseed processors crushed 221,362 metric tonnes of canola in May. Oil production last month totalled 92,258 tonnes while meal production amounted to 139,332 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The May 2005 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in July.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

May 2005

Data on May grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.

The May 2005 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859;

Research Data Centres: Information and Technical Bulletin

The Research Data Centre (RDC) program is releasing another issue of the *Information and Technical Bulletin*, which is a forum for RDC users to exchange information and techniques for analyzing datasets available at the centres.

This issue of the bulletin, which is published each spring and autumn, contains two articles: "Comparing a rate in a subpopulation to the rate in the full population" and "Using mean bootstrap weights in Stata: A BWWREG revision." Also included are two technical notes: "The household as a unit of analysis in the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth" and "The CRISP-NLSCY files."

Note: The RDC program is part of an initiative by Statistics Canada, the Social Science and Humanities Research Council and university consortia to help strengthen Canada's social research capacity and to support the policy research community.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4450, 2615 and 3236.

The *Research Data Centres Information and Technical Bulletin*, Vol. 2, no. 1 (12-002-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free* and then *Statistical methods*.

For more information about the bulletin, or to obtain submission guidelines, contact James Chowhan (905-525-9140, ext. 27967), McMaster University Research Data Centre.

For more information about the program, contact Gustave Goldmann (613-951-1472), Research Data Centre Program. ■

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, June 2005, Vol. 18, no. 6
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$25/\$243).

The Research Data Centres Information and Technical Bulletin, Spring 2005, Vol. 2, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-002-XIE
(free).

Field Crop Reporting Series, Vol. 84, no. 4
Catalogue number 22-002-XIB (\$12/\$71).

Field Crop Reporting Series, Vol. 84, no. 4
Catalogue number 22-002-XPB (\$17/\$95).

Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas: Aboriginal Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas, 1981 to 2001, no. 8
Catalogue number 89-613-MIE2005008
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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