



# The Daily

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## Releases

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### Production of principal field crops

November 2006

Production fell in three out of the four major field crops on the Prairies this year, while Eastern farmers harvested a record of soybeans, according to final estimates for 2006.

Data came from the annual November Farm Survey of 31,200 farmers, conducted from October 27 to November 20. These estimates are final for the crop year, although revisions may still be made for up to two years after the end of the crop year.

On the Prairies, farmers reported declines in production of canola, flaxseed and, especially, durum wheat. The main bright spot was a 6.7% gain in production of spring wheat, the most extensive crop grown in the West.

The Prairie provinces experienced adequate and, in the case of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, excess moisture to start the 2006 growing year. A drier and warmer-than-normal growing period eventually stressed crops, but also allowed for quicker crop maturity and an earlier than normal harvest. Crop quality was reported as above normal.

Manitoba growing conditions improved considerably after a wet spring, giving a boost to crop production. Late season heat resulted in some impressive increases in grain and oilseed production. Manitoba crop production rebounded strongly from levels in 2005, when excessively wet conditions devastated crops.

Following excessive rainfall after seeding, Ontario and Quebec farmers experienced a relatively normal growing season, with generally adequate precipitation and temperature. Fall arrived early, and farmers faced a difficult harvest. Frequent, excessive rains held back their operations, and had a negative impact on the quality of their crop.

#### Canola production down, but stays above five-year average

Prairie canola production declined 5.1% or 491,000 tonnes from 2005, to 9.1 million tonnes, which was still well above the five-year average of 6.6 million tonnes.

Mid- and late-season hot and dry weather tempered yields to 30.6 bushels per acre, down 2.0 bushels per acre from 2005.

Manitoba farmers reported a record 1.8-million-tonne crop, a strong 44.9% increase

following last year's weak production. This year's level was 23,800 tonnes above the previous record set in 1998. The yield was also a record 32.5 bushels per acre, breaking the previous mark of 31.3 set in 2003.

In Saskatchewan, production fell 14.5% to 4.0 million tonnes, while in Alberta, farmers reported a 10.6% decline to 3.3 million tonnes. Both estimates were well above the five-year average. The declines resulted from significant decreases in yields.

#### Gain in spring wheat production

Prairie farmers harvested 19.6 million tonnes of spring wheat, up 6.7% from 18.3 million tonnes in 2005, and well above the five-year average of 15.7 million tonnes.

The harvested area rose 2.6 million acres to 19.6 million acres, while yield fell from 39.7 bushels per acre to 36.7.

Manitoba farmers reported a strong 51.9% increase in spring wheat production to 3.5 million tonnes. This was the result of an 8.6-bushel-an-acre increase in yield to 40.7 bushels per acre, and a 19.9% increase in harvested acres. The five-year production average is 3.1 million tonnes.

In Alberta, the spring wheat harvest fell 5.1% to 7.0 million tonnes, as yield dropped by 4.9 bushels per acre. Production was still well above the five-year average of 5.5 million tonnes.

Saskatchewan farmers reported a 4.6% increase in production to 9.1 million tonnes. A decline in yield was more than offset by an increase in harvested area. The five-year average production is 7.1 million tonnes.

#### Durum production tumbles

Durum wheat production in the Prairies fell 35.4% to 3.8 million tonnes, a decline equivalent to 2.1 million tonnes. This decline was attributable to a drop in yield of 5.6 bushels per acre and to 1.4 million fewer harvested acres. The five-year average production is 4.4 million tonnes.

Production in Saskatchewan, where over three-quarters of Canadian durum is grown, declined 35.8%, or 1.7 million tonnes, to 3.1 million tonnes, the result of declines in yield and harvested area.

Alberta farmers reported a 32.3% decline in production to 691,300 tonnes, the result of 265,000 fewer harvested acres.

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### Flaxseed production edges down

Flaxseed production on the Prairies declined 3.8% to 1.0 million tonnes, the result of a 1.4-bushel-per-acre decrease to 20.1 bushels per acre. The five-year average is 17.6 bushels per acre.

Producers in Saskatchewan, where the majority of Canadian flaxseed is grown, reported a decline in production of 8.6% to 805,200 tonnes.

In Manitoba, farmers reported a strong 31.0% increase to 193,000 tonnes.

### Feed grain production mixed

Prairie barley production fell 20.3% to 9.2 million tonnes, the result of reductions in both harvested area and yield. The five-year average production is 10.2 million tonnes.

Manitoba production surged 68.1% to 1.1 million tonnes, returning to the five-year average. Saskatchewan output dropped 35.1% to 3.5 million tonnes, while Alberta production fell by 16.9% to 4.6 million tonnes.

Oat production in the Prairie provinces rose 6.9% to 3.2 million tonnes, the result of a similar increase in harvested area. The five-year average is 2.8 million tonnes.

Provincially, oat production in Manitoba more than doubled (+122.1%) to 979,000 tonnes, the result of a rebound in yield and harvested area. In Saskatchewan, production fell 8.7% to 1.5 million tonnes, the result of a drop in yield. In Alberta, production was down 21.9% to 670,900 tonnes.

### Field pea production declined on the Prairies

Prairie field pea production fell 290,000 tonnes from 2005 to 2.8 million tonnes, as yield declined 13.2%. The five-year production average is 2.4 million tonnes.

Manitoba production jumped 45.6% to 91,000 tonnes, as farmers reported a record yield of 41.8 bushels an acre. The previous record yield was 40.6 bushels per acre set in 2004.

In Saskatchewan, farmers reported an 11.9% decline in production to 2.1 million tonnes, the result of a drop in yield and despite a record harvested area of 2.7 million acres. The previous record harvested area was 2.6 million acres set last year. Dry pea harvested area has been rising in Saskatchewan since 2003.

In Alberta, production dropped 5.1% to 568,100 tonnes, the result of a 6.9 bushel-per-acre

drop in yield. The five-year average production is 510,260 tonnes.

### Grain corn production breaks a record for Ontario but declines in Quebec

In Ontario, grain corn production rose 5.7% to a record 6.1 million tonnes, the result of a record yield of 150.5 bushels per acre. It broke the previous production record of 6.0 million tonnes set in 1998.

Quebec farmers reported a 20.9% decline in corn production to 2.7 million tonnes, the lowest estimate since 2000 and far below the five-year production average of 3.3 million tonnes. Decreases in both yield and harvested area were responsible for the decline.

It is important to note that in both Ontario and Quebec, only about 60% of the corn crop was harvested at the time of the survey, and quality may suffer as the crop stands in the field.

### Record-breaking soybean production in the East

Soybean production in Quebec is expected to increase 6.9% from 2005 to a record 540,000 tonnes, the result of a rise in harvested area and yield estimates. The previous record of 520,000 tonnes was set in 2004.

Soybean production in Ontario was also in record territory, up 5.3% to 2.7 million tonnes. The previous record was set just last year at 2.6 million tonnes. Soybean yield also rose to a record 46.0 bushels per acre, easily surpassing the old record of 41.3 bushels per acre set in 1995. The five-year yield average is 33.5 bushels per acre.

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.**

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 2006*, Vol. 85, no. 8 (22-002-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publication* module of our website. A paper version (22-002-XPB, \$17/\$95) is also 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](mailto:dave.burroughs@statcan.ca)) or Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; [dave.roeske@statcan.ca](mailto:dave.roeske@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.

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**September and November production estimates**

Crop	2005	September 2006	November 2006	2005 to November 2006 % change
	thousands of tonnes			
<b>Total wheat</b>	<b>26,775</b>	<b>26,289</b>	<b>27,277</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Spring wheat	18,788	19,234	20,052	6.7
Barley	12,481	10,011	10,005	-19.8
Corn for grain	9,461	8,823	9,268	-2.0
Canola	9,660	8,485	9,105	-5.7
Durum wheat	5,915	3,538	3,821	-35.4
Oats	3,432	3,782	3,602	5.0
Soybeans	3,161	3,293	3,533	11.8
Winter wheat	2,072	3,517	3,403	64.2
Dry field peas	3,100	2,753	2,806	-9.5
Flaxseed	1,082	959	1,041	-3.8
Lentils	1,278	...	693	-45.8
Total dry beans	319	...	373	16.9
Rye	359	335	302	-15.9
Chick peas	104	...	182	75.5
Sunflower seed	89	...	153	71.6
Canary seed	227	...	117	-48.4
Mustard seed	201	...	116	-42.3

... not applicable.

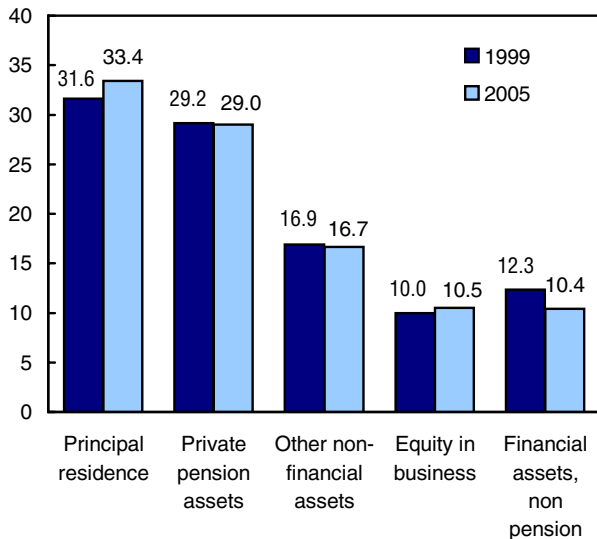


## Survey of Financial Security 2005

The wealth of Canadian families increased substantially from 1999 to 2005, but they were carrying a much higher debt load as a result of growing demand for mortgages and consumer credit, according to new results from the Survey of Financial Security.

### Principal residence the largest asset

Percentage of total assets



The survey provides the most comprehensive statistical portrait yet of the net worth of Canadians, that is, the amount of money they would have if they liquidated their assets and paid off all their debts.

It found that the median net worth of the nation's estimated 13.3 million "family units" amounted to about \$148,400 in 2005, up 23.2% from 1999, after adjusting for inflation. In other words, half of all family units had net worth higher than this level, and half lower.

Total assets, everything from stocks and bonds to principal residences, amounted to almost \$5.6 trillion, a little over 1.4 times the estimate in 1999. The increase was due primarily to favourable economic conditions, a strong real estate market and a rebound in the stock markets.

On the other hand, Canadians had debts estimated at \$760 billion in 2005, nearly 1.5 times higher than the level in 1999. Three-quarters of this debt took the form of mortgages.

Loans in the form of lines of credit more than doubled during the six-year period, and accounted for 9% of all debt. Loans on vehicles accounted for 6.1% of the total, credit card debts 3.4% and student loans 2.6%.

### Note to readers

The Survey of Financial Security (SFS), conducted between May and July 2005, collected new information on the assets and debts of families and individuals in Canada.

The survey, which covered about 5,300 responding families, also sheds light on how wealth is distributed, the extent to which it is concentrated, the forms in which it is held and how these features are changing over time in the context of an aging population and an evolving economy.

The 2005 SFS updates information that was last available for 1999. Prior to that, there had been a 16-year gap since the last survey of assets and debts.

All asset, debt and net worth amounts in this article are expressed in 2005 dollars. Amounts related to income, however, are expressed in constant 2004 dollars.

Most of the information on assets and debts was collected for the "family unit", not for each individual in the family. The term "family unit" includes both unattached individuals and families of two or more. "Family" and "family unit" are used interchangeably.

Families of two or more are referred to as economic families, defined as a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common law or adoption.

Between 1999 and 2005, the median debt load for families rose 38.0% from close to \$32,300 to \$44,500. On average, Canadians had \$13.52 in debts for every \$100 in assets in 2005, up from \$13.06 in 1999. This debt burden rose as high as \$39.40 per \$100 of assets for younger family units in which the major income recipient was under the age of 35.

### Assets: Market value of real estate main factor in increase

The total value of assets (everything from pensions to financial and non-financial holdings) rose 42.4% between 1999 and 2005. The main contributor was the increase in the market value of real estate, largely the result of price increases.

The second largest contributor was assets held in private pension instruments, such as employer pension plans, registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs). The increase in this category was driven largely by sharp gains in the value of employer pension plans.

The single most important asset for Canadians was their principal residence, which accounted for one-third of the \$5.6-trillion total. This was followed by employer pension plans, which represented 18.5% of all assets.

As of January 1, 2005, there were more than 15,000 registered pension plans (RPPs) in Canada covering 5.7 million members. Membership has risen steadily since 1999, despite declining pension coverage due to a larger increase in the number of paid workers with no registered pension plans.

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A significant change in the composition of assets during this six-year period was growth investments in real estate such as cottages, timeshares, rental properties and other commercial properties.

The aggregate amount in this type of real estate was \$481 billion in 2005, roughly 1.8 times what it was in 1999, in constant 2005 dollars. This was by far the largest rate of growth of any asset type.

About 9.4 million families, or 70.6% of the total, had some form of pension assets in 2005, whether they were employer pension plans, RRSPs or RRIFs. In total, pension assets peaked for families in which the major income recipient was aged between 55 and 64.

### **Debt load: One-third of families had mortgage debt**

Between 1999 and 2005, total debt in Canada increased by 47.5%. This was largely due to two factors: the increase in the cost of purchasing a home and the increase in the proportion of families who owned a home with a mortgage.

The median value of mortgages on the principal residence amounted to \$90,000 in 2005, up 17.5% from \$76,600 in 1999. Just over one-third (34%) of all family units reported having this type of mortgage debt.

The second largest contributor to the increase in debt load was lines of credit, which more than doubled during the six-year period to roughly \$68 billion. About 3.3 million families, one-quarter (24.9%) of the total, reported having a line of credit debt in 2005, up from only 15.4% in 1999.

The median line-of-credit debt surged from \$5,800 to \$9,000. Much of the increase was secured by residential assets in the form of home equity.

Families reported holding about \$46 billion in loans on owned vehicles, a 41.3% increase, and \$25.8 billion in outstanding credit card and installment debt, up 58.4%. Student loans approached \$20 billion, a 15.8% increase.

Almost 11 million families reported owning at least one credit card last year. The median credit card and installment debt rose to \$2,400 from \$2,100.

### **Almost 3 in 10 families had no pension savings**

An estimated 3.9 million Canadian units, 29% of the total, had no private pension assets in 2005.

The proportion was somewhat lower for economic families, 21.5%, that is, those which consist of two or more people related to each other. However, 45.2% of unattached individuals had no pension assets.

The majority of families with no private pension assets had lower income from employment.

For instance, among economic families with a major income recipient in the prime working age of 25 to 64, 16.6% had no pension savings. However, among those with earnings below \$30,000, the proportion was nearly 64%.

Even though these families and individuals had little private savings, public plans such as the Old Age Security/ Guaranteed Income Supplement program and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans will provide them with some income in retirement.

As well, most families with no private pension assets were relatively young. They were far from retirement and had time to accumulate assets. Close to 6 in 10 family units (57.9%) with no private pension assets had a major income recipient younger than 45.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2620.**

A more detailed report, "The wealth of Canadians: An overview of the results of the 2005 Survey of Financial Security" is now available as part of the *Pension and Wealth Research Paper Series* (13F0026MIE2006001, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data tables are also available for free on the *Summary tables* module of our website.

A complete analysis of wealth inequality is scheduled to be published in *Perspectives on Labour and Income* on December 13.

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

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**Assets, debts and net worth held by all family units<sup>1</sup> in Canada**

	1999	2005	1999 to 2005	1999	2005	1999 to 2005
	\$ millions		% change	median (\$)		% change
<b>Assets</b>	<b>3,947,765</b>	<b>5,622,674</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>184,622</b>	<b>229,930</b>	<b>24.5</b>
Private pension assets <sup>2</sup>	1,151,606	1,631,894	41.7	57,602	68,020	18.1
RRSPs / LIRAs / RRIFs / other <sup>3</sup>	471,735	593,209	25.8	23,041	30,000	30.2
EPPs <sup>4</sup>	679,872	1,038,685	52.8	56,214	68,305	21.5
Financial assets, non pension	487,304	584,588	20.0	5,299	6,100	15.1
Deposits in financial institutions	182,336	237,325	30.2	2,880	3,600	25.0
Mutual funds / investment funds / income trusts	90,669	133,753	47.5	14,976	24,200	61.6
Stocks	103,698	103,063	-0.6	10,368	11,500	10.9
Bonds (saving and other)	29,172	34,619	18.7	2,880	2,500	-13.2
Other financial assets <sup>5</sup>	81,428	75,828	-6.9	5,530	6,000	8.5
Non-financial assets	1,914,119	2,816,366	47.1	115,204	141,700	23.0
Principal residence	1,247,857	1,879,657	50.6	144,005	180,000	25.0
Other real estate	266,340	480,828	80.5	72,578	85,000	17.1
Vehicles	141,886	171,205	20.7	10,368	11,557	11.5
Other non-financial assets <sup>6</sup>	258,036	284,675	10.3	11,520	10,000	-13.2
Equity in business	394,735	589,827	49.4	10,368	15,794	52.3
<b>Debts</b>	<b>515,417</b>	<b>760,188</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>32,257</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Mortgages	398,863	572,147	43.4	79,490	93,000	17.0
Principal residence	341,316	486,071	42.4	76,610	90,000	17.5
Other real estate	57,547	86,076	49.6	69,122	90,000	30.2
Line of credit	29,213	68,131	133.2	5,760	9,000	56.3
Credit card and instalment debt <sup>7</sup>	16,275	25,775	58.4	2,074	2,400	15.7
Student loans	17,256	19,974	15.8	8,295	9,000	8.5
Vehicle loans	32,620	46,105	41.3	10,368	11,000	6.1
Other debt	21,191	28,055	32.4	4,608	6,000	30.2
<b>Net worth (balance: assets less debts)<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>3,432,347</b>	<b>4,862,486</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>120,451</b>	<b>148,350</b>	<b>23.2</b>

1. Family units: economic families (a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common law or adoption) and unattached individuals (a person living either alone or with others to whom he or she is unrelated).
2. Excludes public plans administered or sponsored by governments: Old Age Security (OAS) including the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) and the Spouse's Allowance (SPA), as well as the Canada/Quebec Pension Plans (C/QPP).
3. Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs), Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIFs). Locked-in Retirement Accounts (LIRAs). "Other" includes Deferred Profit Sharing Plans (DPSPs), annuities and other miscellaneous pension assets.
4. Employer-sponsored Registered Pension Plans (EPPs). These plans were valued on a termination basis. Only plan membership to the time of the survey was considered. Interest rates are assumed based on current market rates.
5. Includes Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs), treasury bills, mortgage-backed securities, money held in trust, money owed to the respondent and other miscellaneous financial assets, including shares of privately held companies.
6. The value of the contents of the respondent's principal residence, valuables and collectibles, copyrights and patents, etc.
7. Includes major credit cards and retail store cards, gasoline station cards, etc. Installment debt is the total amount owing on deferred payment or installment plans where the purchased item is to be paid for over a period of time.
8. For net worth, the median and average have been calculated based on all applicable family units, not just those with net worth greater or less than \$0. The number and percentage of family units with net worth, however, are those with net worth greater or less than \$0.

## Trade liberalization and the Canadian clothing market

Much of the attention paid to trade in clothing focuses upon the recent growth of imports from China, but this mistakenly identifies the shifting composition of the Canadian clothing market as a recent phenomenon, according to a new study published today in the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

In reality, the turn to China that made it Canada's top source of clothing imports at \$3.0 billion in 2005, was just the latest in a series of changes in Canada's trade in clothing over the last two decades.

This paper looks at how Canada's trade in clothing has changed since 1989, particularly in response to the liberalization of trade that began with free trade with the United States and culminated in the lowering of trade barriers with less-developed countries, notably China. It concludes with a look at the impact on domestic production and jobs and the lower prices paid by consumers of clothing.

The first structural shift discussed in the study is the surge in Canadian clothing exports to the United States and a reciprocal gain in imports from American companies following the introduction of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 1989.

As recently as 1998, the United States was Canada's primary foreign supplier of clothing. As well, Canada's exports in the decade following the FTA increased more than ten-fold to \$2.7 billion in 2000, revitalizing the clothing industry and sending jobs to a peak of 94,000 in 2001.

The second shift began when quotas were lifted on certain products for all World Trade Organization (WTO) member countries from 1995 to 2002. China was only able to participate in the final stages of the Agreement, from 2002 to 2005, after it joined the WTO.

As quotas for developing countries expanded, the first phase of the displacement of imports from the United States took place. Canada's clothing imports from the United States dropped by nearly one-quarter during this period to \$600 million.

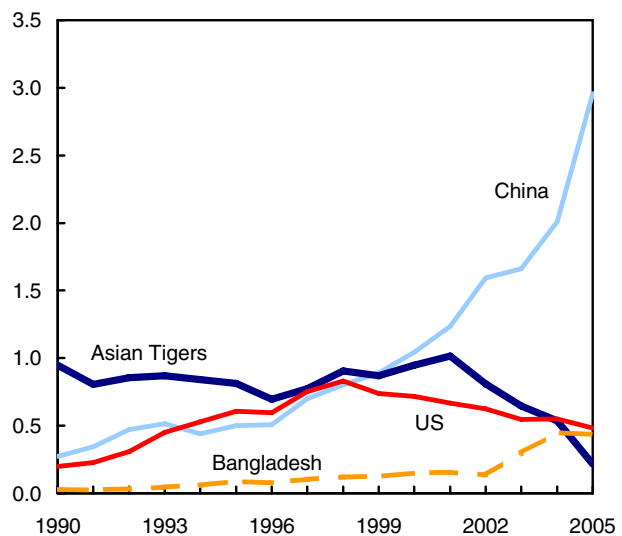
Canada extended unrestricted access to the Canadian market to least developed countries as of January 1, 2003. This secured an advantage for these countries because competitors (notably China) still faced quotas and double-digit tariffs.

As a result, Canada's imports from Bangladesh tripled between 2002 and 2005. So far in 2006, clothing imports from Bangladesh are slightly greater than those

from the United States, leaving Bangladesh in second place behind China.

This third and final shift, the tremendous growth of clothing imports from China, has dominated recent headlines. China captured 46% of Canada's clothing imports in 2005, double its share in 2001. But, an often overlooked part of this change has been that imports from China displaced imports from historical suppliers such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and other developing countries and from the United States, as well as domestic production.

**China displaces the clothing imports of other countries**  
\$ billions



Many countries' clothing industries that flourished before 2002 saw their clothing exports to Canada plummet as China grew. From 2002 to 2005, Canada's clothing imports from China increased by nearly \$1.8 billion. This compares with a \$0.8 billion drop for clothing imports from all other countries. A select few, notably India, Mexico, and Bangladesh, managed to hold on to their increased share of the Canadian market for imports.

Production and employment in Canada's clothing industry, which is concentrated in Quebec and Ontario, declined in recent years, as the Canadian exports to the United States fell and imports took 68% of the Canadian market.

Since 2002, consumers started to reap the rewards of trade liberalization in the form of lower prices. After decades of rising clothing prices in Canada, prices



started falling. As a result, consumer prices were 5.8% lower in 2005 than they were in 2001.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2101, 2201, 2301 and 2612.**

The study "Trade liberalization and the Canadian clothing market" is included in the December 2006 Internet edition of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 19, no. 12 (11-010-XWB, free), which is now available online from the *Publications* module of our website. The monthly paper version of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 19, no. 12 (11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243) will be available Thursday, December 14.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Diana Wyman (613-951-3116; [Diana.wyman@statcan.ca](mailto:Diana.wyman@statcan.ca)), International Trade Division. ■

## Production of eggs and poultry

October 2006 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 49.2 million dozen in October, down 2.0% from October 2005.

Poultry meat production reached 96.0 million kilograms in October, up 1.2% from October 2005.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.**

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; [barbara.bowen@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.bowen@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Government business enterprises:

### Finances

2004 and 2005 (correction)

Federal government-owned business enterprises (GBEs), including the monetary authorities, earned an after-tax profit of \$7.5 billion in 2005, up 18.5% from 2004.

Provincial/territorial GBEs are involved in activities such as hydroelectricity, gaming and liquor sales. In 2004, they posted record high after-tax profits of \$15.9 billion, up 20.2% from 2003.

After provision for income tax, local GBEs had a net income of \$815 million in 2004. This was a gain

of less than 1% from 2003 and well below the peak of \$960 million set in 2001.

GBEs consist of all commercial institutional units controlled by the three levels of government. They operate in the marketplace, producing goods and services for sale. They charge prices that are generally closely related to the cost of production, as in the case for private enterprises.

Data refer to fiscal year ending nearest to December 31, 2005 for federal GBEs and December 31, 2004 for provincial/territorial and local GBEs.

Among federal GBEs, financial business enterprises accounted for the vast majority (\$7.2 billion) of total profits, and non-financial enterprises the remainder, about \$254 million.

Within these financial enterprises, monetary authorities, primarily the Bank of Canada and the Exchange Fund Account, accounted for \$3.5 billion in profits, just under half of the total.

The increase in profits for the non-financial enterprises, which operate in activities such as transportation and port management, was a rebound from a \$1.6 billion loss the year before. This loss was due mainly to provisions accorded to Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. for decommissioning its nuclear facilities.

Federal GBEs had total assets, including net fixed assets, of \$174.9 billion in 2005, up 5.1%, while total liabilities rose 3.7% to \$160.0 billion.

Over the last five years, the total net worth of federal GBEs has nearly doubled to \$14.9 billion.

Among provincial/territorial GBEs, almost two-thirds of profits, about \$10.1 billion, were generated from lottery, gaming and liquor enterprises.

Hydro enterprises accounted for \$4.6 billion, up 56% from 2003. Several hydro enterprises were profitable after reporting net losses in 2003, in particular in Manitoba where drought conditions played an important role.

GBEs registered higher after-tax profits in 11 of the 13 provinces and territories in 2004. Those in Quebec had the biggest increase in profits in dollar terms, on the strength of gains on investments. Manitoba followed on the strength of the turnaround in the hydro sector.

The total net worth of provincial/territorial GBEs in 2004 amounted to \$24.6 billion, up 16.2% from 2003. Total assets rose 8.1% to \$218.3 billion, while liabilities were up 7.2% to \$193.7 billion.

Local GBEs comprise electric utilities, transit systems, gas companies and phone companies. Of their \$815 million in net income, they remitted \$192 million to their respective municipalities.

This was \$25 million less than the record \$217 million remitted in 2003.

Local GBEs reported income of \$16.7 billion in 2004, virtually unchanged from 2003. Their importance relative to local general governments continues to decline. Income for local GBEs represented only 30% of local government general revenue in 2004, down from a high of 35% in 2001.

Local GBE spending hit \$15.7 billion in 2004, down slightly from 2003. Local electricity distribution utilities accounted for most of this spending. They also accounted for the vast majority (87%) of the \$815 million in net income.

Transportation GBEs would have operated at a substantial loss had it not been for a \$1.9 billion subsidy. Government subsidies received by local GBEs accounted for almost 12% of income in 2004, highest since the series began in 1995.

Government subsidies varied substantially. Local GBEs in the Yukon received the highest relative level of subsidies in 2004, about 69% of revenue. Those in Alberta received the least, only 4%. The majority of government subsidies still go to transportation GBEs.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0011 to 385-0013, 385-0015 and 385-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1730.**

Additional information on provincial and territorial liquor authorities can be found in *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* (63-202-XWE, free), now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data tables are also available online in the new *National Economic Account* module of our website.

Additional data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information on the products and services of the Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767; [jo-anne.thibault@statcan.ca](mailto:jo-anne.thibault@statcan.ca)).

To enquire about federal and provincial government business enterprises, contact Todd Charbonneau (613-951-3165; [todd.charbonneau@statcan.ca](mailto:todd.charbonneau@statcan.ca)). To enquire about local government business enterprises, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-8563; [aldo.diaz@statcan.ca](mailto:aldo.diaz@statcan.ca)), Public Institutions Division. □

### Federal government enterprises, after-tax profits

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
\$ millions					
<b>Total income</b>	<b>20,916</b>	<b>23,106</b>	<b>23,169</b>	<b>23,386</b>	<b>23,830</b>
Financial enterprises	10,361	10,763	11,170	10,386	10,638
Non-financial enterprises	10,555	12,343	11,999	13,000	13,192
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>15,940</b>	<b>16,816</b>	<b>15,994</b>	<b>16,532</b>	<b>15,818</b>
Financial enterprises	5,362	4,350	4,241	2,032	2,967
Non-financial enterprises	10,578	12,466	11,753	14,500	12,851
<b>Net income (loss) before provision for income tax</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>6,854</b>	<b>8,012</b>
Provision for income tax	330	377	272	558	554
<b>Net income (loss) after provision for income tax</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>5,913</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>6,296</b>	<b>7,458</b>

### Provincial and territorial government enterprises, after-tax profits

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
\$ millions					
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>12,939</b>	<b>11,131</b>	<b>11,816</b>	<b>13,258</b>	<b>15,941</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	180	198	211	83	237
Prince Edward Island	24	24	27	28	27
Nova Scotia	204	351	345	340	349
New Brunswick	181	216	142	219	253
Quebec	3,056	2,975	3,360	3,503	4,380
Ontario	3,967	3,319	3,169	4,296	4,734
Manitoba	711	602	532	67	723
Saskatchewan	731	542	557	790	963
Alberta	1,620	1,764	1,815	1,942	2,007
British Columbia	2,228	1,102	1,624	1,944	2,215
Yukon Territory	7	9	10	11	12
Northwest Territories	28	28	30	30	29
Nunavut	2	2	-6	6	9

### Local government enterprises finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
\$ millions					
<b>Total income</b>	<b>13,985</b>	<b>16,754</b>	<b>15,446</b>	<b>16,657</b>	<b>16,668</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>13,531</b>	<b>15,801</b>	<b>14,524</b>	<b>15,769</b>	<b>15,689</b>
Net income (loss) before provision for income tax	453	953	922	888	979
Provision for income tax	0	-7	81	80	164
Net income (loss) after provision for income tax	453	960	841	808	815

*Note:* Data may not add due to rounding.

### Domestic and international shipping

2004 (preliminary)

Canadian ports handled 452.3 million metric tonnes of cargo in 2004, a 1.9% increase from 2003. Growth in the international sector was primarily responsible for the increase.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2751 and 2791.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439) or the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009); [transportationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division.

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## For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers

Third quarter 2006

In the third quarter, the top 91 for-hire motor carriers of freight (Canadian-based trucking companies earning \$25 million or more annually) generated operating revenue of \$2.4 billion and operating expenses of \$2.3 billion in the second quarter, both almost unchanged from the preceding quarter.

Average per-carrier revenue increased 5.0% from the third quarter of 2005 to \$26.4 million, while average per carrier expenses increased 5.5% to \$24.7 million.

The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenue) was 0.94, compared with 0.93 in the third quarter of 2005. A ratio greater than 1.00 represents an operating loss.

The third quarter of 2006 data on the top for-hire carriers, taken from the Quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight Survey, provide results from 64 general freight carriers and 27 specialized freight carriers.

Readers should note that, with few exceptions, additions and deletions to the top carriers are done only for the first quarter of each calendar year, while the composition of a top carrier may change at any time due to acquisitions or divestitures.

Year-over-year variations in revenue and expenses may arise from changes to the mix of companies included in the top carriers and/or changes in the financial results reported by individual carriers.

The revenue and expenses attributed to top carriers may also include that of some companies with less than \$25 million in annual revenue, particularly when these companies exist in complex corporate structures

where their individual activities may be difficult to accurately measure.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.**

For general information or to order data, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 1-613-951-0009; [transportationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division.

For more information about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-2707; fax: 613-951-0579; [denis.pilon@statcan.ca](mailto:denis.pilon@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Public Service Employee Survey 2005

The public-use microdata file for the Public Service Employee Survey is now available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4438.**

Public-use microdata for the *Public Service Employee Survey, 2005* (71M0016XCB, \$1,500) is now available in CD-ROM format. See *How to order products*.

To obtain a copy, for more information on related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

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**Field Crop Reporting Series**, Vol. 85, no. 8  
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**Building Permits**, October 2006, Vol. 50, no. 10  
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**Public Service Employee Survey, 2005**  
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