



# The Daily

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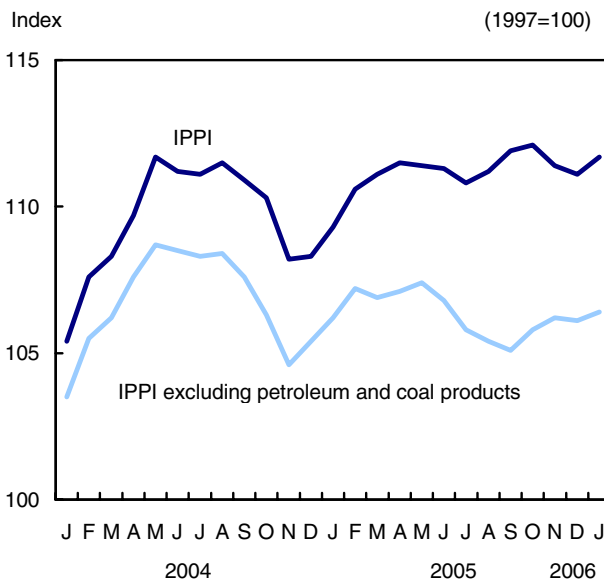
## Releases

### Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

January 2006

Monthly prices for manufactured goods at the factory gate were up in January, as prices for petroleum and primary metal products increased. Raw materials prices also rose in January, due to higher prices for crude oil.

#### Prices for manufactured goods increase



Prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), were up 0.5% from December to January. Higher prices for petroleum products, primary metal and lumber products were the major contributors to this monthly increase.

The 12-month change in the IPPI was 2.2%, down from December's year-over-year increase of 2.6%, largely as a result of higher prices for petroleum products, chemical products and primary metal products, compared to one year ago.

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) advanced 5.0% from December to January, following three months of decreases. The major contributors to this increase were mineral fuels, non-ferrous metals and vegetable products.

#### Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

Compared to January of last year, raw materials cost factories 17.8% more, an increase similar to the 12-month change of 17.7% registered for December.

In January, the IPPI (1997=100) stood at 111.7, up from December's revised level of 111.1. The RMPI (1997=100) reached 155.5, up from a revised level of 148.1 in December.

#### IPPI: Prices for petroleum and primary metal products increase

On a monthly basis, manufacturers' prices were up 0.5%, mostly due to higher prices for petroleum products, primary metals and lumber products.

Petroleum and coal products prices increased 2.9%, compared to December. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 0.3%, rather than 0.5%.

Primary metal products rose 3.0%, as prices for aluminum, nickel, zinc and gold products increased, due to lower inventories and continuing strong demand.

Lumber and other wood products increased 1.6% from December to January. Higher prices were observed for softwood lumber and particleboard, as demand and construction activity increased due to milder weather.

Prices for non-metallic mineral products, pulp and paper products, as well as furniture and fixtures also recorded increases in January.

However, prices for chemical products fell 0.9% from the previous month, as lower prices were observed for organic industrial chemicals and synthetic resins.

Prices for motor vehicles, electrical and communication products, meat, fish and dairy products, as well as rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products also registered decreases from the previous month.

**IPPI: Petroleum and chemical products are the major factors in the 12-month change**

On a 12-month basis, the IPPI was up 2.2% in January, following an increase of 2.6% in December.

Prices for petroleum and coal products climbed 26.4% from January 2005, up from December's increase of 25.6%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 0.2%, rather than rising 2.2% from a year ago.

Chemical products increased 6.8%, due to higher prices for industrial type chemicals. Prices were also higher than one year ago for primary metals, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, tobacco products, as well as furniture and fixtures.

On the other hand, prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment, and electrical and communication products were down 3.9% and 0.6% respectively from a year ago, mainly as a result of a stronger Canadian dollar.

Lumber and other wood products declined 4.8% from January 2005 to January 2006, as year-over-year price decreases were recorded for softwood lumber, softwood plywood (excluding Douglas fir) and particleboard. Prices for pulp and paper products and meat, fish and dairy products were also down from a year ago.

**RMPI: Crude oil prices are up**

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices rose 5.0% in January, following three months of declines. Mineral fuels were up 7.7%, compared to December. Crude oil prices increased 6.5%, mainly due to supply concerns.

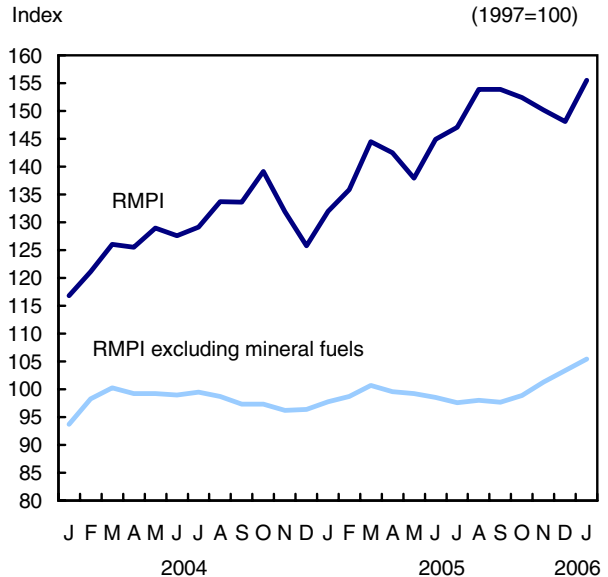
Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 6.4%, as prices increased for zinc concentrates, lead concentrates, gold and radio-active concentrates. Prices for vegetable products increased 2.8%, with higher prices for natural rubber, coffee and tobacco being reported.

However, ferrous materials fell 2.6% from the previous month, as prices were down for iron and steel scrap. Prices for animal and animal products declined 0.5%, as decreases were registered for hogs and cattle for slaughter.

On a 12-month basis, the price of raw materials advanced 17.8% in January, an increase similar to the 17.7% year-over-year change observed in

December. Mineral fuels were up 28.2%, and crude oil prices rose 27.5%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased 7.8% instead of rising 17.8%.

**Raw materials prices are up**



Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 35.6%, mainly because of higher prices for radio-active concentrates, zinc concentrates, copper concentrates and lead. Prices for vegetable products were up 4.1% from a year ago, due to year-over-year increases for natural rubber, coffee and unrefined sugar.

Animal and animal products, and non-metallic minerals also registered higher prices, compared to a year ago.

On the other hand, ferrous materials and wood products were down 9.2% and 5.8% respectively, compared to January 2005.

**Impact of the exchange rate**

Between December and January, the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar was up 0.3%. As a result, if the effect of exchange had been excluded, the total IPPI would have risen 0.6% instead of increasing of 0.5%.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 5.9% against its US counterpart. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 3.8% between January 2005 and January 2006, rather than increasing 2.2%.

### Prices for intermediate goods increase

Prices for intermediate goods increased 0.7% from December. Higher prices for primary metal products, petroleum products, lumber products, pulp and paper products and non-metallic mineral products were the major contributors to the increase.

Lower prices for chemical products, meat, fish and dairy products, and tobacco products partially offset the monthly increase.

Producers of intermediate goods received 3.3% more for their goods in January 2006, compared to January 2005. Higher prices were registered for petroleum products, chemical products, primary metal products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, and non-metallic mineral products.

These increases were partly offset by lower prices for lumber products, motor vehicles, meat, fish and dairy products, and pulp and paper products.

### Finished goods prices increase

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were up 0.4% from December. Higher prices for petroleum products, chemical products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, as well as furniture and fixtures were the principal contributors to this monthly rise.

These increases were partially offset by lower prices for motor vehicles, and electrical and communication products.

Compared with January 2005, prices for finished goods were up by 0.7%. Higher prices for petroleum products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, tobacco products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, chemical products, and furniture and fixtures were the major contributors to the annual increase.

Lower prices for motor vehicles, lumber products, electrical and communication products, machinery and equipment, and non-metallic mineral products partly offset the annual increase.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.**

The January 2006 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$19/\$175, 62-011-XPE, \$24/\$233) will be available in March.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for February 2006 will be released on March 30.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539, [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375, [danielle.gouin@statcan.ca](mailto:danielle.gouin@statcan.ca)), Prices Division.

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**Industrial product price indexes**  
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	January 2005	December 2005 <sup>r</sup>	January 2006 <sup>p</sup>	January 2005 to January 2006	December 2005 to January 2006
					% change	
<b>Industrial product price index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>94.32</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	107.2	106.7	106.5	-0.7	-0.2
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	101.4	103.6	103.7	2.3	0.1
Beverages	1.57	120.8	121.4	121.5	0.6	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	170.1	179.7	179.3	5.4	-0.2
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	111.9	118.3	118.0	5.5	-0.3
Textile products	1.58	99.1	99.9	100.1	1.0	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.3	104.2	104.2	-0.1	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	95.2	89.2	90.6	-4.8	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	114.1	115.2	115.5	1.2	0.3
Pulp and paper products	7.23	103.4	101.7	102.0	-1.4	0.3
Printing and publishing	1.70	115.1	114.9	114.9	-0.2	0.0
Primary metal products	7.80	118.9	118.2	121.8	2.4	3.0
Metal fabricated products	4.11	121.6	121.5	121.8	0.2	0.2
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.9	106.8	106.8	-0.1	0.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	97.5	93.9	93.7	-3.9	-0.2
Electrical and communications products	5.77	93.3	92.9	92.7	-0.6	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	114.4	115.1	115.6	1.0	0.4
Petroleum and coal products <sup>1</sup>	5.68	166.0	203.8	209.8	26.4	2.9
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	117.0	126.1	125.0	6.8	-0.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	110.7	111.2	111.7	0.9	0.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	134.9	194.2	201.3	49.2	3.7
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>60.14</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.71	119.5	126.8	128.7	7.7	1.5
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	52.43	109.3	111.5	112.1	2.6	0.5
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>39.86</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	111.4	112.4	112.6	1.1	0.2
Capital equipment	11.73	102.6	100.7	100.5	-2.0	-0.2
All other finished goods	19.63	108.1	109.5	110.3	2.0	0.7

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

1. This index is estimated for the current month.
2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.
3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.
4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.
5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

**Raw materials price indexes**  
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	January 2005	December 2005 <sup>r</sup>	January 2006 <sup>p</sup>	January 2005 to January 2006	December 2005 to January 2006
					% change	
<b>Raw materials price index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>155.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Mineral fuels	35.16	205.8	244.9	263.8	28.2	7.7
Vegetable products	10.28	78.3	79.3	81.5	4.1	2.8
Animals and animal products	20.30	105.2	106.9	106.4	1.1	-0.5
Wood	15.60	78.1	73.6	73.6	-5.8	0.0
Ferrous materials	3.36	132.7	123.7	120.5	-9.2	-2.6
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	108.7	138.5	147.4	35.6	6.4
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	131.0	134.2	135.9	3.7	1.3
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>64.84</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

## Study: Immigrants who leave Canada

1980 to 2000

Migration to Canada for some immigrants is not a permanent move, according to a new study, which shows that many newcomers subsequently leave Canada. Among young males, those admitted to the country under the business and skilled worker classes were most likely to leave.

The study addresses the behaviour of men who were 25 to 45 years of age at the time they arrived in Canada. The analysis shows that their future profile in Canada is strongly influenced by a variety of measurable factors, such as their country of origin and their economic qualifications.

A substantial part of migration to Canada is not necessarily permanent, with about a third of male immigrants (aged 25 to 45 at the time of landing) experiencing out-migration within 20 years after arrival. More than half of those who leave do so within the first year of arrival.

In addition, the business cycle had a strong impact. For example, the groups who arrived when the economy was relatively weak during the recession of 1990/91 had higher departure rates.

Profiles of residence in Canada, as indicated by income tax return filing behaviour, varied across source countries and immigrant classes. Emigration rates were especially high for source countries such as the United States and Hong Kong, and for those admitted under the skilled worker or business classes.

### Significant proportion of working age immigrants leave

Most out-migration appears longer term, but there is a temporary component, as some immigrants seem to arrive, leave, and then return again to Canada.

Among male immigrants 25 to 45 years of age who landed in 1981, about one-third are inferred from their tax filing behaviour to have left the country within the first 20 years after arrival. Similar rates are also obtained from Census-based information.

Similar rates of out-migration have also been reported for the United States.

Their absence from the Canada was not necessarily permanent, however. About one in ten leavers return to Canada within 10 years of first arriving.

### Many immigrants leave within the first year of arrival

About 6 out of 10 of those who leave do so within the first year of arrival. This suggests that a large fraction of

#### Note to readers

*This paper analyzes factors that determine how long immigrants remain in Canada in their first spell in the country, and what happens thereafter.*

*The paper focuses on males who were aged 25 to 45 at the time of arrival in Canada.*

*The data set that forms the primary basis of this study is the Longitudinal Immigration Data Base, which provides information on all immigrants admitted in Canada since 1980.*

*Whether an immigrant has left the country or not is inferred from the tax filing behaviour. Individuals are considered to have left if their tax behaviour follows one of two patterns. In the first case, the individual never files a tax return within the first five years of arrival. In the second case, the individual files a tax return within the first five years of arrival, but goes on to become a non-filer for four or more consecutive years. These two types of absences from tax files are used to infer absence from the country.*

*The rate of absences from the country derived from tax filing behaviour is also verified through an analysis of Census information.*

immigrants who leave choose to do so within a relatively short period of time after arrival.

Accounting for other factors, the departure rates were higher for those landing during business cycle downturns.

The highest out-migration rates occurred among the group that arrived in 1980 at the onset of a business cycle downturn, and those who arrived around the 1990 recession. The groups with the lowest out-migration rates were those who arrived in 1986 and 1993, periods of much more favourable labour market conditions.

Immigrants who arrived in 1990, for example, were about 50% more likely to leave than those who arrived in 1986.

### Out-migration rates vary with country of origin, class of immigrant

The study found evidence that younger working age male immigrants admitted from different regions and under different classes had very different profiles of residence in Canada.

Canada's immigration system admits individuals on the basis of family ties, a refugee process, or through a points system that applies to a variety of immigrant classes, each with their own criteria for admission (business class, skilled worker class, and assisted relative class). The out-migration rate varies across these classes.

Controlling for possible differences in age, language, education, marital status, and year of arrival, the study found higher emigration rates among immigrants who

were admitted in the business and skilled worker classes. About 4 in 10 of the newcomers who arrived in either of these classes left within 10 years after arrival.

Those in the assisted relative class had a lower departure rate (around 3 in 10).

Refugee claimants had the lowest out-migration rates (about 2 in 10).

Previous studies of newcomers in the United States showed strong differences by source country. This is also apparent for Canada, even after taking other important variables into consideration. Newcomers from the United States and those from Hong Kong had the highest likelihood of leaving Canada, with about half of them leaving within 10 years after arrival, as indicated by their tax filing behaviour. Newcomers from Europe or the Caribbean, in contrast, were about half as likely to leave.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5057.**

The research paper *Return and Onward Migration Among Working Age Men* (11F0019MIE2006273, free) is now available online. From our home page select *Studies*, then under Browse periodical and series choose *Free and for sale*. Under *Series* select *Analytical Studies Branch*.

Related studies from the Family and Labour Studies Division can be found online under *Update on family and labour studies* (89-001-XIE, free).

For further information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Abdurrahman Aydemir (613) 951-3821, Family and Labour Studies Division. ■

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## Residential construction investment

Fourth quarter of 2005 and annual 2005

The total value of residential construction investment reached \$74.0 billion, an increase of 5.7% from 2004. All three components of residential construction investment (new housing, renovation and acquisition costs) saw gains in 2005.

Low mortgage rates, an increase in full-time employment, a thriving economy in Western Canada, and a high immigration level all contributed to the residential sector's excellent results in 2005. The booming resale market of recent years likewise had a positive impact on renovation. Growth in the average price of new housing units also increased the total value of residential construction investment.

The greatest contribution (in dollars) came from renovations, which increased 8.6% to \$29.9 billion; this sector accounted for 40.4% of all residential construction investment in 2005.

The largest component, new home investment, accounted for \$37.4 billion in 2005, a slight increase of 3.8%, compared to 2004. Significant investment in apartments and condominiums (up 14.3% to \$8.4 billion) was mostly responsible for this upswing. A greater number of housing starts and an increase in the average price of these starts explain the surge in spending on new apartment and condominiums.

Investment in new single-family homes has levelled off since 2004 (+0.5% to \$23.4 billion). An increase in the average cost of new single-family homes offset a decline in the number of single-family home housing starts.

In 2005, acquisition costs accounted for \$6.7 billion, up 3.7% from 2004.

With the exception of Quebec, every Canadian province saw increases in residential construction investment in 2005. Spurred on by investment in new single-family home construction, Alberta saw the greatest gains (in dollar terms) in residential construction spending (up 20.7% to \$9.8 billion), followed by British Columbia (+10.8%) and Ontario (+3.3%). In British Columbia, apartment and condominium spending was

the dominant force behind this growth, while in Ontario, investment spending on renovation prompted these gains.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, investment in residential construction totalled \$19.0 billion, up 4.3% from the fourth quarter of 2004. Renovation investment was up 8.0% to \$7.6 billion, while new construction investment edged up 2.8% to \$9.7 billion.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, acquisition costs totalled \$1.7 billion, down 2.2% from the final quarter of 2004.

**Note:** Residential construction investment is divided into three main components. The first is new housing construction, which includes single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments, cottages, mobile homes and additional housing units created from non-residential buildings or other types of residential structures (conversions). The second component of residential construction investment (renovations) includes alterations and improvements in existing dwellings. The third component is acquisition costs, which refers to the value of services relating to the sale of new dwellings. These costs include sales tax, land development and service charges, as well as record-processing fees for mortgage insurance and the associated premiums.

Because ownership transfer costs are not included in the investment totals presented in this release and in CANSIM table 026-0013, the figures here do not match the figures published in the National economic accounts (CANSIM table 380-0010).

**Available on CANSIM: table 026-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; [bdp\\_information@statcan.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □



## Residential construction investment

Provinces and territories	Fourth quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2004 to fourth quarter 2005	2004	2005	2004 to 2005
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>18,247.1</b>	<b>19,030.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>70,060.2</b>	<b>74,044.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	246.8	242.7	-1.7	961.8	996.1	3.6
Prince Edward Island	69.3	63.4	-8.6	243.5	250.5	2.9
Nova Scotia	448.7	490.1	9.2	1,684.8	1,774.2	5.3
New Brunswick	348.2	342.7	-1.6	1,291.0	1,329.0	2.9
Quebec	4,149.3	3,832.9	-7.6	17,236.6	17,192.3	-0.3
Ontario	7,521.8	7,366.7	-2.1	27,470.7	28,387.4	3.3
Manitoba	358.7	430.5	20.0	1,517.6	1,633.4	7.6
Saskatchewan	306.6	402.0	31.1	1,223.2	1,319.8	7.9
Alberta	2,151.3	2,773.7	28.9	8,119.2	9,799.7	20.7
British Columbia	2,563.0	3,027.3	18.1	10,040.5	11,122.7	10.8
Yukon	37.7	39.7	5.4	113.4	125.6	10.8
Northwest Territories	30.7	10.8	-64.6	105.1	78.1	-25.7
Nunavut	15.1	7.4	-50.8	53.0	35.3	-33.3

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

## Specialized design services 2004

Specialized design firms generated \$2.4 billion in operating revenues in 2004, up 11% from the previous year. The double-digit growth rate, not seen since 2000, exceeded the cumulative growth of the preceding three-year period (from 2001 to 2003). The increase in 2004 was fuelled by firms in Ontario.

Growth was particularly strong in Ontario, while Quebec experienced a minor setback and British Columbia and Alberta recorded moderate increases. Ontario had the largest market share of revenues at 57%, followed by Quebec (20%), British Columbia (11%) and Alberta (8%).

The operating profit margin for the industry group improved, but its rate of increase remained below 12%, the previous five-year average rate.

The relative size of industries in the group changed little from the previous year. Firms in graphic design, the largest industry of the group, continued to represent one half of total operating revenues. Interior design firms generated one-quarter of operating revenues and the remaining quarter came from industrial design, landscape architecture, and other design services.

All industries in the group posted revenue increases in 2004. The growth rates were relatively higher for landscape architecture (+17%) and interior design (+14%), whereas industrial design (+6%) grew at only half the group average rate, following a dramatic improvement in the previous year.

Continuing the trend in recent years, the share of revenues from provision of full-service design dropped in favour of design consulting services. Provision of

design services accounted for 42% of the group's operating revenues in 2004, compared to 46% in 2003, while design consulting stood at 29% of revenues, compared to 26% in the previous year.

Businesses are the primary customers for design services. In 2004, more than two-thirds of the operating revenues were generated from clients in the business sector. In graphic design, four out of every five dollars were earned from the business sector. However, the secondary source of revenue varies within the group. Households and individuals were the secondary source of revenues in interior design, while governments occupied the second rank in landscape architecture, and foreign clients were the second largest purchasers of industrial design services.

Exports dropped to 8% of revenues, compared to 10% in 2003. Four out of every five export dollars came from the United States. The industrial design services industry, which has the highest historical export intensity within the group, saw its exports shrink from 23% of revenues to 17%, losing much of the large gain obtained in the previous year.

The industry concentration slightly increased in 2004, but remained relatively low, as the top 20 largest firms represented less than 10% of the market share. Less than 5% of the firms employed 10 or more employees and non-employers accounted for 7 out of 10 business units, illustrating the importance of small firms in this industry. Business units providing specialized design services numbered 12,900 in 2004, up 1000 from the previous year.

**Note:** The annual survey of specialized design services covers firms classified to 54132 (Landscape

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Architectural Services) in addition to 5414 (Specialized Design Services) in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Group 5414 is composed of four sub-components of Interior Design (54141), Industrial Design (54142), Graphic Design (54143), and Other Specialized Design (54149).

**Available on CANSIM: table 360-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4719.**

Results from the 2004 Annual Survey of Specialized Design Services are now available.

Detailed tables for a range of industry characteristics are included in the data release package which is available upon request. To order a copy contact Konstantine Anastasopoulos (613-951-8354; fax: 613-951-6696; [konstantine.anastasopoulos@statcan.ca](mailto:konstantine.anastasopoulos@statcan.ca)), Service Industries Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kyoomars Haghandish (613-951-6304; fax: 613-951-6696; [kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.ca](mailto:kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.ca)), Service Industries Division. ■

### **Coal and coke statistics**

December 2005

Data on coal and coke are now available for December.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.**

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. ■

### **Electric power statistics**

December 2005

Data on electric power are now available for December.

**Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.**

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. ■

### **Investment in non-residential building construction**

Fourth quarter 2005 (revised)

Following the release of the fourth quarter of national economic and financial accounts, revised estimates of investment in non-residential building for the year 2005 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.**

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690) ; [bdp\\_information@statcan.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

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