



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, May 26, 2006**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

### Net farm income

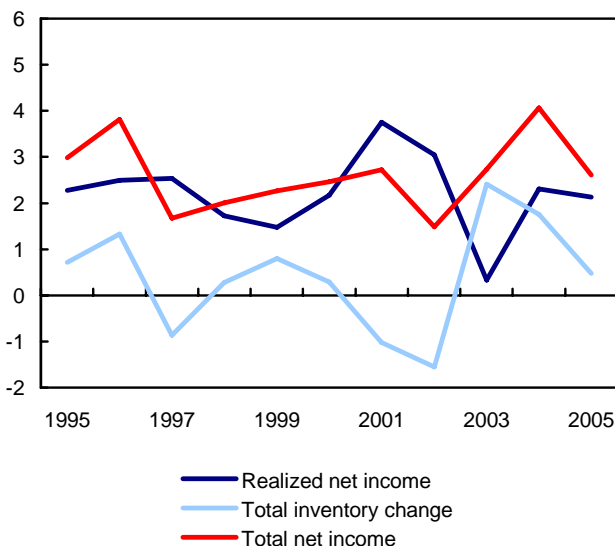
2005

Realized net income for Canadian farmers fell in 2005 to its lowest level since 2003, following two years of drought and more than two years of battling trade restrictions because of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

Realized net income (the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses minus depreciation, plus income in kind) declined 7.7% to \$2.1 billion. This figure was 8.0% below the previous five-year average (2000 to 2004).

#### Net farm income

\$ billions



Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Saskatchewan recorded gains in realized net income in 2005. In Alberta, realized net income dropped to half of the previous year's level, and in Manitoba it declined by almost 40%.

Total farm cash revenue from livestock and crop receipts and program payments rose 1.2% in 2005. Higher revenues from cattle and calves more than offset a decline in revenues from crops and hogs. Crop producers saw their receipts fall 6.9%, largely because of depressed prices.

Meanwhile, farm operating expenses rose 1.7% in the wake of higher costs of machinery fuel, fertilizer and livestock purchases.

#### Note to readers

**Net cash income** measures farm business cash flow (farm cash receipts minus operating expenses) generated from the production of agricultural goods. Net cash income represents the amount of money available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner.

**Realized net income** measures the financial flows, both cash and non-cash, attributable to the farm businesses, similar to an income statement (net cash income minus depreciation plus income in kind). Realized net income represents the net income from transactions in a given year in that it includes the sale of commodities regardless of the year they were produced.

**Total net income** measures the financial flows and stock changes of farm businesses (net cash income minus depreciation plus income in kind and value of inventory change). Total net income values agriculture economic production during the year that the agricultural goods were produced. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, management and risk.

**Farm cash receipts** measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

**Farm operating expenses** represent business costs incurred by farm businesses for goods and services used in the production of agricultural commodities. Expenses are recorded when the money is disbursed by the farmer.

Realized net income can vary widely from one farm to another because of factors such as commodities produced, prices and weather. It does not take into account the value of on-farm inventory changes. It is a measure of farm business income, not farm household income. For details on farm cash receipts in the first quarter of 2006, see the following release in today's *Daily*.

#### Higher revenues for cattle push up market cash receipts

Market cash receipts, or revenues from the sale of crops and livestock, increased 0.9% to \$32.0 billion last year. The main contributor was higher revenue for cattle, particularly during the last half of the year.

Cattle producers led the growth as their receipts surged 26.6% to \$6.4 billion. This was still 1.7% below the previous five-year average. This surge was due, in large part, to the resumption on July 18, 2005 of trade in live cattle, under 30 months of age, with the United States.

Receipts from international trade in live cattle and calves went from zero in 2004 to \$657 million during the

last half of 2005. This represented 3.6% of total livestock revenues and about 10% of total cattle and calf receipts. The reopening of the border also helped bolster prices for cattle and calves marketed domestically. Average slaughter prices for cattle rose 8.4%, while the average price of feeder animals rose 32.5% from 2004.

Revenues from hogs fell 8.1% from 2004 to \$3.9 billion, driven by lower prices and a decrease in marketings for domestic slaughter and international exports. Despite the decline, hog receipts were still 8.4% above the previous five-year average.

Supply-managed commodities accounted for almost 40% of total livestock revenue in 2005. Receipts for chicken and turkey grew, while revenues from eggs declined. Receipts for milk and cream rose 5.3% on the strength of a 6.6% increase in price.

After rebounding in 2004, crop receipts fell 6.9% in 2005. They were 2.2% below the previous five-year average. Abundant world grain supplies, including lower quality domestic grains from the 2004 harvest as well as a strong Canadian dollar, depressed prices, in some cases to near-record lows.

Receipts from wheat (excluding durum) fell 22.8% to \$1.9 billion, as prices plunged 22.9% below 2004 levels and 28.4% below the previous five-year average. Farmers received \$1.9 billion for canola, down 13.7% from 2004. Deliveries rose 14.2% in 2005, while prices fell 24.4%.

In total, farmers received \$37.0 billion from all three sources (livestock and crop receipts and program payments), up 1.2% from the previous mark set in 2004.

However, program payments rose 3.1% to a record \$5.0 billion, representing 13.6% of total gross revenue. It was the third consecutive year in which program payments hit record highs, and the 2005 level was 28.0% above the previous five-year average.

Farmers received large payments through the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization program and the Farm Income Payment program. These offset lower withdrawals from the Net Income Stabilization Account and reduced provincial stabilization payments. Federal and provincial programs have responded to difficulties in the cattle, grains and oilseeds sectors with payments to affected producers.

### **Operating expenses: Soaring energy prices had big impact**

Farm operating expenses rose 1.7% nationally and were 6.3% above the previous five-year average. Soaring energy prices were the biggest factor. Most other expense items also rose, but a large decrease in feed costs dampened the increase.

Expenses increased in all provinces except in Quebec, where they fell 2.0%, and Manitoba, where they edged down 0.7%. Elsewhere, the increases varied

from 0.8% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 5.3% in British Columbia.

Almost two-thirds of the increase in gross operating expenses came from record high fuel costs, which were 20.2% above the levels in 2004.

Cattle and calf prices rose following the reopening of the US border to trade in live cattle, resulting in a 25.9% gain in the purchase costs of livestock.

Cash wages continued their long-term increase, reaching \$3.9 billion in 2005, up 2.6% annually compared with a 1.7% increase in 2004.

Higher prices also led to a 3.1% increase in fertilizer expenses.

With increasing debt load and stabilizing interest rates, interest expenses climbed 4.2%, the first increase since 2000.

In contrast, lower grain and oilseed prices resulted in reduced feed prices. Feed costs fell 11.6% to \$4.2 billion, the lowest level since 2000.

### **Lower farm inventories reduce total net income**

Following two years of increases, total net income fell 35.8% to \$2.6 billion in 2005. Total net income adjusts realized net income for changes in farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock.

Despite an increase of on-farm grain and oilseed inventories to well above 10-year averages, lower grain and oilseed prices in 2005 reduced the increase in the value of crop inventories compared to 2004.

A small drop in cattle and calf inventories also moderated the rise in values.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003, 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473 and 3474.**

The publications *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 1 (21-010-XIE, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 1 (21-011-XIE, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 1 (21-012-XIE, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 1 (21-013-XIE, free) and *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 1 (21-014-XIE, free) are now available online from the *Our products and services* page of our website.

For more information, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-0753, [bernie.rosien@statcan.ca](mailto:bernie.rosien@statcan.ca)) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; [gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca](mailto:gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.

## Net farm income

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
<b>2004<sup>r</sup></b>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,554	86	348	453	417	6,311	8,610	3,903	6,005	8,008	2,415
- Total operating expenses after rebates	29,876	83	323	382	369	5,049	7,371	3,140	5,014	6,194	1,952
= Net cash income	6,678	3	25	71	48	1,262	1,239	763	990	1,814	463
+ Income-in-kind	134	0	1	2	2	43	41	9	13	16	7
- Depreciation	4,501	6	38	52	44	583	1,080	404	919	1,115	261
= Realized net income	2,311	-2	-12	21	7	721	200	368	83	715	210
+ Value of inventory change	1,753	1	7	-1	-9	127	322	-57	841	546	-24
= Total net income	4,063	-1	-6	20	-2	849	522	311	925	1,261	185
<b>2005<sup>p</sup></b>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,992	91	364	453	427	6,208	9,031	3,743	6,355	7,908	2,411
- Total operating expenses after rebates	30,389	83	333	387	378	4,949	7,492	3,117	5,141	6,454	2,055
= Net cash income	6,603	8	32	66	49	1,260	1,539	626	1,215	1,453	356
+ Income-in-kind	153	1	1	2	2	39	49	12	17	24	7
- Depreciation	4,622	6	40	54	46	620	1,116	411	916	1,148	265
= Realized net income	2,134	2	-7	14	5	678	472	227	316	329	98
+ Value of inventory change	476	0	-30	-2	10	-35	9	-215	489	293	-43
= Total net income	2,610	2	-37	13	15	643	481	12	804	623	55

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.



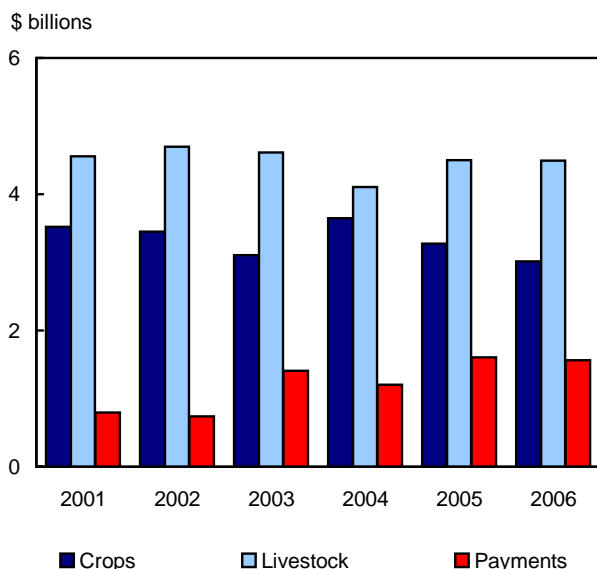
## Farm cash receipts

First quarter 2006

First-quarter market cash receipts for Canadian farmers fell to their lowest quarterly level in a decade, in the wake of a substantial decline in revenue from crops and a marginal drop in livestock receipts.

Market receipts, or revenues from the sale of crops and livestock, fell to \$7.5 billion in the first quarter of 2006, down 3.4% from the same period last year.

### Farm cash receipts, January to March



Crop producers continued to contend with low commodity prices as their revenue tumbled 8.0% to \$3.0 billion. This level was 11.3% below the previous five-year average between 2001 and 2005. Abundant world grain supplies and a strong Canadian dollar continue to depress prices.

At the same time, livestock receipts edged down 0.1% to \$4.5 billion, with a decline in hog receipts offsetting gains in the cattle and calf sector. This level was at par with the previous five-year average, a period which included the impact of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) crises that closed the border to the United States.

Farmers received \$1.6 billion in program payments during the first quarter, down 2.6% from the same three months last year. However, the amount disbursed to farmers through various programs was \$413 million above the 2001 to 2005 year average.

Including these payments, total farm revenue for January to March reached \$9.1 billion, down 3.3%.

#### Note to readers

Statistics Canada does not forecast farm cash receipts. These data are based on survey and administrative data from a wide variety of sources.

**Farm cash receipts** measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

**Deferments** represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers, for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).

**Program payments** include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Net Income Stabilization Account, the Crop Insurance Act and provincial stabilization programs. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.

Overall, total receipts for the first quarter were 0.3% above the previous five-year average.

Provincially, farm cash revenue declined in Ontario and Quebec, mainly the result of lower hog receipts, and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where grain and oilseed were responsible.

The largest increase in total receipts (+14.7%) occurred in Prince Edward Island as potato prices rebounded.

Farm cash receipts provide a measure of gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not account for expenses incurred by farmers. Cash receipts can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, price and weather. For the most recent information about net farm income in 2005, consult the preceding release in today's *Daily*.

### Crop receipts fall to lowest level since 1993

Abundant world supplies and the appreciation of the Canadian dollar continued to plague grain and oilseed prices.

Revenues from wheat (excluding durum) dropped 17.1% to \$344 million, the result of lower deliveries and Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments. Prices rose 4.9% from the 12-year low received last year. The increase in price was mainly due to an improvement in the quality of the 2005 crop.

Barley receipts fell 33.8% to \$88 million due to a combination of lower deliveries, prices and CWB payments. Barley production dropped 5.3% last year as producers planted fewer acres.

Producers deferred much less revenue from the 2005 harvest into 2006 due to historical low grain and oilseed prices and increased input costs. As a result, liquidation of deferrals fell around 40% in the first quarter of 2006.

On the other hand, higher canola deliveries lessened the decline in overall crop receipts. Record canola production, it was up 25.0%, and record on-farm stocks at the beginning of this crop year supported a 48.9% jump in deliveries in the first quarter of 2006. Revenue from canola rose 38.3% despite a 7.1% drop in prices. Canola receipts hit \$571 million, almost 30% higher than the previous five-year average.

### **Livestock receipts down slightly despite improvements in cattle, calf revenue**

Livestock receipts slipped in the first quarter of 2006 despite improvements in revenues from cattle and calves. Cattle and calf receipts rose 20.9% on the strength of a 12.4% gain in marketings and a 7.5% rise in prices. Overall livestock receipts were constrained by a decline in hog revenues.

The cattle sector continues to regain some of the ground lost during the 26 months of BSE-related trade restrictions. While revenues from the export of live cattle and calves hit \$398 million in the first quarter of 2006, they still remained marginally below the same period in 2003, the last full quarter of trade prior to the trade embargo.

Despite the year-over-year improvement in cattle and calf receipts, prices continue to languish below historic averages. The average price for cattle sold for slaughter in Canada through the first three months of 2006 was 16.9% below the five-year average and 10.0% below the equivalent 10-year average.

Revenues from slaughter cattle, representing 56.9% of total cattle and calf receipts, declined 13.6%. Both marketings (-10.7%) and price (-3.2%) were below levels of a year ago. In contrast, the price for feeder cattle rose 15.5%, causing revenues from inter-provincial trade to rise 14.8%.

Cash receipts for hog producers declined 23.2%, as prices tumbled 20.7% in the first quarter from the eight-year high posted last year. Hog receipts were also hit by a 3.1% decline in marketings.

Hog slaughter prices declined in each successive month from September 2005 through February 2006 before posting a marginal increase in March 2006. The downward pressure on prices has come from large North American supplies and a stronger Canadian dollar.

On the supply-managed side, receipts from dairy products, eggs and turkeys all rose, while revenues from chickens declined. Receipts from chickens were 8.3% lower as prices declined 9.9% in the first quarter. Supply-managed commodities accounted for about 40% of total livestock receipts.

### **Program payments decline from record levels**

First-quarter program payments fell 2.6% from the 2005 record level of \$1.6 billion, despite strong Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) payments and the introduction of the new national Grains and Oilseed Payment Program (GOPP).

The GOPP was introduced on February 6, 2006 to provide direct assistance to producers of grains, oilseeds and special crops. More than half of the fund, over \$400 million, was distributed to farmers at the end of the first quarter.

The CAIS program delivered \$500 million in the first quarter, down \$70 million from the same period in 2005. The CAIS program was designed to respond to the needs of producers who experience income loss during times of severe crises (such as BSE).

Crop insurance payments declined 30.6% to \$263 million. Withdrawals from the government portion of the Net Income Stabilization Account amounted to \$276 million, down 13.5% from the same quarter in 2005, as the program continued to wind down.

**Available on CANSIM: table 002-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3473.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jesus Dominguez (613-951-1747; [jesus.dominguez@statcan.ca](mailto:jesus.dominguez@statcan.ca)) or Estelle Perrault (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division.

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## Farm cash receipts

	January to March 2005	January to March 2006 <sup>P</sup>	January–March 2005 to January–March 2006
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
All wheat <sup>1</sup>	492	424	-13.8
Wheat excluding durum <sup>1</sup>	415	344	-17.1
Durum wheat <sup>1</sup>	77	80	3.9
Barley <sup>1</sup>	133	88	-33.8
Deferments	-51	-41	-19.6
Liquidations of deferments	610	367	-39.8
Canola	413	571	38.3
Soybeans	220	170	-22.7
Corn	152	171	12.5
Other cereals and oilseeds	134	94	-29.9
Special crops	208	161	-22.6
Other crops	967	1,010	4.4
<b>Total crops</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>-8.0</b>
Cattle and calves	1,354	1,637	20.9
Hogs	1,051	807	-23.2
Dairy products	1,210	1,224	1.2
Poultry and eggs	615	586	-4.7
Other livestock	267	239	-10.5
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Net Income Stabilisation Account	319	276	-13.5
Crop Insurance	379	263	-30.6
Income Disaster Assistance Programs	593	907	53.0
Provincial Stabilization	46	28	-39.1
Dairy subsidy	0	0	0
Other programs	269	90	-66.5
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>-2.6</b>

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding

## Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to March 2005	January to March 2006 <sup>P</sup>	January–March 2005 to January–March 2006
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	20	21	5.0
Prince Edward Island	95	109	14.7
Nova Scotia	128	130	1.6
New Brunswick	105	112	6.7
Quebec	1,391	1,335	-4.0
Ontario	2,153	1,983	-7.9
Manitoba	1,065	1,034	-2.9
Saskatchewan	1,864	1,761	-5.5
Alberta	2,064	2,084	1.0
British Columbia	496	503	1.4

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding

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## Poultry and eggs

2005

The value of poultry products totalled \$2.6 billion in 2005, virtually unchanged from 2004. Sales of poultry meat, including turkey, were up 2.1% with a total value close to \$1.9 billion. The value of egg sales, however, decreased 4.2% from 2004 to stand at \$717.1 million.

Canadian farmers produced 1.2 million tonnes of poultry meat in 2005, up 3.6% from 2004. Chicken accounts for close to 87% of all poultry meat produced. This production increased 3.1% from year-ago levels. Turkey production stood at 155 000 metric tonnes in 2005, an increase of 7.1% from 2004.

The consumption of poultry has stabilized over recent years, reaching 13.7 kilograms per person in 2005, a slight increase of 1.5% from 2004 and well above the 11.6 kilograms consumed per person 10 years ago.

Egg production, which stood at 586.8 million dozen in 2005, increased 5.9% from 2004.

Annual egg consumption has stabilized in recent years and was pegged at 12.9 dozen per person in 2005, following a slight decrease in 2004.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0017 to 003-0020, 003-0022 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.**

The publication *Poultry and Eggs Statistics*, Vol. 3, no. 1 (23-015-XIE, free) is now available online from the *Our products and services* page of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553; [debbie.dupuis@statcan.ca](mailto:debbie.dupuis@statcan.ca)) or Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; [bernadette.alain@statcan.ca](mailto:bernadette.alain@statcan.ca)), or call the Agriculture Division information line (1-800-465-1991). ■

## Large urban transit

March 2006 (preliminary)

Combined ridership on 10 large urban transit systems in Canada was 4.1% higher in March 2006 than it was for the same month in 2005. Part of the increase may be the result of more working days in March 2006 compared to 2005, because of the Easter weekend.

Approximately 125.4 million passenger trips were taken on these transit systems in March. These systems account for about 80% of total urban transit in Canada.

The trips generated \$187.8 million in revenue in March 2006 (excluding subsidies), a 3.4% increase over March 2005.

**Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.**

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



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## **Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports**

January 2006

The January 2006 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's website at the following URL (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

**Note:** The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release at Transport Canada's website.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

For more information about this website, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; [villenm@tc.gc.ca](mailto:villenm@tc.gc.ca)), Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; [aviationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)) Transportation Division. ■

## **Asphalt roofing**

April 2006

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for April.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.**

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

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## New products

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**Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics,** May 2006, Vol. 5, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 21-010-XIE**  
(free).

**Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics,** May 2006, Vol. 5, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 21-011-XIE**  
(free).

**Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics,** May 2006, Vol. 5, no. 1  
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**Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics,** May 2006, Vol. 5, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 21-013-XIE**  
(free).

**Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics,** May 2006, Vol. 5, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 21-014-XIE**  
(free).

**Poultry and Egg Statistics,** 2006, Vol. 3, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 23-015-XIE**  
(free).

**Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire,** March 2006, Vol. 2, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 41-019-XIE**  
(free).

**Energy Statistics Handbook,** Fourth quarter 2005  
**Catalogue number 57-601-XCB** (\$54/\$161).

**Energy Statistics Handbook,** Fourth quarter 2005  
**Catalogue number 57-601-XIE**  
(free).

**Exports by Commodity,** March 2006, Vol. 63, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 65-004-XMB** (\$40/\$387).

**Exports by Commodity,** March 2006, Vol. 63, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 65-004-XPB** (\$84/\$828).

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
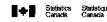

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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-G, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [listproc@statcan.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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29	<b>Characteristics of international travellers</b>	Fourth quarter 2005
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