



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 15, 2006

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Government finance: Revenue, expenditure and surplus, 2005/2006	2
The consolidated surplus for all Canadian governments, including the two major pension plans, hit \$26.0 billion during the fiscal year 2005/2006, the second highest level during the last 20 years.	
Canada's international investment position, first quarter 2006	6
Canada's net external liabilities declined by 8.4% from the previous quarter and represented a record low 10.9% of gross domestic product.	
Study: Changing patterns of women in the Canadian labour force, 2005	9
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, May 2006	10
Longitudinal Administrative Databank, 1982 to 2004	10
Steel pipe and tubing, April 2006	11

New products	12
---------------------	----



Releases

Government finance: Revenue, expenditure and surplus

2005/2006

In 2005/2006, the consolidated surplus for all Canadian governments, including the two major pension plans, hit its second highest level during the last 20 years.

Canada's federal, provincial/territorial and local governments, as well as the Canada/Quebec Pension Plans, recorded a combined surplus of \$26.0 billion.

This was second only to the most recent high of \$28.6 billion set in 2000/2001. Comparable data on government deficits and surpluses are available back to the fiscal year 1988/1989, an 18-year period.

The consolidated surplus was \$12.3 billion higher than in 2004/2005, the third consecutive annual increase. Canadian governments have not registered a combined deficit since 1998/1999.

The surplus is the difference between consolidated revenues of \$572.9 billion and overall government spending of \$546.9 billion. Revenues were up 6.3%, outpacing the 4.1% gain in spending.

Half the increase in revenues came from a \$17.2 billion increase in income taxes, including both personal and corporate. This gain was driven by an 8.0% hike in personal income taxes. Investment income, which rose 13.5%, was also an important contributor to the overall increase in revenue, reflecting the significant growth in royalty revenues during 2005/2006.

Revenues from income taxes, which amounted to \$224.2 billion, and consumption taxes, which reached \$107.5 billion, together accounted for nearly three-fifths of consolidated revenues. The combined total for these two taxes, \$331.7 billion, was a 6.4% increase from 2004/2005.

In terms of spending, about half the total increase in 2005/2006 came from two areas: social services, where spending hit \$164.1 billion; and health, which reached \$102.3 billion.

Debt charges were equal to 8.2 cents out of every dollar of government revenues in 2005/2006. This was down from 8.6 cents in 2004/2005 and was the 10th consecutive year debt charges have dropped from the high of 17.6 cents in 1995/1996.

For the first time since 2000/2001, provincial, territorial and local governments also recorded a combined surplus, estimated at \$3.7 billion.

Note to readers

With the release of government finance statistics for the 2005/2006 fiscal year, data are revised back to 2002/2003. Additional data related to this release are available in the publication *Public Sector Statistics: Supplement, 2006 (68-213-SIE, free)*.

The Financial Management System provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial, territorial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ.

The FMS adjusts data from governments Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-government comparisons as well as national aggregates that are consistent over time. As a result, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Consolidated government refers to the consolidation of the financial data for the federal government, the provincial and territorial governments, local governments (that is, municipal governments and school boards) and the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and the Quebec Pension Plan (QPP). Consolidation is the aggregation of levels of governments after the elimination of double counting.

General government refers to government entities created and controlled by federal, provincial, territorial and local governments. This covers all ministries, departments and agencies; autonomous organizations, boards, commissions and funds.

Transfer payments to other levels of government can be related to a wide variety of policy areas such as health, education, social services, etc, and can be categorized in two broad areas: general purpose, where transfers can be applied anywhere; and specific purpose, where the recipient government must use these transfer payments in the specific policy area.

Data for the federal government, CPP and QPP are for the fiscal years ending March 31. Data for the provincial and territorial governments are for the fiscal years ending closest to March 31, and data for local governments are for the fiscal years ending closest to December 31 of the previous year.

All the figures in this release are in current dollars.

Federal government, Alberta and pension plans account for majority of surplus

Surpluses of the federal government, the Alberta government and the Canada and Quebec pension plans accounted for the vast majority of the consolidated government surplus in the 2005/2006 fiscal year.

The biggest surplus was recorded by the federal government at \$13.5 billion, its ninth annual surplus in a row.

Alberta recorded the largest surplus among all provincial and territorial governments, \$7.3 billion, up \$2.4 billion from a year earlier. The increase was driven by rising royalties from the province's natural resources.

The Canada Pension Plan also contributed significantly with a \$7.0 billion surplus, which was down from \$7.7 billion in 2004/2005. The Quebec Pension Plan registered a \$1.9 billion surplus. These surpluses are in response to anticipated needs to fund future liabilities for the benefits of retiring baby boomers.

The provincial and territorial governments had a combined surplus of \$6.6 billion in 2005/2006, up sharply from the \$317 million surplus the year before. The continued growth in Alberta's surplus was largely responsible.

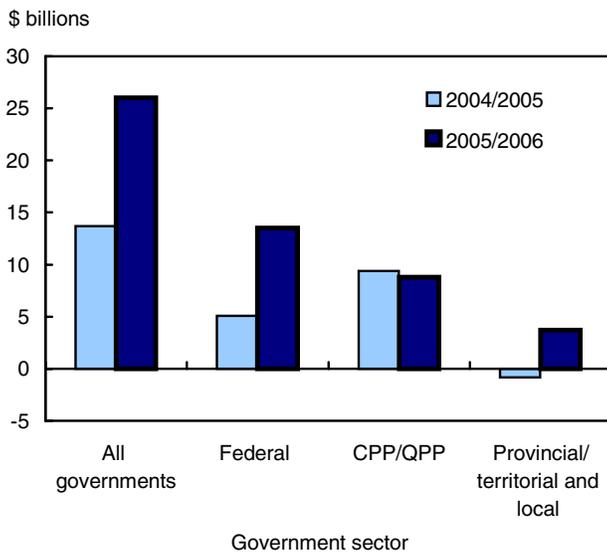
Newfoundland and Labrador came a distant second with a surplus of about \$1.9 billion, its first since 1998/1999. Revenues from the Atlantic Accord, which was signed in 2005, were largely responsible.

Among the provincial and territorial governments, six recorded a deficit in 2005/2006 compared with seven in the previous year.

Ontario had the largest deficit, \$3.3 billion, followed by Quebec at \$1.2 billion. Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Yukon and the Northwest Territories also recorded small deficits.

Collectively, local governments recorded a deficit of \$2.9 billion in 2005/2006, more than twice the deficit of \$1.1 billion the year before.

Government fiscal balances



Intergovernmental transfers: Payments to provinces/territories taking bigger share of federal spending

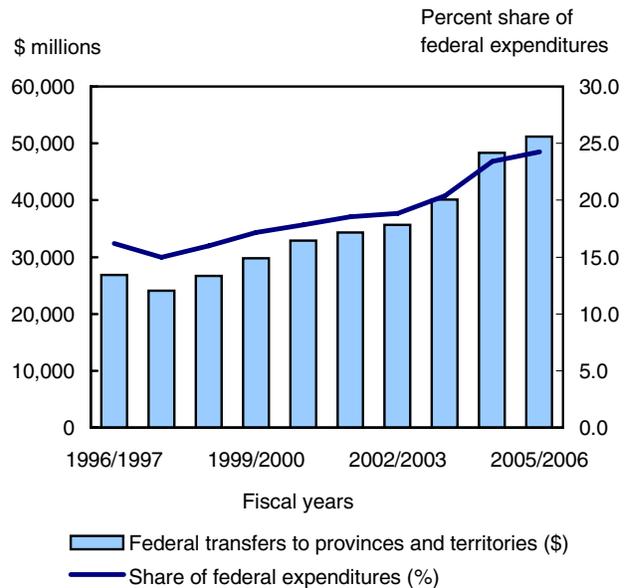
Except for a period in the mid-1990s, federal general government transfers to provincial and territorial governments have increased steadily during the past 18 years.

In 1988/1989, these transfers amounted to \$25.0 billion, or 18.3% of federal government spending. By 2005/2006, they had doubled to \$51.2 billion, or 24.3% of spending.

Health, social services and general purpose transfers have comprised the majority of federal transfers allocated to the provinces and territories. Since 1996/1997, these three categories combined have accounted for between 80% and 90% of total federal transfers each year.

There has also been growth in transfers for purposes of resource conservation and industrial development, and research establishments.

Federal transfers to provinces and territories and percent share of federal expenditures



School boards take lion's share of provincial/territorial transfers to local governments

School boards represent the lion's share of provincial and territorial general government transfers to local governments.

Total provincial/territorial transfers to local governments have risen steadily from \$22.1 billion

in 1988/1989 to \$40.1 billion in 2005/2006, an 81% increase.

In 1988/1989, transfers to school boards amounted to \$15.2 billion, or 69% of the total. By 2005/2006, this amount had doubled to \$30.4 billion, or 76% of the total.

On the other hand, transfers to municipalities have increased at a slower pace. In 1988/1989, these transfers amounted to \$6.9 billion. After peaking at \$10.1 billion in 1994/1995, they fell off and then recovered to \$9.6 billion in 2005/2006.

On average, the provinces and territories transferred 12% of their spending to school boards in 2005/2006, a proportion which has been relatively stable for several years.

Among all provinces and territories, Alberta has transferred the highest share of its annual expenditures to school boards since 1999. In 2005/2006, about 15% of its total expenditures went to school boards, compared with just under 10% in 1988/1989.

In total dollars, Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia accounted for nearly 90% of all transfers to school boards in 2005/2006.

In contrast, provincial/territorial transfers to municipalities represented only about 3.7% of total expenditures on average in 2005/2006, down from 5.2% since the mid-1990s.

Transfers to municipalities accounted for 6.9% of Ontario's total expenditures, the highest among the provinces. In Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the proportion was less than 1%.

(It should be noted that the taxation power of municipalities varies among the provinces and territories, and this has an impact on transfer requirements.)

Of the transfer payments to municipalities, 92% are for transport and communication, health, social services, environment, housing and general purpose transfers. Two sectors (transport and communication, and social services) accounted for more than half of transfer payments to municipalities in 2005/2006. Each represented on average nearly 30% of total transfers. For social services, the high percentage is mostly due to Ontario where the delivery of social assistance programs is partly done by municipalities. For transport, the high proportion comes from increased expenditures in Ontario for transit improvements and in Alberta for municipal infrastructures.

Transfers for health and housing each represented about 6%. These payments have been rising since the end of the 1990s. This partly reflects the changes in Ontario since 1998 where ambulance services and social housing responsibilities were transferred to the municipalities.

Provincial and territorial transfers to municipalities by expenditure category, 2005/2006, Canada

Expenditure category	\$ millions	% share
Transportation and communication	2,886	29.9
Health	576	6.0
Social services	2,781	28.8
Housing	620	6.4
General purpose	1,500	15.6
Environment	543	5.6
All other functions	740	7.7
Total	9,647	100.0

Transfers represent smaller share of municipal government revenues

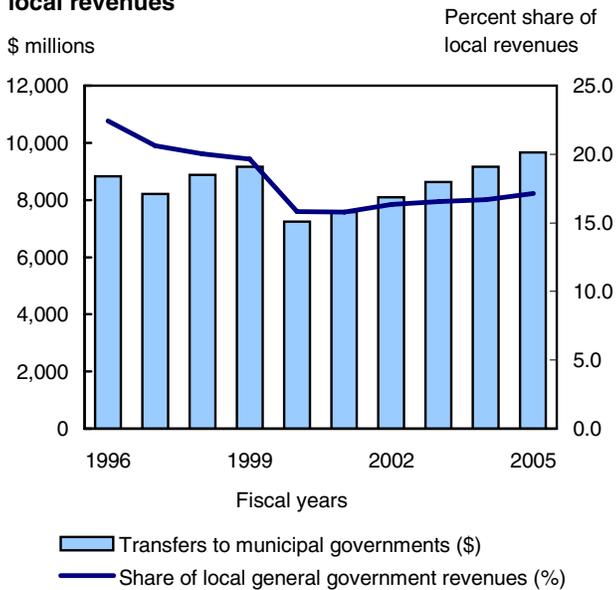
Federal and provincial and territorial transfers to local general governments have increased in all but four years since 1988. However, as a proportion of total local government revenues, these transfers have fluctuated, and last year actually accounted for less than they did in 1988.

Transfers from federal, provincial and territorial governments totalled \$6.2 billion in 1988, or 23% of all local general government revenues. By 1995, this proportion had increased to 26%.

However, subsequently it began to decline and by 2001, it was only 16%. This proportion began to recover recently, but even so, by 2005, the estimated \$9.7 billion in transfers received by local governments represented only 17% of their revenues.

During the past two decades, total revenues for municipalities have increased at a slightly slower pace than their expenses, in part because revenue from transfers has not increased as fast as spending. Between 1988 and 2005, municipalities revenues rose from \$27.1 billion to \$56.4 billion, a 108% increase. At the same time, their expenses rose from \$27.8 billion to \$58.5 billion, up 110%. This has had an impact on deficits incurred by municipalities which went from \$800 million in 1988 to an estimated \$2.2 billion in 2005.

Federal, provincial and territorial transfers to municipal governments and as a percent share of local revenues



In 1988, transfer revenues received by municipal governments for transportation and communication accounted for 23% of local government expenses in this area. By 2005, these transfers accounted for only 10%.

Similarly, in 1988, transfer revenues for environmental programs represented 11% of local

spending in this area. By 2005, this had dropped to only 6%.

The municipalities have been able to finance their expenditures since 1988 by relying more on revenues such as property taxes and other related taxes and user fees.

Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0001 to 385-0009, 385-0021 to 385-0024 and 385-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1709, 1713 and 1735.

Data tables on public sector finance are also available online in the *New National Economic Account* module on our website.

The 2006 issue of *Public Sector Statistics: Supplement* (68-213-SIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *free Internet publications*, then *Government*.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bruce Orok (613-951-9456; bruce.orus@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

Canada's international investment position

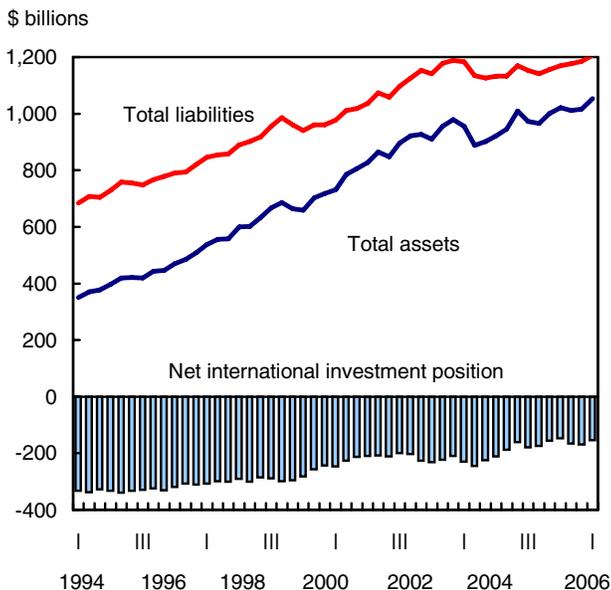
First quarter 2006

Canada's net external liabilities declined by 8.4% from the previous quarter and represented a record low 10.9% of gross domestic product (GDP).

Net external liabilities (the difference between Canada's external assets and foreign liabilities) reached \$154.3 billion at the end of the first quarter, down \$14.2 billion from the end of 2005.

The value of international assets totalled \$1,053.0 billion, up 3.6% from the previous quarter. Gains in direct investment abroad and holdings of foreign bonds explained a large portion of this increase.

Canada's international investment position



On the other hand, international liabilities reached \$1,207.4 billion, a 1.9% increase from the 2005 year end. The gain was mostly due to increases in foreign direct investment in Canada.

Net external liabilities at the end of March represented a record low 10.9% of Canada's GDP, down a full percentage point from the end of December. As recently as the end of 2002 this ratio was 17.6%.

The Canadian dollar depreciated slightly against all major foreign currencies in the first quarter. This increased the value of international assets and foreign liabilities by \$7.6 billion and \$2.6 billion respectively.

New treatment of allowances

In the international investment position, allowances have been shown as a separate asset category. These are allowances for expected losses on loans and other credits by the federal government and financial institutions.

The availability of specific data on allowances has been reduced and there is no longer sufficient data to support a separate series on allowances. Therefore data on loans and other asset categories are now presented on a net basis as of the first quarter 2003. As a result, allowances will no longer be presented as a separate category. Data for prior years will remain available for now, pending the next historical revision of these data.

Estimates at market value

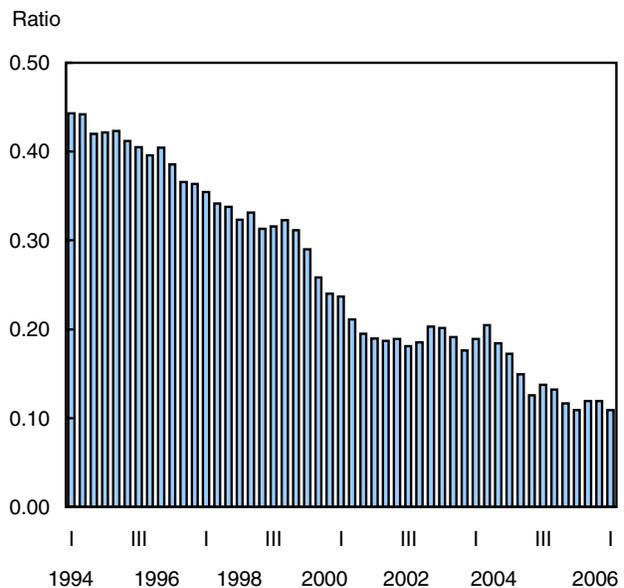
As of the first quarter of 2005, total portfolio investment (equities, bonds and money market instruments) are available at market value. Annual market value estimates of foreign direct investment are also available and were released earlier this year. These additional series are part of a multi-year initiative to improve the international investment position information. The following analysis focuses on the book value series, however, and this practice will continue until a full set of market value estimates becomes available.

Currency valuation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of our international liabilities are in foreign currencies.

When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the dollar is depreciating.

Canada's net international liability to GDP



Rise in Canadian portfolio investment abroad

Canadian holdings of foreign bonds continued its long-term upward trend during the first three months of this year with the strongest quarterly gain on record. In fact, Canadian holdings of foreign bonds rose \$10.4 billion to a record \$92.8 billion at the end of the quarter.

Canadians increased their holdings of US bonds by 11% while they increased their holdings of overseas bonds by 18%.

Driven by this increase, total Canadian portfolio (holdings of stocks, bonds and money market paper) investment abroad reached \$300.8 billion at the end of March. It represented 29% of Canada's international assets at the end of the quarter, a growing proportion.

Holdings of foreign stocks reached \$193.9 billion, up \$4.7 billion from the end of 2005, as Canadians purchased mostly US shares in the first quarter.

While investment in foreign bonds has surged recently, holdings of foreign stocks have been more stable. These holdings represented 65% of total Canadian portfolio investment abroad at the end of the first quarter compared to 80% at the end of 2002.

Canadian holdings of foreign money market paper increased \$1.0 billion to \$14.1 billion at the end of the first quarter.

Canadian direct investment abroad up

Canadian direct investment abroad reached \$477.8 billion at the end of March, up \$12.7 billion from the end of December. This increase came mostly from injections of working capital into existing foreign affiliates and from revaluation of existing assets abroad.

Canadian direct investment in the United States reached \$219.6 billion (up \$5.9 billion) at the end of March. At the same time, direct investment in all other countries increased \$6.9 billion to \$258.2 billion.

Liabilities: Increase in foreign direct investment in Canada

Foreign direct investment in Canada rose \$8.6 billion to \$424.2 billion at the end of March. Foreign direct investors increased their investment position in Canada, mainly through acquisitions and reinvested earnings in existing subsidiaries.

Foreign direct investment from the United States reached \$270.4 billion, up \$3.9 billion from the previous

quarter. The United States accounted for almost two-thirds of total foreign direct investment in Canada.

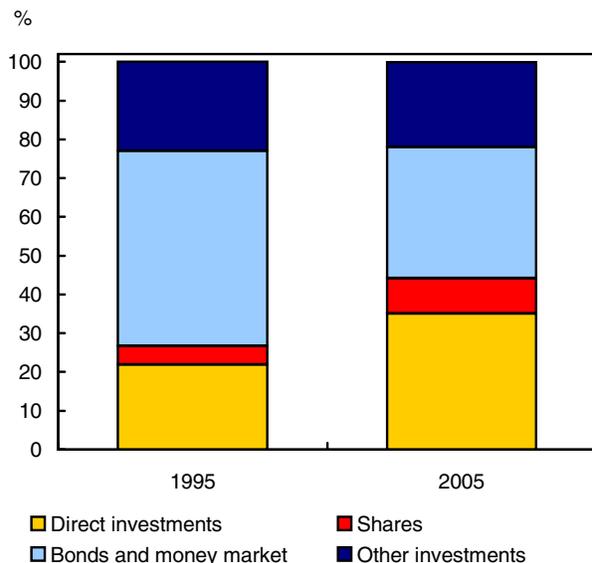
Foreign holdings of Canadian stocks increased \$2.7 billion to \$110.3 billion at the end of the quarter. Again, American investors held the majority of the value with 90% of the total.

Foreign investors made significant investments in Canadian money market paper for a second consecutive quarter. As a result, foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper increased \$2.1 billion to \$22.9 billion. At the same time, foreign investors slightly reduced their investment in Canadian bonds. At the end of March, foreign holdings of Canadian bonds were down by less than a billion to \$379.3 billion.

As Canada's international liabilities have increased over time, the composition has changed. The proportion of debt instruments in the international liabilities has been declining while the proportion of equity investments has been increasing.

The proportion of total foreign liabilities represented by bonds and money market paper at the end of 2005 was just 34%, down from 50% at the end of 1995. The largest gain in proportion was in foreign direct investment, which increased from 22% in 1995 to 35% at the end of 2005. At the same time, portfolio holdings of Canadian shares almost doubled its proportion up from 5% to 9%.

Canada's international liabilities, component distribution



Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0037, 376-0039 to 376-0041, 376-0055 to 376-0057 and 376-0059.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.

The first quarter 2006 issue of *Canada's International Investment Position* (67-202-XIE, free) will be available soon.

For general information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Éric Simard (613-951-7244) or Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international investment position at period end

	Fourth quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006
	\$ billions				
Assets					
Canadian direct investment abroad	435.5	411.9	451.4	465.1	477.8
Portfolio investment abroad					
Foreign bonds	45.4	45.7	58.6	82.4	92.8
Foreign bonds at market value	47.7	48.9	62.9	88.8	98.3
Foreign stocks	216.3	196.9	195.6	189.2	193.9
Foreign stocks at market value	321.0	357.6	384.4	422.8	459.2
Foreign money market	9.1	11.0	11.1	13.1	14.1
Foreign money market at market value	9.1	11.0	11.1	13.1	14.1
Other investment					
Loans	71.7	51.1	49.8	48.3	50.9
Allowances	-11.9				
Deposits	99.1	103.6	109.4	120.7	119.3
Official international reserves	56.2	45.7	40.3	38.0	42.1
Other assets	57.8	55.8	50.1	59.3	62.1
Total assets					
at book value	979.2	921.6	966.4	1,016.0	1,053.0
with portfolio investment at market value	1,086.2	1,085.5	1,159.5	1,256.1	1,323.8
Liabilities					
Foreign direct investment in Canada	356.8	364.7	381.0	415.6	424.2
Portfolio investment					
Canadian bonds	449.1	404.3	398.1	380.0	379.3
Canadian bonds at market value	482.1	434.5	429.6	407.0	400.5
Canadian stocks	80.6	84.7	104.2	107.6	110.3
Canadian stocks at market value	142.5	196.4	250.1	314.7	346.2
Canadian money market	25.3	21.4	19.6	20.8	22.9
Canadian money market at market value	25.4	21.5	19.7	20.9	23.0
Other investment					
Loans	58.8	53.3	40.2	36.1	39.2
Deposits	195.0	183.1	176.0	201.6	208.4
Other liabilities	22.3	21.7	22.0	22.8	22.9
Total liabilities					
at book value	1,187.9	1,133.3	1,141.0	1,184.5	1,207.4
with portfolio investment at market value	1,282.9	1,275.2	1,318.5	1,418.7	1,464.5
Net international investment position					
at book value	-208.7	-211.6	-174.6	-168.5	-154.3
with portfolio investment at market value	-196.7	-189.7	-159.0	-162.6	-140.7

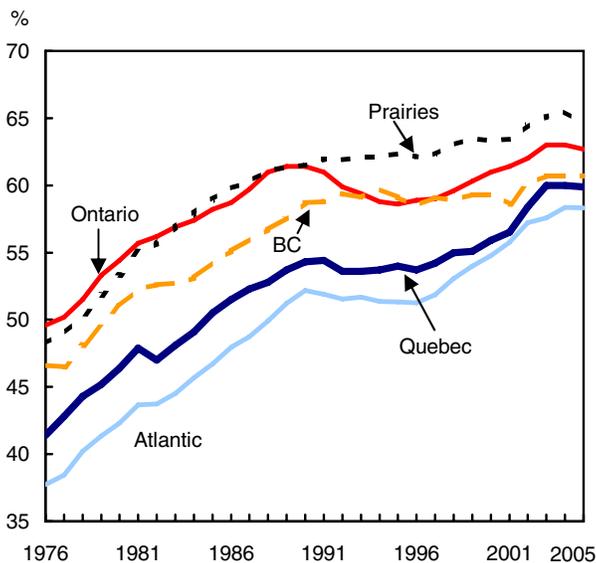
Study: Changing patterns of women in the Canadian labour force

2005

The rising number of women in the labour force has been, for a long time, the primary source of increased labour supply for the Canadian economy. But, while the participation rates of women remain high, they have, however, declined in recent years, according to a new study published today in the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

Most of this slowdown has been concentrated in the Prairies and British Columbia, aggravating the shortage of labour in these areas. In the East, women continued to enter the labour force in growing numbers, especially in Quebec.

Participation rate of women down in the West but up in the East



The increase in participation rates in the East appears associated with the greater use of day care and higher education levels in Quebec, lower birth rates in the Atlantic provinces, and also with age, types of jobs created and an overall lower proportion of immigrants in the East than in the West.

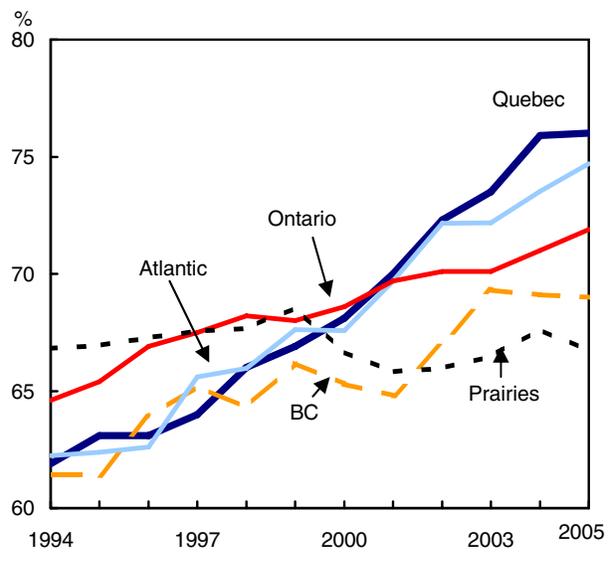
The most striking gap in the trend of participation rates between East and West is for women with children under the age of six. In Alberta, for instance, the participation rate of these women fell by a full percentage point in 2005 to 64.9%, three points lower than its peak in 1999, and 10 points below the rates in Quebec and Atlantic Canada.

If the participation rate of women with young children in Alberta and British Columbia had risen in

tandem with Quebec, 30,000 more women would be in their labour forces in 2005. In Alberta's red hot labour market, this increase in the labour force would have boosted the employment rate for 15 to 64 year olds by a full percentage point. This is considerable given Alberta's unemployment rate.

In 1992, the Prairies ranked first in the participation rate of women with children less than six years of age, while Quebec was last. In 2005, Quebec came first and the Prairies last. British Columbia had the second lowest participation rate, while the Atlantic provinces had the second highest.

Participation rates of women with children less than six years of age follow opposite directions in the West and in the East



The Prairies have the highest birth rate in the country. In particular, Alberta women may have left the labour force to look after their children full time since it is the only province where the number of children aged 0 to 5 increased after 1999. But, while it had more infants, Alberta has the smallest share of children in day care.

Mothers in the labour force in Quebec multiplied rapidly after its \$5 a day universal care system was introduced in 1997. Between 2001 and 2004, about 60% of all day care spaces added in Canada were in Quebec, which now has 43% of all children registered in day care. In 2003, the share of children in Quebec's day care almost doubled the national average.

Different education levels also affected the trends of women's labour force participation in Eastern and Western Canada. Quebec has pulled ahead in post-secondary education, while for young women in

Alberta and British Columbia, post-secondary enrolment was lower than in the rest of the country.

The population's age structure as well had a considerable impact on participation rates. From 1999 to 2005, almost 80% of the women's labour force growth was accounted for by women aged 45 to 64. This group expanded by 721,000 from 1999 to 2005, with half 55 years old or over.

These trends were amplified in the West. On the Prairies, the women labour force 25 to 44 fell 25,000 after 1999, while 45 to 64 year olds increased 123,000. The women population aged 25 to 44 also fell markedly in British Columbia, while 45 to 64 year olds women increased 112,000. As well, British Columbia posted a sharp decrease in young women in the labour force. On the other side, Ontario and Quebec boosted the labour force for all age groups, even as the number of women aged 25 to 44 fell.

Differences in the type of jobs created may also help explain changes in the East and West participation rates. The resurgence of the Prairie and British Columbia's resource sectors has generated jobs in areas where women have less of a presence, notably mining, transportation and manufacturing. Between 1999 and 2005, blue-collar jobs held by men and white-collar jobs for women in British Columbia and the Prairies rose at a similar rate. In Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, white collar jobs for women grew three times faster than blue collar jobs held by men.

Participation rates for women in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces also were higher because they have fewer immigrants than the rest of the country (immigrants' participation rates are lower than for native-born women).

About 20% of women aged 25 to 44 were immigrants, ranging from 30% in Ontario and British Columbia to 17% in Alberta to around 10% in Quebec and Atlantic Canada. If the participation rates of immigrant women equalled the native born, almost 200,000 more women would be in the labour force.

The study "From she to she: Changing patterns of women in the Canadian labour force" is included in the June 2006 Internet edition of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 19, no. 6 (11-010-XIB, free), which is now available online from the *Our products and services* page of our website. The monthly paper version of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Volume 19, no. 6 (11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243) will be available Thursday, June 22.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release,

contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index May 2006

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada increased 1.1% in May compared to the April level of 135.3 (1992=100). The composite index increased 1.3% compared with the revised May 2005 index (135.1).

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 1992=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The second quarter 2006 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XIE, free) will be available in July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), or Louise Chainé (613-951-3393), Prices Division. ■

Longitudinal Administrative Databank 1982 to 2004

Data for 2004 have been added to the Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD). This databank now spans 23 years, from 1982 to 2004, and contains information about individuals and census families.

The LAD consists of a 20% longitudinal sample of Canadian taxfilers and provides researchers and analysts with a tool for studying the changes in income experienced by individuals and their families. The LAD contains a wide variety of income and demographic variables such as employment income, self-employment income, Registered Retirement Savings Plan contributions, alimony, age, sex, and census family composition. The large sample (4.8 million persons in 2004) ensures reliable estimates for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas,

and some subprovincial regions, based on aggregations of postal codes.

The LAD also contains information from the Longitudinal Immigration Database. It covers almost 600,000 immigrants landed between 1980 and 2003 and provides information on their key characteristics at landing.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4107.

The *Longitudinal Administrative Data Dictionary* (12-585-XIE, free) is available online. The 2004 version will soon be available. Custom tabulations, including 2004 data, are also available (13C0019, variable prices).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: toll-free 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

April 2006

Data on the production and shipment of steel pipe and tubing are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The April 2006 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XIE) will soon be available.

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

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, June 2006, Vol. 19, no. 6
Catalogue number 11-010-XIB
(free).

Agriculture and Rural Working Paper Series:
"An analysis of financing innovation and commercialization in Canada's functional food and nutraceutical Sector, 1956 to 2006, no. 79
Catalogue number 21-601-MIE2006079
(free).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 2006, Vol. 78, no. 4
Catalogue number 63-007-XIE
(free).

Public Sector Statistics: Supplement, 2006
Catalogue number 68-213-SIE
(free).

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

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

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
 - The catalogue number
 - The volume number
 - The issue number
 - Your credit card number.
- From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2004. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (11-001-XIE) (11-001-XIE) (11-001-XIE)

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian rode an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **High-wind index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **ISG indicator, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada