



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 3, 2007

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## Releases

<b>Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006</b>	3
More than 4.4 million Canadians—one out of every seven in the population—reported having a disability in 2006, an increase of more than three-quarters of a million people in five years, according to a new report.	
<b>Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance, 2006</b>	6
Strong employment levels and solid consumer and business spending fueled growth in both lending and deposit volumes in 2006. As a result, the value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries rose 5.0% from 2005.	
Residential construction investment, third quarter 2007	10
Electric power statistics, September 2007	11
Asphalt roofing, October 2007	11
Coal and coke statistics, September 2007	11
Investment in non-residential building construction, third quarter 2007	11
Program for International Student Assessment, 2006	12

*(continued on page 2)*

### Release dates

2008

A list of publication dates for 2008 is available today for 29 key economic indicators, ranging from monthly data series such as the Labour Force Survey to quarterly series such as the balance of international payments.

The dates in this calendar are cross-indexed by release title in alphabetical order and by the month of release.

This calendar is not an exhaustive list of all Statistics Canada releases. For a more complete listing, consult each Friday's issue of *The Daily* for releases to be published the following week. In addition, *The Daily* issue of the last working day of the month contains a list of upcoming releases for the following month.

*Release dates* for 2008 are now available for free on *The Daily* page of our website in HTML and PDF format.

For more information, contact Julie Bélanger (613-951-1088; [julie.belanger@statcan.ca](mailto:julie.belanger@statcan.ca)), Communications and Library Services Division.



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**New products**

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13

## Releases

### Participation and Activity Limitation Survey

2006

An estimated 4.4 million Canadians—one out of every seven in the population—reported having a disability in 2006, an increase of over three-quarters of a million people in five years, according to a new report.

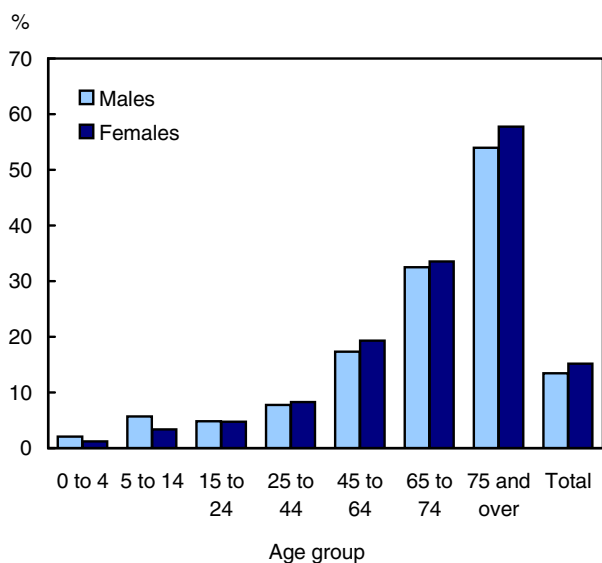
The report was based on data from the Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS). Data showed that the number of people who reported a disability increased 21.2% from 3.6 million in 2001, the last time the survey was conducted.

In 2001, 12.4% of the population reported a disability. By 2006, this rate had increased to 14.3%.

The report suggested that one factor in the increase was the aging of the population, but that this played only a partial role. Another factor may have been increased social acceptance of the reporting of disabilities.

The disabilities were reported by the respondents themselves to interviewers. The report suggested that perceptions of disability have changed significantly as society has evolved, and that respondents may be more willing to report them.

Disability rates, by age and sex



#### Note to readers

This article is the first in a series of data releases from the Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS). It contains survey results on the prevalence, type and severity of disability by age and sex. Further releases on topics such as care received by persons with disabilities, the impact on a family of having a child with a disability and employment barriers are planned for 2008.

PALS is a national survey designed to collect information on adults and children who have a disability, that is, whose everyday activities are limited because of a condition or health problem. Funded by Human Resources and Social Development Canada and conducted by Statistics Canada, PALS provides essential information on the prevalence of various disabilities, support for persons with disabilities, their employment profile, their income and their participation in society.

Data on people with disabilities were last collected in 2001, when the previous PALS survey was conducted. The 2006 PALS provides a measure of the change in the numbers and situations of persons with disabilities in the previous five years. As well, some new content has been introduced into the survey to reflect changing technology and emerging policy and program needs.

For the purpose of PALS, persons with disabilities are those who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition or a health problem reduced the kind or amount of activities that they could do.

The survey sampled approximately 48,000 individuals, of whom about 39,000 were adults and 9,000 children. The population covered by the survey consisted of persons residing in private and some collective households in all provinces and territories. Persons living in institutions and on First Nation reserves were excluded from the survey.

Learning disabilities underwent a large increase between 2001 and 2006, not just for children but for adults as well. Among children aged 5 to 14, learning disabilities joined chronic conditions as the most common form of disability.

Problems related to pain, mobility and agility affected the largest number of adults. Nearly 3 million adults aged 15 and over, or 11% of this age group, reported one of these limitations.

For working-age Canadians (i.e., those aged 15 to 64), pain was the most common form of disability, followed closely by mobility and agility limitations. For seniors aged 65 and over, mobility limitations were the most common.

Just over one-third of adults who reported limitations (35.4%) experienced disabilities with mild limitations, while about one-quarter (24.8%) had moderate limitations and 39.8% had severe to very severe limitations. These proportions were roughly the same among school-aged children aged 5 to 14.

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### **Population growing older, but aging only one factor in disability rate**

Population aging is one of the factors that have contributed to the increase in the disability rate since 2001. But it does not explain the entire gain.

Between 2001 and 2006, the median age of the population increased from 37.0 years to 38.3 years. The median is the point at which half of the population is older and half younger.

To control for the impact of population aging on disability rates, comparisons over time were made using the "age-standardized disability rate." This removes the impact of differences in the age structure of populations among areas and over time.

If population aging had not occurred between 2001 and 2006, the disability rate in 2006 would have been 13.5%, instead of 14.3%. Thus, during this period, about 40% of the disability rate increase could be explained by population aging.

However, disability rates increased for nearly all age groups. This suggests that a change in disability profiles, reporting practices or some combination of the two may have been at play.

During this five-year period, the severity of disabilities for adults aged 15 and older increased in a stepped fashion. The largest increase (+26.6%) occurred in the number of people reporting mild disabilities, while the smallest (+16.4%) occurred in the number reporting very severe disabilities.

### **Children: Slight increase in proportion with disabilities**

Among children aged 14 and under, an estimated 202,350 reported a disability of some kind in 2006, or 3.7% of that age group. This proportion was up from 3.3% in 2001.

Among children aged 4 and under with one or more disabilities, 69.8% had a disability related to a chronic health condition. This and developmental delays were the leading types of disabilities for both boys and girls in this age group. The most common chronic conditions reported were asthma or severe allergies, attention deficit disorder (with or without hyperactivity) and autism.

Among children aged 5 to 14, about 69.3% of those with a disability reported a learning disability. Learning disabilities affected 121,080 children aged 5 to 14 in 2006, or 3.2% of all children in this age group.

Chronic health conditions affected 66.6% of children aged 5 to 14 with a disability, while speech disabilities affected 44.8%. An estimated 78,240 school-aged children experienced a speech disability.

About half of all children aged 4 and under reported a single disability in 2006. Slightly more than 40% reported two disabilities, and just less than 9% reported three or more.

For children aged 5 to 14, the likelihood of having several disabilities was much higher. In fact, almost three-quarters of school-aged children with a disability reported having multiple disabilities, while only 26.3% experienced a single disability.

For children aged 5 to 14 with disabilities, the greatest proportion reported having a mild disability (33.5%), followed by moderate (24.1%), severe (23.5%) and very severe (18.9%) disabilities.

### **Adults: Increases especially important for learning disabilities**

Between 2001 and 2006, the disability rate for adults (people aged 15 and older) rose from 14.6% to 16.5%. Rates increased for all types of disabilities, except developmental.

The increase was especially marked for learning disabilities. The number of Canadians aged 15 and over with learning disabilities rose by almost 40% to an estimated 631,000 in 2006.

Problems related to pain, mobility and agility affected the largest number of adults, with almost 3 million people aged 15 and over reporting one of these limitations.

An estimated 1,265,000 adults, or 5.0% of their population, reported they had a hearing disability. Nearly 815,000 (3.2%) had seeing disabilities, while about 480,000 (1.9%) reported a speech disability.

For the working-age population (15 to 64 years), the most common activity limitation was pain and discomfort, affecting three out of every four working-age people (74.4%) who had disabilities. An estimated 1.8 million people in the working-age population, or 8.6% of the total, experienced pain and discomfort-related disabilities. These were much more common for working-age women than for men.

Among seniors aged 65 and over with disabilities, three out of four (76.4%) reported a mobility limitation, ahead of pain as the most common. More than 1.3 million people, or one-third of all seniors, reported a mobility limitation.

Disabilities related to mobility were present in less than 2% of people between the ages of 15 and 24, but affected about 44% of individuals aged 75 and over.

### **Disability rates increase in all provinces**

Disability rates ranged from a low of 10.4% in Quebec to a high of 20.0% in Nova Scotia. Of the remaining provinces, those in the East had higher disability rates, on average, than those in the West. Ontario reported a disability rate (15.5%) slightly higher than the national rate.

Between 2001 and 2006, disability rates increased in all provinces. Population aging explains more of the increases in the Atlantic provinces because their populations are among the oldest in Canada.

For the first time, in 2006, PALS was conducted in Canada's three territories. The Yukon had the highest disability rate of the territories at 13.5%, followed by the Northwest Territories at 8.6% and Nunavut at 6.4%.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3251.**

The publications *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey 2006: Technical and Methodological Report* (89-628-XWE2007001, free), *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey 2006: Analytical Report* (89-628-XWE2007002, free), *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey 2006: Tables* (89-628-XWE2007003, free), are now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Health*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Stobert (613-951-6496; [susan.stobert@statcan.ca](mailto:susan.stobert@statcan.ca)), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

## Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance

2006

Strong employment levels and solid consumer and business spending fueled growth in both lending and deposit volumes in 2006. As a result, the value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries (i.e., chartered banks, trust companies, caisses populaires and credit unions) rose 5.0% from 2005.

In total, these intermediaries produced services worth \$64.8 billion. In 2006, the growth rate was just below the annual average of 6.1% since the survey began 10 years ago.

The industry performed favourably, thanks to volume growth in retail banking, strong trading revenues and significant merger and acquisition fees. However, income came under pressure from heightened competition and a narrowing interest-rate spread on lending products.

Net interest income rose 3.1% to \$32.8 billion, largely the result of increased spreads on deposits and higher volumes in personal and business lending. Partially offsetting this growth was a drop in treasury and investment banking services, attributed to higher funding costs for equity trading strategies and lower new issue activity (that is, a lower volume of initial public offerings on Canadian exchanges).

Non-interest income rose 6.9% to \$32.0 billion. Net interest income has outweighed non-interest income in this industry. However, strong growth in fee-based income over the past 10 years has almost closed this gap. In 2006, investment management and mutual fund fees grew significantly, as did credit card, deposit and payments services.

In 2006, deposit-accepting intermediaries increased their provisions for credit losses by 12.3% to \$2.8 billion. These provisions reflected expected changes in losses from impaired loans and other credit instruments.

Most deposit-accepting intermediaries raised their provisions because of elevated lending volumes and

### Note to readers

*The annual Survey of Deposit-accepting Intermediaries covers the Canadian-based activities of the principal deposit-accepting intermediaries, namely chartered banks, trust companies, caisses populaires and credit unions. The report does not cover foreign operations.*

**Retail banking services** (chartered banks, trust companies, caisses populaires and credit unions) cover all financial services to individuals and to small- and medium-sized businesses through a traditional branch network.

**Corporate and institutional finance services** cover financing and operating services for institutions and large corporations. They include trade, export and project financing and syndicated lending.

**Electronic financial services** cover services to individuals, businesses and institutions through networks of banking machines, debit and credit cards, telephone banking and the Internet. Some of the respondents were unable to provide separate estimates for their activities in electronic financial services. This may result in some under-estimation of the values for these services and over-estimation for retail banking services. The aggregated totals including these two segments remain strong.

**Treasury and investment banking services:** Treasury banking manages the funds of the deposit-accepting intermediary, itself. Investment banking covers services to individuals, corporations and institutions such as securities brokerage, mutual fund management, corporate financing and other investment services.

**Fiduciary services** refer to all services provided when acting as a trustee or agent such as record-keeping, custodial and performance evaluation services for personal trusts, pension funds, corporate and institutional investments and group Registered Retirement Savings Plans.

**Net interest income** is the difference between interest income and interest expenses. Interest income covers all interest from loans, titles and deposits of deposit-accepting intermediaries. Interest expenses cover interest paid on deposits, subordinated debentures and other interest costs.

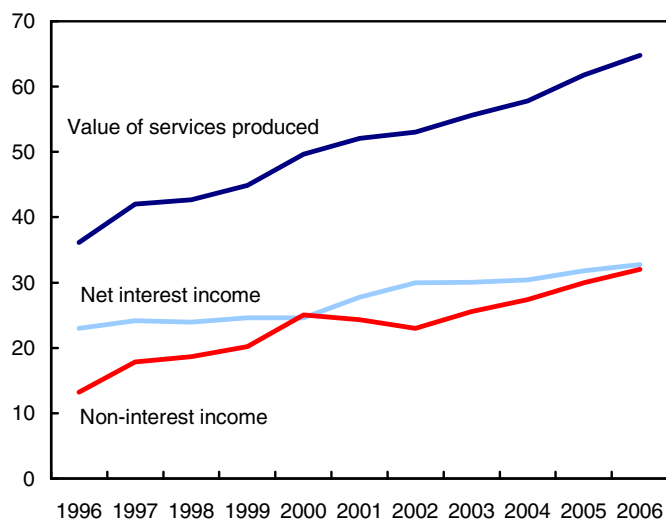
**Non-interest income** covers all sources of revenue other than interest income. Examples include revenue from brokerage and other securities services, credit services, deposit and payment services charges, trading, mutual fund management, card services, foreign exchange, securitization activities and trans-sectoral income.

**Value of services produced** is the sum of net interest and non-interest income. This value is not to be confused with service charges.

higher write-offs on both personal and business loans, but this was not the case for all.

### Value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries

\$ billions



### Retail banking volumes continue to thrive

The value of services in the retail banking segment rose 6.5% in 2006, due to growth in both net interest income (+4.9%) and non-interest income (+11.0%). These retail services accounted for 61.7% of the total value of services produced, emphasizing their position as the primary income-generating activity for deposit-accepting intermediaries.

Low long-term interest rates continued to fuel strong demand for both residential mortgages and personal loans. The labour market also contributed to this demand, as did a solid yet moderating housing market. Higher volumes and improved spreads on deposits were also widely reported.

This business segment has historically been mostly interest-based. Net interest income continued to contribute the majority (71.6%) of the value of services produced by retail banking. Nevertheless, this proportion has been steadily decreasing for the past five years, as fee-based income has become increasingly significant in the retail market.

### Treasury and investment banking activities remain flat

The value of treasury and investment banking services remained flat in 2006 at \$11.8 billion. They

accounted for 18.3% of the value of total services produced.

Higher merger and acquisition fees and strong trading revenue could not compensate for weakened equity underwriting activity. However, this portfolio continues to be the second largest contributor to services produced for the industry.

Non-interest income rose 4.0% to \$11.6 billion. Growth in investment management and mutual fund fees were factors in this increase, thanks to more money going into funds and higher-valued securities within the managed portfolios.

Net interest income dropped to \$207 million due to disappointing equity-origination activity and higher trading-related funding costs. In addition, financial settlements and other losses against foreign operations were charged against net interest income in Canada.

### Strong year for electronic financial services

The electronic financial services portfolio produced services worth \$7.4 billion in 2006, an 8.7% increase from 2005. This portfolio has continued to be the fastest growing business segment of deposit-accepting intermediaries since the beginning of the survey.

Net interest income increased 11.3%, while non-interest income rose at a somewhat slower pace (+7.8%). Increased credit card balances and volumes were factors in this growth. Other factors included gains in payments services and, in many cases, expanded branch and automated banking machine networks.

Non-interest-related activities accounted for the majority (72.4%) of the value of services produced in this portfolio. Nevertheless, this was still down from the peak of 89.5% in 1999.

Electronic financial services are the third largest contributor to income for deposit-accepting intermediaries. In 2006, they accounted for 11.4% of total services produced, a proportion which has been increasing steadily since the inception of the survey. This portfolio serves as a means of delivery to extend the reach of other financial products and services.

### Moderate growth in corporate and institutional finance portfolio

The value of services produced by corporate and institutional finance activities rose 7.0% to \$4.4 billion in 2006, continuing the upward movement established in 2005. The corporate and institutional finance segment accounted for 6.8% of the total value of services produced.

Non-interest income climbed 13.5% to \$2.6 billion, but was offset by a drop of 1.2% in net interest income to \$1.8 billion.

Solid business loan demand and higher deposit volumes were partially offset by lower spreads on corporate loans and increased securitization of assets. Gains and losses from securitization are recorded as non-interest income, and thus have a negative impact on results for net interest income.

### Decline in fiduciary services

The value of fiduciary services declined 13.7% to \$1.2 billion in 2006, as fiduciary services continued to be incorporated under the treasury and investment banking portfolio.

Growth in customer assets under management and administration was widely reported in 2006, as were higher spreads on personal investment products.

Fiduciary services have traditionally represented a small portion of the overall value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries. In 2006, they accounted for only 1.9%.

Available on CANSIM: table 182-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2513.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allison Blais (613-951-3181; [allison.blais@statcan.ca](mailto:allison.blais@statcan.ca)) or Sam Neofotistos (613-951-4875; [sam.neofotistos@statcan.ca](mailto:sam.neofotistos@statcan.ca)), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

### Value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries

	Net interest income			Non-interest income			Value of services produced in Canada <sup>1</sup>		
	2005	2006	2005 to 2006	2005	2006	2005 to 2006	2005	2006	2005 to 2006
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Retail banking services	27,323	28,650	4.9	10,239	11,365	11.0	37,562	40,014	6.5
Corporate and institutional finance	1,819	1,797	-1.2	2,271	2,579	13.5	4,090	4,375	7.0
Electronic financial services <sup>2</sup>	1,827	2,033	11.3	4,946	5,332	7.8	6,773	7,365	8.7
Treasury and investment banking <sup>3</sup>	716	207	-71.1	11,177	11,622	4.0	11,893	11,829	-0.5
Fiduciary services	97	93	-4.5	1,323	1,132	-14.4	1,420	1,225	-13.7
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>31,782</b>	<b>32,778</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>29,956</b>	<b>32,030</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>61,738</b>	<b>64,808</b>	<b>5.0</b>

1. The value of services produced is not reduced by provisions for credit losses.

2. See Note to readers.

3. Certain international treasury transactions, which are netted out in consolidated world results, can significantly affect the Canadian data reported by multinational respondents.

4. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

### Distribution of income by activity of deposit-accepting intermediaries

	Net interest income			Non-interest income			Value of services produced in Canada		
	2005	2006	2005 to 2006	2005	2006	2005 to 2006	2005	2006	2005 to 2006
	%		% point change	%		% point change	%		% point change
Retail banking services	86.0	87.4	1.4	34.2	35.5	1.3	60.8	61.7	0.9
Corporate and institutional finance	5.7	5.5	-0.2	7.6	8.1	0.5	6.6	6.8	0.2
Electronic financial services <sup>1</sup>	5.7	6.2	0.5	16.5	16.6	0.1	11.0	11.4	0.4
Treasury and investment banking <sup>2</sup>	2.3	0.6	-1.7	37.3	36.3	-1.0	19.3	18.3	-1.0
Fiduciary services	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.4	3.5	-0.9	2.3	1.9	-0.4
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

1. See Note to readers.

2. Certain international treasury transactions, which are netted out in consolidated world results, can significantly affect the Canadian data reported by multinational respondents.

3. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.



**Type of income by type of activity**

	Proportion of value of services produced in Canada					
	Net interest income			Non-interest income		
	2005	2006	2005 to 2006	2005	2006	2005 to 2006
	%		% point change	%		% point change
Retail banking services	72.7	71.6	-1.1	27.3	28.4	1.1
Corporate and institutional finance	44.5	41.1	-3.4	55.5	58.9	3.4
Electronic financial services <sup>1</sup>	27.0	27.6	0.6	73.0	72.4	-0.6
Treasury and investment banking <sup>2</sup>	6.0	1.7	-4.3	94.0	98.3	4.3
Fiduciary services	6.8	7.6	0.8	93.2	92.4	-0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>

1. See Note to readers.

2. Certain international treasury transactions, which are netted out in consolidated world results, can significantly affect the Canadian data reported by multinational respondents.



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## Residential construction investment

Third quarter 2007

Residential construction investment achieved a new record in the third quarter of 2007, reaching \$24.3 billion, an increase of 9.0% over the same quarter in 2006. Increases were seen in new housing (+10.1%), renovations (+8.4%) and acquisition costs (+5.7%).

Spending for new residential construction climbed to \$12.4 billion, a 10.1% increase over the third quarter of 2006. Single-family home investment made the most significant contribution to the growth in this component, increasing 10.9% to \$7.9 billion. Apartment/condominium construction increased by 6.2% to \$2.6 billion. Investment in double and row housing also rose significantly, with respective gains of 18.4% and 16.2%.

The rising levels of investments for new housing were largely brought about by significant cost increases over the third quarter of 2006.

In constant dollars, spending for the construction of new single-family housing rose 2.2% over the third quarter of 2006. Semi-detached and row housing saw respective increases of 7.9% and 7.2%, while spending for apartment/condominium housing fell by 3.2%.

The demand for housing continued to be supported by the encouraging employment situation, growing disposable incomes, appealing financing possibilities and Western Canada's dynamic economy.

However, the decreasing affordability of housing, due to rapidly increasing prices for new housing and to recent mortgage rate increases, could adversely affect demand.

Renovation spending grew 8.4% from the third quarter of 2006 to \$9.8 billion. This accounted for 40.3% of total residential investment. Acquisition costs increased 5.7% to \$2.1 billion.

Increases were recorded in all the provinces and territories. The largest increase (in dollars) occurred in Alberta (+17.4% for a total of \$3.9 billion), in large part due to increased spending for the construction of new housing.

Quebec followed with an investment increase of 9.2% to \$5.4 billion. This is mainly due to new construction and renovations.

British Columbia also saw a sharp increase (+11.2%) for a total of \$3.8 billion.

Vigorous renovation spending led investment growth in Ontario (+2.3% to \$8.4 billion).

The total value of residential construction investments for the first three quarters of 2007 was \$65.4 billion, up 7.5% over the same period in 2006.

**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	Third quarter 2006	Third quarter 2007	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>22,252.1</b>	<b>24,259.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	330.2	374.7	13.5
Prince Edward Island	75.8	84.6	11.7
Nova Scotia	524.4	564.5	7.7
New Brunswick	438.4	504.2	15.0
Quebec	4,902.6	5,355.1	9.2
Ontario	8,257.8	8,443.6	2.3
Manitoba	505.7	568.1	12.3
Saskatchewan	401.8	561.5	39.8
Alberta	3,295.2	3,867.7	17.4
British Columbia	3,437.1	3,821.8	11.2
Yukon	41.3	52.8	28.0
Northwest Territories	20.2	26.7	32.7
Nunavut	21.7	34.4	59.1

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

## Electric power statistics

September 2007

Data on electric power are now available for September.

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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Asphalt roofing

October 2007

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for October.

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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Coal and coke statistics

September 2007

Data on coal and coke are now available for September.

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 (toll-free 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

Third quarter 2007 (revised)

Following the release of the national economic and financial accounts for the third quarter of 2007, revised estimates of the investment in non-residential building construction for the third quarter are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bechir Oueriemmi, (613-951-1165;

[bdp\\_information@statcan.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## **Program for International Student Assessment 2006**

The report *Measuring Up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Science, Reading and Mathematics: 2006 First Results for Canadians Aged 15* (81-590-XIE2007001, free) will be available on our website on December 4. From the *Publications* module, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Education, training and learning*, and finally *Measuring Up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study*. Highlights from the report will be published in *The Daily* on December 5. This release strategy was taken in order to coordinate with the release of the international PISA report on December 4, while

avoiding conflict with the scheduled Census release on the same day.

The Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a collaborative effort among member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. In Canada, PISA is administered through a partnership of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, Human Resources and Social Development Canada and Statistics Canada.

The report will also be available on the websites for the Program for International Student Assessment ([www.pisa.gc.ca](http://www.pisa.gc.ca)) and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada ([www.cmec.ca](http://www.cmec.ca)).

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