



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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<b>Farm cash receipts, January to December 2006</b>	2
Gross market receipts for Canadian farmers rose for a third year in a row in 2006. However, they remained slightly below pre-BSE levels. Encouraging gains in crop revenues were dampened by tumbling hog receipts.	
<b>A portrait of seniors, 2006</b>	5
With millions of baby boomers knocking on the door, Canada's seniors are poised to become an even more heterogeneous crowd than they are today, according to a new statistical profile of people 65 years and over.	
Employment Insurance, December 2006	7
Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, October 2006	9
Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, January 2007	9
Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, January 2007	9
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, December 2006	9

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<b>New products</b>	10
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## Releases

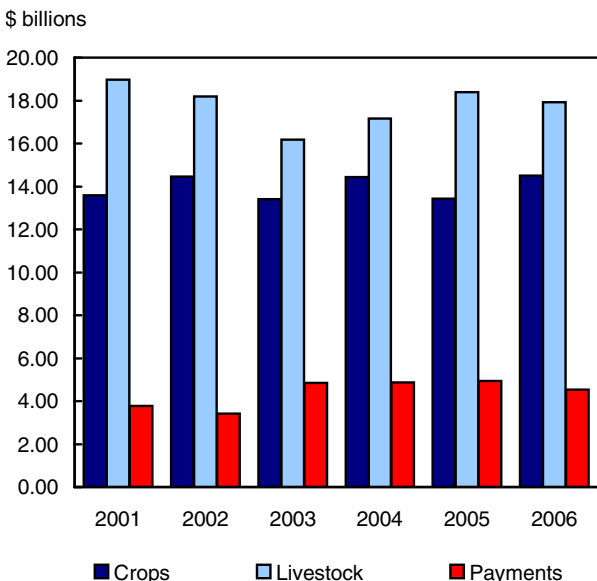
### Farm cash receipts

January to December 2006

Gross market receipts for Canadian farmers rose for a third year in a row in 2006. However, they remained slightly below levels prior to the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) situation. Gains in crop revenues were dampened by tumbling hog receipts.

Market receipts, the revenues from the sale of crops and livestock, reached \$32.4 billion in 2006, up 1.9% from 2005, and just short of the peak set in 2002. This total was also 2.5% above the previous five-year average between 2001 and 2005, a period which included two years of droughts and the BSE situation.

Farm cash receipts, January to December



Farmers received \$14.5 billion in crop revenues, up 7.9% from 2005 and 4.6% above the previous five-year average. Higher deliveries, combined with stronger grain and oilseed prices, pulled crop receipts up to a new record.

In contrast, livestock receipts fell 2.5% to \$17.9 billion as higher cattle and calf receipts were more than offset by a big drop in hog revenues. Livestock revenues were 0.9% above the previous five-year average.

Program payments totalled \$4.5 billion in 2006, down 8.3% from the record high set in 2005 as the

#### 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. 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. However, the series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers, nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs. For example, the Canadian Farm Families Options Program announced in July 2006 is not included because it has been determined not to be business income for statistical purposes.

Data from the 2006 **Census of Agriculture** will be released on May 16, 2007. As a result, estimates of farm cash receipts, operating expenses, net income, capital value and other data in Statistics Canada's Agriculture Economic Statistics series will be revised, where necessary. These revisions will be announced in a future release of the series in The Daily.

Farm Income Payment and BSE-related programs were winding down. Payments were 3.7% above the previous five-year average, and well above the average of the previous 10 years (1996 to 2005).

Total farm cash receipts (crop and livestock revenues plus program payments) reached \$37.0 billion in 2006, marginally higher than in 2005, but a new record nevertheless. This was 2.6% above the five-year average.

Provincially, the largest increase in total receipts occurred in Saskatchewan (+6.0%), where significant gains were made in canola and wheat (excluding durum). The largest decline was in British Columbia (-2.5%), the result of lower revenues from crops, livestock and program payments.

Farm cash receipts provide a measure of gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not account for expenses such as wages, fuel and feed costs incurred by farmers. Cash receipts can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, price and weather.

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## Wheat, canola boost crop receipts

Deliveries of canola and wheat boosted crop receipts in 2006. For the most part, farmers drew on record or near-record high stocks from the 2005 and 2006 harvests.

Prices improved during 2006 from very low levels received in 2005, supported by the expanding bio-fuel industry, tighter supplies of major grain and oilseed exporters and the better quality of Canadian crops.

Canola receipts reached \$2.5 billion, up 35.3%, the result of record marketings and an upswing in price. Marketings were 29.2% above the previous year, and the average price was 4.8% higher.

Receipts for wheat (excluding durum) rose 16.4% to \$2.2 billion. A combination of higher marketings and prices contributed to this growth. The improved quality of the 2006 harvest also had a positive impact.

Potato receipts grew 16.8% to \$911 million, as a 21.7% rise in prices more than offset a 3.8% drop in marketings. Prices found support from reduced production in 2005 and concerns over lower seeded area in the spring of 2006.

In contrast, barley revenues fell 7.8% to \$414 million. Lower production in both 2005 and 2006 led to a 16.1% decline in marketings, while the Canadian Wheat Board payments dropped 18.7%.

Increased production costs and low 2005 grain and oilseed prices reduced the amount of revenue producers deferred from the 2005 harvest into 2006. As a result, liquidation of deferments fell 37.3% from 2005.

## Low hog prices offset gains in cattle and calf revenues

In the livestock sector, low hog prices and receipts offset gains in revenue from the sale of cattle and calves.

Hog receipts fell 13.6% in 2006 to \$3.4 billion, largely because of lower prices. Prices were pressured mainly by a strong Canadian dollar and ample supplies. The total number of hogs marketed by Canadian farmers was on par with the 2005 level. The increase in live hogs sold outside the country offset the decline in domestic sales.

Slaughter hog receipts, which accounted for about 80% of total hog revenues, fell 14.7% as prices were 13.1% lower than the previous year. Receipts from hog exports fell 9.1%, despite a 6.9% rise in the number of live hogs marketed internationally, as prices declined 11.4%.

On the other hand, receipts from cattle and calf sales increased 2.2% to \$6.5 billion. The number of cattle exported in 2006 almost doubled following

the reopening of the American border to live cattle under 30 months of age on July 18, 2005. However, it remained well below the peak of 2002 (pre-BSE). Receipts from the international export of cattle and calves reached \$1.1 billion, up from \$624 million in 2005.

Receipts from slaughter cattle declined 9.5%, largely the result of reduced marketings (-6.8%), as exports of live cattle to the United States resumed. The overall slaughter price was down 2.9%, the result of an increase in the slaughter of lower-valued cows and bulls.

Supply-managed commodities accounted for just over 40% of livestock receipts. Revenue from these products edged down for only the second time in the last 10 years, largely because of a 4.3% decline in receipts from chicken. Revenues rose for eggs and turkeys but remained flat for dairy products.

## Program payments decline from a record high level

Program payments declined from the record high level set in 2005. However, they remained 3.7% above the previous five-year average and well above the average for the previous 10 years.

The phasing-out of the Farm Income Payment program contributed the most to this decline. Payments of \$79 million made in 2006 were significantly less than the \$886 million distributed in 2005. Several BSE-related programs also were winding down. Crop insurance payments, to which producers contribute via premiums, declined 21.0% to \$739 million due to better growing conditions.

Cushioning the decline, payments made under the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program, the CAIS Inventory Transition Initiative (CITI) and the CAIS-related enhancements totalled \$1.9 billion, up 11.1% from the amount distributed in 2005. The Grains and Oilseeds Payment Program (GOPP) also delivered \$747 million in 2006.

## Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001 and 002-0002.

## Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3437 and 3473.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Estelle Perrault (613-951-2448; [estelle.perrault@statcan.ca](mailto:estelle.perrault@statcan.ca)) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; [gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca](mailto:gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.

□

## Farm cash receipts

	January to December 2005	January to December 2006 <sup>P</sup>	January–December 2005 to January–December 2006	October to December 2005	October to December 2006 <sup>P</sup>	October–December 2005 to October–December 2006
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Total farm cash receipts</b>	<b>36,758</b>	<b>36,954</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9,627</b>	<b>10,039</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total market receipts<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>31,814</b>	<b>32,422</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>8,590</b>	<b>9,043</b>	<b>5.3</b>
All wheat <sup>2</sup>	2,478	2,801	13.0	787	908	15.4
Wheat excluding durum <sup>2</sup>	1,918	2,232	16.4	614	740	20.5
Durum wheat <sup>2</sup>	560	570	1.8	173	169	-2.3
Barley <sup>2</sup>	449	414	-7.8	146	132	-9.6
Deferments	-409	-440	7.6	-224	-246	9.8
Liquidations of deferments	654	410	-37.3	27	26	-3.7
Canola	1,855	2,510	35.3	562	742	32.0
Soybeans	753	691	-8.2	254	308	21.3
Corn	625	719	15.0	203	284	39.9
Other cereals and oilseeds	439	495	12.8	143	165	15.4
Special crops	825	855	3.6	277	344	24.2
Potatoes	780	911	16.8	221	249	12.7
Floriculture and nursery	1,887	1,950	3.3	452	468	3.5
Other crops	3,099	3,181	2.6	874	915	4.7
<b>Total crops</b>	<b>13,434</b>	<b>14,497</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Cattle and calves	6,350	6,490	2.2	1,933	1,877	-2.9
Hogs	3,938	3,401	-13.6	902	847	-6.1
Dairy products	4,842	4,830	-0.2	1,239	1,226	-1.0
Poultry and eggs	2,474	2,421	-2.1	596	596	0
Other livestock	777	783	0.8	199	201	1.0
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>18,380</b>	<b>17,925</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>4,748</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Net Income Stabilization Account	442	317	-28.3	23	8	-65.2
Crop Insurance	936	739	-21.0	344	280	-18.6
Income Disaster Assistance Programs	1,797	2,775	54.4	423	656	55.1
Provincial stabilization	391	542	38.6	41	34	-17.1
Other programs	1,377	159	-88.5	206	18	-91.3
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>-4.0</b>

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Total market receipts is the sum of crop and livestock receipts.

2. Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

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

## Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to December 2005	January to December 2006 <sup>P</sup>	January–December 2005 to January–December 2006	October to December 2005	October to December 2006 <sup>P</sup>	October–December 2005 to October–December 2006
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>36,758</b>	<b>36,954</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9,627</b>	<b>10,039</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	91	95	4.4	26	26	0
Prince Edward Island	370	380	2.7	102	91	-10.8
Nova Scotia	460	450	-2.2	117	115	-1.7
New Brunswick	431	449	4.2	117	111	-5.1
Quebec	6,191	6,238	0.8	1,517	1,513	-0.3
Ontario	8,936	8,872	-0.7	2,279	2,466	8.2
Manitoba	3,799	3,706	-2.4	1,040	1,080	3.8
Saskatchewan	6,255	6,631	6.0	1,809	1,904	5.3
Alberta	7,841	7,809	-0.4	1,950	2,091	7.2
British Columbia	2,384	2,324	-2.5	671	642	-4.3

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

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

## A portrait of seniors

2006

With millions of baby boomers knocking on the door, Canada's seniors are poised to become an even more heterogeneous crowd than they are today, according to a new statistical profile of people 65 years and over.

The report suggests that over the coming years, what it means to be a "senior" could undergo an important re-assessment, especially as the baby boom generation turns 65.

For one thing, seniors are living longer. Near the beginning of the 20th Century, the average 65-year-old Canadian could expect to live another 13.3 years. In 2003, this individual could expect to live another 19.2 years.

Even in the short span between 1991 and 2003, life expectancy at the age of 65 in Canada increased by 1.2 years.

Seniors themselves are changing. Financially, they are much better off than they were a quarter century ago. They are better educated, they are Internet savvy and they are active.

However, the report also points out that the characteristics of younger seniors aged 65 to 74 differ from those of their counterparts aged 85 and over, in many cases dramatically. This is especially true with respect to health, cultural origins, financial situations, living arrangements and so on.

And as individuals, seniors face many challenges. Rising rates of obesity are evident among Canadians of all ages and seniors are no exception. In addition, cancer and heart disease remain the leading causes of death among seniors, while arthritis/rheumatism and high blood pressure remain the most prevalent chronic conditions.

### Trends in their population: The baby boom arrives

With "old age" now spanning a period of 20 years or more, the characteristics and experiences of seniors are varied and will become even more so as the baby boom generation starts turning 65 in 2011.

Today, low fertility rates, longer life expectancy and the effects of the baby boom generation are among the factors contributing to the aging of Canada's population. Between 1981 and 2005, the number of seniors in Canada increased from 2.4 million to 4.2 million. Their share of the total population jumped from 9.6% to 13.1%. (New information on the seniors population from the 2006 Census will be released in *The Daily* on July 17, 2007.)

The aging of the population will accelerate over the next two decades, particularly as baby boomers begin turning 65. Between 2006 and 2026, the number

### Note to readers

*This release is based on the compendium "A portrait of seniors in Canada", released today. The report uses a wide range of data sources to provide a statistical portrait of the well-being and wellness of people aged 65 and over.*

*While it concentrates on seniors, the report also takes a look ahead, assessing the characteristics of Canadians aged 55 to 64 who will become seniors over the next decade.*

*The report provides valuable contextual information about the population of seniors. How many seniors are there in Canada? How many will there be in the years ahead? What are their basic demographic characteristics? Where do they live?*

*A series of chapters assess the physical and mental health of seniors, their financial security and security from crime. In addition, the publication examines their labour force participation, employment training and changes in their educational profile.*

*Another chapter assesses their living arrangements and family, social networks, social participation and engagement (including volunteering), care and political participation.*

*Separate chapters examine the well-being of Aboriginal seniors and immigrant seniors, comparing them with the senior population as a whole.*

of seniors is projected to increase from 4.3 million to 8.0 million. Their share of the population is expected to increase from 13.2% to 21.2%.

Demographic trends will continue to vary considerably across age groups in the years ahead. Over the next two decades, the number of individuals aged 65 to 74 will almost double, from 2.3 million to about 4.5 million. The share of the total population comprised of these "young seniors" will increase from 7.0% to 11.9%.

The number of Canadians aged 85 plus will nearly double as well, rising from about 500,000 in 2006 to about 900,000 in 2026.

### How they are faring at work, in society and in retirement

The financial situation of seniors has improved over the past quarter century. Between 1980 and 2003, the average total income (after tax) received by senior couples increased by 18%, from \$36,300 to \$42,800.

Increasing income levels have benefited seniors in lower income categories and have contributed to a decline in the incidence of low-income among this group. Even so, among seniors the incidence of low-income remains highest among women who live alone.

From the mid-1970s to the mid-1990s there was a steady decline in the share of older men participating in the paid labour force. But between 1996 and 2005 that share increased from 58.4% to 66.7% among men aged 55 to 64 and from 16.5% to 23.0% among men aged 65 to 69. Increases have been evident among older women as well.

According to the Labour Force Survey, just under 320,000 Canadians aged 65 and older participated in the labour force in 2005. The vast majority, about 308,000 were employed, while another 11,000 were actively looking for work. Altogether, this group accounted for 1.8% of the total labour force.

As more and more individuals in the baby boom generation slide into their 60s, the share of the labour force comprised of older workers will increase.

The level of education of seniors may have an impact on their labour force participation. Between 1990 and 2005, the share of seniors with a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree jumped from 18% to 31%. This trend will continue, as half of the Canadians who will turn age 65 over the next decade have one of these credentials.

Labour force data show that seniors who had a university degree in 2005 were more than four times more likely to participate in the labour force than those with eight years or less of formal schooling.

Many seniors are active outside of the labour force. Among those aged 65 to 74, just over half belong to at least one group or organization and 39% volunteered during 2004. Seniors also provide help on an informal basis such as providing child care or running errands.

Many seniors are engaged in civic life as well. In 2003, about three-quarters of seniors aged 65 to 74 said they had voted in the last federal, provincial and municipal elections.

### Health, stress, leisure: How seniors are faring

While aging is associated with a decline in general health and the onset of different forms of activity limitations, a large proportion of seniors are faring well.

For example, 40% of individuals aged 65 to 74 described their health as very good or excellent in health surveys, and another 37% reported it as good. Among Canadians aged 75 or older, 32% described their health as very good or excellent and 36% described it as good.

Approximately 6 in 10 seniors said their life is not at all stressful or not very stressful, compared to about 3 in 10 people aged 25 to 54. Seniors who say their life is stressful most often attribute this to concerns regarding their own health or the health of a family member.

Levels of physical activity vary across age groups and gender. In 2003, 53% of men aged 65 to 74 were physically active or moderately active, almost the same as men aged 25 to 54 (51%). A smaller proportion of women aged 65 to 74 (42%) were physically active or moderately active.

Rising rates of obesity are evident among Canadians of all ages and seniors are no exception. Between 1978/1979 and 2004, the incidence of obesity among seniors aged 75 or older increased from 11% to 24%; among those aged 65 to 74, it increased from 20% to 25%.

Cancer and heart disease remain the leading causes of death among seniors, while arthritis/rheumatism and high blood pressure remain the most prevalent chronic conditions.

In leisure time, computer use has become an increasing part of everyday life for many seniors, as it has for younger Canadians. In 1997, only 3.4% of households headed by a senior had Internet access; by 2004, this had jumped seven-fold to almost 23%.

Between 2000 and 2003, the share of individuals aged 65 to 74 using the Internet more than doubled from 11% to 28%. The same upward trend was evident among seniors age 75 and older, albeit at a lower level.

### Immigrant and Aboriginal seniors: Aging evident in both groups

More than one-quarter of all seniors in Canada were born abroad. Most of these immigrant seniors initially arrived in Canada before the 1960s and about half of them were born in Western European countries.

However, this profile will change in the coming years as younger immigrants from other regions age. From 1981 to 2001, the share of immigrant seniors born in Asia increased from 5.6% to 19.1%.

Changes in the source countries of immigrants are increasingly reflected in the share of seniors who are members of a visible minority group, with this share increasing from 2.3% to 7.2% between 1981 and 2001.

Canada's Aboriginal population remains much younger than the non-Aboriginal population.

In 2001, the estimated 39,900 Aboriginal seniors represented 4% of the total Aboriginal population. By 2017, this is expected to increase to 6.5%. This is due in large part to gradually improving life expectancy and to declining birth rates among the Aboriginal population.

Nonetheless, fertility rates remain higher and life expectancies remain lower among the Aboriginal population than the non-Aboriginal population.

The compendium *A Portrait of Seniors in Canada* (89-519-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; [sasd-dssea@statcan.ca](mailto:sasd-dssea@statcan.ca)), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

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## Employment Insurance

December 2006 (preliminary)

An estimated 485,340 Canadians (seasonally adjusted) received regular Employment Insurance benefits in December, up 0.2% from November but down 1.6% from the same period of 2005.

There were increases in British Columbia (+5.1%), Manitoba (+2.1%), Alberta (+2.1%) and Quebec (+0.6%) in December while all other provinces showed declines.

Regular benefit payments in December totalled \$701.1 million, while 208,780 people made initial and renewal claims.

**Note:** Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures. The number of beneficiaries for this month is a measure of all persons who received Employment

Insurance benefits from the 3rd to the 9th of the month. This coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey. The regular benefit payments figure measures the total of all monies paid to individuals from the 1st to the end of the month.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.**

Data on Employment Insurance for January will be released on March 27.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-4090 or toll-free 1-866-873-8788; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. □

## Employment Insurance statistics

	December 2006	November 2006	December 2005	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	485,340 <sup>P</sup>	484,130 <sup>r</sup>	493,230	0.2	-1.6
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	701.1 <sup>P</sup>	715.8 <sup>r</sup>	688.6	-2.0	1.8
Initial and renewal claims received ('000)	208.8 <sup>P</sup>	223.1 <sup>r</sup>	234.4	-6.4	-10.9
Unadjusted					
All beneficiaries ('000) <sup>1</sup>	759.2 <sup>P</sup>	687.4 <sup>P</sup>	818.5		
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	499.0 <sup>P</sup>	430.3 <sup>P</sup>	516.7		
Initial and renewal claims received ('000)	259.5	280.5	307.0		
Payments (\$ millions)	1,126.5	1,044.9	1,153.6		
Year-to-date (January to December)					
			2006	2005	2005 to 2006
					% change
Claims received ('000)			2,674.0	2,832.4	-5.6
Payments (\$ millions)			14,499.0	14,692.5	-1.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the 15th of the month.

## Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	December 2006 <sup>P</sup>	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006
Seasonally adjusted			
	number	% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>485,340</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,520	-0.4	-3.9
Prince Edward Island	7,720	-2.6	1.4
Nova Scotia	28,270	-0.8	0.4
New Brunswick	31,840	-1.7	1.2
Quebec	175,190	0.6	1.3
Ontario	125,880	-1.4	-3.1
Manitoba	10,860	2.1	-3.9
Saskatchewan	9,740	-0.3	-0.9
Alberta	17,510	2.1	-10.2
British Columbia	40,430	5.1	-12.2
Yukon Territory	740	2.8	-14.9
Northwest Territories	700	6.1	-10.3
Nunavut	380	2.7	-9.5

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Note:** The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the 15th day of the month.



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## Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

October 2006

The October 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 TP141 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. ■

## Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

January 2007

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

The CMSPI increased 3.1% to 122.5 (2003=100) in January, due to annual price increases. The courier portion rose 3.9%, while the local messengers component rose 0.2%.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.**

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Perry Kirkpatrick (613-951-1930; [perry.kirkpatrick@statcan.ca](mailto:perry.kirkpatrick@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

## Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

January 2007 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 58.4 million birds in January, up 2.4% from January 2006. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 5.6% to 1.8 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.**

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

## Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

December 2006 (revised)

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for December.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.**

Data are available upon request only. 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. ■

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## New products

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**Capital Expenditure Price Statistics**, July to September 2006, Vol. 22, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 62-007-XWE**  
(free).

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