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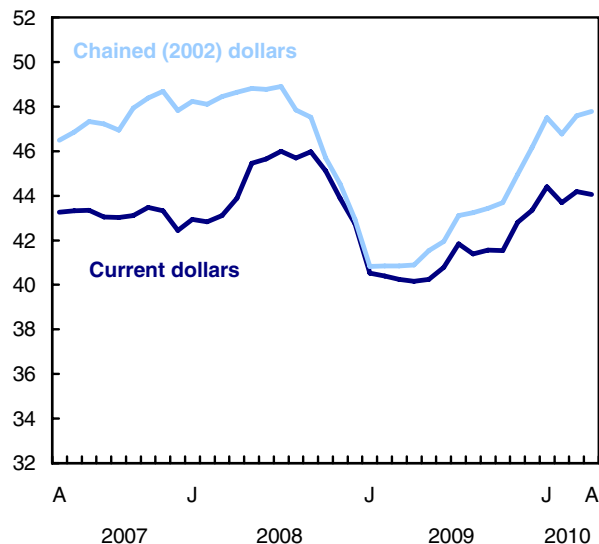
Wholesale trade

April 2010

Wholesale sales declined 0.3% in April to \$44.0 billion, following a 1.2% increase in March. In volume terms, wholesale sales rose by 0.4% in April.

Wholesale sales down in April

\$ billions



In Quebec, sales rose 2.4% in April, the first increase in three months. The increase in Quebec was largely attributable to higher sales in the personal and household goods and food, beverage and tobacco product subsectors.

Inventories rise for the second time in three months

Wholesale trade inventories rose for the second time in three months, after declining steadily since December 2008. Inventories increased 0.6% in April to \$51.3 billion.

Overall, 12 of the 25 wholesale trade industry groups reported higher inventories.

Wholesalers in the lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies group registered the largest increase in inventories in dollars terms, followed by the food product group.

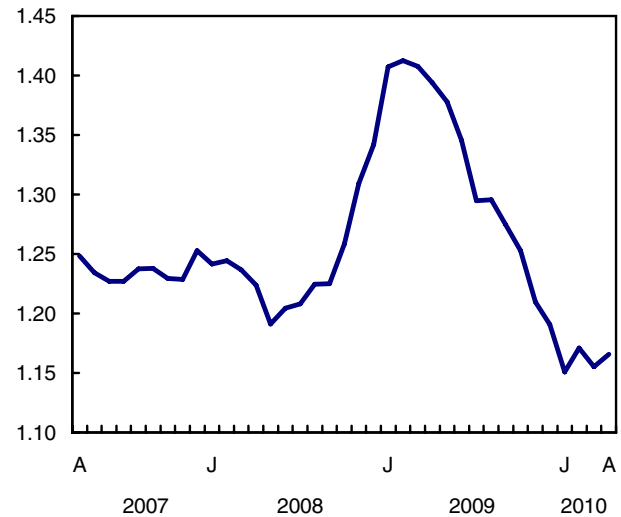
The increase in inventories, combined with the slight decrease in sales, translated into a rise in the inventory-to-sales ratio from 1.16 in March to 1.17 in April.

In 2009, the inventory-to-sales ratio was down sharply, going from 1.41 in January to 1.19 in December. However, since the start of 2010, the ratio has held relatively steady, hovering around 1.16. This was lower than the levels observed before the economic downturn.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

The inventory-to-sales ratio increases slightly

ratio



Wholesale merchants' sales by industry

| | April 2009 | March 2010 ^r | April 2010 ^p | March to April 2010 | April 2009 to April 2010 |
|---|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | \$ millions | | | % change | |
| Total, wholesale sales | 40,154 | 44,193 | 44,048 | -0.3 | 9.7 |
| Total, excluding motor vehicle and parts wholesalers | 34,548 | 36,861 | 36,899 | 0.1 | 6.8 |
| Farm product | 492 | 533 | 528 | -0.9 | 7.4 |
| Food, beverage and tobacco | 8,098 | 8,369 | 8,381 | 0.1 | 3.5 |
| Food | 7,209 | 7,431 | 7,437 | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| Beverage | 404 | 414 | 404 | -2.5 | -0.1 |
| Cigarette and tobacco product | 485 | 524 | 541 | 3.3 | 11.6 |
| Personal and household goods | 6,731 | 6,898 | 7,000 | 1.5 | 4.0 |
| Textile, clothing and footwear | 788 | 776 | 922 | 18.8 | 17.0 |
| Home entertainment equipment and household appliance | 721 | 731 | 659 | -9.8 | -8.7 |
| Home furnishings | 455 | 483 | 481 | -0.4 | 5.7 |
| Personal goods | 880 | 838 | 834 | -0.5 | -5.2 |
| Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies | 3,325 | 3,395 | 3,435 | 1.2 | 3.3 |
| Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries | F | 675 | 669 | -0.9 | F |
| Motor vehicle and parts | 5,605 | 7,332 | 7,149 | -2.5 | 27.5 |
| Motor vehicle | 4,057 | 5,724 | 5,535 | -3.3 | 36.4 |
| New motor vehicle parts and accessories | 1,510 | 1,564 | 1,570 | 0.4 | 4.0 |
| Used motor vehicle parts and accessories | F | 44 | 44 | -1.4 | F |
| Building material and supplies | 5,416 | 6,237 | 6,215 | -0.3 | 14.8 |
| Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies | 1,781 | 2,011 | 1,981 | -1.5 | 11.2 |
| Metal service centres | 1,108 | 1,224 | 1,213 | -0.9 | 9.5 |
| Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies | 2,527 | 3,002 | 3,021 | 0.7 | 19.6 |
| Machinery, equipment and supplies | 8,681 | 8,966 | 8,973 | 0.1 | 3.4 |
| Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment | 1,203 | 1,003 | 1,080 | 7.8 | -10.2 |
| Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies | 2,625 | 2,674 | 2,674 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| Computer and communications equipment and supplies | 2,500 | 2,869 | 2,928 | 2.1 | 17.1 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 2,353 | 2,421 | 2,291 | -5.4 | -2.7 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,131 | 5,858 | 5,800 | -1.0 | 13.0 |
| Recyclable material | 372 | 673 | 653 | -2.9 | 75.5 |
| Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product | 656 | 707 | 707 | 0.0 | 7.8 |
| Agricultural supplies | 1,326 | 1,450 | 1,493 | 3.0 | 12.6 |
| Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product | 1,002 | 984 | 964 | -2.0 | -3.7 |
| Other miscellaneous | 1,776 | 2,045 | 1,983 | -3.0 | 11.7 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory

| | April 2009 | March 2010 ^r | April 2010 ^p | March to April 2010 | April 2009 to April 2010 |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | \$ millions | | | % change | |
| Canada | 40,154 | 44,193 | 44,048 | -0.3 | 9.7 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 269 | 306 | 306 | -0.1 | 13.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 40 | 44 | 41 | -6.7 | 4.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 551 | 673 | 653 | -3.0 | 18.5 |
| New Brunswick | 456 | 493 | 492 | -0.3 | 7.9 |
| Quebec | 8,090 | 8,333 | 8,535 | 2.4 | 5.5 |
| Ontario | 19,589 | 22,505 | 22,432 | -0.3 | 14.5 |
| Manitoba | 1,135 | 1,144 | 1,146 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,366 | 1,644 | 1,594 | -3.1 | 16.7 |
| Alberta | 4,801 | 4,989 | 4,911 | -1.6 | 2.3 |
| British Columbia | 3,791 | 3,998 | 3,873 | -3.1 | 2.2 |
| Yukon | 12 | 11 | 12 | 2.4 | -3.6 |
| Northwest Territories | 49 | 48 | 48 | 1.6 | -1.0 |
| Nunavut | 5 | 4 | 5 | 20.1 | -5.6 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry

| | April 2009 | March 2010 ^r | April 2010 ^p | March to April 2010 | April 2009 to April 2010 |
|---|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | \$ millions | | | % change | |
| Total, wholesale inventories | 55,967 | 51,047 | 51,342 | 0.6 | -8.3 |
| Farm product | 166 | 167 | 168 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Food | 4,391 | 4,142 | 4,280 | 3.3 | -2.5 |
| Beverage | 251 | 242 | 230 | -5.1 | -8.5 |
| Cigarette and tobacco product | 236 | 237 | 216 | -8.8 | -8.4 |
| Textile, clothing and footwear | 1,894 | 1,470 | 1,548 | 5.3 | -18.3 |
| Home entertainment equipment and household appliance | 836 | 777 | 752 | -3.2 | -10.1 |
| Home furnishings | 968 | 953 | 962 | 1.0 | -0.5 |
| Personal goods | 1,626 | 1,404 | 1,447 | 3.0 | -11.0 |
| Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies | 4,076 | 4,080 | 4,197 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries | 629 | 615 | 612 | -0.6 | -2.7 |
| Motor vehicle | 3,675 | 3,554 | 3,506 | -1.4 | -4.6 |
| New motor vehicle parts and accessories | 3,186 | 2,900 | 2,891 | -0.3 | -9.2 |
| Used motor vehicle parts and accessories | F | 73 | 74 | 1.9 | F |
| Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies | 3,015 | 2,707 | 2,731 | 0.9 | -9.4 |
| Metal service centres | 2,891 | 2,427 | 2,550 | 5.1 | -11.8 |
| Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies | 4,194 | 4,158 | 4,344 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment | 3,196 | 2,996 | 2,931 | -2.2 | -8.3 |
| Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies | 8,279 | 6,830 | 6,783 | -0.7 | -18.1 |
| Computer and communications equipment and supplies | 1,554 | 1,516 | 1,505 | -0.7 | -3.1 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 3,612 | 3,258 | 3,208 | -1.5 | -11.2 |
| Recyclable material | 371 | 329 | 388 | 17.9 | 4.7 |
| Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product | 691 | 589 | 592 | 0.5 | -14.4 |
| Agricultural supplies | 2,752 | 2,334 | 2,233 | -4.3 | -18.8 |
| Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product | 1,100 | 996 | 964 | -3.2 | -12.3 |
| Other miscellaneous | 2,303 | 2,292 | 2,229 | -2.7 | -3.2 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

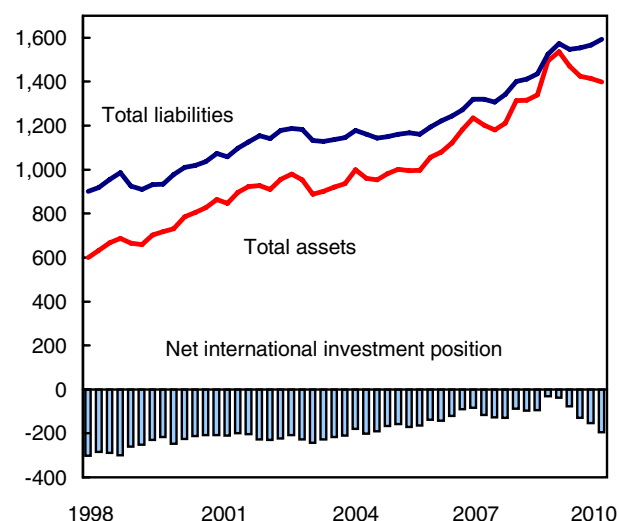
Canada's international investment position

First quarter 2010

Canada's net foreign debt rose by \$40.6 billion to \$193.8 billion at the end of the first quarter. This reflected the downward revaluation effect on foreign assets and liabilities due to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, as well as the continued, but reduced, quarterly current account deficit and resulting smaller net inflow of funds into the Canadian economy. Net foreign debt has increased over the past five quarters after a long period of overall decline in this aggregate.

Canada's international investment position

\$ billions



International assets decline as Canadian dollar appreciates and international liabilities rise

Canada's international assets declined 1.1% to \$1,399.3 billion during the first quarter. The downward revaluation effect of a rising dollar on the value of Canadian foreign currency denominated assets was \$51.1 billion. This effect more than offset the addition of \$41.5 billion in Canadian investments abroad in the quarter. The Canadian dollar appreciated against all major foreign currencies, up 3.5% against the US dollar, 4.0% against the Japanese yen, 9.7% on the Euro and 10.2% on the British pound.

Note to readers

The international investment position presents the value and composition of Canada's foreign assets and liabilities to the rest of the world. Canada's net international investment position is the difference between these foreign assets and liabilities. The excess of international liabilities over assets can be referred to as Canada's net foreign debt; The excess of international assets over liabilities can be referred to as Canada's net foreign assets. The valuation of the assets and liabilities in the international investment position are measured at book value, unless otherwise stated. Book value represents the value of assets and liabilities recorded in the books of the enterprise in which the investment is made.

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.

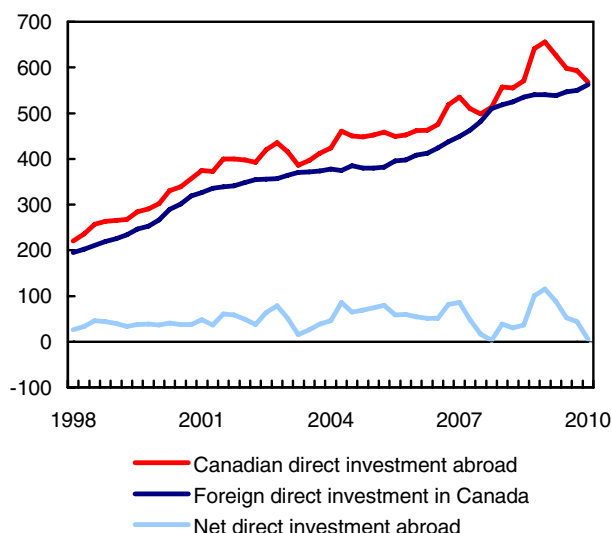
International liabilities increased 1.6% to \$1,593.1 billion. Non-residents invested a further \$51.8 billion in Canada during the quarter, a greater pace than in the previous quarter. This activity was concentrated in inward direct investment and Canadian bonds. However, the appreciation of the Canadian dollar moderated this increase with a \$25.2 billion downward revaluation of foreign currency denominated liabilities.

Net direct investment asset declines sharply

Canada's net asset position on direct investment narrowed further to \$4.7 billion at the end of the first quarter. This represented a significant \$39.2 billion decline in the difference between the levels of Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada. The value of Canadian direct investment abroad was down \$25.9 billion, led by the downward revaluation from the appreciation of the Canadian dollar (-\$26.7 billion) and marginal investment outflows. At the same time, foreign direct investment in Canada was up, reflecting relatively strong investment inflows at \$15.2 billion.

Direct investment position

\$ billions

**Canada's net debt on portfolio securities edges up**

The value of Canadian holdings of foreign securities fell by \$11.1 billion in the first quarter. The downward revaluation effect of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar more than offset investment flows of \$5.2 billion in the quarter, mainly in equities.

Non-resident holdings of Canadian securities were up slightly in the quarter. Their investment in Canadian securities, of \$18.2 billion in the first quarter, was mostly offset by a \$13.9 billion currency revaluation decrease in foreign currency denominated liabilities. There was continued strong investment in Canadian bond liabilities (\$19.1 billion). This activity was moderated by marginal divestment in Canadian equities and money market securities.

Market value of Canadian foreign equity holdings dampen increase in net foreign debt

Canada's overall net international investment position can also be calculated with portfolio assets and liabilities of tradable securities valued at market prices. By this measure, Canada's net foreign debt rose to \$166.6 billion at the end of the first quarter. This increase was moderated slightly by equity market fluctuations, as global markets fared better than Canadian markets in the quarter. As a result, prices of foreign stocks held by Canadians (+4.2%) increased more than prices of Canadian corporate shares held by non-residents (+2.5%). This reflected the fourth consecutive quarter of gains in Canadian and global equity markets.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.

The first quarter 2010 issue of *Canada's International Investment Position* (67-202-X, free) will be available soon.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062) or Komal Bobal (613-951-6645), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international investment position at period end

| | Fourth quarter 2006 | Fourth quarter 2007 | Fourth quarter 2008 | Fourth quarter 2009 | First quarter 2010 |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | \$ billions | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Canadian direct investment abroad | 518.8 | 513.1 | 641.6 | 593.3 | 567.4 |
| Portfolio investment abroad | | | | | |
| Foreign bonds | 124.0 | 150.3 | 145.7 | 123.9 | 118.0 |
| Foreign bonds at market value | 133.7 | 153.5 | 143.2 | 124.1 | 117.8 |
| Foreign stocks | 227.4 | 226.4 | 279.2 | 255.6 | 249.4 |
| Foreign stocks at market value | 582.2 | 603.2 | 438.9 | 508.3 | 511.5 |
| Foreign money market | 20.0 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| Foreign money market at market value | 20.1 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| Other investments | | | | | |
| Loans | 72.8 | 77.8 | 94.5 | 103.2 | 114.7 |
| Deposits | 132.2 | 157.9 | 225.4 | 223.0 | 231.5 |
| Official international reserves | 41.0 | 40.6 | 51.4 | 56.0 | 56.2 |
| Official international reserves at market value | 40.9 | 40.7 | 53.4 | 57.1 | 57.6 |
| Other assets | 45.5 | 38.2 | 52.6 | 54.9 | 56.5 |
| Total assets | | | | | |
| At book value | 1,181.7 | 1,211.9 | 1,494.0 | 1,414.5 | 1,399.3 |
| With portfolio investment at market value | 1,546.2 | 1,592.0 | 1,653.2 | 1,668.5 | 1,662.7 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Foreign direct investment in Canada | 437.2 | 510.1 | 540.8 | 549.4 | 562.7 |
| Portfolio investment | | | | | |
| Canadian bonds | 410.0 | 384.7 | 455.1 | 495.7 | 501.1 |
| Canadian bonds at market value | 432.5 | 399.7 | 470.4 | 525.9 | 528.8 |
| Canadian stocks | 96.7 | 92.1 | 96.1 | 112.8 | 112.4 |
| Canadian stocks at market value | 317.9 | 360.0 | 218.3 | 313.7 | 320.9 |
| Canadian money market | 24.5 | 22.0 | 34.9 | 32.9 | 32.3 |
| Canadian money market at market value | 24.7 | 22.2 | 35.0 | 32.9 | 32.3 |
| Other investment | | | | | |
| Loans | 55.7 | 61.8 | 71.7 | 61.9 | 67.3 |
| Deposits | 226.8 | 243.5 | 301.6 | 282.5 | 284.9 |
| Other liabilities | 21.7 | 27.4 | 24.5 | 32.6 | 32.3 |
| Total liabilities | | | | | |
| At book value | 1,272.6 | 1,341.7 | 1,524.8 | 1,567.7 | 1,593.1 |
| With portfolio investment at market value | 1,516.5 | 1,624.8 | 1,662.4 | 1,798.9 | 1,829.3 |
| Net international investment position | | | | | |
| At book value | -90.9 | -129.8 | -30.8 | -153.2 | -193.8 |
| With portfolio investment at market value | 29.7 | -32.9 | -9.2 | -130.4 | -166.6 |



Income of Canadians 2008

Median after-tax income for families with two or more people, adjusted for inflation, was \$63,900 in 2008, virtually unchanged from 2007. This followed four years of growth.

For unattached individuals, after-tax income also remained unchanged, at \$24,900. This was the first time in three years in which no significant change was observed.

Provincially, median after-tax income for families of two or more people rose 5.7% in both Saskatchewan and British Columbia. After-tax income for families was highest in Alberta at \$77,200.

For unattached individuals, median after-tax income increased in Alberta (+13%) and Manitoba (+12%), while it was virtually unchanged in the other provinces.

Families (excluding those headed by persons aged 65 and over) earned most of their total income from market income, which is the sum of earnings from employment, investment income and private retirement income. In 2008, there was virtually no change in median market income for any of the main family types.

Families had median market income of \$64,900 in 2008. Senior families, those in which the major income earner was aged 65 or over, earned \$25,500 in median market income, compared with \$72,500 for all other families. Unattached individuals had \$21,300 in median market income.

Median government transfers among families were \$4,800 in 2008. Government transfers cover a range of programs, including Employment Insurance, the Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan, Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement, and child tax benefits.

Transfers varied widely across different family types. Senior families reported median government transfers of \$24,100, while for all other families, they amounted to \$2,900.

Families paid a median of \$8,800 in income taxes, including both federal and provincial, unchanged from 2007.

In 2008, the 20% of persons with the highest family after-tax income had, on average, 5.4 times the family after-tax income as those in the lowest 20%. This ratio has been virtually unchanged since 2000.

Just over 3 million Canadians lived in a low-income situation in 2008, virtually unchanged from 2007, using the after-tax low income cut-offs. This represents 9.4% of the population.

About 606,000 children aged 17 and under lived in low-income families in 2008. This was unchanged from 2007, but below the 854,000 in 2003. The proportion of children in low-income families was 9.0% in 2008, half the peak of 18% in 1996.

Roughly 218,000 of these children in low income lived in female lone-parent families. About 23% of children in female lone-parent families were living in low income in 2008, well below the latest peak of 56% in 1996.

Note: This release is mainly based on the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, which is conducted in all the provinces and which surveyed about 34,000 families. It examines the income of unattached individuals and families along with information related to low income.

This report examines family and individual income on the basis of medians. The median is the point at which half of all families or individuals had higher income than the rest, and half had less.

Available on CANSIM: tables 202-0101 to 202-0107, 202-0201 to 202-0203, 202-0301, 202-0401 to 202-0411, 202-0501, 202-0601 to 202-0606, 202-0701 to 202-0709, 202-0801 to 202-0809.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3502 and 3889.

A more detailed report, *Income in Canada*, 2008 (75-202-X, free), is available today. This report contains analysis, charts and time series at the Canada, province and some census metropolitan area level. To provide a more complete picture of low income, the report includes analysis using three complementary low income lines: the low income cut-offs, the low income measures and the market basket measure (MBM). The first two were developed by Statistics Canada; the MBM is based on concepts developed by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.gc.ca), Income Statistics Division.

□

Selected income concepts by main family types, 2007 and 2008

| | 2007 | | | | 2008 | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|
| | Market income | Government transfers | Income tax | After-tax income | Market income | Government transfers | Income tax | After-tax income |
| | median (2008 constant dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Economic families, two persons or more | 64,100 | 5,000 | 8,800 | 63,200 | 64,900 | 4,800 | 8,800 | 63,900 |
| Senior families | 26,400 | 23,800 | 2,900 | 46,400 | 25,500 | 24,100 | 2,400 | 46,400 |
| Non-senior couples without children | 69,500 | 200 | 10,600 | 62,200 | 70,400 | 200 | 10,800 | 62,700 |
| Two-parent families with children | 80,600 | 3,400 | 12,200 | 74,700 | 80,700 | 3,600 | 12,100 | 75,300 |
| Female lone-parent families | 24,900 | 8,000 | 0 | 35,400 | 27,300 | 8,000 | 0 | 36,300 |
| Unattached individuals | 21,000 | 800 | 2,300 | 24,800 | 21,300 | 1,000 | 2,400 | 24,900 |

Selected income concepts for economic families of two persons or more by province, 2008

| | Market income | Government transfers | Income tax | After-tax income | After-tax low income rate ¹ |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| | median (2008 constant dollars) | | | | % |
| Canada | 64,900 | 4,800 | 8,800 | 63,900 | 6.3 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 46,000 | 11,700 | 6,700 | 53,200 | 4.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 48,900 | 9,700 | 7,100 | 55,300 | 3.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 51,800 | 6,100 | 7,100 | 53,000 | 4.9 |
| New Brunswick | 51,500 | 7,100 | 6,700 | 53,100 | 4.1 |
| Quebec | 53,900 | 7,600 | 7,500 | 55,900 | 6.9 |
| Ontario | 68,900 | 4,100 | 9,300 | 67,000 | 6.5 |
| Manitoba | 62,500 | 4,300 | 8,900 | 61,200 | 5.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 68,400 | 2,900 | 9,300 | 64,800 | 4.8 |
| Alberta | 84,400 | 2,100 | 12,800 | 77,200 | 4.1 |
| British Columbia | 67,600 | 4,000 | 8,000 | 68,500 | 8.1 |

1. Based on the after-tax low income cut-offs (1992 base), persons living in economic families with two persons or more.

Percentage of persons in low income (1992 base after-tax income low income cut-offs)

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | % | | | | | | | | | |
| All persons | 13.0 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| Persons under 18 years old | 14.5 | 13.8 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| In two-parent families | 9.4 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| In female lone-parent families | 41.9 | 40.1 | 37.4 | 43.0 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 32.9 | 31.7 | 26.6 | 23.4 |
| Persons 18 to 64 years old | 13.4 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| Persons 65 and over | 7.9 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.8 |

Construction Union Wage Rate Index May 2010

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada increased by 0.9% in May compared with April. The composite index was up 1.4% compared with May 2009.

Note: Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 2007=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 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The first quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in July.

The construction union wage rate index for June will be released on July 22.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products

June 1, 2010 (preliminary)

Data on stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products in storage as of June 1 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gabriella Martello (613-951-8715; gabriella.martello@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

April 2010 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for April. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

Social Policy Simulation Database and Model

The *Social Policy Simulation Database and Model* (SPSD/M), Version 18.0, based on 2006 microdata, is now available. The most recent SPSPD/M can be used to study the affects of changes to federal and provincial tax and benefit programs on families and governments from 1991 through 2015.

The SPSPD/M is a tool designed to analyze the financial interactions of governments and individuals/families in Canada. It allows estimation of the income redistributive effects or cost implications of changes in the personal taxation (including the Goods and Services Tax and other commodity taxes) and cash transfer systems. The SPSPD/M assists analysts examining the potential impacts of changes in taxes, earnings, demographic trends, and a wide range of other factors.

The SPSPD/M allows analysts to answer "what-if" types of questions. What if there were changes to the taxes Canadians paid or transfers they received, who would gain and who would lose? Would single parent households in a particular province be better off? By how much? How much extra money would federal or provincial governments collect or pay out?

As its name implies, the SPSPD/M is comprised of both a database (SPSD) and a model (SPSM). The SPSPD is a statistically-representative database of individuals in their family context with enough information on each individual to compute taxes paid to and cash transfers received from federal and provincial governments. It is created by statistically combining data from survey and administrative sources. The SPSM is a static accounting model which processes each individual and family on the SPSPD, calculates transfers and taxes (including income, payroll, and commodity taxes) using legislated or proposed programs and algorithms, and reports on the results. This microsimulation model can be run using a visual interface and extensive documentation on both SPSPD and SPSM is included.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3889.

The *Social Policy Simulation Database and Model* (SPSPD/M), version 18.0, is available on CD-ROM (89F0002X, \$5,000/\$12,500). See *How to order products*.

For more information, to order a copy, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Chantal Hicks (613-951-5311, spsdm@statcan.gc.ca), Modeling Division. ■

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
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