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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 15, 2011
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

(continued on page 2)

Health Reports

June 2011 online edition

The June 2011 online issue of *Health Reports*, released today, contains two articles.

The article, "Cognitive performance of Canadian seniors", uses data from the 2009 Canadian Community Health Survey: Healthy Aging Cognition component to examine correlates of low performance on four cognitive tasks among Canadians aged 65 or older who were living in private dwellings and who did not have Alzheimer's disease or dementia. Low performance on these four cognitive tasks was analyzed in relation to socio-demographic characteristics and measures of health status and well-being.

For more information on this article, contact Heather Gilmour (613-951-2114; *heather.gilmour@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division.

The article, "Primary mental health care visits in self-reported data versus provincial administrative records", links self-reported data from the 2002 Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental Health and Well-being with administrative records from the Medical Services Plan of British Columbia to compare the number of mental health visits recorded in each source of data.

For more information on this article, contact JoAnne L. Palin (250-816-5050; *joanne.ubc@gmail.com*) at the School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia.

The complete version of the latest issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 22, no. 2 (82-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. A print version (82-003-X, $24/$68) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; *janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division.

Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

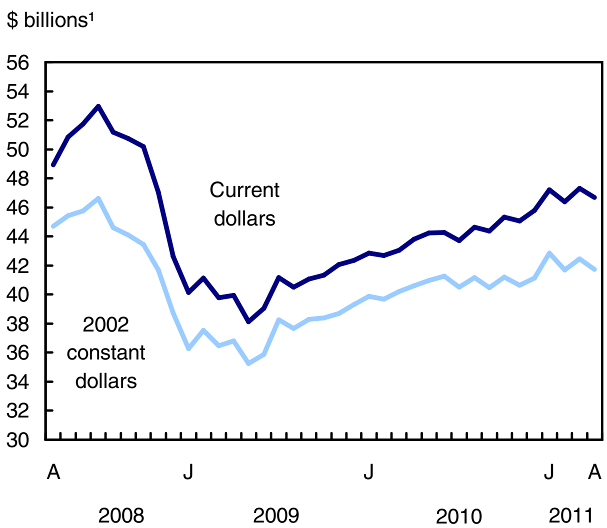
April 2011

Manufacturing sales decreased 1.3% (-$612 million) in April to $46.7 billion. The transportation equipment sector accounted for most of the decline. Manufacturers in the petroleum and coal products industry also reported lower sales. The decrease in total manufacturing sales for April reversed much of the 1.9% gain for March.

Lower sales were reported in 15 of 21 industries, representing about 56% of total manufacturing.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales declined 1.8% in April.

Manufacturing sales decrease in April



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Transportation equipment sales decrease

In the transportation equipment sector, sales fell 7.8% to $7.0 billion in April. The decline reflected an 8.6% drop in the motor vehicle industry and a 5.4% decrease in the motor vehicle parts industry. Manufacturers in both industries reported that the tsunami in Japan affected the availability of some inputs.

Production in the aerospace product and parts industry fell 11.6% in April to $1.2 billion. Manufacturers in the petroleum and coal products industry reported a 1.7% decline, stemming entirely from reduced volumes by some manufacturers.

Higher sales were led by gains in the food (+1.8%), machinery (+3.2%) and chemical (+1.7%) industries.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the three previous months.

***Non-durable goods industries** include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.*

***Durable goods industries** include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.*

Production-based industries

For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.

***Unfilled orders** are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.*

***New orders** are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.*

Manufacturing sales down in most provinces

In April, nine provinces posted lower sales compared with March, with the largest decreases in dollar terms occurring in Ontario and Quebec.

In Ontario, sales decreased 1.8% to $20.7 billion. The decline was largely attributable to an 8.5% drop in motor vehicle and a 5.2% decrease in motor vehicle parts sales. The machinery (-3.2%), petroleum and coal products (-2.0%) and printing and related support activities (-6.2%) industries also contributed to the provincial decrease. A 2.6% gain in the food industry partly offset the overall decline.

Sales declined 1.3% in Quebec to $11.5 billion as a result of a 12.7% drop in production in the aerospace product and parts industry. Higher sales in the petroleum and coal products (+3.4%), food (+2.2%) and chemical (+5.2%) industries partly offset the decline in aerospace.

Sales decreases in Nova Scotia (-5.9%), Saskatchewan (-5.3%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-7.5%) were related to lower sales in the non-durable goods industries.

Alberta was the only province to post an increase in April, with sales rising 2.3% to $5.9 billion. Sales in Alberta were at their highest level since October 2008. The advance in April was related to sales gains in the machinery (+16.7%) and fabricated metal product (+16.6%) industries.

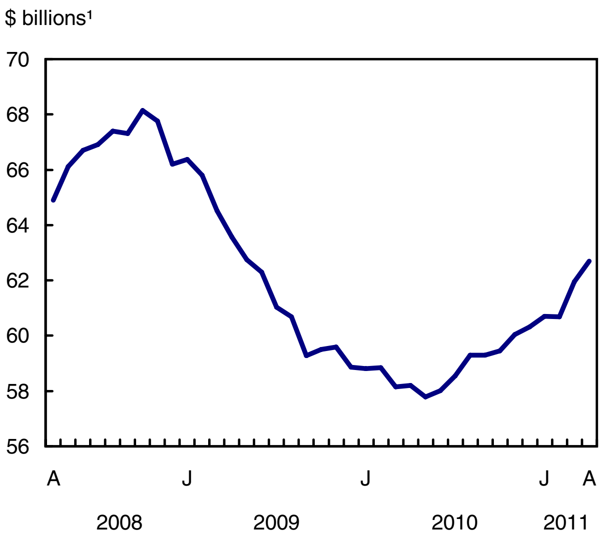
Inventory levels continue to rise

Inventory levels increased 1.2% in April to $62.7 billion, their highest level since May 2009. The gain in April was led by a 3.3% increase in the primary metals industry, reflecting in part higher finished product inventories.

Petroleum and coal product inventories advanced 3.1% in April, led by higher prices.

Increased levels of inventories were also reported by manufacturers in the machinery (+2.5%) and aerospace products and parts (+3.4%) industries.

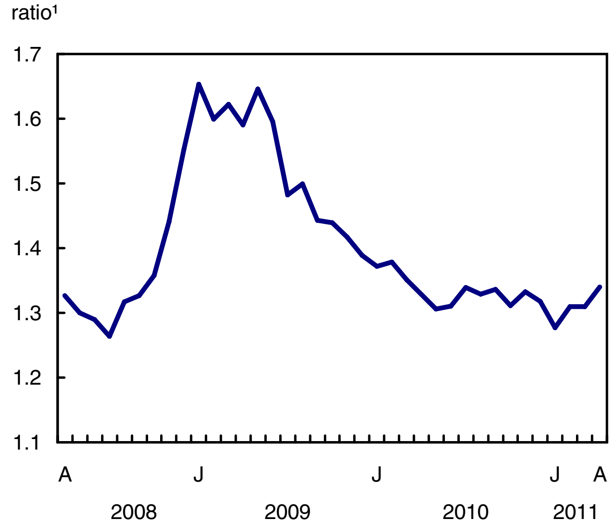
Inventory levels rise



1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio increased from 1.31 in March to 1.34 in April, bringing the ratio to the highest level since September 2010.

The inventory-to-sales ratio increases



1. Seasonally adjusted.

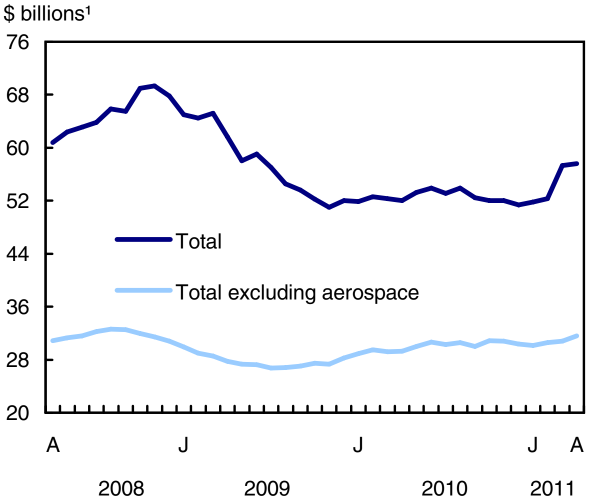
Unfilled orders up again

Unfilled orders rose for the fourth consecutive month, edging up 0.4% to $57.6 billion. Following a 9.6% increase in March, unfilled orders remained at their highest level since June 2009.

The rise in unfilled orders was largely driven by the railroad rolling stock (+25.3%), machinery (+4.5%) and fabricated metal product (+1.8%) industries. A 2.0% decline in the aerospace product and parts industry mostly offset these gains.

Excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders in the manufacturing sector rose 2.4% to $31.6 billion.

Unfilled orders advance for the fourth consecutive month



1. Seasonally adjusted.

New orders declined 10.3% to $46.9 billion in April, reversing most of the 11.5% increase reported in March. Much of the decrease in new orders came from the aerospace industry.

Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.

Table 304-0014: Canada data (sales, inventories, orders) by industry.

Table 304-0015: Provincial sales by industry.

Table 377-0008: Constant dollar sales, inventories and orders.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the May Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on July 15.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-3877; *manufact@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832; *michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Manufacturing: Principal statistics

	April 2010	March 2011[r]	April 2011[p]	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	43,814	47,283	46,671	-1.3	6.5
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	40,615	42,464	41,687	-1.8	2.6
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	38,484	41,895	41,693	-0.5	8.3
Inventories	58,200	61,955	62,722	1.2	7.8
Unfilled orders	52,055	57,338	57,559	0.4	10.6
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	51,302	56,787	57,040	0.4	11.2
New orders	43,576	52,294	46,892	-10.3	7.6
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	38,116	46,934	41,947	-10.6	10.1
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.33	1.31	1.34	...	...

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
... *not applicable*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.*

Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates

Major group of industries	April 2010	March 2011[r]	April 2011[p]	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Food manufacturing	6,682	6,967	7,090	1.8	6.1
Beverage and tobacco product	908	876	869	-0.7	-4.3
Textile mills	129	141	134	-5.0	4.4
Textile product mills	138	138	129	-6.3	-6.5
Clothing manufacturing	185	182	179	-1.7	-3.3
Leather and allied product	33	28	29	2.7	-12.2
Wood product	1,641	1,564	1,529	-2.3	-6.8
Paper manufacturing	2,169	2,286	2,220	-2.9	2.4
Printing and related support activities	731	756	715	-5.4	-2.2
Petroleum and coal product	5,562	6,637	6,526	-1.7	17.3
Chemical	3,721	3,916	3,984	1.7	7.1
Plastics and rubber products	1,758	1,836	1,822	-0.8	3.6
Non-metallic mineral product	1,089	1,060	1,039	-2.0	-4.6
Primary metal	3,386	3,913	3,944	0.8	16.5
Fabricated metal product	2,533	2,682	2,740	2.2	8.2
Machinery	2,331	2,691	2,778	3.2	19.2
Computer and electronic product	1,190	1,298	1,288	-0.8	8.2
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	785	878	843	-4.0	7.4
Transportation equipment	7,164	7,563	6,972	-7.8	-2.7
Motor vehicle	3,684	3,784	3,460	-8.6	-6.1
Motor vehicle body and trailer	245	257	283	10.3	15.7
Motor vehicle parts	1,646	1,604	1,518	-5.4	-7.8
Aerospace product and parts	1,245	1,403	1,240	-11.6	-0.4
Railroad rolling stock	91	129	114	-12.0	25.0
Ship and boat building	103	83	81	-2.9	-21.4
Furniture and related product	908	923	894	-3.1	-1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	771	947	945	-0.2	22.6
Non-durable goods industries	22,016	23,764	23,698	-0.3	7.6
Durable goods industries	21,798	23,520	22,973	-2.3	5.4

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.*

Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories

	April 2010	March 2011[r]	April 2011[p]	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Canada	**43,814**	**47,283**	**46,671**	**-1.3**	**6.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	455	537	497	-7.5	9.2
Prince Edward Island	102	111	101	-9.1	-0.5
Nova Scotia	797	974	916	-5.9	14.9
New Brunswick	1,496	1,667	1,648	-1.1	10.1
Quebec	11,049	11,675	11,529	-1.3	4.3
Ontario	20,059	21,108	20,729	-1.8	3.3
Manitoba	1,198	1,252	1,243	-0.7	3.8
Saskatchewan	918	1,008	954	-5.3	3.9
Alberta	4,857	5,744	5,875	2.3	20.9
British Columbia	2,878	3,203	3,174	-0.9	10.3
Yukon	2	4	3	-10.0	39.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	1	1	-50.2	-20.5

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.*

■

Income of Canadians

2009

Median after-tax income for Canadian families of two or more people amounted to $63,800 in 2009, virtually unchanged from 2008. This was the second consecutive year without significant change in after-tax income following four years of growth.

While the after-tax income remained stable for most types of families in 2009, its three main components (market income, government transfers and income tax) moved in different directions. Median market income and income tax declined for most family types. At the same time, median transfers from governments to families increased by $1,400 to $6,200.

The median after-tax income for two-parent families with children amounted to $75,600, while for senior families it was $46,800.

After-tax income for unattached individuals remained stable at $25,500, though this was not the case for all unattached individuals. For senior unattached individuals, the median rose 4.5% to $23,300.

Note to readers

This report examines the incomes of families and unattached individuals, as well as low income and income mobility in Canada. It is based on 2009 annual income information provided by the participants in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Because a large portion of the participants have provided information for several years, a closer look at how income changes over time is possible.

This report largely analyses income on the basis of medians. The median is the level of income at which half of the population had higher income and half had lower. All figures in this report are sample survey estimates, unless otherwise stated. All income estimates are expressed in constant 2009 dollars to factor in inflation and enable comparisons across time in real terms.

The distributional and mobility analyses are done at the person level where each individual is represented by their household after-tax income. This income is further adjusted to take into account the number of persons in the household, and the relative increase in expenses associated with larger households.

Forthcoming studies will attempt to explain the relationship between mobility and the economic cycle while taking into account household composition, changes in Canadian demography and other factors.

Components of after-tax income

After-tax income is the total of market income and government transfers, less income tax. Market income consists of earnings, private pensions, income from investments and other sources.

Median market income for families with two or more people fell 3.2% to $63,000 in 2009. It was the first significant drop in market income since the early 1990s.

About 86% of families and 79% of persons not living in families received some form of government transfer in 2009. The total amount transferred to all Canadians increased 10% in 2009.

More than half of this increase took the form of Employment Insurance benefits. The number of families who received EI benefits increased by 20%, while the number of unattached EI recipients rose 29%. Among families that received EI benefits, the median amount rose 22% to $6,100.

Transfers received by different family types varied widely. For non-senior families, median government transfers amounted to $3,600 in 2009, while for senior families, the median was $24,700. Families receiving child benefits saw a $200 increase in the median, which reached $2,600.

Median income taxes were lower in 2009. The median amount of income taxes paid by non-senior families fell $900 to $9,400, while the median paid by senior families fell $600 to $1,900.

Little change in low income rates

The incidence of low income in Canada remained relatively stable in 2009 using the after-tax low income cut-offs. Nearly 3.2 million Canadians, or 9.6% of the population, lived in low income, virtually unchanged from 2008.

About 634,000 children aged 17 and under, or 9.5%, lived in low-income families in 2009, also virtually unchanged. This proportion was roughly half the peak of 18% in 1996.

About 196,000 of these children, or 31%, lived in a lone-parent family headed by a woman. Roughly 22% of children living with a single mother were in low income in 2009, compared with 56% in 1996.

After-tax income mobility

Absolute after-tax income mobility measures the changes in individual after-tax income between two periods. It shows how many people had an increase in income over time, and how many experienced a decline. For this analysis, individuals are represented by their adjusted after-tax household income.

Between 2008 and 2009, after-tax income rose for 55% of individuals, while 45% experienced a decline. Between 2006 and 2007, prior to the economic downturn, income rose for 58% and declined for 42%.

On average, after-tax income for individuals rose 1.4% between 2008 and 2009. In contrast, it increased 6.9% from 2006 to 2007.

On the other hand, the relative mobility which shows changes from one income level to another has increased in recent years. This analysis was done by dividing the population of individuals into five equal-sized groups, or quintiles, from the lowest adjusted after-tax income to the highest.

Between 2008 and 2009, an average of 35% of Canadians moved from one income quintile to another. During the five-year period between 2005 and 2009, 53% of Canadians switched income quintiles.

In 2009, 19% of Canadians moved up to a higher quintile relative to their position a year earlier, while 16% moved down. Between 2005 and 2009, 28% of Canadians moved up and 25% moved down. More Canadians moved up than down during all of the one- and five-year periods from 1993.

Provinces: Median incomes for families stable in all but two

Median after-tax income in 2009 was stable for families of two or more people in every province except Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.

In Saskatchewan, median after-tax income of families of two people or more rose 7.5% to $69,900; in New Brunswick, the median increased 3.2% to $55,000. In both, median after-tax income rose only for non-senior families.

Median after-tax income was significantly higher in Ontario and Western Canada than in Quebec and Atlantic Canada. Alberta has had the highest median after-tax income for economic families with two or more people since 2004. In 2009, it was $77,800.

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*, 2009 (75-202-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. 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 further information regarding this release from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; *infostats@statcan.gc.ca*). 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

	2008				2009			
	Market income	Government transfers	Income tax	After-tax income	Market income	Government transfers	Income tax	After-tax income
	median (2009 constant dollars)							
Economic families, two persons or more	65,100	4,800	8,900	64,100	63,000	6,200	7,900	63,800
Senior families	25,500	24,200	2,400	46,500	25,000	24,700	1,900	46,800
Non-senior couples without children	70,600	200	10,800	62,900	70,200	500	10,100	63,800
Two-parent families with children	80,900	3,600	12,100	75,500	80,300	4,300	11,300	75,600
Female lone-parent families	27,300	8,000	0	36,400	26,700	9,200	0	37,400
Unattached individuals	21,400	1,000	2,400	25,000	20,800	1,700	2,300	25,500

Selected income concepts for economic families of two persons or more by province, 2009

	Market income	Government transfers	Income tax	After-tax income	After-tax low income rate[1]
	median (2009 constant dollars)				%
Canada	**63,000**	**6,200**	**7,900**	**63,800**	**6.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	44,700	14,000	5,900	53,900	4.7
Prince Edward Island	49,900	11,300	6,300	55,800	3.3
Nova Scotia	52,800	6,900	6,700	55,100	4.7
New Brunswick	50,700	8,500	6,300	55,000	4.3
Quebec	55,000	8,400	7,200	57,300	5.0
Ontario	66,900	5,600	8,100	66,200	7.4
Manitoba	64,600	4,900	9,000	62,400	5.8
Saskatchewan	71,700	3,900	9,100	69,900	5.1
Alberta	82,300	2,700	11,300	77,800	5.6
British Columbia	63,000	4,600	6,600	67,200	8.9

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)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	%									
All persons	12.5	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.5	9.2	9.4	9.6
Persons under 18 years old in economic families	13.8	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.9	11.6	11.3	9.4	9.0	9.5
In two-parent families	9.5	8.3	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.7	6.6	6.5	7.3
In female lone-parent families	40.1	37.4	43.0	41.4	40.4	32.9	31.7	26.6	23.4	21.5
Persons 18 to 64 years old	12.9	11.7	12.0	12.2	11.9	11.4	11.2	9.9	10.2	10.5
Persons 65 and over	7.6	6.7	7.6	6.8	5.6	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.8	5.2

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Crude oil and natural gas production

April 2011 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for April.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Dairy statistics

April 2011 (preliminary)

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The second quarter 2011 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 2 (23-014-X, free), will be available in August.

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 Patricia Dow (613-951-9222; *patricia.dow@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

April 2011

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

Revised data for March, April, May, June and July 2010 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The April 2011 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

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.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

April 2011 (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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products and studies

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 2011, Vol. 83, no. 4
Catalogue number 63-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Income in Canada, 2009
Catalogue number 75-202-X (HTML, free)

Study: Income Research Paper Series: "Low Income Lines, 2009-2010", no. 2
Catalogue number 75F0002M2011002 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID): A Survey Overview, 2009
Catalogue number 75F0011X (HTML, free)

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics Electronic Data Dictionary, 2010
Catalogue number 75F0026X (HTML, free)

Health Reports, Vol. 22, no. 2
Catalogue number 82-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free; Print, $24/$68)

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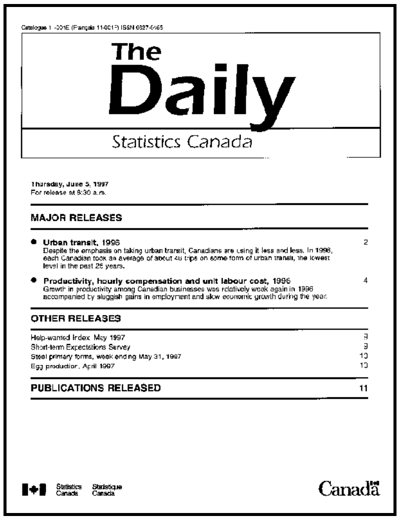
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit,** 1996 — 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost,** 1996 — 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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