Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 1205-9137

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 17, 2010
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

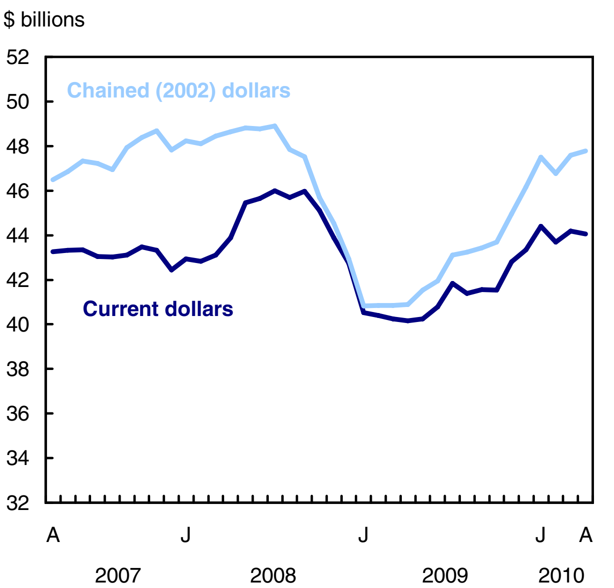
Releases

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



The increase in the volume of sales, compared with the decline in sales in current dollars in April, principally reflects lower prices paid by wholesalers for imported goods. This was caused, in part, by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar with respect to the US currency during the month.

Since the low reached in January 2009, the volume of wholesale sales has rebounded by 17.1%, with 14 monthly increases in 15 months.

April's drop in sales was mainly attributable to lower sales in both the motor vehicle and parts subsector and the miscellaneous subsector. These declines were partially offset by increased sales of personal and household goods. The other four subsectors registered slight fluctuations in sales in April.

The largest decline was in the motor vehicles and parts subsector. Sales in this subsector fell 2.5% to $7.1 billion in April, reflecting a 3.3% decrease in the sales of the motor vehicle group.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted.*
>
> *Wholesale trade sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using import and industry product price indexes. Since many of the goods sold by wholesalers are imported, fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar can have an important influence on the prices of the goods bought and sold by wholesalers.*
>
> *The wholesale sales series in chained (2002) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.*
>
> *Starting with the April 21, 2010 release of February 2010 data, the presentation of results makes direct use of the North American Industry Classification System instead of its trade group variant (see concordance table).*
>
> *The previous CANSIM tables 081-0007 to 081-0010 have been replaced by CANSIM tables 081-0011 to 081-0013. Data beginning in January 2004 are available in the new CANSIM tables. In addition, data for provincial and territorial totals and for Canada level totals of selected subsectors and industries are now available beginning in January 1993. In order to allow users to adapt to these new series, access to the new CANSIM tables will be free until June 30, 2010.*

The second largest decline was in the miscellaneous subsector, pushed down by decreased sales of other miscellaneous products (-3.0%), recyclable materials (-2.9%) and chemical (except agricultural) and allied products (-2.0%).

The personal and household goods subsector (+1,5%) registered its first increase in three months, mainly due to higher sales in the textile, clothing and footwear group (+18.8%) and the pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies group (+1.2%).

Sales down in eight provinces

Wholesale sales were down in eight provinces in April, while Quebec and Manitoba posted gains.

Sales edged down 0.3% in Ontario in April, partially offsetting the increase in March. This decline mainly reflected lower sales in the motor vehicles and parts subsector.

Wholesale sales in British Columbia were down 3.1%. In Alberta, sales fell 1.6% to $4.9 billion, marking the first monthly drop in sales in that province in six months.

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.

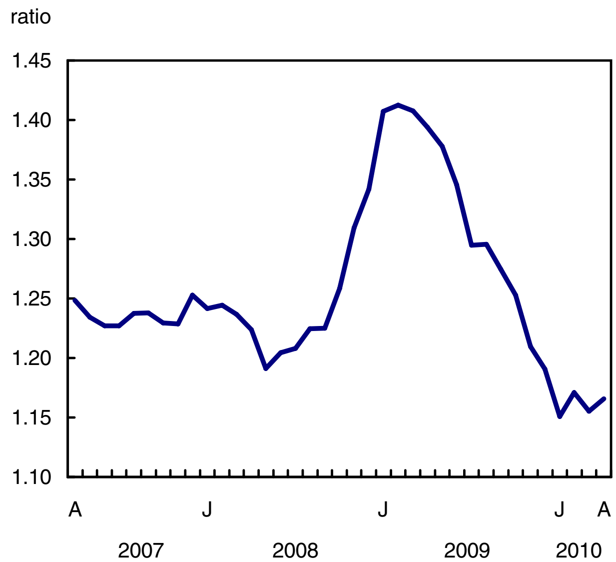
Wholesalers in the lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies group registered the largest increase in inventories in dollars terms, followed by the food product group.

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



Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0011 to 081-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The April 2010 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X, free) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for May will be released on July 21.

To obtain data or general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *wholesaleinfo@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karim El hassani (613-951-0608; *karim.elhassani@statcan.gc.ca*), Distributive Trades Division.

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Wholesale merchants' sales by industry

	April 2009	March 2010r	April 2010p	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*
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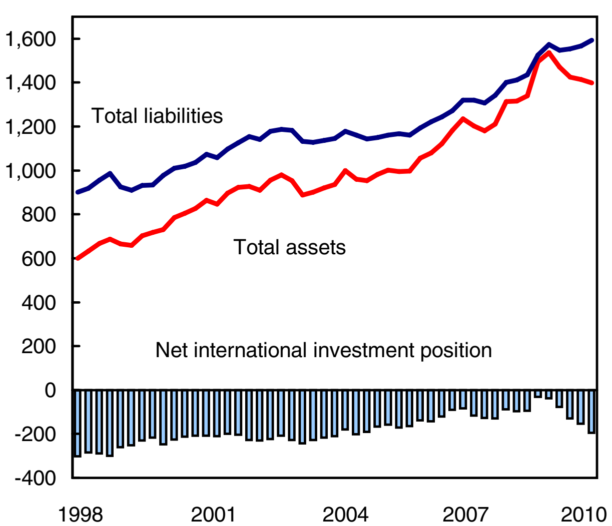
Canada's international investment position

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

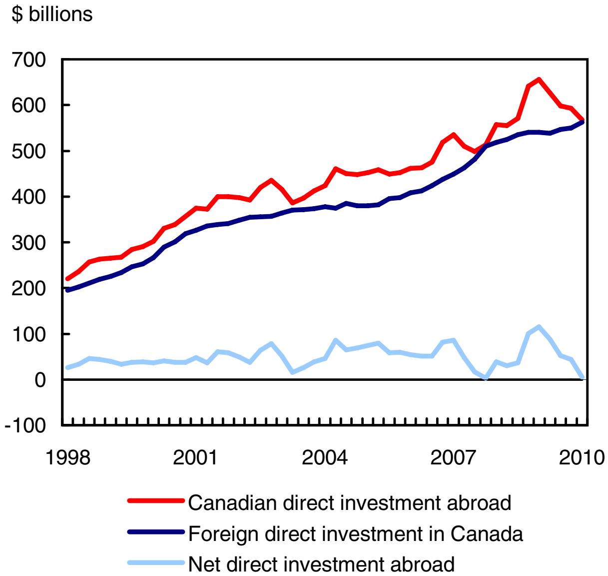
The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of our international liabilities are in foreign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



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.

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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

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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.

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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

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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 SPSD/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 SPSD/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 SPSD/M assists analysts examining the potential impacts of changes in taxes, earnings, demographic trends, and a wide range of other factors.

The SPSD/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 SPSD/M is comprised of both a database (SPSD) and a model (SPSM). The SPSD 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 SPSD, 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 SPSD and SPSM is included.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3889.

The *Social Policy Simulation Database and Model* (SPSD/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. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Observer, June 2010, Vol. 23, no. 6
Catalogue number 11-010-X (Print $25/$243)

Study: Analysis in Brief: "Housing Market Prices in Canada: The Year 2009 in Review", 2005 to 2009, no. 86
Catalogue number 11-621-M2010086 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Service Bulletin: Surface and Marine Transport: Results of the Annual Motor Carriers of Freight Survey of Small For-hire Carriers and Owner Operators, 2003, Vol. 25, no. 2
Catalogue number 50-002-X2010002 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Income in Canada, 2008
Catalogue number 75-202-X (HTML, free)

Study: Income Research Paper Series: "Low Income Lines, 2008-2009", no. 5
Catalogue number 75F0002M2010005 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID): A Survey Overview, 2010
Catalogue number 75F0011X (HTML, free)

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics Electronic Data Dictionary, 2009
Catalogue number 75F0026X (HTML, free)

Social Policy Simulation Database and Model (SPSD/M), 1991 to 2014 (Version 18.0, database year 2006)
Catalogue number 89F0002X (CD-ROM, various prices)

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

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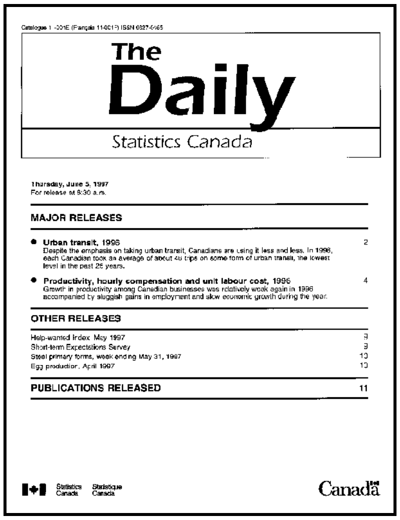
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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