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Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance 2005

The value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries (chartered banks, trust companies, caisses populaires and credit unions) increased in 2005 at their fastest rate since the turn of the millennium, thanks to robust growth across most business lines.

In total, these intermediaries produced services worth \$61.7 billion, up 6.8% from 2004. This was the fastest annual rate of growth since 2000 when the high-tech boom fuelled growth of 10.6%.

Services recorded strong growth across all business lines, except for the fiduciary services portfolio, which was last year's weakest performer. There was also a substantial drop in net interest income in the treasury and investment banking services portfolio.

Fiduciary services continued to be consolidated into larger wealth management portfolios, which included broader investment banking services.

Financial settlements related to a high profile business failure and other transfers to international operations affected some intermediaries. Both weighed negatively on the treasury and investment services portfolio.

Net interest income increased a healthy 4.5% to \$31.8 billion last year. This growth reflects strong gains in revenue across lending, deposit and investment businesses. These gains occurred despite low interest rates and a narrowing of the gap between interest rates charged to borrowers and those paid to depositors.

Non-interest income recorded a strong 9.4% increase to \$30.0 billion. Revenue from fee-based services in the corporate segment was fuelled by widespread growth in volume. As well, self-directed brokerage, full-service brokerage and mutual fund business experienced strong growth. Higher levels of issuing securities of credit card receivables in a process known as securitization also contributed to this notable growth.

In addition, deposit-accepting intermediaries increased their provision for credit losses by 64.3% to \$2.5 billion last year. Provisions for credit losses reflected changes that management expected in losses from impaired loans and other credit instruments.

Note to readers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

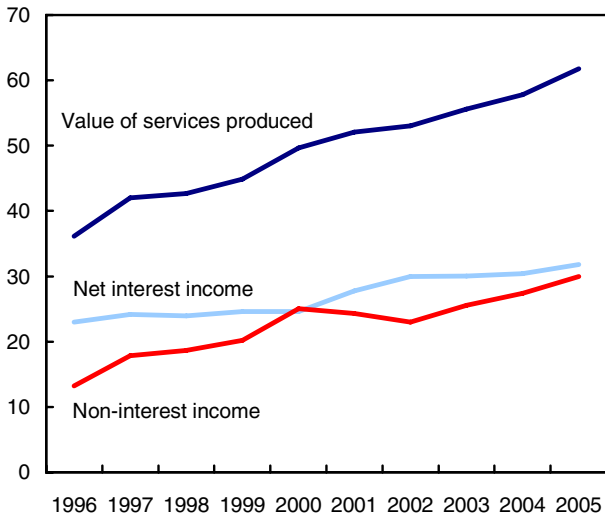
Non-interest income covers all sources of revenue other than interest income. Examples include revenue from brokerage and other securities services, credit services, deposit and payment services charges, trading, mutual fund management, card services, foreign exchange, securitization activities and trans-sectoral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

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

The year-over-year growth in this account was exaggerated by high levels of loss recoveries in 2004. Although economic conditions were favourable in 2005, higher volumes of personal and corporate loans as well as recorded losses pushed provisions for credit losses higher.

Value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries

\$ billions



Robust growth in retail banking volume

The value of services in the retail banking segment surged 7.0% to \$37.6 billion in 2005, the fastest rate of growth in this segment since this survey began in 1996. These retail services accounted for 60.8% of the value of services produced, consolidating their position as the mainstay income-generating activity for deposit-accepting intermediaries.

Relatively low interest rates continued to create high demand for personal loans and residential mortgages, while deposit volumes were also up. Solid employment gains were a big factor, and the strong housing market drove mortgage volumes higher.

The growth in the retail banking portfolio was partially tempered by competitive pricing in the industry and a narrowing of spreads coupled with the low-interest rate environment.

As retail banking historically has been largely interest-based, net interest income continued to contribute the lion's share (72.7%) of the value of services produced by retail banking.

Foreign operations hamper treasury and investment activities

The value of treasury and investment banking services grew 4.7% to \$11.9 billion, accounting for 19.3% of total services produced. Certain losses against foreign operations dampened what was an otherwise positive year for this segment.

Non-interest income rose 9.5% to \$11.2 billion, representing 94.0% of the services provided by this portfolio. This growth was fuelled by robust mutual fund sales, brokerage fees, investment management fees related to higher client asset levels, and transaction volumes. Mergers and acquisitions as well as equity underwriting activities also played a part in this growth.

Net interest income from these activities declined 38.2% to \$716 million, far below the peak of \$1.9 billion in 2002. Financial settlements and other losses against foreign operations were charged against net interest income in Canada.

Many deposit-accepting intermediaries continued the trend since 2001 of aligning treasury and investment banking with client-based wealth management services.

Solid growth in electronic financial services

The electronic financial services portfolio produced services worth \$6.8 billion, a 13.4% increase from 2004. A volatile segment, this portfolio has been the fastest growing business segment of deposit-accepting intermediaries since the inception of this survey.

Growth was strong in both net interest income (+9.0%) and non-interest income (+15.0%). Increased balances and volumes of credit card business occurred last year, along with gains in deposit and payment services.

Non-interest related activities accounted for the vast majority (73.0%) of the value of services produced in this portfolio. However, this was still below the peak of 89.5% in 1999.

Electronic financial services, which are closely aligned with retail banking, are the third largest contributor to income, accounting for 11.0% of total services produced. This portfolio serves as a means of delivery to extend the reach of other financial products and services.

Rebound in corporate and institutional finance portfolio

The value of services produced by corporate and institutional finance activities increased 10.2% to \$4.1 billion in 2005, reversing a 2.0% decline in 2004. The corporate and institutional finance segment accounted for 6.6% of the total value of services.

Net interest income grew 6.0% to \$1.8 billion, while non-interest income increased 13.9% to \$2.3 billion. Business loans and particularly deposits stimulated growth, fostered by favourable economic conditions

Non-interest income outperformed net interest income in corporate and institutional finance activities, partly because of increased securitization of assets.

Gains and losses from securitization are recorded as non-interest income.

Fiduciary services down

The value of fiduciary services declined 14.1% to \$1.4 billion, as fiduciary services continued to be included under the treasury and investment portfolio.

Growth in assets under management in private investment advice and financial planning services were widely reported for 2005.

Fiduciary services traditionally represent a small portion of the total value of services produced. Last year, they accounted for only 2.3%.

Available on CANSIM: table 182-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2513.

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

□

Value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries

	Net interest income			Non-interest income			Value of services produced in Canada ¹		
	2004 ²	2005	2004 ² to 2005	2004 ²	2005	2004 ² to 2005	2004 ²	2005	2004 ² to 2005
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Retail banking services	25,763	27,323	6.1	9,334	10,239	9.7	35,097	37,562	7.0
Corporate and institutional finance	1,716	1,819	6.0	1,994	2,271	13.9	3,710	4,090	10.2
Electronic financial services ³	1,676	1,827	9.0	4,300	4,946	15.0	5,975	6,773	13.4
Treasury and investment banking ⁴	1,159	716	-38.2	10,204	11,177	9.5	11,363	11,893	4.7
Fiduciary services	109	97	-10.5	1,545	1,323	-14.4	1,654	1,420	-14.1
Total	30,423	31,782	4.5	27,376	29,956	9.4	57,799	61,738	6.8

1. The value of services produced is not reduced by provisions for credit losses.
2. 2004 data is revised.
3. See Note to readers.
4. Certain international treasury transactions, which are netted out in consolidated world results, can significantly affect the Canadian data reported by multinational respondents.

Distribution of income by activity of deposit-accepting intermediaries

	Net interest income			Non-interest income			Value of services produced in Canada		
	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004	2005	2004 to 2005
	%		% point change	%		% point change	%		% point change
Retail banking services	84.7	86.0	1.3	34.1	34.2	0.1	60.7	60.8	0.1
Corporate and institutional finance	5.6	5.7	0.1	7.3	7.6	0.3	6.4	6.6	0.2
Electronic financial services ¹	5.5	5.7	0.2	15.7	16.5	0.8	10.3	11.0	0.6
Treasury and investment banking ²	3.8	2.3	-1.6	37.3	37.3	0.0	19.7	19.3	-0.4
Fiduciary services	0.4	0.3	-0.1	5.6	4.4	-1.2	2.9	2.3	-0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0

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

Type of income by type of activity

	Proportion of value of services produced in Canada					
	Net interest income			Non-interest income		
	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004	2005	2004 to 2005
	%		% point change	%		% point change
Retail banking services	73.4	72.7	-0.7	26.6	27.3	0.7
Corporate and institutional finance	46.3	44.5	-1.8	53.7	55.5	1.8
Electronic financial services ¹	28.0	27.0	-1.1	72.0	73.0	1.1
Treasury and investment banking ²	10.2	6.0	-4.2	89.8	94.0	4.2
Fiduciary services	6.6	6.8	0.3	93.4	93.2	-0.3
Total	52.6	51.5	-1.2	47.4	48.5	1.2

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

Study: Readiness to learn at school among five-year-old children

2002/2003

Girls and boys differed in important ways in their readiness to learn as they entered school at the age of five, with girls outperforming their male counterparts in several areas, a new study has found.

However, the child's sex was only one dimension on which children's readiness to learn varied, according to the study. Two other key dimensions were the level of income of the child's family and the home environment in which they grew up.

The study used data from the 2002/2003 data collection phase of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth to determine how ready children were to learn when they were five years old. It also looked back two years in time to determine if trends were already apparent when the children were three years old.

Some differences between girls and boys, and between children in various income levels, were already apparent when the youngsters were only three years old.

Early success in school has been linked to the abilities, behaviours and attitudes that youngsters bring with them as they go to class for the first time. Such information can provide important insights for developing educational policies and practices.

The study considered several different aspects of readiness to learn. It compared demographic groups on 11 measures that included language and communication skill, academic skill, self-regulation of learning, self-control of behaviour, and social competence and independence.

Girls were more ready to learn at age five

The study found that girls and boys at the age of five differed considerably in several dimensions of readiness to learn. In general, girls were more ready to learn at the age of five than boys were.

Girls scored higher than boys in communication skill, attention and self-control of behaviour, and were rated

Note to readers

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) is a long-term study of children that follows their development from birth to early adulthood. The NLSCY, which began in 1994, is conducted by Statistics Canada and is sponsored by Human Resources and Social Development Canada. The survey is designed to collect information about factors influencing the social, emotional and behavioural development of children, and to monitor the impact of these factors on their development over time.

The sample in this study included 3,923 children who were born in 1997, and who were five years old during the 2002/2003 data collection phase. These children represented around 360,000 five-year-old children in the population.

Definitions

Readiness to learn at school: Readiness to learn is broadly defined in this report, to include receptive (or understood) vocabulary, communication ability, number knowledge, copying and using symbols, self-control of behaviour, attention, work effort, curiosity, cooperative play, independence in dressing, and independence in cleanliness. Vocabulary, number knowledge, and copying and symbol use were assessed using direct measures. The other variables were measured by asking parents how often their children behaved in certain ways, such as how often they were able to pass a simple message, to pay attention, or to finish things they had started.

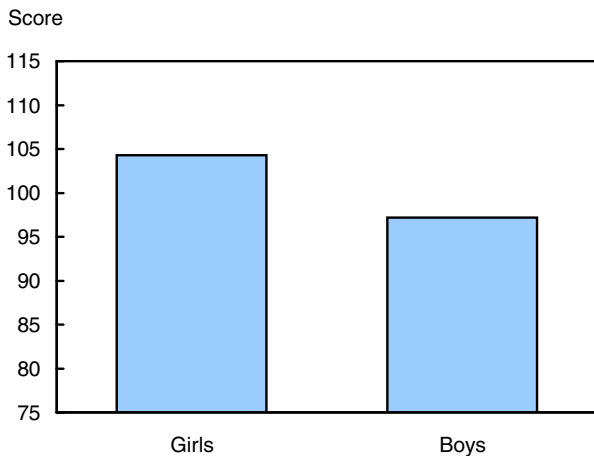
Household income level: Measured as the ratio of household income to the relevant low income cut-off level (LICO) for each family. Families with income levels below the LICO are those who devote a larger share of income to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average equivalent family. In this report, income levels ranged from very low income (below LICO) to high income (three times LICO or above).

higher in independence in dressing. Boys were rated above girls on only one measure — curiosity.

On the other hand, the study determined that girls and boys entered school with equivalent abilities in several areas. They did not differ in receptive vocabulary, which is the vocabulary that is understood by the child when he or she hears the words spoken. Girls and boys were similar in work effort, cooperative play and independence in cleanliness as well.

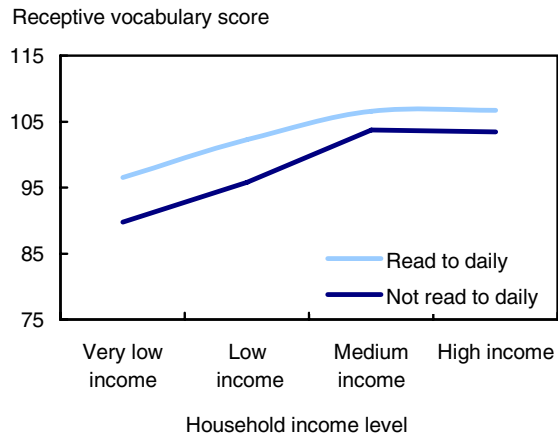
The academic knowledge and skill that children bring to school may contribute to their early learning. The study assessed the children's knowledge of numbers and their ability to copy and use symbols, both of which are linked strongly to academic achievement.

Girls scored higher than boys in copying and symbol use at age five



Note: A score of 75 corresponds to the lower 5th percentile of the copying and symbol use score distribution.

Receptive (understood) vocabulary scores were higher for children who were read to daily than for those who were not read to daily at all income levels



Note: A score of 75 corresponds to the lower 5th percentile of the receptive vocabulary score distribution.

Compared to boys, girls entered school with stronger abilities in copying and using symbols; however, girls and boys performed equally in number knowledge.

Children from lower income households were less ready to learn

Household income was a significant predictor of 6 of the 11 readiness to learn measures. In every case, children from lower income households scored lower than their counterparts who lived in more affluent households. In other words, children from lower income households were less ready to learn.

The aspects of readiness to learn where children from lower income households did not do as well included: receptive vocabulary, communication skill, knowledge of numbers, copying and using symbols, attention and cooperative play.

However, the study found no differences in other measures. It found that household income level was not related to a child's work effort, level of curiosity, self-control of behaviour or independence in dressing or cleanliness.

Home environment linked to child's readiness to learn

The study found important links between measures of readiness to learn and several aspects of a child's home environment.

For example, children with high levels of positive interaction with their parents tended to have higher scores for receptive vocabulary and communication skill than other children. They also tended to be rated higher in both curiosity and cooperative play.

Children who were read to daily did better in receptive vocabulary and number knowledge than those who were not read to daily.

Participation in organized sports and physical activities was linked to several readiness to learn measures. Children who participated at least weekly in these activities showed stronger abilities in receptive vocabulary, communication skill, number knowledge, and copying and using symbols. Even children who participated regularly in unorganized sports were rated higher in cooperative play than children who did not.

Some activities were linked with higher scores on readiness to learn measures whether or not children lived in low-income or higher income households. These activities included: daily reading, high positive parent-child interaction, participation in organized sports, lessons in physical activities, and lessons in the arts.

However, the fact that the lower income children were less likely to experience the home environment factor may help to explain the difference in readiness to learn between the income levels.

It should also be noted that links found among income levels and home environment factors on the one hand, and measures of readiness to learn on the

other, do not imply causality. However, the findings are consistent with other research that suggests a causal role.

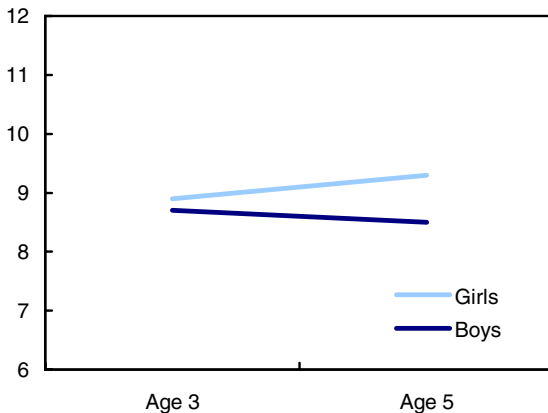
Some differences already apparent at the age of three

The study looked back two years to determine whether differences in readiness to learn between girls and boys and between lower and higher income level children already existed at the age of three, or whether they emerged during the pre-school period between three and five.

These analyses were undertaken to determine at what ages policies and interventions designed to reduce disparities might be most effective for children.

Differences between girls and boys in attention at age five were not evident at age three

Attention score



Note: A score of 6 corresponds to the lower 5th percentile of the attention score distribution.

The clear differences found at the age of five between girls and boys in communication skill and independence in dressing were already evident at three, with girls ranking higher than boys on both. Similarly, boys were already more curious at three.

On the other hand, differences in attention and in self-control of behaviour favouring girls were not apparent at three, but emerged over the two-year period.

In terms of household income, the clear differences found at the age of five in communication skill and attention that favoured children from more affluent households were already apparent when they were three. In contrast, the difference in cooperative play at five was not in evidence at three, but appeared over the two-year period.

Affluent children ranked higher than less affluent children in work effort and self-control of behaviour at the age of three, but these differences had disappeared two years later.

The lack of difference between income levels in curiosity, independence in dressing, and independence in cleanliness existed at both ages.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4450.

The article "Readiness to learn at school among five-year-old children" (89-599-MWE2006004, free) is now available as part of the *Children and Youth Research Paper Series*. From the *Publications module*, choose *Free Internet Publications*, then *Social Conditions*.

For more information on related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

Telecommunications statistics

Second quarter 2006

The wireless industry recruited just over 326,000 new customers from March to June of this year, bringing the total number of subscribers at the end of the quarter to 17.2 million, up 10.9% from the end of the second quarter of 2005. With the addition of these customers, the wireless industry realized its highest ever quarterly revenues and profits.

Operating revenues reached \$3.1 billion, up 16.4% compared to the second quarter of 2005, and earnings before interest and taxes climbed 35.6% to \$996.5 million. The profit margin of 32.0% posted in the second quarter of 2006 was also the highest in the recent history of the industry.

In another first, the profits realized by the wireless industry in this quarter exceeded those of conventional wireline telecommunications.

Indeed, conventional wireline telecommunications continued to lose ground, especially in the residential market where competition has been especially fierce since cable operators came onto the scene.

At the end of the second quarter of 2006, there were 11.5 million conventional residential lines, down 5.8% compared to the second quarter of 2005.

This was the largest year-over-year decline since the downward trend began in 2001. During the five-year period from June 30, 2001 to June 30, 2006, the number of conventional residential lines has fallen by nearly 10%, representing 1.2 million lines. More than half of this loss of customers took place in the last 12 months, a period during which cable telephony grew substantially. At the end of the second quarter, there were nearly 750,000 subscribers to cable telephony, some six times more than a year earlier.

The most recent financial results confirm the marked downward trend in the revenues and profits generated by conventional wireline telecommunications services.

Wireline operating revenues stood at \$5.4 billion in the second quarter, down 2.8% from the second quarter of 2005, while earnings before interest and taxes fell 26.1% to \$821.7 million.

Despite the downward trend in their revenues and profits, operators of conventional wireline telecommunications services continued to invest sizable amounts in their systems. For the first six months of 2006, those investments reached \$1.9 billion, an amount roughly the same as in the first six months of 2005 (\$2.0 billion) and 2004 (\$1.9 billion).

Operators of wireless systems invested \$725 million from January to June of this year, up 14.2% from the first six months of 2005.

Note: The quarterly survey of telecommunications that underlies this release is undergoing a redesign. During the transition period between the old and new surveys, the main results of the survey will continue to appear in *The Daily*. However, the publication *Quarterly Telecommunication Statistics* (56-002-XIE) will no longer be produced.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2721.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177; daniel.april@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. □

Summary of operating indicators

Telecommunications industries	Second quarter			Year to date	
	2005	2006	2005 to 2006	2006	2005 to 2006
	\$ thousands		%	\$ thousands	%
Telecommunications					
Operating revenues	8,595,140	8,889,944	3.4	17,636,567	3.1
Operating expenses	6,679,108	7,004,068	4.9	13,769,422	3.5
Operating profit	1,916,032	1,885,875	-1.6	3,867,144	1.6
Operating margin (%)	22.3	21.2	-4.8	21.9	...
Wireline industry					
Operating revenues	5,555,723	5,398,020	-2.8	10,882,056	-3.2
Operating expenses	4,443,696	4,576,289	3.0	9,005,282	0.6
Operating profit	1,112,027	821,731	-26.1	1,876,774	-17.9
Operating margin (%)	20.0	15.2	-23.9	17.2	...
Wireless industry					
Operating revenues	2,678,755	3,118,696	16.4	6,014,169	16.8
Operating expenses	1,944,105	2,122,239	9.2	4,163,479	10.5
Operating profit	734,649	996,457	35.6	1,850,691	34.0
Operating margin (%)	27.4	32.0	16.5	30.8	...
Number of traditional fixed access lines¹					
Residential lines	12,246,838	11,540,819	-5.8	...	...
Business lines	7,002,385	7,038,733	0.5	...	...
Total	19,249,223	18,579,552	-3.5	...	...
Fixed access lines per 100 inhabitants	59.8	57.1	-4.4	...	...
Number of mobile subscribers	15,478,875	17,162,044	10.9	...	...
Mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants	48.1	52.8	9.8	...	...

... not applicable

1. Expressed in voice grade equivalent.

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending November 18, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 18 totalled 238 300 metric tonnes, down 14.7% from 279 362 tonnes a week earlier and down 3.0% from 245 589 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of November 18 was 13 851 777 tonnes, up 2.3% from 13 540 589 tonnes in the same period of 2005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

Note: The release of the data for the week ending December 2, 2006, scheduled for publication in the December 8, 2006 edition of *The Daily*, will be the last for this survey, which is being discontinued.

Users will find the steel production data on a monthly and year-to-date basis in the monthly publication *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) from the *Publications* module of our website. This publication presents the results of four monthly surveys that measure selected outputs of the Canadian steel manufacturing industry. These surveys cover steel

primary forms, steel castings and pig iron; ingots and rolled steel products; steel pipe and tubing; and steel Wire and specified wire products.

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), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poult

October 2006 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 56.7 million birds in October up 0.6% from October 2005. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 13.5% to 1.5 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), Agriculture Division. ■

(613-951-5268; Agriculture Division. ■

sylvana.beaulieu@statcan.ca), ■

Total income of farm families

2004

Data on total income of farm families for 2004 are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3447.

For custom data requests, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lina Di Piéto (613-951-3171, fax: 613-951-3868; lina.dipietro@statcan.ca), or Sylvana Beaulieu

Asphalt roofing

October 2006

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

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

New products

Children and Youth Research Paper Series:
"Readiness to learn at school among five-year-old children", no. 4
Catalogue number 89-599-MWE2006004
 (free).

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The Daily
 Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
 Changes in the availability of taking urban transit; Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 61 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 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.

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