

immigrant population for this particular purpose. Furthermore, the SHS does not provide any breakdown of remittance payments by country of destination. It may prove feasible to improve Canadian remittance statistics either through changes to existing survey vehicles or as part of a new household survey. Some relevant changes are planned for the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), including questions about household-to-household transfer payments.

The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants does pose questions related to international household-to-household transfers. However, a major restriction is that the target population includes only the immigrant people who arrived in Canada between October 2000 and September 2001, which is not representative of Canada's immigrant population as a whole for this particular purpose. Nonetheless, it may be possible to derive some useful conclusions.

Whereas most industrialized countries produce separate estimates for employment income transactions with non-residents, Canada does not. A project to improve statistics regarding international compensation of employees was launched in early 2006. The project is exploiting administrative data. Updated statistics on earnings of foreign residents employed by Canadian employers are expected later in 2006. It may not prove possible to improve statistics on the earnings of Canadians employed by foreign employers via domestic administrative data sources. Therefore, an exchange of statistics with partner countries will be examined. An additional benefit is that some results of this project will likely be useful for improving estimates of other components of the balance of payments such as remittance statistics and a special class of trade in services statistics, identified as "mode 4" in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), where a service supplier of one country travels to another country to deliver the service.