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MAJOR RELEASES

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NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental health and well-being
2002

As many Canadians suffer from major depression as from other leading chronic conditions, including heart disease, diabetes or a thyroid condition, according to new data on mental health and well-being from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS).

Some 4% of people interviewed in the survey reported having experienced symptoms or feelings associated with major depression, compared with 5% with diabetes, 5% with heart disease and 6% with a thyroid condition.

While all mental health disorders could not be included, major depression was one of five mental health disorders assessed by the survey. The others were mania disorder, panic disorder, social phobia and agoraphobia, as well as alcohol and illicit drug dependence

Measured mental disorders or substance dependence in the past 12 months

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Major depression	1,120,000	4.5	420,000	3.4	700,000	5.5
Mania disorder	190,000	0.8	90,000	0.7	100,000	0.8
Any mood	**1,210,000**	**4.9**	**460,000**	**3.8**	**750,000**	**5.9**
Panic disorder	400,000	1.6	130,000	1.1	270,000	2.1
Agoraphobia	180,000	0.7	40,000	0.4	140,000	1.1
Social anxiety disorder (Social phobia)	750,000	3.0	310,000	2.6	430,000	3.4
Any anxiety	**1,180,000**	**4.7**	**440,000**	**3.6**	**740,000**	**5.8**
Alcohol dependence	640,000	2.6	470,000	3.8	170,000	1.3
Illicit drugs dependence	170,000	0.7	120,000	1.0	50,000	0.4
Substance dependence	**740,000**	**3.0**	**540,000**	**4.4**	**200,000**	**1.6**
Total - Any measured disorder or substance dependence	**2,600,000**	**10.4**	**1,190,000**	**9.7**	**1,410,000**	**11.1**

One out of every 10 Canadians aged 15 and over, about 2.6 million people, reported symptoms consistent with alcohol or illicit drug dependence, or one of the five mental disorders covered in the survey, at some time during the 12 months prior to the interview.

According to the World Health Organization, five of the 10 leading causes of disability are related to mental disorders. It predicts that in less than 20 years depression will be the second-leading cause of disability in the world. Health Canada estimates that in 1998, mental disorders were the third highest source of direct health care costs at $4.7 billion.

Note to readers

This release is based on data collected from May 2002 to December 2002 from the second cycle of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). The survey collected information from about 37,000 individuals, aged 15 and older, in all provinces. ***Information and definitions*** *related to this release are now available.*

Each two-year collection cycle of the CCHS is composed of two distinct surveys: a sub-provincial health region-level survey in the first year, and a provincial-level survey in the second year with focus content on a special topic.

This second cycle is designed to provide reliable, comprehensive and comparable data on selected mental health conditions.

The target population of the second cycle of CCHS includes household residents aged 15 and older in all provinces, but excludes Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces, health care institutions, and some remote areas.

This article focuses on mental health and health care use. A substantial amount of ***additional information****, including provincial statistics, is now available.*

The Canadian Forces commissioned Statistics Canada to conduct a survey on mental health and well being. Results from the Canadian Forces 2002 - Canadian Community Health Survey Supplement on Mental Health and Well-being will be available September 5, 2003.

The overall prevalence rates for the surveyed mental health disorders and substance dependencies were about the same for women as for men. About 1.4 million women, or 11% of the total, experienced such symptoms, compared with 10%, or 1.2 million, men.

While the overall rate was similar between men and women, there were differences by type of disorder. The surveyed mood disorders and anxiety disorders are more common for women. For the mood disorders surveyed, 6% of women reported feelings and symptoms consistent with a major depression or mania; 4% of men reported similar experiences for the same period.

For the anxiety disorders covered, 6% of women and 4% of men reported feelings and symptoms consistent with panic disorder, agoraphobia or social phobia.

The prevalence rate for substance dependence on alcohol and illicit drugs is much more common for men (4%) than for women (2%).

Youth aged 15-24 most likely to suffer from selected mental disorders or substance dependence problems

Although mental disorders are present throughout all stages of life, results show differences according to age groups.

Teenagers and young adults aged between 15 and 24 were most likely to report suffering from the surveyed mental disorders and substance dependence problems.

About 18% of those aged 15 to 24 reported having experienced feelings and symptoms consistent with any of the five mental disorders or two substance dependencies covered. Among those aged 25-44, almost 12% had these feelings and symptoms, while about 8% of those aged 45-64 and less than 3% of seniors aged 65 and over reported likewise.

Alcohol and illicit drug dependencies affect many more teenagers and young adults aged 15 to 24. Almost 8% of them reported these substance dependencies, while about 3% of those aged 25 to 44 had similar problems.

Majority suffering from selected mental disorders or substance dependence did not seek professional help

Despite the distress often associated with the experience of mental illness, only 32% of those who had feelings and symptoms consistent with the surveyed mental disorders or substance dependencies saw or talked to a health professional during the 12 months prior to the survey. These professionals include a psychiatrist, a family physician, a medical specialist, a psychologist or a nurse.

When people did see or talk to a health professional for problems related to their emotions or alcohol or drug use, family physicians were most often consulted. Nearly 26% of people with any of the surveyed mental disorders relied on these professionals at least once during the year prior to the interview. Similarly, psychiatrists were consulted by almost 12%, while psychologists were consulted by just over 8%.

People who experienced feelings and symptoms consistent with a surveyed mental disorder or substance dependence also reported consulting other types of professionals. About 10% saw or talked to a social worker during the 12-month period prior to the survey. Religious or spiritual advisors such as a priest, chaplain or rabbi were consulted by nearly 4%.

In addition to the professional consultations and services discussed above, other methods used by Canadians who suffered from the surveyed mental disorders or substance dependencies included: self-help groups (5%), telephone hot line (2%) and Internet support group (2%).

Overall, almost 1 million Canadians, or 37% of those who suffered from any of the surveyed mental disorders or substance dependence, used some type of health care or community resource for their emotions, mental health or problems with alcohol or drug use.

Teens, young adults least likely to use mental health resources despite higher prevalence

Although the new survey data show that teenagers and young adults suffer more from the mental disorders covered than other age groups, they were the least likely to use any resources for problems concerning their mental health or use of alcohol or illicit drugs. One quarter of those aged between 15 and 24 reported having used some type of resources such as consultation with any health professional, religious advisor, group support or telephone helpline during the year prior to the survey.

Adults aged 25 to 64 were most likely to draw on mental health care resources related to their problems; however, only about 45% reported using such resources, while one-third of seniors aged 65 and over drew upon any health care resources.

One out of five who suffered from a mental disorder or substance dependence reported a perceived unmet need

About 21% of individuals with any of the surveyed mental disorders or substance dependencies reported feeling they needed help for their emotions, mental health or use of alcohol or drugs, but did not receive it during the 12 months prior to the interview.

The survey collected information on why people did not get any help for their emotions, mental health or use of alcohol or drugs. More than one reason could be reported and the three most frequently reported reasons chosen were: 31% reported that they preferred to manage themselves; 19% reported they did not get around to it, or did not bother; 18% reported that they were afraid to ask for help, or they were afraid of what others would think.

Slightly more women reported such perceived unmet mental health care needs. Over 22% reported they needed help for their emotions, mental health or use of alcohol or drugs but did not receive it, while fewer than 20% of men reported a similar problem.

Seniors aged 65 and over reported far fewer unmet needs. Nearly 9% felt that they needed but did not receive help.

Looking at unmet needs by age group, the proportion was highest for those aged 15-24 at 24%, and 22% for those aged 25-44. For those with one of the measured mental health disorders or substance abuse dependencies aged 45-64, the proportion reporting unmet mental health needs was 17%.

Vast majority satisfied with help received for mental health problems

Although utilisation rates for mental health care services were low, high satisfaction levels were reported by those who did consult professionals for problems with emotions, mental health or with the use of alcohol or drugs.

Over 82% of those who were found to have feelings or symptoms consistent with the selected mental disorders and substance dependencies and also consulted a professional reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the treatments and services received by the health professional consulted.

The help received from these professionals was also perceived to be positive. Overall, professional consultations for problems with emotions, mental health or use of alcohol or drugs were considered "a lot helpful" by 60% of the respondents who suffered from any of the surveyed disorders and substance dependencies.

Women reported more disability days due to mental disorder

During the two-week period prior to the survey, the vast majority of Canadians with the surveyed mental conditions did not report being disabled by them. However, 6% of Canadians with any of the surveyed mental disorders or substance dependencies reported at least one disability day. This was an occasion in which they had to stay in bed or cut down on their activities because of their emotional or mental health, or the use of alcohol or drugs.

On average, men and women reported about the same number of disability days due to their emotional or mental health or use of alcohol or drugs. Over 6% of women and 5% of men who suffered from any mental disorder or substance dependence reported at least one day of disability during the 14 days prior to the interview.

People who have experienced feelings and symptoms consistent with any of the surveyed mental disorders or substance dependencies also reported more disability due to physical causes. Over 20% of those with at least one of the covered mental disorders or substance dependencies reported having to stay in bed or cut down on their activities because of some physical cause. However, only 12% of Canadians who did not experience such mental health problems reported this kind of disability.

The publication *Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental health and well-being*, 2002 (82-617-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under Browse our Internet publications, choose *Free*, then *Health*.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5015.

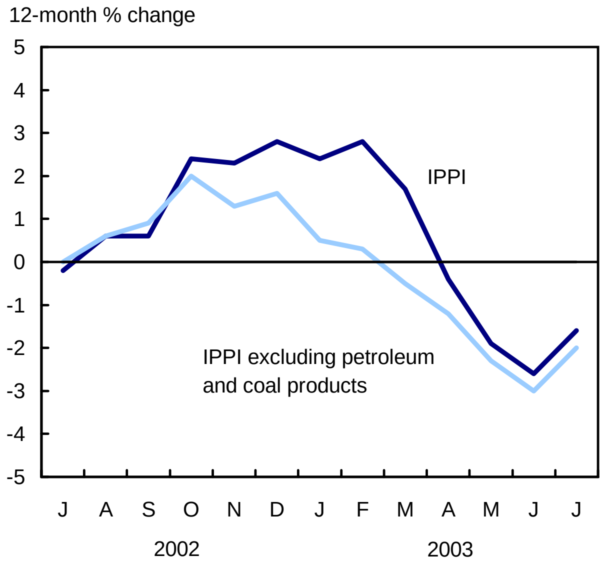
For more information about the Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental health and well-being cycle, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Lorna Bailie (613-951-0837; *lorna.bailie@statcan.ca*), Health Statistics Division. ■

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

July 2003

Manufacturers' prices were up 1.3% in July but down 1.6% on an annual basis, largely due to the effect of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar. If the impact of the Canadian dollar is removed, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) would have risen 1.0% rather than falling 1.6% from the previous year.

Petroleum product prices have less influence on the IPPI



From a monthly perspective, higher prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (+2.9%), lumber and other wood products (+3.6%) and primary metal products (+2.3%) were the major contributors to the increase in the IPPI. Prices for petroleum products also rose (+1.6%), as well as those for electrical and communication products (+1.7%). However, prices for meat, fish and dairy products were down 2.4% from June. Lower prices for beef products were responsible for this decrease, the result of the impact of last May's detection of a single case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or mad cow disease.

On an annual basis, lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-6.2%), lumber and other wood products (-4.3%) and electrical and communication products (-4.0%) were the major contributors to the year-over-year decline in the IPPI.

The petroleum and coal products group continues to have a smaller influence on the year-over-year change in the IPPI than it did for the first four months of 2003, with an increase of 3.3%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 2.0% instead of decreasing 1.6% on a year-over-year basis.

In addition to petroleum and coal products, prices for chemical products (+3.2%) as well as tobacco products (+19.6%) were also up compared with the previous year.

Note to readers

*The **Industrial Product Price Index** (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.*

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

*The **Raw Materials Price Index** (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.*

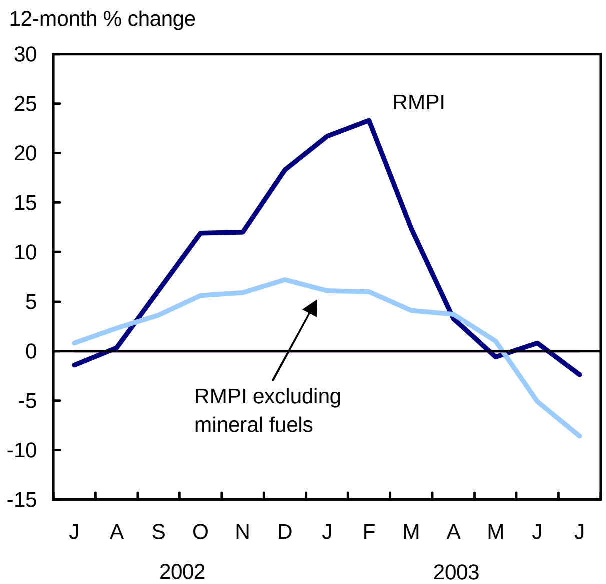
Lower cattle and calves prices push down raw materials prices

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were down 1.5% from June. Animals and animal products were the major contributors to the monthly decrease in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), with prices decreasing 10.1%. Prices for cattle and calves for slaughter declined 43.8% from June, reflecting the effect of the discovery last May of a single case of BSE, or mad cow disease, in Alberta. Lower prices for vegetable products as well as wood products also contributed to the decline. Mineral fuels increased slightly by 0.1% as crude oil prices remained unchanged from June. Higher prices for non-ferrous metals and ferrous materials partly offset the monthly decrease.

Manufacturers paid 2.4% less for their raw materials than they did in July last year, compared with an increase of 0.8% in June. Lower prices for animals and animal products (-14.2%) were mainly responsible for this annual drop in the RMPI. Prices for vegetable products, wood products and non-ferrous metals were also down on an annual basis. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for mineral fuels (+5.6%) and non-metallic minerals (+5.8%). If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have decreased 8.6%.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 105.3 in July, up from its revised level of 104.0 in June. The RMPI (1997=100) was 110.0 in July down from its revised level of 111.7 in June.

Crude oil prices still influence the RMPI



Impact of exchange rate

Between June and July, the value of the US dollar strengthened against the Canadian dollar, pushing up prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars, notably motor vehicles and lumber products. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have edged up 0.1% instead of increasing 1.3%.

However, on a 12-month basis, the Canadian dollar is much stronger. Consequently, the IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 1.0% rather than declining 1.6% from July 2002 to July 2003.

Prices for intermediate goods decrease on an annual basis

Prices for intermediate goods rose 1.1% from June. Higher prices for lumber products, motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, primary metal products as well as chemical products were the major contributors to the increase.

Producers of intermediate goods received 1.3% less for their goods in July compared with the same month last year. Lower prices for motor vehicles, lumber products, pulp and paper products, primary metal products as well as electrical and communication products were partially offset by higher prices for petroleum and chemical products.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Finished goods continue to decrease from a year ago

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were up 1.5% from June. Higher prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products, electrical and communication products as well as machinery and equipment were the major contributors to this increase.

Declining prices for motor vehicles, electrical and communication products, machinery and equipment as well as pulp and paper products pushed year-over-year prices down 2.1% from July 2002. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for tobacco products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, chemical products as well as petroleum products.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The July 2003 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XIE, $17/$163; 62-011-XPE, $22/$217) will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; *danielle.gouin@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes

(1997 = 100)

	Relative importance	July 2002	June 2003r	July 2003p	July 2002 to July 2003	June to July 2003
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**107.0**	**104.0**	**105.3**	**-1.6**	**1.3**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**106.0**	**102.7**	**103.9**	**-2.0**	**1.2**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	107.8	109.4	106.8	-0.9	-2.4
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	101.8	102.7	102.4	0.6	-0.3
Beverages	1.57	114.4	116.7	116.9	2.2	0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	139.6	166.4	166.9	19.6	0.3
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	105.2	106.5	106.2	1.0	-0.3
Textile products	1.58	100.5	99.4	99.6	-0.9	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.9	103.9	103.9	0.0	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	92.6	85.5	88.6	-4.3	3.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	107.4	108.6	109.4	1.9	0.7
Pulp and paper products	7.23	104.9	101.2	102.4	-2.4	1.2
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.1	111.7	112.6	-1.3	0.8
Primary metal products	7.80	97.1	92.6	94.7	-2.5	2.3
Metal fabricated products	4.11	106.7	106.7	106.8	0.1	0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.9	105.7	106.1	-0.7	0.4
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	112.9	102.9	105.9	-6.2	2.9
Electrical and communications products	5.77	100.1	94.5	96.1	-4.0	1.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	108.8	109.6	109.0	0.2	-0.5
Petroleum and coal products[1]	5.68	125.8	127.8	129.9	3.3	1.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	107.3	110.1	110.7	3.2	0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	107.1	106.4	107.0	-0.1	0.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	90.6	92.6	94.4	4.2	1.9
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.14**	**103.9**	**101.5**	**102.6**	**-1.3**	**1.1**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.71	102.1	102.3	104.3	2.2	2.0
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	52.43	104.2	101.4	102.3	-1.8	0.9
Finished goods[5]	**39.86**	**111.7**	**107.7**	**109.3**	**-2.1**	**1.5**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	108.2	110.2	109.2	0.9	-0.9
Capital equipment	11.73	111.1	105.0	107.2	-3.5	2.1
All other finished goods	19.63	113.5	108.2	110.6	-2.6	2.2

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
2 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

Raw materials price indexes

(1997 = 100)

	Relative importance	July 2002	June 2003r	July 2003p	July 2002 to July 2003	June to July 2003
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**112.7**	**111.7**	**110.0**	**-2.4**	**-1.5**
Mineral fuels	35.16	155.1	163.7	163.8	5.6	0.1
Vegetable products	10.28	99.1	89.9	87.7	-11.5	-2.4
Animals and animal products	20.30	101.8	97.1	87.3	-14.2	-10.1
Wood	15.60	84.3	79.0	78.0	-7.5	-1.3
Ferrous materials	3.36	93.5	90.6	92.8	-0.7	2.4
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	81.9	75.6	80.1	-2.2	6.0
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	110.1	115.9	116.5	5.8	0.5
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**93.1**	**87.7**	**85.1**	**-8.6**	**-3.0**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Canadian economic accounts: Erratum

Subsequent to the release of the Canadian economic accounts in *The Daily* of August 29th, an error was detected in the series related to federal government current transfers to non-residents. The published data for these series were understated by $1.8 billion and $2.0 billion in the first and second quarters of 2003, respectively. Aggregates and sub-aggregates for the government and non-resident sectors were adjusted accordingly. These transfers do not have an impact on the calculation of gross domestic product. The affected data series have been updated on CANSIM and other affected products will be re-issued.

Available on CANSIM: tables 380-0004, 380-0007, 380-0008, 380-0031 and 380-0033 to 380-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1901.

For more information contact the information officer (613-951-3640; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

Income of individuals

2001

From 1997 to 2001, median total income in Canada increased by 7.7%, after adjustment for inflation. This increase was most evident in Nunavut, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories.

As a result, median total income in the Northwest Territories remained the highest in Canada at $30,800 in 2001. Yukon followed at $28,100, ahead of Ontario and Alberta at $24,900 and $24,500, respectively.

Total income is derived from many different sources, one of which is self-employment. More women and fewer men reported self-employment income in 2001 compared with 1997. Although there was an increase in the net amounts earned by these women, self-employed men still earned more. In 2001, on average in Canada, men earned $18,327 from self-employment, while women earned $10,523.

The number of women who reported earnings from self-employment grew 6.9% from 1997 to 2001, more than the increase in the female working-age population (+6.4%). The number of self-employed women increased in every province and territory except the Northwest Territories, where the number remained relatively stable compared with 1997. As a result, there were 1,027,730 women reporting self-employment in Canada in 2001.

The average net amount earned through self-employment by women increased 16.8% over this same period, after adjustment for inflation. These increases in average net earnings for women were found in all provinces and territories, and ranged from a growth of 1.9% in Saskatchewan to 49.0% in Nunavut.

The number of self-employed males dropped by 1.2% from 1997 to 2001, to a total of 1,556,570. This drop occurred despite an increase in the male working-age population (+6.3%). Male self-employment declined in all provinces and territories with the exception of Ontario, where there was a 2.8% increase in the number of self-employed men.

At the national level, average net dollars earned by males through self-employment rose 11.8% from 1997 to 2001. However, average net dollars declined in Nova Scotia (-1.0%), Saskatchewan (-4.6%) and Nunavut (-24.4%). The Northwest Territories, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon and Quebec had the greatest increases in male average net earnings between 1997 and 2001.

In all census metropolitan areas (CMAs) between 1997 and 2001, the average net self-employment earnings of females increased. The largest jump in average dollars earned by women was in Sudbury (+36.3%) followed by Saguenay, where average net earnings from self-employment increased 33.9% from 1997 to 2001.

Average net earnings from self-employment of males increased in CMAs between 1997 and 2001, except for Halifax. The greatest increase was in Sudbury, where average net earnings jumped by 24.1%. In Edmonton, male average earnings from self-employment increased by 19.1%.

Note: The data for this release were obtained primarily from income tax returns filed in the spring of 2002.

The data for Neighbourhood income and demographics (13C0015, various prices), the Labour income profiles (71C0018, various prices) and the Economic dependency profiles (13C0017, various prices) are available for letter carrier routes, census tracts, urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), cities, towns, federal electoral districts, census agglomerations, census divisions, economic regions, census metropolitan areas, provinces, territories and Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0004 to 111-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4105.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; *saadinfo@statcan.ca*), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Self-employment
2001

	Males			Females		
	Number	% Change	Average (dollars)	Number	% Change	Average (dollars)
	2001	1997-2001	2001	2001	1997-2001	2001
St.John's	5,420	-3.6	29,081	3,070	5.1	13,522
Halifax	13,160	3.7	21,250	8,740	15.0	12,104
Saint John	3,450	-10.2	22,700	2,200	0.0	10,699
Saguenay	3,650	-9.7	25,246	2,840	8.4	13,454
Québec	25,590	-0.7	27,696	17,530	11.5	14,546
Sherbrooke	6,540	3.2	21,648	4,590	14.2	12,205
Trois-Rivières	4,340	-2.7	22,987	3,110	8.0	12,016
Montréal	126,030	1.9	24,577	86,700	14.3	14,358
Ottawa-Gatineau	48,260	-0.9	26,273	35,930	4.3	15,266
Kingston	6,830	0.6	23,074	4,730	4.4	12,850
Oshawa	11,970	3.2	18,069	8,560	8.5	9,524
Toronto	251,670	9.4	26,512	164,770	12.1	14,754
Hamilton	26,360	3.4	25,343	18,940	11.2	13,761
St.Catharines-Niagara	15,840	-0.9	19,906	10,900	9.0	9,019
Kitchener	17,770	1.3	23,565	13,380	8.3	10,699
London	20,690	4.3	24,606	14,110	6.3	11,586
Windsor	10,570	5.2	25,586	6,880	12.2	10,353
Sudbury	5,200	-9.7	27,418	3,330	-4.9	9,714
Thunder Bay	3,740	-8.1	27,436	2,810	0.0	9,089
Winnipeg	30,360	-3.6	20,571	19,810	-2.2	9,985
Regina	10,030	-4.8	19,788	7,070	-1.9	8,329
Saskatoon	13,600	-3.1	17,770	9,710	2.2	8,812
Calgary	50,930	0.6	21,188	39,650	6.0	10,946
Edmonton	41,660	-5.8	13,996	31,800	-0.6	8,254
Abbotsford	8,370	-2.2	11,840	5,770	-0.9	6,551
Vancouver	106,520	0.6	17,143	78,010	5.8	10,001
Victoria	16,480	-4.2	15,534	13,400	0.6	9,199

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World trade analyzer
2001

International Trade Division's current version of the *World trade analyzer* on CD-ROM is now available with annual time series data covering the period 1985-2001. With data on bilateral merchandise trade flows among all the United Nations member countries covering more than 700 commodities in nine broad commodity groups, the database recompiles the UN data on a consistent basis and reconciles the differing values of trade reported by exporting and importing countries. It uses a version of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 2, modified to match Canadian trade and industry classifications.

The *World trade analyzer* (65F0016XCE, various prices) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9786; fax: 613-951-0117; *trade@statcan.ca*), International Trade Division. ■

Monthly railway carloadings
June 2003

In June, loadings on Canadian railways (excluding intermodal loadings) totalled 236 thousand cars and 18.5 million metric tonnes, a drop of 5.4% in tonnage compared with June 2002.

Non-intermodal traffic dropped 8.8 million tonnes in the first six months of 2003, compared with the first half of 2002. This represents a 7.2% decrease, which is mainly the result of a 3.3 million tonne decline in wheat and cereal loadings and a 2.4 million tonne drop in coal loadings. Forestry products such as logs, wood chips and lumber decreased 0.9 million tonnes. Overall, almost two-thirds of the commodities posted a drop in tonnage from 2002. Among the goods that increased, potash loadings were up half a million tonnes. Fuel oils and crude petroleum along with gaseous hydrocarbons, including liquid propane gas, posted a gain of a little over 0.7 million tonnes. Metallic waste and scrap were up 0.3 million tonnes. Sulphur was consistently up 6% for the first half of both 2002 and 2003.

The cumulative total for the first half of 2003 (excluding intermodal loadings) reached 112.8 million tonnes compared with 121.6 million tonnes in 2002. The variation was down only 0.2% between 2002 and 2001. Traffic from US connections went from 12.9 million tonnes to 15.3 million tonnes, up 18.3%. Intermodal traffic gained just over one million tonnes for a total of 12.9 million tonnes, from 11.9 million tonnes in 2002.

Non-intermodal tonnage dropped from 19.2 million tonnes to 18.5 million tonnes from May to June 2003. Coal, potash and nickel ores were the most important contributors to this decrease, making up almost 0.7 million tonnes. A strike caused a 97% drop in nickel ore loadings. A rise of 0.6 million tonnes in iron ore, wheat, other non-metallic minerals as well as sand gravel and crushed stone helped to offset the drop.

Loadings for intermodal traffic (containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars) increased 5.8% from the same period of 2002 but dropped 7.2% from May 2003, totalling 2.2 million tonnes.

Loadings originating from the United States reached 2.5 million tonnes, down 2.9% from May.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The June 2003 issue of *Monthly railway carloadings*, Vol. 80, no. 6 (52-001-XIE, $8/$77) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

June 2003 (Preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 11 602 600 cubic metres in June 2003, an increase of 6.4% from June 2002. Exports, which accounted for 63.3% of total production, rose 1.8% over June 2002.

The year-to-date production of crude oil increased 2.6% over the same period last year, while crude oil exports were also on the rise, increasing 1.2%.

Marketable natural gas production decreased 3.7% from June 2002, while domestic sales increased by 3.1%. Exports of natural gas dropped 1.4% over the same period last year.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas decreased 1.5% over the same period in 2002. Canadian domestic sales rose by 4.4% and exports of natural gas were up 1.9%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Preliminary data at the provincial level are available up to June 2003 on a cost-recovery basis.

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

Crude oil and natural gas

	June 2002	June 2003	June 2002 to June 2003
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	10 905.4	11 602.6	6.4
Exports	7 210.8	7 341.5	1.8
Imports[2]	4 296.5	4 283.1	-0.3
Refinery receipts	8 432.8	8 665.4	2.8
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	13 526.0	13 019.0	-3.7
Exports	8 324.7	8 211.9	-1.4
Canadian domestic sales[4]	3 987.3	4 112.7	3.1
	Jan. to June 2002	Jan. to June 2003	Jan. - June 2002 to Jan. - June 2003
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	66 781.4	68 510.6	2.6
Exports	41 516.6	41 996.9	1.2
Imports[2]	24 851.0	25 684.6	3.4
Refinery receipts	50 748.8	52 601.6	3.7
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	85 988.6	84 674.9	-1.5
Exports	52 465.4	53 471.0	1.9
Canadian domestic sales[4]	39 246.9	40 959.7	4.4

1 *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

■

Refined petroleum products

June 2003 (Preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for June. 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 (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Energy, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Monthly railway carloadings, June 2003, Vol. 80, no. 6
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE ($8 /$77).

World trade analyzer, 2001
Catalogue number 65F0016XCE
(various prices).

Employment, earnings and hours, June 2003, Vol. 81, no. 6
Catalogue number 72-002-XIB ($24 /$240).

Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental health and well-being, 2002
Catalogue number 82-617-XIE
(free).

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

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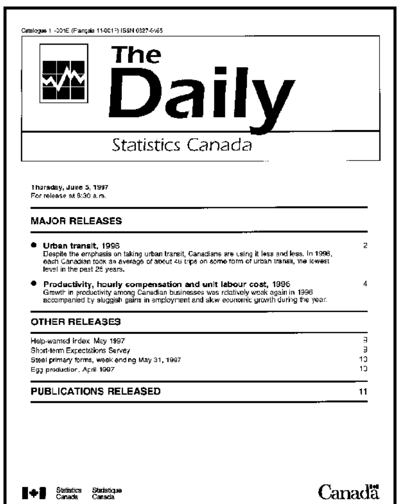
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

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- **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.

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Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
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