



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, August 2002**
 Merchandise exports declined 0.6% but imports rose 2.6%, resulting in a slide of nearly \$1 billion in Canada's merchandise trade surplus to \$4.1 billion.

2
 - **National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Childhood obesity, 1994 to 1999**
 Over one-third of Canadian children aged 2 to 11 were overweight in 1998/99, and of these, about half could be considered obese, according to a snapshot of childhood obesity from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth.

6
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OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries, August 2002	8
Steel primary forms, week ending October 12, 2002	9
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, September 2002	9
Crushing statistics, September 2002	10
Export and import price indexes, August 2002	10
Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, July 2002	10
Canadian business patterns, June 2002	10

NEW PRODUCTS

RELEASE DATES: October 21 to 25	14
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Canadian international merchandise trade

Merchandise exports fell \$195 million to \$34.8 billion, with exports to the European Union dropping nearly half a billion dollars. Exports to the United States levelled off and a small increase to Japan failed to offset the decline in exports to the European Union.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Customs basis data are revised for the previous data year each quarter. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures (once available), changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors. Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Trade balance

Bar chart showing monthly precipitation (mm) for the period from September 1999 to April 2002. The y-axis represents precipitation in mm, ranging from 0 to 9. The x-axis shows months, with labels S (September), J (January), J (July), and A (April). The chart shows a peak in precipitation around January 2000, reaching approximately 8.5 mm.

Canadian companies sent \$29.8 billion in goods to the United States in August, accounting for nearly 86% of total exports. Imports from south of the border increased 2.8% to \$22.1 billion. The trade surplus with the United States fell to \$7.7 billion, a drop of \$501 million.

Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States widened from \$3.1 billion in July to \$3.6 billion in August, the result of stronger import activity from all of Canada's principal trading partners.

Canadian plants exported \$8.8 billion worth of automotive products in August, the highest level of 2002. Exports of trucks to the United States were up significantly because of the announcement of the new emission standard law to take effect October 1. With US companies buying before the deadline, trucks and other motor vehicle exports jumped 44.7% to \$1.6 billion, the largest monthly output in 2002. Exports of motor vehicle parts to supply auto assembly plants increased slightly to \$2.5 billion, but car exports declined 7.1% to \$4.6 billion from a seasonally adjusted high of \$5.1 billion in July.

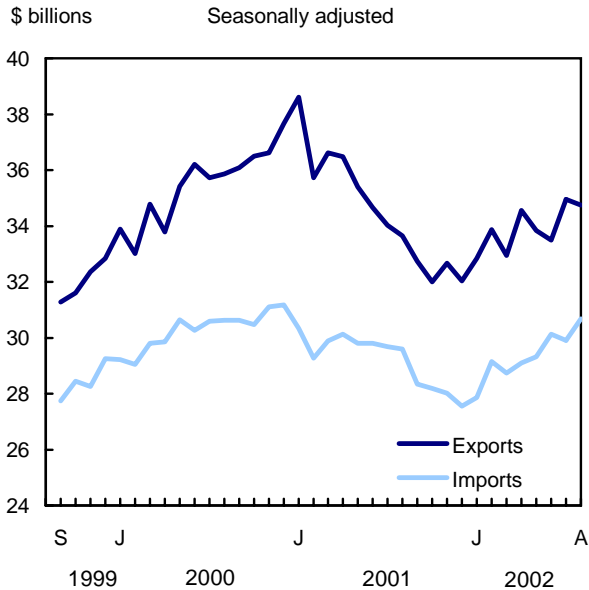
The forestry products sector continued to regain ground following the 40% drop in exports of lumber that resulted from anti-dumping and countervailing duties imposed in May on the softwood lumber industry. Since then, exports of forestry products have risen 7.0% to nearly \$3 billion from June to August. With export prices for spruce, pine and fir falling for the past three months, the effect of the duties has been partly absorbed by producers, resulting in a modest recovery in export volumes. Exports of lumber rose 10.1% to \$826.4 million in August, about three-quarters of the level seen prior to the introduction of the duties.

In the machinery and equipment sector, exports fell 2.2% to \$7.7 billion. With international demand for corporate aircraft down, especially in the European Union, aircraft, engines and parts exports declined 5.9% to \$1.3 billion in August. This resulted in a 6.8% decrease in aircraft and other transportation equipment exports to \$1.8 billion.

Exports of all energy fell 1.9% to \$4.1 billion. Crude petroleum rose 1.7% to \$1.5 billion, as increased

volumes more than offset a slight decline in price. Petroleum and coal products exports fell 7.6% to \$785.6 million, mainly the result of a drop in demand for fuels such as motor fuel, diesel fuel and liquefied propane. Demand for natural gas in the United States declined slightly in August. A 2.8% decrease in the export price was the main reason behind a 3.2% drop in natural gas exports to an estimated \$1.6 billion.

Exports and imports



Agriculture and fishing products increased 1.7% to \$2.6 billion mainly on the strength of exports of wheat, canola and live animals. Increases in wheat and canola prices coupled with respective jumps in export volumes resulted in increases of 20.2% to \$299.0 million for wheat and of 21.5% to \$114.8 million for canola. Live animal exports rose 11.6% to \$205.2 million, as prices held steady.

Industrial goods and materials, the third largest export sector, which consists mainly of primary metals and ores, fell 2.2% to \$5.9 billion.

Imports of passenger cars soar as new dealer network sets up shop

Merchandise imports rose to just over \$30 billion in August, the highest level of 2002, with automotive, machinery and equipment, and energy products responsible for most of the increase.

With the establishment of a new automobile dealer network in Canada, imports of passenger autos increased 13.6% to \$2.2 billion, as dealerships stocked up on the vehicles that would be introduced

to consumers during late summer. Motor vehicle parts imports fell 4.0% to \$3.8 billion, largely the result of stronger-than-seasonal auto manufacturing activity in July, which kept plants humming through shorter-than-usual summer shut-down periods. Trucks and other motor vehicles imports, including buses, rebounded strongly with a 14.7% jump to \$1.1 billion. Consequently, imports of automotive products rose 3.6% to \$7.1 billion.

Consumer goods imports cooled slightly to \$3.9 billion from July's record level. Imports of apparel and footwear held steady at slightly less than three-quarters of a billion dollars in August. The majority of consumer goods imports, which are classified under the miscellaneous consumer goods group, include such items as pharmaceuticals, medical devices and seasonal items. This group lost a little steam for the second consecutive month, levelling off at just under \$3.2 billion. Gains in house furnishings and photographic goods were more than offset by declines in televisions, watches, sporting goods and toys.

Imports of agricultural and fishing products decreased slightly to \$1.9 billion. Agricultural products used to feed cattle, such as shelled corn, fodder and feed, and crude vegetable products saw price increases ranging from 3% to 6% over July, with volumes trending upward as domestic inventories of cattle feed fell to critical levels on drought-stricken farms in western Canada.

Imports of machinery and equipment, Canada's largest import sector, increased 2.6% to nearly \$9 billion in August. Aircraft and other transportation equipment rose 6.5% to \$1.4 billion. Aircraft, engines and parts imports increased 11.3% to just under \$1 billion in August. Industrial and agricultural machinery imports jumped 9.4% to \$2.5 billion, with continued strong growth in other industrial machinery (+6.4% to \$1.3 billion), engines, turbines and motors (+47.4% to \$432.4 million), metal working machinery (+2.0% to \$204.9 million) and excavating machinery (+1.5% to \$149.6 million). Among the industrial machinery commodity groupings, only agricultural machinery imports declined (-5.7% to \$257.9 million).

Imports of communications equipment, which includes telecommunication equipment and semiconductors, fell 4.5% to \$1.3 billion. Imports of office machines and equipment decreased slightly to \$1.2 billion.

Larger-than-seasonal import volumes of energy products drove a 14.2% increase to \$1.5 billion. The risk of conflict in the Middle East pushed prices of crude petroleum and petroleum and coal products up more than 4% in August.

Imports of industrial goods and materials bounced back from a slight decline in July, rising 1.2%

to \$5.9 billion. Other industrial goods and materials, which includes fabricated materials, led the increase with a 2.4% rise to \$2.3 billion along with chemicals and plastics, which grew 2.1% to \$2.1 billion. Metals and metal ores imports fell slightly to \$1.4 billion.

Available on CANSIM: tables 226-0001, 226-0002, 227-0001, 227-0002, 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0040.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data to be published shortly in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188). The publication will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data

(which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93; 67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124). See *How to order products*.

Merchandise trade data are available by fax on the morning of release.

An annual review of 2001 is included in the International Trade Division's annual publications *Exports, merchandise trade* (65-202-XMB, \$103; 65-202-XPB, \$258) and *Imports, merchandise trade* (65-203-XMB, \$103; 65-203-XPB, \$258), which are already available. See *How to order products*.

For more information on the publications, contact Jocelyne Elibani, (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daryl Keen (613-951-1810), International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade

	July 2002 ^r	August 2002	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002	January to August 2001	January to August 2002	January–August 2001 to January–August 2002
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	29,666	29,762	0.3	4.1	241,788	230,222	-4.8
Japan	792	851	7.4	23.7	6,552	6,218	-5.1
European Union	1,875	1,455	-22.4	-12.9	15,268	14,190	-7.1
Other OECD countries ¹	898	825	-8.1	-13.8	7,229	7,115	-1.6
All other countries	1,714	1,858	8.4	7.6	14,341	13,501	-5.9
Total	34,945	34,750	-0.6	3.3	285,181	271,246	-4.9
Imports							
United States	21,494	22,091	2.8	4.0	173,932	169,221	-2.7
Japan	908	964	6.2	-5.4	7,076	7,589	7.2
European Union	3,084	3,135	1.7	9.3	23,293	23,753	2.0
Other OECD countries ¹	1,553	1,566	0.8	-4.6	12,657	12,504	-1.2
All other countries	2,869	2,917	1.7	3.2	21,558	21,821	1.2
Total	29,908	30,674	2.6	3.7	238,516	234,889	-1.5
Balance							
United States	8,172	7,671	...	...	67,856	61,001	...
Japan	-116	-113	...	...	-524	-1,371	...
European Union	-1,209	-1,680	...	...	-8,025	-9,563	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-655	-741	...	...	-5,428	-5,389	...
All other countries	-1,155	-1,059	...	...	-7,217	-8,320	...
Total	5,037	4,078	...	...	46,665	36,357	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,586	2,630	1.7	3.5	20,330	20,511	0.9
Energy products	4,217	4,136	-1.9	3.3	42,457	30,759	-27.6
Forestry products	2,900	2,987	3.0	-8.9	26,934	24,468	-9.2
Industrial goods and materials	6,001	5,869	-2.2	7.1	44,661	46,210	3.5
Machinery and equipment	7,907	7,736	-2.2	-3.0	68,105	62,815	-7.8
Automotive products	8,661	8,815	1.8	11.5	62,280	65,519	5.2
Other consumer goods	1,490	1,415	-5.0	8.4	10,634	11,386	7.1
Special transactions trade ²	647	629	-2.8	-4.1	5,543	5,253	-5.2
Other balance of payments adjustments	537	532	-0.9	7.0	4,236	4,322	2.0
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,887	1,871	-0.8	6.8	13,389	14,458	8.0
Energy products	1,350	1,542	14.2	4.8	12,909	10,390	-19.5
Forestry products	269	273	1.5	14.7	1,947	2,082	6.9
Industrial goods and materials	5,800	5,868	1.2	3.6	46,531	45,797	-1.6
Machinery and equipment	8,771	8,995	2.6	-3.6	77,960	70,054	-10.1
Automotive products	6,896	7,143	3.6	11.8	48,335	53,459	10.6
Other consumer goods	3,939	3,918	-0.5	7.2	28,526	30,452	6.8
Special transactions trade ²	481	518	7.7	-7.0	4,645	3,976	-14.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	514	545	6.0	2.3	4,273	4,219	-1.3

^r Revised figures.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia.

² These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Childhood obesity

1994 to 1999

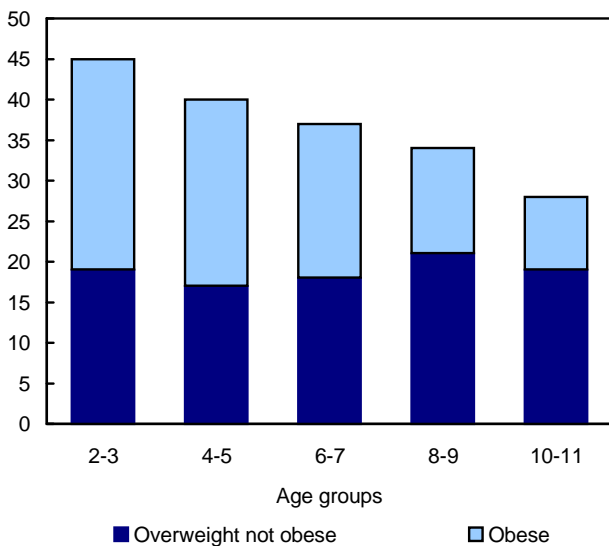
Over one-third of Canadian children aged 2 to 11 were overweight in 1998/99, and of these, about half could be considered obese, according to a snapshot of childhood obesity from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth.

In 1994/95, 34% of children aged 2 to 11 were overweight, with an estimated 16% classified as obese. By 1998/99, 37% of children aged 2 to 11 were overweight, including 18% who were classified as obese. These observations were made on the basis of the international definitions for child overweight and obesity.

In recent years, childhood obesity and low levels of activity have emerged as important issues facing Canadian children. Obesity in adults is linked to greater health risks, including the increased incidence of coronary disease and type-2 diabetes, although it has also been found that increased activity can temper these negative effects.

Older children less obese than younger children

% of children overweight and obese



A smaller proportion of children in the NLSCY were overweight compared to the estimates for adults determined by the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey. These data, released in *The Daily* on May 8,

Note to readers

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), developed jointly by Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada, is a comprehensive survey that follows the development of children in Canada and paints a picture of their lives. This longitudinal survey, conducted every two years, monitors children's development and measures the incidence of various factors that influence this development, both positively and negatively.

The first cycle of the NLSCY, conducted in late 1994 and early 1995, interviewed parents of children up to the age of 11. They gave information, not only about their children, schools and neighbourhoods, but also about themselves and their families. In cycles two and three, self-reported data were collected from children over the age of 12 for weight and height, and other variables were self-reported for age 10 and older.

The third cycle of the NLSCY, carried out in 1998 and 1999, surveyed the same children, who were between 4 and 15 years of age, as well as new children aged zero to five. Again, self-reported data were collected for children between the ages of 10 and 15. This release will focus on information from all three cycles for children aged 2 to 11, collected from 1994/95 to 1998/99.

The NLSCY collects parent-reported or self-reported data for height and weight and does not include directly measured values. This may result in some under-estimation of the levels of obesity in Canadian children.

Body mass index (BMI) was calculated using self-reported height and weight data for children over age 11 in each cycle, and from parent-reported data for children aged 11 or younger. The BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared. International cut-offs for children were used to classify children as obese, overweight or neither overweight nor obese. The child cut-offs are age- and gender-specific for children aged 2 to 20. For example, a boy aged 12 who was 1.1 metres tall, would be considered obese if he weighed 32.5 kg.

Activity levels were determined from questions on participation in organized activities, such as sports or dance classes, and unorganized activities, such as bicycling. Those who were not participating in activity at least once a week were classified as inactive. Those who participated in activities approximately 4 or more times a week were classified as active. For this survey information on intensity or duration of the activity was not collected.

2002, showed that 33% of adults (20-64, excluding pregnant women) were overweight and another 15% were classified as obese. The youngest adult age group (20 to 34) was the least obese.

More boys than girls were overweight

The overall estimate of children in Canada aged 2 to 11 who were overweight has increased since 1994. In all three cycles of the NLSCY, more boys than girls were overweight. In 1998/99, an estimated 35% of girls and 38% of boys were overweight, including 17% of girls and 19% of boys who were classified obese.

Age differences in levels of obesity were also seen, as fewer of the older children were obese. One in four children between the ages of two and five were obese in all three cycles, compared with 1 in 10 children aged 8 to 11.

Low income one factor in childhood obesity

Higher proportions of children living in low-income families were overweight and obese.

In 1998/99, one-quarter of children aged 2 to 11 living in families with incomes below the low-income cut-off (LICO) were obese; only 16% of children in families above the LICO were in this weight category. The proportion of overweight and obese children decreased as the family income increased.

More obese children inactive

In 1998/99, the percentage of children aged 4 to 11 years of age who were classified as normal weight and overweight (non-obese) were similar in terms of activity levels. Obese children's overall activity levels were considerably different from the other two groups of children.

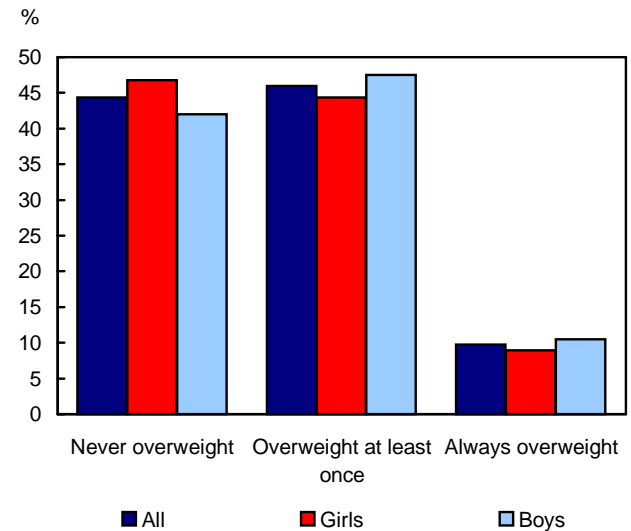
Fewer obese children (38%) were active compared with non-obese children (47%). Additionally, more obese children (38%) were inactive compared with non-obese children (30%).

Majority of children overweight at some point

The NLSCY collects data from the same respondents every two years. As a result it is possible to examine changes in the body mass index over time. The following section focusses on a four-year period for the same youth, aged 6 to 15 in 1998/99, who were between the ages of 2 and 11 in 1994/95.

From 1994/95 to 1998/99, about 44% of children were never overweight and about 10% were consistently overweight in all four years. The remainder, about 56%, were overweight in at least one year of this time period.

More children are overweight for at least one time period than are never overweight from 1994/95 to 1998/99



For the group of children followed longitudinally, the proportion who were overweight decreased from 1994 to 1999. In 1994/95, 32% of the children were overweight. Four years later, 28% of these same children were overweight.

In addition, the levels of obesity also decreased from 14% in 1994/95 to 10% in 1998/99. This decrease may have been a result of the children growing older. In all three cycles of data, the oldest age group was always the least overweight.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 4450.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services, (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; ssd@statcan.ca) or Ruth Martin (613-951-5700; ruth.martin@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries August 2002

More Canadians travelled abroad in August than in any other month since January. Travel to Canada also increased in August following five consecutive months of decline.

Almost 3.3 million Canadians travelled to the United States and overseas countries, up 1.3% from July. However, these figures remained more than 15% below August 2001. Similarly, although more visitors came to Canada in August than in July, the figures were still 13.2% below August 2001. (Unless otherwise specified, the data are seasonally adjusted).

In August, an estimated 3.6 million people visited Canada, up 0.8% from July. Although the number of overseas visitors dropped 6.2% to 316,000, the number of visitors from the United States increased 1.6% to just over 3.3 million.

Travel to Canada from the United States increased for the first time since February. This was primarily the result of an increase in same-day car travel. The number of same-day car trips from the United States rose to an estimated 1.7 million following six months of decline, but still remained 24.6% below August 2001.

Americans made 1,334,000 overnight trips to Canada in August, nearing the figures recorded in the same month last year. Overnight car trips by Americans exceeded the number recorded a year ago, and overnight plane travel was at its highest level since August 2001.

Trips by Canadians to the United States and overseas countries increased 1.3% in August to

over 3.2 million. Canadians made over 2.8 million trips to the United States, up 1.5% from July. Travel to overseas countries dipped slightly from July to 397,000 trips (-0.3%).

Canadians took 1,067,000 overnight trips south of the border in August, up 0.5% from July. Overnight travel by car rose 1.6% but overnight trips by plane fell 0.9%. Canadians made almost 1.7 million same-day car trips to the United States in August, up 2.7%. This was the first increase since January, although numbers remained 22.9% below August 2001.

Four of Canada's top 12 overseas markets showed increases in same-day and overnight trips to Canada in August. Taiwan had the largest monthly increase (+7.9%), followed by the Netherlands (+2.9%), South Korea (+1.2%), and Switzerland (+0.3%). China (-7.5%) and France (-7.3%) recorded the largest monthly declines.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

The August 2002 issue of *International travel, advance information*, Vol. 18, no. 8 (66-001-PIE, \$6/\$55) 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 Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca) or Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	July 2002 ^r	August 2002 ^p	July to August 2002	August 2001 ^r to August 2002	August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted	
	'000		% change		'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,217	3,258	1.3	-15.2	4,359	-13.6
To the United States	2,819	2,862	1.5	-16.6	3,894	-14.8
To other countries	398	397	-0.3	-3.7	465	-1.3
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,645	1,689	2.7	-22.9	2,170	-21.2
Total trips, one or more nights	1,459	1,464	0.3	-6.6	2,136	-3.9
United States ²	1,062	1,067	0.5	-7.7	1,671	-4.6
Car	616	626	1.6	-2.5	1,173	-1.8
Plane	348	345	-0.9	-15.4	319	-13.3
Other modes of transport	98	97	-1.1	-9.3	179	-5.3
Other countries ³	398	397	-0.3	-3.7	465	-1.3
Travel to Canada¹	3,596	3,626	0.8	-13.2	6,256	-7.1
From the United States	3,260	3,311	1.6	-13.5	5,704	-6.6
From other countries	337	316	-6.2	-9.9	551	-11.3
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,659	1,730	4.3	-24.6	2,612	-16.8
Total trips, one or more nights	1,656	1,639	-1.0	-2.2	3,330	1.3
United States ²	1,339	1,334	-0.4	-0.4	2,801	3.9
Car	866	866	0.0	1.9	1,973	7.1
Plane	318	327	3.0	-4.0	502	-2.7
Other modes of transport	155	141	-9.4	-5.0	326	-3.3
Other countries ³	317	305	-3.6	-9.7	530	-10.7
Most important Overseas markets⁴						
United Kingdom	56	55	-1.0	-26.4	103	-16.1
Japan	32	31	-3.5	-18.0	59	-15.9
France	27	25	-7.3	-15.3	49	-15.9
Germany	25	24	-2.3	-17.5	47	-18.2
South Korea	14	14	1.2	2.1	22	4.6
Australia	14	14	-2.0	-0.1	19	0.6
Mexico	14	14	-4.8	-2.5	23	-1.6
Netherlands	9	10	2.9	-1.8	16	-2.2
Hong Kong	9	9	-1.1	-13.3	15	-12.1
Taiwan	8	9	7.9	-11.5	13	-6.6
China	9	8	-7.5	3.3	13	4.2
Switzerland	7	7	0.3	-8.6	13	-9.9

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

² Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

³ Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

⁴ Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 12, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 12 totalled 304 847 metric tonnes, up 16.9% from 260 665 tonnes a week earlier and 10.6% from 275 531 tonnes in the same week of 2001.

The year-to-date total as of October 12 was 12 534 396 tonnes, up 6.0% from 11 820 670 tonnes in the same period of 2001.

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; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

September 2002

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in September from the August level of 121.8 (1992=100). The composite index rose 2.8% from September 2001.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and

rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes (1992=100) 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: table 327-0003.

The third quarter 2002 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in December. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Louise Chainé (613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca, fax: 613-951-1539), Prices Division. ■

Crushing statistics

September 2002

Oilseed processors crushed 216 504 metric tonnes of canola in September, according to the monthly survey of crushing plants. Oil production totalled 91 584 tonnes and meal production amounted to 136 460 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

The September 2002 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) will be available in December. See *How to order products*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714, les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

August 2002

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from August 1997 to August 2002 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from August 1997 to August 2002. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also available now on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001, 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0040.

The August 2002 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188) will be available soon. 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; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

July 2002

There were 604,867 take-offs and landings recorded in July at the 99 airports with Nav Canada air traffic control towers or flight service stations, down 6.3% from the 98 airports reported in July 2001.

The July 2002 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is now available on Transport Canada's Web site (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major airports (those with Nav Canada air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's Web site.

For more information about this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villenm@tc.gc.ca) or Sheila Rajani (613-993-9822; rajanis@tc.gc.ca), Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Canadian business patterns

June 2002

In June, Canada had 2,173,598 active business establishments. Data from the June 2002 version

of *Canadian business patterns* are now available on CD-ROM. The data are presented by the 1996 Standard Geographical Classification, by both the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2002), as well as by employment categories. The new version of NAICS introduced in this issue only affects the construction sector (NAICS=23) and the information and culture sector (NAICS=51). A concordance table indicating the relationships between both classification systems (NAICS 1997 and NAICS 2002) is included with the product.

Canadian business patterns (61F0040XCB) is now available. The cost varies from \$150 to \$2,000 depending on the complexity of the data request.

For more information, send an e-mail message to brdinfodre@statcan.ca. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Collette Lachance (613-951-0389) or Beau Cinnamon (613-951-9021), Business Register Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, October 18, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, October 18, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Canadian Business Patterns, June 2002
Catalogue number 61F0040XCB
(various prices).

Imports by commodity, August 2002, Vol. 59, no. 8
Catalogue number 65-007-XMB (\$37/\$361).

Imports by commodity, August 2002, Vol. 59, no. 8
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB (\$78/\$773).

International travel, advance information,
August 2002, Vol. 18, no. 8
Catalogue number 66-001-PIE (\$6/\$55).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

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• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
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Map-based Index: May 1997	3
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Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production: Apr 1997	12
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 21 TO 25

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
21	Wholesale trade	August 2002
21	Radio listening	Autumn 2001
22	Census of population: Marital status, common-law status, families, dwellings and households This third round of data from the 2001 Census provides a family portrait of the changing face of Canadian families and households. It examines trends in various types of families, such as married couples and common-law couples, with and without children, and provides first-ever data on same-sex common-law couples.	2001
23	Retail trade	August 2002
23	Consumer Price Index	September 2002
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 2002
24	Composite Index	September 2002
25	Productivity growth and greenhouse gas emissions	1981-1996