



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Crime statistics, 2002**

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Canada's police-reported crime rate remained virtually unchanged in 2002 (-0.6%). The national crime rate, which has been on a downward trend for a decade, was 27% below its peak in 1991. While rates for most crimes remained unchanged or dropped in 2002, increases were seen in homicides, fraud/counterfeiting, drug offences and prostitution.

(continued on page 2)



Canadian economic observer July 2003

The July issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions and summarizes the major economic events that occurred in June. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

Also released today is the *Historical statistical supplement*, containing annual historical data for all series reported monthly in *Canadian economic observer*.

The July 2003 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Volume 16, no. 7 (11-010-XIB, \$17/\$170; 11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) and the *Canadian economic observer, Historical statistical supplement 2002/03*, Volume 17 (11-210-XIB, \$21; 11-210-XPB, \$28) are now available. See *How to order products*. Visit the *Canadian economic observer's* page on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, and on that page see the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; francine.roy@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.

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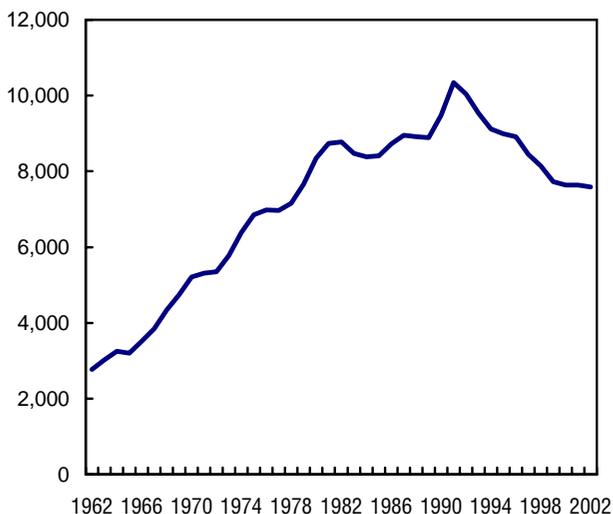
Crime statistics

2002

Canada's police-reported crime rate remained virtually unchanged in 2002 (-0.6%). The national crime rate, which has been on a downward trend for more than a decade, is now 27% below its peak in 1991. While rates for most crimes remained unchanged or dropped in 2002, increases were seen in homicides, fraud/counterfeiting, drug offences and prostitution.

Crime Rate, 1962 to 2002

Rate per 100,000 population



In total, police reported 2.4 million *Criminal Code* offences, excluding traffic. Of these, 13% were violent crimes, 52% were property crimes and the remaining 35% were "other" offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace. Rates declined for violent crime and youth crime in 2002, while property crime was virtually unchanged.

There were 582 homicides in 2002, 29 more than the previous year. The increase was driven by a large increase in British Columbia, up from 84 homicides in 2001 to 126 in 2002. Part of this increase was associated with the Missing Women's Task Force investigation in Port Coquitlam, B.C. which resulted in 15 homicides from previous years being reported by police in 2002.

The rate of total drug offences increased for the ninth straight year, driven by increases in both cannabis offences and other drug offences, which include

Note to readers

This report is based on an annual Juristat released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). Data on incidents that come to the attention of the police are captured and forwarded to the CCJS via the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey according to a nationally-approved set of common scoring rules, categories and definitions.

UCR data are available back to 1962 for both the nation and provinces and territories, and from 1991 at the census metropolitan area level.

Data for 2001 for Ontario have been revised after the detection of a discrepancy in methodology applied by the Ontario Provincial Police and about 40 small and mid-sized municipal forces. The net effect of this problem was an over-count of about 4% in the total number of criminal incidents in Ontario for 2001. At the national level, this produced an over-count of criminal incidents of about 1%. The data revision disproportionately affects incident counts for less serious offences that most frequently occur in combination with other more serious offence types.

Comparisons of the revised Ontario data for 2001 and the 2002 data to earlier years should be made with caution as further analysis of the impact on the Ontario time series prior to 2001 has not yet been completed. This analysis may result in a revision to the historical time series to improve the comparability of the historical information.

synthetic drugs such as ecstasy and methamphetamine. In 2002, three in four drug incidents were cannabis offences, most of which were for simple possession.

Among the provinces, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and New Brunswick reported the largest increases in crime rates in 2002. Quebec and Ontario reported the largest declines. Crime rates in the Atlantic provinces exceed those in Quebec and surpass those in Ontario.

Violent crime down as robberies, assaults decline

Police reported about 300,000 violent crimes in 2002, encompassing everything from homicide to attempted murder, assault, sexual assault, robbery and abduction. Nearly two-thirds of these violent crimes were minor assaults.

Nationally, the rate of violent crime dropped 2% in 2002, driven by a 3% decline in the rate of robberies and a 2% decline in assaults. The violent crime rate has generally been dropping since the early 1990s.

The homicide rate (1.9 homicides per 100,000 population) rose 4% in 2002 after remaining stable the previous two years. The homicide rate has been on a downward trend since the mid-1970s.

Manitoba (3.1) and British Columbia (3.0) reported the highest homicide rates among the provinces in 2002. The lowest homicide rates were in the four Atlantic provinces. Quebec reported 118 homicides, 22 fewer than in 2001, resulting in the lowest homicide rate (1.6) in over 25 years in Quebec.

Police reported 682 attempted murders in 2002, down from 725 in 2001, the second straight year of decline. The largest category of violent crime, common assault, dropped 2%. The rates for assault with a weapon and aggravated assault remained relatively stable in 2002.

The rate of sexual assaults has remained virtually unchanged over the past four years. Police reported just over 24,000 sexual assaults in 2002, 98% of which were Level-1 sexual assaults, the least serious form.

The robbery rate declined 3% in 2002, continuing a downward trend. About half of the almost 27,000 robberies were committed with a weapon. The rate of robberies involving a firearm has dropped by two-thirds since 1992. Robberies committed with a firearm now account for one in every eight robberies.

Saskatchewan recorded the highest rate of violent crime among the provinces for the fourth consecutive year, followed by Manitoba. For the eighth straight year, Quebec reported the lowest violent crime rate, followed by Ontario.

Majority of cannabis offences involve possession

Police reported almost 93,000 incidents related to the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* in 2002, a 3% increase in the rate from the previous year. The rate of drug offences, which has been increasing for nearly a decade, is at a 20-year high.

The rate of cannabis offences rose 2% in 2002, while cocaine offences were up 1% and "other" drug offences, including synthetic drugs, climbed 11%. Heroin offences continued to drop, down 18%.

Almost three-quarters of cannabis offences were for possession, 15% for trafficking, 12% for production and 1% for importation. The rate of incidents involving possession of cannabis rose 3% in 2002, and has now doubled since 1991.

British Columbia has shown the highest rate of incidents involving possession of cannabis since 1982, and the province has also reported the highest rate of cannabis production in each of the last 25 years. However, in 2002, British Columbia reported a 3% decline in cannabis possession offences and an 8% decline in cannabis production.

Property crime: decline in break-ins and vehicle thefts

Police reported more than 1.2 million incidents of property crime in 2002. The property crime rate has been decreasing over the past decade and is now at its lowest level in almost three decades.

Almost 275,000 break-ins were reported, the majority of them residential. The break-in rate continued to fall in 2002, with residential break-ins down 3% and business break-ins down 2%. The rates for both residential and business break-ins are down by over 40% since 1992.

Prince Edward Island reported the largest increase in break-in rates (+29%), while Manitoba and Quebec reported the largest declines, both down 5%. Saskatchewan continued to have the highest rate of break-ins among the provinces. New Brunswick reported the lowest break-in rate.

The motor vehicle theft rate fell 5%, the fifth decline in six years. Just over 161,000 motor vehicles were stolen, 7,000 fewer than in 2001. Both the theft of cars (-7%) and the theft of trucks, including vans and SUVs, (-1%) showed declines.

Most provinces reported declines in vehicle thefts, with the largest being in Saskatchewan (-13%), Quebec (-11%) and Prince Edward Island (-11%). British Columbia had the only significant increase, up 7%. Despite an 8% drop in 2002, Manitoba continued to report the highest vehicle theft rate in the country. Newfoundland and Labrador reported the lowest rate.

More than 91,000 incidents of fraud were reported to police in 2002, up 4%. The fraud rate increased for the first time in a decade, driven by a 19% increase in debit/credit card fraud. Similarly, there was a 29% increase in counterfeit currency in 2002. It should be noted that many frauds are not brought to the attention of police.

Downward trend resumes in impaired driving, while prostitution is on the rise

The downward trend in impaired driving rates resumed in 2002, with a 3% decrease in the rate. It follows the first increase in impaired driving offences in nearly 20 years in 2001.

The rate of prostitution offences increased throughout most of the country in 2002, rising 12%. Increases ranged from 5% in Ontario to 62% in Saskatchewan. Although the number of police-reported prostitution offences is directly related to levels of police enforcement, it should be noted that police enforcement

may be influenced by the public's perception of the seriousness of the problem in their community.

Drop in youth crime halts two years of increases

Police charged 99,000 youths with a *Criminal Code* offence in 2002. Following two years of slight increase, the rate of youths charged dropped 5%, continuing the general downward trend seen over the past decade. The youth crime rate in 2002 was 33% lower than in 1992.

Violent crime among youth was down 2% in 2002. After increasing steadily throughout the 1980s, the rate of youths charged with violent crime continued to increase during the 1990s, but at a slower rate. Even with the most recent drop, the 2002 youth violent crime rate was still 7% higher than a decade ago. The youth property crime rate fell 5% in 2002 to its lowest level in over 25 years.

Police are now being encouraged to use more informal measures for dealing with youths involved in less serious offences. As a result, trends in the number of youths dealt with informally should also be examined, in addition to youths formally charged. This would provide a more comprehensive picture of youth crime.

Data from police services collecting this information show that the number of youths dealt with informally by police has remained fairly constant over the past 10 years. This suggests that youth crime is still decreasing, but not to the extent indicated by the drop in youths formally charged. Monitoring trends in police response to youth will become even more important in the future given the recent implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in April 2003.

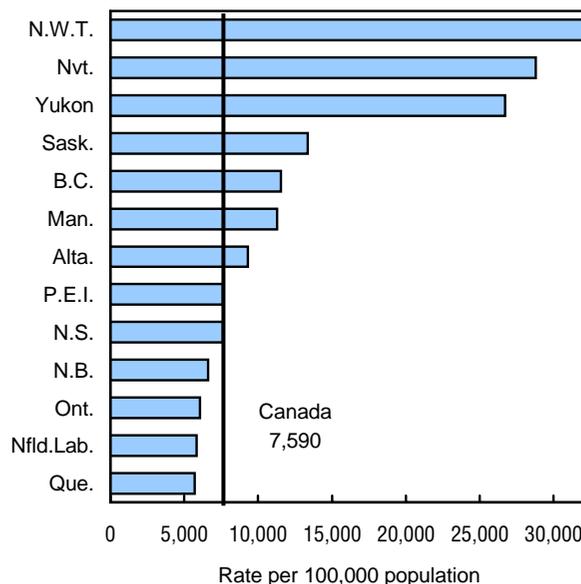
Crime rates in Atlantic provinces now exceed those in Ontario

Historically, crime rates have been highest in western Canada and this trend continued in 2002. However, with the recent increases in the Atlantic provinces, crime rates in these provinces exceed those in Quebec and surpass those in Ontario.

Prince Edward Island reported the largest increase in the overall crime rate in 2002 (+12%), including a 15% increase in violent crime and an 8% increase in property crime. These gains left Prince Edward Island with the highest crime rate among all four Atlantic provinces.

Saskatchewan again reported the highest crime rate among the provinces, followed by British Columbia and Manitoba. Saskatchewan also had the highest violent crime rate, while British Columbia reported the highest property crime rate. The lowest overall rates were in Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario.

Crime rates by province and territory, 2002



Crime down in most major metropolitan areas

Crime was down in most of Canada's nine largest metropolitan areas in 2002, with the largest decline reported in Hamilton (-8%).

Other declines were reported in Montreal, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Québec and Toronto. Calgary's crime rate was relatively stable, while increases were reported in Edmonton and in the Ontario portion of Ottawa-Gatineau. These nine areas account for about half of Canada's population.

As in past years, Vancouver had the highest crime rate among the nine largest metropolitan areas, followed closely by Winnipeg. The lowest rates were in Québec and in Toronto.

Among the 16 smaller metropolitan areas with populations between 100,000 and 500,000, the largest increases in crime were reported in Saint John (+18%) and St. John's (+7%).

Despite a 12% drop in crime in 2002, Regina continued to report the highest crime rate among these 16 areas, followed by Saskatoon and Victoria. The lowest rates were reported in Saguenay, Trois-Rivières and Kitchener.

Among all 25 metropolitan areas, the highest homicide rates were reported in Saskatoon (3.4 homicides per 100,000 population), Winnipeg (3.4) and Vancouver (3.3). The 69 homicides reported in Vancouver include 15 homicides

reported in 2002 associated with the investigations undertaken by the Missing Women's Task Force. Montreal's 66 homicides resulted in that city's lowest homicide rate (1.9) in 20 years.

Regina and Saskatoon reported the highest rates of break-ins even though both cities showed declines in 2002. Regina and Winnipeg had the highest rates of vehicle theft, despite both having double-digit decreases in 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0013 and 252-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

Juristat: Canadian crime statistics, 2002, Vol. 23, no. 5 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) 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 Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Criminal Code and other federal statute incidents reported to police

	2002	2002	2001-2002
	Number	Rate ¹	% change in rate
Homicide	582	2	4.2
Attempted murder	682	2	-6.8
Assaults (levels 1, 2, 3)	235,270	749	-1.7
Other assaults	12,357	39	-0.2
Sexual assaults (levels 1, 2, 3)	24,350	78	0.3
Other sexual offences	2,744	9	1.1
Abduction	609	2	-10.5
Robbery	26,700	85	-3.1
Violent crime total	303,294	965	-1.6
Break and enter	274,894	875	-2.6
Motor vehicle theft	161,506	514	-5.1
Theft over \$5,000	19,885	63	-5.5
Theft \$5,000 and under	668,589	2,128	0.4
Possession of stolen goods	27,836	89	2.3
Fraud	91,235	290	4.5
Property crime total	1,243,945	3,960	-0.8
Mischief	332,723	1,059	-1.1
Counterfeiting currency	50,498	161	29.3
Bail violations	93,873	299	2.7
Disturbing the peace	92,592	295	1.9
Offensive weapons	15,834	50	-1.2
Prostitution	5,773	18	12.4
Arson	13,192	42	-9.8
Other	232,523	740	-4.0
Other Criminal Code total	837,008	2,664	0.1
Criminal Code total (excluding traffic)	2,384,247	7,590	-0.6
Impaired driving	80,789	257	-3.3
Other Criminal Code Traffic	36,844	117	1.7
Criminal Code total	2,501,880	7,964	-0.7
Cannabis	69,989	223	2.0
Cocaine	12,431	40	1.4
Heroin	787	3	-18.0
Other drugs	9,383	30	10.9
Drugs total	92,590	295	2.6
Other federal statutes	40,081	128	4.4
Total federal statutes	2,634,551	8,387	-0.5

¹ Rates are based on incidents per 100,000 population.

Crime rates by province and territory

	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code offences ¹	
	2002	2001 to 2002	2002	2001 to 2002	2002	2001 to 2002
	rate ²	% change in rate	rate ²	% change in rate	rate ²	% change in rate
Canada	965	-1.6	3,960	-0.8	7,590	-0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	894	-0.1	2,422	5.7	5,832	3.1
Prince Edward Island	865	14.6	3,204	8.2	7,628	11.5
Nova Scotia	1,099	5.9	3,322	-2.7	7,609	0.3
New Brunswick	974	-1.7	2,812	-0.1	6,608	2.4
Quebec	719	1.5	3,339	-4.5	5,697	-2.4
Ontario	829	-5.3	3,231	-1.1	6,073	-2.3
Manitoba	1,644	1.5	4,977	-3.2	11,290	-0.8
Saskatchewan	1,812	0.5	5,678	-3.2	13,368	-1.0
Alberta	1,077	-2.1	4,663	5.7	9,310	2.5
British Columbia	1,199	-1.4	6,488	0.6	11,551	0.9
Yukon	3,800	2.3	7,436	3.8	26,718	8.5
Northwest Territories	5,688	17.2	6,045	16.7	32,220	6.4
Nunavut	7,094	6.3	6,105	10.1	28,786	13.3

¹ Total Criminal Code offences also include other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic) not shown in this table.

² Rates are based on incidents per 100,000 population.

Crime rates by census metropolitan area

	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code offences ¹	
	2002	2001 to 2002	2002	2001 to 2002	2002	2001 to 2002
	rate ⁴	% change in rate	rate ⁴	% change in rate	rate ⁴	% change in rate ⁴
Regina	1,503	-5.6	8,185	-13.9	14,159	-12.2
Saskatoon	1,625	-1.0	6,474	-0.8	13,234	0.3
Vancouver	1,031	-2.1	7,067	-3.8	10,993	-3.0
Winnipeg	1,325	-0.6	5,673	-6.6	10,879	-2.4
Victoria	1,100	-2.9	5,444	1.4	10,146	1.5
Edmonton	922	-5.0	5,402	11.9	9,476	4.8
Halifax	1,282	4.2	4,569	-6.7	8,787	-2.8
London	767	-2.3	4,756	-4.9	7,962	-3.0
Thunder Bay	1,327	-3.1	3,325	-13.7	7,887	-6.4
Saint John	1,148	0.9	3,404	13.6	7,451	18.2
Windsor	697	-9.0	3,934	4.1	7,340	3.9
Calgary	817	-6.8	4,368	-0.9	7,151	-0.5
St. John's	865	-2.7	3,786	10.0	6,869	6.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	708	6.0	3,795	-2.2	6,847	-0.5
Sherbrooke	483	5.4	4,042	-5.6	6,826	4.4
Hamilton	993	-5.9	3,827	-3.8	6,812	-7.8
Montreal	852	-2.2	3,958	-4.6	6,607	-3.3
Ottawa ²	718	-5.4	3,546	5.2	6,096	3.2
Gatineau ³	893	4.9	3,370	5.3	6,086	2.8
Sudbury	915	-8.7	3,223	-0.9	5,939	-6.0
Kitchener	573	-10.3	3,700	4.4	5,928	3.4
Toronto	820	-6.8	2,949	0.4	5,281	-1.4
Québec	513	-2.3	2,979	-4.0	4,905	-2.2
Trois-Rivières	518	26.6	2,865	3.8	4,716	1.7
Saguenay	491	13.1	2,459	-10.6	4,233	-7.6

¹ Total Criminal Code offences also include other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic) not shown in this table.

² Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

³ Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

⁴ Rates are based on incidents per 100,000 population.

OTHER RELEASES

A profile of workers in information technology

2001

Nearly 3% of all employed Canadians worked in an information technology (IT) occupation in 2001, according to an article published in the July 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*.

IT workers tend to be relatively young and highly educated. They earned more money on average in 2001 and did not work longer hours than their counterparts in other occupations. Few were self-employed.

Fully three-quarters of the 387,500 IT workers in 2001 were found in four occupations: information systems analysts and consultants, computer programmers, user support technicians, and computer and network operators and web technicians. Of the remaining workers, half were computer and software engineers.

Nearly 90% of these workers were employed by someone else in 2001. However, the situation varied for some IT occupations. For example, more than one in four web designers were self-employed.

Younger entrants into the labour market were attracted to new IT occupations. In 2001, the average age of such workers was 36 compared with 39 for all occupations. Workers within some specialties were even younger. For instance, nearly seven in ten web designers were under the age of 34.

Median incomes for IT occupations indicate high returns to this very educated group, who for the most part enjoyed higher earnings than those in the rest of the labour force. Only 14% of all employed workers earned \$60,000 or more in 2001, compared with 29% of IT workers. Furthermore, while more than 35% of the total employed earned less than \$20,000, the proportion was only 17% among IT workers.

While the IT occupations were dominated by men in 2001, more than one-quarter of these workers were women. This was especially true for database analysts and administrators (42%), systems testing technicians (41%), and web designers and developers (33%).

The study suggests women have been making headway into non-traditional fields of study. Women in IT occupations had higher than average levels of education. Two in five held a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with just one in five of all employed women. More than half had specialized in applied

sciences, engineering and mathematics, compared with fewer than one in ten of all employed women.

The study also suggests the 1997 policy of making it easier for immigrants seeking computer-related jobs to enter Canada did indeed have the desired effect. The number of immigrant employees was proportionately higher in information technology occupations than in the general workforce. Immigrants made up 47% of software engineers, 40% of computer engineers, and 37% of computer programmers. Nearly half of these workers came to Canada during the 1990s, most of them during the high-tech boom in the last half of the decade.

Definitions, data sources and methods: 3901.

The article "Information technology workers" is available in the July 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 4, no. 7 (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Henry Pold (613-951-1608; henry.pold@statcan.ca) Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, or Roman Habtu (819-997-5091; roman.habtu@hrdc-drhc.gc.ca), Human Resources Development Canada. ■

Survey of Financial Security: Property taxes

1998

Property taxes account for a relatively small proportion of the total tax bill of most homeowners, but can be burdensome for some groups. And, by their nature, property taxes negate some of the equalizing effects of the income tax system.

Canadian homeowners paid 2.9% of family income in property taxes in 1998, one-seventh of the 21.3% they paid in income tax. However, the ratio between the two taxes differed greatly according to the level of family income.

Families with income less than \$20,000 paid more than twice as much in property taxes (10.0% of income) as they did in income taxes (4%). At the opposite end of the scale, families bringing in \$100,000 or more paid just 1.8% of their income on property taxes and 28.6% on income tax.

These opposing tendencies — progressive income taxes and regressive property taxes — arise from

differing tax bases. Income tax rates are designed to increase with income, whereas property taxes are assessed at a flat rate on the property value.

Property taxes, rather than being flat with respect to income, turn out to be regressive for two related reasons. First, home values do not vary nearly as much across income classes as does the level of income itself. Second, family income typically declines after the retirement of the main earner, while the value of the home usually continues to increase.

Property taxes were highest in Central Canada, averaging \$2,230 in Ontario and \$2,030 in Quebec. In contrast, homeowners in Newfoundland and Labrador paid an average of \$640.

The effective property tax rate (tax paid on a property relative to its value) was highest in Quebec and Manitoba at 1.9%, with Saskatchewan following at 1.8%. All other provinces had rates of 1.2% or lower. In British Columbia, which had the highest property values, the effective rate was just 0.7%.

Homeowners below Statistics Canada low-income cutoffs (LICOs) paid relatively large proportions of their incomes in property taxes: 11.7% for the elderly and 10.8% for the non-elderly. However, low-income homeowners had much higher assets, in terms of home equity and other financial assets, than low-income renters.

Definitions, data sources and methods: 2620.

The article "Property taxes" is available in the July 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 4, no. 7 (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546; ted.wannell@statcan.ca), or Raj Chawla (613-951-6901; raj.chawla@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Industrial research and development 1999 to 2003

Research and development (R&D) spending intentions recovered slightly in 2003, rising to \$12.1 billion after recording the first decline in forecasted R&D expenditures in more than 40 years in 2002 (\$12.0 billion). They remain below the peak expenditures of \$13.2 billion recorded in 2001.

While the previous decline can be mostly attributed to large firms, the turnaround can be seen in most size groups, except the very largest. Firms with more than 2,000 employees continue to show a slight decline.

Communications equipment, the largest R&D performer, continues to lead all industries in spite of a 36% decline in R&D spending in 2002. The industry remains stable in its 2003 intentions, but is still below expenditures recorded in 1999.

Some industries continued to forecast growth, including Pharmaceuticals and medicine. For the first time, this service bulletin, titled "Industrial Research and Development, 1999 to 2003" provides a more comprehensive and accurate picture of R&D spending in pharmaceuticals & medicine than has previously been possible.

Definitions, data sources and methods: 4201.

The service bulletin "Industrial Research and Development, 1999 to 2003" is now available in the July 2003 issue of *Science Statistics*, Vol. 27, no. 5 (88-001-XIB, \$6, \$59). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Robert Schellings, (613-951-6675; robert.schellings@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Steel primary forms - weekly data

Week ending July 19, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 19 totaled 256 112 metric tonnes, down 10.0% from 284 431 tonnes a week earlier, and down 17.5% from 310 374 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total was 8 701 752 tonnes, a decline of 3.9% from 9 055 014 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Canadian economic observer, July 2003, Vol. 16, no. 7

Catalogue number 11-010-XIB (\$17/\$170).

Canadian economic observer, July 2003, Vol. 16, no. 7

Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$23/\$227).

Canadian economic observer. Historical statistical supplement, 2002

Catalogue number 11-210-XIB (\$21).

Canadian economic observer. Historical statistical supplement, 2002

Catalogue number 11-210-XPB (\$28).

Cereals and oilseeds review, May 2003, Vol. 26, no. 5

Catalogue number 22-007-XIB (\$11/\$112).

Cereals and oilseeds review, May 2003, Vol. 26, no. 5

Catalogue number 22-007-XPB (\$15/\$149).

Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas, November 2002, Vol. 54, no. 11

Catalogue number 26-006-XPB (\$19/\$186).

Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas, December 2002, Vol. 54, no. 12

Catalogue number 26-006-XPB (\$19/\$186).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, First quarter 2003, Vol. 14, no. 1

Catalogue number 61-008-XIE (\$26/\$86).

Juristat: Crime statistics in Canada, 2002, 2002, Vol. 23, no. 5

Catalogue number 85-002-XIE2003005 (\$8/\$70).

Juristat: Crime statistics in Canada, 2002, 2002, Vol. 23, no. 5

Catalogue number 85-002-XPE2003005 (\$10/\$93).

Science statistics, Vol. 27, no. 5

Catalogue number 88-001-XIB (\$6/\$59).

Earnings of Canadians: Employment Income Groups (22) in Constant (2000) Dollars, Sex (3), Age Groups (9A) and Marital Status (6) for Population 15 Years and Over, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1995 and 2000 - 20% Sample Data, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 97F0019XIE2001041
(free).

Earnings of Canadians: Employment Income Groups (22) in Constant (2000) Dollars, Sex (3), Presence of University Degree (3) and Major Field of Study (12) for Population 15 Years and Over With Postsecondary Qualifications, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1995 and 2000 - 20% Sample Data (Earnings of Canadians), 2001 Census
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