



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 29, 2003

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, June 2003**

Manufacturers' prices weakened 1.0% in June and fell 2.7% on an annual basis, largely due to the strength of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar. If the impact of the Canadian dollar were removed, the IPPI would have risen 1.2% rather than falling 2.7% from a year ago. Meanwhile, prices of raw materials were up 1.2% from May and 3.2% higher than a year ago.

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- **Participation and Activity Limitation Survey: Children with disabilities, 2001**

An estimated 155,000 Canadian children between five and 14 years old, or 4% of all children of this age group, had some form of activity limitation in 2001, and many of their parents reported that they weren't getting the help they needed to deal with their child's condition, according to the PALS data released today.

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2001 Census Aboriginal population profile

The 2001 Census *Aboriginal population profile* provides information on the Aboriginal identity population for various communities in Canada where the Aboriginal identity population is 250 or more.

The profile contains information under the following main categories: *Population, Education, Earnings, Income, Work, and Families and Dwellings*. Available today on the Internet, free of charge, are data for *Education, Earnings, Income, Work, and Families and Dwellings*, categories found under the *Aboriginal Population Profile*.

For more information, contact the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

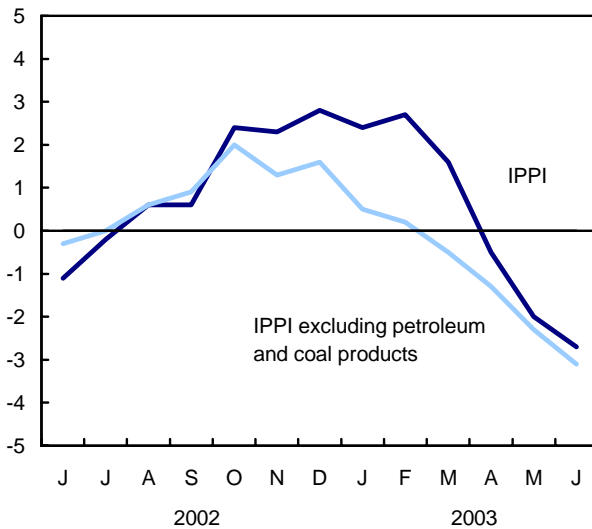
June 2003

Manufacturers' prices weakened 1.0% in June and fell 2.7% on an annual basis, largely due to the strength of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar. If the impact of the Canadian dollar were removed, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) would have risen 1.2% rather than falling 2.7% from a year ago.

From a monthly perspective, lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-2.1%), pulp and paper products (-1.8%) and primary metal products (-1.5%) were the major contributors in the decline of the IPPI. Prices for chemical products also fell (-1.3%), as well as those for electrical and communication products (-1.0%). Prices for lumber products were up 1.3% from May as a result of decreased production due to mill shutdowns.

Petroleum product prices have less influence on the IPPI

12-month % change



On an annual basis, lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-9.7%), lumber and other wood products (-7.9%) and electrical and communication products (-6.2%) were the major contributors to the year-over-year decline in the IPPI.

The petroleum and coal products group continues to be an influence on the year-over-year change in the IPPI, with an increase of 4.1%. If petroleum and

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 US 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.

coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 3.1% instead of decreasing 2.7% on a year-over-year basis.

In addition to petroleum and coal products, prices for chemical products (+3.1%), meat, fish and dairy products (+2.9%), tobacco products (+17.4%) as well as fruit, vegetable and feed products (+2.1%) were also up compared with a year ago.

Crude oil fuels a modest rise in raw materials prices

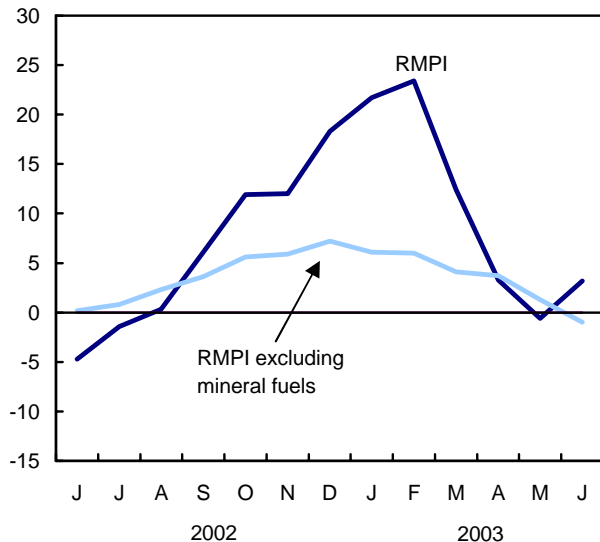
On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were up 1.2% from May. Mineral fuels were the only contributors to the monthly increase in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), with prices increasing 4.9%. Crude oil prices were 6.5% higher in June than in May, mainly the result of lower inventories. Lower prices for wood products, vegetable products, non-ferrous metals as well as ferrous materials partly offset the monthly increase. Prices for animal products were also down slightly (-0.2%) as price decreases for fresh fish and cattle were offset by increased prices for hogs.

Manufacturers paid 3.2% more for their raw materials than they did in June last year, compared with a decrease of 0.6% in May. Higher prices for mineral fuels (+8.8%) were mainly responsible for this annual rise in the RMPI. On a year-over-year basis, crude oil prices were up 8.0%, following a year-over-year decrease of 3.9% in May. Prices for animal products and non-metallic minerals were also up on an annual basis. These increases were partly offset by lower prices for wood products, non-ferrous metals, vegetable products and ferrous materials. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have decreased 1.0%.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 103.9 in June, down from its revised level of 104.9 in May. The RMPI (1997=100) was 114.3 in June, up from its revised level of 112.9 in May.

Crude oil prices still influence the RMPI

12-month % change



Impact of exchange rate continues to push down prices

From May to June, the value of the US dollar continued to weaken against the Canadian dollar pushing down prices of commodities 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 decreased 0.1% instead of 1.0%.

On a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar is much stronger. Consequently, the IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 1.2% rather than declining 2.7% from June 2002 to June 2003.

Prices for intermediate goods decrease on an annual basis

Prices for intermediate goods declined 0.9% from May. Lower prices for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, chemical products, primary metal products as well as petroleum products were the major contributors to the decline.

Producers of intermediate goods received 1.8% less for their goods in June compared with the same month last year. Lower prices for motor vehicles, lumber products, pulp and paper 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 decrease again from the previous year

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 1.1% from May. Lower prices for motor vehicles, electrical and communication products, machinery and equipment, pulp and paper products as well as chemical products were the major contributors to this decrease.

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 3.8% from June 2002. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for tobacco products, meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, petroleum products, as well as chemical 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 June 2003 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$17/\$163; 62-011-XPE, \$22/\$217) will be available in August. 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	June 2002	May 2003 ^r	June 2003 ^p	June 2002 to June 2003	May to June 2003
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	106.8	104.9	103.9	-2.7	-1.0
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	105.9	103.7	102.6	-3.1	-1.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	106.3	110.2	109.4	2.9	-0.7
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	100.4	103.1	102.5	2.1	-0.6
Beverages	1.57	114.4	116.8	116.7	2.0	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	138.9	163.1	163.1	17.4	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	105.1	107.0	106.6	1.4	-0.4
Textile products	1.58	100.2	99.7	99.6	-0.6	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.9	103.9	103.9	0.0	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	92.4	84.0	85.1	-7.9	1.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	107.3	108.5	108.5	1.1	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	104.5	103.2	101.3	-3.1	-1.8
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.2	112.8	111.6	-2.3	-1.1
Primary metal products	7.80	96.8	94.3	92.9	-4.0	-1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.11	106.1	106.8	106.7	0.6	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.0	105.9	105.7	-1.2	-0.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	113.7	104.9	102.7	-9.7	-2.1
Electrical and communications products	5.77	100.7	95.5	94.5	-6.2	-1.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	108.7	109.6	109.6	0.8	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	5.68	123.0	128.4	128.1	4.1	-0.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	106.7	111.4	110.0	3.1	-1.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	107.1	107.0	106.5	-0.6	-0.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	90.8	94.1	92.6	2.0	-1.6
Intermediate goods¹	60.14	103.4	102.4	101.5	-1.8	-0.9
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.71	101.3	104.2	102.2	0.9	-1.9
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	52.43	103.7	102.2	101.4	-2.2	-0.8
Finished goods⁴	39.86	111.8	108.7	107.5	-3.8	-1.1
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	107.6	110.5	110.1	2.3	-0.4
Capital equipment	11.73	111.7	106.3	104.9	-6.1	-1.3
All other finished goods	19.63	113.7	109.3	107.9	-5.1	-1.3

¹ Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

² First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

³ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁴ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Raw Materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	June 2002	May 2003 ^r	June 2003 ^p	June 2002 to June 2003	May to June 2003
					% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	110.8	112.9	114.3	3.2	1.2
Mineral fuels	35.16	150.5	156.1	163.8	8.8	4.9
Vegetable products	10.28	94.0	93.4	90.8	-3.4	-2.8
Animals and animal products	20.30	101.9	107.8	107.6	5.6	-0.2
Wood	15.60	85.8	82.6	80.7	-5.9	-2.3
Ferrous materials	3.36	94.5	93.4	91.2	-3.5	-2.4
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	80.9	77.9	75.9	-6.2	-2.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	109.4	115.5	115.2	5.3	-0.3
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	92.4	93.0	91.5	-1.0	-1.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Participation and Activity Limitation Survey: Children with disabilities 2001

An estimated 155,000 Canadian children between five and 14 years old, or 4% of all children of this age group, had some form of activity limitation in 2001, and many of their parents reported that they weren't getting the help they needed with their child's condition.

Data from the 2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) showed that about 89,000 of these children, or more than one-half (57%), experienced mild to moderate disabilities. The remaining 43% or 66,000 experienced severe to very severe disabilities.

About 35,000, or one in four, children with disabilities received help with everyday activities including personal care, such as bathing, dressing or feeding, or moving about within the home because of a condition or health problem. Of those children who received help, about 15% had mild to moderate disabilities and the remaining 85% had severe to very severe disabilities.

Family's employment situation affected in over one-half of cases

Parents of 84,000 children, slightly over one-half (54%) of those with disabilities, reported that their child's condition had an impact on their family's employment situation. Examples of impact on employment include situations where family members had to work fewer hours or change their work hours to a different time of day or night in order to take care of the child.

Not surprisingly, the more severe the child's disability, the greater the impact on the family situation.

Among children with mild to moderate disabilities, about 40% had family members who experienced an impact on their employment situations. However, among children with severe to very severe disabilities, this proportion almost doubled to 73%.

Indeed, of the 89,000 children with mild to moderate disabilities, family members worked fewer hours in 24% of cases; 22% changed work hours to a different time of day or night; 17% did not take a job in order to take care of their child; 11% quit working at some point of their career; and 10% turned down a promotion or a better job. (Respondents could report more than one answer.)

However, among the 66,000 children with severe to very severe disabilities, these proportions were higher. The family members worked fewer hours in 47% of cases; almost 44% changed work hours to a different time of day or night; 42% did not take a job in order to take care of their child; 30% quit working at some point

Note to readers

This release is the third in a series of data releases from the 2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS). The article on which it is based, titled Children with disabilities and their families, contains findings on children with disabilities aged five to 14, including information on the impact of their condition or health problem on the family. It is available free of charge on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca).

PALS was funded by Human Resources Development Canada and conducted by Statistics Canada between September 2001 and January 2002. The survey provides essential information on the prevalence of various disabilities and severity of disability among adults and children whose everyday activities are limited because of a condition or health problem. It also contains data on the supports and specialized aids needed by persons with disabilities, their schooling, their employment profile, their income, and their participation in society.

The survey used two separate questionnaires, one for children with disabilities up to the age of 14, and one for adults with disabilities aged 15 and over. The PALS sample consisted of approximately 8,000 children and 35,000 adults who lived in households in the 10 provinces. Information on children with disabilities was gathered through interviews with their parents or guardians.

Children with mild to moderate disabilities include those whose health condition causes some activity limitations, for example, children who experience some or a lot of difficulty walking, or moving their hands. Those with severe to very severe disabilities include children with multiple significant disabilities, or children with a total loss of function, for example, those who cannot walk or those with a total loss of sight.

of their career; and 26% turned down a promotion or a better job.

Mothers most often experienced such impacts on their employment situations. For example, of the 84,000 children whose family's employment situation was affected, seven out of ten reported that the mother experienced such impacts because of the child's condition. In about 14% of cases, both mother and father were affected. In only 11% of cases did fathers alone experience such impacts on their employment situations.

Half of children with disabilities who need specialized aids do not have all the aids they require

Parents or guardians of children with disabilities were asked whether their child used some form of specialized aids and services to help the child with daily functions, such as hearing, seeing, speaking, walking, learning, and so on. Such specialized aids and services include hearing aids, wheelchairs, leg or arm braces, voice amplifiers, Sign language interpreters, and tutors.

Of the 155,000 children with disabilities, about 94,000 or roughly six out of every 10 required

some form of specialized aids, according to their parents.

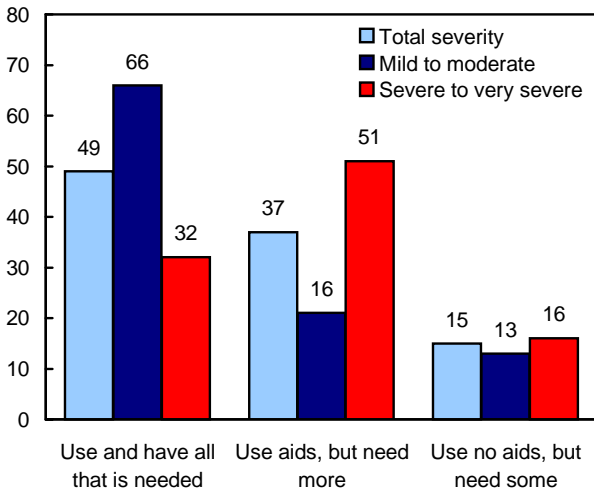
The more severe the child's disability, the more likely the child required specialized aids. Among children with mild to moderate disabilities, slightly over one-half (51%) required specialized aids, while this proportion increased to 73% among children with severe to very severe disabilities.

Of the 94,000 children requiring specialized aids, about 37% had some aids, but parents reported that their child needed more. Nearly 15% did not have any specialized aids, but needed some. In total, about one-half of those children with disabilities requiring specialized aids did not have all the aids that they needed.

The proportion of children who had difficulties getting access to specialized aids increased with the severity of their disabilities. For example, among children requiring such aids, only one-third of those with severe to very severe disabilities had all their needs for specialized aids met, according to their parents. In contrast, two-thirds of those with mild to moderate disabilities had all their needs met.

Children with severe to very severe disabilities are likely not to have all the specialized aids that they need

% of children requiring specialized aids



The survey showed that cost was a contributing factor why children with disabilities did not have all the specialized aids that they needed. Among children with unmet needs, more than one-half (55%) did not have all the aids they needed because of the cost. In about 44% of cases, parents did not have insurance coverage for the specialized aids needed by the child.

Parents of children with severe to very severe disabilities more likely to need additional help

Using PALS data, it is possible to identify children whose parents received all the help they needed, those who received some help but needed more, and those who needed help but received none. Data showed that there was a gap between the help that parents said they needed with housework, family responsibilities, and time off for personal activities, and what they actually received.

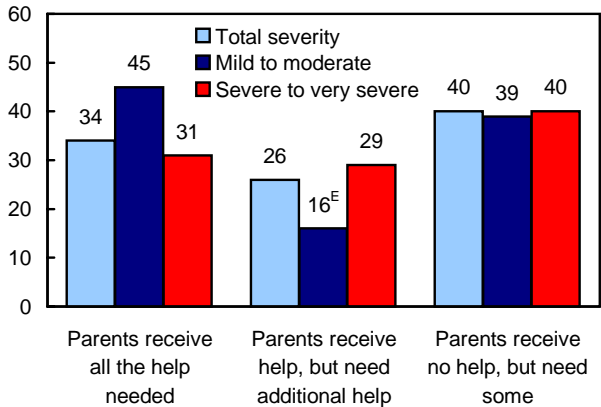
Of the 155,000 children with disabilities, about 52,000 had parents who said they needed help with housework, family responsibilities, and time off for personal activities because of their child's condition. Overall, only one in three of these children had parents who reported they got all the help they needed.

Parents of children with severe to very severe disabilities were more likely to report unmet needs for help than parents of children with mild to moderate disabilities.

For instance, of the 39,000 children with severe to very severe disabilities whose parents required help, 69% had parents indicating that they did not receive all the help they felt that they needed. This proportion fell to 55% among parents of the 13,000 children with mild to moderate disabilities.

Children with severe to very severe disabilities are likely to have parents with unmet needs for help with housework, family responsibilities, and time off for personal activities

% of children whose parents require help



^E Use with caution

The survey found that cost was a predominant reason why parents did not receive all the help they needed with housework, family responsibilities, and time off for personal activities. For example, of

the 34,000 children with disabilities whose parents indicated unmet needs for help, in seven out of 10 cases parents reported cost as a reason for unmet needs.

In addition, 62% indicated that help from family and friends was not available, 42% said services and special programs were not available at the local level, and 36% said they did not know where to look for help. (Respondents could report more than one reason).

While many parents of children with disabilities relied on family and friends for help, many also turned to government organizations or agencies. Among children with severe to very severe disabilities whose parents received help, just over one-half (51%) had parents who received the help from government organizations. This was more than twice the proportion of 22% among parents of children with mild to moderate disabilities.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3251.

The article *Children with disabilities and their families*, (89-585-XIE, free), and the data tables *Children with disabilities and their families - Tables* (89-586-XIE, free) are 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*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Behnaz Behnia (613-951-4366; behnaz.behnia@statcan.ca), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Impacts of the child's condition on the family's employment situation, by severity of disability of children with disabilities aged 5 to 14 2001¹

	Severity of disability					
	Total ²		Mild to moderate		Severe to very Severe	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total children with disabilities aged 5 to 14	154,720	100.0	88,690	100.0	66,030	100.0
Children with impacts on family employment	83,720	54.1	35,800	40.4	47,920	72.6
Impacts on employment situation³						
Worked fewer hours	51,940	33.6	21,130	23.8	30,800	46.6
Changed work hours	48,890	31.6	19,900	22.4	28,980	43.9
Not taken a job in order to take care of the child	42,980	27.8	15,180	17.1	27,800	42.1
Quit working	29,830	19.3	10,120	11.4	19,710	29.9
Turned down a promotion or a better job	26,380	17.1	9,190	10.4	17,180	26.0

¹ The population excludes persons living in institutions, on Indian reserves, and in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

² The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

³ Respondents could report more than one impact.

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

May 2003 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in May moved up 2.7% from April to 561,370, marking the fourth consecutive monthly rise. Led by New Brunswick (+5.0%) and Alberta (+4.3%), ten of the provinces and territories recorded monthly increases.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in May totalled \$740.0 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 261,160.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. □

Employment Insurance statistics

	May 2003	April 2003	May 2002	April to May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	561,370 ^P	546,510 ^P	559,850	2.7	0.3
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	740.0 ^P	688.0	731.6	7.6	1.1
Claims received ('000)	261.2 ^P	251.1	230.9	4.0	13.1
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000) (see note to users)	777.0 ^P	897.2 ^P	768.1	-13.4	1.2
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	513.0 ^P	617.9 ^P	505.9	-17.0	1.4
Claims received ('000)	187.9	198.1	168.8	-5.1	11.3
Payments (\$ millions)	1,082.6	1,382.7	1,069.7	-21.7	1.2
Year-to-date (January to May)					
			2003	2002	2002 to 2003
					% change
Claims received ('000)			1,149.4	1,108.0	3.7
Payments (\$ millions)			6,857.8	6,972.6	-1.6

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	May 2003 ^P	April to May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003
Seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	561,370	2.7	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,670	0.9	4.4
Prince Edward Island	8,440	1.1	7.0
Nova Scotia	29,680	-0.1	-1.9
New Brunswick	36,010	5.0	2.6
Quebec	184,330	2.2	0.8
Ontario	139,210	2.4	-0.1
Manitoba	12,940	1.1	-10.2
Saskatchewan	11,500	-0.3	-7.3
Alberta	34,450	4.3	3.9
British Columbia	64,560	2.2	-1.4
Yukon Territory	970	2.1	6.6
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,110	0.9	0.0
Unadjusted for seasonality			
Northwest Territories	820	-3.5	0.0
Nunavut	350	0.9	0.0

^P Preliminary figures.

Farm Product Price Index

May 2003

Prices received by farmers for their agricultural commodities increased 4.8% in May compared with May 2002, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI).

The livestock index rose 6.0% from May 2002, the second monthly year-over-year increase following a decline that began in March 2002. Conversely, the crop index fell 0.8%, the first year-over-year decline since August 2000.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 108.2, up 0.7% from April 2003.

The livestock and animal products index rose 1.0% from April to 109.9 in May, with an 8.7% increase in the hog index, more than offsetting a 0.8% decline in the cattle and calf index. Except for a slight decline in March, the livestock and animal product index has been increasing since its low of 98.2 in September 2002.

The hog index jumped 8.7% from April to 82.2 in May. This is the highest the hog index has been since July 2002, when it was 84.9. This is also the first month the hog index has shown a year-over-year increase (+6.1%) since February 2002. Increased movement of pigs and pork from Canada to the U.S. has resulted in tighter supplies of pork in Canada.

The cattle and calf index fell from 125.3 in April to 124.3 in May. The price impact of the detection of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or mad cow disease, was dampened because markets operated normally until May 20, when news of the detection broke. On a year-over-year basis, the cattle and calf index was up 5.1%.

The egg index was 101.5 in May, unchanged from April but up 1.2% from May 2002. Year-over-year, the index has been increasing since August 2000.

On a monthly basis, the crop index was down 0.7% in May as all components, except fruits and vegetables (excluding potatoes), recorded declines from April.

Grain and oilseed sub-indexes dropped from April 2003, yet they remained above their May 2002 levels. Grain and oilseed prices slipped in the early part of this year with the expectation of a return to average annual production anticipated this fall.

The only crop sub-indexes to record increases from April 2003 were fruits (+2.0%) and vegetables excluding potatoes (+0.2%). Production of Canada's two largest fruit crops, apples and blueberries, declined in 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The May 2003 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 3, no. 5 (21-007-XIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-3122; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. □

Farm Product Price Index
(1997=100)

	May 2002 ^r	April 2003 ^r	May 2003 ^p	May 2002 to May 2003	April to May 2003
	% change				
Farm Product Price Index	103.2	107.5	108.2	4.8	0.7
Crops	106.0	105.8	105.1	-0.8	-0.7
Grains	105.9	107.8	106.0	0.1	-1.7
Oilseeds	84.4	97.1	94.6	12.1	-2.6
Specialty crops	123.2	129.4	122.7	-0.4	-5.2
Fruit	97.4	112.0	114.2	17.2	2.0
Vegetables	108.9	110.3	110.5	1.5	0.2
Potatoes	207.3	148.4	136.3	-34.2	-8.2
Livestock and animal products	103.7	108.8	109.9	6.0	1.0
Cattle and calves	118.3	125.3	124.3	5.1	-0.8
Hogs	77.5	75.6	82.2	6.1	8.7
Poultry	91.4	94.5	94.5	3.4	0.0
Eggs	100.3	101.5	101.5	1.2	0.0
Dairy	109.6	120.9	120.9	10.3	0.0

^r revised figures

^p preliminary figures

Aircraft movement statistics

June 2003 (preliminary)

In June, the 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 415,600 total movements, a decrease of 4.5% compared with June 2002 (435,156). Twenty-six airports showed year-over-year decreases in total aircraft movements; four airports showed decreases greater than 20%. Overall, the decrease in June 2003 was reflected in both itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) and local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport). Itinerant movements dropped 1.2 % (down 3,517 movements) while local movements dropped 11.1% (down 16,039 movements). The effect of the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) continued to contribute to a decline in air travel.

The top ten airports in terms of volume of itinerant movements in June showed year-over-year variations ranging from 12.1% at Montreal/St Hubert to a decrease of 9.8% at Québec/Jean Lesage International. Five airports recorded decreases. The top ten airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from an increase of 17.5% at Montreal/St Hubert to a decline of 37.2% at Waterloo Regional. Six airports recorded declines.

The June issue of *Aircraft movement statistics* (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free*

publications, then *Transport and warehousing*. Historical issues are available on Transport Canada's website (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/report/TP1496/tp1496.htm>).

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for June.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

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.

Monthly railway carloadings

May 2003

In May, loadings on Canadian railways (excluding intermodal loadings) totalled 248,000 rail cars and 19.3 million metric tonnes, an 11.8% drop in tonnage from May 2002.

Tonnage decreased 3.2% from April to May 2003. Potash, wheat and other non-metallic minerals, and crushed stone were the most important contributor to this decrease, more than offsetting the increases of iron ores and cement.

The cumulative tonnage of commodities loaded (excluding intermodal loadings) in the first five months

of 2003 reached 94.3 million tonnes, compared with 102 million tonnes in 2002.

Loadings for intermodal traffic (containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars) increased 11.7% from the same period of 2002. A little less than 2.4 million tonnes of intermodal cargo were loaded in May 2003, up 6.1% from April.

Loadings originating from the United States reached 2.7 million tonnes, up 7% from April. The cumulative total for the first five months of 2003 amounted to 12.8 million tonnes.

The noteworthy increase of 496% in loadings of prepared foodstuff was a result of the supplies sent to support military activities in Afghanistan.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The May 2003 issue of *Monthly railway carloadings*, Vol. 80, no. 5 (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: 1-613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

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Design 1 - 2002, IP/00/04 11-001-XIE/0204-0007-01-01



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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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