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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 10, 2004
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Market Research Handbook
2004 Edition

The 2004 edition of the *Market Research Handbook* is now available. Since 1975, the *Market Research Handbook* has been an authoritative source of socio-economic information reflecting key characteristics of local and national markets in Canada. By providing accurate and timely statistics on the changing demographics, standards of living, and economic characteristics of Canadian society, the handbook helps businesses locate target markets, track their market share, and assess their competitive position.

The 2004 edition contains the latest data from the 2001 Census and a wide range of other surveys, and incorporates a number of features designed to make it more user-friendly. Features include a user's guide, annotated charts to reveal salient trends, HELP lines for each of the data sources, and references to CANSIM.

Market Research Handbook, 2004 (63-224-XIB, $101; 63-224-XPB, $134) is now available in both print and electronic formats. See *How to order products*.

For general information about this publication, contact Clients services (1 877 679-2746), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

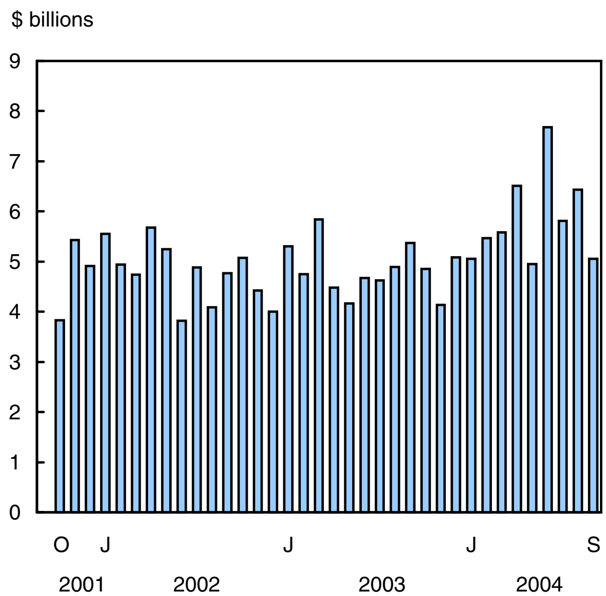
Canadian international merchandise trade

September 2004

Canada's merchandise trade surplus with the world tumbled in September in the wake of an across-the-board decline in exports.

Canadian companies exported $36.1 billion in merchandise, a 3.4% decline from August. Exports fell to the United States, Japan, European Union and in every major commodity group, predominantly machinery and equipment and agriculture.

Trade balance



On the other hand, imports edged up 0.4% to $31.0 billion, with gains occurring in energy products, forestry, industrial goods and consumer goods.

As a result, Canada's merchandise trade surplus fell by $1.4 billion to $5.1 billion.

Demand for goods continued to fall south of the border, as exports to the United States fell 2.7% to $29.4 billion. At the same time, Canadian purchases from American firms rose only 0.9%. This resulted in a $1.0-billion decline in Canada's trade surplus with the United States to $7.9 billion.

Note to readers

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

Revisions

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, 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.

Exports to countries other than the United States fell 6.4% to $6.6 billion, while non-US imports edged down to $9.5 billion. As a result, Canada's non-US trade deficit widened to $2.8 billion from $2.5 billion in August.

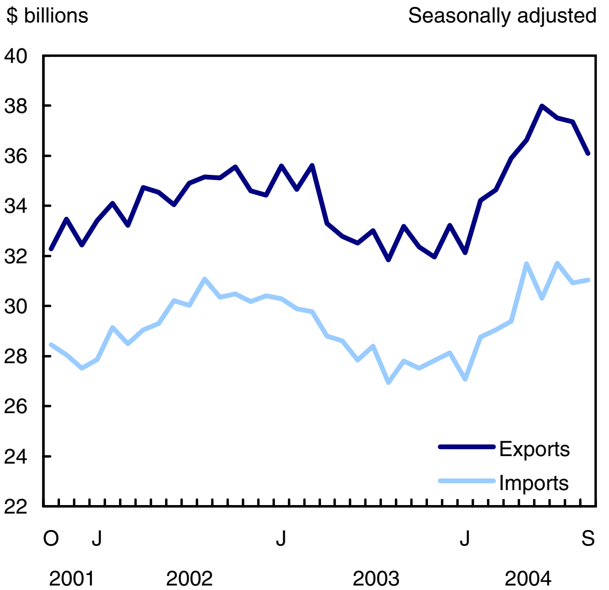
Exports decline across the board

Exports of machinery and equipment declined for the third consecutive month, down 5.2% to $7.6 billion in September. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment which had soared through the first two quarters of 2004, declined over the last two months of the third quarter. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment in September fell by 17.8% to $1.6 billion. Industrial and agricultural machinery exports increased slightly to $1.6 billion. The other machinery and equipment commodity grouping declined on weakness in the television and telecom and related equipment, which fell by 9.7% to just under one billion dollars.

Exports of agricultural products plummeted on large declines in grains, falling by 11.1% to $2.5 billion. Exports of canola and barley virtually ceased in September while slow harvest progress and untimely rains and frost in some areas reduced exportable supplies of high-grade, high-protein North American spring wheat. Wheat exports fell by one-third to levels below the drought-stricken September of 2003.

Automotive exports declined 2.9% to $7.4 billion in September. Most of the decrease came from trucks and other motor vehicles (down 10.6% to $1.1 billion) and motor vehicle parts (down 3.9% to $2.2 billion) with automobile exports falling only slightly to $4.1 billion.

Exports and imports



Exports of industrial goods and materials declined by 1.7% to $6.6 billion. Continued strong foreign demand for metal ores, which rose by 4.6% to $693 million, failed to offset declines in exports of chemicals, plastics and fertilizers (down 2.0% to $2.2 billion), metals and alloys (down 2.1% to $2.1 billion) and other industrial goods and materials (down 3.4% to $1.5 billion). Strong global demand for nickel and zinc (key ingredients in stainless steel) held prices aloft while volumes rose in September. Volume increases in nickel shipments were concentrated in partially refined and unrefined nickel.

Energy products exports fell by 1.7% to $5.9 billion. Natural gas exports prices fell but volume rose leaving export values virtually unchanged at $2.4 billion. Crude petroleum exports declined by 0.8% to $2.2 billion. Other energy product exports fell by 6.3% to $1.3 billion. While energy exports have levelled off in the third quarter they remain 26.4% higher than in 2003 thanks to sustained strong prices

Weather played a significant role in the forestry sector over the third quarter of 2004. In September, forestry product exports fell for the fourth month in a row, down 2.3% to $3.4 billion. Wood pulp and wood product exports declined by 13.0% to half a billion dollars when Japanese pulp processing plants were shut down by typhoon weather which buffeted the south and western parts of the country in September. Wet weather and the continued threat of hurricanes in the American southeast and heavy rain in the northeast hampered new housing starts. This led to a volume drop of 3.0% in lumber exports, while prices rose by 1.6% to the highest level in 28 months. Exports of newsprint and other paper exports increased slightly to just over $1.0 billion.

Growth in industrial goods and agriculture drive import rise

Imports of industrial goods and materials increased 1.3% to a record $6.4 billion. Record demand for steel (up 99.5% to $573 million), other iron and steel products (up 50.1% to $299 million) and organic chemicals (up 27.9% to $627 million) led to a 7.6% increase to $1.9 billion in imports of metals and metal ores in September. This import level is 60.8% higher than September 2003.

Agricultural and fishing product imports increased 3.7% to $1.8 billion in September. Rising shipments of fresh fruit and vegetables coupled with crude vegetable products and beverages made up most of the increase.

Imports of consumer goods increased slightly to $4.0 billion. Increases in apparel and footwear, photographic goods, printed matter and watches, sporting goods and toys offset declines in imports of televisions, house furnishings and prescription drugs.

Energy product imports decreased 2.6% to $2.0 billion. While imports of crude petroleum declined 5.7% to $1.4 billion, other energy product imports increased by 5.4% to $613 million—mainly on the strength of a 33.1% jump in imports of coal and related products to $293 million.

Imports of automotive products declined by 0.9% to $6.8 billion. Passenger auto and chassis imports rose by 6.1% to $2.1 billion. Trucks and other motor vehicles decreased by 0.9% to $1.3 billion. Imports of motor vehicle parts for new car production and repairs fell by 6.1% to $3.4 billion.

Imports of machinery and equipment declined by 0.5% to $8.8 billion. Increased imports of industrial and agricultural machinery, especially record levels of excavating machinery, failed to offset declines in imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment, office machines and equipment and communications equipment.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The September 2004 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 58, no. 9 (65-001-XIB, $15/$151) is now available. The publication includes 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-XIE, $32/$100).

Merchandise trade data are available in PDF format on the morning of release.

For more information on the publications, contact Jocelyne Elibani, (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9786). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daryl Keen (613-951-1810), International Trade Division.

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Merchandise trade

	August 2004[r]	September 2004	August to September 2004	September 2003 to September 2004	January to September 2003	January to September 2004	January–September 2003 to January–September 2004
	$ current, seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions		% change		$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	30,236	29,425	-2.7	8.1	250,671	263,134	5.0
Japan	872	816	-6.4	2.0	7,567	7,623	0.7
European Union	2,786	2,291	-17.8	22.1	17,703	20,511	15.9
Other OECD countries[1]	1,070	1,166	9.0	4.8	9,358	10,741	14.8
All other countries	2,390	2,390	0.0	10.4	17,169	20,469	19.2
Total	**37,354**	**36,088**	**-3.4**	**8.8**	**302,466**	**322,477**	**6.6**
Imports							
United States	21,340	21,529	0.9	9.6	181,369	187,239	3.2
Japan	809	804	-0.6	1.6	8,190	7,449	-9.0
European Union	3,060	3,122	2.0	12.2	26,545	27,061	1.9
Other OECD countries[1]	1,924	1,844	-4.2	17.1	14,811	16,591	12.0
All other countries	3,784	3,734	-1.3	23.8	27,448	31,593	15.1
Total	**30,916**	**31,033**	**0.4**	**11.6**	**258,363**	**269,933**	**4.5**
Balance							
United States	8,896	7,896	---	---	69,302	75,895	---
Japan	63	12	---	---	-623	174	---
European Union	-274	-831	---	---	-8,842	-6,550	---
Other OECD countries[1]	-854	-678	---	---	-5,453	-5,850	---
All other countries	-1,394	-1,344	---	---	-10,279	-11,124	---
Total	**6,438**	**5,055**	**---**	**---**	**44,103**	**52,544**	**---**
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,776	2,468	-11.1	-2.1	21,821	23,711	8.7
Energy products	6,011	5,906	-1.7	26.4	47,061	50,473	7.3
Forestry products	3,468	3,387	-2.3	10.8	25,649	29,930	16.7
Industrial goods and materials	6,670	6,555	-1.7	18.3	49,304	57,893	17.4
Machinery and equipment	7,964	7,552	-5.2	2.0	67,633	69,434	2.7
Automotive products	7,665	7,440	-2.9	0.6	65,731	68,019	3.5
Other consumer goods	1,433	1,400	-2.3	-5.9	12,978	13,073	0.7
Special transactions trade[2]	693	652	-5.9	7.1	5,822	5,970	2.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	673	729	8.3	47.9	6,471	3,975	-38.6
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,741	1,805	3.7	1.3	16,301	15,960	-2.1
Energy products	2,041	1,989	-2.5	36.7	14,770	17,321	17.3
Forestry products	269	273	1.5	7.5	2,288	2,367	3.5
Industrial goods and materials	6,278	6,362	1.3	20.5	49,196	53,984	9.7
Machinery and equipment	8,836	8,794	-0.5	7.5	74,396	77,773	4.5
Automotive products	6,820	6,755	-1.0	10.8	57,807	58,353	0.9
Other consumer goods	3,964	3,974	0.3	4.4	34,815	35,319	1.4
Special transactions trade[2]	435	554	27.4	25.3	4,017	4,090	1.8
Other blance of payments adjustments	533	527	-1.1	2.9	4,774	4,765	-0.2

r Revised figures.
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.
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

■

Bipolar I disorder, social support and work

2002

Bipolar I disorder is a highly disruptive chronic mood disorder, yet two-thirds of the people who have it are able to hold a job, according to a new study.

What appears to make a big difference between having a job or not is the availability of someone to help with the practical necessities of life.

An estimated 444,000 people aged 25 to 64, or just under 3% of this population group, have experienced at least one manic episode suggestive of bipolar I disorder, according to data from the 2002 Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental Health and Well-being. More than half of them also suffered a major episode of depression.

People with bipolar I disorder experience manic episodes, which usually feature an elevated mood, causing euphoria or unusual cheerfulness. For example, an individual may start extensive conversations with strangers in public places, or make telephone calls at inappropriate times of night. Volatility, alternating between euphoria and irritability, is also common.

Bipolar I disorder interferes with normal daily activities and social roles. People who are affected may experience frequent relapses, and may not return to full function between episodes.

Many are employed

Considering the disruptive impact of the disorder, it is remarkable that 69% of people aged 25 to 64 who had the disorder were employed. This was just nine percentage points below the corresponding proportion for people without the disorder.

Among individuals with bipolar I disorder, what distinguishes those who work from those who do not? When variables including social, psychological, illness factors and health care were considered together, relatively few characteristics were independently associated with employment. But notable among them was tangible social support.

For people with lifetime bipolar disorder, the likelihood of working was significantly greater for those with higher levels of tangible support. The perceived availability of someone to help if an individual needed assistance with meal preparation, daily chores, or getting to appointments was associated with having a job. But more than a quarter of people with bipolar I disorder reported that such help was available either infrequently or not at all.

Note to readers

This release is based on the article "Bipolar I disorder, social support and work." The article is the second of several to be released this fall in the How Healthy are Canadians? *series, an annual supplement to* Health Reports*.*

The analysis of bipolar I disorder is based on data from the 2002 Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental and Health and Well-being. The article presents an estimate of the lifetime prevalence of bipolar I disorder in the household population, and describes characteristics of working-age people (25- to 64-years old) affected by the disorder.

Other articles in this year's annual report examine social anxiety disorder, alcohol and illicit drug dependence, and panic disorder. A print compendium, Focus on Mental Health*, will be released in December.*

Early onset

The first episode signalling bipolar disorder typically happens early in life. About 41% of the people with lifetime bipolar disorder reported that their first manic episode, or first major depressive episode in those who had experienced both, occurred before they were 17. The median age of onset was 19.

A relatively large proportion of people with the disorder reported that they had sought professional help for their emotional or mental health, or for an alcohol or drug use problem. More than two-thirds had consulted a family doctor, a psychiatrist or psychologist, compared with just over one-fifth of people without the disorder.

Associated with chronic physical conditions

People with bipolar disorder were more likely than those without the condition to have additional mental and emotional problems. And the prevalence of chronic physical conditions was also strikingly high. For example, 15% had asthma, almost double the figure for those without the disorder. Individuals with bipolar I disorder were also twice as likely to suffer from migraine, and were more likely to be obese.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5015.

The article "Bipolar I disorder, social support and work" (82-003-SIE, free) is now available online. This study is the second of several articles to be released this fall in the *How Healthy are Canadians?* series, an annual supplement to *Health Reports* (82-003-XIE, $17/$48; 82-003-XPE, $22/$63).

Other articles in this year's annual report examine social anxiety disorder (released October 26, 2004), alcohol and illicit drug dependence, and panic disorder. A print compendium, *Focus on Mental Health*, will be released in December.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769; *kathryn.wilkins@statcan.ca*), Health Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index
September 2004

Prices in Canada's new housing market continued to rise in September in response to healthy demand from home buyers.

According to the New Housing Price Index (which is based on contractors' selling prices of new homes in 21 metropolitan areas), the price of new homes rose 5.8% in September compared with the same month last year.

This was down slightly from the 6.0% annual increases registered in July and August and the 6.2% increase registered in June.

The New Housing Price Index (1997=100) reached 124.7 in September.

An active housing market, along with higher prices for building materials and labour, continued to push prices up nationally.

Victoria (+8.7%) continued to post the largest 12-month increase for new homes, followed by Winnipeg (+8.5%) and St. Catharines–Niagara (+8.1%).

On a month-over-month basis, housing prices were up 0.3%, a somewhat slower rate of increase compared with the August increase of 0.5%.

Monthly increases were posted in 16 of the 21 metropolitan areas. In Saskatoon, where builders had reported no changes in July and August, prices rose 3.4%. Contractors in several metropolitan areas, including Saskatoon, cited building materials as an important factor in explaining price increases. St. Catharines–Niagara (+1.0%) and Regina (+1.0%) posted the next highest monthly price gains after Saskatoon.

Hamilton, Montréal, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Kitchener, St. John's and Calgary also registered notable increases in hew home prices. Higher land prices were noted in Montréal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton.

Five metropolitan areas registered no monthly change and there were no monthly decreases.

New housing price indexes
(1997=100)

	September 2004	September 2003 to September 2004	August 2004 to September 2004
		% change	
Canada total	**124.7**	**5.8**	**0.3**
House only	132.9	6.7	0.4
Land only	109.1	3.4	0.2
St.John's	120.8	5.8	0.4
Halifax	121.8	1.8	0.0
Charlottetown	109.7	3.9	0.0
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	105.8	2.0	0.0
Québec	130.1	4.6	0.0
Montréal	136.8	6.5	0.7
Ottawa–Gatineau	149.5	7.4	0.0
Toronto and Oshawa	128.3	6.1	0.1
Hamilton	129.1	5.6	0.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	131.7	8.1	1.0
Kitchener	125.8	4.5	0.5
London	121.1	4.8	0.2
Windsor	103.0	0.9	0.2
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	98.8	2.5	0.1
Winnipeg	124.7	8.5	0.6
Regina	136.3	7.7	1.0
Saskatoon	123.7	6.7	3.4
Calgary	139.7	6.0	0.4
Edmonton	130.4	4.0	0.6
Vancouver	101.9	5.5	0.1
Victoria	107.3	8.7	0.3

Note: *View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.*

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The third quarter 2004 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, $26/$85) will be available in January 2005.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact our Client Services Section (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Susan Morris (613-951-2035; *morrsus@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

September 2004

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 January 1997 to September 2004 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 January 1997 to September 2004. 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, 228-0002 and 228-0033 to 228-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The September 2004 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade* (65-001-XIB, $15/$151) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers

Second quarter 2004

There were an estimated 3,186 for-hire trucking companies based in Canada with annual revenues of $1 million or more in the second quarter of 2004, up from 2,887 carriers in the second quarter of 2003. Operating revenues increased 18.9% to $6.31 billion and operating expenses were up 21.9% to $6.02 billion from the second quarter of 2003.

Both average operating revenues (+7.8%) and expenses (+10.5%) were up in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of 2003. Average expenses were at $1.89 million compared with $1.71 million in the same period in 2003. The increase in expenses was driven by higher costs for purchased transportation, maintenance expenses, and other expenses, combined with smaller increases in salaries and wages, as well as payments to owners and operators. The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) improved at 0.92 compare to 0.93 for the same quarter in 2003.

For-hire trucking transportation revenues from domestic movements increased by 24.2% to $3.98 billion from $3.20 billion one year ago. Revenues from international movements followed a similar pattern, up by 21.0%, with inbound movements up by 19.8%.

Available on CANSIM: table 403-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ron Chrétien (613-951-8774; fax: 613-951-0009; *ron.chretien@statcan.ca*) or Denis Pilon (613-951-2707; fax: 613-951-0579; *denis.pilon@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

September 2004

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI for September was 77.9, down 1.4% from August.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; *fred.barzyk@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Canada at a Glance, 2005
Catalogue number 12-581-XIE
(free).

Market Research Handbook, 2004
Catalogue number 63-224-XIB ($101).

Market Research Handbook, 2004
Catalogue number 63-224-XPB ($134).

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, September 2004, Vol. 58, no. 9
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB ($15/$151).

Health Reports—Supplement: How Healthy are Canadians? Annual Report, 2004
Catalogue number 82-003-SIE
(free).

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

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

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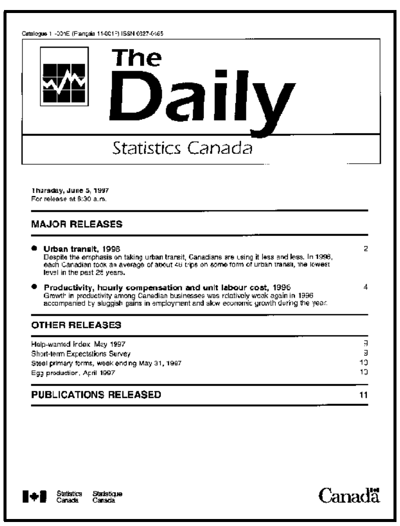
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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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