



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Crime statistics, 2003**

Canada's national crime rate increased 6% in 2003, its first substantial gain in over a decade. The increase was driven by a surge in counterfeiting across the country, as well as an increase in most property crimes and minor offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace.

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- **Radio listening, fall 2003**

The amount of time teenagers aged 12 to 17 spent listening to radio has declined substantially over the past five years, from 11.3 hours per week in the fall of 1999 to 8.5 hours per week in the fall of 2003.

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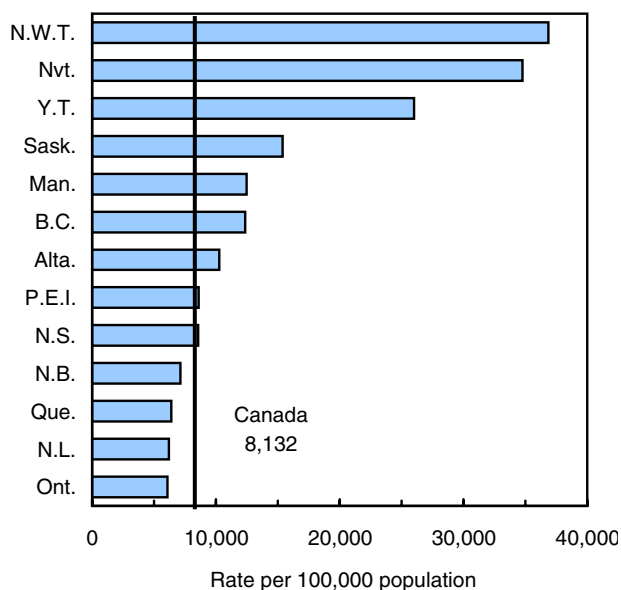
MAJOR RELEASES

Crime statistics

2003

Canada's national crime rate increased 6% in 2003, its first substantial gain in over a decade. The increase was driven by a surge in counterfeiting across the country, as well as an increase in most property crimes and minor offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace.

Crime rates by province and territory, 2003



The violent crime rate remained virtually unchanged. But most categories of property crimes rose last year, including break-ins, motor vehicle thefts, possession of stolen goods and minor thefts. This was the first substantial increase in property crime in over a decade.

Notable gains also occurred in other large-volume, minor offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace. Some forces have attributed the increase in minor offences to new reporting procedures introduced in 2003, which make it easier for the public to report these types of crimes to the police.

On the other hand, the national homicide rate fell 7% last year to its lowest level since 1967. In addition, the rate of drug crimes in Canada dropped 8%, the first decline since 1993. This was largely driven by a decrease in reported cannabis possession incidents.

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.

The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) came into force on April 1 2003, replacing the Young Offenders Act. It requires police to consider the use of extrajudicial (non-court) measures for youths aged 12 to 17 who have committed less serious offences before considering a charge. As a result, it is essential to take into account both youths formally charged by police and youths "cleared otherwise" in measuring youth criminal activity.

After peaking in 1991, the overall crime rate fell steadily throughout the 1990s and remained relatively stable from 2000 to 2002. The 2003 crime rate was 15% lower than a decade ago, but 14% higher than 25 years ago.

Of the more than 2.5 million *Criminal Code* incidents reported by police last year, 12% were violent crimes, 51% property crimes and 37% other *Criminal Code* offences.

Crime rates increased in all provinces and territories except Ontario and Yukon, where they remained stable. Saskatchewan reported the highest rate among the provinces.

Large jump in counterfeiting

A large part of the increase in overall crime was the result of the more than 138,000 counterfeiting incidents reported by police. Counterfeiting incidents now represent 5% of all *Criminal Code* offences, making it the sixth largest crime category in Canada.

The rate of counterfeiting increased 72% in 2003. Counterfeiting incidents tripled in Newfoundland and Labrador and nearly doubled in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Prince Edward Island was the only province that did not report an increase in counterfeiting in 2003.

The Bank of Canada's *Annual Report* for 2003 indicated that there were more than twice as many counterfeit notes detected in circulation than in the previous year. Some of this increase may be attributable to an increase in the detection of counterfeit currency rather than solely an increase in counterfeiting activity.

Property crime: Increases in vehicle thefts and break-ins

The national property crime rate rose 4% in 2003, after hitting nearly a 20-year low the year before. It was the first substantial rise since 1991. However, the rate is still 26% lower than it was a decade earlier.

Police reported more than 284,000 break-ins, a 2% increase, making this offence the third-largest crime category. Break-ins rose as a result of a 1% gain in residential break-ins and a 6% increase in businesses. It was the first substantial increase of this offence in over a decade. The only province to report a notable decline in break-ins was Quebec, down 5%.

Thieves stole over 171,000 vehicles last year, up 5%, putting the total at about the same level as a decade earlier. More than half (57%) of these stolen vehicles were cars, but the rate of theft of trucks, mini-vans and SUVs rose at four times the pace of car thefts.

Among the provinces, the largest increase in vehicle theft was reported by Alberta, where it rose 15%, primarily because of a jump in Edmonton. Double-digit increases were also reported in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Drug crime rate falls after rising for nearly a decade

The rate of drug incidents fell 8% in 2003, the first decline since 1993. It was driven by an 18% drop in the rate of cannabis possession offences, which account for about half of all reported drug crimes. However, the rate of cannabis cultivation incidents, also known as marijuana grow-ops, rose 3%.

Drug offences reported to police, Canada

	2003		2002/03
	Number	Rate ¹	% change in rate
Total cannabis	60,670	192	-13.7
Possession	41,237	130	-17.6
Trafficking	10,300	33	-6.4
Cultivation	8,449	27	3.3
Importation	684	2	-33.2
Cocaine	13,938	44	8.5
Heroin	655	2	-17.4
Other drugs	10,690	34	10.7
Total drugs	85,953	272	-8.1

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

The rate of people charged by police with possession of cannabis fell 30% last year. This drop may have been, in part, a result of a climate of uncertainty among police, given recent court rulings questioning the constitutionality of current laws regarding cannabis possession. In addition, legislation was introduced

in 2003 in the House of Commons to decriminalize possession of small amounts of cannabis.

British Columbia has reported the highest rate of drug crimes among the provinces for the past two decades. It was also the only province to show an increase (+6%) in reported drug incidents in 2003. This included a 3% rise in incidents of cannabis possession.

In Vancouver, police introduced high visibility walking beats in 2003 in areas with high rates of drug crime. This may have resulted in more incidents coming to their attention.

Violent crime: Homicide rate continues downward trend

The violent crime rate has generally declined since the early 1990s after increasing throughout most of the three previous decades. Since 1993, it has fallen 11%, and in 2003, it remained virtually unchanged.

Most violent crime categories recorded declines in 2003, except for robbery, which increased 5%, and attempted murder, which rose 4%.

The national homicide rate fell 7% last year to its lowest level in over 35 years. A total of 548 homicides were reported to police, 34 fewer than in 2002. A major factor was a large decrease in both British Columbia and Quebec. However, there were 32 more attempted murders in Canada last year.

Saskatchewan reported the largest increase in homicides, from 27 in 2002 to 41 in 2003. This gave it the highest homicide rate in the country and also its highest provincial rate since 1977. The four Atlantic provinces reported the lowest homicides rates. Nova Scotia and Quebec each reported their lowest homicide rate in over 25 years.

Among all census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Abbotsford and Regina reported the highest homicide rates. Three CMAs in Quebec reported no homicides: Saguenay, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières. Among the nine largest CMAs, Winnipeg had the highest rate and Québec the lowest.

The national sexual assault rate declined 5% to its lowest level in almost 20 years. There were just under 23,000 Level 1 sexual assaults reported by police in 2003, the least serious form of this offence. In addition, there were 361 sexual assaults involving a weapon, and 180 aggravated sexual assaults.

The rate of robberies rose 5%, the first gain since 1996. This included a 10% increase in robberies committed with a firearm. Of the more than 28,000 robberies in 2003, 14% involved a firearm, 38% were committed with a weapon other than

a firearm, and nearly half were committed without a weapon.

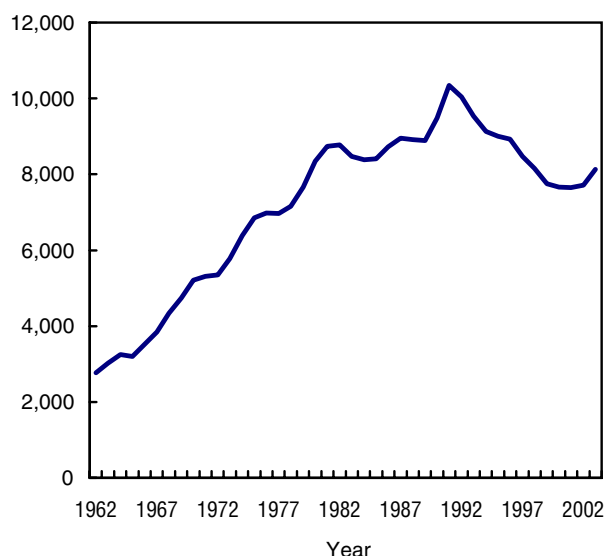
Crime up in nearly every province and territory

Crime rates increased in all provinces and territories, except Ontario and Yukon, where they remained virtually unchanged. Double-digit increases were reported in Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.

Saskatchewan reported the nation's highest rate, followed by Manitoba and British Columbia. Ontario reported the lowest crime rate for the first time since statistics were collected in 1962.

Crime rate, 1962 to 2003

Rate per 100,000 population



Highest CMA rates in western Canada, lowest in Quebec and Ontario

The seven highest crime rates among the CMAs were all in the west: Saskatoon, Regina, Abbotsford, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton and Victoria. The lowest crime rates were in Quebec and Ontario: Saguenay, Québec, Toronto, Trois-Rivières, Kitchener, Gatineau and Ottawa.

Double-digit increases in crime rates were reported in 2003 for Saskatoon, Montréal, Winnipeg and Edmonton. The increase in Montréal was primarily because of an 87% rise in counterfeiting incidents.

Youth crime increasing

More than 84,000 young people aged 12 to 17 were charged with criminal offences last year. A further 100,000 youths involved in criminal incidents were "cleared otherwise."

An incident is cleared otherwise when police have identified an accused and there is sufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident, but the accused is processed by other means. In the case of youths, this could include formal measures such as a Crown caution or extrajudicial sanctions, or informal measures such as a police warning or referral to a community program.

The crime rate among young people aged 12 to 17, as measured by the total number accused by police, increased 5% last year. It was the third gain in the last four years.

The rate of youths formally charged declined 15%. However, this was more than offset by a 30% jump in the rate of youths cleared otherwise. In 2003, some of the increase in youths cleared otherwise may be a result of increased reporting by police under the new provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Violent crime among youth was up 3%, also the third increase in four years. Increases were reported in the rate of youths accused of homicide, attempted murder and assault. Declines were reported for sexual assault and robbery.

The youth property crime rate increased 4% in 2003, following three years of relative stability. This was driven by a 7% increase in the rate of break-ins and a 6% increase in the rate of thefts under \$5,000. The rate of young people accused of motor vehicle theft fell 7%.

Impaired driving continues to decline

The impaired driving rate fell 5% last year, continuing a downward trend over the past 20 years. Police reported about 77,000 incidents of impaired driving last year.

Most provinces reported declines in impaired driving, with the largest in New Brunswick (-11%) and Ontario (-9%). The biggest increase was reported in Prince Edward Island (+11%).

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

The publication *Juristat: Canadian Crime Statistics, 2003*, Vol. 24, no. 6 (85-002-XIE, \$9/\$75;

85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Criminal Code incidents reported to police, Canada

	2003		2002/03	
	Number	Rate ¹	% change in rate	
Homicide	548	2	-6.6	
Attempted murder	710	2	3.8	
Assaults (Levels 1, 2, 3)	236,103	746	-0.7	
Other assaults	12,299	39	-2.1	
Sexual assaults (Levels 1, 2, 3)	23,425	74	-5.2	
Other sexual offences	2,538	8	-8.7	
Abduction	560	2	-8.2	
Robbery	28,332	90	5.4	
Total violent crime	304,515	963	-0.7	
Break and enter	284,496	899	2.4	
Motor vehicle theft	171,017	541	4.7	
Theft over \$5,000	20,124	64	0.7	
Theft \$5,000 and under	702,317	2,220	4.4	
Possession of stolen goods	32,777	104	8.1	
Fraud	92,838	294	0.3	
Total property crime	1,303,569	4,121	3.7	
Mischief	356,143	1,126	5.9	
Counterfeiting currency ²	138,430	438	71.6	
Bail violations	98,164	310	1.2	
Disturbing the peace	103,691	328	15.1	
Offensive weapons	16,940	54	5.4	
Prostitution	5,658	18	-2.8	
Arson	13,851	44	4.6	
Other	231,282	731	-1.7	
Total other Criminal Code offences	964,159	3,048	10.3	
Total Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic (crime rate)	2,572,243	8,132	5.5	

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

2. Revisions to 2002 counterfeiting currency data resulted in a revision to the overall crime rate for that year.

Crime rates by province and territory

	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code offences ¹	
	2003	2002 to 2003	2003	2002 to 2003	2003	2002 to 2003
	rate ²	% change in rate	rate ²	% change in rate	rate ²	% change in rate
Canada	963	-0.7	4,121	3.7	8,132	5.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	933	1.3	2,611	4.9	6,211	3.6
Prince Edward Island	897	1.2	3,598	9.0	8,619	9.8
Nova Scotia	1,199	7.3	3,654	8.1	8,552	10.5
New Brunswick	991	0.3	3,034	6.8	7,117	6.4
Québec	713	-0.7	3,269	-2.1	6,407	6.5
Ontario	784	-5.4	3,241	0.2	6,097	0.7
Manitoba	1,626	-0.7	5,581	12.4	12,474	10.7
Saskatchewan	2,057	11.0	6,613	14.1	15,375	12.1
Alberta	1,100	2.0	5,121	9.5	10,272	7.7
British Columbia	1,206	-0.3	6,922	5.9	12,372	6.2
Yukon	3,799	1.3	7,421	0.6	25,998	-2.1
Northwest Territories	6,792	18.5	7,220	18.4	36,865	13.3
Nunavut	7,943	9.0	7,222	15.2	34,774	17.9

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

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

Crime rates for selected Criminal Code offences by census metropolitan area

	2003 rate ¹				Total Criminal Code offences ²	
	Homicide	Robbery	Break-ins	Motor vehicle theft	2003 rate ¹	% change in rate 2002 to 2003 ¹
Saskatoon	3.3	306	2,083	744	15,164	16.5
Regina	5.1	230	2,071	1,355	15,143	4.8
Abbotsford	5.1	114	1,335	1,580	13,356	3.5
Winnipeg	2.6	235	1,162	1,493	11,864	10.5
Vancouver	2.1	153	1,350	1,261	11,576	4.5
Edmonton	2.2	162	1,020	951	10,969	10.3
Victoria	1.5	77	720	284	10,588	3.7
Halifax	0.8	141	900	440	9,324	5.1
Thunder Bay	0.8	65	1,000	273	8,533	6.9
Montréal	1.6	158	921	659	7,938	11.3
Saint John	0.7	41	799	231	7,689	3.0
London	1.7	58	880	586	7,510	2.6
Windsor	2.7	56	718	384	7,292	2.3
Calgary	1.1	116	841	537	7,251	2.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.4	73	905	410	6,850	0.5
Kingston	3.3	35	707	250	6,822	1.9
Sherbrooke	0.0	56	1,107	648	6,646	-5.8
Hamilton	1.3	96	814	740	6,640	-0.1
Sudbury	0.6	44	992	525	6,498	8.9
St. John's	1.1	26	856	161	6,480	-6.4
Ottawa ³	1.2	100	663	402	6,326	3.0
Gatineau ⁴	1.1	57	1,061	324	6,199	1.6
Kitchener	0.2	62	724	419	5,887	-0.7
Trois-Rivières	0.0	33	839	342	5,310	9.8
Toronto	1.9	112	541	372	5,304	0.1
Québec	0.4	59	828	265	5,067	3.0
Saguenay	0.0	18	634	271	4,193	-1.4

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

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

3. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

Radio listening

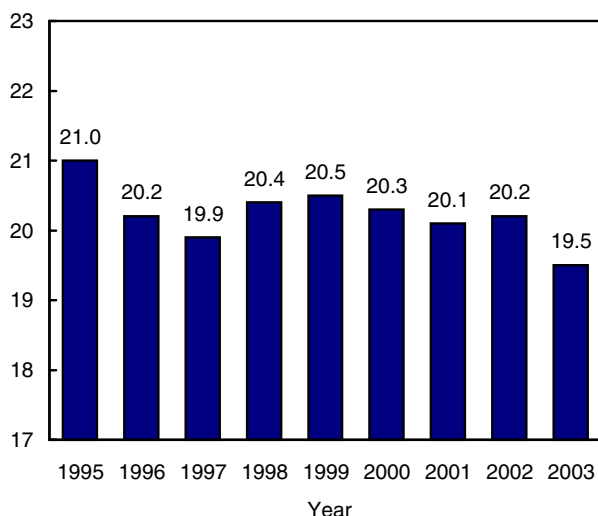
Fall 2003

The amount of time teenagers aged 12 to 17 spent listening to the radio has declined substantially over the past five years, from 11.3 hours per week in the fall of 1999 to 8.5 hours per week in the fall of 2003.

Overall, Canadians listened to the radio for an average of 19.5 hours per week, one hour less than in 1999.

Canadians listened to the radio one hour less than five years ago

Hours per week



Since 1983, when Statistics Canada began publishing radio-listening data, teenagers between the ages of 12 and 17 have consistently been the age group with the lowest level of radio listening in Canada. Five years ago, their radio-listening time was just over half the figure for adults.

The same downward trend is observed in teenagers' television-viewing time. Over the past five years, they reduced the amount of time they devoted to each of these electronic media (radio and television) by five hours.

During the week (Monday to Friday), only 10% of teenagers' listening occurred between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., whereas nearly a third occurred between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., and the same proportion (29%) took place from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. and between 7:00 p.m. and midnight. For adults,

Note to readers

The results in this release are based on a survey of 86,639 Canadians aged 12 and older. The data on radio listening covers seven specific days and was collected using a log-type questionnaire over an eight-week period from September 1 to October 26, 2003. While the return rate, at 42.8%, is modest by Statistics Canada standards, it is in line with Canadian and international broadcasting industry practice for audience measurement. It is recommended that the data be interpreted with caution.

The radio project of the Culture Statistics Program is a joint endeavour of the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), the Department of Canadian Heritage, and Statistics Canada.

The Statistics Canada radio listening data bank integrates files from a variety of sources. The basic listening data are acquired from the BBM Bureau of Measurement and include the demographic characteristics of survey respondents. The information on specific radio station formats is provided by the CRTC.

the lowest amount of radio-listening time was between 7:00 p.m. and midnight. On weekends, the greatest difference in relation to weekday listening was among teenagers.

Teenagers did most of their radio listening at home, for all periods of the day. Women aged 18 and over did more of their listening at home between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., and in a car between 7:00 p.m. and midnight. During the week, men aged 18 and over most often listened to the radio in a car.

Quebec anglophones regain their ranking as the most avid radio listeners

Listening time decreased in all provinces (to varying degrees) except British Columbia, where average listening hours remained stable at what continued to be the lowest listening rate in Canada.

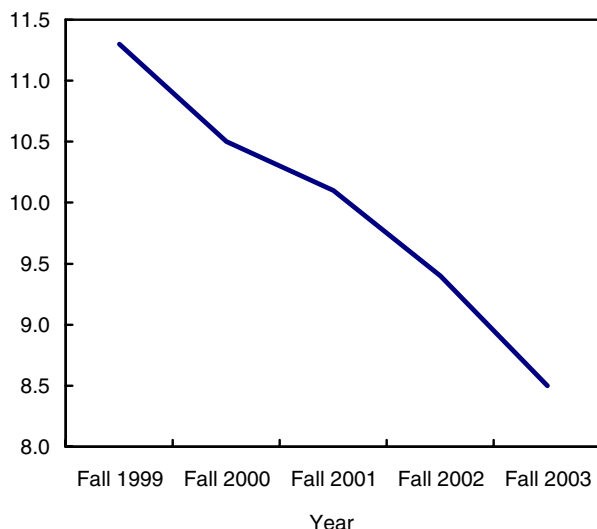
Quebec anglophones also spent the same amount of time listening to the radio as in 2002, but this made them the most avid radio listeners in Canada.

The downward trend in teenagers' radio listening time was observed in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, where teen-listening time remained stable at the highest level for any province (14 hours per week), and Saskatchewan, where the decrease was relatively small.

It was in Quebec that teenagers listened to the radio the least (7.2 hours per week), largely owing to francophones, who listened to the radio 6.8 hours per week compared with 10.2 hours per week for Quebec anglophones.

The amount of time teenagers spent listening to radio continues to decline

Hours per week



Adult contemporary music continues to dominate, while public radio retains third place

Overall, adult contemporary music continued to dominate the market (24.2%), followed by gold/oldies/rock (18.6%). Public radio held its ranking at third among Canadians' radio listening choices for a second consecutive year, but it was closely followed by talk radio. This is partly because the news, public

affairs and current events both at home (e.g., SARS) and abroad (e.g., the war in Iraq) are better suited to debate on talk radio stations.

Teenagers' musical preferences also changed over the past five years. In 2003, teens devoted roughly equal proportions of their listening time to adult contemporary music (22.2%), gold/oldies/rock (21.5%) and contemporary music (20.0%). In 1999, they strongly preferred contemporary music (42% of their listening time). Adults listened most often to adult contemporary music and gold/oldies/rock.

At the provincial level, adult contemporary music dominated in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, while country music was the first choice of Saskatchewan and Alberta residents.

Available on CANSIM: tables 503-0001 to 503-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3153.

Selected data from the Radio Listening Survey are now available in table format (87F0007XIE, free). Data from this survey are also available by province. Special tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To order special tables or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lotfi Chahdi (613-951-3136, fax: 613-951-1333; lotfi.chahdi@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Average hours per week of radio listening Fall 2003

	Canada	Nfld.-Lab.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.			Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
						English	French	Total					
Total population	19.5	18.8	19.8	19.7	18.9	21.2	19.8	19.8	19.9	19.0	19.5	19.5	18.3
Men													
18 years and older	20.9	18.7	18.9	20.9	20.5	21.7	21.1	21.0	21.1	20.9	21.7	22.1	19.5
18 to 24 years	16.0	11.8	7.5	14.4	15.7	14.6	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.8	16.8	18.3	15.1
25 to 34 years	21.0	19.5	11.2	23.7	21.7	20.5	21.9	21.6	20.6	20.2	24.3	22.7	18.6
35 to 49 years	22.3	20.2	19.0	22.4	22.6	23.2	22.8	22.6	22.3	20.8	23.3	24.3	20.3
50 to 64 years	21.6	18.6	25.2	22.0	20.0	22.2	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	21.6
65 years and older	20.7	22.6	16.3	18.3	19.0	24.4	20.0	20.5	22.1	24.0	18.5	18.6	18.9
Women													
18 years and older	20.4	21.2	21.9	21.0	19.5	22.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	19.7	20.1	19.3	18.8
18 to 24 years	16.7	15.8	9.0	16.3	15.5	13.9	16.9	16.4	17.1	18.2	14.6	17.4	15.9
25 to 34 years	17.6	19.2	16.4	20.8	19.8	18.1	18.9	18.5	17.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	15.3
35 to 49 years	20.4	18.7	22.8	20.5	18.2	20.9	21.7	21.5	20.8	18.6	20.0	19.9	18.6
50 to 64 years	22.1	24.8	24.7	23.8	21.2	24.0	22.0	22.0	23.0	21.5	22.2	20.0	20.5
65 years and older	23.5	27.1	30.5	21.0	21.2	32.6	22.4	23.6	24.1	24.4	23.6	21.9	22.3
Teens													
12 to 17 years	8.5	7.5	14.0	7.9	8.0	10.2	6.8	7.2	8.8	7.9	8.0	9.7	9.3

Note: For Quebec, the language classification is based on the language spoken at home. The total column includes those respondents who did not reply to the question or who indicated a language other than English or French.

Percentage share of radio listening Fall 2003

	Canada	Nfld.-Lab.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Adult contemporary	24.2	8.0	6.5	34.3	32.9	27.2	29.1	9.7	24.0	13.1	14.7
Album-oriented-rock	2.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	1.2	3.6	1.3	3.6	3.3
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	10.9	13.4	20.8	16.0	13.1	11.6	9.3	10.6	10.8	7.7	15.0
Contemporary	7.9	31.8	26.0	3.2	4.0	18.9	1.3	7.8	0.2	7.6	6.7
Country	9.7	14.3	25.9	23.1	13.9	0.9	8.3	15.8	35.3	23.3	7.2
Dance	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
Easy listening	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	4.2	6.7	0.3	0.9	0.0
Gold/oldies/rock	18.6	12.8	20.0	19.7	13.2	14.6	18.6	23.6	19.3	22.5	23.1
Middle-of-the-road	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.4	1.3	0.0	1.7	4.2
Other	4.4	6.0	0.9	3.4	17.3	4.2	3.1	4.8	2.4	8.5	3.7
Sports	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.7
Talk	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	10.5	15.4	6.1	9.8	14.3
US Stations	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.6	1.5	4.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	5.0
Total listening	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

OTHER RELEASES

Study: Health of Canadians living in census metropolitan areas

2000/01

Canadians enjoy longer life and generally better health than people in many other industrialized countries. However, the status of their health is by no means evenly distributed across the country's major urban centres, according to a new report.

This report, the second in a series that develops statistical measures to shed light on issues of importance for Canada's largest urban areas, paints a statistical portrait of health in 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs).

First, Canada's urban centres differ as widely as many of the world's industrialized countries do in terms of health outcomes, such as life expectancy at birth. The range in life expectancy among Canada's urban centres is nearly as large as the range among a number of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.

Next, there is a wide variation among the largest urban areas in terms of health-related lifestyles and behaviours, their health conditions and their health care needs.

In 2000, Canada ranked fifth on a list of 22 OECD countries in terms of life expectancy at birth, a key indicator of a population's health status. A Canadian born in 2000 could expect to live 79.4 years.

Among the 25 CMAs examined in the report, life expectancy was highest in Vancouver at 81.1 years, with Toronto and Victoria close behind, and lowest in Greater Sudbury at 76.7 years. This put Vancouver and Toronto on a par with the top two OECD countries, Japan and Switzerland; while Sudbury's life expectancy was in the same range as Denmark, the United States, Ireland and Portugal.

In general, the data showed that life expectancy of residents in metropolitan areas was negatively associated with smoking rates, heavy drinking rates, obesity rates and high blood pressure rates. Life expectancy in urban areas was positively associated with post-secondary education, household income and shares of recent immigrants.

Urban centres differed widely in their level of self-rated health, as reported by the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey. The areas with the lowest proportion of residents who reported their health as good or better were all in Ontario: Greater Sudbury, Thunder Bay and Windsor.

On the other hand, the urban centres with the highest proportion of residents reporting their health as good or better were Québec, Chicoutimi-Jonquière and Calgary. Still, the gap from lowest to highest was relatively narrow, only about eight percentage points.

In terms of leisure time, Victoria and Vancouver had the most physically active populations, while Sherbrooke had the least physically active population.

Nearly one-fifth (19%) of Windsor residents reported unmet health care needs, the highest among all CMAs. Vancouver, Toronto and Québec had rates of self-perceived unmet health care needs that were significantly lower than the national average.

Note: The objective of this series is to provide statistical measures of trends and conditions in Canada's urban centres and the neighbourhoods within them. These measures will be available for use in city planning and in policy development. Statistics Canada has worked on this project in collaboration with the Cities Secretariat of the Privy Council Office.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3226, 3233 and 3901.

The second research paper in the new series *Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas*, "Health of Canadians living in census metropolitan areas" (89-613-MIE2004002, free), is now available online. To access the series, go to the home page, select *Studies* on the left sidebar, then under *Browse periodical and series*, choose *Free and for sale*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118, jason.gilmore@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

Payroll employment, earnings and hours May 2004 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees for May 2004 were 2.1% higher than in May 2003.

Mining and oil and gas; education services; and health care and social assistance services continued to lead other industries with the strongest growth in the past 12 months, while arts, entertainment and recreation; transport and warehousing; and utilities registered small declines.

Average hours for hourly paid workers declined slightly from April to May (-0.1 hour) to 31.5. Gains in hours in the goods-producing sector were offset by reductions in the services-producing sector. Hourly earnings for May decreased by \$0.05 (-0.3%) after a substantial increase in April (+0.7%).

The number of payroll employees decreased slightly in May (-8,000), following a gain of 22,100 in March and 18,700 in April. By industry, manufacturing fell by 7,300 while finance and insurance fell 3,300. Employment losses were concentrated in Ontario (-15,300) and Quebec (-4,500).

Note: Certain changes have been made to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours. With the release of data for the January 2004 reference month, current and historical estimates are published on the basis of the 2002 version of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). This change affects only estimates for industry groupings within the Construction (NAICS 23) and Information and Culture (NAICS 51) industries. In addition to the switch to NAICS 2002, there is a slight change to the definitions for the durable and non-durable goods groupings of

manufacturing. A concordance table between the NAICS 1997 and 2002 versions is available. To enquire about the concordance table, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators are offered in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257), which will soon be available.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for June 2004 will be released August 26.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	May 2003	April 2004 ^r	May 2004 ^p	April to May 2004	May 2003 to May 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	687.48	702.69	701.70	-0.1	2.1
Forestry, logging and support	828.31	865.04	858.21	-0.8	3.6
Mining and oil and gas	1,167.20	1,240.06	1,258.43	1.5	7.8
Utilities	1,092.93	1,056.69	1,080.20	2.2	-1.2
Construction	817.37	832.55	830.31	-0.3	1.6
Manufacturing	842.63	859.03	850.85	-1.0	1.0
Wholesale trade	782.24	797.94	791.90	-0.8	1.2
Retail trade	445.20	455.90	449.92	-1.3	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	764.02	748.39	750.65	0.3	-1.7
Information and cultural industries	809.75	826.03	833.35	0.9	2.9
Finance and insurance	858.91	866.80	869.01	0.3	1.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	589.87	601.80	600.29	-0.3	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	906.59	923.97	914.79	-1.0	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	839.56	855.06	861.57	0.8	2.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	541.67	555.67	545.89	-1.8	0.8
Educational services	749.62	781.66	796.87	1.9	6.3
Health care and social assistance	604.60	639.42	640.11	0.1	5.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	422.52	408.51	405.71	-0.7	-4.0
Accommodation and food services	274.49	293.06	287.62	-1.9	4.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	525.22	548.94	539.92	-1.6	2.8
Public administration	852.51	873.30	874.44	0.1	2.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	637.36	646.00	657.73	1.8	3.2
Prince Edward Island	545.46	569.15	562.48	-1.2	3.1
Nova Scotia	599.71	622.47	615.76	-1.1	2.7
New Brunswick	618.15	641.67	635.45	-1.0	2.8
Quebec	658.09	663.50	660.60	-0.4	0.4
Ontario	730.66	742.39	740.19	-0.3	1.3
Manitoba	605.66	642.23	645.71	0.5	6.6
Saskatchewan	616.28	642.24	649.21	1.1	5.3
Alberta	692.32	726.82	725.77	-0.1	4.8
British Columbia	679.50	695.36	694.91	-0.1	2.3
Yukon	773.12	790.04	780.68	-1.2	1.0
Northwest Territories ¹	900.81	912.61	931.88	2.1	3.4
Nunavut ¹	786.45	753.23	740.85	-1.6	-5.8

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data are unadjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	March 2004	April 2004 ^r	May 2004 ^p	March to April 2004	April to May 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	13,428.9	13,447.6	13,439.6	0.1	-0.1
Forestry, logging and support	53.0	52.2	53.1	-1.5	1.7
Mining and oil and gas	152.9	152.5	153.6	-0.3	0.7
Utilities	121.0	121.1	121.2	0.1	0.1
Construction	660.2	664.6	667.5	0.7	0.4
Manufacturing	1,994.4	1,997.8	1,990.5	0.2	-0.4
Wholesale trade	740.9	738.9	736.2	-0.3	-0.4
Retail trade	1,624.4	1,627.0	1,631.0	0.2	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	607.1	609.3	610.5	0.4	0.2
Information and cultural industries	344.0	338.4	341.7	-1.6	1.0
Finance and insurance	576.1	577.4	574.1	0.2	-0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	229.9	229.0	229.0	-0.4	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	660.7	660.1	657.9	-0.1	-0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	87.1	90.5	92.0	3.9	1.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	616.7	621.4	621.2	0.8	0.0
Educational services	969.5	967.0	964.8	-0.3	-0.2
Health care and social assistance	1,373.5	1,377.8	1,382.0	0.3	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	243.1	243.3	243.8	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services	938.3	932.8	932.9	-0.6	0.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	504.5	503.2	501.0	-0.3	-0.4
Public administration	776.7	777.4	778.3	0.1	0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	185.1	184.2	185.1	-0.5	0.5
Prince Edward Island	61.6	62.1	64.0	0.8	3.1
Nova Scotia	380.1	378.9	378.4	-0.3	-0.1
New Brunswick	298.2	297.2	297.6	-0.3	0.1
Quebec	3,166.0	3,167.3	3,162.8	0.0	-0.1
Ontario	5,242.1	5,241.2	5,225.9	0.0	-0.3
Manitoba	520.1	522.6	526.5	0.5	0.7
Saskatchewan	396.0	398.2	399.0	0.6	0.2
Alberta	1,478.5	1,476.4	1,480.8	-0.1	0.3
British Columbia	1,652.8	1,661.1	1,662.0	0.5	0.1
Yukon	15.7	15.7	16.0	0.0	1.9
Northwest Territories ¹	21.8	22.3	22.3	2.3	0.0
Nunavut ¹	11.4	11.1	11.1	-2.6	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data are unadjusted.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

April 2004

The April 2004 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP 141, free) is available on Transport Canada's website (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air-traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air-traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release at Transport Canada's website.

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

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 at (613) 951-0141; fax: (613) 951-0010; (aviationstatistics@statcan.ca) Transportation Division.

Asphalt Roofing

June 2004

Data on asphalt roofing for June are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

The June 2004 issue of *Asphalt Roofing*, Vol. 56, no. 6 (45-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

June 2004

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation for June are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

The June 2004 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation*, Vol. 56, no. 6 (44-004-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order our products*.

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. ■

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
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● 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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