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Releases

New products

Releases

Aboriginal Peoples Survey: Health of the Métis population

2006

In 2006, just over half (54%) of all Métis aged 15 and over reported that they had been diagnosed with a chronic condition, about the same as in 2001.

The most commonly reported chronic health conditions among Métis adults were arthritis or rheumatism, high blood pressure and asthma. In all three cases, rates among Métis were higher than they were in the general population, after standardizing for age.

About 14% of Métis reported asthma, almost double the 8% in the total population, while about 7% reported diabetes, compared with 4% in the total population.

Just over one-fifth (21%) of the Métis population reported arthritis or rheumatism and 16% reported high blood pressure, compared with 13% and 12% respectively in the total population.

These proportions for Métis were similar to those reported in 2001. Métis women were slightly more likely than men to indicate they had at least one chronic condition, and women were also more likely to report two or more.

A chronic health condition was defined as a condition diagnosed by a health professional that has lasted (or is expected to last) for six months or more. The relative health of a population may be related to the magnitude of specific chronic health conditions.

According to the 2006 Census, 389,785 individuals identified themselves as Métis, up 33% from five years earlier. They accounted for 33% of the 1,172,790 people who identified themselves as Aboriginal. In 2006, the median age of Métis was 30 years, 9 years younger than that for the total population.

Age and chronic conditions

In most age groups, a higher proportion of Métis than the general population reported they had been diagnosed with a chronic condition. In most cases, the proportion of Métis with a chronic condition was double that reported by the total population.

The most commonly reported chronic condition of Métis teens aged 15 to 19 was asthma, 20% of whom reported the condition. This was almost double the 11% in the same age group in the total population.

Note to readers

This is the third of three reports presenting results from the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), conducted between October 2006 and March 2007. The 2006 APS provides extensive data on Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 and adults aged 15 and over living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada.

This report focuses on the Métis population with an analysis of key measures of health including self-rated health status and common chronic conditions. It also explores determinants such as: health behaviours (physical activity and time spent watching television, using computers and playing video games), ways of improving health, and health care utilization, including traditional medicine.

The APS was designed to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal peoples in Canada (excluding reserves). It collected information on topics including education, language, labour activity, sources of income, health, communication technology, mobility and housing.

Information for children aged 6 to 14 was provided by parents or guardians of over 5,000 Métis children. Information for those aged 15 and over was based on responses from about 9,000 Métis. Findings related to the health of the total Canadian population aged 15 and over are available from the 2005 Canadian Community Health Survey.

Among Métis in the group aged 45 to 54, 32% reported arthritis or rheumatism and 24% high blood pressure. The proportions in the total population were 17% and 16% respectively.

Among seniors aged 65 and over, the prevalence of arthritis/rheumatism and high blood pressure were similar in both the Métis and the total population. Just over half (52%) of senior Métis said they had been diagnosed with arthritis or rheumatism, while just under half (48%) reported high blood pressure. This compares with 46% of seniors in the total population reporting arthritis/rheumatism, and 44% reporting high blood pressure.

Self-rated health of the Métis

Respondents were asked to rate their health on a five-point scale ranging from excellent to poor. In 2006, 58% of Métis adults stated that their health was excellent or very good, the same percentage as in 2001. Self-rated health was similar for men and women.

The total population aged 35 and over rated their health as excellent or very good more often than the Métis population. For example, 52% of the total population aged 55 to 64 rated their health as

excellent or very good, compared with 40% of Métis in this age group. However, among young people aged 15 to 19, 75% of Métis rated their health as excellent or very good, compared with 67% in the total population.

The majority (84%) of Métis children aged 6 to 14 were reported by their parents/guardians to be in excellent or very good health, about the same percentage as in 2001. The figures were similar for Métis girls and boys.

Health care utilization

About 81% of Métis reported they had access to a family doctor, slightly less than the total population. This figure was slightly lower for Métis men than women, again similar to the total population. Métis women were also slightly more likely than men to rate the availability of a family doctor as poor.

In 2006, the parents/guardians of over half (54%) of Métis children indicated that their children had seen a pediatrician, general practitioner, or family doctor in the 12 months prior to the survey.

One-third of Métis reported that traditional medicines or wellness practices were available in their community. Those living in urban areas were more likely than those in rural areas to report the availability of such practices.

About 11% of Métis adults said there was a time when they needed health care in the year prior to the survey, but did not receive it. This was almost identical to the proportion in the total population.

Ways to improve health

In both 2001 and 2006, a high proportion of Métis adults, about 7 in 10, reported that there was something they could do to improve their health, most often identifying "increasing exercise."

In 2006, Métis were less likely to report quitting smoking as the most important thing to improve their health compared with 2001. This decline could be related to the fact that many had already reduced their smoking. In 2006, 31% of Métis adults smoked on a daily basis, down from 37% in 2001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3250.

Data from the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey are now available.

The article "An overview of the health of the Métis population" is now available as part of the *2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey* (89-637-XWE2009004, free) series from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636), Communications and Library Services Division.

Analytical files for the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey are available in Research Data Centres across Canada. For more information about the Research Data Centre program, contact Gustave Goldmann (613-951-1472), Research Data Centre program. ■

Study: Contribution of the unincorporated sector in the economy

1997 to 2002

Unincorporated enterprises contributed $82.2 billion of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2002. Between 1997 and 2002 on average, they accounted for 10.6% of the total business sector GDP.

In some industries, the unincorporated sector generated more than half of their industry's business sector GDP.

The average share of industry GDP generated by the unincorporated sector was large in offices of physicians (76.4%), offices of dentists (68.2%), legal and accounting (66.0%), fishing (64.1%), education (52.6%), agriculture (52.3%), and lessors of real estate (46.2%).

Service-based industries contributed most to overall unincorporated GDP

Between 1997 and 2002, service-based industries contributed most to total unincorporated GDP, averaging 76.8%. In comparison, goods-producing industries contributed 23.2% on average.

Within the service-based sector, the finance, health and professional services industries combined generated just over one-half of the GDP of unincorporated enterprises.

The finance industry led the way, contributing $18.2 billion in 2002, and averaging 22.4% of total unincorporated GDP between 1997 and 2002. This industry was primarily driven by lessors of real estate (landlords), who accounted for about 80% of the industry.

The health industry accounted for $15.5 billion in 2002, with an average share of 17.9% of the total unincorporated GDP from 1997 to 2002. Offices of physicians accounted for about 50% of the health industry while dentists accounted for another 20%.

The professional services industry generated $10.3 billion in 2002, while averaging a share of 12.1% of the total unincorporated GDP from 1997 to 2002. Over 60% of professional services originated from lawyers and accountants.

In the goods-producing sector, over 80% of the unincorporated GDP came from construction and agriculture. Between 1997 and 2002, the unincorporated sector of these industries averaged about 10% of the total unincorporated GDP.

Note to readers

This study provides estimates of the contribution of the unincorporated sector to Canada's economy between 1997 and 2002. It examines the unincorporated sector's share of gross domestic product, its employment, and its capital intensity.

The unincorporated sector is comprised of self-employed owners of unincorporated farms, businesses or professional practices. They are typically small in size, single establishments and often hire paid workers.

Unincorporated enterprises cross many industries. They include landlords, insurance and stock brokers in the finance industry; physicians and dentists in the health industry; lawyers, accountants and consultants in the professional services industry; general and special trade contractors in the construction industry; owner-operator carriers in the trucking industry; and farmers, owners of retail stores, barbers, hair stylists and housecleaners and so on.

The incorporated sector is comprised predominantly of larger companies, including multinationals, operating in many regions across Canada. It covers public corporations, national privately controlled corporations, foreign controlled corporations, as well as government business enterprises.

Employment in the unincorporated sector

Employment in unincorporated enterprises consists of self-employed owners who work for themselves and those who work for owners as paid employees.

In 2002, just under 1.8 million people worked for unincorporated enterprises. These workers accounted for 14.3% of total employment in the business sector.

The research paper *Measuring the Contribution of the Unincorporated Sector in the Canadian Economy, 1997 to 2002* (11-624-MWE2009023, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

More studies on the Canadian economy are available free of charge at (*www.statcan.ca/english/studies/economic.htm*).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Luke Rispoli (613-951-6407; *luke.rispoli@statcan.gc.ca*), Micro-economic Analysis Division.

□

Unincorporated sector's gross domestic product for selected industries

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997 to 2002
	$ millions						average share
All industries	**69,218**	**71,841**	**75,406**	**78,700**	**80,333**	**82,195**	**100.0**
Goods producing	17,195	17,310	17,938	17,755	18,204	17,810	23.2
Construction	6,903	7,042	7,323	7,582	8,025	8,591	9.9
Agriculture	7,718	7,751	7,787	7,329	7,405	6,476	9.7
Manufacturing	741	742	861	947	874	791	1.1
Forestry	782	733	777	768	775	799	1.0
Fishing	603	553	703	672	621	662	0.8
Mining and oil and gas extractions	297	333	306	265	285	265	0.4
Support activities for agriculture	145	153	164	174	195	197	0.2
Utilities	7	4	17	19	26	28	0.0
Services	52,023	54,532	57,468	60,944	62,129	64,387	76.8
Finance	15,566	16,433	17,067	17,726	17,548	18,246	22.4
Lessors of real estate	13,674	14,438	14,853	15,240	15,008	15,502	19.4
Agencies, brokerage and other insurance	861	894	1,000	1,196	1,192	1,112	1.4
Office of real estate agents / brokers	792	896	903	935	1,059	1,117	1.2
Health	12,163	12,438	13,011	13,898	14,830	15,549	17.9
Offices of physicians	6,785	6,990	7,313	7,662	8,127	8,510	9.9
Offices of dentists	2,454	2,615	2,712	2,948	2,970	3,069	3.7
Professional services	7,542	8,258	9,179	10,111	10,195	10,275	12.1
Retail	4,604	4,807	5,199	5,446	5,548	5,688	6.8
Transportation	3,441	3,784	3,615	3,636	3,654	3,757	4.8
Truck transportation	2,490	2,803	2,626	2,668	2,777	2,817	3.5
Administrative services	1,964	2,016	2,186	2,446	2,645	2,823	3.1
Other services	2,018	2,090	2,277	2,391	2,522	2,608	3.0
Accommodation and food service	1,759	1,603	1,511	1,618	1,576	1,710	2.1
Food service and drinking places	1,306	1,191	1,078	1,179	1,158	1,202	1.6
Wholesale	1,336	1,428	1,638	1,728	1,551	1,601	2.0
Education	841	910	1,004	1,071	1,123	1,176	1.3
Arts and entertainment	642	551	547	629	698	722	0.8
Information services	147	214	234	244	239	232	0.3

Note: *Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

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Leading indicators

January 2009

The rate of decline of the composite index accelerated from 0.5% in December to 0.8% in January. This was the largest and most widespread decrease since the index turned down in September. Among the 10 components, 6 fell, 1 was unchanged and 3 increased.

The housing index contracted by 7.0% in January, its largest monthly decline since June 1990. Both existing home sales and housing starts have fallen sharply since last October. Housing starts are almost 50% below their highs touched in the spring of 2008, with the largest losses in Western Canada.

Still, consumer spending accounted for two of the three components that expanded. Despite the slump in housing demand, purchases of furniture and appliances rose slowly. Sales of other durable goods grew 0.2%, and auto sales in January recovered some of their fourth-quarter losses.

The two indicators of manufacturing demand fell in unison, even before extensive shutdowns were implemented in the auto industry. The ratio of shipments to inventories declined again, as firms could not cut production as fast as sales were falling. New orders swung from an increase to a 3.6% decline as exports turned down. The US leading indicator fell for the 17th straight month.

The financial indicators remained divided. The Toronto stock market posted a fifth consecutive decline. However, the money supply (+1.5%) continued to expand.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the March 2009 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 22, no. 3 (11-010-XWE, free). For more information on the economy, consult the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; *ceo@statcan.gc.ca*), Current Economic Analysis Group.

Leading indicators

	August 2008	September 2008	October 2008	November 2008	December 2008	January 2009	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	**230.0**	**229.4**	**228.4**	**227.0**	**225.8**	**223.9**	**-0.8**
Housing index (1992=100)[1]	134.6	133.7	130.0	122.9	117.3	109.1	-7.0
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	2,949	2,953	2,953	2,948	2,946	2,935	-0.4
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	14,097	13,660	12,669	11,630	10,709	9,694	-9.5
Money supply, M1 ($ millions, 1992)[2]	172,897	174,030	176,086	178,642	181,670	184,328	1.5
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100)[3]	123.9	123.6	123.2	122.5	121.8	121.4	-0.3
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.5	0.0
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1992)[4]	28,474	28,023	27,678	27,834	28,823	27,799	-3.6
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.73	-0.02[5]
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	2,881	2,910	2,936	2,951	2,956	2,962	0.2
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	9,711	9,702	9,654	9,685	9,727	9,748	0.2
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	**229.9**	**227.3**	**225.1**	**223.2**	**223.5**	**220.4**	**-1.4**

1. *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2. *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.*
5. *Difference from previous month.*

■

Travel between Canada and other countries

December 2008

Canadians took nearly 3.2 million trips to the United States in December, down 4.0% from November. Of these, just under 1.7 million were same-day car trips, which were down 4.2%.

The number of overnight car trips to the United States fell 6.4%, while overnight trips to the United States by plane increased by 0.8%.

Canadians made 739,000 trips to countries other than the United States in December, up 4.4% from November.

Meanwhile, American residents took 726,000 same-day car trips to Canada in December, a 2.8% decline. This was the ninth monthly decline of 2008 and the lowest level ever.

American residents also took 652,000 overnight car trips to Canada in December, a 3.4% increase from November. Overnight plane trips to Canada from the United States increased 4.4% to 309,000.

Trips to Canada from overseas countries increased 0.8% in December. This was due in large part to a 34.8% rebound in the number of trips from Japan, which followed a 23.8% drop the previous month.

Canadian travel abroad was generally higher in 2008 than it was the year before. Canadians made more than 51.7 million trips abroad last year, a 3.4% increase. Canadian residents made 2.3% more trips to the United States in 2008 while the number of trips to other countries increased by 9.7% compared with 2007.

Americans made 12.0% fewer trips to Canada in 2008. Same-day car travel has been on a downward trend since peaking in 1999. In 2008, the volume of same-day car traffic from the United States (9.1 million) was one-third the level of 1999 and the lowest annual level since records were first kept in 1972.

Travel to Canada from countries other than the United States was up 1.8%. However, travel to Canada from the United States was down in almost every category.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The December 2008 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 24, no. 12 (66-001-PWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; *tourism@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Durk (613-951-5859; *paul.durk@statcan.gc.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	December 2007[r]	November 2008[r]	December 2008[p]	2008[p]	November to December 2008	2007 to 2008
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	thousands				% change[1]	
Canadian trips abroad[2]	**4,423**	**4,036**	**3,934**	**51,737**	**-2.5**	**3.4**
To the United States	3,767	3,329	3,195	43,613	-4.0	2.3
To other countries	656	708	739	8,124	4.4	9.7
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,110	1,760	1,686	24,049	-4.2	-0.7
Total trips, one or more nights	2,263	2,227	2,203	27,049	-1.1	7.5
United States[3]	1,607	1,519	1,464	18,925	-3.6	6.6
Car	980	901	843	11,341	-6.4	6.9
Plane	514	516	520	6,358	0.8	8.1
Other modes of transportation	114	102	101	1,226	-1.4	-3.4
Other countries[4]	656	708	739	8,124	4.4	9.7
Travel to Canada[2]	**2,396**	**2,260**	**2,275**	**27,370**	**0.7**	**-9.9**
From the United States	1,997	1,881	1,893	22,606	0.7	-12.0
From other countries	399	379	382	4,764	0.8	1.8
Same-day car trips from the United States	802	747	726	9,103	-2.8	-18.5
Total trips, one or more nights	1,489	1,415	1,453	17,089	2.6	-4.7
United States[3]	1,102	1,046	1,080	12,451	3.2	-6.9
Car	658	630	652	7,367	3.4	-7.5
Plane	306	296	309	3,590	4.4	-5.0
Other modes of transportation	138	119	119	1,495	-0.4	-8.5
Other countries[4]	387	370	373	4,638	0.9	1.7
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin[5]						
United Kingdom	76	71	69	870	-1.8	-6.0
France	33	34	34	425	-0.6	12.2
Germany	27	28	28	332	0.5	4.4
Japan	27	17	24	287	34.8	-16.4
Mexico	22	22	21	271	-2.9	8.1
Australia	20	21	20	249	-6.1	8.7
China	14	13	14	166	5.9	6.5
South Korea	19	14	13	197	-7.0	-7.5
Hong Kong	11	11	11	132	-3.4	14.6
India	9	10	10	115	2.1	9.3
Netherlands	10	9	9	124	-1.0	-0.5
Italy	9	8	8	106	4.1	3.7

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Percentage change is based on unrounded data.*
2. *Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.*
3. *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
4. *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
5. *Includes same-day and overnight trips.*

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Construction Union Wage Rate Index
January 2009

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in January compared with the December level of 144.6 (1992=100).

The composite index increased 1.4% compared with January 2008.

Note: Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 1992=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The third quarter 2008 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; *prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca*), or Louise Chainé (613-951-3393), Prices Division. ■

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers
December 2008

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for December.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available under the *Summary Tables* module of our website.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252), Distributive Trades Division. ■

New products

Insights on the Canadian Economy: "Measuring the contribution of the unincorporated sector in the Canadian economy, 1997 to 2002", no. 23
Catalogue number 11-624-MWE2009023
(free).

Wholesale Trade, December 2008, Vol. 71, no. 12
Catalogue number 63-008-XWE
(free).

International Travel: Advance Information, December 2008, Vol. 24, no. 12
Catalogue number 66-001-PWE
(free).

Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2006: "School experiences of off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14: Supporting data tables", 2006, no. 2
Catalogue number 89-637-XWE2009002
(free).

Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2006: "An overview of the health of the Métis population", 2006, no. 4
Catalogue number 89-637-XWE2009004
(free).

Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2006: "An overview of the health of the Métis population: Fact sheet", 2006, no. 6
Catalogue number 89-637-XWE2009006
(free).

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Releases

New products 13

2006 Census profiles

Within the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.

To obtain these profiles in electronic format (costs vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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