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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 19, 2011
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Health Reports

October 2011 online edition

The October 2011 online issue of *Health Reports*, released today, contains two articles.

The article, "Remaining life expectancy at age 25 and probability of survival to age 75, by socioeconomic status and Aboriginal ancestry," uses data from the 1991 to 2006 Canadian census mortality and cancer follow-up study which tracked deaths in a 15% sample of the population from the 1991 Census. The objectives of this report are to calculate remaining life expectancy at age 25 and the probability of survival to age 75 during the 1991-to-2006 period by income adequacy, by education, by Aboriginal origin, and by residence in shelters, rooming houses and hotels.

For more information on this article, contact Michael Tjepkema (613-951-3896; *michael.tjepkema@statcan.gc.ca*), or Russell Wilkins (*russell.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca*; 613-951-5305), Health Analysis Division.

The article, "Official language proficiency and self-reported health among immigrants to Canada," examines the relationship between self-reported official language proficiency of new immigrants to Canada and transitions to poor self-reported health during the first four years in the country. Data are from Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada.

For more information on this article, contact Edward Ng (613-951-5308; *edward.ng@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division.

The October 2011 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 22, no. 4 (82-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

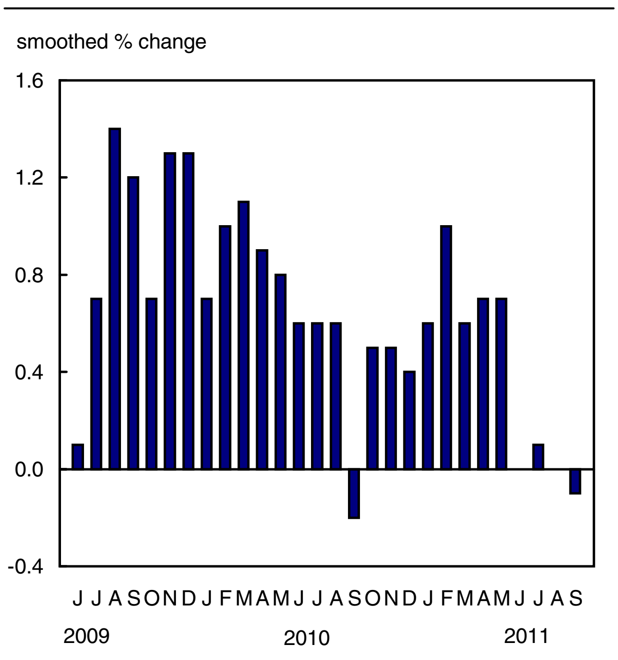
For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; *janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division.

Leading indicators

September 2011

The composite leading index was little changed in September for the fourth month in a row. In September, 6 of the 10 components continued to expand, the same number as in August. The weakness in the index was concentrated in the stock market and the manufacturing sector, largely offsetting the rebound in the housing sector.

Composite leading indicator



All of the components related to household demand increased. Housing led the gains with a 1.2% increase, its largest monthly advance since the spring. The upturn in housing helped boost furniture and appliance sales by 0.4%. Demand for other durable goods increased for the third straight month. Consumer services were the leading component of the gain in services employment.

All three manufacturing components decreased, compared with two the month before. New orders fell 0.7%, after back-to-back gains of 3.4%. While sales rebounded after two straight declines, the ratio of shipments to inventories continued to fall, reflecting rising stocks of finished goods. The average workweek dipped for the fourth straight month.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the November 2011 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 24, no. 11 (11-010-X, 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

	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	**253.5**	**255.2**	**255.2**	**255.5**	**255.5**	**255.3**	**-0.1**
Housing index (1992=100)[1]	127.4	127.5	128.2	128.5	128.2	129.7	1.2
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,968	2,979	2,989	3,008	3,014	3,030	0.5
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	13,841	13,913	13,863	13,625	13,353	12,889	-3.5
Money supply, M1 ($ millions, 1992)[2]	226,315	226,361	226,810	227,419	228,146	229,186	0.5
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100)[3]	138.0	138.6	139.2	139.9	140.4	140.9	0.4
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	37.4	37.4	37.1	36.8	36.6	36.4	-0.5
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1992)[4]	23,545	25,697	25,662	26,522	27,436	27,257	-0.7
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.92	1.90	-0.02[5]
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	2,905	2,924	2,955	2,988	3,016	3,027	0.4
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	10,371	10,386	10,378	10,398	10,560	10,648	0.8
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	**255.1**	**258.3**	**253.3**	**254.6**	**256.2**	**254.4**	**-0.7**

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

August 2011

Residents from abroad took 2.0 million trips to Canada in August, down 1.0% compared with July. In the other direction, Canadian residents took 5.0 million trips abroad in August, edging down 0.3% from a month earlier.

American residents took 1.6 million trips to Canada in August, down 1.1% from July. This decrease was attributable to a 2.0% decline in overnight travel by US residents to Canada. Overnight travel by plane (-2.8%) and car (-1.9%) by American residents to Canada decreased.

Same-day car travel by American residents to Canada edged up 0.3% to 594,000 trips in August.

Residents of countries other than the United States took 377,000 trips to Canada in August, down 0.4% from July.

Travel to Canada by 6 of the top 12 overseas markets was down in August compared with July. The largest decline was registered by residents of South Korea (-12.1%) while the largest increase was recorded by residents of Mexico (+10.0%).

Travel by residents of China increased for the sixth consecutive month. The number of trips taken by residents of the United Kingdom, the most important overseas market for Canada, remained virtually unchanged (-0.1%) in August from a month earlier.

In the other direction, Canadian residents took 4.2 million trips to the United States in August, down 0.5% compared with July.

Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States was down in all modes of travel. Overnight travel by plane decreased 2.2% while overnight car travel was down 0.6%.

However, Canadians took 2.4 million same-day car trips to the United States, an increase of 0.6%.

Canadian residents also took 755,000 trips to overseas countries, edging up 0.3% from July.

Note: Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. All seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 2010.

NEXUS travel data (for both land and sea) are not included.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The August 2011 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 27, no. 8 (66-001-P, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 Lotfi Chahdi (613-951-3136; *lotfi.chahdi@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2010[r]	July 2011[r]	August 2011[p]	July to August 2011
	thousands			% change[1]
Canadian trips abroad[2]	**4,484**	**4,975**	**4,959**	**-0.3**
To the United States	3,768	4,223	4,204	-0.5
To other countries	716	752	755	0.3
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,057	2,365	2,379	0.6
Total trips, one or more nights	2,387	2,562	2,539	-0.9
United States[3]	1,671	1,809	1,785	-1.4
Car	994	1,046	1,040	-0.6
Plane	580	659	645	-2.2
Other modes of transportation	97	104	100	-3.7
Other countries[4]	716	752	755	0.3
Travel to Canada[2]	**2,078**	**2,013**	**1,994**	**-1.0**
From the United States	1,702	1,635	1,618	-1.1
From other countries	376	378	377	-0.4
Same-day car trips from the United States	626	592	594	0.3
Total trips, one or more nights	1,360	1,326	1,305	-1.6
United States[3]	993	957	938	-2.0
Car	592	555	545	-1.9
Plane	291	290	282	-2.8
Other modes of transportation	111	112	111	-0.8
Other countries[4]	367	369	367	-0.4
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin[5]				
United Kingdom	62	56	56	-0.1
France	37	38	37	-1.7
Germany	29	27	27	-0.9
China	18	22	23	3.3
Australia	21	21	21	-1.0
Japan	21	19	19	0.2
India	12	12	13	4.6
South Korea	14	13	12	-12.1
Mexico	10	11	12	10.0
Hong Kong	9	11	11	-4.9
Switzerland	9	10	10	-3.7
Italy	9	9	9	1.4

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.*

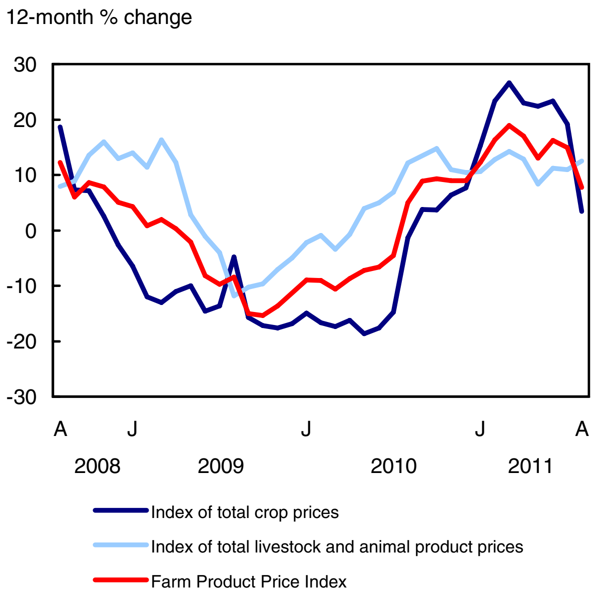
■

Farm Product Price Index

August 2011

Prices farmers received for their commodities in August was up 7.7% from August 2010, as overall livestock and animal products prices and crops prices continued to advance. August marked the 13th consecutive year-over-year increase, but at a slower rate and the first single-digit increase since December 2010.

The 12-month change in the Farm Product Price Index



In the 12 months to August, both the livestock and animal product index (+12.5%) and the total crops index (+3.4%) advanced.

Compared with August 2010, advances were recorded in all livestock commodities, ranging from 3.3% for dairy to 19.4% for poultry.

The cattle and calves index (+16.0%) and the hogs index (+13.7%) were the largest contributors to the livestock and animal products index. Except for a 0.5% decline of the hog index in May 2011, both of these commodities have continued their double-digit growth since August 2010. Lower inventories of cattle and hogs in North America as well as higher feed grain costs have contributed to higher livestock and animal product prices.

Oilseed prices (+24.6%) continued to be the largest contributor to the advance in crop prices, followed by specialty crops (+22.3%) and grains (+6.5%). The year-over-year increase in the crops index was moderated by lower prices for fruit (-7.7%) and vegetables (-3.8%).

On a monthly basis, following no changes in July, the index rose 0.7% in August. An increase in the livestock and animal products index was partially offset by a drop in the crops index.

Note: The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The August 2011 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 11, no. 8 (21-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; *gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division.

□

Farm Product Price Index

	August 2010^r	July 2011^r	August 2011^p	August 2010 to August 2011	July to August 2011
	(1997=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	**118.9**	**127.2**	**128.1**	**7.7**	**0.7**
Crops	**128.9**	**134.4**	**133.3**	**3.4**	**-0.8**
Grains	123.5	133.1	131.5	6.5	-1.2
Oilseeds	117.4	150.6	146.3	24.6	-2.9
Specialty crops	130.3	156.8	159.4	22.3	1.7
Fruit	134.5	117.5	124.2	-7.7	5.7
Vegetables	123.8	120.8	119.1	-3.8	-1.4
Potatoes	238.4	186.4	239.7	0.5	28.6
Livestock and animal products	**111.4**	**122.5**	**125.3**	**12.5**	**2.3**
Cattle and calves	106.0	121.4	123.0	16.0	1.3
Hogs	89.7	95.9	102.0	13.7	6.4
Poultry	110.0	128.3	131.3	19.4	2.3
Eggs	112.6	126.6	124.8	10.8	-1.4
Dairy	140.6	143.8	145.2	3.3	1.0

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

■

Farm Input Price Index

Second quarter 2011

The Farm Input Price Index increased 1.5% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. This increase followed a 4.5% advance between the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011.

The category that contributed the most to the quarterly increase in Canada was animal production, which rose 2.0%.

Alberta was the largest contributor to the national advance, rising 1.5% in the second quarter.

Between the second quarter of 2010 and the second quarter of 2011, farm input prices in Canada increased by 9.7%. Alberta (+12.4%) was the largest contributor to the advance in farm input prices during this period.

At the Canada level, animal production (+14.2%) was the category with the largest increase between the second quarter of 2010 and the second quarter of 2011. This increase was in large part a result of higher commercial feed prices.

Note: For more information about the methodology, go to the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section by clicking on survey number 2305, which appears below.

Available on CANSIM: table 328-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2305.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Index, by component, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	Second quarter 2010[r]	First quarter 2011[r]	Second quarter 2011[p]	First quarter to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Farm input total	**100.00**	**124.2**	**134.3**	**136.3**	**1.5**	**9.7**
Buildings	9.36	130.9	136.7	138.3	1.2	5.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	19.27	126.9	139.4	144.1	3.4	13.6
General business costs	15.33	126.3	130.3	130.8	0.4	3.6
Crop production	23.17	144.1	154.5	154.8	0.2	7.4
Animal production	32.88	105.7	118.3	120.7	2.0	14.2

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.*

Farm Input Price Index, total, by region – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	Second quarter 2010[r]	First quarter 2011[r]	Second quarter 2011[p]	First quarter to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	**100.00**	**124.2**	**134.3**	**136.3**	**1.5**	**9.7**
Eastern Canada	44.21	122.2	131.1	132.9	1.4	8.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.23	124.1	133.3	134.7	1.1	8.5
Prince Edward Island	0.99	124.3	131.9	133.5	1.2	7.4
Nova Scotia	1.15	124.6	133.1	133.2	0.1	6.9
New Brunswick	1.13	124.3	133.1	135.9	2.1	9.3
Quebec	16.24	119.5	127.5	129.3	1.4	8.2
Ontario	24.47	123.7	133.3	135.2	1.4	9.3
Western Canada	55.79	125.7	136.8	138.9	1.5	10.5
Manitoba	9.96	124.5	134.6	136.9	1.7	10.0
Saskatchewan	16.14	135.6	145.6	147.4	1.2	8.7
Alberta	23.62	119.9	132.8	134.8	1.5	12.4
British Columbia	6.06	124.1	131.8	134.6	2.1	8.5

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.*

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New products and studies

Farm Product Price Index, August 2011, Vol. 11, no. 8
Catalogue number 21-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

International Travel: Advance Information,
August 2011, Vol. 27, no. 8
Catalogue number 66-001-P (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Health Reports, Vol. 22, no. 4
Catalogue number 82-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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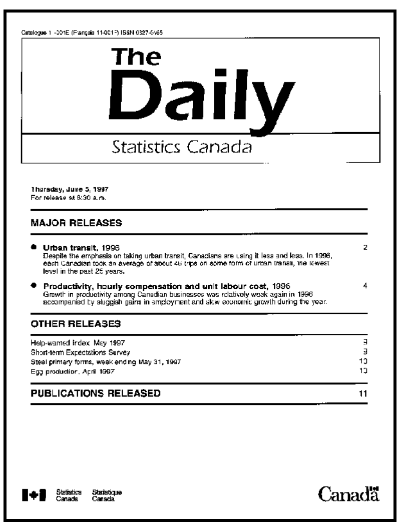

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The Daily

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

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