



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 27, 2003

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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The economy experienced its first contraction since the events of September 11, 2001, as gross domestic product fell 0.2% in April.
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Manufacturers' prices weakened 2.0% in May from April, in large part because of a stronger Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar. On an annual basis, the Industrial Product Price Index declined 1.7%, following a 0.4% decline in April. Prices of raw materials also fell, down 2.5% from April and 0.5% from May 2002.

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Canada food stats

Canada food stats is an easy-to-use CD-ROM that provides access to a broad spectrum of food statistics and indicators. It contains information on food consumption and food prices, nutrition, supply and demand, as well as data on the food industry, processing, employment, productivity, trade and much more.

This product, developed by Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division in co-operation with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, contains over 65 formatted reports with up to 40 years of data in some cases, along with topical analyses. There are also a number of data sets available for the provinces, along with selected quarterly and monthly statistics. It is an invaluable research tool for nutritionists, food industry analysts, market researchers, or consumers who are just looking for reliable data on food.

Making a query is simple. Just select the data series, geographic area and time period, submit the query, click on "Show data," and the results will be displayed. You can also download results to your own software application.

The *Canada food stats* CD-ROM (23F0001XCB, \$75/\$120) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860; foodstats@statcan.ca) or Client Services (1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product by industry

April 2003

The economy experienced its first contraction since the events of September 11, 2001, as gross domestic product (GDP) fell 0.2% in April.

Industrial production (manufacturing, mining and utilities) fell a further 0.8%, the third consecutive monthly decline. Electricity generation and natural gas distribution were adversely affected by a decline in the demand for heating fuels. There were widespread declines in production levels in the manufacturing sector. Although the significant drop in energy prices was welcomed by consumers, it led to reduced exploration of oil and gas. In the meantime, oil production was hampered by maintenance shutdowns. Comparable US statistics on industrial production showed a 0.6% decline as a result of widespread slowdowns in their manufacturing sector.

Note to readers

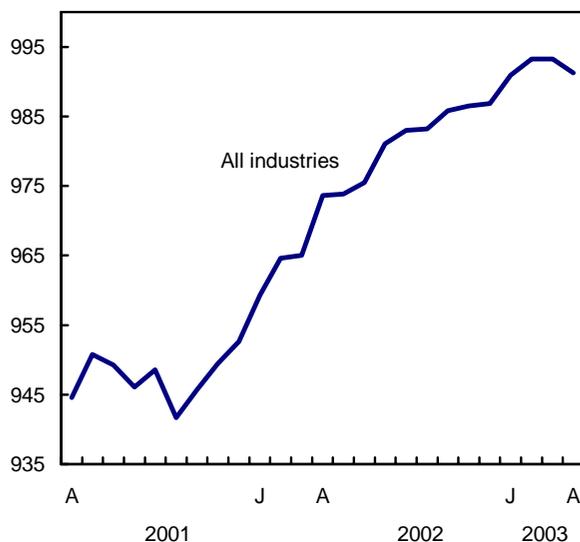
In September 2002 (reference month: July 2002), the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program introduced the first stage of conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annual chained input-output benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP for 1997 to 1999. However, from January 2000 onwards, the data are 1999 Laspeyres-based estimates. The monthly GDP results are expressed in chained 1997 dollars. This conversion brings the monthly GDP by industry estimates more in line with the quarterly expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, see Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the Statistical methods page, choose Methodology, then Chain Fisher Volume Index.

Revisions

Revisions arise from updates to benchmark data, projectors and seasonal adjustment. With this release, the data are revised back to January 2002.

Economic expansion stalls

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



Consumers were the source of strength during the latest economic expansion, with their insatiable demand for new homes and cars. In April, a number of special domestic and international factors stalled this demand, which resulted in lower output for residential construction and the retailing industry. There was a retrenchment

in the travel-related industries, as both Canadians and international tourists stayed home.

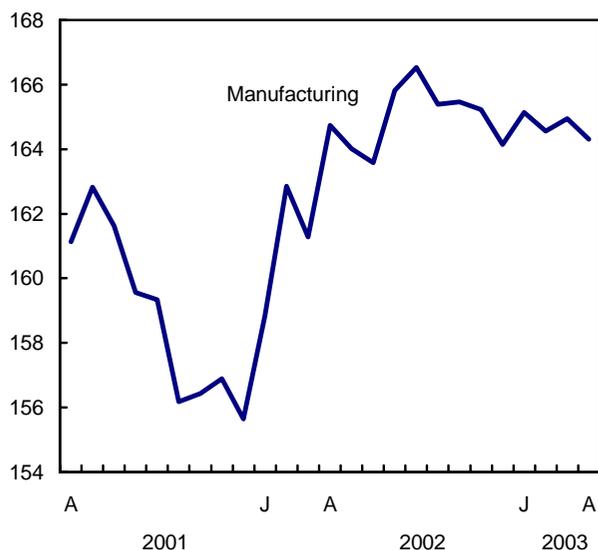
Some pockets of strength in the economy were notable this month, mostly in the finance sector, as positive conditions in the stock market led to improved output for both bank and non-bank investment dealers. Continued demand for cellular, Internet and long distance services led to increased output for telecommunication services. The health and education sectors reported higher activity levels, as did the business services sector.

Manufacturing weakness widespread

Manufacturing output decreased 0.4%, its second drop over the last three months. Although lower production levels were extensively reported among manufacturers, durable goods manufacturers were responsible for much of the weakness. Primary metal manufacturers suffered the largest setback, as production problems at a uranium mine significantly hampered output in the mining sector and subsequent uranium processing in the manufacturing sector. Manufacturers of information and communication technologies (ICT) reduced output a further 1.9%, reaching their lowest output level since the fall of 1998. Makers of computers and semiconductors both eased back their output levels in April, while communication equipment manufacturers regained some strength as a result of new product offerings and new contracts.

Manufacturing sector recedes

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



A drop in aircraft and aircraft parts production, as well as sluggish motor vehicle parts output, overshadowed the robust gains registered by the car and truck industry, leaving the transportation sector at its lowest level of the year. Production was pared back for the third consecutive month in the motor vehicle parts industry, mirroring the uncertainty in North American production of cars and trucks. In contrast, motor vehicle manufacturers increased production levels of cars and trucks, partly the result of the termination of a labour dispute in this industry. Manufacturers of heavy trucks ramped up production levels 36%, almost restoring output to pre-strike levels in December and resulting in increased exports of trucks in April.

Another setback for housing boom

The housing boom was impeded once again as housing starts declined for a second consecutive month after reaching a peak of 255,000 units in February. The residential construction industry fell 0.4% in April, although it was still 12% higher than in April 2002. The housing construction feeder industries in manufacturing reported mixed results as producers of glass, paint and gypsum products increased output while makers of wood products, asphalt products and electric lighting equipment reported lower output levels.

Consumer purchases of new furniture continued into April, resulting in improved activity levels for wholesalers and retailers. Appliance manufacturers

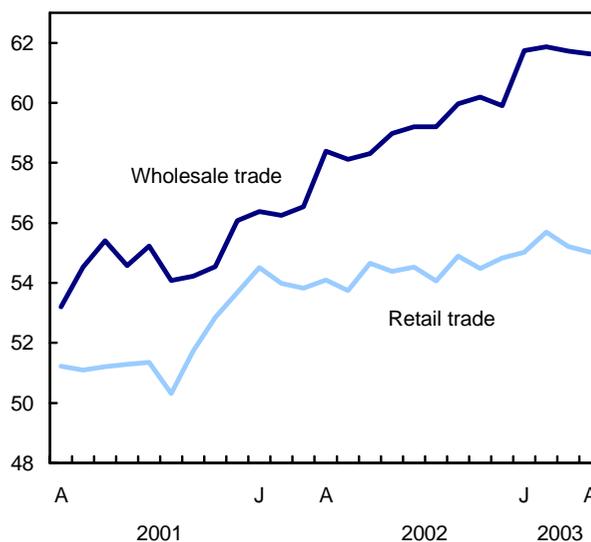
increased their production levels, while furniture makers decreased theirs. A slowdown in the resale housing market resulted in lower activity levels for the real estate agent and brokerage industry.

Retailers and wholesalers adversely affected by lower demand for new cars

Retail sales declined for the second consecutive month in April, falling 0.3%. Most of the drop was due to lower sales at gasoline service stations, which declined for a second consecutive month. There were also fewer sales of new motor vehicles. The once-popular incentives by motor vehicle manufacturers were unsuccessful in luring customers into new car showrooms, as sales at new motor vehicle dealers were down 1.6% from year-ago levels. Wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts also experienced lower activity levels.

Retailing and wholesaling activity drops

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



Drop in the travel sector: SARS one of many factors

During the past five years, the Canadian economy was hammered by a number of major events. In January 1998, economic output declined 0.2%, as several days of steady freezing rain blanketed major parts of Eastern Canada and caused widespread power blackouts. The events of September 11, 2001, had a huge effect on the travel sector, as GDP fell 0.7%. The outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that began in March was localized mostly in

the Toronto area and, even though this had a direct influence on the same set of travel-related industries, April's decline in the travel sector is only about half that seen in September 2001.

To date, for several reasons, it is impossible to isolate the total impact of SARS on GDP. The war in Iraq, a weaker-than-expected US economy, a stronger Canadian dollar, fluctuating crude oil prices and other events had inter-related effects in some industries. GDP excluding the travel-related sector declined 0.1%, somewhat better than the 0.2% decline for the total economy. Although the World Health Organization (WHO) lifted its Toronto travel advisory warning on April 29, a second smaller wave of the disease was identified on May 22.

International travel in and out of Canada suffered an across-the-board slowdown in April (-5.8%). Continuing a long declining trend that began in September 2001, same-day trips to Canada from the United States dropped in April (-5.6%). Some of this downturn may also be attributable to a slower US economy and concerns related to the war in Iraq, but over the longer term it was partly impacted by newly constructed casinos in the United States that dampened cross-border gambling. In overseas markets, travel from Hong Kong plummeted 32%, closely followed by South Korea (-29%) and Japan (-29%). April recorded the lowest monthly number of visitors to Canada since May 1994. The number of US residents who came to Canada for a stay of at least one night also dropped in April (-15%).

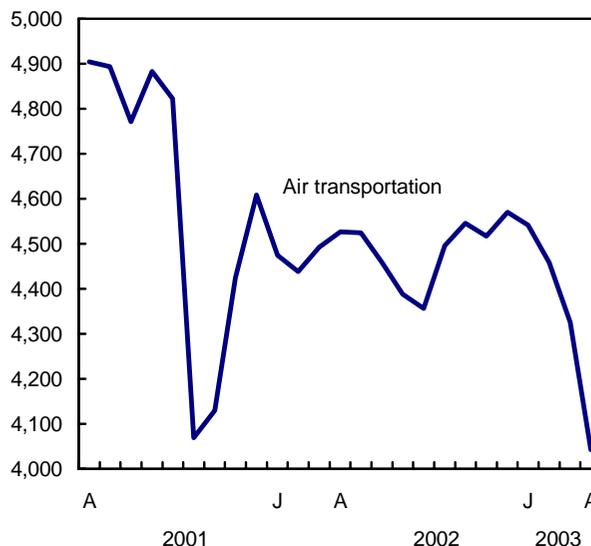
Air travel slump worsens

The air transportation industry, which has yet to fully recover from the events of September 2001, fell a further 6.3% in April. The number of aircraft movements, capacity (the number of available seats) and the load factor (the number of filled seats) fell. Almost half of all incoming and outgoing international passengers go through the Toronto/LB Pearson airport. This accounts for 45% of all transborder and international travellers moving in and out of Canada. Total aircraft movements at the Toronto/LB Pearson airport were down 7.9%

in April. Overall weakness in the air transportation industry was responsible for a significant reduction in manufacturing shipments of jet fuel. Otherwise, so far, Canadian manufacturers seemed unaffected by SARS. Remarkably, however, Canada imported a normal year's worth of surgical masks during the month of April alone.

Air transportation hits a six-year low

GDP \$ millions chained 1997

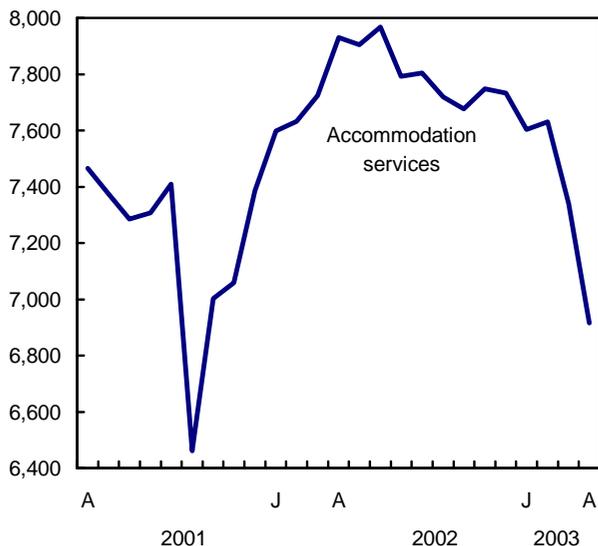


Hotels occupancy rates low

Activity levels in the hotel industry were down 6.0% in April, compared with a 13% decline in September 2001. The hotel occupancy rate in downtown Toronto was in the 40% range instead of its usual seasonal range of 70% in April. Major conventions in Toronto were reportedly cancelled because of SARS and participation at other conferences was affected. Events that were to be held in Toronto but were moved to other Canadian cities do not influence national GDP, while cancelled or postponed events do have an effect.

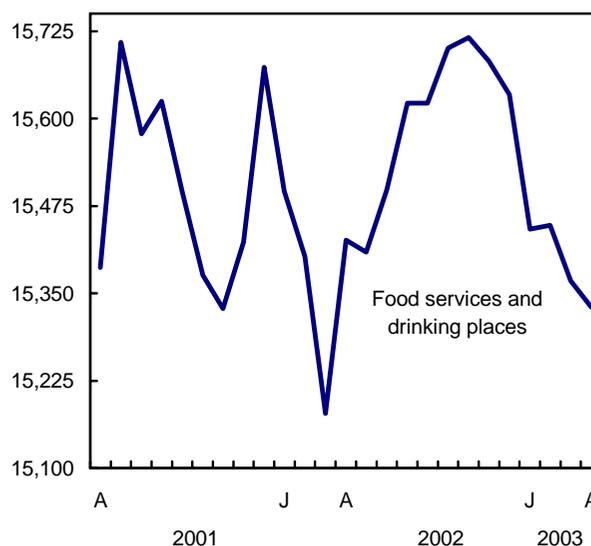
Hotel industry affected by fewer tourists

GDP \$ millions chained 1997



Further declines in the restaurant industry

GDP \$ millions chained 1997



Restaurants hit hard; grocery store sales increase

Restaurants and bars posted a decline of 0.3% in April, compared with a 0.7% decline in September 2001. Ontario total restaurant receipts declined 1.6% in April. Contributing to April's decline in Ontario were reductions in full service restaurants (-3.9%), food service contractors including those serving airlines (-9.2%), social and mobile caterers (-4.5%) and drinking places (-2.6%), with growth in limited-service restaurants (0.5%).

The restaurant industry would have been affected by reductions in travellers to Toronto and by Toronto residents avoiding public places. However, some substitution occurred, as companies offering take-out and delivery services were busier than usual, with consumers trying to stay away from crowds to avoid the possibility of contracting SARS. Retail sales at grocery stores were up 1.4% in April, partially reflecting Torontonians' aversion to public places, including restaurants.

Cocooning affects other industries

With the general population more inclined to stay home in April, output in the Pay TV and specialty TV industry increased 0.6%. However, other tourism-related industries showed significant weakness. Output declined in performing arts and spectator sports (-2.4%), car rental and leasing (-3.2%), travel agents (-6.2%), taxi and limousine services (-3.6%) and scenic and sightseeing (-1.9%).

Hospital activity increases

In the health care sector, covering services such as hospitals, ambulance and home care, two opposite effects of SARS were at play. Work related to the fight against SARS increased, but some medical tests and surgeries were postponed. Health care workers in quarantine, specialists without work and those performing lower skilled jobs were kept on the payrolls. In hospitals, many of the affected employees reportedly used "working quarantine" by going to work but isolating themselves from friends and family while at home. In other words, affected hospitals continued to function and employees continued to work there. In addition, deferred medical procedures at hospitals in the Toronto area may create pent up demand for medical services in the future.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The April 2003 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) will be available in July. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; imad@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; joann.macmillan@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in 1997 chained dollars

	November 2002 ^r	December 2002 ^r	January 2003 ^r	February 2003 ^r	March 2003 ^r	April 2003 ^p	April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003
Seasonally adjusted								
	Month-to-month % change					\$ level ¹	% change	
All industries	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.2	991,252	1.8
Goods-producing industries	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.7	304,254	0.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.4	0.2	-1.2	22,208	6.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.8	1.2	0.4	-0.8	-0.1	-2.3	37,032	-2.3
Utilities	-1.9	0.0	2.1	-1.1	-1.6	-1.5	27,423	-3.7
Construction	0.2	0.6	-1.1	2.6	0.4	0.2	52,873	4.5
Manufacturing	-0.1	-0.7	0.6	-0.4	0.2	-0.4	164,302	-0.3
Services-producing industries	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	687,308	2.5
Wholesale trade	0.4	-0.5	3.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	61,629	5.5
Retail trade	-0.8	0.7	0.4	1.2	-0.9	-0.3	55,019	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.7	45,036	0.1
Information and cultural industries	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.7	46,713	3.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	196,838	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	46,762	3.2
Administrative and waste management services	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.4	21,782	4.4
Education services	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.2	44,896	1.7
Health care and social assistance	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	59,078	4.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	-0.3	0.7	-0.3	3.2	-0.5	9,589	4.6
Accommodation and food services	0.2	-0.3	-1.4	0.1	-1.6	-2.1	22,199	-4.9
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	22,495	2.2
Public administration	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	56,270	5.5
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	-0.5	0.0	-0.8	229,135	-1.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	68,294	0.4
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.3	-1.0	1.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	96,084	-0.7
Business sector industries	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	839,759	1.5
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	151,646	3.5
Information and communication technologies (ICT) industries	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3	59,518	1.8

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

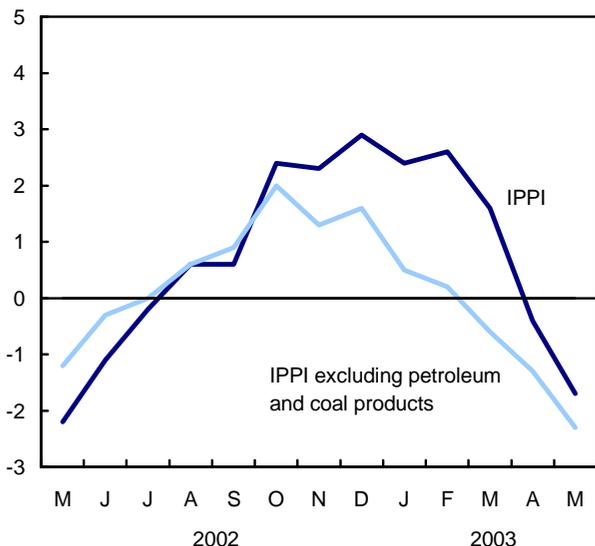
May 2003

Manufacturers' prices weakened 2.0% in May from April, in large part because of a stronger Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar. On an annual basis, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) declined 1.7% from May 2002, following a 0.4% decline in April.

From a monthly perspective, lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-3.7%) and petroleum and coal products (-6.5%) were the major contributors to the decline of the IPPI. A decrease in lumber and other wood products (-2.5%) was due to oversupply and lower demand for softwood lumber, as well as declining prices for plywood. Prices for pulp and paper products also fell (-2.5%), as did those for electrical and communication products (-2.0%).

Petroleum product prices still influence the IPPI

12-month % change



On an annual basis, lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-8.2%), lumber and other wood products (-13.4%), and electrical and communication products (-5.3%) were the major contributors to the year-over-year decline in the IPPI.

The petroleum and coal products group continued to be an influence on the year-over-year change in the IPPI, with an increase of 7.1%. If petroleum and

Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 2.3% instead of decreasing 1.7% on a year-over-year basis.

In addition to petroleum and coal products, prices for chemical products (+5.2%), meat, fish and dairy products (+3.8%), and fruit, vegetable and feed products (+3.6%) were also up from May 2002.

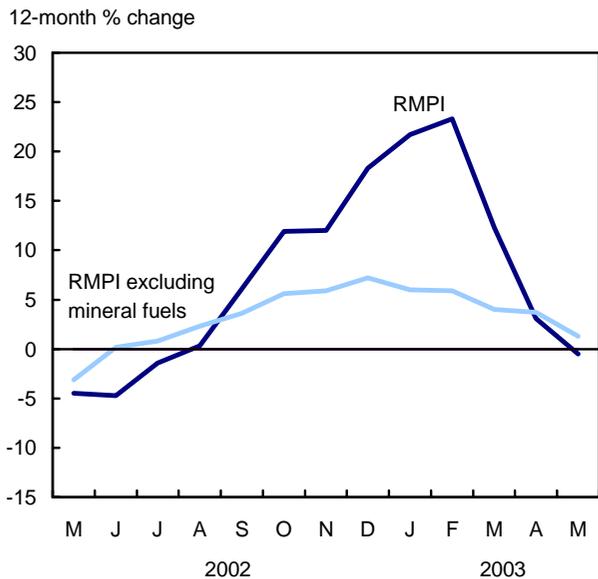
Raw materials prices also weaken

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were down 2.5% from April. Mineral fuels were the major contributors to the monthly decrease in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), with prices declining 3.8%. Crude oil prices were 4.9% lower in May than in April. Prices for wood products, vegetable products and ferrous materials were also lower.

Manufacturers paid 0.5% less for their raw materials than they did in May 2002, compared with increases of 3.1% in April and 12.3% in March. Lower prices for mineral fuels (-2.7%) were mainly responsible for this annual drop in the RMPI. On a year-over-year basis, crude oil prices were down 3.9%, their first year-over-year decrease since June 2002. Prices for non-ferrous metals, wood products and ferrous materials were also down on an annual basis. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for animal products and non-metallic minerals. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased 1.3%.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 105.2 in May, down from its revised level of 107.3 in April. The RMPI (1997=100) was 113.0 in May down from its revised level of 115.9 in April.

Crude oil prices had less influence on the RMPI



Impact of exchange rate continues to push down prices

From April to May, the value of the US dollar continued to weaken against the Canadian dollar, pushing down prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars, notably motor vehicles and lumber products. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have decreased 0.5% instead of 2.0%.

On a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar is much stronger. Consequently, the IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 1.6% rather than declining 1.7% in May from May 2002.

Prices for intermediate goods decrease on an annual basis

Prices for intermediate goods declined 1.8% from April. Lower prices for petroleum products, motor vehicles, lumber products as well as pulp and paper products were the major contributors to the decline.

Producers of intermediate goods received 0.9% less for their goods in May than in May 2002. Lower

prices for lumber products, motor vehicles, electrical and communication products, and pulp and paper products were partly offset by higher prices for petroleum and chemical products.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Finished goods decrease again from a year ago

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 2.2% from April. Lower prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products, lumber products as well as electrical and communication products were the major contributors to this decrease.

Declining prices for motor vehicles as well as electrical and communication products pushed year-over-year prices down 2.9% from May 2002. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for tobacco products, petroleum products, chemical products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, and meat, fish and dairy products.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The May 2003 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$17/\$163; 62-011-XPE, \$22/\$217) will be available in July. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	May 2002	April 2003 ^r	May 2003 ^p	May 2002 to May 2003 % change	April to May 2003
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	107.0	107.3	105.2	-1.7	-2.0
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	106.1	105.4	103.7	-2.3	-1.6
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	106.4	110.4	110.4	3.8	0.0
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	100.0	103.7	103.6	3.6	-0.1
Beverages	1.57	114.4	116.6	116.5	1.8	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	138.9	159.7	159.7	15.0	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	105.3	106.9	106.4	1.0	-0.5
Textile products	1.58	100.3	99.9	99.7	-0.6	-0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.6	103.9	103.8	0.2	-0.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	97.3	86.5	84.3	-13.4	-2.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	107.3	108.5	108.5	1.1	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	104.1	106.0	103.4	-0.7	-2.5
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.2	113.7	112.7	-1.3	-0.9
Primary metal products	7.80	95.1	95.6	94.3	-0.8	-1.4
Metal fabricated products	4.11	105.8	107.3	106.6	0.8	-0.7
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.6	106.6	106.1	-0.5	-0.5
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	114.1	108.7	104.7	-8.2	-3.7
Electrical and communications products	5.77	100.9	97.6	95.6	-5.3	-2.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	108.7	109.4	109.4	0.6	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	5.68	124.1	142.1	132.9	7.1	-6.5
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	106.4	113.0	111.9	5.2	-1.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	107.1	107.5	107.1	0.0	-0.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	90.4	90.8	94.1	4.1	3.6
Intermediate goods¹	60.14	103.7	104.7	102.8	-0.9	-1.8
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.71	100.0	108.0	105.2	5.2	-2.6
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	52.43	104.3	104.3	102.5	-1.7	-1.7
Finished goods⁴	39.86	111.9	111.1	108.7	-2.9	-2.2
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	107.5	110.6	110.6	2.9	0.0
Capital equipment	11.73	112.0	108.9	106.4	-5.0	-2.3
All other finished goods	19.63	113.9	112.6	109.4	-4.0	-2.8

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

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

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

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

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

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	May 2002	April 2003 ^r	May 2003 ^p	May 2002 to May 2003 % change	April to May 2003
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	113.6	115.9	113.0	-0.5	-2.5
Mineral fuels	35.16	160.1	162.0	155.8	-2.7	-3.8
Vegetable products	10.28	92.9	97.1	93.4	0.5	-3.8
Animals and animal products	20.30	102.2	108.8	108.7	6.4	-0.1
Wood	15.60	84.8	85.6	82.6	-2.6	-3.5
Ferrous materials	3.36	95.2	95.8	93.0	-2.3	-2.9
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	80.6	77.7	77.9	-3.3	0.3
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	109.4	115.4	115.4	5.5	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	92.1	94.7	93.3	1.3	-1.5

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Farm Product Price Index

April 2003

Prices received by farmers for their agricultural commodities increased 3.7% in April compared with April 2002, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI).

The livestock index rose 4.4% from April 2002, the first year-over-year increase since February 2002. The crop index also recorded an increase. However, at 1.4%, it was the smallest rise since the monthly year-over-year increases began in September 2000.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 107.4, down 1.3% from March.

On a month-to-month basis, the crop index was down 3.0% in April, as all of the components recorded declines from March, except fruits.

The grain, oilseed and specialty crop indexes all dropped from March, but all still remained above their April 2002 levels. Grain and oilseed prices have slipped early this year, as a return to more average production is anticipated for this growing season.

The only crop index to record an increase from March was fruits, which rose 4.5% to 112.0. Production of Canada's two largest fruit crops, apples and blueberries, declined in 2002.

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.3% from March to 108.6 in April. Except for a slight decline in March, the index had been increasing since its recent low of 98.2 in September 2002. Cattle and calf prices were responsible for most of the increase.

The cattle and calf index rose 1.0% from March to 125.1. The index has been trending up since its recent low of 108.9 in July 2002. At the beginning of April, there were fewer cattle in feedlots compared with the same time last year. Anticipated fewer marketings of cattle pressured prices upwards.

Conversely, the hog index dropped 1.0% to 75.6, from March. The index has made substantial gains since the low of 60.6 in September 2002. Previously, however, it has been on a year-over-year slide since March 2002. Lower prices are attributed to a continual large supply of slaughter hogs.

The dairy index was 120.4 in April, unchanged from March but 14.2% higher than April 2002. The index has been increasing year over year, since May 2002.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The April 2003 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 3, no. 4 (21-007-XIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Murray (613-951-0065; fax: 613-951-3868; paul.murray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Farm Product Price Index

(1997=100)

	April 2002 ^r	March 2003 ^r	April 2003 ^p	April 2002 to April 2003	March to April 2003
Farm Product Price Index	103.6	108.8	107.4	3.7	-1.3
Crops	104.5	109.3	106.0	1.4	-3.0
Grains	106.4	110.5	107.8	1.3	-2.4
Oilseeds	82.5	99.4	97.2	17.8	-2.2
Specialty Crops	126.4	135.7	129.6	2.5	-4.5
Fruit	98.6	107.2	112.0	13.6	4.5
Vegetables	109.6	111.4	110.3	0.6	-1.0
Potatoes	184.4	158.7	150.0	-18.7	-5.5
Livestock and animal products	104.0	108.3	108.6	4.4	0.3
Cattle and Calves	123.0	123.9	125.1	1.7	1.0
Hogs	77.4	76.4	75.6	-2.3	-1.0
Poultry	91.1	94.6	94.5	3.7	-0.1
Eggs	100.2	101.4	101.4	1.2	0.0
Dairy	105.4	120.4	120.4	14.2	0.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Steel primary forms — weekly data

Week ending June 21, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 21 totalled 302 402 metric tonnes, down 1.8% from 308 065 tonnes a week earlier but up 0.2% from 301 774 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of June 21 was 7 572 486 tonnes, down 3.2% from 7 820 120 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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. ■

Innovation analysis bulletin

June 2003

The innovation analysis bulletin focusses on trends in science, technology and the information society. The bulletin includes updates on government science and technology activities, industrial research and development, intellectual property commercialization, advanced technologies and innovation, biotechnology, connectedness, telecommunications and broadcasting, and electronic commerce.

The June 2003 issue of *The innovation analysis bulletin* (88-003-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Science and technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Rad Joseph (613-951-6830; fax: 613-951-9920) or Claire Racine-Lebel (613-951-6309), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

May 2003

The total number of cigarettes sold in May fell 2.0% from April to 2.9 billion cigarettes; this was a 24.0% decrease from May 2002. Cumulative sales for the first five months of 2003 totalled 14.9 billion cigarettes, down 16.0% from the same period of 2002.

Cigarette production for May stood at 3.1 billion cigarettes, up 1.0% from April, but down 16.0% from the 3.6 billion cigarettes produced in May 2002. Cumulative production for the first five months of 2003 was 15.1 billion cigarettes, down 18.0% from the same period of 2002.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The May 2003 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022-XIB, \$5/\$47) 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 (613-951-9497; 1-866-873-8789; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Food services and drinking places

2001

Data on the food services and drinking places industry, which comprises full-service restaurants, limited-service restaurants, special food services and drinking places, are now available for 2001.

Total operating revenues for the food services and drinking places industries grew 5.9 % in 2001 to \$35.3 billion.

Full-service restaurants registered the strongest growth rate, with an 8.1 % increase in revenues. While both limited service restaurants and drinking places experienced increases of over 4%, the special food services industry lagged behind with a growth of less than 2%.

Profit margins for the entire food services and drinking places industry increased slightly in 2001 from 4.4% to 4.6%.

Of all food service revenues, 85% were earned from sales of food and non-alcoholic beverages. Revenue from sales of alcoholic beverages followed at slightly less than 9%. Sales of merchandise contributed approximately 1%. Other revenue, such as cover charges, rental and leasing services and commissions from gambling revenues accounted for another 4.4% of operating revenue.

Drinking places earned 76% of their revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages. Only 13.5% of their revenue was derived from the sale of food and non-alcoholic beverages; all other revenue,

which included revenue from the sale of assorted merchandise as well as commission revenue, contributed another 10.4%.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4704.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rose Krakower (613-951-6302; rose.krakower@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Canadian digital drainage area framework

The Canadian digital drainage area framework, available today, is a new geographic database consisting of several layers of hydrological features, including rivers, lakes and watershed boundaries. It is designed to support research and analysis of water and other environmental issues.

The framework is the result of a three-year partnership between Statistics Canada's Environment Accounts and Statistics Division and two other federal departments: Natural Resources Canada and Environment Canada.

The framework is a database of the nested hierarchy of the drainage system in Canada, from the five ocean drainage basins down to 978 sub-sub-basins.

It includes a revised digital hydrological network, the location of 3,500 hydrometric stations and their respective drainage areas, as well as population and dwelling counts from the 2001 Census.

The framework represents a major improvement in terms of precision and standardization. Its new features will allow for better analysis of the relationship between human activity and surface water levels, runoff, flood and drought, hydroelectric potential and water quality.

It is also a tool for planning, analysing and managing environmental monitoring networks, particularly the hydrometric, water quality and climate networks.

The watershed is widely recognized as a logical unit for integrating, analysing and presenting hydrological, environmental and socio-economic information. The drainage area framework provides a tool for undertaking such activities at national and regional scales across Canada, and allowing linkages to similar activities at the international level.

The Canadian digital drainage area framework is now available for free on Natural Resources Canada's Geogratis website (www.geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca).

For more information, contact François Soulard (613-951-1777; fax: 613-951-0634; francois.soulard@statcan.ca), Environmental Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

June 2003

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of June amounted to 94 205 metric tonnes, virtually unchanged from 94 092 tonnes in May and up 16% from 81 537 tonnes in June 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats (23-009-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, June 27, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, June 27, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Farm Product Price Index, April 2003, Vol. 3, no. 4
Catalogue number 21-007-XIB
(free).

Net farm income — Agriculture economic statistics,
May 2003, Vol. 2, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-010-XIE
(free).

**Farm cash receipts — Agriculture economic
statistics**, May 2003, Vol. 2, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-011-XIE
(free).

**Farm operating expenses and depreciation
charges — Agriculture economic statistics**,
May 2003, Vol. 2, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-012-XIE
(free).

**Value of farm capital — Agriculture economic
statistics**, May 2003, Vol. 2, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-013-XIE
(free).

**Farm debt outstanding — Agriculture economic
statistics**, May 2003, Vol. 2, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-014-XIE
(free).

**Direct payments to agriculture producers —
Agriculture economic statistics**, May 2003, Vol. 2,
no. 1
Catalogue number 21-015-XIE
(free).

Fruit and vegetable production, June 2003, Vol. 72,
no. 01
Catalogue number 22-003-XIB (\$23/\$46).

Canada food stats, June 2003
Catalogue number 23F0001XCB (\$75/\$120).

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
May 2003, Vol. 32, no. 5
Catalogue number 32-022-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Food consumption in Canada: Part 1, 2002
Catalogue number 32-229-XIB (\$26).

Innovation analysis bulletin, June 2003, Vol. 5, no. 2
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Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, adult Canadians took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
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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.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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The Daily, June 27, 2003

RELEASE DATES: JUNE 30 TO JULY 4

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
30	Employment Insurance	April 2003
30	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2003
30	Small and medium size enterprises financing in Canada	2001
3	University degrees, diplomas and certificates	2000
4	Who goes to post-secondary education and when: Pathways chosen by 20 year-olds	2000
4	Film and video distribution	2000/01
