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The Daily

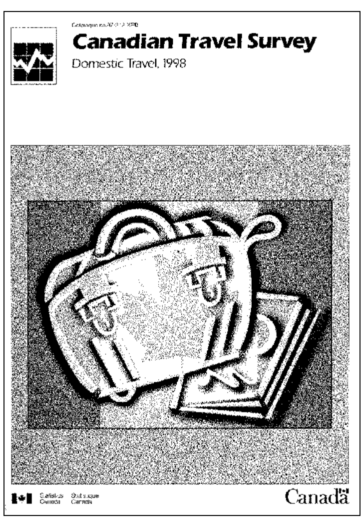
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 29, 2000
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS



Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic travel

1998

Throughout 1998, Statistics Canada interviewed approximately 180,000 Canadians across the country about their trips in Canada, about themselves and their households. The Canadian Travel Survey provides a yardstick for identifying who is travelling, the types of trips they are taking and how much they are spending. These findings will provide valuable clues to the tourism industry decision-makers in business and government about how they can market Canada to Canadians through marketing strategies, advertising and product development.

The Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic Travel (87-212-XIE, $20; 87-212-XPB, $47) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Danielle Shaienks (613-951-5095; *shaidan@statcan.ca*), Tourism Statistics Program.

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

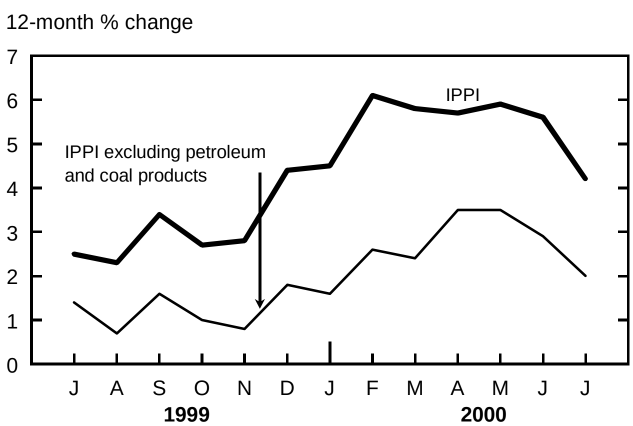
July 2000

Slower growth of energy costs pushed down the 12-month rise in prices received by manufacturers to its lowest level since November 1999, and curbed the annual increase in raw material prices.

Prices manufacturers received for industrial products, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), increased 4.2% from July 1999 to July 2000. This compares with rates of 5.6% in June, 5.9% in May and the recent peak of 6.1% in registered February.

More than half of July's annual increase was the result of a 42.8% increase in prices for petroleum and coal products, which was down from a 53.3% rise in June compared with June 1999. If the impact of petroleum and coal product prices were excluded, industrial product prices would have increased 2.0% instead of 4.2% in July.

Petroleum product prices influence the IPPI



On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices edged up 0.2% in July, as falling lumber prices were overshadowed by rising prices for paper and paper products, motor vehicles and primary metal products. July was the first month in some time when petroleum prices had no perceptible influence over the monthly IPPI. Excluding petroleum and coal from the index would have left index growth at 0.2%, the same as when the category is included.

Note to readers

This release combines the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), which were previously reported in separate releases. These releases were combined to provide a consolidated view of industrial prices.

The 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 U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

The 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.

Prices that manufacturers paid for raw materials, as measured by the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), were 19.9% higher than in July 1999, primarily owing to higher mineral fuels and animal product prices. This is a deceleration from the 28.3% rise in June.

On a month-to-month basis, raw material prices declined 2.4% in July, as weaker crude oil, log and cattle prices more than offset stronger hog and non-ferrous metal prices.

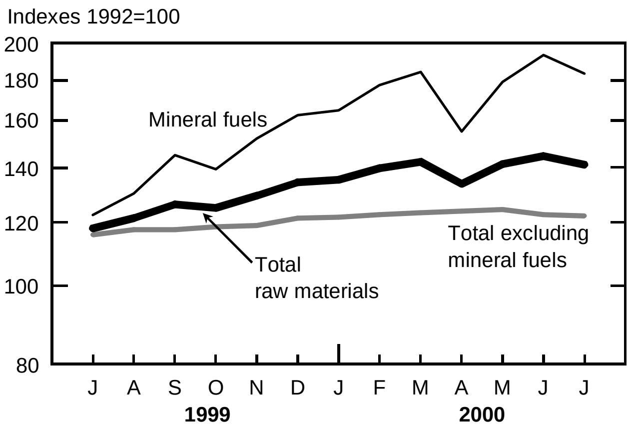
If mineral fuels were excluded, the annual increase in the RMPI would have been only 5.5% instead of 19.9%. If mineral fuels were excluded from the monthly calculation, the drop in the RMPI would have been less dramatic, slipping -0.4% instead of -2.4%.

The IPPI (1992=100) was 127.7 in July, up from its revised level of 127.5 in June. The RMPI (1992=100) slipped to 141.4 in July from its revised level of 144.9 in June.

Crude oil and lumber prices fall, hog and pulp prices continue to rise

Crude oil prices fell 5.4% in July compared with June, as Saudi Arabia, the world's top exporter, announced plans to boost output. Petroleum and coal product prices, as measured in the IPPI, posted only a marginal increase in July, +0.1%.

Crude oil prices drop



The lumber market continued its downward trend; prices dropped a further 2.7%, as U.S. housing starts declined further in July. Prices were also down for logs, their raw material counterpart.

On the IPPI side, pulp prices strengthened further in July (+3.5%), reflecting robust worldwide demand.

Following a brief downturn in June, the raw material price for hogs recovered in July, rising 2.7%, but cattle prices dropped for a third month (-2.6%). Low grain prices have reduced feed costs for cattle and prompted U.S. farmers to enlarge their herds.

Prices for finished goods virtually stable

"Finished goods" are considered to be goods 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 as investment by companies, government agencies, or governments. Of the remainder, much is bought by consumers.

Selling prices received by manufacturers for finished goods were virtually unchanged in July, up 0.1% from June. While prices for miscellaneous manufactured products and the finished goods portion of petroleum and coal products lost ground in July, the declines were more than offset by higher prices for autos, trucks and other transportation equipment.

On an annual basis, prices for finished goods were up 2.9% in July, decelerating from June's increase of 3.8%.

Slight decline in prices for goods destined for further processing

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are generally bought by other manufacturers and used to make other goods. Intermediate goods can be further broken down into two general categories that differ by the amounts of capital and labour used. The first group of intermediate goods is more closely tied to the raw material component, using less capital and labour. As a result, its prices tend to follow raw materials prices more closely. The second group usually has a higher capital/labour content and less price volatility.

Paper and paper products were the primary source of growth in intermediate good prices, which edged up 0.2% from June to July. Weaker lumber prices provided most of the downward pressure.

Prices for goods destined for the manufacturing process rose 5.2% compared with July 1999, as higher prices for petroleum and coal products and paper and paper products overshadowed falling lumber prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1879.

The July 2000 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, $22/$217) will be available in September. See *How to order products.*

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price index
(1992=100)

	Relative importance	July 1999	June 2000[r]	July 2000[p]	July 1999 to July 2000	June to July 2000
					% change	
Industrial product price index	**100.00**	**122.5**	**127.5**	**127.7**	**4.2**	**0.2**
Intermediate goods[1]	**59.28**	**122.7**	**128.9**	**129.1**	**5.2**	**0.2**
First-stage intermediate goods[2]	7.91	121.8	141.0	143.2	17.6	1.6
Second-stage intermediate goods[3]	51.37	122.8	127.0	127.0	3.4	0.0
Finished goods[4]	**40.72**	**122.1**	**125.6**	**125.7**	**2.9**	**0.1**
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	114.2	117.4	117.3	2.7	-0.1
Capital equipment	10.21	125.3	125.6	125.9	0.5	0.2
All other finished goods	20.13	124.5	129.8	129.9	4.3	0.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	119.2	128.1	127.7	7.1	-0.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	110.1	110.7	110.5	0.4	-0.2
Beverages	2.12	116.5	120.2	120.2	3.2	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	139.4	141.6	141.6	1.6	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	113.7	119.8	120.1	5.6	0.3
Textile products	1.82	107.8	107.4	107.4	-0.4	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	110.0	110.5	110.7	0.6	0.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	166.3	134.3	132.1	-20.6	-1.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	116.6	119.2	119.3	2.3	0.1
Pulp and paper products	7.65	126.0	143.0	145.3	15.3	1.6
Printing and publishing	3.05	133.8	138.5	138.8	3.7	0.2
Primary metal products	7.58	120.8	127.2	128.0	6.0	0.6
Metal fabricated products	4.11	123.0	125.5	125.6	2.1	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.08	114.9	116.3	116.4	1.3	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	131.6	131.5	132.0	0.3	0.4
Electrical and telecommunications products	6.03	106.5	104.9	105.3	-1.1	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	115.2	118.3	118.4	2.8	0.1
Petroleum and coal products[5]	6.01	114.3	163.0	163.2	42.8	0.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	115.1	124.3	124.4	8.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	118.3	121.2	120.1	1.5	-0.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	120.4	119.7	119.7	-0.6	0.0

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 index
(1992=100)

	Relative importance	July 1999	June 2000[r]	July 2000[p]	July 1999 to July 2000	June to July 2000
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**117.9**	**144.9**	**141.4**	**19.9**	**-2.4**
Mineral fuels	31.47	122.5	193.3	183.3	49.6	-5.2
Vegetable products	9.41	111.2	112.5	111.7	0.4	-0.7
Animals and animal products	24.41	105.4	119.6	119.2	13.1	-0.3
Wood	14.88	138.5	141.2	139.2	0.5	-1.4
Ferrous materials	3.17	116.4	118.5	118.6	1.9	0.1
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	111.8	116.0	116.9	4.6	0.8
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	119.2	121.2	121.2	1.7	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**68.53**	**115.7**	**122.6**	**122.1**	**5.5**	**-0.4**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics
June 2000

Pulpwood receipts in June totalled 2 077 507 cubic metres, down 4.6% from 2 177 961 cubic metres in June 1999. Wood residue receipts rose 4.2%, from 7 163 710 cubic metres in June 1999 to 7 463 375 cubic metres in June 2000. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 276 135 cubic metres, up 3.9% from 8 926 825 cubic metres in June 1999.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 0.2% to 13 595 622 cubic metres, down from 13 620 405 cubic metres in June 1999.

The 1999 data were revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The June 2000 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XIB, $6/$55) 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 Sara Breen (613-951-3521; *sara.breen@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products
August 2000

Total frozen red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of August amounted to 60 505 tonnes, compared with 59 156 tonnes on the first business day of July and 58 964 tonnes in August 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9518-9525.

Data on stocks of frozen meat products (23-009-XIE, free) are available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca.*). On the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable publications (free)*, then *Agriculture*.

For data enquires, please call 1-800-216-2299. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; *barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Footwear statistics
Semi-annual period ending June 2000

Footwear manufacturers produced 4,828,964 pairs of footwear in the first six months of 2000, down 12.2% from the 5,496,922 pairs produced over the same period in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Footwear statistics (33-002-XIB, $6/$11), for the semi-annual period ending June 2000, 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 Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; *sheiyas@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Economic overview of farm incomes: Potato farms
1996

The ninth bulletin in the series *Economic overview of farm incomes*, a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, is now available.

Economic overview of farm incomes offers farm financial information and analysis based on data from the Taxation Data Program and other agricultural surveys. The new bulletin provides a detailed analysis of potato farms, including information on farm-level revenues, expenses, and net operating income before depreciation by revenue class and by province. Information on the concentration and specialization of production as well as on the physical characteristics of potato farms by revenue class is also included.

The August, 2000 issue of *Economic overview of farm incomes, potato farms* (21-005-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). On the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable publications (free)*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lina Di Piétro (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-3171) or the Client Services Unit (613-951-5027: fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Economic overview of farm incomes: Potato farms, August 2000
Catalogue number 21-005-XIE
(Free).

Stocks of frozen meat products, August 2000
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(Free).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, June 2000
Catalogue number 25-001-XIB ($6/$55).

Footwear statistics, Semi-annual period ending June 2000
Catalogue number 33-002-XIB ($6/$11).

Retail trade, June 2000
Catalogue number 63-005-XIB ($16/$155).

Canadian travel survey: Domestic travel, 1998
Catalogue number 87-212-XIE ($20).

Canadian travel survey: Domestic travel, 1998
Catalogue number 87-212-XPB ($47).

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

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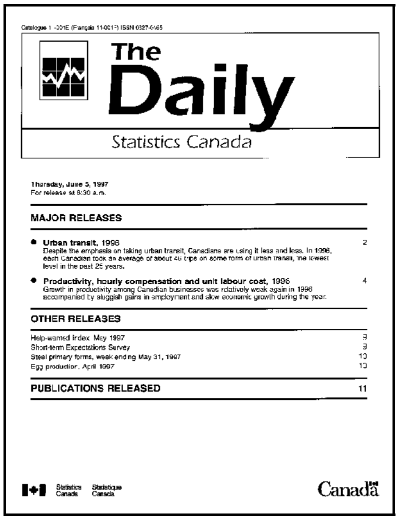
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
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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 45 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.

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