



The Daily

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NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

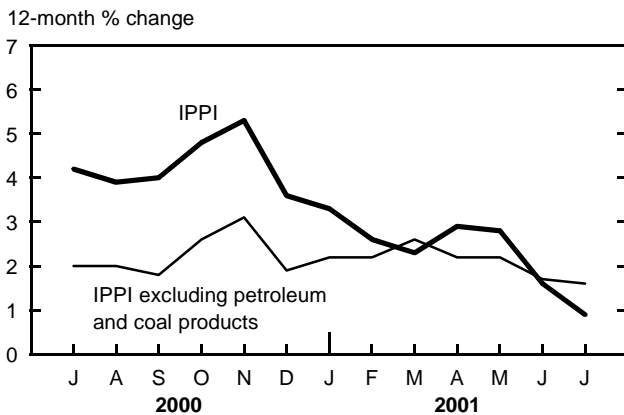
July 2001

The annual rate of growth in industrial product prices continued to slow in July, but raw materials prices declined again compared with the same month of 2000.

Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), grew 0.9% from July 2000 to July 2001, compared with a year-over-year gain of 1.6% in June. The annual increase in the IPPI has been decelerating since April.

Petroleum and coal product prices declined 6.8% in July compared with July 2000. If the impact of these prices were excluded, the IPPI would have risen 1.6% instead of 0.9%.

Petroleum product prices dampened IPPI growth



Price increases for motor vehicles, lumber, chemicals and chemical products and meat products were the major contributors to the annual rise in manufacturers' prices. Falling prices for petroleum and coal products, primary metal products and pulp partly offset the yearly increase.

On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices slipped 0.6% from June. Lower prices for petroleum and coal products accounted for most of the downward pressure. Price decreases for lumber, pulp and primary metal products also contributed to the monthly decline.

Manufacturers paid 2.0% less for their raw materials in July than they did in July 2000. Mineral fuels were responsible for most of the decline in the Raw Materials

Note to readers

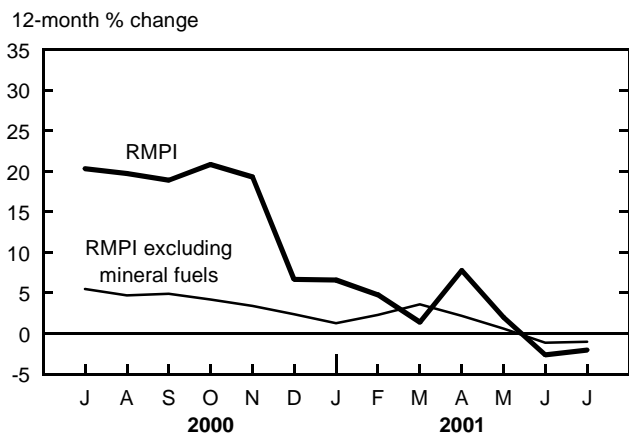
The IPPI reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final 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.

Price Index (RMPI) in July, along with decreases for wood products and non-ferrous metals. If mineral fuels were excluded, the RMPI would have fallen 1.0% in July on a year-over-year basis instead of dropping 2.0%. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for animal and vegetable products.

Crude oil prices influence annual growth rate of RMPI



On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were down 1.7% from June. Falling prices for mineral fuels and non-ferrous metals were the major contributors to the decrease.

The IPPI (1992=100) was 128.9 in July, down from a revised 129.7 in June. The RMPI (1992=100) fell to 138.9 in July from a revised 141.3 in June.

Crude oil and lumber prices continued to decline

Crude oil prices were 4.0% lower in July than in June, as inventories rose due to weakening demand. This price decrease influenced the IPPI; petroleum and coal product prices were down 8.0% from June.

The lumber market continued its downward trend; prices dropped a further 2.2% from June to July. Lower prices for softwood lumber were the major factor behind this monthly decrease, as inventories remained high. Price declines for pulpwood chips also contributed to the monthly decline.

Exchange rate effect pushed prices up

From June to July, the value of the U.S. dollar strengthened against the Canadian dollar, pushing up prices of commodities that are quoted in U.S. dollars, notably automobiles. The impact on the IPPI was such that if the exchange rate had not changed the IPPI would have declined 0.9% instead of 0.6%.

On a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar was also evident. The IPPI rose 0.9% from July 2000 to July 2001, but without the exchange rate effect the IPPI would have edged down 0.2%.

Motor vehicle prices continued to lead the growth in finished goods

Rising prices for motor vehicles pushed year-over-year prices up for finished goods. Higher prices for tobacco products and paper and paper products also contributed to the 2.5% increase from July 2000.

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods edged down 0.2% from June to July. Lower prices for petroleum products were more than offset by higher prices for motor vehicles.

"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 as investment by

companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

Prices for input goods remained stable

Prices for input goods were unchanged in July compared with July 2000. Higher prices for chemicals and chemical products, lumber and motor vehicles were offset by lower prices for paper and paper products, primary metal products and petroleum products.

On a monthly basis, producers of intermediate goods received 0.8% less for their goods in July compared with June. Prices for paper and paper products, primary metals products, petroleum products and lumber were the major contributors behind this decrease.

"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.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3290001-3290012 and 3300001 and matrices 1870-1879.

As of September 17, *Daily* releases will refer only to CANSIM II table numbers. CANSIM II contains more than 2 million data time series depicting economic and social conditions in Canada. Data are updated on the day that new values for these series are released. Real-time access to CANSIM II is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) from the *Our products and services* page. For more information, contact Louis Boucher (613-951-8906; louis.boucher@statcan.ca).

The July 2001 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 (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1992=100)

	Relative importance	July 2000	June 2001 ^r	July 2001 ^p	July 2000 to July 2001 2001	June to July 2001
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index	100.00	127.7	129.7	128.9	0.9	-0.6
Intermediate goods¹	59.28	129.0	130.0	129.0	0.0	-0.8
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.91	144.1	135.7	133.4	-7.4	-1.7
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	51.37	126.7	129.2	128.3	1.3	-0.7
Finished goods⁴	40.72	125.7	129.1	128.8	2.5	-0.2
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	117.5	119.2	119.6	1.8	0.3
Capital equipment	10.21	125.9	129.9	130.6	3.7	0.5
All other finished goods	20.13	129.9	133.9	132.7	2.2	-0.9
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	127.9	130.1	131.9	3.1	1.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	110.5	113.2	113.7	2.9	0.4
Beverages	2.12	120.6	122.4	122.4	1.5	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	143.8	158.9	158.8	10.4	-0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	120.1	120.3	120.6	0.4	0.2
Textile products	1.82	107.7	109.8	109.8	1.9	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	110.7	110.6	110.6	-0.1	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	130.7	141.9	138.8	6.2	-2.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	119.4	120.2	120.3	0.8	0.1
Pulp and paper products	7.65	145.7	141.1	139.5	-4.3	-1.1
Printing and publishing	3.05	138.7	142.2	142.5	2.7	0.2
Primary metal products	7.58	127.7	121.2	119.7	-6.3	-1.2
Metal fabricated products	4.11	125.6	126.5	126.6	0.8	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.08	116.4	117.8	117.9	1.3	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	131.9	137.0	138.1	4.7	0.8
Electrical and communications products	6.03	105.0	105.9	106.1	1.0	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	118.4	121.4	121.4	2.5	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	6.01	163.6	165.6	152.4	-6.8	-8.0
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	124.1	127.8	128.0	3.1	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	119.8	121.8	121.9	1.8	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	119.8	118.6	117.5	-1.9	-0.9

^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
(1992=100)

	Relative importance	July 2000	June 2001 ^r	July 2001 ^p	July 2000 to July 2001 2001	June to July 2001
					% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	141.8	141.3	138.9	-2.0	-1.7
Mineral fuels	31.47	184.8	184.8	178.0	-3.7	-3.7
Vegetable products	9.41	111.8	119.7	122.0	9.1	1.9
Animals and animal products	24.41	118.1	125.5	125.4	6.2	-0.1
Wood	14.88	140.9	128.5	127.9	-9.2	-0.5
Ferrous materials	3.17	118.5	114.3	115.0	-3.0	0.6
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	116.9	108.6	105.8	-9.5	-2.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	121.8	122.4	123.1	1.1	0.6
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.53	122.1	121.3	120.9	-1.0	-0.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Characteristics of international travellers

First quarter 2001

A resurgence in American trips to Canada and continued growth in travel by overseas residents helped boost overall tourism in the first quarter. About 2.8 million tourists arrived from foreign countries between January and March, up 5.5% from the first quarter of 2000.

U.S. residents took 2.2 million overnight trips in the first quarter, up 6.0% from the first quarter of 2000 and the first year-over-year increase since the second quarter of 2000. About 600,000 tourists arrived from overseas countries during the first quarter, up 3.8%, the ninth consecutive quarterly increase.

Canadians reported a record 4.8 million trips of one or more nights outside Canada, the second highest first quarter result in the history of the survey. (The highest first quarter result, 5.0 million trips, was posted in 1992.) A record number of Canadians travelling to overseas countries contributed to the overall growth (+4.0%) — travel to U.S. locations dipped 2.0%.

Winter holiday traffic to Canada surges

United States residents took almost 1.1 million holiday-related overnight trips to Canada during the January-to-March period, 16.8% more than in the first quarter of 2000; it was the highest-ever first quarter holiday figure. Approximately half a million trips were for business, up marginally (+0.4%) compared with the first quarter of 2000. Trips for visiting friends or family were down 4.9% over the same period.

Downhill ski resorts are becoming increasingly popular among U.S. travellers; approximately 400,000 trips, or 18.0% of first quarter overnight travel, involved downhill skiing or snowboarding.

Americans took 1.3 million trips by car to Canada in the first quarter, up 6.7%, and the number of trips by air rose 3.5% to 0.7 million.

U.S. travellers spent an estimated \$1.1 billion (excluding international fares) on their overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter, a 12.5% increase. Travellers spent \$482 on average per trip, up 6.1% from 2000.

Ontario receives biggest gain in American tourists

American tourists reported more than 1 million overnight visits to Ontario in the first quarter, up 7.6% from the first quarter of 2000 and the largest provincial/regional gain across the country. British Columbia enjoyed a 5.0% increase, or 619,000 visits, the second largest increase.

Among the top five states of origin for U.S. tourists to Canada during the first quarter, New York had the strongest percentage increase (+23.8%) followed

Note to readers

"Tourism" in this release is defined as trips of one or more nights for the purposes of pleasure or holiday, visiting friends or relatives, business and for personal reasons.

by Massachusetts (+15.9%). However, travel from the sunshine state of California, the fourth largest tourist-generating state for Canada, dropped 13.0%.

Asian markets spur growth from overseas

Overnight travel from the Asian countries increased 8.5% to 189,000 in the first quarter. Traffic from Japan, Canada's second largest overseas market, rose 7.9% to 68,000 trips. However, European residents made 1.6% fewer trips to Canada in the winter quarter. Most of this decline was due to decreases in the number of German (-7.7%) and French (-8.3%) travellers.

Overseas residents spent \$0.8 billion on their overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter, up 14.8% from the first quarter of 2000. Average spending expanded 11.7% to \$1,297 per trip.

A large contingent of overseas tourists visited Canadian ski resorts. In the first quarter, one-quarter of overseas trips involved downhill skiing or snowboarding. This figure rises to 42.0% when only vacation/holiday trips are counted.

Canadian travel to United States declined

Canadians took 3.2 million overnight trips to the United States in the first quarter, down 2.0% compared with the first quarter of 2000. This marked the second consecutive year-over-year quarterly decrease.

New York, Virginia and Florida were the only states among the top 10 visited by Canadians to see increases in the number of travellers. The gambling state of Nevada saw a 20.9% reduction in Canadian traffic. Pennsylvania and South Carolina also saw double-digit declines.

Pleasure and holiday travel was the main reason for 1.7 million Canadian trips to the U.S. in the first quarter, down 2.1% from the first quarter of 2000. Business-related trips also declined 2.1% to 661,000. Canadians took 3.8% fewer trips to visit friends or family living south of the border in the first quarter.

Canadians took 1.6 million flights to the United States in the first quarter, down 1.8% from the first quarter of 2000. Auto trips south of the border declined 2.5% to 1.4 million.

Canadians spent almost \$2.7 billion on overnight trips to the United States in the first quarter, up 6.2% from the first quarter of 2000. Average spending rose 8.3% to \$843 per trip.

Record Canadian travel overseas

Canadians made a record 1.7 million overnight trips to overseas countries in the first quarter, up 17.6 % from the first quarter of 2000.

Travel to Asian destinations jumped 64.6% to 258,000 overnight visits in the first quarter, the largest regional gain in Canadian traffic. Locations in Oceania followed with a 47.7% increase. Sun destinations in the Caribbean drew more than half a million Canadians in the winter quarter, a 29.4% jump from the first quarter of 2000.

Canadians spent almost \$2.0 billion on their overseas travel in the first quarter, up 16.6% from

the same three months of 2000. Average spending remained fairly steady at \$1,200 per trip.

This release summarizes data now available from the International Travel Survey. The tables and various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers for the first quarter are now available on request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-6766) or Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Light bulbs and tubes

July 2001

Manufacturers sold 19.3 million light bulbs and tubes in July, up 4.3% from 18.5 million in July 2000.

Year-to-date sales to the end of July totalled 198.0 million light bulbs and tubes, down 1.8% from 200.0 million in the same period of 2000.

The July 2001 issue of *Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes*, Vol. 30, no. 7 (43-009-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the Dissemination Officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gregory Sannes (613-951-7205; sanngre@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Radio listening

Fall 2000

Radio listening data for the autumn of 2000 are now available. An analysis of these data will be available in October in Vol. 13, no. 2 of the quarterly bulletin *Focus on culture* from the Culture Statistics Program.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lotfi Chahdi (613-951-3136; fax: 613-951-2909, chahlot@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes, July 2001,
Vol. 30, no. 7
Catalogue number 43-009-XIB (\$5/\$47).

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

Spending patterns in Canada, 1999
Catalogue number 62-202-XIE (\$34).

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

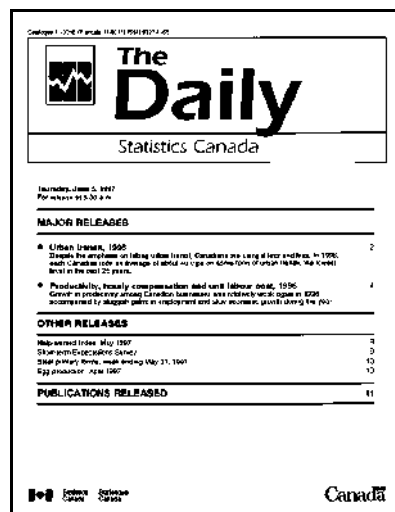
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