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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 27, 2002
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

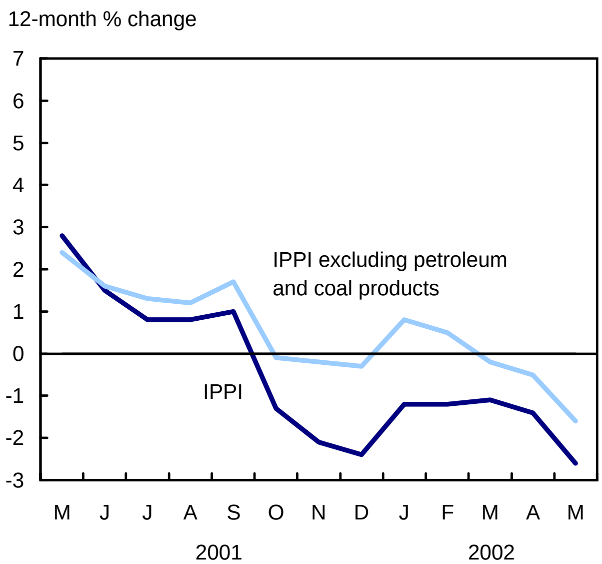
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

May 2002

Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), declined 2.6% in May compared with May 2001, the eighth consecutive year-over-year decline. This was the largest decrease since the beginning of 2002.

On an annual basis, petroleum and coal product prices fell 16.5% in May, the eleventh successive month of negative year-over-year change. Had petroleum and coal product prices been excluded, the IPPI would have decreased 1.6% instead of 2.6%.

Petroleum product prices continue to influence the IPPI



Decreased prices for pulp and paper products, lumber products and chemical products also contributed to the annual decline in manufacturers' prices. This decline was partly offset by higher prices for fruit, vegetable and feed products and motor vehicles.

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.*

On a monthly basis, industrial prices were down 0.7% from April, after a slight increase (+0.1%) in April from March. Falling prices for motor vehicles, lumber products, primary metal products and electrical and communications products were the major contributors to this decrease.

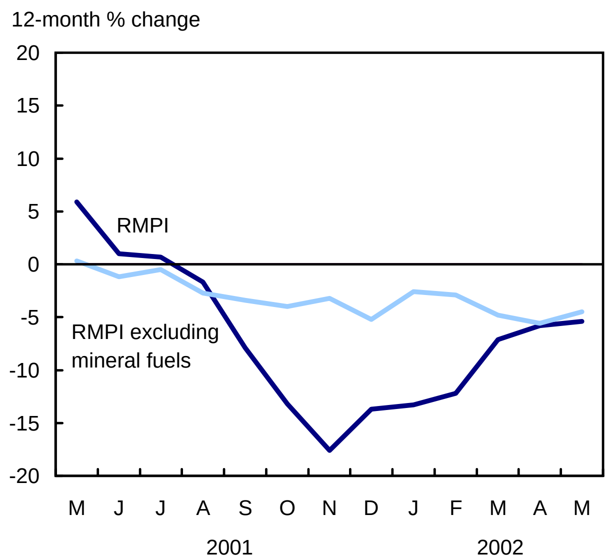
Manufacturers paid 5.4% less for their raw materials than they did in May 2001, the tenth consecutive year-over-year decline. Mineral fuels (-6.3%) were responsible for part of the decline in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), along with decreased prices for animal products, wood products and non-ferrous metals.

Had mineral fuels been excluded, the RMPI would have declined 4.5% instead of 5.4%. Decreases were partly offset by higher prices for vegetable products and ferrous materials.

Raw materials prices were up 0.6% from April. Higher prices for mineral fuels and vegetable products were the major contributors to this increase. Price decreases for non-ferrous metals and animal products slightly offset this monthly gain.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 106.6 in May, down from its revised level of 107.4 in April. The RMPI (1997=100) rose to 112.6 in May from its revised level of 111.9 in April.

Crude oil prices have less of an influence on RMPI growth



Prices increase at a slower pace for crude oil while lumber prices are down for a second month

In the RMPI, crude oil prices were up 2.0% in May from April, in part because of restricted supply from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and anticipation of increased demand. This increase was not reflected in the IPPI, as petroleum and coal product prices were down 0.3% from April.

In the IPPI, lumber and other wood product prices fell 2.5% in May from April. Lower prices for softwood lumber were the major factor behind this monthly decrease, partly the result of an oversupply of lumber and weaker demand.

Impact of exchange rate pushes prices down

From April to May, the value of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar weakened, pushing down prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have decreased 0.2% instead of 0.7%.

On a 12-month basis, however, the influence of the dollar had no real impact. The IPPI was down 2.6% in May from May 2001; without the exchange rate effect, the IPPI would have decreased 2.7%.

Motor vehicle prices still influence finished goods

Prices for finished goods were down 0.9% from April. Lower prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products and electrical and communications products were the major contributors to this decrease.

Declining prices for petroleum and motor vehicles pushed year-over-year prices for finished goods down 0.7% from May 2001. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for chemical products, tobacco products, machinery and equipment, as well as electrical and communications 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.

Prices for input goods continue to decline

Producers of intermediate goods received 3.9% less for their goods in May than in May 2001. Lower prices for pulp and paper products, petroleum products, lumber products and chemical products were slightly offset by higher prices for motor vehicles and fruit, vegetable and feed products.

Prices for input goods were down 0.7% from April. Lower prices for lumber products, motor vehicles, primary metals and pulp and paper products were the major contributors to this monthly 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 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

The May 2002 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, $22/$217) will be available in July. 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

(1997=100)

	Relative importance	May 2001	April 2002[r]	May 2002[p]	May 2001 to May 2002	April to May 2002
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index	**100.00**	**109.4**	**107.4**	**106.6**	**-2.6**	**-0.7**
Intermediate goods[1]	**60.14**	**107.5**	**104.0**	**103.3**	**-3.9**	**-0.7**
First-stage intermediate goods[2]	7.71	108.6	100.1	99.1	-8.7	-1.0
Second-stage intermediate goods[3]	52.43	107.3	104.6	103.9	-3.2	-0.7
Finished goods[4]	**39.86**	**112.2**	**112.4**	**111.4**	**-0.7**	**-0.9**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	106.5	107.3	107.1	0.6	-0.2
Capital equipment	11.73	110.7	112.3	111.2	0.5	-1.0
All other finished goods	19.63	115.5	114.7	113.4	-1.8	-1.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	108.2	107.2	106.5	-1.6	-0.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	5.99	97.6	99.4	99.6	2.0	0.2
Beverages	1.57	111.2	113.4	113.4	2.0	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	126.3	132.8	132.8	5.1	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.30	106.8	104.5	104.3	-2.3	-0.2
Textile products	1.58	100.8	99.9	99.8	-1.0	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.0	103.6	103.5	0.5	-0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	6.30	103.6	100.2	97.7	-5.7	-2.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	106.0	107.3	107.3	1.2	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	117.8	104.7	104.2	-11.5	-0.5
Printing and publishing	1.70	112.0	113.6	114.0	1.8	0.4
Primary metal products	7.80	96.4	95.9	94.5	-2.0	-1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.11	105.0	105.2	105.4	0.4	0.2
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.0	106.6	106.4	0.4	-0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	22.16	113.5	115.8	113.9	0.4	-1.6
Electrical and communications products	5.77	99.7	100.3	99.5	-0.2	-0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	107.5	107.7	107.7	0.2	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[5]	5.68	146.5	122.7	122.3	-16.5	-0.3
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	110.0	105.9	105.7	-3.9	-0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	105.5	107.0	106.9	1.3	-0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.38	88.8	90.3	89.8	1.1	-0.6

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 2001	April 2002[r]	May 2002[p]	May 2001 to May 2002	April to May 2002
					% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**119.0**	**111.9**	**112.6**	**-5.4**	**0.6**
Mineral fuels	35.16	170.9	157.7	160.1	-6.3	1.5
Vegetable products	10.28	83.4	91.4	93.3	11.9	2.1
Animals and animal products	20.30	113.9	101.8	101.6	-10.8	-0.2
Wood	15.60	85.6	79.4	79.3	-7.4	-0.1
Ferrous materials	3.36	87.8	94.0	93.8	6.8	-0.2
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	85.6	82.2	80.6	-5.8	-1.9
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	108.9	108.7	108.8	-0.1	0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**95.0**	**90.8**	**90.7**	**-4.5**	**-0.1**

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

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OTHER RELEASES

Health Services Access Survey
2001 (new release date)

Statistics Canada is postponing the release of the report of the 2001 Health Services Access Survey, scheduled for today, until July 15, 2002. This is to allow further time for quality assurance of the information against relevant data holdings where they exist in provincial and territorial health ministries.

For more information, contact Gary Catlin (613-951-8571), Health Statistics Division. ■

Employment, earnings and hours
April 2002 (preliminary)

In April, average weekly earnings for all employees were virtually unchanged from March at $673.85. Average weekly earnings were up 2.1% from April 2001, slightly above the increase in the Consumer Price Index for the same period (+1.7%).

Average weekly earnings growth since April 2001 was slightly stronger in services-producing industries (+2.3%) than in goods-producing industries (+1.9%), especially for employees in health and social services (+5.2%), accommodation and food (+5.8%) and public administration (+5.9%). Earnings growth in both health and social services and accommodation and food was led by increases in hourly pay rates for hourly paid employees. In public administration, 40,000 additional census employees in April and May of 2001 reduced average pay rates in those months and increased the 12-month growth rate by approximately 3.5%.

Average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees stood at $17.11 in April, up $0.04 from March and 2.8 % higher than in April 2001. Average weekly hours declined slightly to 31.8 hours per week from 31.9 in March, because of a decline in overtime hours.

In April, employees on payrolls increased by 50,000 (+0.4%) over March. Employment growth was strongest in services-producing industries, especially professional, scientific and technical services (+12,500) and health and social services (+6,900).

At the provincial level, Ontario (+17,500) recorded the strongest employment gain, followed by Alberta (+5,100). The employment gain in Quebec in April (+2,300) was substantially reduced by a strike of approximately 7,500 employees in aerospace products and parts manufacturing.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment by sector and other labour market indicators will be available in July standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, $24/$240). Annual averages for 2001 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division. See *How to order products*.

To order data or for more information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	April 2001	March 2002[r]	April 2002[p]	March to April 2002	April 2001 to April 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**660.07**	**673.51**	**673.85**	**0.1**	**2.1**
Forestry, logging and support	826.98	849.42	852.96	0.4	3.1
Mining and oil and gas	1,145.98	1,160.48	1,158.85	-0.1	1.1
Utilities	1,000.97	1,015.69	1,017.31	0.2	1.6
Construction	799.15	799.47	798.85	-0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	803.45	823.30	823.64	0.0	2.5
Wholesale trade	768.60	763.40	763.27	0.0	-0.7
Retail trade	430.06	433.73	432.53	-0.3	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	734.74	759.72	761.11	0.2	3.6
Information and cultural industries	792.53	820.92	821.47	0.1	3.7
Finance and insurance	841.20	837.19	835.52	-0.2	-0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	609.07	617.63	613.94	-0.6	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	883.67	899.75	888.76	-1.2	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	839.37	844.54	843.97	-0.1	0.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	532.26	534.86	535.59	0.1	0.6
Educational Services	685.15	706.82	706.12	-0.1	3.1
Health care and social assistance	572.24	601.78	602.09	0.1	5.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	476.37	492.61	493.73	0.2	3.6
Accommodation and food services	283.79	298.55	300.23	0.6	5.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	516.61	534.80	534.72	0.0	3.5
Public administration	728.20	767.31	771.22	0.5	5.9
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	596.73	616.01	613.92	-0.3	2.9
Prince Edward Island	513.59	527.23	531.70	0.8	3.5
Nova Scotia	566.38	582.52	581.56	-0.2	2.7
New Brunswick	586.70	597.30	598.03	0.1	1.9
Quebec	618.16	635.44	634.24	-0.2	2.6
Ontario	706.36	718.38	719.38	0.1	1.8
Manitoba	582.89	599.98	599.60	-0.1	2.9
Saskatchewan	592.24	608.98	608.82	0.0	2.8
Alberta	678.35	696.08	696.26	0.0	2.6
British Columbia	662.14	668.92	665.96	-0.4	0.6
Yukon	746.75	759.14	764.42	0.7	2.4
Northwest Territories[1]	858.27	883.38	888.00	0.5	3.5
Nunavut[1]	770.82	792.94	790.08	-0.4	2.5

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
1 *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	February 2002	March 2002[r]	April 2002[p]	February to March 2002	March to April 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**12,868.8**	**12,897.2**	**12,947.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**
Forestry, logging and support	69.0	67.6	65.9	-2.0	-2.5
Mining and oil and gas	137.2	137.0	137.6	-0.1	0.4
Utilities	113.6	113.7	113.9	0.1	0.2
Construction	602.6	605.9	600.9	0.5	-0.8
Manufacturing	2,029.0	2,032.8	2,032.7	0.2	0.0
Wholesale trade	716.7	724.9	727.3	1.1	0.3
Retail trade	1,514.8	1,517.2	1,520.6	0.2	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	611.4	612.9	616.1	0.2	0.5
Information and cultural industries	350.5	351.6	350.6	0.3	-0.3
Finance and insurance	560.3	561.7	565.5	0.2	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	218.0	226.9	226.2	4.1	-0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	635.1	641.2	653.7	1.0	1.9
Management of companies and enterprises	86.9	87.1	88.1	0.2	1.1
Admininistrative and support, waste management and remediation services	539.1	540.2	541.0	0.2	0.1
Educational services	942.8	943.0	946.3	0.0	0.3
Health care and social assistance	1,288.1	1,290.1	1,297.0	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	231.7	231.7	232.2	0.0	0.2
Accommodation and food services	953.0	953.6	952.6	0.1	-0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	486.3	486.4	487.0	0.0	0.1
Public administration	720.1	695.8	694.5	-3.4	-0.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	183.6	184.1	183.8	0.3	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	58.7	58.6	58.4	-0.2	-0.3
Nova Scotia	360.1	361.3	361.9	0.3	0.2
New Brunswick	297.5	297.3	298.4	-0.1	0.4
Quebec	3,032.8	3,050.7	3,053.0	0.6	0.1
Ontario	5,009.7	5,012.6	5,030.1	0.1	0.3
Manitoba	509.6	510.5	510.2	0.2	-0.1
Saskatchewan	373.5	375.0	375.6	0.4	0.2
Alberta	1,397.9	1,401.9	1,407.0	0.3	0.4
British Columbia	1,603.2	1,603.4	1,603.4	0.0	0.0
Yukon	15.6	15.5	15.4	-0.6	-0.6
Northwest Territories[1]	19.5	19.8	19.7	1.5	-0.5
Nunavut[1]	9.8	9.9	10.2	1.0	3.0

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
1 *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

■

Crude oil and natural gas

April 2002 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 11 401 700 cubic metres in April, up 10.4% from April 2001. The advance was the result of increased production in Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta. Crude oil production in Newfoundland and Labrador increased 807 300 cubic metres from April 2001. In Alberta, total production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons grew 2.9% from April 2001, partly the result of a 38.9% increase in synthetic crude oil production.

Exports, which accounted for 61.9% of total production, increased 3.6% over April 2001.

The year-to-date production of crude oil increased 5.1% over the same period in 2001, and crude oil exports grew 0.2%.

Marketable natural gas production increased 2.8% from April 2001, and domestic sales increased 9.1%.

Natural Gas exports, which accounted for 58.8% of total production, rose 0.3% over the same period.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas rose 0.9%, while Canadian domestic sales increased by 4.7% and exports of natural gas were down 3.2 % over the same period in 2001.

Crude oil and natural gas

	April 2001	April 2002	April 2001 to April 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	10 323.8	11 401.7	10.4
Exports	6 813.1	7 056.7	3.6
Imports[2]	4 329.8	3 622.9	-16.3
Refinery receipts	7 844.9	7 906.3	0.8
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	14 108.7	14 499.3	2.8
Exports	8 508.1	8 531.3	0.3
Domestic sales[4]	5 767.0	6 290.7	9.1
	Jan. to Apr. 2001	Jan. to Apr. 2002	Jan.–Apr. 2001 to Jan.–Apr. 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	42 581.3	44 773.3	5.1
Exports	26 780.9	26 830.0	0.2
Imports[2]	19 147.4	16 631.8	-13.1
Refinery receipts	35 001.0	33 992.3	-2.9
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	58 142.9	58 664.5	0.9
Exports	37 606.9	36 386.2	-3.2
Domestic sales[4]	28 838.3	30 185.9	4.7

1 *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

The April 2002 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, $19/$186) will be available in August. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; *desjger@statcan.ca*) or Randall Sheldrick (613-951-4804; *randall.sheldrick@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products
June 2002

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of June amounted to 82 579 metric tonnes, down 8.9% from 90 664 tonnes in May and up 19.4% from 69 133 tonnes in June 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0006.

Sales of frozen meat products (23-009-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

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

NEW PRODUCTS

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products, June 2002
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(free).

Food consumption in Canada, 2001
Catalogue number 32-229-XIB ($26).

Canadian international merchandise trade, April 2002, Vol. 56, no. 4
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB ($14/$141).

Canadian international merchandise trade, April 2002, Vol. 56, no. 4
Catalogue number 65-001-XPB ($19/$188).

2001 Census catalogue, 2001
Catalogue number 92-377-XIE
(free).

2001 Census standard products stubsets, 2001
Catalogue number 92-400-XIE
(free).

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

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 -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

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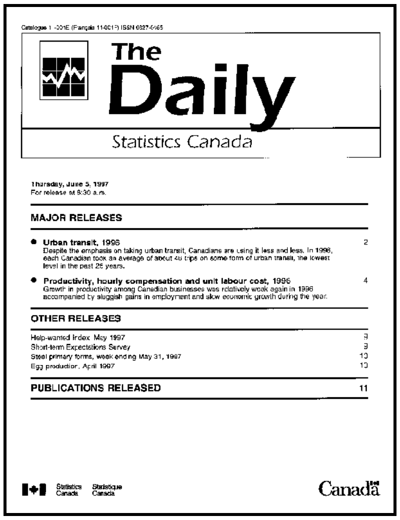

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Statistics Canada

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.

OTHER RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

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