



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, August 2002**
Manufacturers' prices increased 0.4% in August from August 2001, the first gain in 10 months.
Prices of raw materials rose 1.5% in the same period.

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- **National tourism indicators, second quarter 2002**
Tourism continued its recovery in the second quarter, as real spending in Canada by foreign and Canadian travellers rose 0.5% from the first quarter.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

August 2002

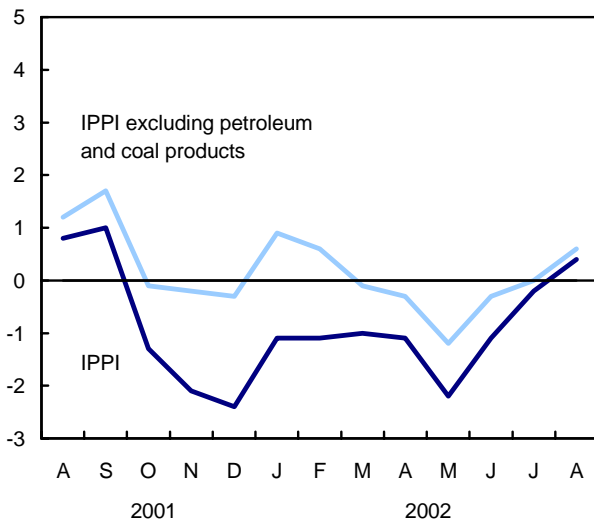
Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), increased 0.4% in August from August 2001. This was the first gain in the last 10 months, primarily the result of year-over-year increases for motor vehicles and other transport equipment, as well as for primary metal products.

Higher prices of chemicals and chemical products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, and electrical and communication products also contributed to the annual increase in manufacturers' prices. However, lower prices for lumber products, petroleum and coal products, and meat, fish and dairy products partly offset these advances.

Petroleum and coal product prices fell 2.6% in August from August 2001, after a similar year-over-year drop of 2.6% in July. Although August was the fourteenth successive month to show a negative year-over-year change, August and July's declines were much smaller than the double-digit drops in the first six months of 2002. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have risen 0.6% instead of 0.4%.

Petroleum product prices have less influence on the IPPI

12-month % change



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 month-to-month basis, industrial prices were up 0.6% in August, after a slight gain of 0.2% in July. Higher prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products and pulp and paper products were the major contributors to this rise. Lower prices for primary metal products and meat, fish and dairy products partly offset these monthly increases.

Manufacturers paid 1.5% more for their raw materials than they did in August 2001, following an increase of 0.2% in July. Higher prices for vegetable products, mineral fuels, wood products and ferrous materials were responsible for this annual rise in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI). These increases were partly offset by lower prices for animal products, which fell 8.1%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have grown 1.6%.

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were up 1.1% from July. Higher prices for mineral fuels, vegetable products and wood products were the major contributors to this gain. Price decreases for non-ferrous metals and animal products partly offset this monthly increase.

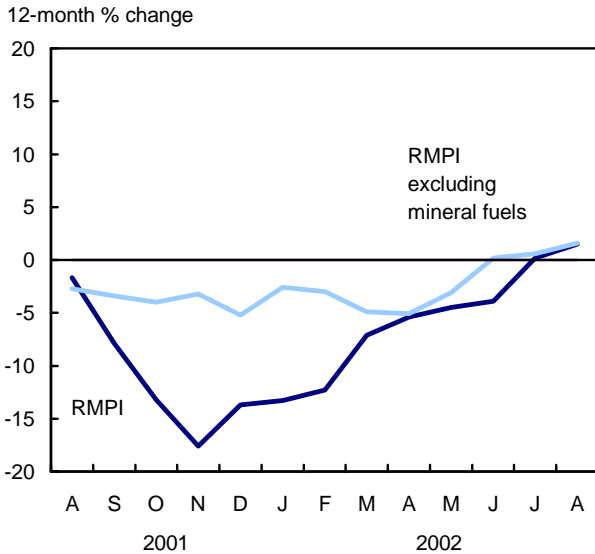
The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 107.6 in August, up from its revised level of 107.0 in July. The RMPI (1997=100) rose to 115.8 in August from its revised level of 114.5 in July.

Crude oil prices increase but prices for lumber products were virtually unchanged

In the RMPI, crude oil prices were 4.3% higher in August than in July, mainly because of higher demand

and anticipation of decreased supply. This rise was also reflected in the IPPI, as petroleum and coal product prices were up 2.5% from July.

Crude oil prices have less influence on the RMPI



In the IPPI, lumber and other wood product prices were up a slight 0.1% in August from July, after a 0.5% increase in July. Higher prices for particleboard were offset by lower prices for softwood lumber. On an annual basis, lumber and other wood products were down 7.5%.

Impact of exchange rate pushes up prices

From July to August, the value of the US dollar strengthened against the Canadian dollar, pushing up prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 0.2% instead of 0.6%.

On a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar also had an impact. The IPPI was up 0.4% in August from August 2001; without the exchange rate effect, the IPPI would have decreased 0.2%.

Motor vehicle prices still influence finished goods

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were up 0.7% in August. Higher prices for motor vehicles,

electrical and communication products, and petroleum products were the major contributors to this increase.

Rising prices for motor vehicles, electrical and communication products, machinery and equipment, and tobacco products pushed prices for finished goods up 1.3% from August 2001. These gains were partly offset by lower prices for petroleum 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.

Prices for input goods continue to decline

Producers of intermediate goods received 0.2% less for their goods in August than in August 2001. Lower prices for lumber products, pulp and paper products, petroleum products, and meat, fish and dairy products were partly offset by higher prices for motor vehicles, primary metal products, chemical products, and fruit, vegetable and feed products.

Prices for input goods were up 0.5% from July. Higher prices for petroleum products, pulp and paper products, motor vehicles as well as chemical products were the major contributors to this monthly increase.

"Intermediate goods" or "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.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The August 2002 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (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	August 2001	July 2002 ^r	August 2002 ^p	% change	
					August 2001 to August 2002	July to August 2002
Industrial Product Price Index	100.00	107.2	107.0	107.6	0.4	0.6
Intermediate goods¹	60.14	104.6	103.9	104.4	-0.2	0.5
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.71	98.6	102.0	102.2	3.7	0.2
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	52.43	105.5	104.2	104.8	-0.7	0.6
Finished goods⁴	39.86	111.1	111.7	112.5	1.3	0.7
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	107.0	108.2	108.3	1.2	0.1
Capital equipment	11.73	110.1	111.1	112.0	1.7	0.8
All other finished goods	19.63	113.6	113.5	114.6	0.9	1.0
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	109.8	108.0	107.8	-1.8	-0.2
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	98.9	101.6	102.0	3.1	0.4
Beverages	1.57	111.1	114.4	114.4	3.0	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	131.9	139.6	139.6	5.8	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	106.0	104.8	105.0	-0.9	0.2
Textile products	1.58	100.7	99.7	99.8	-0.9	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.1	103.8	103.9	0.8	0.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	100.7	93.0	93.1	-7.5	0.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	106.6	107.4	107.4	0.8	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	111.0	104.9	106.3	-4.2	1.3
Printing and publishing	1.70	111.6	114.1	114.4	2.5	0.3
Primary metal products	7.80	92.4	97.1	95.7	3.6	-1.4
Metal fabricated products	4.11	104.9	106.5	107.0	2.0	0.5
Machinery and equipment	5.48	105.5	106.8	107.0	1.4	0.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	112.8	113.1	114.4	1.4	1.1
Electrical and communications products	5.77	98.2	100.2	100.8	2.6	0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	107.8	108.7	108.7	0.8	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	5.68	132.1	125.5	128.7	-2.6	2.5
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	105.5	107.2	108.3	2.7	1.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	105.5	107.1	107.2	1.6	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	86.5	90.4	89.8	3.8	-0.7

^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	August 2001	July 2002 ^r	August 2002 ^p	% change	
					August 2001 to August 2002	July 2002 to August 2002
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	114.1	114.5	115.8	1.5	1.1
Mineral fuels	35.16	163.9	160.8	166.1	1.3	3.3
Vegetable products	10.28	85.8	98.8	102.9	19.9	4.1
Animals and animal products	20.30	108.9	101.8	100.1	-8.1	-1.7
Wood	15.60	80.5	84.3	85.2	5.8	1.1
Ferrous materials	3.36	88.2	93.8	94.4	7.0	0.6
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	77.9	81.9	78.1	0.3	-4.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	109.4	109.7	109.7	0.3	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	91.1	93.0	92.6	1.6	-0.4

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

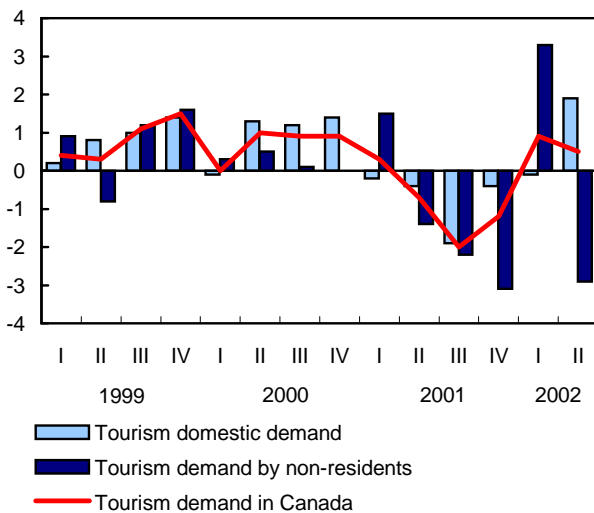
National tourism indicators

Second quarter 2002

Tourism continued its recovery in the second quarter, as real spending in Canada by foreign and Canadian travellers rose 0.5% from the first quarter. This was the second consecutive quarterly gain, after a dip in tourism spending in 2001. The rebound of the tourism sector was not yet complete, as spending remained 2.6% below the peak reached in the first quarter of 2001.

Tourism continues its recovery

% change from previous quarter
Adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



Spending by Canadian residents in the second quarter, up 1.9% from the first, propelled the recovery in tourism forward. This mirrored the gains in the total Canadian economy over the past two quarters. However, the increase in the domestic market was partly offset by a decline in spending from international visitors.

Canadian spending pushes tourism forward

Spending by Canadians, totalling \$9.7 billion (current prices) and constituting 71.4% of total tourism expenditures, was the key to the positive second quarter results. The rise in domestic tourism spending in real terms in the second quarter followed five quarters of decline. All expenditure categories rose, with outlays on food and beverage services (+2.8%), recreation and entertainment (+2.7%) and accommodation (+2.7%) leading the way.

Several factors in the Canadian economy may have contributed to the increase in domestic tourism

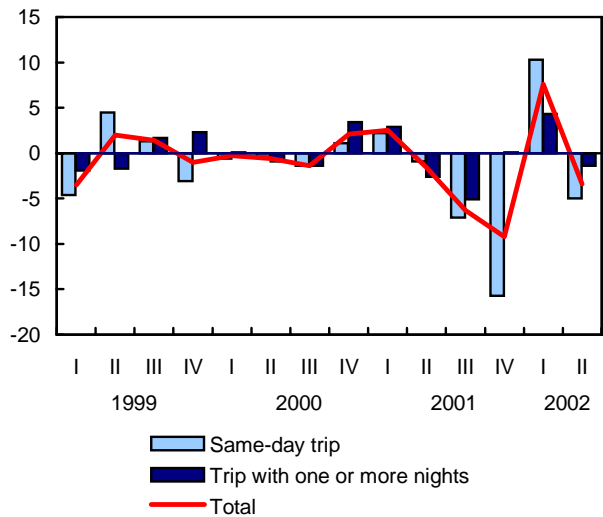
Note to Readers

Tourism spending is expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

spending. Strong employment growth pushed personal disposable income of Canadians up 3.2% (current prices) in the first two quarters of 2002, resulting in more money available to spend on tourism. Corporate profits, up 22.7% (current prices) since the fourth quarter of 2001, may have allowed for the return of the business traveller. Visits by Canadians to other countries also declined in the second quarter, further adding to the possibility of increased domestic spending.

Number of international travellers drops

% change from previous quarter
Adjusted for seasonal variation



International visitors decrease

After a large jump in the first quarter, spending by international visitors was down 2.9% in the second quarter. The number of international visitors dropped 3.4%. Visits were down from all origins, particularly from Europe and countries other than the United States, down 6.4% from the first quarter; US visits were down 3.1%.

All major spending categories, including transportation (-3.9%) and accommodation (-2.7%), dropped in the second quarter. The Canadian dollar appreciated relative to the US dollar and may have influenced the number of US visitors to Canada.

Spending on restaurants and recreation rises

Looking at tourism by commodity categories, tourism expenditure on food and beverage services (+0.8%) and on recreation and entertainment (+1.0%) were the driving forces behind the quarterly increase. Air passenger transportation (+0.2%) and accommodation (+0.1%) remained essentially flat.

Balance of international travel weakens

Although visits by Canadians to other countries fell in the second quarter, visits by foreigners to Canada declined even more, resulting in a weakening of the international travel account. The balance of international travel, which compares the spending by foreign visitors in Canada with the spending by Canadians in other countries, sank to a deficit of \$418 million (current prices).

Tourism employment rebounds

Employment in the tourism sector rebounded in the second quarter, advancing 0.9% after two quarters of decline. The increase was slightly lower than the 1.2% gain in business sector employment. Employment in the air transportation industry, the major cause for the past decreases, bounced back in the second quarter, jumping up 3.4%.

Prices stabilize

The tourism implicit price index, a measure of inflation in the tourism industry, edged up 0.2% in the second quarter, after rising 1.5% in the first. Prices for transportation services rose 1.3%, mostly as a result of higher gas prices, but were offset by lower prices for accommodation services (-3.4%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0009.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 1910.

The second quarter 2002 issue of the *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *National accounts*. To order a paper copy of the publication (13-009-XPB, free), contact Client Services (613-951-3640; fax: 613-951-3618; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jacques Delisle (613-951-3796) or Jamie Temple (613-951-0269), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Tourism expenditures

	2000	2001	2000 to 2001	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	First quarter to second quarter 2002
	\$ millions 1992		% change	\$ millions 1992 (seasonally adjusted)			% change
Tourism expenditures							
Tourism demand in Canada	44,348	44,305	-0.1	10,843	10,940	10,991	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	13,621	13,443	-1.3	3,233	3,340	3,243	-2.9
Tourism domestic demand	30,727	30,862	0.4	7,610	7,600	7,748	1.9
Transportation							
Tourism demand in Canada	17,512	17,296	-1.2	4,167	4,252	4,270	0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,659	3,503	-4.3	820	867	833	-3.9
Tourism domestic demand	13,853	13,793	-0.4	3,347	3,385	3,437	1.5
Accommodation							
Tourism demand in Canada	5,750	5,536	-3.7	1,364	1,378	1,379	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,835	2,752	-2.9	653	673	655	-2.7
Tourism domestic demand	2,915	2,784	-4.5	711	705	724	2.7
Food and beverage services							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,409	7,568	2.1	1,884	1,870	1,885	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,192	3,221	0.9	789	805	790	-1.9
Tourism domestic demand	4,217	4,347	3.1	1,095	1,065	1,095	2.8
Other tourism commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	4,463	4,448	-0.3	1,095	1,093	1,107	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,187	1,190	0.3	290	294	288	-2.0
Tourism domestic demand	3,276	3,258	-0.5	805	799	819	2.5
Other commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	9,214	9,457	2.6	2,333	2,347	2,350	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,748	2,777	1.1	681	701	677	-3.4
Tourism domestic demand	6,466	6,680	3.3	1,652	1,646	1,673	1.6

Tourism expenditures

	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2001	First quarter 2002	Second quarter 2002	Second quarter 2001 to second quarter 2002
	\$ millions current, unadjusted					% change
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	13,604	19,866	10,093	10,551	13,318	-2.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,466	7,072	2,357	2,256	4,208	-5.8
Tourism domestic demand	9,138	12,794	7,736	8,295	9,110	-0.3
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,507	7,434	4,525	4,460	5,369	-2.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,115	1,839	569	567	1,083	-2.9
Tourism domestic demand	4,392	5,595	3,956	3,893	4,286	-2.4
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,967	2,797	1,151	1,238	1,819	-7.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,058	1,514	465	508	955	-9.7
Tourism domestic demand	909	1,283	686	730	864	-5.0
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,306	3,443	1,552	1,609	2,270	-1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,030	1,620	599	541	958	-7.0
Tourism domestic demand	1,276	1,823	953	1,068	1,312	2.8
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,349	2,030	924	1,305	1,381	2.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	430	680	229	218	427	-0.7
Tourism domestic demand	919	1,350	695	1,087	954	3.8
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,475	4,162	1,941	1,939	2,479	0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	833	1,419	495	422	785	-5.8
Tourism domestic demand	1,642	2,743	1,446	1,517	1,694	3.2

OTHER RELEASES

Farm Product Price Index

July 2002

Prices received by farmers for their agricultural commodities fell 0.1% in July from July 2001, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). This was the fourth month of year-over-year decreases, after 26 consecutive months of increases.

The livestock index has fallen year-over-year for the last five months. Before this, the livestock index had been above year-earlier levels each month since September 1999, except November and December 2001. Crop prices climbed 9.4% from July 2001, but prices received by farmers for all livestock and animal products fell 7.6%. The crop index has seen increases in the 12-month change since September 2000.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 102.2 in July, up 0.8% from June. This was the second month-over-month increase after three consecutive drops.

The livestock index rose 0.9% from June. Monthly increases in prices for hogs more than offset decreases for cattle and calves.

The hog index was up 9.4% in July to 86.4, the highest level since March. After month-to-month decreases from July to December 2001, the index fell in only two of the first seven months of 2002. Compared with July 2001, the hog index was down 20.7%, the fifth consecutive decrease. This was only the seventh time that hog prices were lower than year-earlier levels since they began to rise in August 1999 as a result of strong demand for pork both in Canada and abroad.

The cattle and calves index fell 2.8% in July to 114.5, the lowest level since October 1999. The cattle and calves index has been decreasing on a month-to-month basis since April 2001, with the exception of a four-month period last winter. On a year-over-year basis, the cattle and calves index was down 11.0% from July 2001, continuing the downward trend that started in October 2001. Before October 2001, the index had been above year-earlier levels every month since January 1997.

On a month-to-month basis, the crop index was down 0.2% from June. The index fell in 4 of the last 12 months. Although there were increases in the grain, oilseed, fruit, and potato indexes, these were offset by declines in the specialty crop and vegetable indexes.

The specialty crop index was down 1.6% from June, falling in four of the last five months. This drop

was influenced mainly by lower prices for dry peas and mustard seed. However, compared with July 2001, specialty crop prices were up 35.9%. This index has been above year-earlier levels since June 2001.

The potato index stood at a record level of 271.1 in July, up 25.6% from June. It has shown monthly increases in six of the first seven months of 2002. On a year-over-year basis, the potato index has been above year-earlier levels since August 2001, and in July 2002 was up 97.5% from July 2001. The increase in prices can be attributed to the large decline in potato production in 2001, which placed strong upward pressure on growers' prices.

The oilseed index was 93.7 in July, up 7.1% from June, the highest level since January 1999. The oilseed index rose 13.9% from July 2001, continuing the upward trend that started in February 2001. Soybean oil prices remained strong as global vegetable oil and oilseed supplies tightened.

Farm Product Price Index

(1997=100)

	July 2001	June 2002 ^r	July 2002 ^p	July 2001 to July 2002	June to July 2002
	% change				
Farm Product Price Index	102.3	101.4	102.2	-0.1	0.8
Crops	90.6	99.3	99.1	9.4	-0.2
Grains	88.3	95.9	96.0	8.7	0.1
Oilseeds	82.3	87.5	93.7	13.9	7.1
Specialty crops	92.8	128.1	126.1	35.9	-1.6
Fruit	100.8	95.5	99.1	-1.7	3.8
Vegetables	107.0	105.7	104.2	-2.6	-1.4
Potatoes	137.3	215.9	271.1	97.5	25.6
Livestock and animal products	113.6	104.1	105.0	-7.6	0.9
Cattle and calves	128.6	117.8	114.5	-11.0	-2.8
Hogs	108.9	79.0	86.4	-20.7	9.4
Poultry	95.8	92.6	92.6	-3.3	0.0
Eggs	99.9	104.1	104.1	4.2	0.0
Dairy	106.2	111.7	111.7	5.2	0.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0021.

The July 2002 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 2, no. 7 (21-007-XIB, free) is now 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 or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 2002

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for May to August 2002.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

The August 2002 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

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

Sawmills and planing mills

July 2002

Lumber production by sawmills in July was down 6.9% from June to 5 663.0 thousand cubic metres.

Year-to-date production to the end of July totalled 42 733.9 thousand cubic metres, up 1.7% from 41 994.0 thousand cubic metres in the same period of 2001.

In July, sawmills shipped 5 933.3 thousand cubic metres of lumber, down 1.1% from June. However, these shipments were up a modest 0.9% from July 2001.

At the provincial level, the increase in shipments in July was greatest in Saskatchewan (+36.0%), Manitoba (+23.5%), Ontario (+5.9%), Alberta (+5.3%) and British Columbia (+5.2%). Shipments declined in Quebec (-19.2%) and New Brunswick (-5.1%).

Stocks stood at 8 840.0 thousand cubic metres in July, down 2.8% from June. Over the past 12 months, the level of lumber production has remained roughly the same as the level of shipments. As a result, stocks in July were at almost the same level as in July 2001, despite monthly fluctuations.

Lumber exports, as measured by the International Trade Division, rose 17.3% from June (unadjusted data) to 3 933.2 thousand cubic metres in July. This marked a turnaround following the steep 35.7% drop recorded in June following the imposition of duties by the United States. The increase may also be explained by the strong demand for lumber in the construction industry

and the continuing high level of housing starts in the United States.

According to the Industrial Product Price Index, lumber prices rose 2.0% from June. This increase, the first since February, is due in part to the strong demand for lumber from the residential construction industry. Demand should continue to be strong, judging from a substantial increase in building permits; the value of permits reached an all-time high of \$4.0 billion (+3.0%) in July.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

The July 2002 issue of *Sawmills and planing mills*, Vol. 56, No. 7 (35-003-XIB, \$9/\$86) 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 (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power

July 2002

Net generation of electricity increased to 47 919 gigawatt hours (GWh) in July, up 8.2% from July 2001. Exports rose 4.8% to 3 990 GWh, but imports fell from 1 286 GWh to 1 036 GWh.

Hydroelectricity generation was up 18.4% in July, reaching 28 012 GWh, primarily as a result of increased generation in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Thermal conventional generation was down 1.4% to 13 577 GWh. Generation from nuclear sources was down 7.9% to 6 330 GWh as a result of lower generation capability in New Brunswick and Ontario.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of July totalled 338 592 GWh, up 0.9% from the same period of 2001. Year-to-date exports (22 220 GWh) were down 15.8% and year-to-date imports (10 053 GWh) fell 17.1% from the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

The July 2002 issue of *Electric power statistics*, Vol. 70, no. 7 (57-001-XIB, \$9/\$85) 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; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Melanie Murray (613-951-4923; fax: 613-951-9499; melanie.murray@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Canada Education Savings Grant and administrative data

1995 to 1999

A new file is now available including Registered Education Savings Plan contributions and Canada Education Savings Grants awarded since 1998, and annual income and family data from 1995 to 1999 for a sample of Canadian residents. The file will be used for statistical purposes and held until May 2004. Only aggregated data that conform to the confidentiality provisions of the *Statistics Act* will be released.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Organized crime in Canada: A feasibility study

2001/02

The technical report entitled *Organized crime in Canada: An investigation into the feasibility of collecting police-level data* (85-556-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts or methods of this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

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Release date	Title	Reference period
30	Gross domestic product by industry	July 2002
1	Financing of small and medium-sized enterprises	2000
2	Help-wanted Index	September 2002
3	Moderate alcohol consumption and heart disease	Autumn 2002
4	Production of principal field crops	September 2002
