



The Daily

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The economy expanded 0.3% in May, following a slight advance of 0.1% in April.
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Manufacturers' prices fell 0.5% in June following an increase of 1.6% in May. On a 12-month basis, prices rose 6.4%, up from the 5.8% registered in May. Prices of raw materials decreased 1.7% from May and were 13.8% higher than June 2003.
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MAJOR RELEASES

Gross Domestic Product by Industry May 2004

The economy expanded 0.3% in May, following a slight advance of 0.1% in April.

High crude oil prices since 2003 have helped set the stage for increased production, exploration and pipeline transportation of crude oil and natural gas products. The resolution of public sector labour strife boosted activity for the education, health and government administration sectors. Low interest rates continued to be a driving force in new home construction. Hotel operators benefited from higher occupancy rates across much of the country. Meanwhile, the wholesale and retail sectors were restrained by fewer new motor vehicle sales.

Note to readers

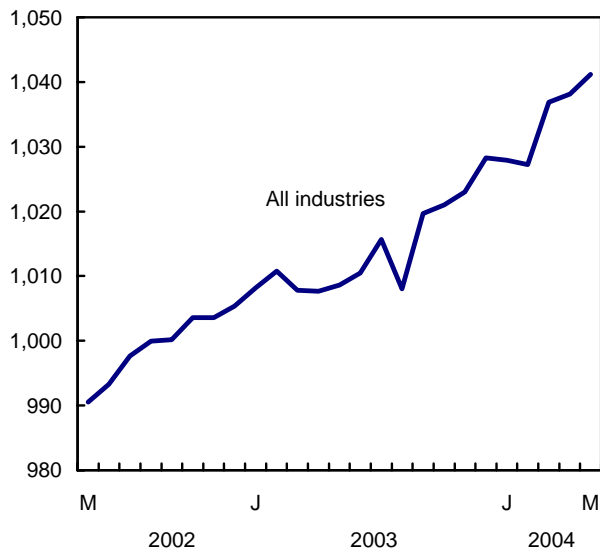
In September 2002 (reference month July 2002), the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program introduced the first stage of conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annual chained Input-Output benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP for 1997 to 2000. However, from January 2001 onwards, the data are 2000 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 the Chain Fisher Volume Index page on our website.

Revisions

With this release of the monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2003.

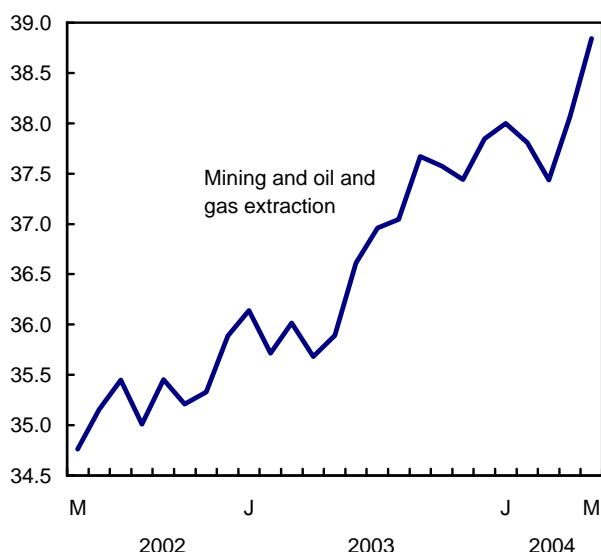
Economic expansion continues

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



Mining sector up

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



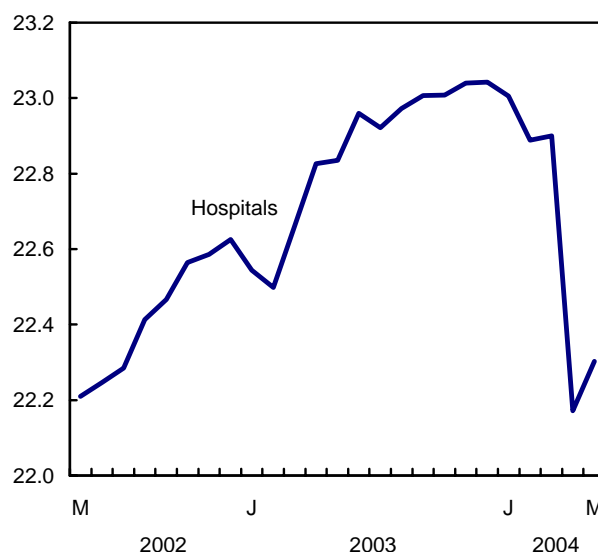
Output from non-metallic mineral mines jumped 11%, mainly because of diamonds and potash. Metal ore mining increased 2.0%, as this industry also benefited from higher prices as world demand continued to climb for copper, nickel and zinc.

End of labour disruptions boosts public sector

The resolution of Newfoundland and Labrador's 28-day public sector strike at the end of April translated into a rebound for elementary and secondary schools, hospitals and provincial government administration. The health care sector strike in British Columbia, which continued until the 12th of May, held back the full recovery of the hospital sector as output in the sector remained 2.6% below March's level.

Hospitals still affected by strikes

GDP billions chained \$ (1997)



Housing boom continues

The boom in new home construction continued in May, with a further increase of 0.8%. Despite the slight declines in the number of housing starts in April and May, the carryover impact from the strong housing starts earlier in the year maintained growth in residential construction activity. Housing starts exceeded 200,000 units at annual rates since the beginning of the year. May housing starts tumbled 14% in British Columbia, while the rest of the country registered gains. Multiple dwelling starts fell 5.4%, while single-family dwelling starts jumped 3.6%. The real estate agent and brokerage industry declined slightly for the second straight month, reflecting the recent lull in the resale housing market. Despite the recent weakness in this industry, activity levels are 15% higher than year-ago levels.

Travel and tourism industries mixed

Industries in the travel and tourism sector reported mixed results in May. Although the total number of tourists visiting Canada declined in May, those staying one or more nights increased 1.9%. The accommodations industry posted a jump of 3.8%. Hotel occupancy rates across the country improved in May, with a number of regions returning to pre-SARS levels. Restaurants reported an increase of 0.6%. Air transportation edged down slightly in May, although this industry has expanded 21% since a year ago. A casino strike that lasted until the middle of May continued to

have a negative impact on the gambling industry, as did a drop in the number of lottery ticket sales.

Manufacturing output edges up

Manufacturers increased production a slight 0.1% in May. Information and communications technology manufacturers recovered somewhat from the downturn in April. All producers of machinery and equipment posted gains in May from agricultural equipment manufacturers to producers of power turbines. Pulp and paper (except newsprint) manufacturers ramped up production. Meanwhile, sawmills and other construction-related wood product manufacturers reduced their output. For the second straight month, poultry processors continued to be adversely impacted by the avian flu crisis. Poultry processing declined 6.4%, following a sizeable decline in April. The manufacturing of motor vehicles and parts fell in May as lower-than-expected consumer demand prompted layoffs in the industry.

Retailers and wholesalers report declines

Wholesaling activity declined 1.1% in May, the third decline since the start of the year. The weakness in wholesaling this month can be attributed to lower activity for wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts.

Lower new motor vehicle sales were also responsible for the weakness in the retailing sector. Retail sales excluding motor vehicles and parts advanced 0.5%. Consumer confidence fell in May to its lowest level since August 2003, which may have reflected concerns over high gasoline prices and in turn reduced demand for new motor vehicles.

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

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

The May 2004 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 18, no. 5 (15-001-XIE, \$12/\$118) is now available. See *How to order products*. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for June 2004 will be released on August 31.

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), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

□

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

	December 2003 ^r	January 2004 ^r	February 2004 ^r	March 2004 ^r	April 2004 ^r	May 2004 ^p	May 2004	May 2003 to May 2004
seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					\$ level ¹	% change	
All industries	0.5	-0.0	-0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	1,041,143	3.2
Goods-producing industries	0.8	0.0	-0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	328,440	4.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.2	-0.5	0.1	1.2	-0.3	-0.1	23,635	0.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.1	0.4	-0.5	-1.0	1.7	2.0	38,845	8.2
Utilities	-0.2	5.1	-5.8	-1.4	1.2	0.6	25,681	-0.7
Construction	0.3	0.5	-0.9	2.9	0.5	0.7	58,563	7.5
Manufacturing	1.1	-0.9	0.1	1.7	-0.2	0.1	180,091	2.7
Services-producing industries	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	713,925	2.9
Wholesale trade	1.9	-2.6	-1.3	4.2	0.5	-1.1	66,270	6.8
Retail trade	-1.2	0.9	2.7	1.1	-1.2	-0.2	58,024	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	0.9	-0.0	-0.9	1.2	0.6	1.1	48,278	5.1
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	42,438	0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	209,824	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	45,592	2.3
Administrative and waste management services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	22,747	2.8
Education services	0.6	-1.2	0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.9	45,557	0.4
Health care and social assistance	0.3	-0.0	-0.3	0.2	-1.0	0.4	60,870	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	0.1	0.6	-0.0	0.1	-0.3	9,332	0.2
Accommodation and food services	-0.5	-0.5	0.9	0.4	-1.3	1.7	23,109	5.5
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.3	-0.3	24,342	0.9
Public administration	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.2	58,775	1.8
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	246,682	3.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.6	-0.5	-0.5	1.3	-0.3	0.2	73,137	0.8
Durable manufacturing industries	1.5	-1.2	0.4	2.0	-0.2	0.0	106,849	4.0
Business sector industries	0.6	0.0	-0.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	884,821	3.7
Non-business sector industries	0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.5	156,507	0.8
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	0.2	-0.2	1.0	-0.2	0.5	58,119	2.3
Energy sector	0.8	1.8	-1.7	-2.0	1.9	1.2	61,131	4.8

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. Millions of dollars at annual rate.



Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

June 2004

Manufacturers' prices fell 0.5% in June following an increase of 1.6% in May. On a 12-month basis, prices rose 6.4%, up from the 5.8% registered in May.

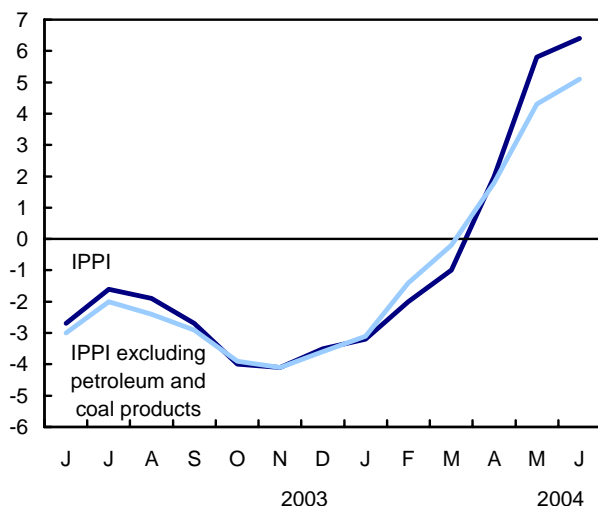
From a monthly perspective, lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-1.1%) contributed to half of the monthly decrease. This was mainly the result of the effect of the exchange rate. Lumber and other wood products decreased by 3.1% as increased supply resulted in lower prices for softwood lumber (-2.5%), as well as particleboard (-14.2%). Prices for petroleum and coal products declined 1.7% while gasoline and fuel oil prices were down 2.4%.

Lower prices for meat, fish and dairy products (-0.7%), electrical and communication products (-0.6%), as well as chemical products (-0.4%), also contributed to the monthly decrease.

Prices for primary metal products rose 1.9% as supply declined. Higher prices for nickel products (+17.1%) and iron and steel products (+1.6%) were responsible for the major part of this increase.

Petroleum product prices continue to influence the IPPI

12-month % change



Price increases were also observed for pulp and paper products (+0.7%) and metal fabricated products (+0.4%).

Compared with June 2003, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) rose 6.4%. The petroleum and coal

Note to readers

Effective beginning with the January 2004 release, the monthly average exchange rate as determined by the Bank of Canada is used to convert prices received in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. Previously, the exchange rate conversion of such prices was carried out using the rate for the 15th of the month. The decision to switch to the monthly rate reflects the fact that the Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index are intended to measure the change in the average monthly price for these goods. The monthly average exchange rate is a better estimator of the actual exchange rates used in transactions than a point in time exchange rate. The estimated impact of this change is small at the total level. The 12-month change is 0.4% more than it would have been had the monthly average exchange rate been used to calculate the June 2003 index.

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 the prices that the consumers pay. 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 (such as 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.

products group continued to have a strong influence on the 12-month change with an increase of 25.9%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 5.1% on a 12-month basis.

Prices for primary metal products were up 22.1% with iron and steel products (+19.2%) as the major contributor to this annual rise. Lumber and other wood products increased 21.9% from a year ago with softwood lumber prices remaining high at 35.0%.

Higher prices for pulp and paper products (+5.8%); metal fabricated products (+8.3%); motor vehicles and other transport equipment (+1.3%); fruit, vegetable and feed products (+3.8%); chemical products (+3.0%); and meat, fish and dairy products (+2.2%) contributed to the 12-month increase in the IPPI.

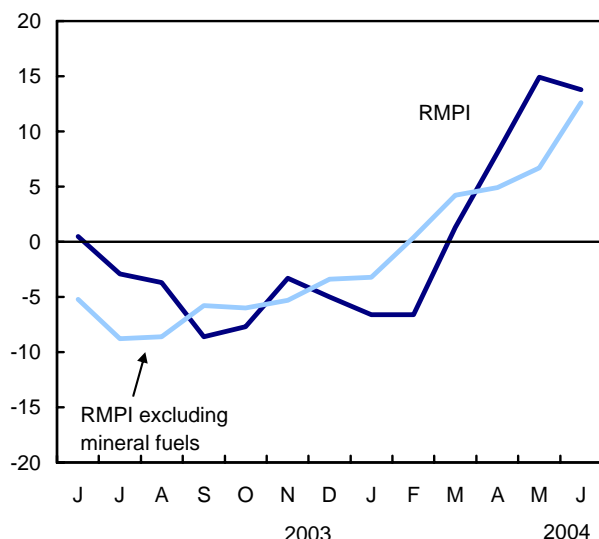
Raw materials prices continue to strengthen compared with a year ago

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were down 1.7% in June, following an increase of 2.8% in May. Mineral fuels were responsible for the most part

with a decrease of 3.0%. Crude oil prices declined 3.9% because of increased production.

Crude oil prices continue to influence the RMPI

12-month % change



Prices for animals and animal products were down 3.6% from May, mainly as the result of lower prices for cattle for slaughter (-9.5%) and fresh fish (-10.4%).

Ferrous materials were up 3.8% as a result of higher prices for iron and steel scrap (+6.9%). Vegetable products increased by 1.0% while prices for soybeans (+4.0%) and canola (+2.1%) rose as a result of tight supply and increased demand. Higher prices were also observed for non-ferrous metals (+0.6%), as well as wood products (+0.4%).

Manufacturers paid 13.8% more for their raw materials compared with one year ago, the second largest increase in 15 months. Mineral fuels were up 15.3% from a year ago with crude oil prices rising 20.1%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) would have increased 12.6%.

Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 36.5% from a year ago, mainly because of higher prices for lead, copper, zinc, nickel, gold and silver. Ferrous materials prices rose 30.2% compared with June 2003 with iron and steel scrap prices rising 43.2%.

Higher prices for wood products (+7.0%), animals and animal products (+4.2%), vegetable products (+7.7%) as well as non-metallic minerals (+2.6%), also contributed to the 12-month increase in the RMPI.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 110.6 in June, down from its revised level of 111.1 in May. The RMPI

(1997=100) was 126.8 in June, down from its revised level of 129.0 in May.

Impact of exchange rate

Between May and June, the value of the US dollar weakened against the Canadian dollar with a decrease of 1.5%. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have remained unchanged, compared with the actual decrease of 0.5%.

On a 12-month basis, the change in IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate was 6.0% from June 2003 to June 2004, compared with the 6.4% actual increase.

Prices for intermediate goods increase from a year ago

Prices for intermediate goods were down 0.2% from May. Lower prices for lumber products; motor vehicles; petroleum products; meat, fish and dairy products; chemical products; fruit, vegetable and feed products; and electrical and communication products were the major contributors to the decrease.

Higher prices for primary metal products, pulp and paper products, as well as metal fabricated products, partly offset the monthly drop.

Producers of intermediate goods received 9.1% more for their goods in June 2004 than in June 2003. Higher prices for primary metal products; petroleum products; lumber products; pulp and paper products; metal fabricated products; chemical products; and fruit, vegetable and feed products were mainly responsible for the annual increase.

"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 increase from a year ago

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 0.7% from May. Lower prices for motor vehicles; petroleum products; electrical and communication products; and meat, fish and dairy products were responsible for this monthly decline.

Higher prices for petroleum products; motor vehicles; fruit, vegetable and feed products; meat, fish and dairy products; electrical and communication products; beverages; furniture and fixtures; machinery and equipment; chemical products; and lumber products pushed the 12-month prices up 2.8% from June 2003.

These increases were partly offset by declining prices for pulp and paper products, non-metallic mineral products, as well as textile products.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the products from the food and feed category end 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 are 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 June 2004 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$19/\$175; 62-011-XPE, \$24/\$233) will be available in August.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for July 2004 will be released on August 30.

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	June 2003	May 2004 ^r	June 2004 ^p	June 2003 to June 2004	May to June 2004
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.00	103.9	111.1	110.6	6.4	-0.5
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	102.7	108.3	107.9	5.1	-0.4
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	109.6	112.8	112.0	2.2	-0.7
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	102.9	107.0	106.8	3.8	-0.2
Beverages	1.57	117.6	120.9	120.7	2.6	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	166.4	169.9	169.9	2.1	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	106.8	107.4	107.7	0.8	0.3
Textile products	1.58	99.4	99.1	99.0	-0.4	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.9	104.2	104.2	0.3	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	85.5	107.5	104.2	21.9	-3.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	108.6	111.2	111.3	2.5	0.1
Pulp and paper products	7.23	101.4	106.6	107.3	5.8	0.7
Printing and publishing	1.70	112.1	113.8	114.2	1.9	0.4
Primary metal products	7.80	92.0	110.2	112.3	22.1	1.9
Metal fabricated products	4.11	106.6	114.9	115.4	8.3	0.4
Machinery and equipment	5.48	105.2	106.0	105.8	0.6	-0.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	102.8	105.3	104.1	1.3	-1.1
Electrical and communications products	5.77	94.4	96.5	95.9	1.6	-0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	110.1	110.9	111.0	0.8	0.1
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	127.5	163.3	160.5	25.9	-1.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	110.0	113.7	113.3	3.0	-0.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	106.1	109.4	109.5	3.2	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	92.6	123.1	124.5	34.4	1.1
Intermediate goods²	60.14	101.4	110.8	110.6	9.1	-0.2
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	102.0	117.7	119.6	17.3	1.6
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	101.3	109.8	109.2	7.8	-0.5
Finished goods⁵	39.86	107.7	111.5	110.7	2.8	-0.7
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	110.7	112.9	112.8	1.9	-0.1
Capital equipment	11.73	104.8	106.9	106.2	1.3	-0.7
All other finished goods	19.63	108.2	113.8	112.5	4.0	-1.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. This index is estimated for the current month.

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

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

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

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

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	June 2003	May 2004 ^r	June 2004 ^p	June 2003 to June 2004	May to June 2004
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.00	111.4	129.0	126.8	13.8	-1.7
Mineral fuels	35.16	162.7	193.5	187.6	15.3	-3.0
Vegetable products	10.28	89.7	95.6	96.6	7.7	1.0
Animals and animal products	20.30	97.1	105.0	101.2	4.2	-3.6
Wood	15.60	79.0	84.2	84.5	7.0	0.4
Ferrous materials	3.36	90.4	113.4	117.7	30.2	3.8
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	75.6	102.6	103.2	36.5	0.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	116.3	119.3	119.3	2.6	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	87.6	99.2	98.6	12.6	-0.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

First quarter 2004

Overall consumers spent \$74.0 billion in retail stores in the first quarter of 2004, according to the newly redesigned Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey.

Beginning with this release, data collected from this survey are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2002), which is not comparable to the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980). In the NAICS 2002, the retail sector now includes home renovation centres and computer and software stores, which were previously classified in the wholesale trade sector in the SIC 1980. In addition, all automotive repair shops have been transferred from the retail trade sector to the services sector.

In the first quarter of 2004, consumers spent proportionally more on motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and services, gasoline and oil than they did on food and beverages. Of every dollar spent in retail stores in the first quarter of 2004, consumers forked out 31 cents on motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and services, gasoline and oil compared with 23 cents on food and beverages.

In the first three months of 2004, consumers spent 11 cents of every dollar on housewares, furniture, home furnishings and electronics. Hardware, lawn and garden products accounted for another 5 cents.

In addition, consumers spent 7 cents of every dollar on clothing, footwear and accessories and another 9 cents on health and personal care products, including prescription and over-the-counter drugs.

The retail sectors under NAICS are newly defined. The following is a brief description of the commodity breakdown in five types of stores (sectors).

In the NAICS sector of building and outdoor home supplies stores, sales amounted to \$3.5 billion. The majority (81.5%) of these sales consisted of hardware, lawn and garden products, while furniture, home furnishings and electronics represented 11.5%.

The automotive sector recorded sales of \$25.3 billion, 65.2% of which went to motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and services. As well, gas and oil accounted for nearly one-quarter of total sales in this sector.

Sales in food and beverage stores amounted to \$18.4 billion, 80.7% of which was on food and

beverages including alcoholic beverages which represented 16.1% of sales in this sector. Next, health and personal care products accounted for 6.4%.

In furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores, overall sales amounted to \$5.1 billion. Computers, components, related equipment and software made up 14.8% of the sales.

The general merchandise stores sector showed a more widely dispersed share of commodities sold compared with the other sectors. With sales of \$8.4 billion, the highest proportion (17.3%) of goods sold were food and beverages, followed by clothing, footwear and accessories at 16.2%. Sales of furniture, home furnishings and electronics were also high at 14.5% of total sales. Health and personal care products were next at 12.5% of sales in this sector.

Sales by commodity, all retail stores

	First quarter 2004 ^P	% distribution
	unadjusted	
	\$ millions	
Commodity		
Food and beverages	17,091	23.1
Health and personal care products	7,001	9.5
Clothing, footwear and accessories	5,409	7.3
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	6,820	9.2
Motor vehicles, parts and services	16,921	22.9
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	6,387	8.6
Housewares	1,553	2.1
Hardware, lawn and garden products	3,793	5.1
Sporting and leisure goods	2,423	3.3
All other goods and services	6,617	8.9
Total	74,015	100.0

^P Preliminary data.

Note: For information on the retail trade industry classification in the NAICS 2002, please consult the *Special Aggregation: Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade* page on our website. From the *Definitions, data sources and methods* page, select the *Industry* link found in the *Standard classifications* section, or follow the link on the survey number found at the end of this release.

The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a subsample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been seasonally adjusted.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613- 951-6190), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

June 2004 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 583 500 cubic metres in June, up 7.0% from June 2003. Sales increased in all of the seven major product groups, with diesel fuel oil up 162 100 cubic metres or 8.3%. Heavy fuel oil rose 151 500 cubic metres or 21.8% and aviation turbo fuels were up 79 600 cubic metres or 18.9%.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	June 2003 ^r	June 2004 ^p	June 2003 to June 2004
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	8 024.3	8 583.5	7.0
Motor gasoline	3 430.4	3 457.9	0.8
Diesel fuel oil	1 945.7	2 107.8	8.3
Light fuel oil	186.9	204.5	9.4
Heavy fuel oil	696.1	847.6	21.8
Aviation turbo fuels	422.0	501.6	18.9
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	357.5	393.1	10.0
All other refined products	985.7	1 071.0	8.7
	January to June 2003 ^r	January to June 2004 ^p	January-June 2003 to January-June 2004
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	47 784.8	50 062.5	4.8
Motor gasoline	19 385.2	19 869.2	2.5
Diesel fuel oil	11 442.0	12 023.1	5.1
Light fuel oil	3 207.8	3 093.6	-3.6
Heavy fuel oil	4 080.4	4 164.4	2.1
Aviation turbo fuels	2 839.7	3 027.2	6.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	2 226.8	2 413.7	8.4
All other refined products	4 602.9	5 471.4	18.9

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Since June 2003, sales of regular non-leaded (+2.4%) rose while premium (-10.6%) and mid-grade (-11.3%) fell.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of June reached 50 062 500 cubic metres, up 4.8% from the same period of 2003. Sales rose in six of the seven major product groups with the largest increase in diesel fuel oil (581 100 cubic metres or 5.1%).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are no longer available on CANSIM.

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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

April 2004

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries for the months of January to April are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Automotive repair and maintenance services

2002

Total operating revenues for the businesses classified to the automotive repair and maintenance industry were \$10.7 billion in 2002, an increase of 2.9% from the \$10.4 billion in 2001. Mechanical and electrical repairs accounted for 61% of operating revenues while autobody, paint and glass repairs generated 32%.

Total operating expenses for the industry grew by 8.0% to \$10.1 billion in 2002, up from \$9.3 billion in 2001. Contributing to the faster growth in operating expenses were salaries and wages and cost of goods sold, which climbed by 7.4% and 10.3% respectively. With operating expenses rising faster than the operating revenues, the operating profit margin slipped to 6.0% in 2002, down from 10.5% in 2001.

This survey does not include vehicle repairs provided by retailers such as car dealers and retail chain stores selling and servicing motor vehicles, as these are covered by the Retail Commodity Survey. In 2002, these retailers reported revenues from motor vehicle repairs of \$23.1 billion, of which \$13.7 billion was generated from the sale of parts and accessories and \$9.4 billion from related labour charges.

Estimates for the reference year 2002 for the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Automotive Repair and Maintenance Services are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 361-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4720, 4721 and 4722.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Georgie Zuger (613-951-2595; georgie.zuger@statcan.ca) or Randy Smadella

(613-951-3472; randy.smadella@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats

July 2004

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of July amounted to 72 783 metric tonnes, down 21% from July 2003 stocks. The largest decrease occurred with pork stocks, down 37% from a year ago. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on July 1 were down only 2% from one year ago.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The July 2004 issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, contact Client Services (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. ■

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Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 2004,
Vol. 18, no. 5
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE (\$12/\$118).

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995**
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. 4

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- **Stratview: Equivalence Survey** 3
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