Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 5, 2005
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Major releases

Other releases

New products

Index: December 2004

Major releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

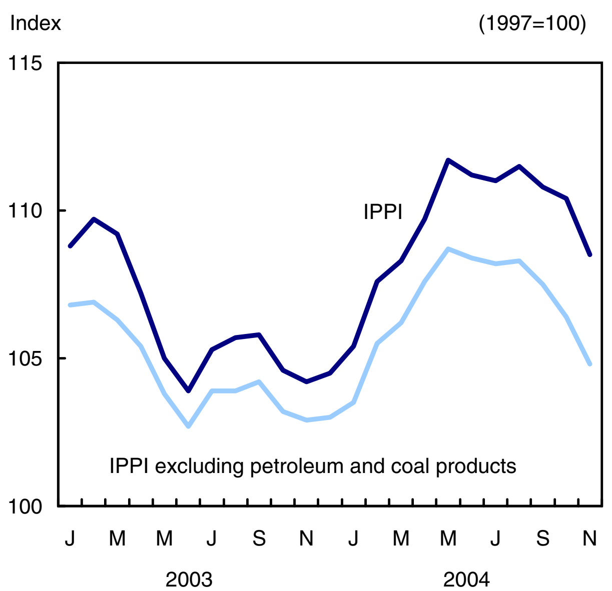
November 2004

Prices for manufactured goods at the plant gate continued to decline in November, posting their largest monthly drop since May 2003. Raw materials prices also receded compared with October, as prices were down for crude oil.

Prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), fell for the third month in a row on a monthly basis. Lower prices for motor vehicles, petroleum, lumber, and pulp and paper products were the main sources of the monthly decline.

The 12-month change in the IPPI was 4.1%, down from October's increase of 5.5%.

Prices for manufactured goods declining



The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 5.3% from October to November, a noticeable about-face compared with the 4.1% increase registered the month before. There were price declines in mineral fuels, wood products, vegetable products, animals and animal products, and ferrous materials.

Raw materials cost factories 19.7% more compared with November 2003. This was down from the 12-month rise of 28.4% in October.

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.*

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 108.5 in November, down from its revised level of 110.4 in October. The RMPI (1997=100) reached 131.9, down from a revised level of 139.3 in October.

IPPI: Monthly decrease due to motor vehicles, petroleum, lumber, and pulp and paper products

On a month-over-month basis, manufacturers' prices fell 1.7% following a 0.4% drop in October.

Prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment declined 2.8%, mainly because of a stronger Canadian dollar. Petroleum and coal products prices decreased as gasoline and fuel oil prices dropped 4.7%.

Lumber and other wood products were down 4.3% due to high levels of supply. Prices for pulp and paper products fell 2.5%, mainly due to higher inventory levels for pulp.

Electrical and communication products, meat, fish and dairy products, primary metal products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, chemical products as well as machinery and equipment also contributed to the decrease in November.

IPPI: Petroleum and primary metals continue to be major factors in the 12-month change

On a 12-month basis, the IPPI was up 4.1% in November. Prices for petroleum and coal products continued to have a major influence on the 12-month change, rising 36.9% from November 2003. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased only 1.8%, rather than 4.1%.

Prices for primary metal products also had a big impact on the increase, rising 21.2% from November 2003. Primary steel, copper and nickel products were the major contributors.

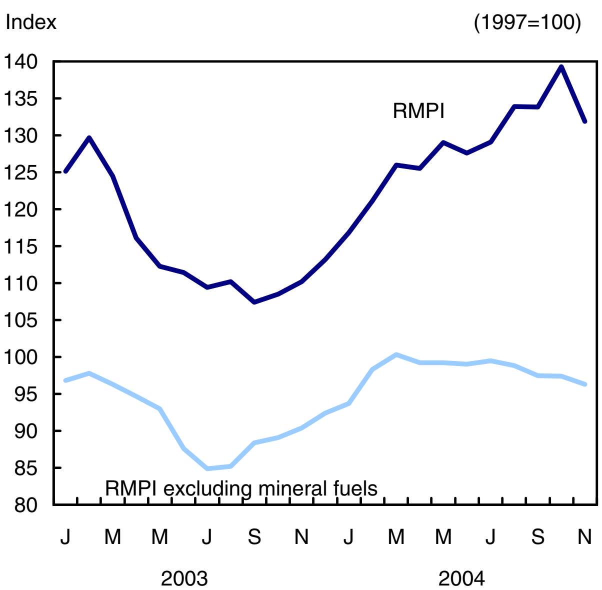
Metal fabricated products increased 13.4%, mainly as a result of higher raw material costs. Chemical products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, pulp and paper products, non-metallic mineral products as well as furniture and fixtures also contributed to the 12-month increase in the IPPI.

These increases were partly offset by lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment, which were down 4.8% from November 2003. Price decreases were also observed for fruit, vegetable and feed products; meat, fish and dairy products; lumber products; and electrical and communication products.

RMPI: Prices weaken in November

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices fell 5.3% in November. Mineral fuels were down compared with October, as crude oil prices declined 10.8% due to higher inventories and increased production.

Raw materials prices recede in November



Prices for wood products decreased 4.1% due to lower prices for softwood logs and bolts. Vegetable products declined 1.6% as prices were down for corn, wheat and barley. Higher crop production and lower demand are the main reasons for the decrease. Animals and animal products declined as prices for hogs for slaughter dropped 4.7%. Decreases were also observed for ferrous materials.

On a 12-month basis, the price of raw materials were up 19.7% in November, but down from the 28.4% increase posted in October. Mineral fuels were up 36.6% with crude oil prices rising 46.8%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased only 6.5% instead of 19.7%.

Prices manufacturers paid for non-ferrous metals rose 20.6%, mainly because of higher prices for radioactive concentrates, copper, lead, zinc and silver. Ferrous materials prices rose 36.6% from November 2003, with iron and steel scrap prices rising 57.8%.

Other major contributors to the 12-month increase were higher prices for animals and animal products as well as non-metallic minerals.

Impact of the exchange rate

Between October and November, the value of the Canadian dollar strengthened 4.2% against the US dollar.

As a result, if the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have fallen 0.6% compared with the actual 1.7% decline.

On a 12-month basis, if the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 6.5% between November 2003 and November 2004, rather than their actual 4.1% increase.

Prices for intermediate goods down

Prices for intermediate goods decreased 1.6% from October. Lower prices for lumber products; petroleum products; pulp and paper products; motor vehicles; primary metal products; chemical products; electrical and communication products; meat, fish and dairy products; and fruit, vegetable and feed products were the major contributors to the decrease.

Producers of intermediate goods received 7.1% more for their goods in November 2004 than in November 2003, down from the 8.7% increase in October. Higher prices for petroleum products; primary metal products; metal fabricated products; chemical products; pulp and paper products; and rubber, leather and plastic products were mainly responsible for the annual increase.

These increases were partly offset by declining prices for fruit, vegetable and feed products; motor vehicles; lumber products; meat, fish and dairy products; and electrical and communication products.

Finished goods prices decline

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 1.9% from October. Lower prices for motor vehicles; petroleum products; meat, fish and dairy products; electrical and communication products; machinery and equipment; and lumber products were responsible for this monthly decline.

Compared with November 2003, prices for finished goods were down by 0.3%. Lower prices for motor vehicles; meat, fish and dairy products; electrical and communication products; lumber products; and machinery and equipment were the major contributors to the annual decline.

Higher prices for petroleum products; fruit, vegetable and feed products; chemical products; furniture and fixtures; tobacco products; beverages; and rubber, leather and plastic products partly offset the annual decrease.

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 November 2004 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, $19/$175, 62-011-XPE, $24/$233) will soon be available.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for December will be released on January 28.

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	November 2003	October 2004[r]	November 2004[p]	November 2003 to November 2004	October 2004 to November 2004
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**104.2**	**110.4**	**108.5**	**4.1**	**-1.7**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**102.9**	**106.4**	**104.8**	**1.8**	**-1.5**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	107.5	107.8	106.2	-1.2	-1.5
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	104.4	102.7	101.9	-2.4	-0.8
Beverages	1.57	118.9	120.5	120.3	1.2	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	166.7	170.2	170.2	2.1	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	105.6	109.2	109.0	3.2	-0.2
Textile products	1.58	98.3	98.8	98.6	0.3	-0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.3	104.5	104.5	0.2	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	93.5	96.6	92.4	-1.2	-4.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	110.0	111.8	112.0	1.8	0.2
Pulp and paper products	7.23	100.2	103.9	101.3	1.1	-2.5
Printing and publishing	1.70	112.0	114.8	114.3	2.1	-0.4
Primary metal products	7.80	97.0	118.3	117.6	21.2	-0.6
Metal fabricated products	4.11	106.8	121.2	121.1	13.4	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	104.9	105.9	105.1	0.2	-0.8
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	101.1	99.0	96.2	-4.8	-2.8
Electrical and communications products	5.77	92.5	93.5	91.8	-0.8	-1.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	109.4	112.1	112.1	2.5	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[1]	5.68	128.7	184.1	176.2	36.9	-4.3
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	108.2	115.9	115.1	6.4	-0.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	106.8	110.5	109.8	2.8	-0.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	102.4	133.8	132.0	28.9	-1.3
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.14**	**102.5**	**111.6**	**109.8**	**7.1**	**-1.6**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.71	105.1	119.8	117.5	11.8	-1.9
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	52.43	102.1	110.4	108.7	6.5	-1.5
Finished goods[5]	**39.86**	**106.8**	**108.6**	**106.5**	**-0.3**	**-1.9**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	110.6	111.6	110.9	0.3	-0.6
Capital equipment	11.73	103.5	103.1	101.1	-2.3	-1.9
All other finished goods	19.63	107.1	110.5	107.9	0.7	-2.4

[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	November 2003	October 2004[r]	November 2004[p]	November 2003 to November 2004	October 2004 to November 2004
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**110.2**	**139.3**	**131.9**	**19.7**	**-5.3**
Mineral fuels	35.16	153.0	229.9	209.0	36.6	-9.1
Vegetable products	10.28	87.3	80.7	79.4	-9.0	-1.6
Animals and animal products	20.30	96.7	101.0	100.8	4.2	-0.2
Wood	15.60	81.2	84.8	81.3	0.1	-4.1
Ferrous materials	3.36	95.6	131.5	130.6	36.6	-0.7
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	87.3	105.1	105.3	20.6	0.2
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	117.6	124.5	124.5	5.9	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**90.4**	**97.4**	**96.3**	**6.5**	**-1.1**

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

■

Evolving housing conditions in metropolitan areas

1991 to 2001

Housing conditions improved considerably in Canada's 27 largest urban areas during the late 1990s after deteriorating earlier in the decade. But despite this improvement, one out of every six households in metropolitan areas lived below one or more housing standards in 2001, and was considered to be in "core housing need."

The report *Evolving Housing Conditions in Canada's Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991 to 2001*, assessed how well Canadians were housed using three standards: whether the dwelling needed major repairs; whether it had enough bedrooms for the size and composition of household members; and whether it cost the household 30% or more of its total before-tax income.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation defined households in "core housing need" as, first, those whose housing did not meet at least one of the three standards, and, secondly, those who could not pay the median rent for alternative housing in the urban centre without spending 30% or more of its total before-tax income.

Between 1991 and 2001, the proportion of households in metropolitan areas that met these criteria edged up from 14.3% to 16.6%. The main hurdle for these households, especially renters, was affordability.

More than three-quarters of households in core housing need were in need in 2001 for one reason only — their housing did not meet the affordability standard.

In contrast, less than 10% of households in need were in need only because their dwellings required major repairs or were too crowded.

The rate of home-ownership increased throughout the 1990s in almost all metropolitan areas. A variety of factors, including accelerating income growth and low and declining mortgage rates, prompted stronger gains in home-ownership between 1996 and 2001 than earlier in the decade.

As housing demand rose in the late 1990s, supply tightened in most urban centres. Rental vacancy rates fell, sales-to-listing ratios rose, and inventories of new homes shrank. With demand rising and markets tightening, housing prices and rents increased more rapidly from 1996 to 2003 than in the first half of the 1990s.

In addition, growth in income accelerated in the late 1990s as the economy strengthened. This acceleration, combined with declining mortgage rates, meant that households spent proportionately less of their before-tax incomes on shelter in 2001 than they had five years earlier.

Note to readers

This report is the fifth in a series that develops statistical measures to shed light on important issues for Canada's cities. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation worked on this project with Statistics Canada, in collaboration with the Cities Secretariat of the Privy Council Office.

The objective is to provide statistical measures of trends and conditions in our larger cities and the neighbourhoods within them. These measures will be available for use in city planning and in policy development.

This report paints a statistical portrait of housing in Canada's 27 census metropolitan areas. It examines trends in housing markets and the factors underlying those trends from 1991 to 2001.

Furthermore, the report documents the extent to which households reside in dwellings that are affordable, in good repair and large enough for the size and composition of household residents. The characteristics of households most likely to be in "core housing need" are identified. Finally, the report examines housing need at the neighbourhood level within Canada's largest urban areas.

The report is primarily based on 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census data.

Rate of home-ownership rose in almost all urban centres

The proportion of households in Canada living in owned rather than rented accommodation increased considerably between 1991 and 2001. Ownership rates rose in all metropolitan areas, except Abbotsford, British Columbia.

In 1991, 62.6% of households owned their own home. By 1996, this proportion had risen to 63.6%, and by 2001, it was up to 65.8%. The gain between 1996 and 2001 was the largest for any five-year period since 1971.

The largest increase during the decade occurred in Calgary where home-ownership rates jumped from 60.6% to 70.6%. However, in 2001, more than three-quarters of all households (75.6%) owned their own home in Oshawa, the highest rate of any urban centre.

Rates were below-average in Quebec, especially in Montréal, where just half of households owned their homes despite decades of increases.

A number of factors contributed to the increase in home-ownership. The likelihood of being a home owner increases with age, and the aging population accounted for about one-third of the increase in the rate between 1996 and 2001.

Low mortgage rates and rising disposable incomes also brought home-ownership within reach of increasing numbers of households. These factors helped counteract the effects of rising house prices in many urban centres.

Housing conditions: 7 of 10 households live in dwellings that meet all three standards

In 2001, almost 70% of households in metropolitan areas lived in housing that met all three standards. Crowded housing was about as rare as housing in need of major repair.

More than 9 out of every 10 households in urban centres reported that their housing was not in need of any major repairs, and that their dwelling had enough bedrooms to accommodate household members in accordance with the National Occupancy Standard. This proportion was about the same in 1991 as well.

The only urban centre in 2001 in which the proportion of crowded housing exceeded 10% was Toronto, where shelter costs were the highest of any urban area.

Renters were three times more likely to live in crowded housing than owners. Furthermore, only two-thirds of renters who lived in crowded conditions in 2001 had enough income to pay the median rent of alternative housing. This was well below the proportion of 90% for homeowners. The difference reflects the significantly higher incomes of owners.

Households that rented their accommodation were much less likely to live in affordable housing than owners, meaning that they were more likely to spend 30% or more of their total before-tax household income for shelter. In part, this was attributable to lower household incomes among renters.

Across all metropolitan areas, the share of households in affordable housing was lowest in Vancouver (73.5%), and highest in Chicoutimi-Jonquière (82.8%).

Households that rented were more affected by the economic fluctuations of the 1990s than owner households. In the early 1990s, when shelter costs were rising faster than incomes, the proportion of renters living in affordable housing fell significantly, while the proportion of owners scarcely dropped at all. In the late 1990s, affordability improved for both groups as incomes rose faster than housing costs.

The net effect over the decade was that the proportion of owners living in affordable housing rose, while that of renters declined.

Core housing need highest among recent immigrants, Aboriginals and seniors

The incidence of core housing need was particularly high among Aboriginal people, immigrants, female lone-parents and seniors living in rented accommodation.

Aboriginal households, particularly renters, had high rates of housing need. In 2001, one-quarter of Aboriginal households living in metropolitan areas were in core housing need, compared with only 16.6% among the average urban household.

Almost two out of every five Aboriginal households with rental accommodation were in housing need. In Regina, the proportion jumped to nearly one-half.

One reason that Aboriginal households fell into housing need more often than non-Aboriginal households was that their incomes are lower. In 2001, Aboriginal households averaged $50,735 in before-tax income, compared with $65,846 for all metropolitan area households.

The study also found that the incidence of core housing need is high among immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1996 and 2001. Following their arrival, immigrants often find affordable housing out of their reach and end up as renters in core housing need.

In Toronto, for example, 43.5% of households consisting of recent immigrants who rented were in core housing need in 2001. In Montréal, where housing costs were relatively modest compared with Toronto, one-third of recent immigrant renters were in housing need.

Two-thirds of seniors who rented and lived alone, and were reliant on government income, were in core housing need in 2001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The fifth research paper in the new series Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas, *Evolving Housing Conditions in Canada's Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991 to 2001*, no. 5 (89-613-MWE2004005, free) is now available online. A companion set of appendix tables that are downloadable separately and formatted to allow further analysis using spreadsheets or other software are also available. To access the series, go to the Statistics Canada home page, select *Studies* on the left sidebar, then under *Browse periodical and series*, choose *Free and for sale*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Engeland (613-748-2799; *jengelan@cmhc-schl.gc.ca*) or Roger Lewis (613-748-2797; *rlewis@cmhc-schl.gc.ca*), Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, or Grant Schellenberg (613-951-9580; *grantschellenberg@statscan.ca*), Business, Labour and Market Analysis Division, Statistics Canada. ■

Other releases

Farm Product Price Index
October 2004

Prices received by farmers for their agricultural commodities decreased 4.5% in October compared with October 2003, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI).

The crops index was 11.6% below its October 2003 level, continuing the monthly year-over-year downward trend which began in July 2003. The fruits and potato indexes were the only two on the crops side to increase. Meanwhile, the livestock and animal products index was 3.7% above year-earlier levels, marking the fifth consecutive year-over-year advance. Prior to that however, the total livestock and animal products index had decreased on a year-over-year basis for 12 consecutive months. For the livestock and animal product index, all but the cattle and calves index recorded an increase over October 2003.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 93.1 in October, down from the revised September index of 96.0. The total index had peaked in February 2003 at 111.4, but now stands at its lowest level since January 2000.

On a month-to-month basis, the crops index decreased 3.7% in October as the indexes for grains, oilseeds and potatoes all fell.

The oilseeds index dropped 4.0% in October to 89.4, marking the fifth consecutive monthly decline. Prior to its slide, this index had climbed steadily from 93.8 in November 2003 and peaked at 111.3 in May 2004 as oilseed prices gained support from increased world oilseed consumption, tight United States soybean supplies and very strong soybean prices. However, a record US soybean crop had prompted a price slide in the summer of 2004.

The grains index was down 2.8% in October. Frost and wet weather in the fall limited the supply of high quality wheat and produced a large supply of low-quality feed grains, lowering the overall average wheat price.

The potato index was down 18.0% in October, but remains 15.9% above its October 2003 level. On a year-over-year basis, this was the fourth consecutive increase, following 20 months of declines as large potato crops in the summers of 2002 and 2003 had pressured prices down. Production dipped only slightly in 2004, despite the first drop in area planted in 16 years and almost 4,600 unharvested hectares because of wet weather in some parts of the country.

The livestock and animal products index was 99.0, down 2.7% in October from the revised September index. On a month-to-month basis, only the dairy index (+1.7% to 124.8) recorded an advance. The decreases ranged from 0.1% for poultry to 4.0% for hogs.

The hog index fell in October for the fourth consecutive month, dropping to 88.3 from the revised September index of 92.0. However the hog index remains above last year's October level of 70.9. The index slid last fall to end 2003 at 64.2. Hog prices then found support from robust exports and strong consumer demand, pushing the index to 103.6 in May and June. However, large North American supplies and a stronger Canadian dollar have put recent downward pressure on hog prices. Also in October, the United States Department of Commerce issued a temporary duty on imports of live Canadian hogs.

The cattle and calves index dropped 2.3% in October to 91.1, following a 7.1% increase in September. The cattle and calves index started 2003 at a recent high of 127.8. After the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) incident in May 2003, the index plummeted to 63.0 in July 2003, and then rebounded to 93.9 in September 2003 when the border re-opened to exports of select cuts of beef. Prolonged closure to live cattle exports, record number of cattle on Canadian farms and a backlog of slaughter animals continue to plague cattle prices.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The October 2004 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 4, no. 10 (21-007-XIB, free) is available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, 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 Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; *gail-ann.breeese@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. □

Farm Product Price Index

(1997=100)

	October 2003[r]	September 2004[r]	October 2004[p]	October 2003 to October 2004	September 2004 to October 2004
				% change	
Farm Product Price Index	**97.5**	**96.0**	**93.1**	**-4.5**	**-3.0**
Crops	**99.9**	**91.7**	**88.3**	**-11.6**	**-3.7**
Grains	95.5	67.2	65.3	-31.6	-2.8
Oilseeds	94.2	93.1	89.4	-5.1	-4.0
Specialty crops	109.0	104.4	107.9	-1.0	3.4
Fruit	92.8	105.6	107.2	15.5	1.5
Vegetables	112.4	106.3	106.6	-5.2	0.3
Potatoes	117.8	166.4	136.5	15.9	-18.0
Livestock and animal products	**95.5**	**101.7**	**99.0**	**3.7**	**-2.7**
Cattle and calves	96.6	93.2	91.1	-5.7	-2.3
Hogs	70.9	92.0	88.3	24.5	-4.0
Poultry	96.2	99.4	99.3	3.2	-0.1
Eggs	102.1	106.3	106.3	4.1	0.0
Dairy	121.5	122.7	124.8	2.7	1.7

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

■

Crude oil and natural gas (supply and disposition)

October 2004 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons production fell 1.3% in October compared with October 2003. The decrease was mostly attributable to lower production in Newfoundland and Labrador. Crude oil exports, which accounted for 64.2% of total production, decreased 1.3% over the same period of 2003.

Crude oil and natural gas

	October 2003	October 2004	October 2003 to October 2004
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	12 597.8	12 430.4	-1.3
Exports	8 089.9	7 984.1	-1.3
Imports[2]	4 562.1	4 078.0	-10.6
Refinery receipts	8 969.4	8 333.9	-7.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	13 441.1	13 733.7	2.2
Exports	8 249.8	8 287.4	0.5
Canadian domestic sales[4]	5 375.4	5 292.3	-1.5
	January to October 2003	January to October 2004	Jan.-Oct. 2003 to Jan.-Oct.2004
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	119 505.9	124 752.1	4.4
Exports	73 534.6	78 884.7	7.3
Imports[2]	43 412.3	45 344.8	4.5
Refinery receipts	87 901.8	88 308.5	0.5
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	137 469.0	137 744.2	0.2
Exports	83 466.1	84 932.8	1.8
Canadian domestic sales[4]	57 838.6	57 507.5	-0.6

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.*

The year-to-date production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 4.4% compared with the same period in 2003, while crude oil exports increased 7.3%.

Marketable natural gas production increased 2.2% over October 2003. Lower sales to the commercial (-2.9%) and industrial (-1.5%) sectors resulted in a 1.5% drop in domestic sales compared with October 2003.

The year-to-date marketable natural gas production (+0.2%) grew marginally over the same period of 2003, while domestic sales declined 0.6%.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Preliminary data at the provincial level are available up to October.

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. ■

Coal and coke statistics

October 2004

Data on coal and coke are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.

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. ■

Electric power statistics

October 2004

Data on electric power are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

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. ■

New products

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Third quarter 2004, Vol. 52, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-001-XIB ($36/$117).

Farm Product Price Index, October 2004, Vol. 4, no. 10
Catalogue number 21-007-XIB
(free).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 2004, Vol. 27, no. 10
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB ($12/$120).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 2004, Vol. 82, no. 10
Catalogue number 72-002-XIB ($26/$257).

Industrial Research and Development, 2004 intentions
Catalogue number 88-202-XIE ($37).

Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas: Evolving Housing Conditions in Canada's Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991 to 2001, no. 5
Catalogue number 89-613-MWE2004005
(free).

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

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

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

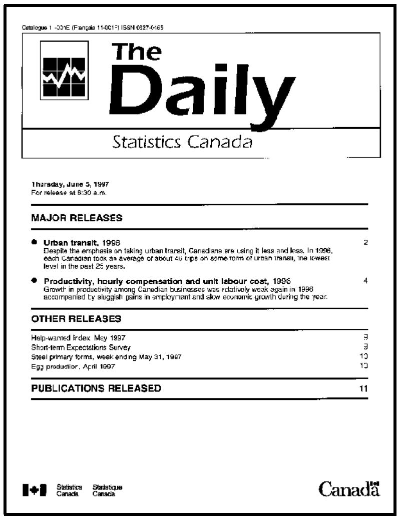
- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call:	**1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call:	**1-613-951-7277**
To fax your order, call:	**1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call:	**1-800-700-1033**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: *infostats@statcan.ca* or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website *(www.statcan.ca)*. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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 46 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

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at *http://www.statcan.ca*. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to *listproc@statcan.ca.* Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index

December 2004

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Adult criminal court statistics	2003/04	December 10, 2004
Air charter statistics	2003	December 9, 2004
Aircraft movement statistics	November 2004	December 23, 2004
Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports	September 2004	December 23, 2004
Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports	July 2004	December 2, 2004
Alcohol and illicit drug dependence	2002	December 9, 2004
Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation	2003	December 15, 2004
Architectural services	2003	December 15, 2004
Biotechnology Use and Development Survey	2003	December 14, 2004
Building permits	October 2004	December 6, 2004
Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2004	December 15, 2004
Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2004	December 16, 2004
Canadian international merchandise trade	October 2004	December 14, 2004
Canadian Social Trends	Winter 2004	December 7, 2004
Canadian System of Environmental and Resource Accounts: Material and Energy Flow Accounts	1990 to 2000	December 8, 2004
Cement	October 2004	December 9, 2004
Cereals and oilseeds review	October 2004	December 17, 2004
Coal and coke statistics	September 2004	December 2, 2004
Commercial Software Price Index	October 2004	December 10, 2004
Commercialization of intellectual property in the higher education sector	2001 to 2003	December 9, 2004
Communities Survey	2004	December 22, 2004
Comparable health indicators: Canada, provinces and territories		December 1, 2004

Index: December 2004

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes	October 2004	December 24, 2004
Construction type plywood	September 2004	December 2, 2004
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	November 2004	December 23, 2004
Consumer Price Index	November 2004	December 17, 2004
Crude oil and natural gas	September 2004	December 3, 2004
Crude oil and natural gas	October 2004	December 21, 2004
Crushing statistics	November 2004	December 17, 2004
Dairy statistics	October 2004	December 13, 2004
Deliveries of major grains	November 2004	December 17, 2004
Demographic statistics	October 1, 2004	December 21, 2004
Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance	2003	December 6, 2004
Domestic sales of refined petroleum products	October 2004	December 7, 2004
Domestic travel	Second quarter 2004	December 6, 2004
Economic contribution of culture in Canada	1996 to 2001	December 2, 2004
Economic contribution of the culture sector: Provincial perspective	1996 to 2001	December 2, 2004
Education Matters	December 2004	December 14, 2004
Electric power statistics	September 2004	December 1, 2004
Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)	Second quarter 2004	December 20, 2004
Employment Insurance	October 2004	December 21, 2004
Engineering services industry	2003	December 23, 2004
Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops	November 2004	December 8, 2004
Export and import price indexes	October 2004	December 14, 2004
Farm Product Price Index	September 2004	December 3, 2004
Farm product prices	October 2004	December 8, 2004
Farming operating revenues and expenses	2003	December 3, 2004
Federal government finance: Assets and liabilities	As of March 31, 2004	December 13, 2004
Finances of the federal, provincial and territorial government business enterprises	Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 2002 (federal enterprises) and December 31, 2002 (provincial and territorial enterprises)	December 20, 2004
Fixed assets	2004	December 7, 2004
For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers	Third quarter 2004	December 3, 2004
Gross domestic product by industry	October 2004	December 23, 2004
Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter of 2004	December 10, 2004
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	October 2004	December 24, 2004
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	October 2004	December 1, 2004

Index: December 2004

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Internet service provider industry	2003	December 22, 2004
Investment in non-residential building	Third quarter 2004	December 1, 2004
Labour Force Survey	November 2004	December 3, 2004
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Third quarter 2004	December 10, 2004
Languages in Canada	2001	December 6, 2004
Leading indicators	November 2004	December 21, 2004
Marriages	2002	December 21, 2004
Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey	August 2004	December 10, 2004
Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey	September and October 2004	December 24, 2004
Monthly Survey of Large Retailers	October 2004	December 17, 2004
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 2004	December 14, 2004
National balance sheet accounts	Third quarter, 2004	December 16, 2004
National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey: Ontario	2004	December 6, 2004
Natural gas sales	October 2004	December 23, 2004
New Housing Price Index	October 2004	December 9, 2004
New motor vehicle sales	October 2004	December 13, 2004
Payroll employment, earnings and hours	October 2004	December 22, 2004
Performance of Canada's youth in mathematics, reading, science and problem solving	2003	December 7, 2004
Performance of Canadian students in mathematics, reading and science	2003	December 6, 2004
Performing arts	2003	December 15, 2004
Perspectives on Labour and Income	Winter 2004	December 20, 2004
Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products	August 2004	December 2, 2004
Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults	November 2004	December 22, 2004
Police personnel and expenditures	2004	December 16, 2004
Production and disposition of tobacco products	October 2004	December 2, 2004
Production of eggs and poultry	October 2004	December 7, 2004
Productivity growth by industry	1997 to 2003	December 20, 2004
Rail in Canada	2002	December 22, 2004
Railway carloadings	October 2004	December 21, 2004
Refined petroleum products	October 2004	December 14, 2004
	August 2004	December 24, 2004
Register of Postsecondary Institutions		December 13, 2004
Registered apprenticeship training programs	2002	December 17, 2004
Research Data Centres: Social and economic aspects of aging		December 13, 2004
Residential construction investment	Third quarter 2004	December 1, 2004
Retail trade	October 2004	December 21, 2004

Index: December 2004