



The Daily

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 Canadian ports handled record-breaking levels of freight for the second consecutive year in 2003 as international cargo rebounded from a two-year slump and domestic shipments hit a 15-year high. A record 443.0 million metric tonnes of cargo passed through the ports, up 8.5% from 2002.

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Major releases

Port activity

2003

Canadian ports handled record-breaking levels of freight for the second consecutive year in 2003 as international cargo rebounded from a two-year slump and domestic shipments hit a 15-year high.

In total, a record 443.0 million metric tonnes of cargo passed through Canada's ports, up 8.5% from the previous record in 2002. It was the second consecutive year that port activity surpassed 400 million metric tonnes.

The amount of international cargo rose 8.5% to a record 306.6 million tonnes. Increased shipments of crude petroleum, iron ore and concentrates, coal and colza seeds (canola) were partially offset by declines in shipments of other non-metallic minerals and gasoline and aviation turbine fuel.

On the other hand, domestic cargo rose 8.7% to 136.4 million tonnes, the highest level since 1988.

Shipments of crude petroleum, which reached 40.1 million tonnes, accounted for 85% of the total gain in domestic shipments. (Domestic cargo is handled twice by terminals — once when it is loaded, and again when unloaded.)

International container traffic also experienced a second record-breaking year for both volume and tonnage handled in 2003.

Container volumes at Canadian ports reached 3.4 million 20-foot equivalents, a 10.5% increase. Container tonnage climbed to 28.2 million tonnes from 25.6 million tonnes in 2002.

Vancouver still the nation's busiest port

The port of Vancouver rebounded in 2003, recording its first gain in total cargo since 2000. The port was still the nation's busiest, moving 67.9 million tonnes of marine cargo, a gain of 4.8 million tonnes from 2002.

The recovery was led by a sharp increase in grains, coupled with higher shipments of coal and potash. In addition, Vancouver handled a record number of containers and accounted for almost 46% of all containers handled in the country.

The port of Saint John, New Brunswick handled 25.9 million tonnes of cargo, up 2.6%. The port's major commodity remained crude petroleum at 12.3 million tonnes, nearly all of it from overseas ports. However, the proportion derived from the domestic market, specifically the Atlantic Region,

continued to grow. In addition, total shipments of fuel oils and potash were up, while shipments of gasoline and aviation turbine fuels remained unchanged.

Sept-Îles (including Pointe-Noire) handled 22.7 million tonnes in 2003, a 12.8% increase. The growth resulted from a jump in international shipments, specifically, higher outbound shipments to Asia and Europe, primarily of iron ores and concentrates. Domestic shipments fell 11.5%.

Total tonnage handled at Québec (including Lévis) increased 14.0% to 20.3 million tonnes. Leading the international growth were increased inbound shipments of crude petroleum, iron ores and concentrates and other oil seeds and nuts and other agricultural products. Higher shipments of fuel oils and other metallic ores and concentrates were primarily responsible for the increase in domestic cargo.

The total cargo handled at the port of Montréal (including Contrecoeur) rebounded by 10.8% after a two-year slump to 20.3 million tonnes. Leading the recovery were significantly higher shipments of petroleum products. Montréal's container traffic continued to grow as the port handled a record of just over 1 million 20-foot equivalents of international containers.

Shipments at the port of Halifax increased 10.3% to 14.2 million tonnes. International shipments experienced a turnaround as a result of a sharp gain in shipments of fuel oils, primarily from the United States Atlantic and Gulf region, and Central America and Antilles region. Domestic cargo increased on the strength of a jump in crude petroleum shipments. The port of Halifax remained the third busiest international container port in the nation, handling a record level of container tonnage.

Fraser River Port handled 13.7 million tonnes, up 9.0% due to increased international shipments, particularly containerized cargo. During the previous two years, the port has increasingly become more of a destination point for overseas cargo.

Marine traffic increases south of the border

Canada's marine traffic to and from the United States rose 8.0% to 123.5 million tonnes in 2003. Outbound shipments to the United States accounted for most of the growth as they rose 11.5%. After declining in 2002, inbound cargo posted a 1.9% gain in 2003.

For a second consecutive year, the upsurge in US-bound cargo was propelled by increased shipments of crude petroleum, a result of record-breaking

production levels from Newfoundland and Labrador's two offshore oilfields, Hibernia and Terra Nova.

Also contributing to the growth were increased shipments of iron ores and concentrates and fuel oils. These gains were countered by declines in other non-metallic minerals and gasoline and aviation turbine fuels.

Coal shipments arriving from the United States remained virtually unchanged from 2002 at 18.9 million tonnes, but they continued to account for the majority of all inbound shipments.

Increases in several commodities, including crude petroleum, fuel oils, coal, coke and petroleum coke and salt were almost entirely offset by declines in limestone, other basic chemicals and other oilseeds and nuts and other agricultural products.

Canadian-flag ships dominate cargo exchange with the United States

Ships registered in Canada handled 42.0% of the Canada-US cargo in 2003, down from 44.1% in 2002.

The majority of this activity occurs in the Great Lakes where Canadian-flag ships continued to dominate, handling 80.5% of the cargo exchanged with the Great Lakes ports in the United States.

US-flag vessels carried 11.0% of Canada-US cargo, up from 9.0% in 2002. Foreign-flag ships carried the remaining 47.0%.

Canada's marine traffic to and from overseas ports rebounded in 2003 to 183.2 million tonnes after posting declines in each of the two previous years. Gains were reported in both inbound and outbound cargo.

The growth in traffic to overseas ports was led by an increase in shipments of iron ore and concentrates, coal and colza seeds (canola).

After sharply declining in 2002, shipments of crude petroleum arriving from overseas ports bounced back in 2003 to a record 33.3 million tonnes.

Other commodities contributing to the increase in cargo arriving from overseas ports included fuel oils, alumina and fertilizers (excluding potash). Shipments of iron and steel, primary or semi-finished, declined.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2751 and 2791.

The 2003 issue of *Shipping in Canada* (54-205-XIE, \$43) will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ron Chrétien (1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division.

Top 20 ports by tonnage handled

	Domestic			International			Total		
	2002	2003	2002/03	2002	2003	2002/03	2002	2003	2002/03
	'000 tonnes		% change	'000 tonnes		% change	'000 tonnes		% change
Vancouver	1,516	1,881	24.1	61,642	66,066	7.2	63,158	67,946	7.6
Come-By-Chance	14,184	19,336	36.3	19,956	24,358	22.1	34,141	43,694	28.0
Saint John	3,280	3,306	0.8	21,956	22,574	2.8	25,236	25,880	2.6
Port Hawkesbury	581	743	27.9	15,264	22,184	45.3	15,845	22,927	44.7
Sept-Îles/Pointe-Noire	4,049	3,585	-11.5	16,051	19,097	19.0	20,100	22,682	12.8
Québec/Lévis	3,478	4,066	16.9	14,374	16,283	13.3	17,852	20,349	14.0
Montréal/Contrecoeur	3,607	4,434	23.0	14,710	15,857	7.8	18,317	20,292	10.8
Port-Cartier	3,923	4,222	7.6	12,356	13,216	7.0	16,278	17,439	7.1
Newfoundland Offshore	13,576	16,902	24.5	570	227	-60.2	14,146	17,129	21.1
Halifax	2,385	3,023	26.7	10,498	11,191	6.6	12,883	14,214	10.3
Nanticoke	1,648	1,298	-21.3	13,020	12,602	-3.2	14,668	13,900	-5.2
Fraser River	7,864	7,715	-1.9	4,668	5,943	27.3	12,533	13,659	9.0
Hamilton	5,923	5,516	-6.9	5,785	5,311	-8.2	11,709	10,827	-7.5
Thunder Bay	4,961	4,950	-0.2	3,267	2,881	-11.8	8,228	7,831	-4.8
Howe Sound	6,287	6,186	-1.6	515	500	-2.9	6,802	6,686	-1.7
Baie-Comeau	1,176	1,912	62.6	3,295	3,753	13.9	4,471	5,665	26.7
Sorel	2,665	2,754	3.4	2,114	2,296	8.6	4,779	5,050	5.7
North Arm Fraser River	5,188	4,714	-9.1	7	0	-100.0	5,195	4,714	-9.3
Port-Alfred	61	71	15.9	4,467	4,492	0.6	4,529	4,563	0.8
Sault-Ste-Marie	810	626	-22.7	4,099	3,783	-7.7	4,909	4,409	-10.2
Sub-total	87,163	97,239	11.6	228,616	252,615	10.5	315,779	349,854	10.8
Other ports	38,244	39,134	2.3	54,118	54,024	-0.2	92,362	93,158	0.9
Total	125,407	136,373	8.7	282,734	306,639	8.5	408,141	443,012	8.5



Other releases

Total income of farm families 2002

Average total income of farm families advanced in 2002, but at a slower pace than in the two previous years, according to data from personal income tax returns.

The average Canadian farm family had a total income of \$74,914 in 2002, up 3.1% from the previous year. Total income consists of off-farm income plus net farm operating income.

The increase in 2002 was the result of a 5.2% gain in average off-farm income, which offset a 2.3% decline in average net farm operating income, excluding capital cost allowance. The decline in average net farm operating income followed two annual increases in a row.

Net farm operating income consists of net program payments and net market income. Average net program payments fell 6.5%, while average net market income rose a marginal 1.0% to \$11,429.

Most of the decline in net program payments occurred because of the expiry of one-time emergency assistance payments implemented in 2001. Net program payments refers to program payments, excluding dairy subsidies and Net Income Stabilization Account withdrawals, and insurance proceeds after deducting stabilization levies or fees (government levies).

Lower livestock and product revenues, as prices for major commodities slumped after peaking in 2001, moderated the growth of net market income, which is the difference between total operating revenues and total operating expenses minus net program payments.

In 2002, net market income accounted for 58% of net farm operating income and for only about 15% of total income of farm families. Off-farm income of all farm families accounted for nearly 74% of total income in 2002, up from 72% the year before. This income includes employment, investment and pension income, government social transfers, child tax payments and the like.

If capital cost allowance is removed to account for annual depreciation costs, for tax purposes, average total income of farm families rose 3.2% to \$62,538 in 2002. Deducting the capital cost allowance (CCA) reduced average total income by 16.5%

When taking into account CCA, farm families registered a loss of \$947, on average, in their net market income.

Families specializing in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production enjoyed a robust 11.1% growth in average total income in 2002. This put their average total income at \$72,200, slightly below the average total income of all farm families.

After recording strong growth in average total income three years in a row, the average total income of farm families specializing in hog and pig farming fell 13.6% to \$69,181. This was the result of a 34.7% drop in their average net farm operating income, mainly because of lower revenues from hog sales as slaughter hog prices slumped.

Families specializing in poultry and egg production saw the next largest decline in average total income, an 8.0% drop to \$85,544.

Families specializing in potato farming earned the highest average total income in 2002 (\$92,874).

Note: The release of these aggregate administrative data and its companion analysis are funded by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to complement survey-based sources of farm financial income. Although administrative-based data are released later than their survey-based counterparts, these data help provide a more comprehensive picture of Canadian farm operations.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3447.

Additional data can be obtained from the online publication *Statistics on Income of Farm Families, 2001* (21-207-XIE, free). From the *Our products and services pages*, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For custom data requests, contact the Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lina Di Piéto (613-951-3171, fax: 613-951-3868; lina.dipietro@statcan.ca), or Sylvana Beaulieu (613-951-5268; sylvana.beaulieu@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. □

Average total income of farm families by type of farm

	Number of farm families	Off-farm income ¹	Net operating income ²	Total income ²	2001 to 2002	Total income adjusted for CCA	2001 to 2002
		\$	\$	\$	% change	\$	% change
Potato farming	850	46,900	45,974	92,874	5.7	67,792	1.2
Poultry and egg production	1,920	45,998	39,546	85,544	-8.0	66,446	-7.9
Oilseed and grain farming	50,480	59,406	24,148	83,554	3.8	69,939	3.8
Dairy cattle and milk production	11,220	25,886	52,499	78,385	0.2	55,121	-2.0
Other animal production	8,980	73,202	66	73,268	7.0	66,329	7.7
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	2,160	54,118	18,082	72,200	11.1	63,320	14.2
Other crop farming	12,390	58,447	13,406	71,853	4.4	62,371	4.2
Fruit and tree nut farming	3,550	61,448	9,629	71,077	6.1	64,958	6.4
Hog and pig farming	3,240	41,400	27,781	69,181	-13.6	48,127	-17.9
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	47,780	54,858	11,750	66,607	3.6	56,659	3.7
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	1,780	43,732	18,125	61,857	4.8	52,907	3.2
Total	144,350	55,193	19,722	74,914	3.1	62,538	3.2

1. Excluding taxable capital gains.

2. Excluding capital cost allowance.

Farm Product Price Index

January 2005

Prices farmers received for their commodities fell 4.5% in January 2005 from the same month a year earlier in the wake of a sharp decline in crop prices, which offset a gain in livestock prices.

Overall, producers received prices for crops that were 20.9% below levels in January 2004, continuing a downward trend in year-over-year price changes that began in July 2003, according to the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). Farmers received lower prices for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops and fruit.

On the other hand, prices for livestock and animal products were 8.5% higher in January than they were a year earlier. This was the eighth consecutive year-over-year increase in the overall livestock and animal products index. Prior to this series of gains, prices for livestock and animal products had been falling for 12 consecutive months.

Prices rose in January for all livestock and animal product indexes. Gains ranged from 0.8% for eggs to 32.2% for hogs over year earlier levels.

On a monthly basis, prices farmers received for their commodities edged up 1.0% in January over December, again on the strength of rising prices for livestock and animal products.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 93.9 in January, up from a revised December index of 93.0. This marked the second consecutive monthly increase following six straight monthly declines.

Prices for livestock and animal products were up 1.7% in January from the revised December index, as prices for cattle and calves, hogs and poultry rose. The price index for cattle and calves has rebounded since September 2003 when the border with the United States re-opened to exports of select cuts of beef. However, prolonged closure to live cattle exports and record number of cattle on Canadian farms continue to depress cattle prices from their pre-BSE levels.

Hog prices were up in January after falling for seven consecutive months, the downward pressure coming from large North American supplies and a stronger Canadian dollar.

Prices farmers received for crops fell 2.4% from December, as the grains index remained unchanged, and the oilseeds, potatoes and vegetable indexes recorded declines.

Prices for oilseeds fell 5.0% in January to the lowest index level since October 2001. Oilseed prices have been plagued by a record US soybean crop, expectations of a bumper South American soybean crop and a strong Canadian dollar. It was the eighth consecutive monthly decrease, as Canadian farmers harvested the second largest canola crop on record and a record soybean crop.

The grains index remained unchanged after dropping for seven consecutive months. Poor growing and harvest conditions played havoc on the quality of this crop, bringing down the average price. Combined with a record US corn crop and a strong Canadian dollar, this has put pressure on grain prices.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The January 2005 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 5, no. 1 (21-007-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 or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Murray (613-951-0065; fax: 613-951-3868; paul.murray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Farm Product Price Index (1997=100)

	January 2004 ^r	December 2004 ^r	January 2005 ^p	January 2004 to January 2005	December 2004 to January 2005
	% change				
Farm Product Price Index	98.3	93.0	93.9	-4.5	1.0
Crops	101.3	82.1	80.1	-20.9	-2.4
Grains	99.2	58.8	58.8	-40.7	0.0
Oilseeds	97.3	81.4	77.3	-20.6	-5.0
Specialty crops	104.7	93.0	97.4	-7.0	4.7
Fruit	105.5	100.0	102.0	-3.3	2.0
Vegetables	108.8	112.9	110.7	1.7	-1.9
Potatoes	114.0	129.1	125.0	9.6	-3.2
Livestock and animal products	96.0	102.5	104.2	8.5	1.7
Cattle and calves	98.2	97.6	103.7	5.6	6.3
Hogs	66.1	82.7	87.4	32.2	5.7
Poultry	97.0	101.7	102.3	5.5	0.6
Eggs	103.0	106.0	103.8	0.8	-2.1
Dairy	116.8	124.8	121.6	4.1	-2.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Traveller accommodation 2003 (preliminary)

Highlights of an analytical report based on the 2003 Traveller Accommodation Survey are now available. The data in the report are based on a panel of establishments representing the hotel and motor hotel group of industries, motels and all other traveller accommodation industries (North American Industry Classification System sub-sector 721).

This report was prepared in collaboration with the Canadian Tourism Commission. The report highlights the traveller accommodation industry in the context of prevailing economic conditions for 2003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2418.

The detailed analytical report will be posted on the Canadian Tourism Commission Web site (www.canadatourism.com) at a later date.

To obtain the report highlights, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality for this release, contact Veronica Utovac (613-951-0813; fax: 613-951-6696; veronica.utovac@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. For more information on the release of the report, contact Denisa Georgescu (613-946-2136; georgescu.denisa@ctc-cct.ca), Canadian Tourism Commission.

Annual Survey of Manufactures

2003

The Annual Survey of Manufactures collects information on over 250 different industries. Principal statistics are now available for Canada, provinces and for the territories for 2003. The principal statistics for 2002 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: tables 301-0003 and 301-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.

To order data, 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. ■

Natural gas transportation and distribution

November 2004

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution for November 2004 are now available.

Users should note that a number of data series have been revised back to January 2004.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, to order data, 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

Farm Product Price Index, January 2005, Vol. 5, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-007-XIE
(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.

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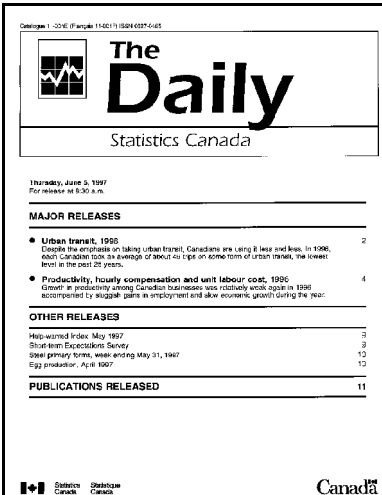
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using 8 less automobiles in 1996 than in 1995. The average of about 100 on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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