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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 28, 2006
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

New look for the website coming July 31

On Monday, July 31, Statistics Canada launches a new, improved look for its website (*www.statcan.ca*) designed to help visitors navigate it more quickly and easily. It features a redesigned home page, an improved search function, access on the home page to "statistics by subject" to make information easier to find and increased accessibility for individuals with special needs.

Bookmarks will not change. The content of the website will simply be reorganized. This is the first of a series of improvements based on suggestions from visitors. Your comments and suggestions are always welcome.

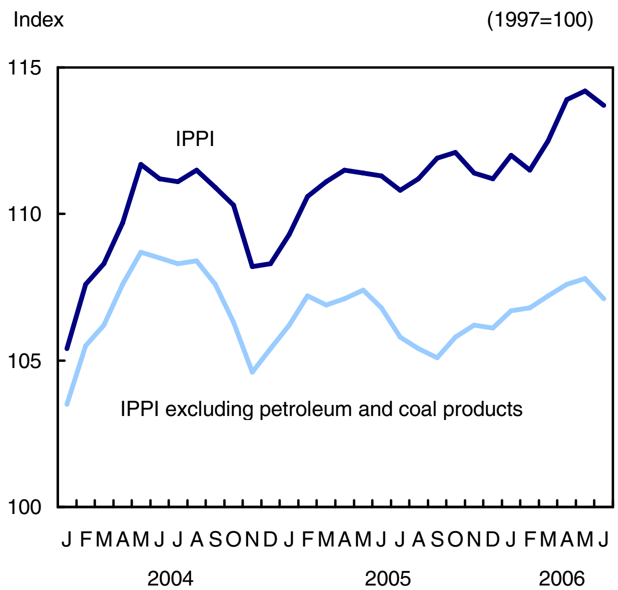
For more information about the website, contact Lia Gendron (613-951-7331; *lia.gendron@statcan.ca*), Client Services Division.

Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes
June 2006

Raw materials prices declined sharply in June due to lower prices for non-ferrous metals and crude oil. Prices for manufactured goods at the factory gate were down in June following three months of increases.

Prices for manufactured goods decrease



Prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), were down 0.4% from May to June. Lower prices for primary metal products and lumber products were the major contributors to this monthly decrease.

The 12-month change in the IPPI was up 2.2%, down slightly from May's year-over-year increase of 2.5%. Upward pressure came mainly from higher prices for petroleum products and primary metal products.

Following a 5.8% increase in May, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) was down 2.5% from May to June, due primarily to lower prices for non-ferrous metals and crude oil.

Compared to June of last year, raw materials cost factories 14.7% more, down significantly from the year-over-year change of 23.6% in May.

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 113.7 in June, down from 114.2 in May. The RMPI (1997=100) reached 166.2, down from a revised level of 170.4 in May.

IPPI: Prices for primary metals and lumber products decline

On a month-over-month basis, manufacturers' prices were down 0.4%, mainly due to lower prices for primary metal products as well as lumber products.

Prices for primary metal products declined 5.3% compared to May, a sharp contrast to the 6.9% and 6.7% increases recorded in May and April. Lower prices were observed for primary copper products (-14.0%), primary aluminum products (-7.8%), primary nickel products (-6.5%), refined zinc products (-11.4%), silver products (-19.5%) as well as refined gold products (-14.1%).

Lumber and other wood products were down 1.5% from May to June, mainly due to a decline in demand as well as a slowdown in construction. Prices for fruit, vegetable and feed products also declined in June.

However, petroleum and coal products prices increased by only 0.6% compared to May, a slight drop from the 0.9% increase a month earlier. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have decreased 0.6% rather than 0.4%.

Prices for pulp and paper products, metal fabricated products, meat, fish and dairy products as well as rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products also increased in June.

IPPI: Petroleum and primary metal products remain the major contributors to the 12-month change

On a 12-month basis, the IPPI was up 2.2% in June, a slight decrease from the year-over-year change of 2.5% in May.

Prices for petroleum and coal products rose 20.1% from June 2005, down from May's increase of 25.4%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 0.3%, rather than 2.2% from a year ago.

Prices for primary metal products were up 15.5% compared to a year ago. Higher prices on a year-over-year basis were observed for copper products (+75.8%), refined zinc products (+115.1%), aluminum products (+19.7%), silver products (+26.3%) and gold products (+21.6%).

Prices were also higher than one year ago for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, tobacco products, metal fabricated products and furniture and fixtures.

On the other hand, motor vehicles and other transport equipment prices were down 7.0% from a year ago, mainly as a result of a stronger Canadian dollar.

Lumber and other wood products declined 5.4% from June 2005 to June 2006, as year-over-year decreases were recorded for softwood lumber (-8.4%), particleboard (-12.9%) and pulpwood chips (-3.9%).

Prices for electrical and communication products as well as machinery and equipment were also down from a year ago.

RMPI: Non-ferrous metals and crude oil push down raw materials prices

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices fell 2.5% in June, following increases of 5.8% in May and 5.7% in April.

Non-ferrous metals prices declined 10.9%, a significant drop from the increases of 15.6% in April and 11.3% in May. Lower demand pushed down prices for zinc (-11.3%), copper (-14.0%), lead (-20.8%), gold (-14.1%) and silver (-19.5%).

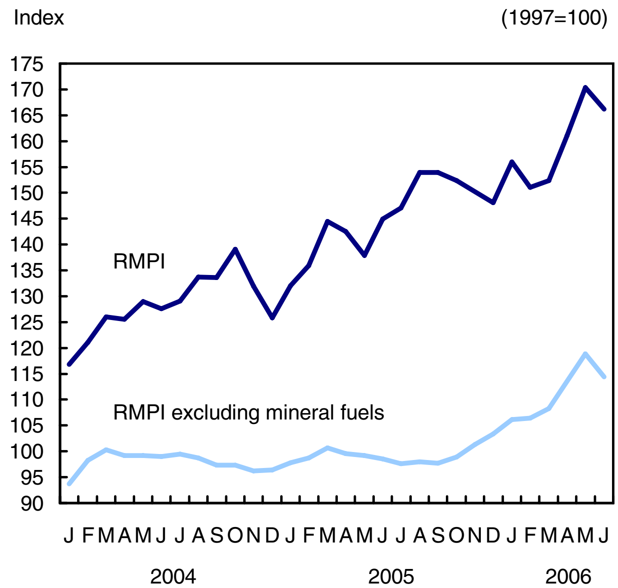
Mineral fuels decreased 1.2% compared to May. Prices for crude oil were down by 1.3%, mainly due to higher inventories and ample supply. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have decreased 3.8% instead of 2.5%.

Prices for wood products and non-metallic minerals also contributed to the monthly decrease but to a much lesser degree.

On the other hand, prices for animal and animal products, ferrous materials and vegetable products increased from May to June.

On a 12-month basis, the price of raw materials rose 14.7% in June, a significant drop from the 23.6% year-over-year increase in May.

Raw materials prices decline



Mineral fuels were up 13.5% with crude oil prices rising 14.5%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased 16.1% instead of rising 14.7%.

Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 54.7%, mainly because of higher prices for zinc, copper, radio-active concentrates, gold and silver. Prices for ferrous materials, animal and animal products, non-metallic minerals and vegetable products were also up from a year ago.

Impact of the exchange rate

Between May and June, the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar was down 0.4%. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange would have fallen 0.5% instead of its actual decrease of 0.4%.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 11.4% against the US dollar. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 5.0% between June 2005 and June 2006, rather than their actual increase of 2.2%.

Prices for intermediate goods are down

Prices for intermediate goods decreased 0.8% from May. Lower prices for primary metal products, lumber products, fruit, vegetable and feed products as well as chemical products were the major contributors to this monthly drop.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for pulp and paper products, petroleum products, meat, fish and dairy products, metal fabricated products and rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products.

Producers of intermediate goods received 4.2% more for their goods in June 2006 than in June 2005. Higher prices were registered for petroleum products, primary metal products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, non-metallic mineral products, chemical products and metal fabricated products.

These increases were partly offset by lower prices for lumber products, motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, fruit, vegetable and feed products and electrical and communication products.

Finished goods prices unchanged in June

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were unchanged from May. Higher prices for motor vehicles, electrical and communication products and machinery and equipment were offset by lower prices for lumber products, pulp and paper products, non-metallic mineral products as well as chemical products.

Compared with June 2005, prices for finished goods decreased 1.0%. Lower prices for motor vehicles, electrical and communication products, machinery and equipment and lumber products were partially offset by higher prices for petroleum products, tobacco products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, meat, fish and dairy products, furniture and fixtures and rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products.

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 2006 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, free; 62-011-XPE, $24/$233) will soon be available.

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

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, *prices-prix@statcan.ca*) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375, *danielle.gouin@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

❑

Industrial product price indexes

(1997=100)

	Relative importance	June 2005	May 2006[r]	June 2006[p]	June 2005 to June 2006	May to June 2006
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**111.3**	**114.2**	**113.7**	**2.2**	**-0.4**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**106.8**	**107.8**	**107.1**	**0.3**	**-0.6**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	106.0	106.4	106.7	0.7	0.3
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	103.5	104.2	104.0	0.5	-0.2
Beverages	1.57	121.3	122.2	122.2	0.7	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	178.0	187.9	187.9	5.6	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	113.1	117.6	118.0	4.3	0.3
Textile products	1.58	100.7	100.0	100.0	-0.7	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.4	104.8	104.8	0.4	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	91.9	88.2	86.9	-5.4	-1.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	115.3	117.9	117.9	2.3	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	104.5	103.7	104.4	-0.1	0.7
Printing and publishing	1.70	115.6	114.7	114.8	-0.7	0.1
Primary metal products	7.80	117.6	143.4	135.8	15.5	-5.3
Metal fabricated products	4.11	121.5	122.7	123.2	1.4	0.4
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.8	106.8	106.9	-0.8	0.1
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	98.1	91.1	91.2	-7.0	0.1
Electrical and communications products	5.77	94.4	92.8	92.9	-1.6	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	114.9	119.7	119.7	4.2	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[1]	5.68	194.9	232.7	234.0	20.1	0.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	119.5	121.0	121.0	1.3	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	111.0	114.1	112.3	1.2	-1.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	165.8	232.1	234.5	41.4	1.0
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.14**	**112.6**	**118.2**	**117.3**	**4.2**	**-0.8**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.71	122.9	142.0	138.4	12.6	-2.5
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	52.43	111.1	114.6	114.1	2.7	-0.4
Finished goods[5]	**39.86**	**109.3**	**108.2**	**108.2**	**-1.0**	**0.0**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	111.7	113.2	113.1	1.3	-0.1
Capital equipment	11.73	103.6	99.2	99.4	-4.1	0.2
All other finished goods	19.63	111.7	111.4	111.4	-0.3	0.0

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
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 2005	May 2006[r]	June 2006[p]	June 2005 to June 2006	May to June 2006
					% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**144.9**	**170.4**	**166.2**	**14.7**	**-2.5**
Mineral fuels	35.16	245.2	281.7	278.2	13.5	-1.2
Vegetable products	10.28	82.8	83.8	84.0	1.4	0.2
Animals and animal products	20.30	102.9	104.6	105.3	2.3	0.7
Wood	15.60	76.1	76.4	76.0	-0.1	-0.5
Ferrous materials	3.36	111.7	130.4	131.4	17.6	0.8
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	118.9	206.4	183.9	54.7	-10.9
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	134.6	141.3	141.1	4.8	-0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**98.5**	**118.9**	**114.4**	**16.1**	**-3.8**

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

May 2006 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached $3.4 billion in May, a 5.2% increase over May 2005 on a year-over-year basis. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation).

The largest year-over-year increases, at the provincial level, were recorded in Alberta (+11.1%), Saskatchewan (+10.2%) and British Columbia (+8.0%). Ontario and Quebec, representing 39.4% and 20.8% of the industry in May, recorded respective increases of 4.7% and 1.3%.

The increase in sales, at the national level, was due to higher sales at limited service (+9.4%) and full service restaurants (+2.5%). These two sectors accounted for 86% of industry sales in May. Food service contractors (+9.6%) and caterers (+9.1%) also posted higher sales and accounted for 7.5% of the industry sales in May.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, or to obtain the new methodology paper about the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey, contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, *alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

Food services sales

	May 2005[r]	April 2006[r]	May 2006[p]	May 2005 to May 2006
	Not seasonally adjusted			
	thousands of dollars			% change
Total, food services sales	**3,253,298**	**3,236,718**	**3,422,426**	**5.2**
Full service restaurants	1,540,462	1,487,016	1,578,205	2.5
Limited service restaurants	1,245,093	1,278,106	1,362,442	9.4
Food service contractors	164,746	184,138	180,584	9.6
Social and mobile caterers	69,933	62,574	76,281	9.1
Drinking places	233,065	224,884	224,915	-3.5
By province and territory				
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,952	35,977	39,308	3.6
Prince Edward Island	11,999	10,567	12,843	7.0
Nova Scotia	74,344	74,279	77,101	3.7
New Brunswick	59,316	54,143	56,345	- 5.0
Quebec	704,792	669,351	713,851	1.3
Ontario	1,288,618	1,262,706	1,349,519	4.7
Manitoba	79,889	79,638	85,830	7.4
Saskatchewan	76,539	83,286	84,346	10.2
Alberta	375,399	412,066	417,040	11.1
British Columbia	533,966	545,973	576,558	8.0
Yukon	2,894	2,298	2,730	- 5.7
Northwest Territories	7,118	6,068	6,578	- 7.6
Nunavut	471	366	379	- 19.4

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending July 22, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 22 totalled 274 518 metric tonnes, down 7.6% from 296 956 tonnes a week earlier and down 0.4% from 275 745 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of July 22 was 8 842 465 tonnes, up 1.5% from 8 715 460 tonnes in the same period of 2005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Survey of Regulatory Compliance Costs

2005

Data from the first phase of the 2005 Survey of Regulatory Compliance Costs are now available for the Atlantic region, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia.

This phase of the survey provides benchmark data on the current internal cost of regulatory compliance for small- and medium-sized businesses, in meeting key regulatory requirements that are the responsibility of various levels of government. The survey collected both the time and salary of internal staff involved in the preparation of regulatory submissions.

A second phase of this survey will provide estimates of the external cost of regulatory compliance for small- and medium-sized businesses. Estimates of outsourced compliance costs, when combined with estimates from this release, will provide an accurate representation of total compliance costs. Outsourced and total cost estimates will be available in December 2006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5093.

For more information on the concepts, methods or data quality of this survey, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-679-2746; *sbss-info@statcan.ca*), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

For more information about the Paperwork Burden Reduction Initiative or analytical insights into survey results, contact Nancy Graham (613-954-3555; *graham.nancy@ic.gc.ca*), Industry Canada. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

May 2006

The May 2006 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's website at the following URL (*http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm*).

Note: The TP141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

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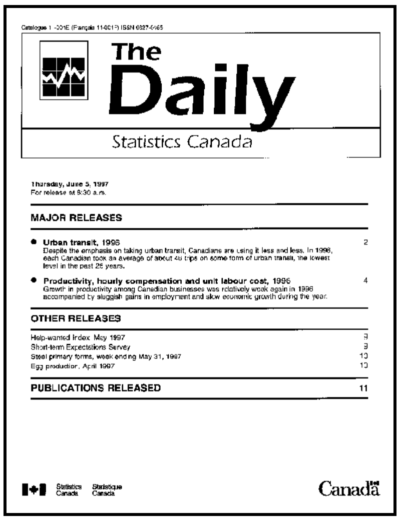
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The Daily

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.

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Release dates: July 31 to August 4, 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	May 2006
31	**Births**	2004
31	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	May 2006
2	**The internet: Is it saving us time?**	2005
4	**Labour Force Survey**	July 2006