

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 30, 2008

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Releases

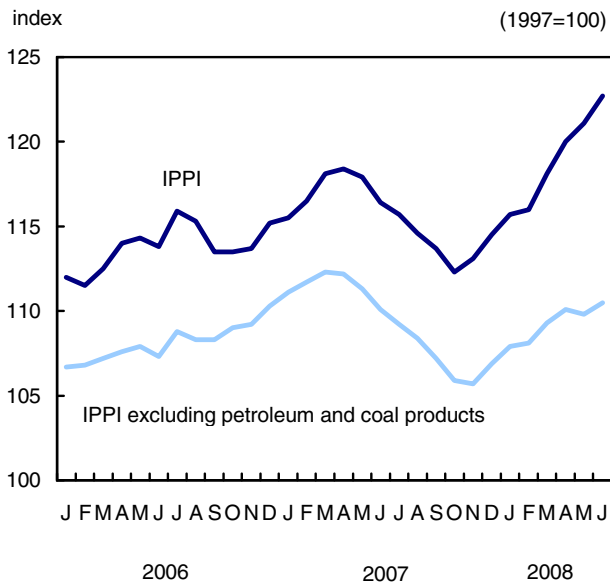
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

June 2008

In June, the significant increase in price for petroleum pushed up the price index for manufactured goods by 1.3% from May and 5.4% from a year ago. The price index for raw materials was also affected, rising 4.4% from May and 31.9% from a year ago.

Prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), rose 1.3% between May and June, up from the 0.9% increase a month earlier.

Prices for manufactured goods continue to increase



The increase was mainly attributable to higher prices for petroleum and coal products, which rose an additional 6.1% in June. However, this increase was slower than the advances of the previous three months, which were just over 8.0%.

If petroleum and coal products were excluded, the IPPI would have increased by 0.6% between May and June, instead of 1.3%. During the previous month, the IPPI would have declined by 0.3% if petroleum and coal products had been excluded.

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 and paper products, and wood products. Determining the full effect of fluctuating exchange rates on the IPPI is a difficult analytical task. However, it should be noted that many prices collected to calculate the IPPI are quoted in US dollars and then converted into Canadian dollars. 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 Canadian dollar lost 1.7% of its value in relation to the US dollar in June, after rising 1.4% in May. Some manufacturers set their prices in US dollars. If the exchange rate used to convert these prices had remained unchanged, the IPPI would have risen 0.8% compared with May instead of 1.3%.

Excluding petroleum and coal products, the biggest contributors to the IPPI increase in June were chemical products, along with motor vehicles and other transport equipment.

12-month change: Industrial prices up sharply

The IPPI rose 5.4% between June 2007 and June 2008, twice the rate of growth of 2.7% posted in May. The strong increase in prices for petroleum and coal products were tempered by lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment, primary metal products, and lumber and other wood products.

If petroleum and coal products were excluded, the IPPI would have increased by 0.4% compared with June 2007. This was the first year-over-year increase of the IPPI, excluding petroleum and coal products, since September 2007.

On a 12-month basis, the Canadian dollar rose 4.8% compared with the US dollar. Excluding the impact of the

exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 6.7%, rather than 5.4%.

Raw materials prices continue upward trend

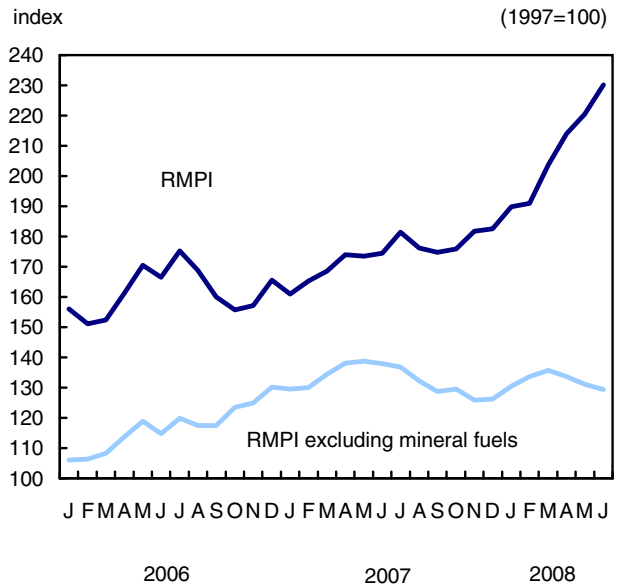
The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) continued its upward trend with an increase of 4.4% in June, up from the 3.1% rise in May.

The advance of the RMPI in June was driven mainly by strong prices for mineral fuels, mainly crude oil, which rose for a fourth consecutive month. If mineral fuels were excluded, the RMPI would have fallen 1.4% in June, a slower rate of decline than May's drop of 1.9%.

Plants paid 31.9% more for raw materials in June than they did in June 2007. This was a sharper rate of growth than the 12-month change of 27.1% in May.

This increase was mainly attributable to higher prices for mineral fuels, as crude oil prices increased at a faster pace this June than they did in June 2007. If mineral fuels were excluded, prices for raw materials would have fallen 6.2%.

Raw materials prices are up again



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 2008 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XWE, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for July will be released on August 29.

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; 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 2007	May 2008 ^r	June 2008 ^p	June 2007 to June 2008	May to June 2008
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	116.4	121.1	122.7	5.4	1.3
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	110.1	109.8	110.5	0.4	0.6
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	111.2	110.9	111.4	0.2	0.5
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	108.8	118.3	120.1	10.4	1.5
Beverages	1.57	124.7	126.3	126.4	1.4	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	217.7	218.2	218.2	0.2	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	116.0	116.8	117.2	1.0	0.3
Textile products	1.58	99.6	99.7	100.0	0.4	0.3
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.6	104.7	104.9	0.3	0.2
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	84.5	80.5	81.7	-3.3	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	120.0	121.5	121.5	1.3	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	103.0	104.8	106.0	2.9	1.1
Printing and publishing	1.70	116.5	119.4	119.7	2.7	0.3
Primary metal products	7.80	149.5	148.0	146.3	-2.1	-1.1
Metal fabricated products	4.11	124.9	130.7	131.6	5.4	0.7
Machinery and equipment	5.48	105.9	104.4	104.7	-1.1	0.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	88.7	86.3	87.2	-1.7	1.0
Electrical and communications products	5.77	92.2	89.5	90.0	-2.4	0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	123.0	125.2	125.2	1.8	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	232.9	328.5	348.5	49.6	6.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	128.4	136.0	138.9	8.2	2.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	113.3	119.0	119.4	5.4	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	576.2	310.4	295.5	-48.7	-4.8
Intermediate goods²	60.14	121.7	127.9	129.8	6.7	1.5
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	164.2	155.3	155.7	-5.2	0.3
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	115.3	123.8	125.9	9.2	1.7
Finished goods⁵	39.86	108.5	110.8	112.2	3.4	1.3
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	115.9	117.7	118.0	1.8	0.3
Capital equipment	11.73	98.0	96.0	96.6	-1.4	0.6
All other finished goods	19.63	111.6	116.8	119.2	6.8	2.1

^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 2007	May 2008 ^r	June 2008 ^p	June 2007 to June 2008	May to June 2008
					% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	174.5	220.5	230.2	31.9	4.4
Mineral fuels	35.16	253.7	413.8	448.5	76.8	8.4
Vegetable products	10.28	97.5	134.9	141.8	45.4	5.1
Animals and animal products	20.30	108.4	108.0	108.7	0.3	0.6
Wood	15.60	87.4	81.4	81.3	-7.0	-0.1
Ferrous materials	3.36	131.6	158.4	160.0	21.6	1.0
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	267.3	203.0	187.3	-29.9	-7.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	148.0	164.0	165.9	12.1	1.2
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	137.9	131.1	129.3	-6.2	-1.4

^r revised

^p preliminary



Motor vehicle fuel sales

2007 (preliminary) (correction)

(**Correction:** Gross sales of gasoline in Canada rose to 40.9 billion litres in 2007, up 2.3% from 2006. The increase reflects rising fuel use for everything from automobiles and machinery used in farming and construction to other off-road uses. Over the last five years (2003 to 2007), the volume of gasoline sold has increased by 2.7%.)

From a regional perspective, Ontario and Quebec accounted for 59.5% of gasoline consumption in Canada. The Prairies, including the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut, followed at 21.4%, while British Columbia accounted for 11.6% and the Atlantic provinces 7.5%.

Nationally, gasoline sales peaked during July at 3.6 billion litres and August at 3.8 billion litres. This peak was a result of increased demand for fuel stemming from the busy summer driving season.

Note: Data on the volume of gasoline (in litres) sold in Canada are now available. Included are both gross and net annual volume figures from 1993 to 2007 inclusively. Gross is the total volume sold and net is the volume on which taxes were paid. Breakdowns by province and territory and by month are also available. Annual sales volumes between 1993 and 2007 are also provided by province for diesel.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0002 and 405-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2746.

For more information, to obtain data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

May 2008 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 12.8 million cubic metres in May, down 4.7% from the same month a year earlier.

Deliveries to the export market fell 2.8% in May compared with the same month in 2007. Almost 70% of Canada's total production in May went to the export market.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 6.8% from the same month in 2007. This increase was led by higher sales to all three sectors (residential, commercial and industrial).

Marketable natural gas production in May declined 6.3% from May 2007. Natural gas exports, which made up less than 60% of marketable natural gas production, were down from the same month a year earlier.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Note: Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to May 2008 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is now available for crude oil (126-0001) up to March 2008 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to February 2008 inclusive.

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

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	May 2007	May 2008 ^P	May 2007 to May 2008
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent			
Supply ¹			
Production	13 482.1	12 842.1	-4.7
Imports ²	4 121.5	3 908.6	-5.2
Disposition			
Refinery receipts ³	8 779.4	9 068.0	3.3
Exports	9 190.0	8 935.4	-2.8
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas			
Supply ⁴			
Marketable production ⁵	13 443.2	12 602.1	-6.3
Imports	960.0	1 156.0 ^E	20.4
Disposition			
Domestic sales ⁶	4 695.0	5 013.9	6.8
Exports	8 369.5	7 429.3	-11.2

^P preliminary

^E use with caution

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.
2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.
3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.
4. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.
5. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.
6. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

Sawmills

May 2008

Monthly lumber production by sawmills fell 11.7% to 4 802.0 thousand cubic metres in May.

Sawmills shipped 5 108 thousand cubic metres of lumber in May, down 7.6% from April. Compared with the same month of 2007, lumber shipments have fallen by 24%.

Between April and May, stocks fell 2.5% to 8 263.9 thousand cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The May 2008 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 62, no. 5 (35-003-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

Traveller accommodation services price indexes

Second quarter 2008

The monthly indexes that measure price movements of accommodation services are now available for the second quarter of 2008. The indexes are available by province, territory and for Canada, by major client group.

Note: The indexes reflect changes in room rates, excluding all indirect taxes, for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided.

Available on CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; toll-free 1-866-230-2248; prices-prix@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Matthew MacDonald (613-951-8551; matthew.macdonald2@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

June 2008

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for June.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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

University and college education expenditures

2003/2004 and 2004/2005

Data are now available for university and college education expenditures for 2003/2004 and 2004/2005.

Available on CANSIM: tables 478-0004 and 478-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3121, 3140 and 3146.

To order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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