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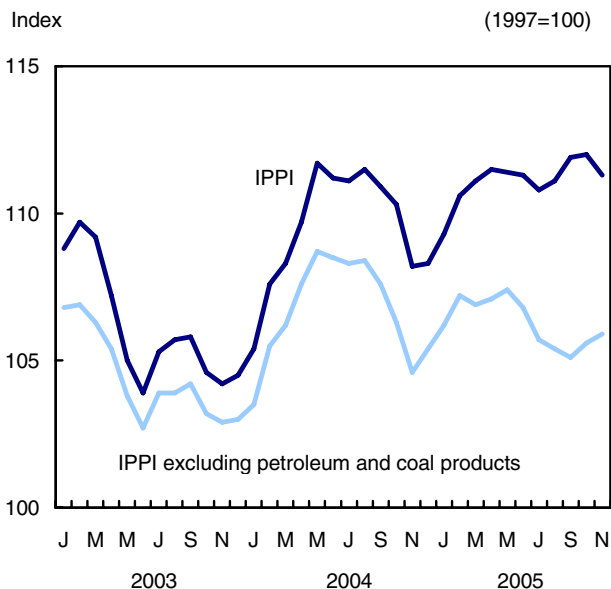
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

November 2005

Prices for manufactured goods at the factory gate were down in November, as gasoline and fuel oil prices declined for a second month. Raw materials prices were down for a third consecutive month in November, due to lower prices for crude oil.

Prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), were down 0.6% from October to November. Lower prices for petroleum products and lumber products were the major contributors to this monthly decrease.

Prices for manufactured goods decline



The 12-month change in the IPPI was 2.9%, up from October's year-over-year increase of 1.5% and largely due to higher prices for petroleum products as well as chemical products compared to one year ago.

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) was down 1.7% from October to November, following a 1.5% decline the previous month. There were price decreases in mineral fuels, vegetable products and non-metallic minerals.

Compared to November 2004, raw materials cost factories 12.1% more, up from the 12-month change of 8.2% 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 111.3 in November, down from October's revised level of 112.0. The RMPI (1997=100) stood at 147.9, down from a revised level of 150.5 in October.

IPPI: Prices for petroleum and lumber products decline

On a month-over-month basis, manufacturers' prices were down 0.6% as gasoline and fuel oil prices dropped.

Petroleum and coal products prices declined 8.7% compared to October, the largest decrease since May 2003. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 0.3% rather than decreasing 0.6%.

Lumber and other wood products decreased 2.0%, the result of lower prices for particleboard and softwood type plywood.

Prices for meat, fish and dairy products as well as fruit, vegetable and feed products also registered small declines from the previous month.

However, primary metal products rose 2.0% as inventories continued to decline for copper, aluminum and zinc and demand remained strong for steel products. Prices for chemical products rose 1.4% due to increases for synthetic resins.

Prices for pulp and paper products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, as well as metal fabricated products also increased in November.

IPPI: Petroleum and chemical products are the major factors in the 12-month change

On a 12-month basis, the IPPI was up 2.9% in November, following an increase of 1.5% in October.

Prices for petroleum and coal products rose 19.7% from November 2004, down from October's increase of 24.7%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 1.2%, rather than climbing 2.9% from a year ago.

Chemical products increased 9.3%, due to higher prices for organic industrial chemicals and synthetic resins. Prices were also higher than one year ago for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, machinery and equipment, fruit, vegetable and feed products, electrical and communication products as well as tobacco products.

On the other hand, motor vehicles and other transport equipment prices were down 1.1% from a year ago, as a result of a stronger Canadian dollar.

Prices for primary metal products were down 1.3% from a year ago as decreases were observed for primary steel products and primary nickel products.

Lumber and other wood products declined 0.8% from November 2004 to November 2005, as year-over-year price decreases were recorded for softwood type plywood and softwood lumber.

RMPI: Crude oil prices decrease again

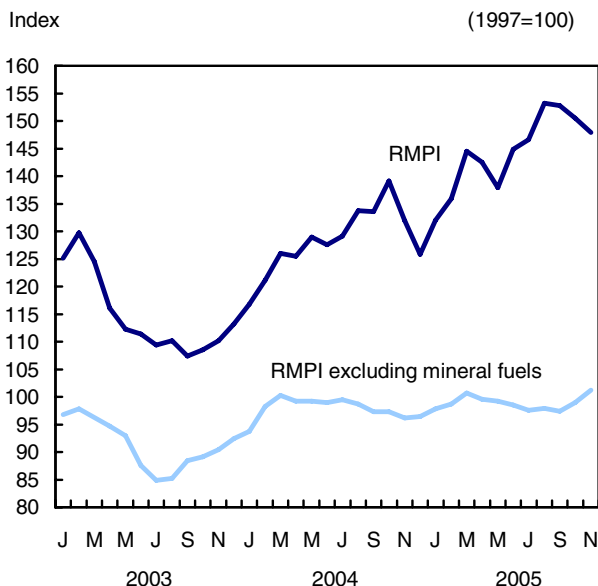
On a monthly basis, raw materials prices fell 1.7% in November, following a decline of 1.5% in October. Mineral fuels were down 5.0% compared to October. Crude oil prices decreased 5.8% as inventories remained strong and demand was lower.

Vegetable products decreased 0.3% from the previous month as prices were down for natural rubber, raw tobacco and oilseeds. There were also price declines for non-metallic minerals.

However, prices for non-ferrous metals rose 5.3%, mainly due to higher prices for zinc concentrates, copper concentrates, radioactive concentrates, and lead concentrates. Prices for wood products increased 1.9% with higher prices for softwood logs and bolts being reported. Prices for animal and animal products rose 1.0% compared to the previous month as increases were registered cattle for slaughter, and sheep and lambs for slaughter. Ferrous materials also increased from the previous month.

On a 12-month basis, the price of raw materials rose 12.1% in November, up from the 8.2% year-over-year increase in October. Mineral fuels were up 19.1% with crude oil prices rising 23.0%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased 5.2% instead of rising 12.1%.

Raw materials prices continue to decline



Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 24.6%, mainly because of higher prices for radioactive concentrates, zinc concentrates, copper concentrates and gold. Prices for animal and animal products were up 3.9% from a year ago due to year-over-year increases for cattle for slaughter, unprocessed whole fluid milk and sheep and lambs for slaughter. Higher prices were also observed for non-metallic mineral products and vegetable products.

On the other hand, wood products were down 9.6% from a year ago with softwood logs and bolts prices declining 12.4%. Prices for ferrous materials also declined 8.4% compared to November 2004.

Impact of the exchange rate

Between October and November, the value of the Canadian fell 0.3% against the US dollar. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have declined 0.7% instead of its actual decrease of 0.6%.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 1.3% against the US dollar. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 3.2% between November 2004 and November 2005, rather than their actual increase of 2.9%.

Prices for intermediate goods decrease

Prices for intermediate goods decreased 0.4% from October. Lower prices for petroleum products, lumber

products and fruit, vegetable and feed products were the major contributors to the decline.

Higher prices for primary metals, chemical products and pulp and paper products partially offset the monthly decrease.

Producers of intermediate goods received 3.7% more for their goods in November 2005 than in November 2004. Higher prices were registered for petroleum products, chemical products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, pulp and paper products, electrical and communication products, machinery and equipment, and non-metallic mineral products.

These increases were partly offset by lower prices for primary metals, motor vehicles, lumber products and meat, fish and dairy products.

Finished goods prices decline

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 1.0% from October. Lower prices for petroleum and lumber products were partially offset by higher prices for motor vehicles, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products as well as non-metallic mineral products.

Compared with November 2004, prices for finished goods were up by 1.4%. Higher prices for petroleum products, machinery and equipment, tobacco products,

meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, chemical products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, and furniture and fixtures were the major contributors to the annual increase.

Lower prices for motor vehicles, lumber products, and pulp and paper products partly offset the annual increase.

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 2005 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$19/\$175, 62-011-XPE, \$24/\$233) will be available in January.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for December 2005 will be released on January 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, infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375, danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	November 2004	October 2005 ^r	November 2005 ^p	November 2004 to November 2005	October to November 2005
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.00	108.2	112.0	111.3	2.9	-0.6
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	104.6	105.6	105.9	1.2	0.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	105.8	106.5	106.3	0.5	-0.2
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	101.6	102.8	102.6	1.0	-0.2
Beverages	1.57	120.3	121.1	121.1	0.7	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	170.4	178.2	178.2	4.6	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	109.9	116.6	116.9	6.4	0.3
Textile products	1.58	98.7	99.9	99.9	1.2	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.5	104.2	104.2	-0.3	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	89.9	91.0	89.2	-0.8	-2.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	113.3	115.1	115.2	1.7	0.1
Pulp and paper products	7.23	101.4	101.8	102.2	0.8	0.4
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.4	114.9	115.1	0.6	0.2
Primary metal products	7.80	116.2	112.4	114.7	-1.3	2.0
Metal fabricated products	4.11	120.9	121.2	121.4	0.4	0.2
Machinery and equipment	5.48	105.5	107.3	107.4	1.8	0.1
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	95.7	94.5	94.6	-1.1	0.1
Electrical and communications products	5.77	92.3	93.2	93.3	1.1	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	112.6	114.6	114.8	2.0	0.2
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	175.1	229.5	209.6	19.7	-8.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	116.2	125.3	127.0	9.3	1.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	109.1	110.2	110.5	1.3	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	132.0	182.4	186.0	40.9	2.0
Intermediate goods²	60.14	109.5	114.1	113.6	3.7	-0.4
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	117.9	123.6	124.9	5.9	1.1
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	108.2	112.7	111.9	3.4	-0.7
Finished goods⁵	39.86	106.2	108.8	107.7	1.4	-1.0
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	110.8	112.0	112.0	1.1	0.0
Capital equipment	11.73	101.0	101.3	101.3	0.3	0.0
All other finished goods	19.63	107.4	111.9	109.7	2.1	-2.0

^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	November 2004	October 2005 ^r	November 2005 ^p	November 2004 to November 2005	October to November 2005
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.00	131.9	150.5	147.9	12.1	-1.7
Mineral fuels	35.16	209.1	262.0	249.0	19.1	-5.0
Vegetable products	10.28	77.4	79.2	79.0	2.1	-0.3
Animals and animal products	20.30	101.4	104.4	105.4	3.9	1.0
Wood	15.60	81.3	72.1	73.5	-9.6	1.9
Ferrous materials	3.36	131.6	115.9	120.5	-8.4	4.0
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	105.3	124.6	131.2	24.6	5.3
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	124.5	134.7	134.4	8.0	-0.2
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	96.2	99.0	101.2	5.2	2.2

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

Farm Product Price Index

October 2005

Prices farmers received for their commodities fell 6.3% in October 2005 from the same month a year earlier as crop prices continued to slide, while prices for livestock increased.

Overall, producers received prices for crops that were 18.9% below levels in October 2004, continuing the downward trend in year-over-year price changes since the summer of 2003, according to the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). Farmers received lower prices for grains, oilseeds, special crops and vegetables.

In contrast, prices for livestock and animal products were 7.7% above the year-earlier level. Since June 2004, the overall livestock and animal products index has increased in all but one month — June 2005. Stronger cattle, calf and dairy prices have supported the increases over the last four months, as hog, egg and poultry prices continued their year-over-year slide.

On a monthly basis, prices farmers received for their commodities were unchanged in October from September. Again, the decline in the overall crops index was offset by the increase in the livestock and animal products index.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 90.2 in October, the same as the revised September index. The index has decreased in 5 of the 10 months of 2005 and remains at its lowest level for the year.

The overall crops index was lower in October compared to September because of lower potato and vegetable prices.

Grain and oilseed prices, however, stopped their descent, with both edging up in October. Supporting the increase was the forecast of lower carry-out wheat stocks by the United States Department of Agriculture, better quality of the initial Canadian harvest and a slowdown in the growth of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar.

The value of the Canadian dollar was virtually unchanged against the US dollar between September and October. However, on a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 5.9% against the US dollar.

Prices for livestock and animal products were up in October from the revised September index, supported by higher cattle, calf and dairy prices.

Cattle and calf prices continued their climb, up 4.6% in October as trade of live animals continued into the strong US market.

Hog prices fell in October as supplies remained robust. Producers had reported a record number of hogs on Canadian farms at July 1. The hog index stood at its lowest level since January 2004.

Farm Product Price Index

(1997=100)

	Oct. 2004 ^r	Sept. 2005 ^r	Oct. 2005 ^p	Oct. 2004 to Oct. 2005 2005	Sept. to Oct. 2005
	% change				
Farm Product Price Index	96.3	90.2	89.9	-6.6	-0.3
Crops	94.7	79.4	76.8	-18.9	-3.3
Grains	77.9	52.1	53.2	-31.7	2.1
Oilseeds	88.5	69.8	72.3	-18.3	3.6
Specialty crops	109.5	83.6	85.3	-22.1	2.0
Fruit	103.2	119.0	124.8	20.9	4.9
Vegetables	114.3	108.8	107.9	-5.6	-0.8
Potatoes	133.3	156.1	136.1	2.1	-12.8
Livestock and animal products	98.6	103.5	105.7	7.2	2.1
Cattle and calves	91.1	107.0	111.9	22.8	4.6
Hogs	88.9	79.8	77.0	-13.4	-3.5
Poultry	97.7	93.3	92.6	-5.2	-0.8
Eggs	106.0	96.8	81.7	-22.9	-15.6
Dairy	123.1	130.1	131.7	7.0	1.2

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The October 2005 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 5, no. 10 (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 Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

October 2005

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 2005

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. ■

Asphalt roofing

November 2005

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for November.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

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. ■

New products

Farm Product Price Index, October 2005, Vol. 5,
no. 10
Catalogue number 21-007-XIE
(free).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 2005, Vol. 28,
no. 10
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB (\$12/\$120).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 2005,
Vol. 83, no. 10
Catalogue number 72-002-XIB (\$26/\$257).

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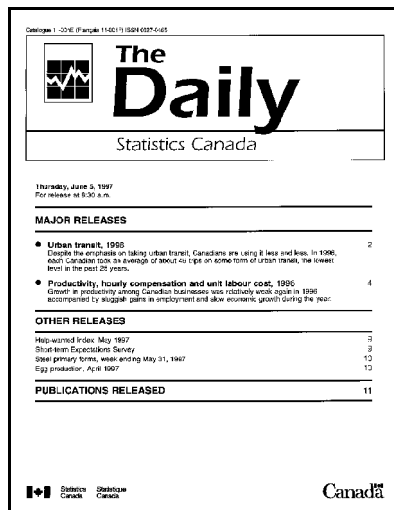
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Adult correctional services	2003/04	December 16, 2005
Aircraft movement statistics	November 2005	December 19, 2005
Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports	October 2005	December 23, 2005
Annual Survey of Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	2004	December 14, 2005
Annual Survey of Consumer Goods Rental	2004	December 15, 2005
Annual Survey of Manufactures: Products shipped by Canadian manufacturers	2003	December 6, 2005
Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation	2004	December 12, 2005
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Building permits	October 2005	December 6, 2005
Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2005	December 15, 2005
Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2005	December 19, 2005
Canadian Community Health Survey, Nutrition: Public Use Microdata File	2004	December 5, 2005
Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators	2005	December 14, 2005
Canadian international merchandise trade	October 2005	December 14, 2005
Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic travel	2003	December 22, 2005
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New motor vehicle sales	October 2005	December 13, 2005
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Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard	October 2005	December 19, 2005
Payroll employment, earnings and hours	October 2005	December 22, 2005
Perspectives on Labour and Income	December 2005 online edition Winter 2005	December 20, 2005 December 22, 2005
Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products	August 2005	December 6, 2005
Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults	November 2005	December 22, 2005
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