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Consumer prices rose 2.4% in the 12 months to December, following the 2.0% increase posted in November. The 0.4 percentage point gain was mainly a result of higher gasoline prices. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.3% from November to December.	
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Canadian Social Trends

January 2011 online edition

The January online issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, released today, contains one article.

The article, "Ethical consumption," uses data from the 2003 and 2008 General Social Survey to explore consumers' propensity to choose or boycott products based on ethical criteria. It compares the evolution of citizens' ethical consumption to other types of political participation. It also provides information on the persons most likely to choose or boycott a product for ethical reasons.

The January 2011 online issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 91 (11-008-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.



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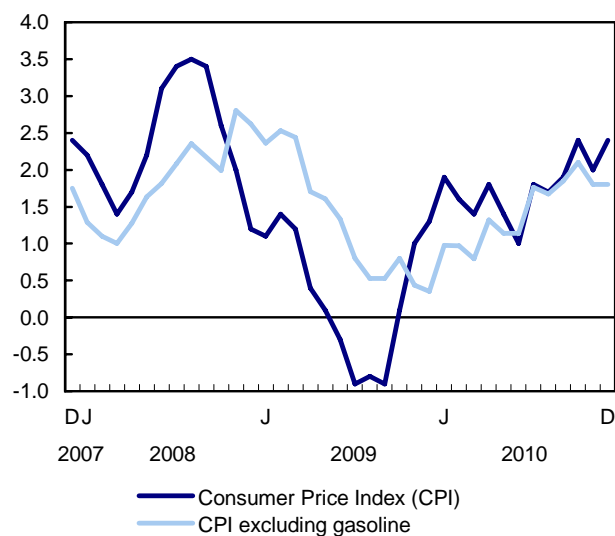
Consumer Price Index

December 2010

Consumer prices rose 2.4% in the 12 months to December, following the 2.0% increase posted in November. The 0.4 percentage point gain was mainly a result of higher gasoline prices.

The 12-month change in the CPI and the CPI excluding gasoline

12-month % change



Between December 2009 and December 2010, gasoline prices increased 13.0%, after advancing 7.2% in the 12 months to November. Excluding gasoline, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.8% in December, identical to the increase recorded in November.

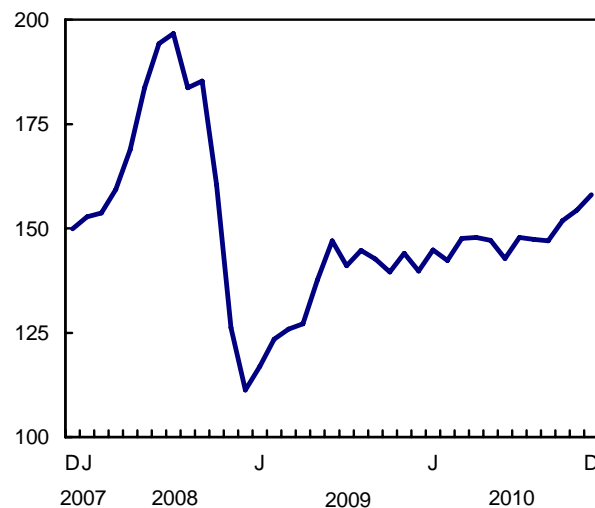
In addition to paying more for gasoline, consumers paid 6.2% more for electricity and 9.2% more for natural gas in December. Overall, energy prices rose 10.5% during the 12 months to December.

Note to readers

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; heating oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

Evolution in the gasoline price index since December 2007

index (2002=100)



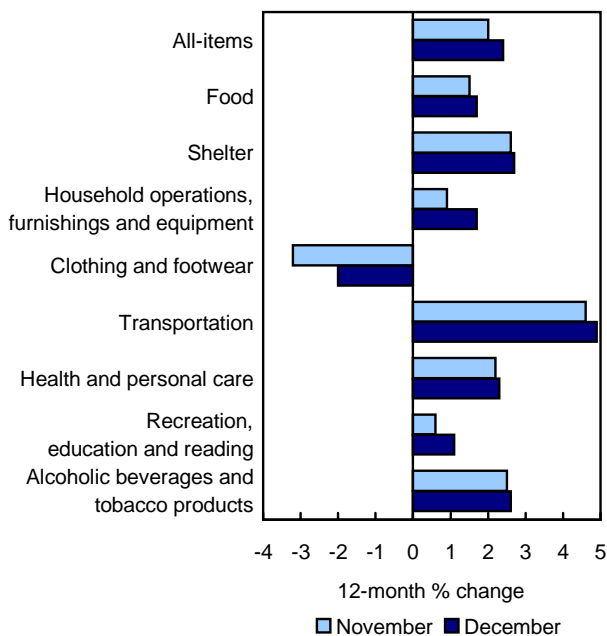
Prices increased in seven of the eight major components of the CPI in the 12 months to December. The only exception was clothing and footwear.

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.3% from November to December, after increasing 0.2% between October and November. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, advanced 0.4%, while the shelter index increased 0.2% and the food index was up 0.3%. Increases were also recorded for the clothing and footwear index, the recreation, education and reading index and the health and personal care index.

12-month change: Increase in seven of the eight major components

The largest increase occurred in the transportation component, where prices rose 4.9% in the 12 months to December, after posting an increase of 4.6% in November.

Prices up in seven of eight major components



In addition to December's higher gasoline prices, consumers paid 4.3% more for passenger vehicle insurance premiums and 1.5% more for the purchase of passenger vehicles.

Shelter costs rose 2.7% in December, following a 2.6% rise in the 12 months to November. In addition to higher prices for electricity and natural gas, homeowners' replacement cost increased 4.3%.

However, the mortgage interest cost index, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, declined 2.5% in the 12 months to December, after falling 2.7% in November.

Food prices rose 1.7% in December compared with the same month in 2009, following a 1.5% increase in November. Prices for food purchased from restaurants increased 2.4% in December. Consumers also paid more for meat as well as sugar and confectionary.

Prices for household operations, furnishings and equipment increased 1.7% between December 2009 and December 2010, on the heels of a 0.9% increase in November. Within this component, prices rose for telephone services and child care.

The recreation, education and reading price index went up 1.1% in December, after increasing 0.6% in November. Prices for cablevision and satellite services rose 5.4%. Prices for the use of recreational facilities and services also increased, while prices for computer equipment and supplies declined.

The health and personal care index increased 2.3% in December compared with a 2.2% increase in November.

Prices for clothing and footwear declined 2.0% in December, following a 3.2% decrease in November. Prices for women's clothing fell 5.3%.

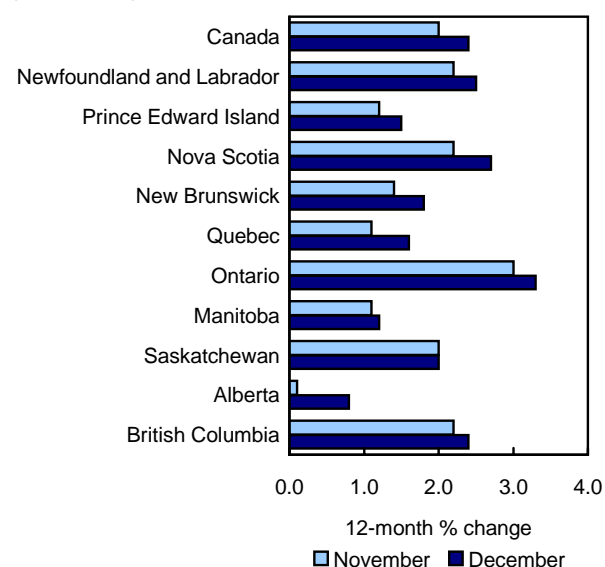
The provinces

Consumer prices increased in every province between December 2009 and December 2010. In all provinces except Saskatchewan, prices rose at a faster rate on a year-over-year basis than they did in November.

In every province except Manitoba, the main factor behind the increase in consumer prices was gasoline. Drivers faced double-digit increases in six provinces:

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Consumer prices increase in all provinces, year-over-year



Prices in Ontario rose 3.3% in the 12 months to December, after increasing 3.0% in November. Gasoline prices in Ontario rose 16.0% in December, following a 10.6% advance in November. Electricity prices, passenger vehicle insurance premiums, and homeowners' replacement cost also increased.

In Quebec, consumer prices increased 1.6% on the heels of a 1.1% rise in November. Prices for gasoline increased 13.8% in December, after rising 9.0% in November. A rise in passenger vehicle insurance premiums was also recorded.

Prices in British Columbia increased 2.4% after rising 2.2% in November. Gasoline prices were up 10.6%, following the 6.9% increase posted in November. Consumers in British Columbia also paid more for food purchased from restaurants.

In Alberta, prices rose 0.8%, following a 0.1% increase in November. Gasoline prices in Alberta rose 10.2% in December, after increasing 0.3% in November. Prices for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance were also up.

Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 1.5% in the 12 months to December, following a 1.4% rise in November.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index rose 0.2% from November to December after holding steady the previous month.

For a more detailed analysis, including an annual review of the 2010 CPI, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are also available online in *Your Guide to The Consumer Price Index* (62-557-X, free) from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The December 2010 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 89, no. 12 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. A paper copy is also available (\$12/\$111). A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication. See *How to order products*.

The January Consumer Price Index will be released on February 18.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; cpd-info-dpc@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada

	Relative importance ¹	December 2009	November 2010	December 2010	November to December 2010	December 2009 to December 2010
Not seasonally adjusted						
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	114.8	117.5	117.5	0.0	2.4
Food	17.04	121.8	123.3	123.9	0.5	1.7
Shelter	26.62	121.3	124.4	124.6	0.2	2.7
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	107.5	109.5	109.3	-0.2	1.7
Clothing and footwear	5.36	90.6	92.1	88.8	-3.6	-2.0
Transportation	19.88	115.5	120.7	121.2	0.4	4.9
Health and personal care	4.73	113.2	116.1	115.8	-0.3	2.3
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	102.8	104.3	103.9	-0.4	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	131.2	134.6	134.6	0.0	2.6
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.71	114.3	116.3	116.0	-0.3	1.5
All-items excluding energy	90.62	113.5	115.6	115.4	-0.2	1.7
Energy	9.38	130.3	141.3	144.0	1.9	10.5
Gasoline	4.92	139.8	154.4	158.0	2.3	13.0
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.7	113.9	113.5	-0.4	1.6
Goods	48.78	107.6	110.1	110.0	-0.1	2.2
Services	51.22	121.8	125.0	124.9	-0.1	2.5

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
2. Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.
3. The measure of Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on Core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit

	Relative importance ¹	December 2009	November 2010	December 2010	November to December 2010	December 2009 to December 2010
Not seasonally adjusted						
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	114.8	117.5	117.5	0.0	2.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	115.2	118.1	118.1	0.0	2.5
Prince Edward Island	0.35	118.1	120.5	119.9	-0.5	1.5
Nova Scotia	2.56	116.3	119.6	119.4	-0.2	2.7
New Brunswick	1.97	114.5	116.7	116.6	-0.1	1.8
Québec	21.05	114.0	115.6	115.8	0.2	1.6
Ontario	41.22	114.1	118.0	117.9	-0.1	3.3
Manitoba	3.06	114.2	116.0	115.6	-0.3	1.2
Saskatchewan	2.64	117.1	119.9	119.4	-0.4	2.0
Alberta	11.43	121.9	122.7	122.9	0.2	0.8
British Columbia	14.29	111.9	114.9	114.6	-0.3	2.4
Whitehorse	0.06	113.4	115.7	115.6	-0.1	1.9
Yellowknife	0.08	116.8	119.1	119.2	0.1	2.1
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	111.3	112.0	112.1	0.1	0.7

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Consumer Price Index and major components

	Relative importance ¹	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	October to November 2010	November to December 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	117.5	117.7	118.1	0.2	0.3
Food	17.04	123.9	123.6	124.0	-0.2	0.3
Shelter	26.62	124.6	124.4	124.6	-0.2	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	109.3	109.6	109.6	0.3	0.0
Clothing and footwear	5.36	91.7	91.2	91.9	-0.5	0.8
Transportation	19.88	118.6	120.7	121.2	1.8	0.4
Health and personal care	4.73	116.0	115.8	116.1	-0.2	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	104.2	104.3	104.6	0.1	0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	134.5	134.6	134.6	0.1	0.0
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.71	116.1	116.1	116.3	0.0	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	113.6	113.6	113.6	0.0	0.0

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).

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1986 to 2006

Among male childhood immigrants who arrived in the 1980s, nearly 32% held a university degree by the age of 25 to 34, compared with just over 20% of the Canadian-born comparison group. Male childhood immigrants who arrived in the 1960s had a university completion rate about 6 percentage points higher than their Canadian-born peers.

Childhood immigrants represented about 26% of immigrants who arrived in Canada in the 1960s, 24% in the 1970s and 21% in the 1980s.

In terms of earnings, male childhood immigrants who arrived in the 1960s had weekly wages about 2% lower than the Canadian-born with similar socio-demographic characteristics. This gap disappeared for the 1970s and 1980s cohorts.

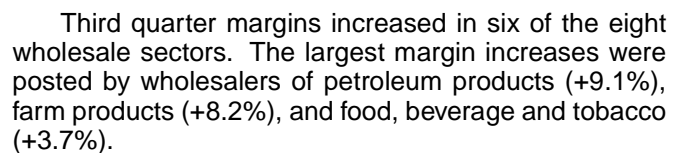
Note: This study used data from six Canadian censuses between 1971 and 2006 to examine cohort differences in the educational attainment and earnings of childhood immigrants who arrived in Canada in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. Childhood immigrants are defined as those who were born abroad and immigrated to Canada at the age of 12 or younger. Their educational attainment and earnings were examined when they reached the age of 25 to 34. A comparison group consisted of similarly-aged Canadian-born individuals who reported Canadian, British or French ethnic origin. In comparing earnings of childhood immigrants and

The research paper "Reversal of Fortunes or Continued Success? Cohort Differences in Education and Earnings of Childhood Immigrants," part of *Analytical Studies Research Paper Series* (11F0019M2011330, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Aneta Bonikowska (613-951-8043) or Feng Hou (613-951-4337), Social Analysis Division. ■

Third quarter 2010

Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services



A margin decline of 3.9% was recorded by wholesalers of building material and supplies in the third quarter. The decline was driven mainly by wholesalers of electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies.

Year-over-year, the WSPI increased 1.1% in the third quarter. The largest contributors to the year-over-year margin increases were wholesalers of petroleum products (+26.2%) and wholesalers of food, beverage and tobacco (+3.8%).

Note: All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and are subject to revision. With the release of the final fourth quarter data for any given year, finalized data for all quarters of that year are released at the same time.

The Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPI) is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. The WSPI is not a wholesale selling price index. The index represents the change in the price of the wholesale service. The price of the wholesale service is defined as the margin price, which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the wholesale product being priced.

Available on CANSIM: table 332-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5106.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-4550; toll-free 1-888-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117, ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2009	Second quarter 2010 ^r	Third quarter 2010 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2010	Third quarter 2009 to third quarter 2010
	%	(2008=100)			% change	
Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services	100.00	100.8	101.0	101.9	0.9	1.1
Farm products	2.58	84.9	77.9	84.3	8.2	-0.7
Petroleum products	4.94	68.6	79.4	86.6	9.1	26.2
Food, beverage and tobacco	14.90	107.9	108.0	112.0	3.7	3.8
Personal and household goods	16.60	103.1	101.1	101.2	0.1	-1.8
Motor vehicles and parts	9.92	104.8	102.0	102.2	0.2	-2.5
Building material and supplies	13.88	96.3	100.1	96.2	-3.9	-0.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	21.67	108.3	106.6	107.6	0.9	-0.6
Miscellaneous	11.02	101.4	101.3	100.7	-0.6	-0.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each 3-digit NAICS (North American Industrial Classification System) contributes to the overall Wholesale Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as the Wholesale Agents and Brokers group was not priced and data are imputed.

Stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products

January 1, 2011 (preliminary)

Data on stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products in storage as of January 1 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gordon Finlay (613-951-7385; gordon.finlay@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

October 2010

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The October 2010 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 65, no. 10 (45-004-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Social Trends, Summer 2011, no. 91
Catalogue number 11-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Study: Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Reversal of Fortunes or Continued Success? Cohort Differences in Education and Earnings of Childhood Immigrants", no. 330
Catalogue number 11F0019M2011330 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, October 2010, Vol. 65, no. 10
Catalogue number 45-004-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

The Consumer Price Index, December 2010, Vol. 89, no. 12
Catalogue number 62-001-X (PDF, free; Print, \$12/\$111; HTML, free)

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