

# The Daily

---

## Statistics Canada

**Wednesday, January 5, 2011**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

### Releases

---

#### **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, November 2010** 2

In November, the Industrial Product Price Index increased 0.5% and the Raw Materials Price Index was up 3.5% compared with October. The upward pressure on both indexes came mainly from petroleum and metals prices.

Sawmills, October 2010 5

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, November 2010 5

Survey on Transition to Civilian Life, 2010 5

Life after Service: Pre- and post-military incomes, 1998 to 2007 6

Electric power statistics, October 2010 6

---

#### **New products and studies** 7

---



## Releases

### Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

November 2010

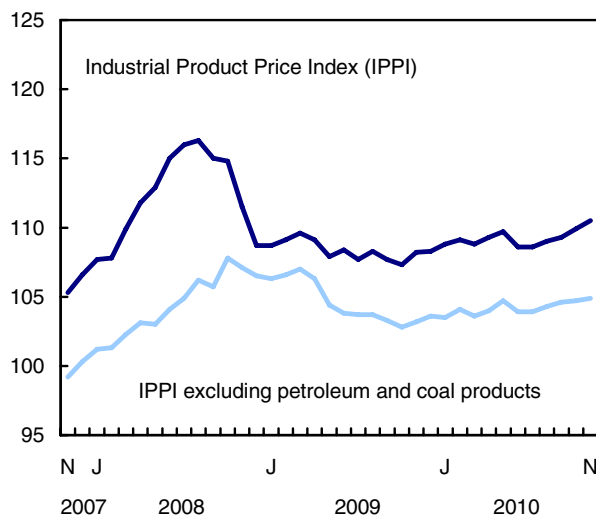
In November, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 0.5% and the Raw Materials Price Index was up 3.5% compared with October. The upward pressure on both indexes came mainly from petroleum and metals prices.

The IPPI rose 0.5% in November, the same growth rate as in October and the fourth consecutive monthly advance. In November, the IPPI was pushed upward primarily by petroleum and coal products (+3.9%) and to a lesser extent by primary metal products (+0.7%).

Increases in petroleum and coal products prices were sustained largely by strong demand in emerging countries and colder weather in Europe, though global petroleum inventories remained high.

#### Prices for industrial goods increase again

index (2002=100)



For primary metal products, the advance in prices was smaller than in the previous four months, as it was moderated by a decline in nickel products (-4.3%). Nickel prices were affected by weaker demand for stainless steel in Asia and by higher world inventories of nickel. In contrast, demand for precious metals continued its

#### Conversion of indexes to 2002=100

With the release of August 2010 data, the Producer Prices Division converted the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) series to 2002=100, with 2002 as the base year. These indexes have also been updated using a 2002 weighting pattern based on the production values of 2002.

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and are subject to revision for six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the preceding January becomes final).

The 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.

The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada, and it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the release, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1=US\$X).

The RMPI reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.

strong growth, driving up prices of precious metal basic manufactured shapes (+12.5%) and silver and platinum (+10.1%).

The IPPI's increase was moderated by a 0.4% decline in prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment. This decrease was attributable to a 0.5% appreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the strength of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 0.7% instead of 0.5%.

Excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI would have increased 0.2% in November, following a 0.1% advance in October.

## 12-month change in the IPPI: Rising trend continues

The IPPI rose 2.1% in November compared with the same month a year earlier, after advancing 2.4% in October. The upward trend continued, as the Index posted its eighth consecutive year-over-year increase. Of the 21 major commodity aggregations, 14 were up and 7 decreased.

In the past 12 months, the upward pressure on the IPPI came mainly from higher prices for primary metal products (+11.5%), petroleum and coal products (+7.0%) and, to a lesser extent, chemical products (+3.2%).

The 4.6% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar dampened the IPPI's year-over-year advance in November. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 3.2% instead of 2.1%.

Prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, which are particularly sensitive to the exchange rate, fell 2.3% in November compared with the same month a year earlier, continuing the downward movement that started in October 2009.

Year-over-year, the IPPI excluding petroleum and coal would have climbed 1.6% in November, following a 1.8% advance in October. It was the seventh consecutive year-over-year increase.

## Raw Materials Price Index: The upward trend continues

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 3.5% in November, primarily because of higher prices for mineral fuels (+7.0%), non-ferrous metals (+2.1%) and vegetable products (+3.2%). Crude oil prices were up 7.7% after increasing 2.5% in October.

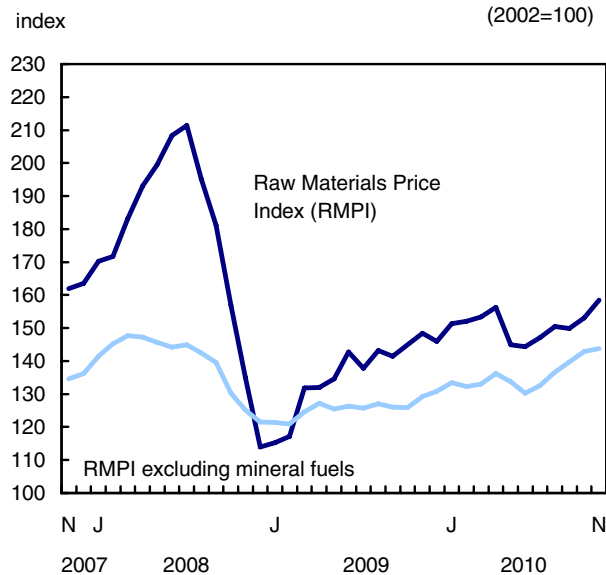
In November, the RMPI's advance was moderated by lower prices for animals and animal products (-2.5%).

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have risen 0.6% in November, a smaller gain than the previous four monthly increases.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI was up 6.8%, following a 5.7% advance in October. Year-over-year, the RMPI has been on an upward trend since November 2009. The main contributors to the RMPI's year-over-year increase in November were prices of non-ferrous metals (+16.5%), vegetable products (+21.9%), mineral fuels (+2.2%) and animals and animal products (+5.1%).

Year-over-year, excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased 11.1% in November, a larger gain than in September (+10.9%) but smaller than in October (+13.5%).

## Raw materials prices continue to increase



**Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.**

Tables 329-0056: Industrial Product Price Index by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industrial Product Price Index by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industrial Product Price Index by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industrial Product Price Index by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw Materials Price Index by commodity.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.**

The November 2010 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for December 2010 will be released on January 31, 2011.

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

□

## Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	November 2009	October 2010 <sup>r</sup>	November 2010 <sup>p</sup>	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
		(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.70</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	103.7	104.7	105.2	0.5	1.4
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	118.2	119.2	119.6	0.3	1.2
Beverages	1.52	118.1	119.0	118.8	-0.2	0.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	161.7	162.7	162.7	0.0	0.6
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	113.7	117.0	117.0	0.0	2.9
Textile products	1.37	101.1	101.1	101.0	-0.1	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	101.1	100.2	100.2	0.0	-0.9
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	87.8	89.3	89.4	0.1	1.8
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.8	116.4	116.4	0.0	-0.3
Pulp and paper products	6.40	98.6	101.1	101.0	-0.1	2.4
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.7	103.4	103.3	-0.1	-0.4
Primary metal products	6.99	134.0	148.3	149.4	0.7	11.5
Fabricated metal products	4.45	120.1	121.9	122.0	0.1	1.6
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.9	103.1	103.0	-0.1	-0.9
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	79.3	77.8	77.5	-0.4	-2.3
Electrical and communications products	5.02	95.2	93.1	92.8	-0.3	-2.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	116.8	117.2	117.2	0.0	0.3
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	183.1	188.6	196.0	3.9	7.0
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	123.9	127.8	127.9	0.1	3.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	113.9	116.8	117.5	0.6	3.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	255.7	259.3	281.8	8.7	10.2
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62.15</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.56	130.8	140.5	142.0	1.1	8.6
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	54.60	112.3	114.5	115.3	0.7	2.7
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	113.2	114.3	114.4	0.1	1.1
Capital equipment	12.19	88.5	86.9	86.8	-0.1	-1.9
All other finished goods	18.54	98.0	97.6	97.9	0.3	-0.1

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of production.

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

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	November 2009	October 2010 <sup>r</sup>	November 2010 <sup>p</sup>	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
		(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>148.4</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>58.56</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Mineral fuels	41.44	175.7	167.8	179.6	7.0	2.2
Vegetable products	9.89	112.2	132.5	136.8	3.2	21.9
Animal and animal products	19.81	101.4	109.3	106.6	-2.5	5.1
Wood	11.82	89.9	89.4	89.6	0.2	-0.3
Ferrous materials	2.88	135.6	157.7	155.5	-1.4	14.7
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	228.4	260.6	266.1	2.1	16.5
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	144.8	151.8	152.0	0.1	5.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.

---

## Sawmills

October 2010

Lumber production by sawmills increased 4.4% in October to 4 794.8 thousand cubic metres. Compared with the same month in 2009, lumber production increased 9.7%.

Sawmills shipped 4 584.0 thousand cubic metres of lumber in October, down 1.5% from September.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.**

The October 2010 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 64, no. 10 (35-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

To order data, obtain 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.gc.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

November 2010

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

**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.gc.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Survey on Transition to Civilian Life

2010

The Survey on Transition to Civilian Life is a national survey which sheds light on the transition experience from military to civilian life for Regular Force Veterans who were released from service between 1998 and 2007. It provides a picture of their general and mental health, chronic conditions, labour force participation and utilization of health care.

The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Veterans Affairs Canada and the Department of National Defence.

The report *Survey on Transition to Civilian Life: Report on Regular Force Veterans* is available on the Veterans Affairs Canada website ([www.veterans.gc.ca](http://www.veterans.gc.ca)).

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5172.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; [ssd@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.gc.ca)), Special Surveys Division.

For a copy of the full report, or for more information about policy analysis related to the report's content, contact Veterans Affairs Canada ([Research-Recherche@vac-acc.gc.ca](mailto:Research-Recherche@vac-acc.gc.ca)). For media enquiries, contact media relations (613-992-7468), Veterans Affairs Canada. ■

---

## Life after Service: Pre- and post-military incomes

1998 to 2007

The study, *Income Study: Regular Force Veteran Report*, analyzes the pre- and post-military incomes of Canadian military personnel who were released from service between 1998 and 2007. It was prepared by staff from Veterans Affairs Canada, the Department of National Defense and Statistics Canada.

It includes an analysis of the income of 36,638 Regular Force Veterans, including total income and earnings, rates of receiving Employment Insurance and Social Assistance or Guaranteed Income Supplement, and the prevalence of low income.

A summary of the report *Income Study: Regular Force Veteran Report* is available on the Veterans Affairs Canada website ([www.veterans.gc.ca](http://www.veterans.gc.ca)).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Brian Murphy (613-951-3769; [brian.murphy@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:brian.murphy@statcan.gc.ca)), Income Statistics Division.

For a copy of the full report, or for more information about policy analysis related to the report's content, contact Veterans Affairs Canada ([Research-Recherche@vac-acc.gc.ca](mailto:Research-Recherche@vac-acc.gc.ca)). For media enquiries, contact media relations (613-992-7468), Veterans Affairs Canada. ■

## Electric power statistics

October 2010

Data on electric power are now available for October.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 127-0002 and 127-0003.**

**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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## New products and studies

**Sawmills**, October 2010, Vol. 64, no. 10  
Catalogue number **35-003-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Employment, Earnings and Hours**, October 2010,  
Vol. 88, no. 10  
Catalogue number **72-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, 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; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

### How to order products

**To order by phone, please refer to:**

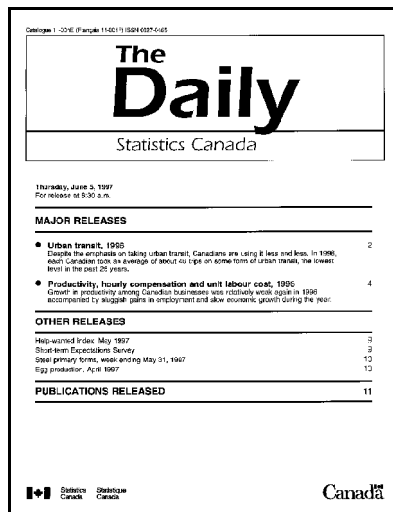
- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**  
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**  
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**

**To order by mail, write to:** Statistics Canada, Finance, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.  
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet, write to:** [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website at [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca) and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and Library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [lstproc@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:lstproc@statcan.gc.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2010. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.