

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 2, 2011

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## Releases

---

<b>Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, January 2011</b>	2
In January, the Industrial Product Price Index inched up 0.2% and the Raw Materials Price Index edged up 0.3%. Both indexes posted slower growth compared with previous months.	
Farm Product Price Index, December 2010	6
Canadian Health Measures Survey: Adult obesity prevalence in Canada and the United States, 2007 to 2009	7
Sawmills, December 2010	8
Investment in non-residential building construction, fourth quarter 2010	8
Residential construction investment, fourth quarter 2010	8

---

<b>New products and studies</b>	9
---------------------------------	---

---



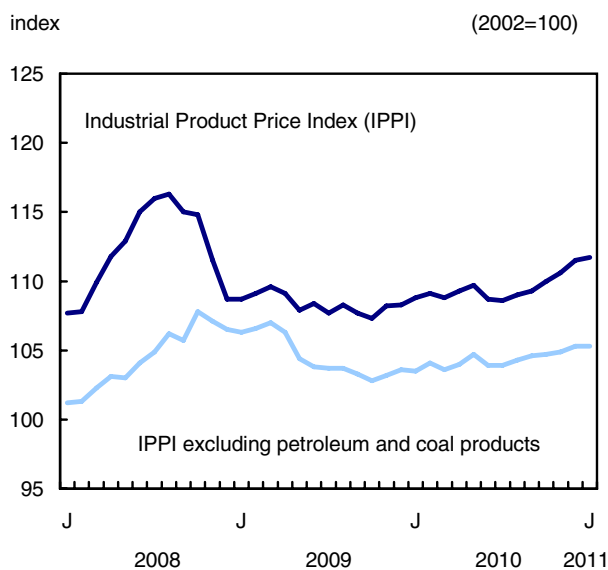
## Releases

### Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

January 2011

In January, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) inched up 0.2% and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) edged up 0.3%. Both indexes posted slower growth compared with previous months.

#### Prices for industrial goods increase slightly



The IPPI was up for the sixth consecutive month, inching up 0.2% in January following increases of 0.5% in November and 0.8% in December. The gain in January was led mainly by petroleum and coal products (+2.2%) and, to a lesser extent, by primary metal products (+0.8%) and fruits, vegetables, feeds and other food products (+0.5%).

Higher prices for petroleum and coal products in January were supported largely by uncertainties concerning world oil supplies and stronger demand, due in part to more positive economic activity and colder weather.

#### Note to readers

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 **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 indicate their prices in foreign currencies, especially in US dollars, which are then converted into Canadian dollars. In particular, this is the case 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. But the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. Moreover, this is not a measure that takes into account the full effect of exchange rates, since that is a more difficult analytical task.

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 text, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1=US\$X).

The **Raw Materials Price Index (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.

In January, the largest contributors to the increase in primary metal products were copper and copper alloy products (+3.9%) and nickel products (+4.9%). Copper and nickel prices were sustained by lower production and robust demand. Nickel was in high demand in the steel industry. The increase in the primary metal products price index was moderated by lower prices for precious metals.

The IPPI advance was moderated by a 0.8% decline in prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment. The decrease was due mostly to a 1.4% appreciation in 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 0.5% instead of 0.2%.

In January, if petroleum and coal prices were excluded, the IPPI would have remained unchanged.

### 12-month change in the IPPI: The upward trend continues

The IPPI rose 2.7% in January compared with the same month a year earlier, after advancing 2.2% in November and 3.0% in December. The upward trend continued with the index posting its 10th consecutive year-over-year increase.

In the past 12 months, upward pressure on the IPPI came mainly from higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+11.0%), primary metal products (+11.1%) and, to a lesser extent, fruits, vegetables, feeds and other food products (+3.6%), chemical products (+2.3%), meat, fish and dairy products (+2.2%) as well as pulp and paper products (+2.0%).

In January, the 4.9% year-over-year increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar dampened the IPPI advance. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 3.8% instead of 2.7%.

Prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, which are particularly sensitive to the exchange rate, fell 2.7% in January compared with the same month a year earlier, continuing the downward movement that started in October 2009.

Year over year, if petroleum and coal prices were excluded, the IPPI would have increased 1.7% in January, a growth rate comparable with those observed in the previous three months. It was the ninth consecutive year-over-year gain.

### Raw Materials Price Index: Slight increase in January

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) edged up 0.3% in January, primarily because of higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+3.7%), vegetable products (+4.6%) and animals and animal products (+2.5%).

Copper and nickel concentrates (+5.0%), non-ferrous metal scrap (+5.2%) and radioactive

products (+3.9%) were the biggest contributors to the advance in the non-ferrous metals price index. Conversely, precious metals prices (-3.6%) was the only group that declined.

Among agricultural products, the biggest contributors were grains (+5.7%), natural rubber and allied gums (+14.5%) as well as animals for slaughter such as cattle and calves (+3.5%) and hogs-swine (+6.0%).

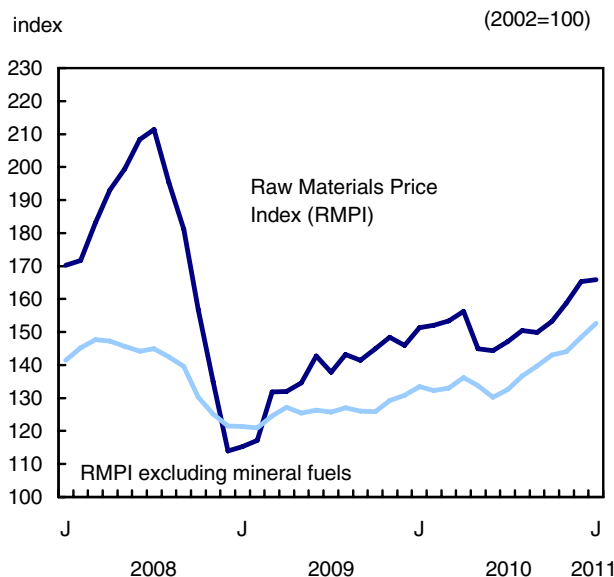
On the other hand, mineral fuels prices fell 2.6% in January. Crude oil declined 2.5% in January following a 6.0% increase in December. In North America, crude oil supplies grew and inventories were up.

Without mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased for the seventh consecutive month, rising 2.8% in January, which is comparable to the 3.1% gain in December.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI was up 9.6% in January, following a 13.2% increase in December. Year over year, the RMPI has been on an upward trend since November 2009. Higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+18.7%), vegetable products (+35.8%), mineral fuels (+4.4%) as well as animals and animal products (+6.3%) were the main factors in the RMPI year-over-year advance in January.

Year over year, if mineral fuels were excluded, the RMPI would have increased 14.4% in January, its largest growth rate since June 2007 when it rose 17.6%.

### Prices for raw materials edge up



**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 January 2011 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for February will be released on March 30.

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>	January 2010	December 2010 <sup>f</sup>	January 2011 <sup>p</sup>	December 2010 to January 2011	January 2010 to January 2011
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.70</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	103.2	105.5	105.5	0.0	2.2
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	117.9	121.6	122.2	0.5	3.6
Beverages	1.52	118.3	118.8	118.7	-0.1	0.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	161.1	162.2	162.0	-0.1	0.6
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	113.2	115.6	115.4	-0.2	1.9
Textile products	1.37	100.9	100.9	101.2	0.3	0.3
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	101.4	100.1	100.3	0.2	-1.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	88.4	89.5	89.8	0.3	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.7	116.4	116.3	-0.1	-0.3
Pulp and paper products	6.40	98.4	100.7	100.4	-0.3	2.0
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.9	103.3	103.0	-0.3	-0.9
Primary metal products	6.99	138.4	152.6	153.8	0.8	11.1
Fabricated metal products	4.45	120.7	122.0	122.5	0.4	1.5
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.1	103.0	102.7	-0.3	-0.4
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	78.7	77.2	76.6	-0.8	-2.7
Electrical and communications products	5.02	94.9	92.9	92.6	-0.3	-2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	117.3	117.3	117.3	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	187.6	203.8	208.3	2.2	11.0
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	127.0	130.2	129.9	-0.2	2.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	113.6	117.8	117.0	-0.7	3.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	252.2	309.1	318.5	3.0	26.3
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62.15</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.56	136.2	144.3	146.5	1.5	7.6
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	54.60	112.9	116.4	116.6	0.2	3.3
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	113.3	114.9	114.9	0.0	1.4
Capital equipment	12.19	87.9	86.6	86.2	-0.5	-1.9
All other finished goods	18.54	97.7	98.7	98.8	0.1	1.1

<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>	January 2010	December 2010 <sup>f</sup>	January 2011 <sup>p</sup>	December 2010 to January 2011	January 2010 to January 2011
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>58.56</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>148.4</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Mineral fuels	41.44	176.9	189.5	184.6	-2.6	4.4
Vegetable products	9.89	112.3	145.8	152.5	4.6	35.8
Animal and animal products	19.81	104.8	108.7	111.4	2.5	6.3
Wood	11.82	89.8	89.7	89.9	0.2	0.1
Ferrous materials	2.88	142.0	158.6	161.7	2.0	13.9
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	241.7	276.6	286.8	3.7	18.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	146.4	156.4	156.4	0.0	6.8

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

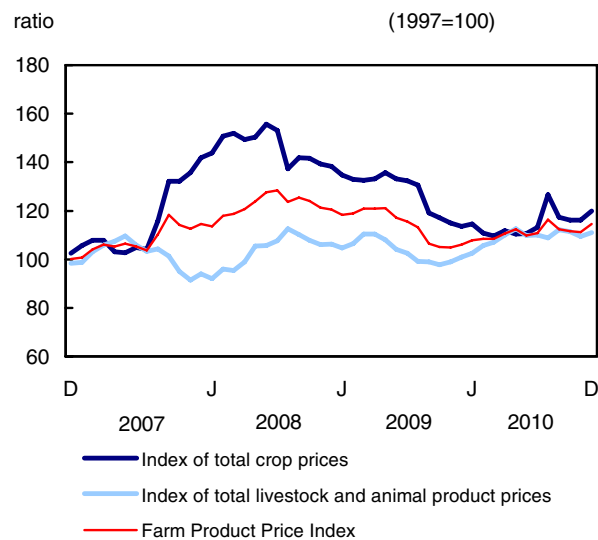
1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.

## Farm Product Price Index

December 2010

In December, prices farmers received for their commodities rose 7.9% from December 2009, as both the livestock and animal products index and the crops index increased.

### Farm Product Price Index, Canada



The prices producers received for livestock and animal products rose 10.0% in December compared with December 2009, as increases were recorded in all livestock commodities except poultry. Cattle and calves and hogs, the two largest contributors to the livestock index, have posted year-over-year increases in the last seven and nine months respectively.

Over the last few years, livestock producers have been affected by the US Country of Origin Labeling

legislation, lower demand driven by the economic situation and higher feed grain costs. By the end of 2010, the number of cattle on Canadian farms had declined to their lowest level since January 1995, while hog inventories (+0.6%) recorded their first increase on a year-over-year basis since April 1, 2006.

The prices producers received for crops in December were 5.7% higher compared with the same month a year earlier, as increases in oilseeds, fruit and grains offset declines in potatoes, specialty crops and vegetables.

In December, the total crops index rose 3.3% over November, as grains, oilseed, specialty crops and fruit posted increases. The overall livestock and animal products index (+1.6%) was also up from November, as all components except cattle and calves increased.

**Note:** The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPi) is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPi can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.**

The December 2010 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 10, no. 12 (21-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, call Client Services (toll-free 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; [gailann.breese@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:gailann.breese@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division.

□

## Farm Product Price Index

	December 2009 <sup>r</sup>	November 2010 <sup>r</sup>	December 2010 <sup>p</sup>	December 2009 to December 2010	November to December 2010
	(1997=100)			% change	
<b>Farm Product Price Index</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Grains	101.5	99.3	104.9	3.3	5.6
Oilseeds	107.0	124.0	131.2	22.6	5.8
Specialty crops	155.2	142.5	142.8	-8.0	0.2
Fruit	96.3	107.7	114.4	18.8	6.2
Vegetables	124.0	122.0	119.9	-3.3	-1.7
Potatoes	176.3	173.3	161.3	-8.5	-6.9
<b>Livestock and animal products</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Cattle and calves	85.6	108.6	108.3	26.5	-0.3
Hogs	66.8	69.1	75.0	12.3	8.5
Poultry	115.8	112.5	112.6	-2.8	0.1
Eggs	103.5	110.4	110.6	6.9	0.2
Dairy	148.1	147.6	149.6	1.0	1.4

<sup>r</sup> revised  
<sup>p</sup> preliminary

## Canadian Health Measures Survey: Adult obesity prevalence in Canada and the United States

2007 to 2009

The prevalence of obesity among adults in Canada is lower than it is in the United States. From 2007 to 2009, 24.1% of adults in Canada were obese, based on measured data, below the prevalence of 34.4% in the United States.

Among Canadian men, the prevalence of obesity was 24.3% compared with 32.6% of their American counterparts. Among women, the gap was even wider. From 2007 to 2009, 23.9% of Canadian women were obese compared with 36.2% of women in the United States.

During the past two decades, the prevalence of obesity has increased significantly in Canada and the United States. For men, the prevalence of obesity increased by about 10 percentage points in Canada and 12 percentage points in the United States. Among women, the increase was about 8 percentage points in Canada and 10 percentage points in the United States.

Patterns of increase were fairly consistent across age groups in both nations. Among men, the increase was highest among those aged 60 to 74. Among women, the increase was highest among those aged 20 to 39.

**Note:** Canadian estimates are based on results of the Canadian Health Measures Survey. American estimates come from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. The complementary nature of these surveys has created a unique opportunity to compare rates of obesity among adults in Canada and the United States.

For male and female adults aged 20 and over, obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher. BMI is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in metres squared, rounded to one decimal place.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5071.

The study "Adult obesity prevalence in Canada and the United States" was co-authored by Statistics Canada and the National Center for Health Statistics. It will be released today by the National Center for Health Statistics at ([www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db56.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db56.htm)).

A fact sheet is also available in *Health Fact Sheets* (82-625-X, free).

For more information about this study, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Margot Shields (613-951-4177; [margot.shields@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:margot.shields@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Analysis Division.

For more information on the Canadian Health Measures Survey, 2007 to 2009, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-253-1087; [chms-ecms@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:chms-ecms@statcan.gc.ca)), Physical Health Measures Division.

---

## Sawmills

December 2010

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 15.0% from November to 3 915.9 thousand cubic metres in December. Compared with December 2009, lumber production increased 14.0%.

Sawmills shipped 4 037.9 thousand cubic metres of lumber in December, down 7.9% from November.

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

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

The December 2010 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 64, no. 12 (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. ■

## Investment in non-residential building construction

Fourth quarter 2010 (revised)

Following the release of the "Canadian economic accounts" for the fourth quarter of 2010, revised data of the investment in non-residential building for the fourth quarter are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bechir Oueriemmi (613-951-1165; [bdp\\_information@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## Residential construction investment

Fourth quarter 2010

Data on residential construction investment are now available for the fourth quarter.

**Available on CANSIM: table 026-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; [bdp\\_information@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■



## New products and studies

**Farm Product Price Index**, December 2010, Vol. 10, no. 12  
**Catalogue number 21-007-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.**

**Sawmills**, December 2010, Vol. 64, no. 12  
**Catalogue number 35-003-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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.

**Health Fact Sheets**, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 82-625-X** (HTML, free)

### How to order products

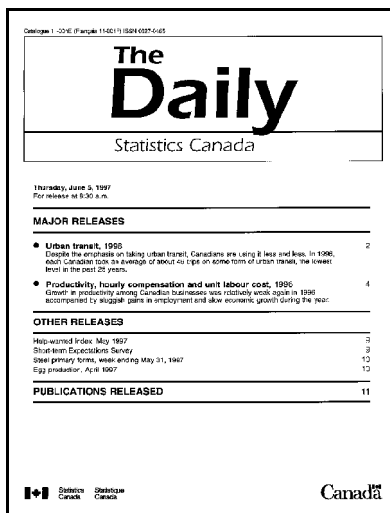
**To order by phone, please refer to:**

- 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 [listproc@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:listproc@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, 2011. 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—without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.