

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, May 31, 2011**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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#### **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, April 2011** 2

In April, the Industrial Product Price Index increased 0.5% compared with March, led by higher prices for petroleum and precious metals. The Raw Materials Price Index rose 6.8% as a result of a strong upward movement in crude oil prices. The overall increase in the RMPI was moderated by a sharp decline in radioactive concentrates.

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## Releases

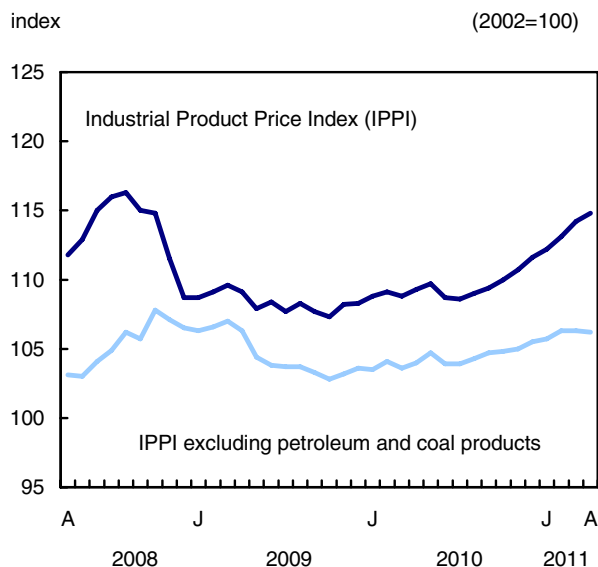
### Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

April 2011

In April, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 0.5% compared with March, led by higher prices for petroleum and precious metals. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 6.8% as a result of a strong upward movement in crude oil prices. The overall increase in the RMPI was moderated by a sharp decline in radioactive concentrates.

The IPPI posted a growth rate of 0.5% in April, slower than those of 0.8% in February and 1.0% in March. The gain in April was primarily driven by a 4.2% increase in petroleum and coal products and a 1.9% rise in primary metal products. Chemical products (+0.7%) and meat, fish and dairy products (+0.6%) contributed more modestly to the increase.

#### Prices for industrial goods increase again



Prices for petroleum and coal products increased in April, but at a more moderate pace than the 8.2% observed in March.

In April, prices for primary metal products rose 1.9% and registered their 10th consecutive advance. Silver

#### Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and are usually subject to revision for six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the preceding January becomes final). Exceptionally, the September 2010 data have been revised. This revision happened one month outside of the usual revision period and has no impact on the percentage changes reported in any Daily releases.

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.

and platinum (+19.0%) as well as precious metal basic manufactured shapes (+15.0%) grew sharply, while copper, iron and steel, and aluminum products made very modest gains. On the other hand, the upward movement in primary metal products was dampened by a 3.8% decline in nickel products. Reduced production in Asia continued to negatively affect the demand for metals.

The IPPI advance was moderated by a 1.0% decline in prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment. The decrease was largely the result of the 1.9% appreciation of the Canadian dollar against 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 1.0% instead of 0.5%.

In April, excluding petroleum and coal products, the IPPI decreased 0.1% after remaining unchanged in March.

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

The IPPI rose 5.0% in April compared with the same month a year earlier, after advancing 3.7% in February and 5.0% in March. Of the 21 major commodity aggregations, 16 were up and 5 decreased, which is comparable to the distribution in March.

In the past 12 months, the IPPI advance was driven mainly by higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+28.7%) and primary metal products (+12.3%).

Year over year, the largest contributors to the increase in primary metal products were precious metals, particularly silver and platinum (+104.8%), as well as precious metal basic manufactured shapes (+103.0%). Copper and iron and steel products played a less important part, with respective increases of 13.1% and 3.8%.

Chemical products (+4.9%) and fruits, vegetables, feeds and other food products (+6.2%) made smaller contributions to the IPPI growth.

In April, 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 6.1% instead of 5.0%.

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

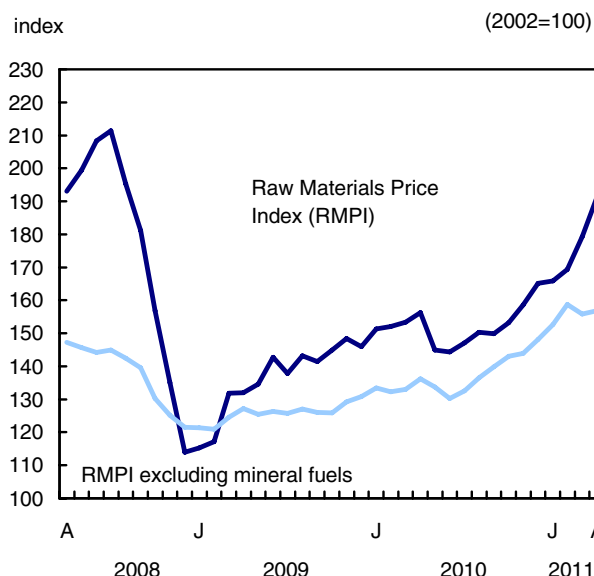
Excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI increased 2.1% year over year in April, a rate of growth similar to those observed in January and February, but inferior to that of 2.6% in March. This index has recorded year-over-year increases since May 2010.

### Raw Materials Price Index: The upward trend intensifies for a third month

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose sharply by 6.8% in April, compared with increases of 2.2% in February and 5.8% in March. The RMPI growth was

primarily driven by mineral fuels (+13.2%). Following a 16.2% increase in March, crude oil prices rose 14.1% in April. The crude oil price index was 32.8% higher than in January.

### Raw materials prices continue to rise



Price increases for animals and animal products (+1.6%), vegetable products (+1.4%) and wood products (+1.8%) contributed more modestly to the RMPI advance in April.

Non-ferrous metals (-0.6%) slightly dampened the impact of higher crude oil prices on the RMPI.

The drop in prices for non-ferrous metals in April was driven by a sharp decline in the price of radioactive concentrates (-17.3%), which resulted from the earthquake and the tsunami in Asia in March. The decrease in radioactive concentrates offset the advances of all other metals. With the exception of radioactive concentrates, prices increased for all non-ferrous metals, particularly precious metals (+7.4%).

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI increased 0.6% in April, following a 1.8% decline in March.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI was up 22.4% in April, following gains of 11.4% in February and 16.8% in March. Year over year, the RMPI has been on an upward trend since November 2009. The main contributors to the RMPI year-over-year increase in April were mineral fuels (+30.0%), non-ferrous metals (+17.2%), vegetable products (+40.3%) and animals and animal products (+9.7%).

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Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI recorded a year-over-year increase of 15.1% in April, slower than the growth rates of 20.0% in February and 17.2% in March.

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

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for May will be released on July 4.

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.

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## Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	April 2010	March 2011 <sup>r</sup>	April 2011 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.70</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	104.7	108.8	109.5	0.6	4.6
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	116.4	123.6	123.6	0.0	6.2
Beverages	1.52	118.7	121.0	120.1	-0.7	1.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	161.1	168.4	168.4	0.0	4.5
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	116.2	116.4	116.7	0.3	0.4
Textile products	1.37	100.9	101.6	101.4	-0.2	0.5
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	100.5	100.7	100.7	0.0	0.2
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	92.2	88.9	88.3	-0.7	-4.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.5	116.4	116.4	0.0	-0.1
Pulp and paper products	6.40	98.8	99.6	99.2	-0.4	0.4
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.0	103.4	103.2	-0.2	0.2
Primary metal products	6.99	143.3	157.9	160.9	1.9	12.3
Fabricated metal products	4.45	122.0	123.4	123.6	0.2	1.3
Machinery and equipment	4.41	102.7	102.5	102.1	-0.4	-0.6
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	77.2	76.2	75.4	-1.0	-2.3
Electrical and communications products	5.02	93.8	92.5	92.0	-0.5	-1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	116.9	117.3	117.3	0.0	0.3
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	189.1	233.6	243.4	4.2	28.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	129.5	134.8	135.8	0.7	4.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	113.6	118.6	119.4	0.7	5.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	234.7	334.3	291.8	-12.7	24.3
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62.15</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.56	139.9	150.2	149.8	-0.3	7.1
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	54.60	113.7	119.8	120.5	0.6	6.0
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	113.8	116.7	116.8	0.1	2.6
Capital equipment	12.19	86.6	85.7	85.1	-0.7	-1.7
All other finished goods	18.54	97.0	101.2	102.3	1.1	5.5

<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>	April 2010	March 2011 <sup>r</sup>	April 2011 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>191.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>58.56</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Mineral fuels	41.44	185.2	212.7	240.7	13.2	30.0
Vegetable products	9.89	111.1	153.8	155.9	1.4	40.3
Animals and animal products	19.81	109.6	118.3	120.2	1.6	9.7
Wood	11.82	88.8	90.4	92.0	1.8	3.6
Ferrous materials	2.88	162.8	170.6	170.0	-0.4	4.4
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	243.6	287.4	285.6	-0.6	17.2
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	150.7	158.2	158.1	-0.1	4.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

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## Canadian Forces cancer and mortality study: Causes of death

The new report, *Canadian Forces Cancer and Mortality Study: Causes of Death*, which examines the causes of death among current and former Canadian military personnel, is part of a collaborative effort by the Department of National Defence, Veterans Affairs Canada and Statistics Canada.

The study is based on a cohort of individuals who enrolled and served in Canada's Regular Force at some point between January 1972 and December 2006. The mortality rates of these individuals are compared with those of the general Canadian population.

In general, the study found that men and women with a history of military service had a lower risk of death compared with the general population, although there were some exceptions. For example, compared with the general population, men in the military cohort had an increased risk of dying in an air transport accident, while men who had left the forces before December 31, 2006, were more likely to have died from suicide.

The report *Canadian Forces Cancer and Mortality Study: Causes of Death* (82-584-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; [hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

For more information, contact the Media Liaison Office (toll-free 1-866-377-0811), Department of National Defence, or Media Relations (613-992-7468), Veterans Affairs Canada. ■

## Investment in non-residential building construction

First quarter 2011 (revised)

Following the release of the "Canadian economic accounts" for the first quarter of 2011, revised data on investment in non-residential building for the first quarter are now available.

**Note:** Data have also been revised from 2007 to 2010.

**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

First quarter 2011

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

**Note:** Data have also been revised from 2008 to 2010.

**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 Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520; [bdp\\_information@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## Electric power selling price indexes

January to April 2011

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for January to April.

**Note:** This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted.

Indexes for the current year and the previous year are subject to revision.

**Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.**

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

The electric power selling price indexes for the period from May to August will be released on September 29.

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. ■

## New products and studies

**Canada's Balance of International Payments**, First quarter 2011, Vol. 59, no. 1  
Catalogue number 67-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Canadian Forces Cancer and Mortality Study: Causes of Death**  
Catalogue number 82-584-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Study: Health Research Working Paper Series: "Mental Comorbidity and Its Contribution to Increased Use of Acute Care Hospital Services,"**  
no. 6  
Catalogue number 82-622-X2011006 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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Catalogue 11-001-X (Page 11-001-X) 11-001-X

## The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 2011  
For release at 9:30 a.m.

### MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the last 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

### OTHER RELEASES

- **Map-worn index, May 1997** 3  
Street-view, Geographic Survey
- **Steel primary forms, used ending May 31, 1997** 12  
Figs produced, April 1997

### PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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Statistics Canada

Canada

### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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## Release dates: June 2011

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Building permits	April 2011
7	Hate-motivated crimes reported to police	June 2011
9	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2011
9	New Housing Price Index	April 2011
10	Labour Force Survey	May 2011
10	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2011
14	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2011
14	New motor vehicle sales	April 2011
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2011
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 2011
17	Wholesale trade	April 2011
17	Canada's international investment position	First quarter 2011
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2011
20	National balance sheet accounts	First quarter 2011
21	Retail trade	April 2011
21	Canadian Community Health Survey	2010
21	Leading indicators	May 2011
22	Population estimates	April 1, 2011
23	Estimates of principal field crop areas	June 2011 (preliminary)
23	Employment Insurance	April 2011
28	Human activity and the environment	2011
29	Consumer Price Index	May 2011
29	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2011
30	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	April 2011
30	Gross domestic product by industry	April 2011