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Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, second quarter 2011 2

Canada's overall current account deficit (on a seasonally adjusted basis) widened by \$5.3 billion to reach \$15.3 billion in the second quarter. Non-residents continued to supply funds to the Canadian economy, largely through purchases of Canadian debt securities.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, July 2011 8

Between June and July, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) declined 0.3% and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 1.2%. The largest contributors to the IPPI's decline were chemical products and motor vehicles, while mineral fuels were the major factor in the decrease of the RMPI.

Canada Year Book, 2011 12

Study: Job-related training of immigrants, 2008 12

Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2010/2011 13

New products and studies 14



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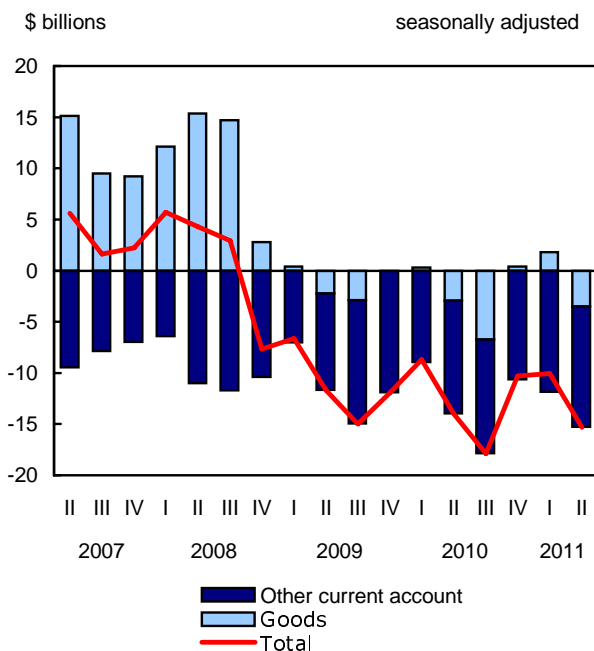
Releases

Canada's balance of international payments

Second quarter 2011

Canada's overall current account deficit (on a seasonally adjusted basis) widened by \$5.3 billion to reach \$15.3 billion in the second quarter. This deterioration in the current account balance was largely equivalent to the change in the trade in goods balance from a \$1.8 billion surplus to a \$3.5 billion deficit, as imports increased further and exports declined.

Current account balances



In the capital and financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation), non-residents continued to supply funds to the Canadian economy, largely through purchases of Canadian debt securities. This resulted in a 10th straight quarterly investment in Canadian securities. Foreign direct investment in Canada was up in the second quarter, reflecting an acceleration of merger and acquisition activity.

Note to readers

The **balance of international payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents in two accounts, the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions in goods, services, investment income and current transfers.

The **capital and financial account** is mainly comprised of transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

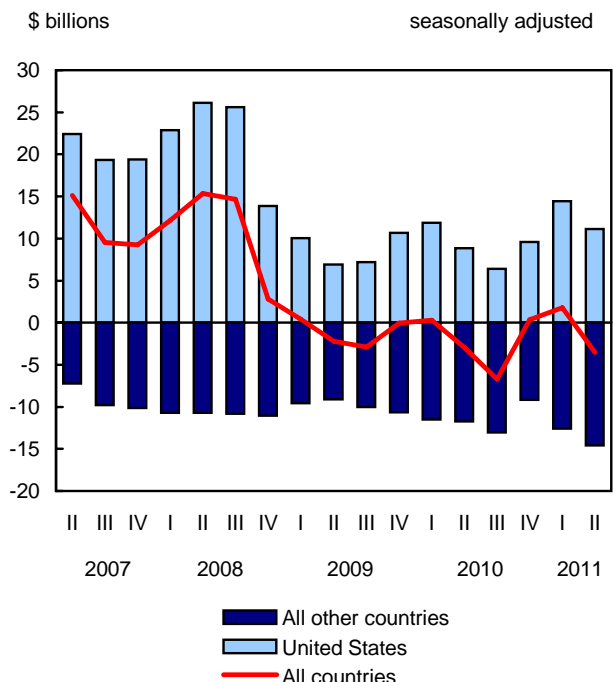
In principle, a current account surplus/deficit corresponds to an equivalent net outflow/inflow in the capital and financial account. In practice, as international transactions data are compiled from multiple sources, this is rarely the case and gives rise to measurement error. The **statistical discrepancy** is the unobserved net inflow or outflow.

For more information about the balance of payments, consult the "Frequently asked questions" section in the National economic accounts module of our website. The module also presents the most recent balance of payments statistics.

Current account

Goods balance back to deficit

The overall balance on the trade in goods returned to a deficit after two quarters in surplus, with a deficit of \$3.5 billion in the second quarter. The trade surplus with United States fell by \$3.3 billion in the second quarter, following a \$4.9 billion increase the previous quarter. While imports from the United States expanded, exports were down on lower values for crude petroleum and automobiles.

Goods balances by geographic areas

Exports of goods declined \$1.6 billion to \$109.9 billion in the second quarter. Exports of crude petroleum were down \$2.0 billion on lower volumes, as prices stabilised following gains of close to 35% over the previous two quarters. This was partially offset by increased exports of coal and natural gas, largely reflecting higher prices.

Automobile exports were down \$0.8 billion. Exports of agricultural products and industrial goods were up slightly. Within industrial goods, higher exports of chemicals, plastics and fertilizers were partially offset by lower exports of precious metals. Exports of machinery and equipment edged down, while aircraft exports were at their lowest value in 13 years.

Imports of goods expanded \$3.7 billion in the second quarter to reach \$113.4 billion. Industrial goods imports were up \$1.5 billion, mainly on higher volumes of metals and metal ores. Energy products increased \$1.4 billion as petroleum and coal products continued to grow, up more than 80% over the last three quarters. Higher imports of drilling and mining machinery led the \$1.3 billion increase in machinery and equipment. Automotive products were down \$1.2 billion.

Increase in the deficit on trade in services led by transportation and travel

In the second quarter, the travel and transportation deficits both increased for the fourth time in five quarters. The travel deficit was up \$0.1 billion as Canadian spending abroad outpaced spending in Canada by foreign travellers. The deficit on transportation services widened by \$0.3 billion, led by higher payments on air fares. However, the commercial services deficit remained unchanged. The overall deficit in trade in services reached a new high of \$6.2 billion in the second quarter.

Investment income deficit down on higher receipts

The deficit in investment income narrowed by \$0.4 billion to \$4.7 billion in the second quarter, led by receipts. Earnings on Canadian direct investment abroad were up \$0.4 billion through higher dividends during the second quarter. Receipts on portfolio investment remained stable as higher dividends were offset by lower interest on foreign bonds.

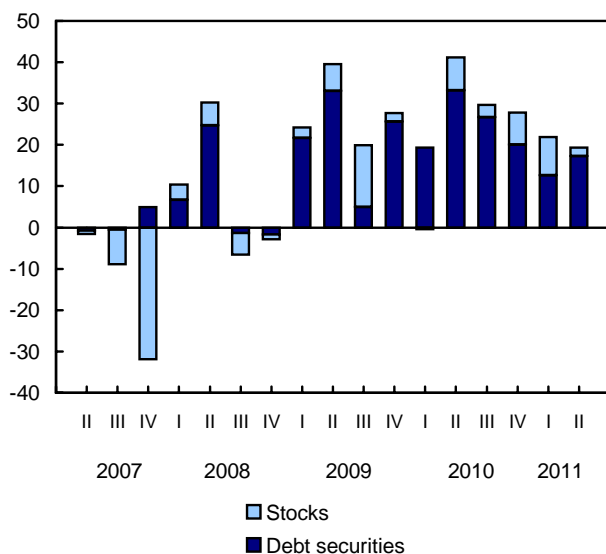
On the payments side, dividends from portfolio investments and interest paid on Canadian bonds were both up slightly. Profits earned in Canada by foreign direct investors edged down in the second quarter.

Foreign investors favour Canadian debt instruments

The trend to foreign acquisition of Canadian securities continued in the second quarter as non-residents investors added a further \$19.4 billion to their portfolios, marking the 10th straight quarter of such investment. Non-resident purchases of Canadian securities amounted to \$270.2 billion over this period, with over three-quarters directed to the Canadian bond market.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canada

\$ billions



Foreign investment in Canadian securities again focused on bonds in the second quarter, with acquisitions of \$11.9 billion. Retirements of Canadian bonds, mostly in June, moderated the overall inflows over the quarter. Foreign investment in federal government enterprise bonds led the purchases in the quarter. Non-residents also continued to add federal and provincial government bonds to their holdings, despite increased retirements in these instruments.

Foreign investors acquired \$5.4 billion of Canadian money market instruments in the second quarter. Federal Treasury bills accounted for most of the investment, with foreign holdings of these instruments reaching their highest level since 1996. This was the largest such inflow since the first quarter of 2009, following the weakening of the economy and of global stock markets at the end of 2008.

Non-residents also acquired \$2.1 billion of Canadian equities in the second quarter, down from \$9.3 billion in the first quarter. Investment activity in the quarter arose from secondary market purchases, as Canadian stock prices declined further in the quarter to reach their lowest level since November 2010.

Canadian investors acquire foreign corporate shares and sell foreign bonds

Canadian investment in foreign securities slowed to \$1.3 billion in the second quarter, as purchases of foreign stocks were largely offset by a reduction in holdings of both long and short-term foreign debt instruments. Canadian investors added \$10.3 billion of foreign corporate shares to their portfolios in the second quarter, the largest such investment since the first quarter of 2009. US stocks accounted for three-quarters of these acquisitions, the highest in over three years. The Standard and Poor's 500 composite index fell 0.6% in the quarter, led by the energy and banking sectors.

Canadians reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by a further \$8.0 billion in the second quarter. US Treasury bonds and, to a lesser extent, net retirements of maple bonds accounted for most of the divestment in the quarter. Purchases of bonds from Japan and other Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development countries moderated this activity. In addition, residents removed US Treasury bills from their portfolios for a third straight quarter, as short-term interest rates in the United States remained at historical lows.

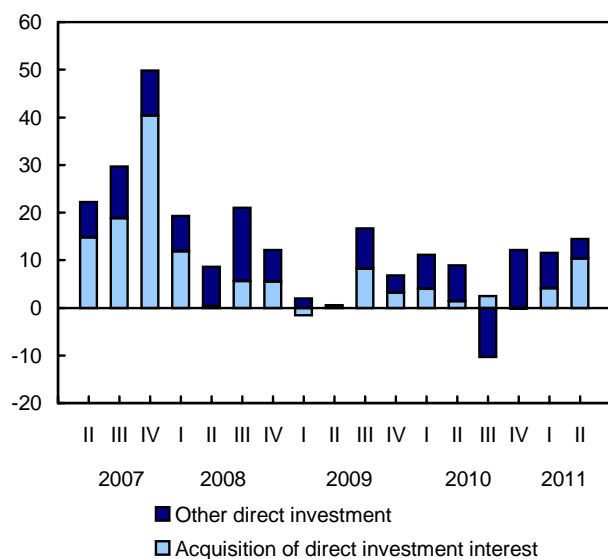
Foreign direct investment in Canada increases as a result of foreign takeovers

Foreign direct investors continued to inject funds into the Canadian economy in the second quarter with an additional inflow of \$14.5 billion, after two quarters of investment totalling \$23.5 billion. Cross-border merger and acquisition activity strengthened further in the quarter, accounting for the bulk of the investment. US direct investors led the investment, which was concentrated in the Canadian energy and metallic mineral sectors.

Funds sent abroad by Canadian direct investors slowed to \$4.6 billion in the second quarter. Investment was mostly directed to the finance and insurance sectors. Despite reduced activity in the quarter, Canadian direct investment abroad for the first six months of 2011 exceeded that of the same period in each of the previous two years.

Foreign direct investment in Canada

\$ billions



Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.

The second quarter 2011 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free) will be available soon.

The balance of international payments data for the third quarter will be released on November 29.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Caron (613-951-1861; denis.caron@statcan.gc.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

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Balance of payments – Not seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	2009	2010
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services	119,736	119,018	124,305	125,398	130,770	437,636	476,086
Goods	102,155	99,230	106,816	108,431	112,308	369,343	404,834
Services	17,581	19,788	17,489	16,967	18,462	68,292	71,252
Investment income	14,374	15,489	17,065	16,054	16,422	55,528	61,794
Direct investment	8,524	9,435	11,057	10,089	10,555	28,047	37,836
Portfolio investment	4,323	4,323	4,334	4,218	4,199	19,874	17,376
Other investment	1,527	1,731	1,674	1,746	1,667	7,607	6,581
Current transfers	2,036	1,931	2,807	2,274	1,815	8,716	9,261
Current account receipts	136,146	136,438	144,177	143,725	149,006	501,880	547,141
Payments							
Goods and services	127,769	130,431	129,687	131,425	139,397	464,508	507,844
Goods	104,160	106,773	106,780	106,766	114,285	374,081	413,833
Services	23,608	23,658	22,906	24,659	25,112	90,427	94,011
Investment income	18,959	19,406	21,381	21,393	21,062	71,156	78,230
Direct investment	9,138	9,220	10,019	10,766	10,703	29,828	36,720
Portfolio investment	8,664	9,071	9,285	9,172	9,400	33,506	35,537
Other investment	1,157	1,115	2,077	1,455	959	7,822	5,972
Current transfers	2,361	2,846	2,702	4,051	2,388	11,452	11,932
Current account payments	149,088	152,683	153,769	156,869	162,847	547,116	598,005
Balances							
Goods and services	-8,033	-11,413	-5,382	-6,027	-8,627	-26,873	-31,757
Goods	-2,005	-7,543	35	1,665	-1,978	-4,738	-8,999
Services	-6,028	-3,870	-5,417	-7,692	-6,650	-22,135	-22,759
Investment income	-4,585	-3,917	-4,316	-5,340	-4,640	-15,628	-16,436
Direct investment	-614	215	1,038	-676	-148	-1,781	1,116
Portfolio investment	-4,341	-4,749	-4,951	-4,954	-5,201	-13,632	-18,161
Other investment	370	617	-402	290	708	-215	609
Current transfers	-324	-916	105	-1,777	-573	-2,736	-2,671
Current account balance	-12,943	-16,245	-9,593	-13,144	-13,841	-45,236	-50,864
Capital and financial account^{1,2}							
Capital account	1,265	1,120	1,198	1,272	1,280	3,830	4,758
Financial account	8,662	19,067	8,251	14,029	14,941	41,920	44,949
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-9,559	-2,238	-31,097	-10,848	-4,638	-47,627	-39,749
Portfolio investment	-1,263	-7,133	-960	-2,875	-1,339	-8,727	-14,535
Foreign bonds	2,696	425	-4,043	772	8,026	9,030	1,379
Foreign stocks	-4,703	-5,218	2,734	-3,383	-10,266	-15,911	-13,472
Foreign money market	744	-2,340	350	-264	901	-1,847	-2,442
Other investment	-4,987	5,066	-17,482	-13,698	-16,902	-50,563	-52,199
Loans	1,966	2,283	-5,887	-2,844	-6,488	-17,442	-16,424
Deposits	-1,208	2,726	-813	-12,197	-13,400	-19,246	-11,761
Official international reserves	54	-985	609	-2,564	-721	-11,618	-3,989
Other assets	-5,799	1,041	-11,392	3,906	3,706	-2,257	-20,024
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-15,809	-4,305	-49,540	-27,422	-22,879	-106,918	-106,482
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	8,903	-7,976	12,055	11,487	14,482	24,469	24,119
Portfolio investment	41,133	29,619	27,871	21,855	19,371	111,498	117,429
Canadian bonds	32,866	26,296	17,683	11,756	11,868	84,571	96,112
Canadian stocks	7,926	2,909	7,826	9,289	2,149	26,246	18,179
Canadian money market	340	415	2,362	811	5,354	681	3,138
Other investment	-25,565	1,729	17,864	8,108	3,968	12,870	9,883
Loans	155	-1,006	7,454	-5,372	-2,614	-9,659	8,613
Deposits	-26,118	2,955	10,445	13,041	6,408	13,878	125
Other liabilities	398	-220	-34	439	173	8,651	1,145
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	24,470	23,373	57,791	41,450	37,820	148,838	151,431
Total capital and financial account, net flows	9,927	20,188	9,449	15,301	16,221	45,750	49,707
Statistical discrepancy	3,016	-3,942	144	-2,157	-2,380	-513	1,158

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.
2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Current account – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	2009	2010
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services	117,687	117,427	124,539	129,640	128,428	437,636	476,086
Goods	100,071	99,592	106,301	111,522	109,908	369,343	404,834
Services	17,616	17,835	18,238	18,118	18,521	68,292	71,252
Travel	4,024	4,095	4,032	3,876	4,095	15,547	16,198
Transportation	2,950	3,008	3,209	3,203	3,132	10,559	12,004
Commercial services	10,191	10,283	10,559	10,597	10,866	40,324	41,263
Government services	451	450	438	442	427	1,863	1,787
Investment income	13,844	15,533	17,159	16,131	16,382	55,528	61,794
Direct investment	8,047	9,428	11,102	10,230	10,538	28,047	37,836
Interest	718	609	463	543	500	1,912	2,316
Profits	7,329	8,819	10,638	9,688	10,038	26,135	35,520
Portfolio investment	4,249	4,396	4,399	4,141	4,147	19,874	17,376
Interest	1,146	1,257	1,304	1,219	1,093	5,746	4,998
Dividends	3,102	3,139	3,095	2,922	3,054	14,128	12,378
Other investment	1,548	1,710	1,658	1,760	1,697	7,607	6,581
Current transfers	2,301	2,147	2,525	2,169	1,999	8,716	9,261
Private	828	837	825	768	775	2,851	3,298
Official	1,473	1,309	1,700	1,401	1,224	5,865	5,963
Total receipts	133,832	135,107	144,222	147,940	146,810	501,880	547,141
Payments							
Goods and services	126,384	129,926	130,050	133,682	138,174	464,508	507,844
Goods	103,014	106,312	105,924	109,723	113,408	374,081	413,833
Services	23,370	23,614	24,126	23,960	24,765	90,427	94,011
Travel	7,607	7,714	8,015	7,679	8,018	27,692	30,464
Transportation	5,191	5,358	5,505	5,634	5,829	19,239	21,034
Commercial services	10,244	10,212	10,273	10,312	10,587	42,175	41,182
Government services	329	330	334	334	331	1,322	1,331
Investment income	18,581	19,858	21,602	21,300	21,111	71,156	78,230
Direct investment	8,573	9,436	10,489	10,744	10,631	29,828	36,720
Interest	817	836	792	803	801	3,570	3,261
Profits	7,757	8,600	9,697	9,942	9,830	26,258	33,459
Portfolio investment	8,684	9,037	9,279	9,207	9,408	33,506	35,537
Interest	6,433	6,807	6,960	6,802	6,858	25,263	26,482
Dividends	2,252	2,230	2,319	2,405	2,550	8,243	9,055
Other investment	1,324	1,385	1,834	1,348	1,072	7,822	5,972
Current transfers	2,879	3,210	2,852	3,028	2,850	11,452	11,932
Private	1,832	1,825	1,860	1,870	1,874	7,179	7,326
Official	1,047	1,385	992	1,159	976	4,273	4,606
Total payments	147,844	152,994	154,504	158,010	162,135	547,116	598,005
Balances							
Goods and services	-8,697	-12,499	-5,512	-4,042	-9,745	-26,873	-31,757
Goods	-2,942	-6,720	377	1,800	-3,501	-4,738	-8,999
Services	-5,755	-5,778	-5,889	-5,842	-6,245	-22,135	-22,759
Travel	-3,583	-3,619	-3,983	-3,803	-3,922	-12,146	-14,265
Transportation	-2,241	-2,350	-2,296	-2,431	-2,697	-8,680	-9,030
Commercial services	-52	71	286	284	279	-1,851	81
Government services	122	120	103	107	95	541	456
Investment income	-4,737	-4,325	-4,443	-5,168	-4,729	-15,628	-16,436
Direct investment	-526	-8	613	-514	-93	-1,781	1,116
Interest	-98	-227	-329	-260	-301	-1,658	-945
Profits	-427	219	941	-254	209	-123	2,061
Portfolio investment	-4,435	-4,642	-4,880	-5,066	-5,261	-13,632	-18,161
Interest	-5,286	-5,551	-5,656	-5,583	-5,765	-19,517	-21,484
Dividends	851	909	776	517	504	5,885	3,323
Other investment	224	325	-176	412	625	-215	609
Current transfers	-578	-1,063	-327	-859	-851	-2,736	-2,671
Private	-1,004	-988	-1,035	-1,102	-1,099	-4,328	-4,028
Official	427	-76	708	243	248	1,592	1,356
Current account	-14,012	-17,887	-10,282	-10,070	-15,325	-45,236	-50,864

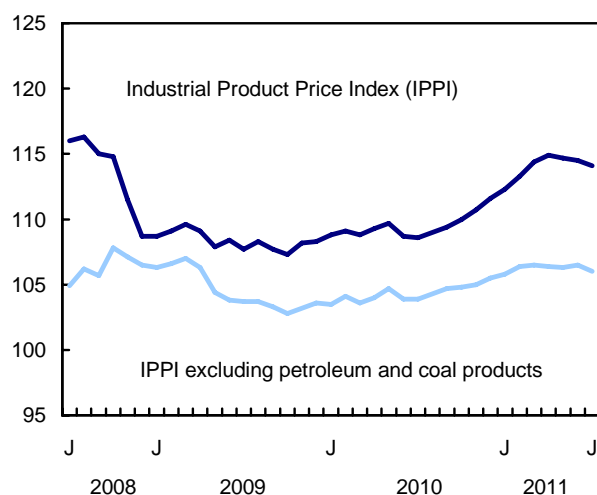
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

July 2011

Between June and July, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) declined 0.3% and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 1.2%. The largest contributors to the IPPI's decline were chemical products and motor vehicles, while mineral fuels were the major factor in the decrease of the RMPI.

Prices for industrial goods continue to decrease

index (2002=100)



The decrease of the IPPI in July was the third in three months and comparable to the declines of 0.2% in May and June. The July contraction was primarily a result of lower prices for chemicals and chemical products (-2.6%) and for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-1.3%). Pulp and paper products (-1.1%) also contributed to the decline.

The decline in chemical products in July was mainly attributable to the organic chemicals group (-8.8%), most of whose products were down. Lower production costs, market and competition conditions, and the strength of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar all played a significant role in the decline of chemical product prices. The decrease in motor vehicle prices (-1.3%) was primarily a result of a 2.2% rise in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Some Canadian producers who export their products are paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the strength of the Canadian

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and usually subject to revision for a period of six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the previous 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 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.

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 0.2% instead of falling 0.3%.

The decline in the IPPI in July was moderated by upward movements in primary metal products (+1.2%) and petroleum and coal products (+0.5%).

Excluding petroleum and coal products, the IPPI would have fallen 0.5% in July, following a 0.2% gain in June.

12-month change in the IPPI: Increase in July comparable to the gains observed between March and June

The IPPI was up 5.1% in July compared with the same month a year earlier, which was similar to the rate of growth observed since March. Of the 21 major commodity aggregations, 14 advanced and 6 declined, much the same pattern as in June.

Compared with July 2010, the IPPI's increase was driven mainly by higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+31.9%) and primary metal products (+13.6%).

Year over year, petroleum and coal products remained on an upward trend, posting gains since November 2009. The increase in July was the largest during this period of growth.

The largest contributors to the advance in primary metal products were precious metals, particularly silver and platinum (+77.1%), and precious metal basic manufactured shapes (+66.8%). Copper (+27.3%) and aluminum products (+6.8%) also contributed to the advance.

Chemical products (+9.3%) and fruits, vegetables and feeds (+7.2%) made smaller contributions to the year-over-year IPPI increase in July.

In July, the 9.1% year-over-year increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar slowed the advance of the IPPI. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have risen 7.0% instead of 5.1%.

The year-over-year increase of the IPPI in July was moderated by lower prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-4.6%), pulp and paper products (-3.6%) and lumber and other wood products (-2.4%).

Excluding petroleum and coal prices, the year-over-year IPPI would have increased 2.0% in July, a slower growth rate than in June (+2.5%). This continues the upward trend that began in May 2010.

RMPI: Third consecutive monthly decline

The RMPI decreased by 1.2% in July, after falling 5.1% in May and 2.4% in June. The decline in July was the third straight monthly decrease.

The decline of the RMPI was led by mineral fuels (-2.2%). Crude oil fell 2.5% in July, following declines of 8.9% in May and 5.3% in June. Demand for crude petroleum was softened by uncertainties about global prospects for growth.

Vegetable products (-2.5%) and wood (-2.5%) also declined in July. Prices for grain, especially wheat (-9.7%), were pulled down by the events driving global demand, including the end of the ban on grain exports from Russia and the arrival of much-needed rain for North American and Asian crops. Wood prices were affected by an increase in the inventory of houses for sale in the United States, as housing sales fell for a third consecutive month.

The RMPI's decline in July was slowed by higher prices for animals and animal products (+1.3%) and non-ferrous metals (+0.9%).

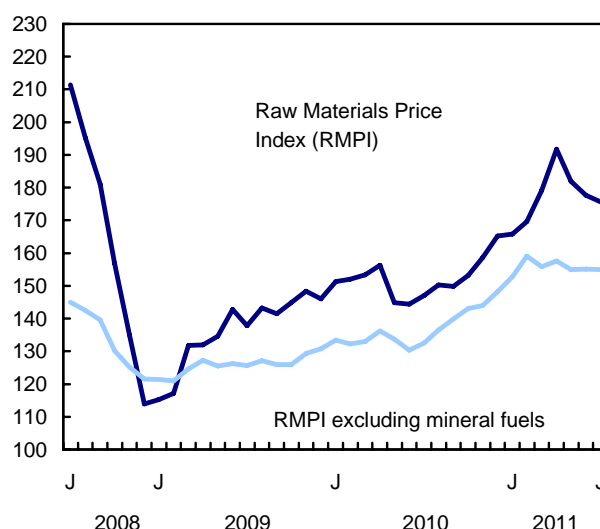
Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have declined 0.1% in July, after rising 0.1% in June.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI was up 19.4% in July, following advances of 25.6% in May and 23.1% in June. The main factors in the year-over-year increase in the RMPI in July were higher prices for mineral fuels (+22.2%), non-ferrous metals (+26.1%), vegetable products (+35.5%) and animals and animal products (+9.6%).

Year over year, excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have risen 16.9% in July compared with 19.0% in June.

Raw materials prices decline slightly

index (2002=100)



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

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

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for 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: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Industrial product price indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	July 2010	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^p	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	108.6	114.5	114.1	-0.3	5.1
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.70	103.9	106.5	106.0	-0.5	2.0
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	104.6	108.3	108.4	0.1	3.6
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	117.4	125.3	125.8	0.4	7.2
Beverages	1.52	118.8	121.4	120.9	-0.4	1.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	162.5	170.9	170.9	0.0	5.2
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	117.2	118.8	118.4	-0.3	1.0
Textile products	1.37	101.4	103.1	103.5	0.4	2.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	100.6	101.1	101.7	0.6	1.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	89.1	86.9	87.0	0.1	-2.4
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.4	116.4	116.4	0.0	0.0
Pulp and paper products	6.40	102.8	100.2	99.1	-1.1	-3.6
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.9	103.4	103.2	-0.2	-0.7
Primary metal products	6.99	137.0	153.8	155.6	1.2	13.6
Fabricated metal products	4.45	122.2	124.0	124.0	0.0	1.5
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.6	103.1	102.8	-0.3	-0.8
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	79.0	76.4	75.4	-1.3	-4.6
Electrical and communications products	5.02	94.1	92.7	92.2	-0.5	-2.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	117.1	117.4	117.3	-0.1	0.2
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	178.8	234.6	235.8	0.5	31.9
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	124.5	139.7	136.1	-2.6	9.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	115.4	119.7	120.0	0.3	4.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	236.8	287.6	275.5	-4.2	16.3
Intermediate goods²	62.15	115.3	123.4	122.9	-0.4	6.6
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.56	132.9	149.0	145.7	-2.2	9.6
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	54.60	112.9	119.9	119.8	-0.1	6.1
Finished goods⁵	37.85	97.5	99.8	99.5	-0.3	2.1
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	114.1	117.2	117.3	0.1	2.8
Capital equipment	12.19	87.9	86.0	85.3	-0.8	-3.0
All other finished goods	18.54	97.5	102.2	102.0	-0.2	4.6

^r revised

^p 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 – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	July 2010	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^p	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	147.1	177.7	175.6	-1.2	19.4
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	58.56	132.6	155.1	155.0	-0.1	16.9
Mineral fuels	41.44	167.9	209.9	205.2	-2.2	22.2
Vegetable products	9.89	115.8	161.0	156.9	-2.5	35.5
Animal and animal products	19.81	109.4	118.4	119.9	1.3	9.6
Wood	11.82	88.8	91.9	89.6	-2.5	0.9
Ferrous materials	2.88	169.1	163.4	164.0	0.4	-3.0
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	220.6	275.7	278.2	0.9	26.1
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	147.3	164.0	164.1	0.1	11.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

■

Canada Year Book 2011

The 2011 edition of the *Canada Year Book*, available today, has been redesigned with a bold, red-and-gold cover and a fresh interior layout. The book has been expanded to just over 500 pages to include international comparisons and online search terms that help readers find updated and related data on Statistic Canada's website.

The 31 almanac-style chapters contain charts, tables, maps and easy-to-read articles that feature the latest statistics from Canada's economic, political and social life.

Each chapter covers issues and trends that influenced Canada during the year, such as the aging of the population, energy consumption and conservation, and Canada's economic recovery following the 2008-2009 downturn.

For the first time, an "International perspective" page in almost every chapter provides charts showing a quick comparison between Canada and other Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) nations.

For example, in the chapter on population and demography, the International perspective page shows Canada's total fertility rate was 1.66 births per woman aged 15 to 49 in 2007. This compares with 2.12 in the United States and 1.68 across the OECD.

In the chapter on the economy, it shows that Canada's gross domestic product per capita in 2008 was US\$38,975, seventh among OECD countries. Canada's average was above the OECD average of US\$33,732.

First published in 1867, the *Canada Year Book* has become the premier reference on the social and economic life of Canadians.

The 2011 issue of the *Canada Year Book* (11-402-X, \$24.95) is now available. See *How to order products*.

As well, the Canada Year Book Historical Collection is available online. It currently contains all year books from 1867 to 1967; by spring 2012, the collection will include 1968 to 2006.

For more information, contact
(canadayearbook-annuaireducanada@statcan.gc.ca)
or France Mondoloni (613-951-6000; fax:
613-951-5116; france.mondoloni@statcan.gc.ca),
Communications Division. ■

Study: Job-related training of immigrants 2008

Immigrant workers were less likely to receive job-related training than their Canadian-born counterparts.

Between July 2007 and June 2008, 35% of Canadian-born men received job training, compared with 31% of immigrant men. Among women, 37% of the Canadian-born took some job-related training, compared with 33% of immigrant women.

Immigrant employees, both men and women, were less likely to participate in job-related training even after controls were in place for personal, job and workplace characteristics.

Compared with the Canadian-born, certain groups of immigrants were less likely to receive training. For example, 1 in 5 male immigrant employees who were not Canadian citizens participated in job training. Those who immigrated as adults were almost 10% less likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to get training.

As well, immigrants who were admitted in the family class had significantly lower rates of job-related training than Canadian-born workers.

Among those who participated in job-related training, there were no significant differences in the number of training hours and courses between immigrant and Canadian-born workers. For immigrant and non-immigrant participants alike, about 90% reported they were satisfied with the results of training.

Within the immigrant population, the groups less likely to get training were workers with the lowest personal income, those in occupations requiring a high school education or less, and those in smaller firms.

Immigrant employees were also more likely to perceive the presence of barriers to access to training than their Canadian-born counterparts. About 35% of immigrant women and 31% of immigrant men reported barriers, compared with 30% of Canadian-born women and 25% of Canadian-born men.

Major barriers perceived by immigrants included family responsibilities and financial constraints.

Note: Data for this study are from the Access and Support to Education and Training Survey, which was conducted between July 2007 and June 2008. It examined the incidence, subject and objectives of, and satisfaction with, job-related training of immigrant and Canadian-born employees. This study included workers aged 18 to 64, and excluded full-time students and temporary residents. In this study, immigrants are those who were born outside Canada and are naturalized citizens or landed immigrants, regardless of when they arrived in the country.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5151.

The article "Job-related training of immigrants" is now available in the August 2011 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 23, no. 3 (75-001-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website, under the *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact Jungwee Park (613-951-4598; jungwee.park@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities
2010/2011 (preliminary)

Information is now available on the salaries of full-time teaching staff at 62 Canadian universities for the 2010/2011 academic year. The institutions that are included are all those that have completed the survey by the middle of June 2011.

This bulletin presents information on the salaries of full-time teaching staff at 29 Canadian universities for 2010/2011. The institutions that are included are those who completed the survey by the middle of June and who have more than 100 staff. In 2008/2009, these institutions accounted for about 40% of the full-time teaching staff of the 115 institutions that were included in the survey.

In addition, information on the 2010/2011 salary scales for full-time university teachers are also presented in this report and includes all those institutions (regardless of size) that provided this information by the middle of June.

This information is collected annually under the Universities and Colleges Academic Staff System.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3101.

The study "Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2010/2011: Preliminary Report" is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers* (81-595-M2011091, free) series. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

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