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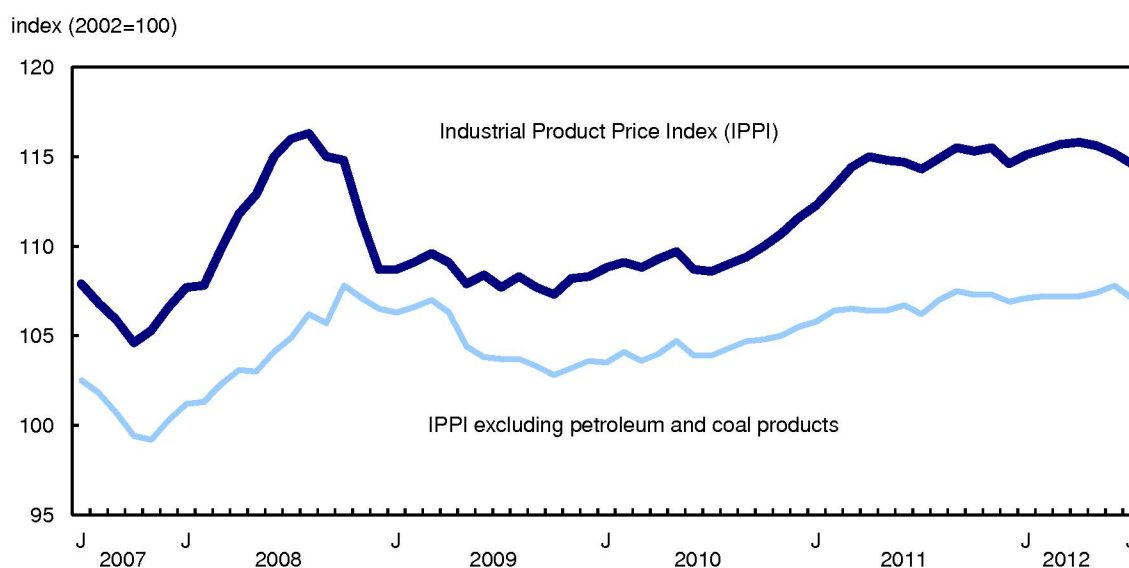
Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, July 2012

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) was down 0.5% in July compared with June. The decline was mainly attributable to chemical products and motor vehicles and other transportation equipment.

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 0.9%, largely because of higher prices for mineral fuels and vegetable products.

Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods decline



Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI posted a third consecutive decrease in July, following declines of 0.3% in June and 0.2% in May. Of the 21 major commodity groups, 3 were up while 14 were down.

Chemical products made the largest contribution to the decline in the IPPI, mostly as a result of lower prices for industrial chemical products (-2.5%) and fertilizers (-13.5%). The decrease in fertilizers was led by urea.

The motor vehicles and other transportation equipment group was pushed down by motor vehicles (-1.3%). The increase in the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar in July was partly responsible for the decline.

Some Canadian producers who export their products are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the 1.4% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar in July had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have fallen 0.2% instead of 0.5%.

Downward pressure on the IPPI also came from primary metal products, especially other non-ferrous metal products, aluminum products and nickel products. In the other non-ferrous metal products group, gold and gold alloys in primary forms and silver and platinum were down.

Conversely, the group with the largest increase in July was fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products, specifically feeds.

In July, petroleum and coal products had a negligible impact on the IPPI.

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

Compared with July 2011, the IPPI edged up 0.3%. Therefore, the index continued its year-over-year advance, though the growth rate has slowed in recent months.

The main contributor to the increase in the IPPI was the motor vehicles and other transportation equipment group, specifically motor vehicles (+5.6%). This commodity group has not experienced a year-over-year decline since September 2011.

The 5.8% year-over-year decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar contributed to the index's advance. Without the impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have fallen 1.2% instead of increasing 0.3%.

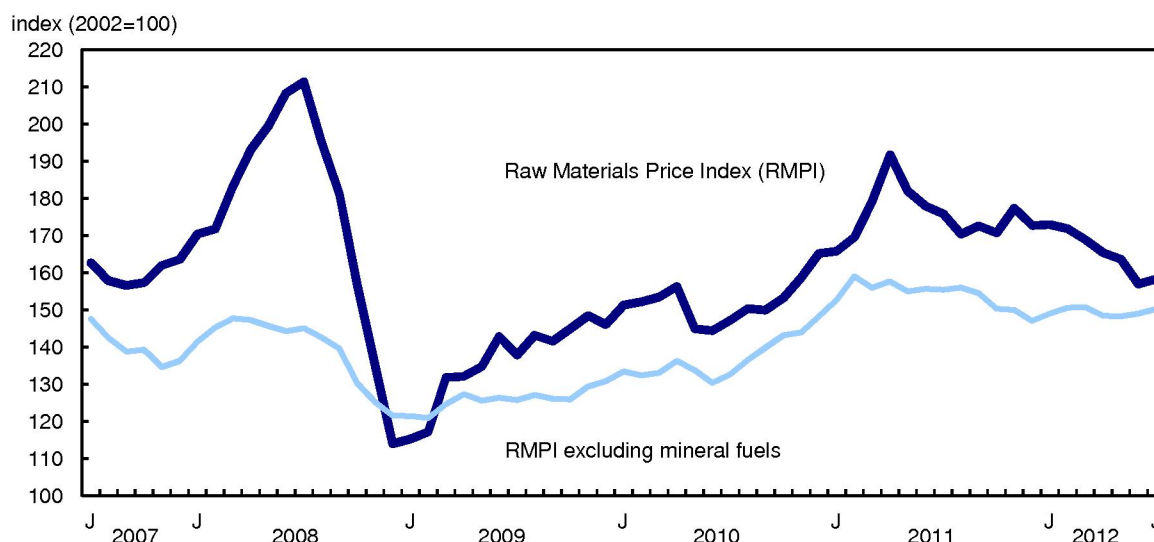
Relative to July 2011, the growth in the IPPI was moderated mainly by primary metal products, especially other non-ferrous metal products, aluminum products and nickel products.

Petroleum and coal products (-3.7%) were also down compared with July 2011. The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products was up 0.8% during the same period.

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI rose 0.9% in July, which marks a change in the trend observed over the last five months. Of the seven major commodity groups, three were down.

Chart 2
Prices for raw materials increase



The increase in the RMPI was mainly a result of mineral fuels (+1.1%), specifically crude oil (+1.2%) as well as vegetable products (+5.1%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 0.8% in July.

Vegetable products were driven upward primarily by grains, particularly corn and wheat, which posted substantial increases in July. These price increases can be attributed partly to reduced supply in North America, where drought conditions disrupted normal production.

The advance in the RMPI was moderated by lower prices for non-ferrous metals, pushed downward mainly by precious metals, particularly gold and alloys in primary form and silver and platinum.

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

Compared with July 2011, the RMPI fell 10.0%. This was the fifth consecutive year-over-year decline.

Downward pressure on the index was exerted mainly by mineral fuels, specifically crude oil (-17.3%). Compared with July 2011, the RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 3.3%.

Also contributing to the decline in the RMPI were non-ferrous metals, particularly copper concentrates.

Animals and animal products (+4.3%) had a slight moderating effect on the year-over-year decrease in the RMPI.

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 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.*

Table 1
Industrial Product Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	July 2011	June 2012 ^r	July 2012 ^p	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	114.3	115.2	114.6	-0.5	0.3
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.70	106.2	107.8	107.1	-0.6	0.8
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	108.6	111.1	110.5	-0.5	1.7
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	126.4	128.1	129.1	0.8	2.1
Beverages	1.52	121.1	123.0	123.3	0.2	1.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	172.8	180.8	180.8	0.0	4.6
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	119.1	121.6	121.2	-0.3	1.8
Textile products	1.37	103.8	103.3	103.1	-0.2	-0.7
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	101.9	103.1	103.3	0.2	1.4
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	87.3	93.5	93.1	-0.4	6.6
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.4	118.0	118.0	0.0	1.4
Pulp and paper products	6.40	99.3	101.0	100.4	-0.6	1.1
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.1	105.7	105.4	-0.3	2.2
Primary metal products	6.99	156.2	142.6	141.0	-1.1	-9.7
Fabricated metal products	4.45	124.4	125.2	125.1	-0.1	0.6
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.1	106.5	106.2	-0.3	3.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	75.4	79.2	78.5	-0.9	4.1
Electrical and communications products	5.02	92.3	93.8	93.5	-0.3	1.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	118.2	118.4	118.4	0.0	0.2
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	235.8	227.1	227.1	0.0	-3.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	136.0	138.5	134.9	-2.6	-0.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	119.9	123.5	123.1	-0.3	2.7
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	275.5	275.9	272.9	-1.1	-0.9
Intermediate goods²	62.15	123.2	123.1	122.3	-0.6	-0.7
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.56	145.9	137.6	135.9	-1.2	-6.9
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	54.60	120.1	121.1	120.4	-0.6	0.2
Finished goods⁵	37.85	99.6	102.3	101.9	-0.4	2.3
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	117.9	120.0	119.8	-0.2	1.6
Capital equipment	12.19	85.3	88.7	88.1	-0.7	3.3
All other finished goods	18.54	102.1	104.6	104.2	-0.4	2.1

^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.

Table 2
Raw Materials Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	July 2011	June 2012 ^r	July 2012 ^p	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	175.9	156.9	158.3	0.9	-10.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	58.56	155.4	149.0	150.2	0.8	-3.3
Mineral fuels	41.44	205.1	168.2	170.1	1.1	-17.1
Vegetable products	9.89	156.9	146.4	153.9	5.1	-1.9
Animal and animal products	19.81	119.9	125.0	125.1	0.1	4.3
Wood	11.82	89.7	94.8	95.7	0.9	6.7
Ferrous materials	2.88	164.6	152.9	150.9	-1.3	-8.3
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	280.3	245.1	243.9	-0.5	-13.0
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	164.2	164.2	164.1	-0.1	-0.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.

Table 329-0056: Industry price indexes by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industry price indexes by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industry price indexes by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industry price indexes by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw materials price indexes by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2306 and 2318.

The July 2012 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for August will be released on October 1.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

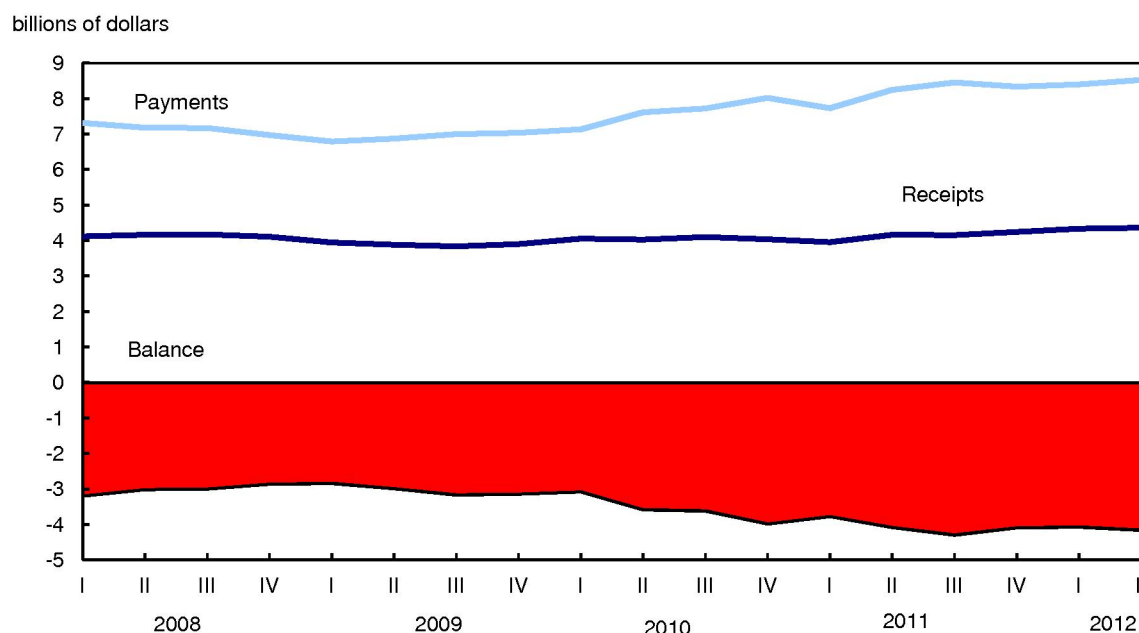
International travel account, second quarter 2012

Canada's international travel deficit with the world increased by \$91 million to \$4.2 billion during the second quarter. This was the result of higher payments by Canadian travellers abroad, which more than offset the increase in receipts from foreign travellers in Canada.

Canadian travellers spent \$8.5 billion outside the country during the second quarter, up 1.5% from the first quarter.

At the same time, receipts from foreign travellers in Canada increased 0.8% to \$4.4 billion, the highest level since the fourth quarter of 2004.

Chart 1
Canada's international travel deficit increases, second quarter 2012



Travel deficit with the United States widens

Canada's travel deficit with the United States increased by \$45 million to \$3.3 billion in the second quarter. This was principally the result of a 1.3% increase in payments by Canadian travellers in the United States who spent just under \$5.2 billion.

The increase in payments coincided with an advance in overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States. The number of overnight trips by automobile rose 2.2% to 3.4 million, the highest quarterly level since the third quarter of 1992.

As of June 1, the duty-free exemptions for Canadians returning from trips abroad changed. For those away from the country for 24 hours or more, the change was from \$50 to \$200. For those residents away 48 hours or more, the change was from \$400 to \$800.

Receipts from American travellers in Canada amounted to \$1.9 billion, up 1.3% from the previous quarter and the highest amount since the fourth quarter of 2008. During the same period, the number of trips by Americans to Canada increased 0.6%.

Record high payments by Canadians in overseas countries

Payments by Canadian travellers in overseas countries rose 1.7% to \$3.4 billion in the second quarter. Receipts from overseas travellers to Canada also rose, but at a slower rate, advancing 0.4% to \$2.5 billion. As a result, Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries increased by \$46 million to \$864 million.

The increase in payments by Canadians was in line with travel to overseas countries, which rose by 2.1% in the second quarter to 2.4 million trips. Although receipts from overseas travellers in Canada increased, the volume of travel from overseas nations fell 3.4% to 1.1 million trips.

Note to readers

This international travel account analysis is based on quarterly data, which are subject to revision. All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Receipts represent spending from foreign travellers in Canada, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.

Payments represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

Table 1
International travel account receipts and payments – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2011 ^{r1}	First quarter 2012 ^r	Second quarter 2012 ^p	First quarter to second quarter 2012
	millions of dollars			% change
Total				
Receipts	4,157	4,328	4,362	0.8
Payments	8,244	8,398	8,523	1.5
Balance	-4,087	-4,070	-4,161	...
United States				
Receipts	1,775	1,831	1,854	1.3
Payments	4,996	5,083	5,150	1.3
Balance	-3,221	-3,252	-3,297	...
All other countries				
Receipts	2,382	2,498	2,509	0.4
Payments	3,248	3,315	3,373	1.7
Balance	-865	-818	-864	...

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

1. NEXUS highway data, a program designed to expedite the border clearance process for low-risk, pre-approved travellers into Canada and the United States are not included in 2011.

Note(s): Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3152 and 5005.

The international travel account for the third quarter will be released on November 28.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre
(toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

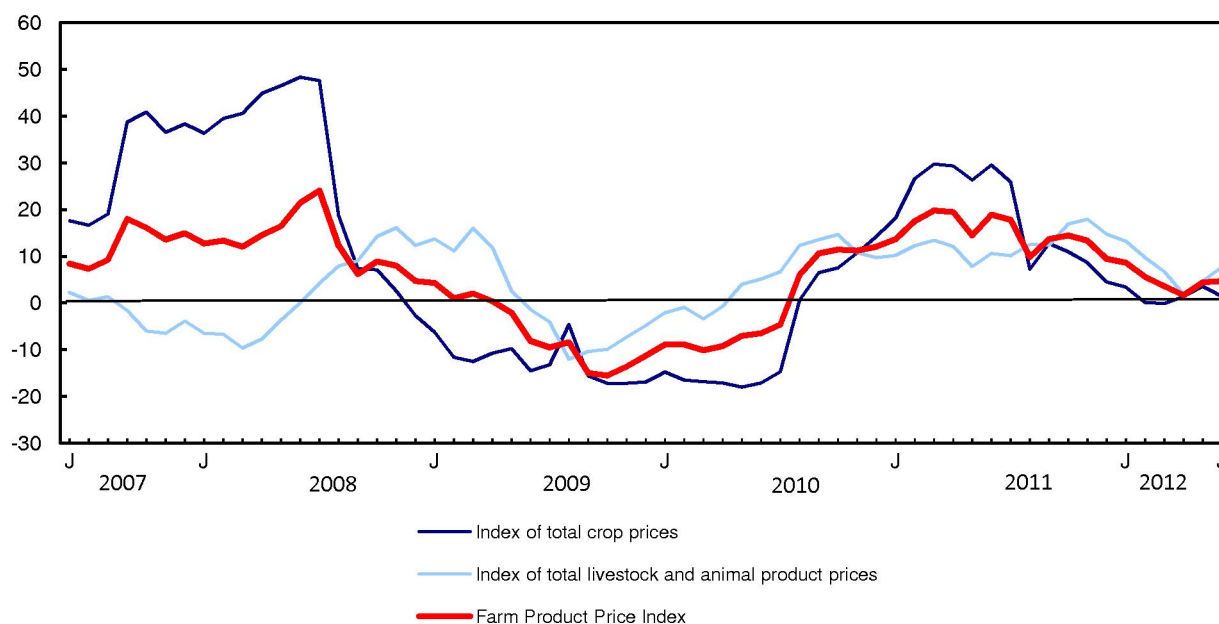
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Riley Brockington
(613-951-2995; riley.brockington@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Farm Product Price Index, June 2012

The Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) rose 4.7% in June compared with June 2011, continuing the year-over-year increases observed since August 2010. Both the overall livestock and animal products index and crops index rose.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Farm Product Price Index

12-month % change, index (1997=100)



The livestock and animal products index continued its year-over-year growth that had started in May 2010. Most of this growth has been double digit; however, it slowed to 1.9% in April 2012, but has continually accelerated since then to reach 7.7% in June.

The FPPI was pushed upward mainly by higher prices for cattle and calves (+16.4%) and hogs (+8.6%). Lower supplies of cattle and hogs in North America have supported the year-over-year growth trends.

Eggs (+3.1%) and poultry (+1.6%) made more modest contributions to the advance. Meanwhile, dairy (-0.7%) moderated the increase, continuing a decline that started in March 2012.

Oilseed prices (+4.3%) and potatoes (+16.5%) were responsible for most of the increase in the crops index.

The increase was tempered by a drop in the grains index (-3.3%). This was the fifth consecutive decline for the grains index, following a 17 month year-over-year growth trend.

Despite revising total grain production down at the beginning of July, the International Grains Council continued to forecast a record global 2012/2013 grain crop. Total world corn production was revised upwards, as higher production projections for other countries more than offset the lowered US production, as a result of concerns over dry conditions in the US Midwest.

The FPPI increased 1.3% in June compared with May. Higher livestock and animal product prices (+2.8%) more than offset lower crop prices (-0.4%).

Note to readers

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.

Table 1
Farm Product Price Index

	June 2011 ^r	May 2012 ^r	June 2012 ^p	May to June 2012	June 2011 to June 2012
	(1997=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	130.5	134.9	136.6	1.3	4.7
Crops	142.8	145.4	144.8	-0.4	1.4
Grains	148.2	145.1	143.3	-1.2	-3.3
Oilseeds	150.7	154.3	157.2	1.9	4.3
Specialty crops	160.9	163.9	165.2	0.8	2.7
Fruit	122.3	126.0	129.3	2.6	5.7
Vegetables	128.2	130.0	130.4	0.3	1.7
Potatoes	174.6	200.4	203.4	1.5	16.5
Livestock and animal products	121.6	127.4	131.0	2.8	7.7
Cattle and calves	119.6	137.2	139.2	1.5	16.4
Hogs	92.8	89.7	100.8	12.4	8.6
Poultry	126.9	127.6	128.9	1.0	1.6
Eggs	124.2	127.9	128.0	0.1	3.1
Dairy	146.4	146.3	145.4	-0.6	-0.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The June 2012 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 12, no. 4 (21-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445) or Nickeisha Patterson (613-951-3249), Agriculture Division.

Railway carloadings, June 2012

Canadian rail freight traffic rose 6.8% from June 2011 to 27.2 million tonnes in June. The gain was the result of increases in both domestic and international cargo loadings.

Over the same period, the industry's core domestic transportation systems, composed of non-intermodal traffic (i.e., carried in bulk or loaded in box cars) and intermodal traffic (i.e., containers and trailers on flat cars), increased 4.9% to 23.8 million tonnes.

Non-intermodal cargo loadings rose 4.2% to 21.2 million tonnes. The gain was the result of increased traffic in approximately half of the commodity classifications carried by the railways. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were coal, fuel oils and crude petroleum, and iron ores and concentrates.

In contrast, several commodity groups registered decreases. Loadings of wheat decreased the most, followed by sand, gravel and crushed stone, and colza seeds (canola).

Intermodal freight loadings rose 10.5% to 2.6 million tonnes. The increase occurred solely on the strength of containerized cargo shipments, as trailers loaded onto flat cars declined.

At an international level, total rail traffic received from the United States advanced 22.2% to 3.4 million tonnes. The increase was driven by both non-intermodal and intermodal traffic.

Geographically, 60.0% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, cargo loadings from Thunder Bay, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast are classified to the Western Division while loadings from Armstrong, Ontario, to the Atlantic Coast are classified to the Eastern Division.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The June 2012 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 89, no. 6 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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Asphalt roofing, July 2012

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for July.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

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New products and studies

New products

Farm Product Price Index, June 2012, Vol. 12, no. 4
Catalogue number 21-007-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, June 2012, Vol. 89, no. 6
Catalogue number 52-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

New studies

Economic Insights: "Financial Well-Being in Retirement", No. 14
Catalogue number 11-626-X2012014 (HTML, free | PDF, free)



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