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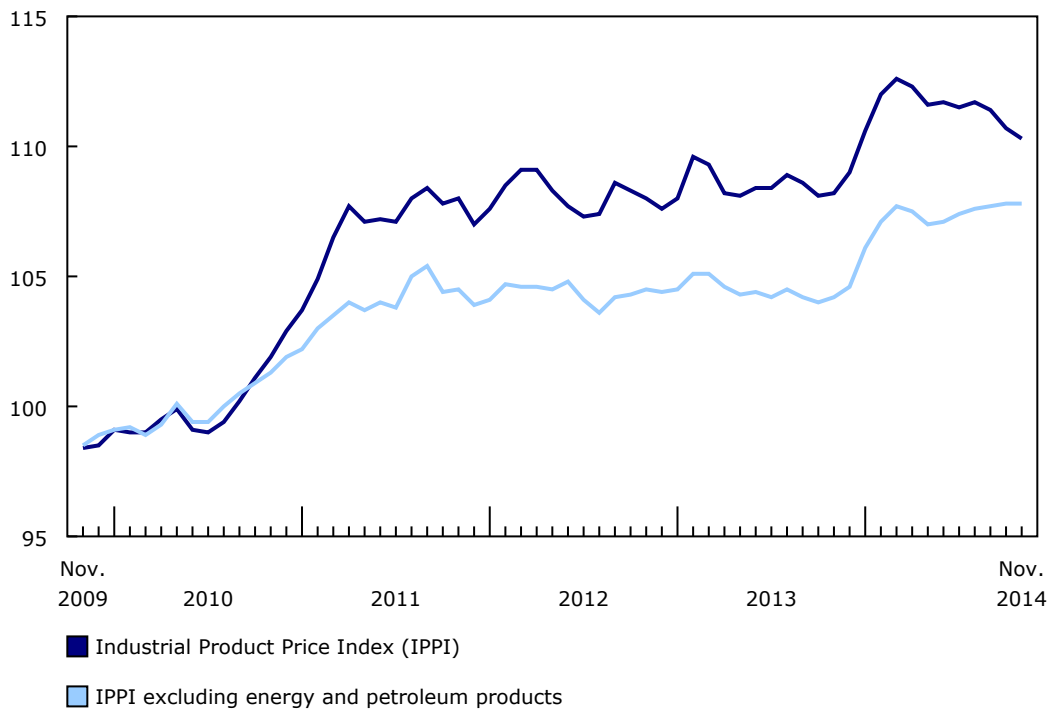
Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, November 2014

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) decreased 0.4% in November, mainly because of lower prices for energy and petroleum products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) declined 5.8% in November, largely as a result of lower prices for crude energy products.

Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods decrease

index (2010=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [329-0074](#).

Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI (-0.4%) declined for the third straight month in November, after decreasing 0.6% in October. Of the 21 major commodity groups, 5 were down, 14 were up, while 2 were unchanged.

The main reason for the decline in the IPPI in November was lower prices for energy and petroleum products (-2.3%). Motor gasoline (-6.2%) as well as heavy fuel oils (-11.8%) were mostly responsible for the decline in this commodity group. This was the fifth consecutive decline for motor gasoline as global supply of crude oil remained high. Higher prices for diesel fuel (+4.8%) and light fuel oils (+3.0%) moderated the decline in this commodity group as demand for heating fuels increased. The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products was unchanged in November.

Also contributing to the decline in the IPPI were lower prices for chemical and chemical products (-1.2%). The main reason for the decline in this commodity group was aromatic hydrocarbon gases (-11.9%) and, to a lesser extent, liquefied refinery gases, and acyclic hydrocarbons not elsewhere classified (-5.4%).

To a lesser extent, primary non-ferrous metal products (-0.9%) also contributed to the decline in the IPPI in November. Lower prices for unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys (-3.5%), specifically unwrought silver and silver alloys (-6.0%) as well as unwrought gold and gold alloys (-3.2%), were the main reasons for the decline in this commodity group. However, higher prices for unwrought aluminum and aluminum alloys (+2.3%) counterbalanced the decline.

Moderating the decline in the IPPI in November were higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles (+0.7%). The main reason for the increase in this commodity group was higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+0.8%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+0.5%) as well as aircraft (+1.1%). The increase in the prices of motorized and recreational vehicles was closely linked to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products (+0.2%) also helped moderate the decline in the IPPI. Higher prices for grain and oilseed products, not elsewhere classified (+2.9%) and, to a lesser extent, flour mixes, dough and dry pasta (+0.8%) were the main reasons for the increase in this commodity group.

Some IPPI prices are reported in US dollars, and are converted to Canadian dollars using the average monthly exchange rate. Consequently, any change in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar will affect the level of the index. From October to November, the Canadian dollar depreciated 1.0% relative to the US dollar. If the exchange rate had remained constant, the IPPI would have declined 0.6% instead of decreasing 0.4%.

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

The IPPI rose 1.9% during the 12-month period ending in November, following a 2.4% increase in October.

Compared with November 2013, the advance of the IPPI was mainly attributable to motorized and recreational vehicles (+5.4%). The main reason was higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+5.5%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+4.3%) and aircraft (+9.6%).

Meat, fish, and dairy products (+11.4%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase in the IPPI, with higher prices for fresh and frozen beef and veal (+32.1%) and fresh and frozen pork (+19.1%).

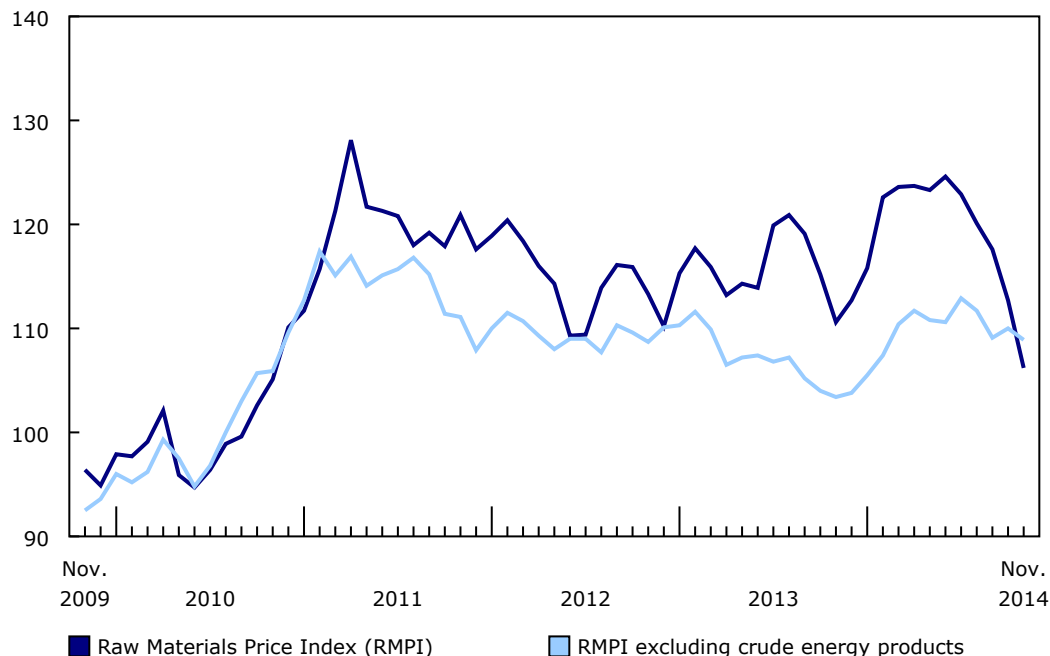
The year-over-year increase in the IPPI was largely moderated by lower prices for energy and petroleum products (-5.9%). Compared with November 2013, the decline in this commodity group was mainly due to motor gasoline (-8.2%) and, to a lesser extent, heavy fuel oils (-12.4%), light fuel oils (-5.2%) and diesel fuel (-4.1%).

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI (-5.8%) fell for the fifth consecutive month in November, after declining 4.2% in October. Of the six major commodity groups, three were up and three were down.

Chart 2
Prices for raw materials decrease

index (2010=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [330-0008](#).

The decline in the RMPI was primarily due to lower prices for crude energy products (-10.6%), specifically conventional crude oil (-10.9%), which posted its largest decline since December 2008. The decrease in the price of crude oil can be partly attributed to the continued surplus in the global crude oil supply. The RMPI excluding crude energy products declined 1.0%.

To a lesser extent, lower prices for animals and animal products (-2.8%) also contributed to the decline in the RMPI. Lower prices for hogs (-13.8%) were the main reason for the decline in animals and animal products, while prices for cattle and calves (+2.3%) continued to rise.

Slightly moderating the decline in the RMPI were higher prices for crop products (+1.2%). Prices for wheat (+4.1%), canola (+3.8%) as well as other crop products (+0.3%) were the main reasons for the increase in this commodity group.

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

The RMPI fell 4.0% in the 12-month period ending in November, after declining 2.2% in October.

Compared with November 2013, the decrease in the RMPI was almost entirely attributable to a 12.7% drop in the price of crude energy products. Conventional crude oil (-12.9%) was mainly responsible for the decline in this commodity group. On a year-over-year basis, the RMPI excluding crude energy products rose 5.3% in November.

The decrease in the RMPI over the 12-month period was moderated mainly by higher prices for animals and animal products (+12.9%), which have been on an upward trend on a year-over-year basis since April 2013. Live animals (+21.8%), specifically cattle and calves (+43.1%) and, to a lesser extent, hogs (+10.9%), were the main source of the increase in this commodity group.

To a lesser extent, prices for metal ores, concentrates and scrap (+1.9%) also contributed to the year-over-year increase in the RMPI. The increase was led by higher prices for waste and scrap of metal (+10.7%), while lower prices for iron ores and concentrates (-41.2%) moderated the increase in this commodity group.

Note to readers

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) are available at the Canada level only. Selected commodity groups within the IPPI are also available by region.

With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

*The **Industrial Product Price Index** 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. However, the conversion into Canadian dollars only reflects how respondents provide their prices. This is not a measure that takes the full effect of exchange rates into account.

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

*The **Raw Materials Price Index** 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	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	108.2	110.7	110.3	-0.4	1.9
IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products	86.40	104.2	107.8	107.8	0.0	3.5
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish, and dairy products	7.21	107.9	120.3	120.2	-0.1	11.4
Fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products	7.53	110.4	109.6	109.8	0.2	-0.5
Beverages (except juices)	1.92	104.6	104.9	104.9	0.0	0.3
Tobacco products	0.25	114.9	126.4	126.5	0.1	10.1
Textile and leather products	0.57	105.2	106.2	106.3	0.1	1.0
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.51	101.4	103.0	103.1	0.1	1.7
Chemicals and chemical products	8.46	108.8	112.4	111.0	-1.2	2.0
Plastic and rubber products	2.79	105.4	108.6	108.8	0.2	3.2
Lumber and other wood products	2.27	103.5	106.1	106.3	0.2	2.7
Pulp and paper products	4.09	101.3	101.4	101.7	0.3	0.4
Energy and petroleum products	13.60	134.0	129.1	126.1	-2.3	-5.9
Primary ferrous metal products	3.32	100.1	106.6	107.0	0.4	6.9
Primary non-ferrous metal products	8.03	100.0	103.8	102.9	-0.9	2.9
Fabricated metal products and construction materials	3.17	100.9	103.6	103.8	0.2	2.9
Motorized and recreational vehicles	17.23	101.8	106.6	107.3	0.7	5.4
Machinery and equipment	5.73	103.8	105.1	105.2	0.1	1.3
Electrical, electronic, audiovisual and telecommunication products	4.69	101.5	104.0	104.3	0.3	2.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.49	101.7	102.8	102.8	0.0	1.1
Cement, glass, and other non-metallic mineral products	2.34	106.3	107.1	107.3	0.2	0.9
Packaging materials and containers	2.38	105.5	109.4	109.6	0.2	3.9
Miscellaneous products	2.41	105.9	107.8	106.9	-0.8	0.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2010 values of production.

Source(s): CANSIM table [329-0074](#).

Table 2
Raw Materials Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	110.6	112.7	106.2	-5.8	-4.0
RMPI excluding crude energy products	51.83	103.4	110.0	108.9	-1.0	5.3
Crude energy products	48.17	118.4	115.6	103.4	-10.6	-12.7
Crop products	8.68	117.7	118.0	119.4	1.2	1.4
Animals and animal products	15.51	115.6	134.2	130.5	-2.8	12.9
Non-metallic minerals	1.85	103.9	108.2	108.4	0.2	4.3
Logs, pulpwood, natural rubber and other forestry products	2.84	107.4	105.3	105.4	0.1	-1.9
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	22.96	89.1	91.3	90.8	-0.5	1.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2010 values of raw material inputs into production.

Source(s): CANSIM table [330-0008](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [329-0074](#) to [329-0077](#) and [330-0008](#).

Table 329-0074: Industrial Product Price Index, by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0075: Industrial Product Price Index, by commodity.

Table 329-0076: Industrial Product Price Index, for selected groups, by region.

Table 329-0077: Industrial Product Price Index, by North American Industry Classification System.

Table 330-0008: Raw Materials Price Index, by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2306](#) and [2318](#).

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for December 2014 will be released on February 3, 2015.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Farm Input Price Index, third quarter 2014

The Farm Input Price Index was up 0.3% in the third quarter from the previous quarter.

Animal production (+3.6%) led the increase of the index.

The index rose in two provinces, with Alberta (+1.7%) contributing the most to the national increase.

Nationally, farm input prices rose 6.9% between the third quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2014.

The year-over-year increase was mainly attributable to animal production (+14.7%).

Compared with the third quarter of 2013, the index was up in every province except Prince Edward Island. Alberta (+12.3%) led the year-over-year increase.

Note to readers

The Farm Input Price Index is an indicator of the change in input costs faced by Canadian farmers. With each release, data for the previous eight quarters may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

The indexes are available for 13 geographic areas: each of the 10 provinces, Eastern Canada (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario), Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia), and Canada as a whole (excluding the territories).

Table 1
Farm Input Price Index, by component, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2013 ^r	Second quarter 2014 ^r	Third quarter 2014 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Farm input total	100.00	147.2	157.0	157.4	0.3	6.9
Buildings	9.36	139.7	142.8	142.8	0.0	2.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	19.27	151.2	161.1	157.1	-2.5	3.9
General business costs	15.33	153.5	158.2	158.5	0.2	3.3
Crop production	23.17	160.3	169.2	166.0	-1.9	3.6
Animal production	32.88	135.3	149.8	155.2	3.6	14.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

Source(s): CANSIM table [328-0015](#).

Table 2
Farm Input Price Index, total, by region – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2013 ^r	Second quarter 2014 ^r	Third quarter 2014 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00	147.2	157.0	157.4	0.3	6.9
Eastern Canada	44.21	143.4	150.1	150.6	0.3	5.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.23	146.9	152.4	150.8	-1.0	2.7
Prince Edward Island	0.99	138.3	138.9	137.7	-0.9	-0.4
Nova Scotia	1.15	141.8	145.9	144.8	-0.8	2.1
New Brunswick	1.13	143.3	146.1	145.3	-0.5	1.4
Quebec	16.24	142.5	147.1	146.9	-0.1	3.1
Ontario	24.47	144.3	153.0	154.1	0.7	6.8
Western Canada	55.79	150.2	162.4	162.7	0.2	8.3
Manitoba	9.96	148.6	158.9	158.7	-0.1	6.8
Saskatchewan	16.14	160.0	172.2	170.0	-1.3	6.2
Alberta	23.62	146.1	161.4	164.1	1.7	12.3
British Columbia	6.06	142.8	145.6	144.4	-0.8	1.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

Source(s): CANSIM table [328-0015](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [328-0015](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2305](#).

The Farm Input Price Index for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released on April 7, 2015.

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Sawmills, October 2014

Lumber production by sawmills increased 3.0% from September to 5 312.7 thousand cubic metres in October. Compared with October 2013, lumber production decreased 0.5%.

Sawmills shipped 5 328.5 thousand cubic metres of lumber in October, up 6.2% from September.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

The monthly survey, Sawmills, measures quantities of lumber produced and shipped by Canadian manufacturers.

Available in CANSIM: tables [303-0064](#) and [303-0065](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2134](#).

The October 2014 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 68, no. 10 ([35-003-X](#)), will soon be available.

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Production and disposition of tobacco products, November 2014

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.7 billion cigarettes in November, down 7.2% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold decreased by 12.5% to 1.6 billion.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

The monthly survey, Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, measures the quantities of tobacco products that are produced and sold by Canadian manufacturers.

Available in CANSIM: table [303-0062](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2142](#).

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Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, November 2014

Data on mineral wool, including fibrous glass insulation, are now available upon request for November at the Canada level.

The monthly survey, Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, measures quantities of mineral wool products including fibrous glass insulation (for building insulation classified by insulation factor) that are produced and shipped by Canadian manufacturers.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2110](#).

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Canadian foreign post indexes, January 2015

Data on Canadian foreign post indexes are now available for January.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2322](#).

The January 2015 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* ([62-013-X](#)) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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New products and studies

New products

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