

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, June 29, 2015**

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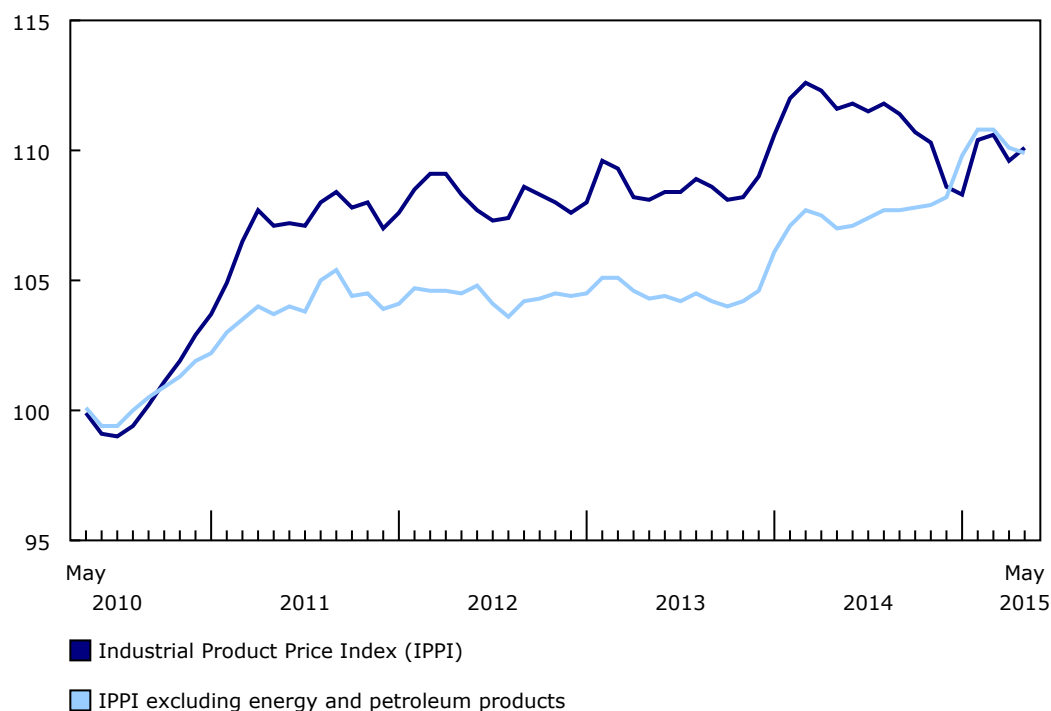
## Releases

### Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, May 2015

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 0.5% in May, mainly because of higher prices for energy and petroleum products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) increased 4.4%, largely as a result of higher prices for crude energy products.

#### Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods increase

index (2010=100)



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

#### Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI rose 0.5% in May, following a 0.9% decline in April. Of the 21 commodity groups, 3 were up, 15 were down and 3 were unchanged.

The increase in May was led by higher prices for energy and petroleum products (+5.0%). The rise was mainly due to prices for motor gasoline (+7.1%), and, to a lesser extent, diesel fuel (+3.6%) and heavy fuel oils (+9.0%). Prices for motor gasoline have rebounded so far in 2015, increasing 27.1% since January, largely as a result of rising crude oil prices. The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products declined 0.2%.

Also contributing to the increase in the IPPI were higher prices for meat, fish and dairy products (+1.5%), mainly attributable to prices for fresh and frozen pork (+7.5%). To a lesser extent, fresh and frozen poultry of all types (+1.4%), as well as fresh and frozen beef and veal (+0.5%) also contributed to the increase. Prices for fresh and frozen beef and veal have risen for 19 consecutive months, increasing 47.1% over that time. Higher prices for cattle and calves have put upward pressure on prices for beef and veal.

Moderating the increase in the IPPI were lower prices for motorized and recreational vehicles (-0.8%). The decline was mainly due to passenger cars and light trucks (-0.8%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (-0.6%), as well as aircraft (-1.1%). Lower prices for motorized and recreational vehicles were closely linked to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Also tempering the increase in the IPPI were lower prices for primary non-ferrous metal products (-0.8%), in large part due to lower prices for unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys (-1.0%). However, higher prices for unwrought copper and copper alloys (+2.9%) moderated the decrease.

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 April to May 2015, the Canadian dollar appreciated 1.2% relative to the US dollar. If the exchange rate had remained constant, the IPPI would have risen 0.7% instead of increasing 0.5%.

### **Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change**

The IPPI declined 1.3% over the 12-month period ending in May, after falling 2.4% in April.

In May, the year-over-year decline in the IPPI was primarily due to lower prices for energy and petroleum products (-21.2%). The main reasons for the decline in this commodity group were lower prices for motor gasoline (-21.4%), diesel fuel (-23.7%), as well as light fuel oils (-18.8%). The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products increased 2.7% year over year.

Also contributing to the decline were lower prices for chemicals and chemical products (-4.3%), led by petrochemicals (-24.2%) and, to a lesser extent, plastic resins (-6.4%). Moderating the decline were higher prices for ammonia and chemical fertilizers (+8.7%), as well as chemical products, not elsewhere classified (+5.8%).

The year-over-year decline in the IPPI was moderated by an increase in prices for motorized and recreational vehicles (+8.4%). The rise was mainly due to passenger cars and light trucks (+9.0%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+6.0%), as well as aircraft (+13.3%).

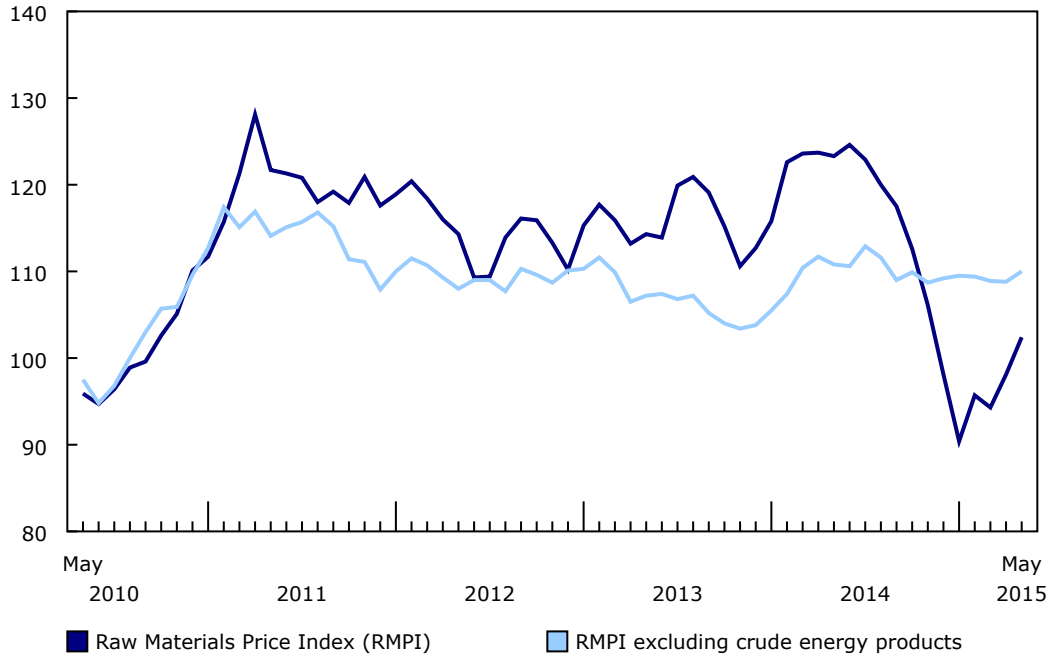
Also moderating the year-over-year decline in the IPPI were higher prices for meat, fish and dairy products (+5.5%), specifically fresh and frozen beef and veal (+30.3%).

### **Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change**

The RMPI rose 4.4% in May, following a 4.0% increase in April. Of the six commodity groups, three were up and three were down.

**Chart 2**  
**Prices for raw materials increase**

index (2010=100)



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

The gain was mainly attributable to higher prices for crude energy products (+8.8%), specifically conventional crude oil (+9.4%). Following the decline in oil prices in the latter half of 2014, the price of conventional crude oil has increased 37.2% since January 2015. The RMPI excluding crude energy products increased 1.1%.

Also contributing to the rise in the RMPI were higher prices for animals and animal products (+3.7%). The increase was largely the result of higher prices for hogs (+19.7%), which posted their largest increase since March 2014, when prices rose 24.3%.

### Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

The RMPI fell 17.0% in the 12-month period ending in May, following a 20.7% decline in April.

Lower prices for crude energy products were largely responsible for the decline (-31.2%), specifically conventional crude oil (-31.6%). The RMPI excluding crude energy products fell 0.7% from the same month last year.

### 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.

### Next release

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for June will be released on July 28.

**Table 1**  
**Industrial Product Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	May 2014	April 2015 <sup>r</sup>	May 2015 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products</b>	<b>86.40</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish, and dairy products	7.21	117.2	121.9	123.7	1.5	5.5
Fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products	7.53	112.7	111.7	111.4	-0.3	-1.2
Beverages (except juices)	1.92	104.9	105.4	105.4	0.0	0.5
Tobacco products	0.25	122.1	131.4	131.3	-0.1	7.5
Textile and leather products	0.57	106.0	108.0	107.8	-0.2	1.7
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.51	102.1	103.6	103.5	-0.1	1.4
Chemicals and chemical products	8.46	112.0	106.8	107.2	0.4	-4.3
Plastic and rubber products	2.79	107.5	110.3	110.1	-0.2	2.4
Lumber and other wood products	2.27	104.8	107.1	107.0	-0.1	2.1
Pulp and paper products	4.09	100.9	104.0	103.5	-0.5	2.6
Energy and petroleum products	13.60	141.3	106.1	111.4	5.0	-21.2
Primary ferrous metal products	3.32	106.1	104.6	103.9	-0.7	-2.1
Primary non-ferrous metal products	8.03	103.2	106.9	106.0	-0.8	2.7
Fabricated metal products and construction materials	3.17	102.3	106.2	105.9	-0.3	3.5
Motorized and recreational vehicles	17.23	104.3	114.0	113.1	-0.8	8.4
Machinery and equipment	5.73	104.7	107.6	107.4	-0.2	2.6
Electrical, electronic, audiovisual and telecommunication products	4.69	102.7	107.3	107.0	-0.3	4.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.49	102.9	103.6	103.6	0.0	0.7
Cement, glass, and other non-metallic mineral products	2.34	105.9	107.7	107.7	0.0	1.7
Packaging materials and containers	2.38	108.5	111.5	111.2	-0.3	2.5
Miscellaneous products	2.41	108.3	110.4	110.1	-0.3	1.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	May 2014	April 2015 <sup>r</sup>	May 2015 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-17.0</b>
<b>RMPI excluding crude energy products</b>	<b>51.83</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Crude energy products	48.17	136.7	86.5	94.1	8.8	-31.2
Crop products	8.68	127.3	124.1	122.8	-1.0	-3.5
Animals and animal products	15.51	130.9	129.6	134.4	3.7	2.7
Non-metallic minerals	1.85	106.8	111.1	110.8	-0.3	3.7
Logs, pulpwood, natural rubber and other forestry products	2.84	109.8	112.1	112.9	0.7	2.8
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	22.96	91.5	88.4	88.3	-0.1	-3.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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](#).

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

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Study: Interprovincial employment in Canada, 2002 to 2011

In 2011, 420,000 individuals aged 18 or older worked as interprovincial employees in Canada—that is, they had paid employment in one province or territory, but maintained their permanent residence in another. This accounted for 3.1% of the paid workforce in 2011. From 2002 to 2004, about 340,000 individuals were interprovincial employees, accounting for 2.7% of the paid workforce.

A new study documents the prevalence of interprovincial employment from 2002 to 2011 from the perspectives of both province of employment and province of residence—that is, 'receiver' and 'sender' provinces.

The number of interprovincial employees working in Alberta reached 132,000 in 2008. The number declined to about 100,000 in 2009 and 2010, and then rebounded to 111,000 in 2011. Interprovincial employees in Alberta received 3.7% of total wages and salaries paid in the province that year. Interprovincial employees working in Saskatchewan received a larger share of total wages and salaries paid in the province, at 4.5% in 2011. This was up from 2.5% in 2002 and 3.0% in 2008.

Interprovincial employment played a larger role in the three territories. In 2011, the share of total wages and salaries paid to interprovincial employees was 9.9% in Yukon, 18.9% in the Northwest Territories, and 22.6% in Nunavut.

In terms of the provinces in which interprovincial employees reside, smaller provinces received a larger share of total wages and salaries from other jurisdictions than did larger provinces. For example, in 2011, 8.5% of the total wages and salaries earned by all employees residing in Newfoundland and Labrador came from interprovincial employment. The percentages observed in the other Atlantic provinces were slightly lower, with Prince Edward Island at 6.2%, Nova Scotia at 4.5% and New Brunswick at 4.6%.

Interprovincial employment was more prevalent among men than women, and among younger workers than older workers.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

The research article "[Interprovincial Employment in Canada, 2002 to 2011](#)," which is part of *Economic Insights (11-626-X)*, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are available in the [Update on Social Analysis Research](#) module of our website.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact René Morissette (613-951-3638; [rene.morissette@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:rene.morissette@statcan.gc.ca)), Social Analysis and Modelling Division.

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## Road motor vehicle registrations, 2014

The number of vehicles registered in Canada reached 32.6 million in 2014, up 2.7% from the previous year. Together, Ontario and Quebec accounted for more than half of the registrations in 2014.

Almost three-quarters of all vehicle registrations were for road motor vehicles, which comprise light vehicles (less than 4 500 kilograms), medium vehicles (4 500 kilograms to 14 999 kilograms) and heavy vehicles (15 000 kilograms or more).

Within this group, light vehicles represented the largest component, accounting for 92.3% of all registered road motor vehicles. On a volume basis, Quebec saw the largest increase in light vehicle registrations, up 195,000 to 5.1 million, followed by Alberta, where registrations rose 103,000 to 3.0 million.

### Note to readers

*This annual release presents a count of registered vehicles based on administrative files provided by each province and territory. Registered vehicles include road motor vehicles, such as light, medium and heavy vehicles; buses; motorcycles; other vehicles, such as trailers; and off-road, construction and farm equipment vehicles.*

*Data from the release are used by Finance Canada in the calculation of fiscal equalization payments pursuant to the 1987 Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act. This information is also used by various levels of government for the planning and development of transportation infrastructure.*

*Data aggregations are available for Canada as well as by province and territory.*

**Available in CANSIM: table [405-0004](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2747](#).**

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



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## Canadian Megatrends, June 2015

### Minimum wage in Canada since 1975

The minimum wage and the average hourly wage have been in virtual lockstep in Canada since the end of the 1970s, according to this month's edition *Canadian Megatrends*, which examines the evolution of minimum wage in Canada.

Although the minimum wage and the average hourly wage went through many fluctuations over this 40-year period, in 2014 their level was essentially unchanged compared with the end of the 1970s, when adjusting for inflation.

In 2014, the minimum wage had an average value of \$10.39 per hour, compared with just over \$11 in 1976. Meanwhile, average hourly earnings were around \$23 in 2014, compared with close to \$24 in 1977.

The issue also looks at the proportion of employees earning minimum wage by province and demographic characteristics.

The article "[Minimum wage in Canada since 1975](#)," part of *Canadian Megatrends* (11-630-X), is now available from *The Daily* module of our website.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Production and disposition of tobacco products, May 2015

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.9 billion cigarettes in May, down 8.9% from the previous month. Cigarette production decreased 10.9% from the same month a year earlier.

The total number of cigarettes sold in May increased 4.2% from April to 1.8 billion, down 5.6% from May 2014.

### **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](#).**

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Sense of belonging to Canada, province and local community, 2013

According to the 2013 General Social Survey on Social Identity, close to two-thirds (63%) of Canadians have a very strong sense of belonging to Canada. By comparison, fewer people expressed a very strong sense of belonging to their province (45%) or to their local community (32%).

Seniors and women most often reported a strong sense of belonging to Canada, their province and their local community. For example, 77% of seniors aged 75 and older had a very strong sense of belonging to Canada, compared with 56% of young people aged 15 to 24.

In addition, 64% of women reported having a very strong sense of belonging to Canada, compared with 62% of men.

In 2013, immigrants (67%) were more likely than non-immigrants (62%) to describe their sense of belonging to Canada as very strong.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5024](#).

The fact sheet entitled "[Sense of belonging to Canada, province of residence and local community](#)," included in the publication *Spotlight on Canadians: Results from the General Social Survey (89-652-X)*, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The product *General Social Survey: Social Identity, Public Use Microdata File (89M0032X)* is now available on CD-ROM upon request, along with extensive documentation including a user guide and data dictionary.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Periodical publishing, 2013

The periodical publishing industry generated total operating revenue of \$2.0 billion in 2013. Operating expenses were reported at \$1.8 billion, which resulted in an operating profit margin of 8.0%.

Salaries, wages, commissions and benefits were \$593 million, representing 32.3% of total operating expenses. Other large contributors to total operating expenses were cost of goods sold (16.9%) and subcontractors (13.1%).

Periodical publishers in Ontario generated 56.6% of the industry's total operating revenue, while Quebec firms accounted for 22.8%. Companies in the Prairie provinces represented 11.7%, British Columbia and the territories 6.8% and the Atlantic provinces 2.1%.

Respondents to the survey indicated that advertising sales (59.2%) contributed the most to total sales, followed by circulation sales (27.1%) and custom publishing sales (4.4%). They also reported that general interest and other periodicals accounted for 85.7% of circulation (net of returns), while business periodicals represented 14.3%.

Controlled circulation periodicals accounted for 33.6% of total circulation, compared with 27.8% for subscription periodicals. Complimentary periodicals (20.5%) and newsstand and other copies sold (18.1%) represented the rest.

### Note to readers

*Changes to the methodology were made to the Survey of Service Industries: Periodical Publishing. Users should, therefore, exercise caution when comparing 2013 data with historical datasets. For more information on the methodology changes, consult the document on the [Integrated Business Statistics Program](#) in the Behind the data feature of our website.*

*Beginning with this release, the estimates are based on the 2012 North American Industrial Classification System.*

*The publication Periodical Publishing ([87F0005X](#)) is no longer available. Data from the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Periodical Publishing will now be released in CANSIM.*

*With this release, CANSIM tables 361-0032 and 361-0033 are replacing CANSIM tables 361-0010 and 361-0031, which have now been terminated.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [361-0032](#), [361-0033](#) and [361-0051 to 361-0054](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5091](#).**

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## Survey Methodology, June 2015

The June 2015 online issue of *Survey Methodology* is now available. This issue contains 13 papers.

[Small area estimation under a Fay-Herriot model with preliminary testing for the presence of random area effects](#) (Isabel Molina, J.N.K. Rao and Gauri Sankar Datta)

[Small area estimation combining information from several sources](#) (Jae-kwang Kim, Seunghwan Park and Seo-young Kim)

[Observed best prediction via nested-error regression with potentially misspecified mean and variance](#) (Jiming Jiang, Thuan Nguyen and J. Sunil Rao)

[A method of determining the winsorization threshold, with an application to domain estimation](#) (Cyril Favre Martinoz, David Haziza and Jean-François Beaumont)

[Modified regression estimator for repeated business surveys with changing survey frames](#) (John Preston)

[Exploring recursion for optimal estimators under cascade rotation](#) (Jan Kowalski and Jacek Wesolowski)

[Optimal adjustments for inconsistency in imputed data](#) (Jeroen Pannekoek and Li-Chun Zhang)

[Dealing with non-ignorable nonresponse in survey sampling: A latent modeling approach](#) (Alina Matei and M. Giovanna Ranalli)

[One step or two? Calibration weighting from a complete list frame with nonresponse](#) (Phillip S. Kott and Dan Liao)

[The relevance of follow ups in data collection for the Quality Assurance system of the Portuguese Population and Housing Census](#) (Paula Vicente, Elizabeth Reis and Álvaro Rosa)

[Measuring temporary employment. Do survey or register data tell the truth?](#) (Dimitris Pavlopoulos and Jeroen K. Vermunt)

[Generalized framework for defining the optimal inclusion probabilities of one-stage sampling designs for multivariate and multi-domain surveys](#) (Piero Demetrio Falorsi and Paolo Righi)

[An efficient estimation method for matrix survey sampling](#) (Takis Merkouris)

### **Note to readers**

*Since its launch in 1975, the peer-reviewed journal Survey Methodology has allowed researchers, statisticians, mathematicians and methodologists from around the world to share ongoing research in the field of survey techniques and their practical applications. The journal places emphasis on the development and evaluation of methodologies as applied to data collection or to the data themselves.*

*All papers are refereed. However, authors retain full responsibility for the contents of their papers, and opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the journal's Editorial Board or of Statistics Canada.*

The June 2015 issue of *Survey Methodology*, Vol. 41, no. 1 (**12-001-X**), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Canadian Megatrends: "Minimum wage in Canada since 1975"**, 1975 to 2014  
Catalogue number [11-630-X2015006](#) (HTML)

**Survey Methodology**, June 2015, Vol. 41, no. 1  
Catalogue number [12-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

**General Social Survey: Social Identity, Public Use Microdata File**, June 2013 to March 2014  
Catalogue number [89M0032X](#) (DVD)

### New studies

**Economic Insights: "Interprovincial Employment in Canada, 2002 to 2011"**, No. 47  
Catalogue number [11-626-X2015047](#) (HTML | PDF)

[Small area estimation under a Fay-Herriot model with preliminary testing for the presence of random area effects](#)  
**Survey Methodology**

[Optimal adjustments for inconsistency in imputed data](#)  
**Survey Methodology**

[Small area estimation combining information from several sources](#)  
**Survey Methodology**

[Modified regression estimator for repeated business surveys with changing survey frames](#)  
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[The relevance of follow ups in data collection for the Quality Assurance system of the Portuguese Population and Housing Census](#)  
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[Generalized framework for defining the optimal inclusion probabilities of one-stage sampling designs for multivariate and multi-domain surveys](#)  
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[Dealing with non-ignorable nonresponse in survey sampling: A latent modeling approach](#)  
**Survey Methodology**

[Exploring recursion for optimal estimators under cascade rotation](#)  
**Survey Methodology**

[Measuring temporary employment. Do survey or register data tell the truth?](#)  
**Survey Methodology**

[A method of determining the winsorization threshold, with an application to domain estimation](#)  
**Survey Methodology**

**An efficient estimation method for matrix survey sampling**  
Survey Methodology

**Observed best prediction via nested-error regression with potentially misspecified mean and variance**  
Survey Methodology

**One step or two? Calibration weighting from a complete list frame with nonresponse**  
Survey Methodology

**Spotlight on Canadians: Results from the General Social Survey: "Sense of belonging to Canada, province of residence and local community", 2013**  
Catalogue number [89-652-X2015004](#) (HTML)



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