

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 28, 2015

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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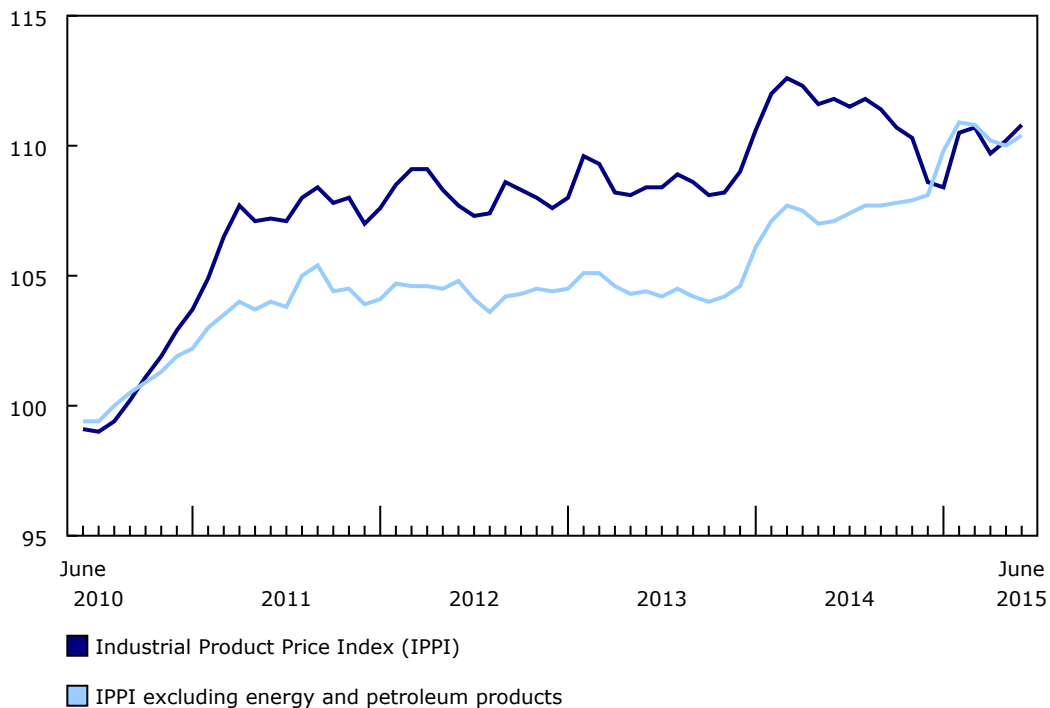
Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, June 2015

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 0.5% in June, mainly because of higher prices for energy and petroleum products and motorized and recreational vehicles. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) was unchanged in June, as lower prices for metal ores, concentrates and scrap were mostly offset by 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 June, after increasing 0.5% in May. Of the 21 commodity groups, 15 were up, 4 were down and 2 were unchanged.

The increase in June was led by higher prices for energy and petroleum products (+2.0%). The rise in prices was primarily due to motor gasoline (+5.9%), while lower prices for light fuel oils (-2.4%) and diesel fuel (-1.8%) moderated the gain. The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products increased 0.4%.

Also contributing to the June increase in the IPPI was motorized and recreational vehicles (+1.2%). The increase was led by higher prices for passenger cars and light trucks (+1.3%) and, to a lesser extent, motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+0.8%) and aircraft (+1.5%). Higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles were closely linked to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

To a lesser extent, higher prices for meat, fish, and dairy products (+0.9%) and chemicals and chemical products (+0.8%) also contributed to the rise in the IPPI in June.

Fresh and frozen pork (+2.3%) and fresh and frozen chicken (+3.4%) were the main reasons for the increase in meat, fish and dairy products. Higher prices for petrochemicals (+3.0%) and other basic inorganic chemicals (+1.6%) led the increase for chemicals and chemical products.

Largely moderating the increase in the IPPI were lower prices for primary non-ferrous metal products (-1.5%), which posted a fourth consecutive decline and the largest drop since September 2014. The decline in this commodity group was led by lower prices for unwrought copper and copper alloys (-5.0%), which posted its largest drop since March 2014, when prices fell 6.2%. Also contributing to the decline, but to a lesser extent, were unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys (-0.8%) as well as unwrought aluminum and aluminum alloys (-2.0%).

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 May to June 2015, the Canadian dollar depreciated 1.5% relative to the US dollar. If the exchange rate had remained constant, the IPPI would have increased 0.2% instead of increasing 0.5%.

Industrial Product Price Index, 12-month change

The IPPI declined 0.9% over the 12-month period ending in June, after falling 1.3% in May.

The year-over-year decline in the IPPI in June was primarily attributable to lower prices for energy and petroleum products (-19.7%). The main reasons for the decline were motor gasoline (-18.8%) and, to a lesser extent, diesel fuel (-23.3%) and light fuel oils (-20.4%). The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products increased 3.1% year over year.

Also contributing to the decline were lower prices for chemicals and chemical products (-3.9%), led by lower prices for petrochemicals (-24.5%). The decline in this commodity group was moderated by higher prices for ammonia and chemical fertilizers (+13.6%) and chemical products, not elsewhere classified (+5.6%).

The year-over-year decline in the IPPI was moderated by higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles (+9.7%). The rise was mainly attributable to passenger cars and light trucks (+10.3%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+6.9%) and aircraft (+15.6%).

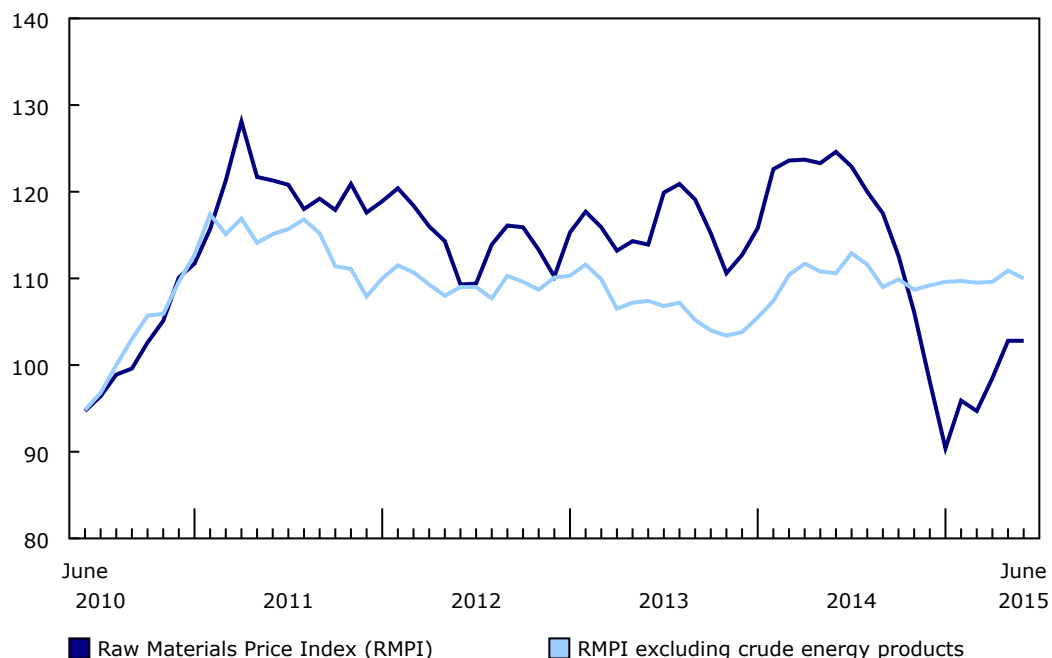
Higher prices for meat, fish, and dairy products (+5.5%), specifically fresh and frozen beef and veal (+27.5%) also moderated the year-over-year decline in the IPPI.

Raw Materials Price Index, monthly change

The RMPI was unchanged in June, following a 4.4% gain in May. Of the six commodity groups, four were up and two were down.

Chart 2
Prices for raw materials are unchanged

index (2010=100)



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

Prices for crude energy products posted a third consecutive increase, rising 1.1%, mainly as a result of higher prices for conventional crude oil (+0.8%). The RMPI excluding crude energy products declined 0.8%.

Also contributing to the increase were higher prices for crop products (+1.6%) as well as animals and animal products (+0.5%).

Higher prices for canola (+7.7%) and wheat (+4.4%) were the main reasons behind the rise in crop products. The gain in animals and animal products was led by an increase in hogs (+5.1%), while lower prices for cattle and calves (-1.0%) moderated the increase.

Largely moderating the increase in the RMPI in June were lower prices for metal ores, concentrates and scrap (-3.2%). This was the largest drop in this commodity group since April 2013, when prices fell 8.2%.

Raw Materials Price Index, 12-month change

The RMPI fell 17.5% in the 12-month period ending in June, following a 16.6% decline in May.

Lower prices for crude energy products (-31.9%) were largely responsible for the decline, specifically conventional crude oil (-32.5%). The RMPI excluding crude energy products declined 0.5% 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 July will be released on August 28.

Table 1
Industrial Product Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	June 2014	May 2015 ^r	June 2015 ^p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	111.8	110.2	110.8	0.5	-0.9
IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products	86.40	107.1	110.0	110.4	0.4	3.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish, and dairy products	7.21	118.7	124.1	125.2	0.9	5.5
Fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products	7.53	112.1	111.3	111.5	0.2	-0.5
Beverages (except juices)	1.92	105.0	105.6	105.7	0.1	0.7
Tobacco products	0.25	122.1	131.3	131.4	0.1	7.6
Textile and leather products	0.57	105.7	107.4	107.6	0.2	1.8
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.51	102.2	103.6	103.8	0.2	1.6
Chemicals and chemical products	8.46	112.4	107.1	108.0	0.8	-3.9
Plastic and rubber products	2.79	107.8	110.6	111.0	0.4	3.0
Lumber and other wood products	2.27	105.2	106.9	107.6	0.7	2.3
Pulp and paper products	4.09	101.0	103.3	103.2	-0.1	2.2
Energy and petroleum products	13.60	141.4	111.3	113.5	2.0	-19.7
Primary ferrous metal products	3.32	105.9	104.8	103.5	-1.2	-2.3
Primary non-ferrous metal products	8.03	103.0	106.1	104.5	-1.5	1.5
Fabricated metal products and construction materials	3.17	102.3	106.2	106.2	0.0	3.8
Motorized and recreational vehicles	17.23	104.3	113.0	114.4	1.2	9.7
Machinery and equipment	5.73	104.7	107.4	107.6	0.2	2.8
Electrical, electronic, audiovisual and telecommunication products	4.69	102.5	107.3	108.1	0.7	5.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.49	102.8	104.0	104.3	0.3	1.5
Cement, glass, and other non-metallic mineral products	2.34	106.8	108.2	107.7	-0.5	0.8
Packaging materials and containers	2.38	108.5	111.2	111.2	0.0	2.5
Miscellaneous products	2.41	108.1	110.1	110.2	0.1	1.9

^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	June 2014	May 2015 ^r	June 2015 ^p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	124.6	102.8	102.8	0.0	-17.5
RMPI excluding crude energy products	51.83	110.6	110.9	110.0	-0.8	-0.5
Crude energy products	48.17	139.7	94.1	95.1	1.1	-31.9
Crop products	8.68	124.4	122.0	123.9	1.6	-0.4
Animals and animal products	15.51	133.1	134.5	135.2	0.5	1.6
Non-metallic minerals	1.85	106.7	111.2	111.6	0.4	4.6
Logs, pulpwood, natural rubber and other forestry products	2.84	109.4	109.2	107.4	-1.6	-1.8
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	22.96	90.7	91.0	88.1	-3.2	-2.9

^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](#).

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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Commercial Software Price Index, June 2015

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased 1.0% in June compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up 8.8%.

Note to readers

The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of software typically bought by businesses and governments. With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Next release

The Commercial Software Price Index for July will be released on August 28.

Available in CANSIM: table [331-0009](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5068](#).

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).

Computer and peripherals price indexes, June 2014

Prices for commercial computers increased 0.3% from May to June while consumer computer prices were down 0.7%.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 0.5% while printer prices declined 1.2%.

Year over year, prices for commercial computers increased 2.8% and prices for consumer computers were up 0.9%. Printer prices were down 1.0% year over year.

Note to readers

The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Next release

The computer and peripherals price indexes for July will be released on August 28.

Available in CANSIM: tables [331-0010](#) and [331-0011](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5032](#).

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Air fares, third quarter 2014

Total air fares, domestic and international combined, averaged \$252.90 in the third quarter of 2014, down 2.1% from the same quarter of 2013. This marked the fourth consecutive decline following two consecutive year-over-year quarterly advances.

The average domestic fare was \$187.60, up 0.1% from the same quarter a year earlier, while the average international fare fell 4.9% to \$340.60.

Average domestic fares increased in 4 of the 10 selected Canadian cities of enplanement, with Edmonton (+4.5%) and Calgary (+4.0%) recording the largest increases. Winnipeg (-3.6%), Halifax (-3.5%), Saskatoon (-2.9%), Montréal (-2.2%) and Ottawa (-1.4%) posted declines. The average domestic fare in Toronto was unchanged from the same quarter of 2013.

In the third quarter of 2014, Vancouver (\$206.30) edged out Toronto (\$205.70) as the city with the highest average domestic air fare for the first time since the first quarter of 2010. These were the only two cities that had average domestic fares above the national average. Meanwhile, the average domestic fare in Winnipeg (\$187.60) was at par with the national level.

Note to readers

Average air fares are calculated for each flight stage. When the passenger boards the aircraft at one airport and departs the aircraft at another airport, this is considered a flight stage. Average air fares are base fares and they do not include the Goods and Services Tax, air transportation taxes or user fees such as airport improvement fees or fuel surcharges.

The Fare Basis Survey covers Air Canada (including Air Canada rouge beginning in July 2013), Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

The data in this quarterly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
Average domestic air fares for 10 major Canadian cities

	Third quarter 2013	Third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	dollars		% change
Canada	187.40	187.60	0.1
Calgary	178.20	185.40	4.0
Edmonton	178.70	186.80	4.5
Halifax	185.10	178.60	-3.5
Montréal	179.50	175.50	-2.2
Ottawa	170.70	168.30	-1.4
Regina	175.80	176.90	0.6
Saskatoon	173.90	168.80	-2.9
Toronto	205.60	205.70	0.0
Vancouver	205.10	206.30	0.6
Winnipeg	194.60	187.60	-3.6

Note(s):

The air carriers included are the Canadian Level I carriers operating scheduled services (Air Canada, including Air Canada rouge beginning in July 2013; Jazz; Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners; Air Transat and WestJet).

All estimates shown above have a coefficient of variation of less than 10% and can be considered reliable from a sampling point of view.

Source(s): CANSIM table [401-0003](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0003](#), [401-0041](#) and [401-0042](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2708](#).

[Summary tables](#) are also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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Film, television and video production, 2013

The film, television and video production industry generated \$4.2 billion in total operating revenue in 2013. The industry had total operating expenses of \$4.0 billion, which resulted in an operating profit margin of 6.4%.

The largest expense item in 2013 was the cost of goods sold, which represented 23.4% of total operating expenses. Salaries, wages, commissions and benefits accounted for 23.3% of expenses, while amortization and depreciation accounted for 10.5%.

Firms in three provinces accounted for the vast majority of operating revenue for this industry. Ontario led with 50.0% of total operating revenue, followed by Quebec at 26.1% and British Columbia with 17.0%.

Television productions represented the majority of total sales in this industry (64.0%), followed by feature films (13.9%).

Note to readers

Changes to the methodology were made to the Annual Survey of Service Industries: film, television and video production. Users should, therefore, exercise caution when comparing 2013 data with historical datasets. For more information on the methodology changes, consult the document [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 Industry Classification System.

The publication [Film, television and video production \(87-010-X\)](#) is no longer available. Data from the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Film, television and video production will now be released in CANSIM.

With this release, CANSIM table 361-0038 is replacing CANSIM table 361-0016, which has now been terminated.

Available in CANSIM: tables [361-0038](#), [361-0059](#) and [361-0060](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2413](#).

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).

Film, television and video post-production, 2013

The film, television and video post-production industry generated \$784.1 million in total operating revenue in 2013 and total operating expenses of \$706.6 million, resulting in an operating profit margin of 9.9%.

Salaries, wages, commissions and benefits were the main operating expense of this industry at \$313.2 million in 2013, representing 44.3% of total operating expenses, followed by the cost of goods sold at 19.8%.

In 2013, the industry's total operating revenue was driven by businesses in three provinces. Ontario generated the greatest portion at 38.5%, followed by Quebec (30.6%) and British Columbia (29.0%).

Combined, visual effects and animation services, at 38.4%, were the main source of the industry's total sales, followed by editing services (17.4%) and laboratory services (15.2%).

Note to readers

Changes to the methodology were made to the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Film, Television and Video Post-production. Users should, therefore, exercise caution when comparing 2013 data with historical datasets. For more information on the methodology changes, consult the document [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 Industry Classification System.

The publication Film, Television and Video Post-production (87-009-X) is no longer available. Data from the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Film and Video Distribution will now be released in CANSIM.

With this release, CANSIM tables 361-0047 and 361-0048 are replacing CANSIM tables 361-0011 and 361-0025, which have now been terminated.

Available in CANSIM: tables [361-0047](#), [361-0048](#), [361-0057](#) and [361-0058](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2415](#).

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Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, 2014

Anhydrous ammonia (100%) production totalled 4.5 million tonnes in 2014, down 4.2% from a year earlier. Urea production reached 3.7 million tonnes while polyethylene production totalled 3.4 million tonnes.

Note to readers

The Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins survey provides the quantity produced by Canadian manufacturers of a selection of chemicals and synthetic resins.

Revised data for 2013 are also available.

Available in CANSIM: table [303-0053](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2183](#).

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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