

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, August 28, 2015**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, July 2015** 2

The Industrial Product Price Index increased 0.7% in July, mainly because of higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles. The Raw Materials Price Index declined 5.9% in July, led by lower prices for crude energy products.

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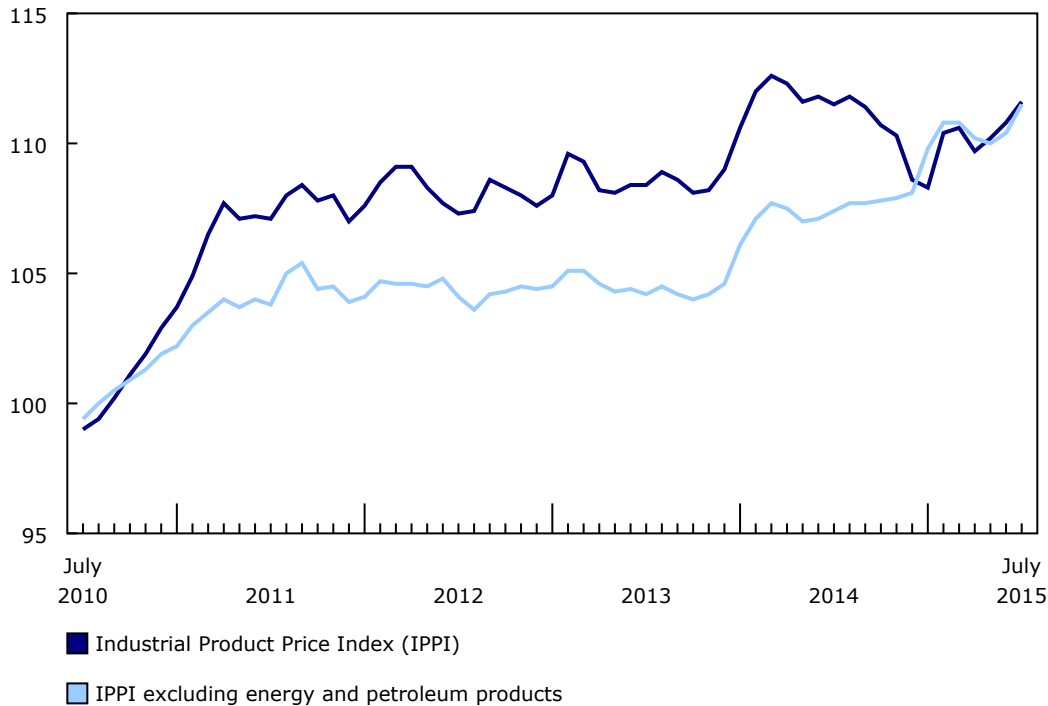
## Releases

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

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 0.7% in July, mainly because of higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) declined 5.9% in July, led by lower 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 (+0.7%) increased for the third consecutive month in July, posting the largest gain since February 2015. Of the 21 commodity groups, 17 were up, 2 were down, and 2 were unchanged.

The main reason for the increase in the IPPI in July was higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles (+2.5%). The gain was led by increases in passenger cars and light trucks (+2.7%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+2.0%), as well as aircraft (+4.1%). 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 chemicals and chemical products (+1.1%) and fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products (+0.9%) also contributed to the increase in the IPPI.

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Rising prices for petrochemicals (+5.1%) were the main reason for the increase in chemicals and chemical products. Ammonia and chemical fertilizers (+0.7%) and chemical products, not elsewhere classified (+1.0%) also contributed to the increase. Other animal feed (+3.9%) and intermediate food products (+1.1%) were the main contributors to the gain in prices for fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products.

Moderating the increase in the IPPI was a decrease in prices for energy and petroleum products (-1.1%). Lower prices for light fuel oils (-4.1%), diesel fuel (-4.0%) and heavy fuel oils (-5.7%) led the decline. Despite the lower prices for crude oil, motor gasoline edged up 0.3% in July, partly as a result of strong seasonal demand for gasoline in the summer. The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products increased 1.0%.

Primary non-ferrous metal products (-0.3%) also declined in July, mainly because of lower prices for unwrought copper and copper alloys (-4.2%) and unwrought silver and silver alloys (-3.5%). Higher prices for other unwrought non-ferrous metals and non-ferrous metal alloys (+2.8%) helped moderate the decline.

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 June to July, the Canadian dollar depreciated 4.0% relative to the US dollar, while it was down 19.8% from July 2014. If the exchange rate had remained constant, the IPPI would have decreased 0.2% instead of increasing 0.7%.

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

In July, the IPPI (+0.1%) posted the first year-over-year increase since November 2014, after declining 0.9% in June. The IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products posted its largest gain since September 2011, rising 3.8% year over year.

The year-over-year increase in the IPPI was mainly due to higher prices for motorized and recreational vehicles (+13.3%), specifically passenger cars and light trucks (+14.5%), motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+9.3%), as well as aircraft (+21.0%). Higher prices were closely linked to the 19.8% year-over-year depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Also contributing to the year-over-year increase in the IPPI were widespread gains for electrical, electronic, audiovisual and telecommunication products (+7.1%). This group was also influenced by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

Prices for meat, fish, and dairy products rose 2.8%, mainly as a result of higher prices for fresh and frozen beef and veal (+18.1%), while lower prices for fresh and frozen pork (-7.0%) moderated the gain.

Lower prices for energy and petroleum products (-18.6%), specifically motor gasoline (-15.1%), diesel fuel (-23.7%), light fuel oils (-21.5%) and heavy fuel oils (-34.9%), moderated the year-over-year increase in the IPPI.

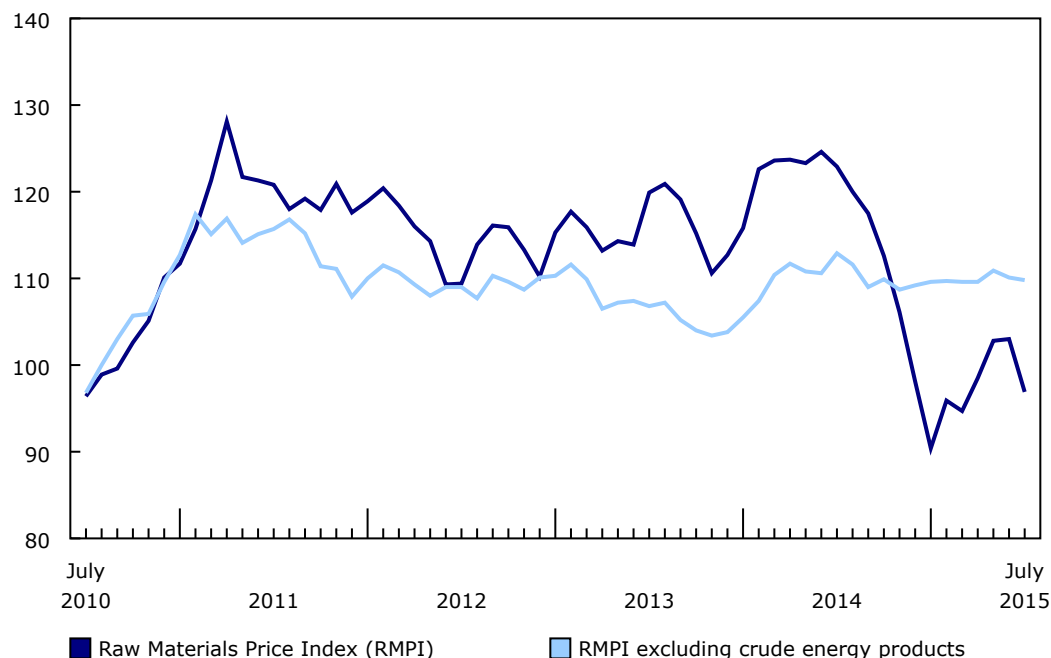
Also moderating the increase, but to a lesser extent, were lower prices for chemicals and chemical products (-3.4%). The main reason for the decline in chemicals and chemical products was lower prices for petrochemicals (-23.9%), while higher prices for ammonia and chemical fertilizers (+13.1%) moderated the year-over-year decrease.

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

The RMPI fell 5.9% in July, following a 0.2% gain in June. Of the six commodity groups, two were up, three were down, and one was unchanged.

**Chart 2**  
**Prices for raw materials decrease**

index (2010=100)



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

Lower prices for crude energy products (-13.0%) were the main reason for the decline in the RMPI, led by conventional crude oil (-13.5%), which posted its largest decline since January 2015, when prices fell 20.1%. The RMPI excluding crude energy products decreased 0.3%.

Also contributing to the decline, but to a much lesser extent, were lower prices for animals and animal products (-1.4%), primarily due to a decrease in cattle and calves (-3.7%).

Slightly moderating the decline in the RMPI in July were higher prices for crop products (+2.9%). Increases in the price of other crop products (+3.5%), wheat (+3.6%) and canola (+3.7%) were the main reason for the gain.

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

The RMPI fell 21.2% over the 12-month period ending in July, following a 17.3% decline in June.

Lower prices for crude energy products (-37.9%) were largely responsible for the decline, specifically conventional crude oil (-38.6%). The RMPI excluding crude energy products fell 2.7% from the same month last year.

Also contributing to the year-over-year decline of the RMPI were lower prices for metal ores, concentrates and scrap (-5.8%).

### 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 August will be released on September 29.

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

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	July 2014	June 2015 <sup>r</sup>	July 2015 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>IPPI excluding energy and petroleum products</b>	<b>86.40</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish, and dairy products	7.21	121.8	125.2	125.2	0.0	2.8
Fruit, vegetables, feed and other food products	7.53	110.6	111.3	112.3	0.9	1.5
Beverages (except juices)	1.92	104.9	105.7	105.7	0.0	0.8
Tobacco products	0.25	121.4	131.4	131.7	0.2	8.5
Textile and leather products	0.57	105.1	107.5	108.2	0.7	2.9
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.51	102.6	103.8	104.2	0.4	1.6
Chemicals and chemical products	8.46	113.4	108.3	109.5	1.1	-3.4
Plastic and rubber products	2.79	107.6	111.0	111.9	0.8	4.0
Lumber and other wood products	2.27	105.4	107.6	108.2	0.6	2.7
Pulp and paper products	4.09	101.0	103.8	104.7	0.9	3.7
Energy and petroleum products	13.60	137.9	113.5	112.3	-1.1	-18.6
Primary ferrous metal products	3.32	106.5	102.3	103.1	0.8	-3.2
Primary non-ferrous metal products	8.03	105.3	105.1	104.8	-0.3	-0.5
Fabricated metal products and construction materials	3.17	102.8	106.2	106.8	0.6	3.9
Motorized and recreational vehicles	17.23	103.4	114.3	117.2	2.5	13.3
Machinery and equipment	5.73	104.5	107.6	108.3	0.7	3.6
Electrical, electronic, audiovisual and telecommunication products	4.69	102.2	108.1	109.5	1.3	7.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.49	102.7	104.3	104.4	0.1	1.7
Cement, glass, and other non-metallic mineral products	2.34	107.1	108.0	108.1	0.1	0.9
Packaging materials and containers	2.38	109.0	111.3	111.6	0.3	2.4
Miscellaneous products	2.41	108.7	110.1	110.5	0.4	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>	July 2014	June 2015 <sup>r</sup>	July 2015 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	%	(2010=100)			% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>-21.2</b>
<b>RMPI excluding crude energy products</b>	<b>51.83</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
Crude energy products	48.17	133.6	95.4	83.0	-13.0	-37.9
Crop products	8.68	121.4	124.1	127.7	2.9	5.2
Animals and animal products	15.51	139.6	135.2	133.3	-1.4	-4.5
Non-metallic minerals	1.85	107.0	111.4	112.4	0.9	5.0
Logs, pulpwood, natural rubber and other forestry products	2.84	107.5	107.4	107.4	0.0	-0.1
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	22.96	92.7	88.0	87.3	-0.8	-5.8

<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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## Natural gas transportation and distribution, June 2015

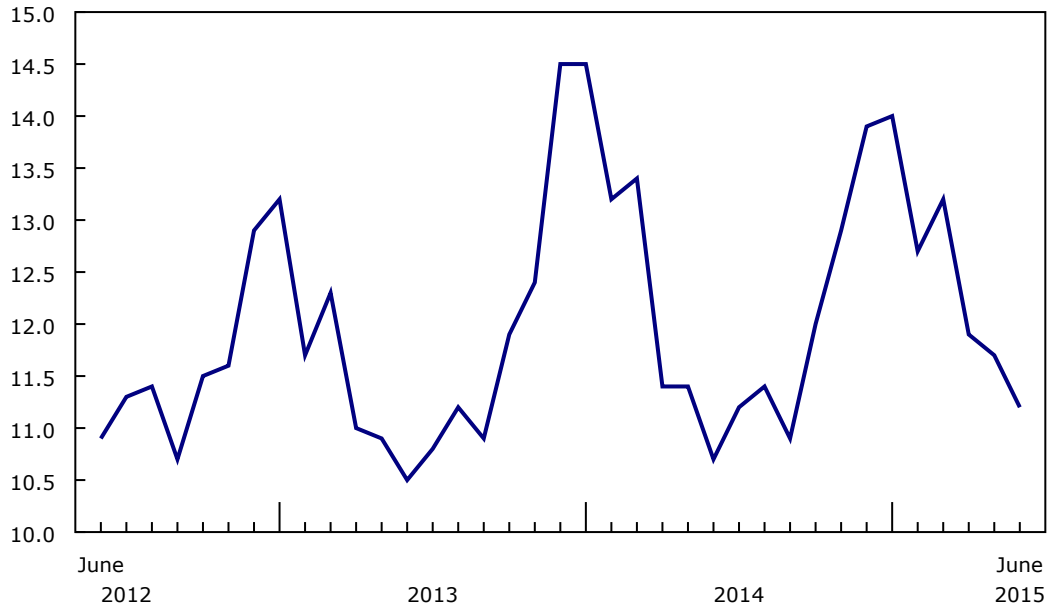
Canadian natural gas utilities received 11.2 billion cubic metres of total marketable gas in June, up 4.3% from the same month in 2014.

Gas utilities sold 4.9 billion cubic metres of natural gas in June, up 0.2%. Revenues decreased 24.0% from 12 months earlier to \$913.2 million, reflecting lower natural gas prices in Canada.

### Chart 1 Total marketable natural gas

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billions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

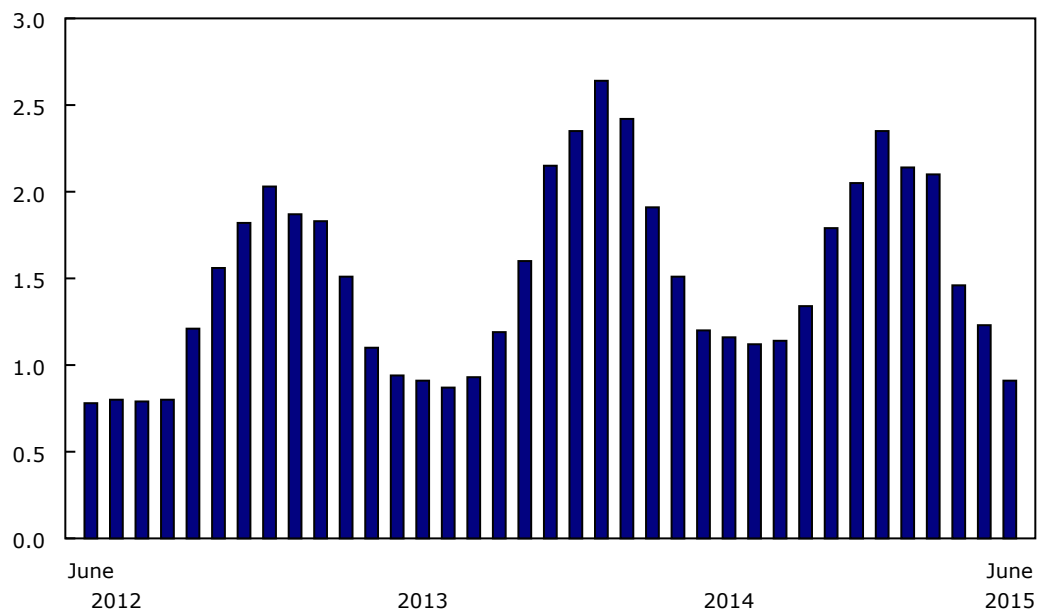
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In June, total receipts of marketable gas increased 9.5% to 8.2 billion cubic metres in Alberta, and were relatively unchanged in British Columbia, up 0.5% to 2.6 billion cubic metres.

Sales of natural gas increased 2.8% in Alberta to 2.5 billion cubic metres, while they decreased 3.3% in Ontario to 1.2 billion cubic metres.

## Chart 2 Natural gas sales revenue

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0003](#).

### Revenues continue to decline in Ontario and Alberta

The decrease in revenues at the national level in June was led by Ontario, where revenues fell 10.7% to \$418.2 million, and Alberta, where they declined 44.7% to \$234.0 million. Year over year, revenues were down for the seventh consecutive month in Alberta and for the third consecutive month in Ontario.

### Imports continue to decline

Canada's imports of natural gas decreased year over year for the 15th consecutive month, down 21.1% in June to 1.2 billion cubic metres. The decrease was driven by lower demand in Ontario.

In June, exports of natural gas by pipeline to the United States rose 3.0% to 6.0 billion cubic metres.

#### Note to readers

*Import and export data are a combination of National Energy Board and respondent data.*

*Marketable gas data reported for British Columbia also include data for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.*

*Total marketable gas includes gas received from fields and processing or reprocessing plants after re-injection, field uses, processing plant and reprocessing plant shrinkage, plant use and losses have been deducted.*



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**Available in CANSIM: tables [129-0001 to 129-0004](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2149](#).**

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## Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, July 2015

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) declined 0.1% in July, after falling 0.1% in June. The 0.2% decline in the couriers component was partly offset by a 0.1% rise in the local messengers and local delivery component.

On a year-over-year basis, the CMSPI decreased 1.2% in July compared with the same month a year earlier. The couriers component (-0.6%) and the local messengers and local delivery component (-3.7%) both posted declines.

### **Note to readers**

*The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) is a monthly price index measuring price changes for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.*

*Data are available at the Canada level only.*

*With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.*

### **Next release**

*The CMSPI for August will be released on September 25.*

**Available in CANSIM: table [329-0053](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5064](#).**

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## Computer and peripherals price indexes, July 2015

Prices for commercial computers decreased 0.2% from June to July and consumer computer prices were up 0.1%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 1.0% and printer prices rose 0.4%.

Year over year, prices for commercial computers increased 2.5% and prices for consumer computers were down 0.2%. Printer prices were down 0.2% 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 August will be released on September 25.*

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

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

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## Commercial Software Price Index, July 2015

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased 1.6% in July compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up 11.1%.

### **Note to readers**

*The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) 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 CSPI for August will be released on September 25.*

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

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

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## Coal and coke statistics, June 2015

Monthly data for June on the production and export volumes of coal, by coal type and use, are now available. Data are available at the Canada level and by coal-producing province.

As well, monthly data for June on the volumes of coal received by coal coke plants, and the volumes of coke produced and sold are now available. Data are available at the Canada level only.

### **Note to readers**

*The purpose of this release is to produce a monthly indicator of the supply of coal and coke in Canada.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [135-0001](#) and [135-0002](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2003](#) and [2147](#).**

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## Real-time CANSIM tables

Statistics Canada is launching a new series of data tables—the real-time CANSIM tables—for 20 economic and social data time series to add more depth and context to some of its key datasets.

Real-time data tables for the monthly Retail Trade Survey and the Canadian International Merchandise Trade survey (customs and balance of payments) are released today.

For more information, consult [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

**Available in CANSIM: tables [080-8020](#), [080-8024](#) and [228-8059](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2201](#), [2202](#), [2203](#), [2406](#) and [2408](#).**

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## **New products and studies**

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There are no new products today.

## Release dates: August 31 to September 4, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
31	<b>Canada's balance of international payments</b>	second quarter 2015
1	<b>Gross domestic product, income and expenditure</b>	second quarter 2015
1	<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>	June 2015
2	<b>Manufacturing: The year in review</b>	2014
2	<b>Study: Activities of foreign majority-owned affiliates in Canada</b>	2011 (provisional estimates)
3	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	July 2015
3	<b>Stocks of principal field crops</b>	July 31, 2015
4	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	August 2015
4	<b>Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost</b>	second quarter 2015

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



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