

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

Friday, January 4, 2013  
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

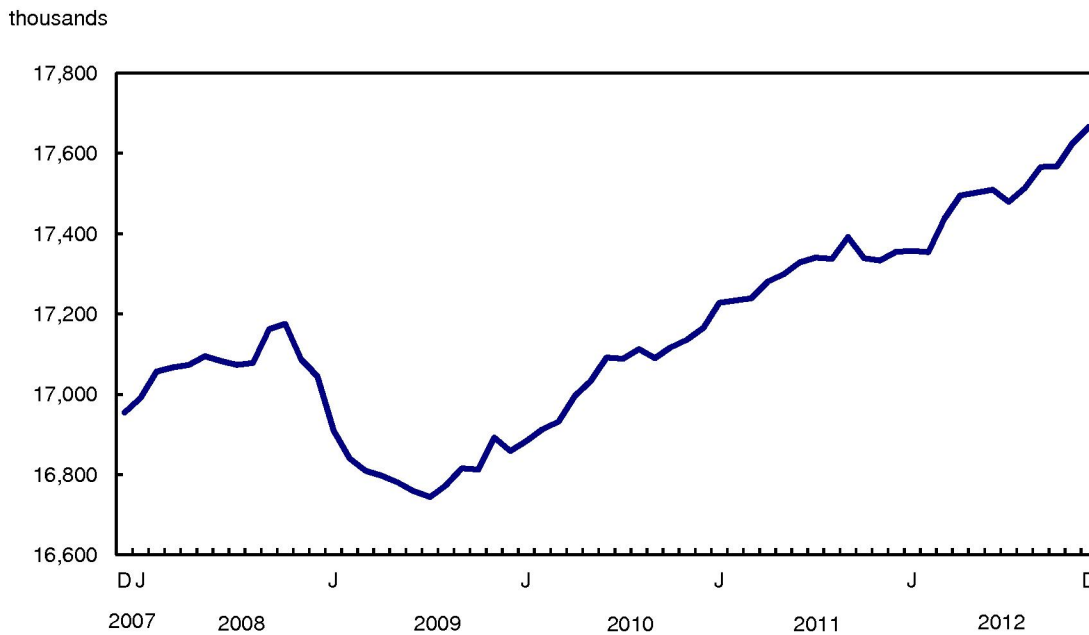
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### Labour Force Survey, December 2012

Employment rose by 40,000 in December, the fourth increase in five months. December's increase was all in full-time work. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points to 7.1%, the lowest in four years.

#### Chart 1 Employment

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Compared with 12 months earlier, employment increased 1.8% or 312,000, all in full-time work. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked rose 1.6%.

Provincially, employment increased in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island in December. At the same time, there was a decline in Nova Scotia.

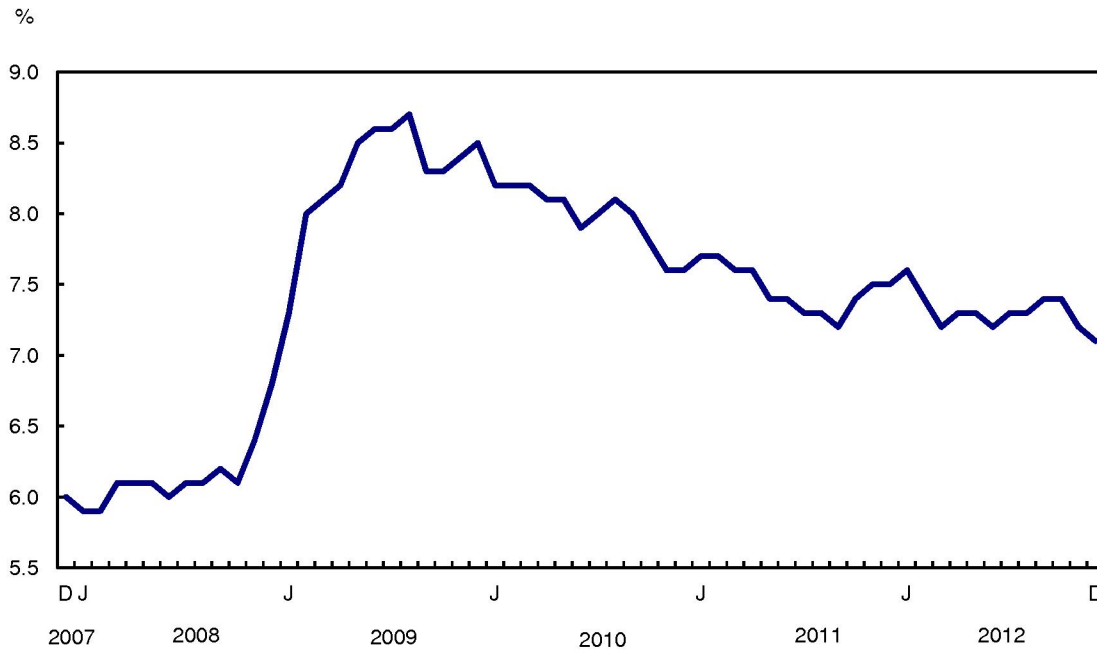
Employment rose among private sector employees in December, up 59,000, while there was little change in public sector employment and self-employment.

Year over year, employment gains among private sector employees totaled 242,000 (+2.2%), while public sector employment rose by 92,000 (+2.6%). Over the same period, the number of self-employed was little changed.

Among industries, employment increased in transportation and warehousing as well as construction, while there were fewer workers in professional, scientific and technical services; natural resources; and public administration.

In December, employment increased among core-aged men 25 to 54. Over the year, employment gains were shared among core-aged workers and those 55 and over, while employment among youths was unchanged.

**Chart 2**  
**Unemployment rate**



**Gains in several provinces**

Employment in Ontario rose by 33,000 in December, following an increase of similar magnitude the previous month. The unemployment rate remained at 7.9%, as more people participated in the labour market. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was up 1.5%, mostly in full time, but below the national growth rate of 1.8%.

In Manitoba, employment was up by 5,200, the fourth increase in five months. The unemployment rate was 5.2% in December, little changed from the previous month, as more people entered the labour force. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was up 1.9%.

Employment rose by 4,000 in Saskatchewan in December, bringing total growth over the previous 12 months to 3.1%. The unemployment rate was little changed from the previous month at 4.6%, and remained among the lowest of all provinces.

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador increased by 2,700 and the unemployment rate fell 1.0 percentage point to 11.5% in December. On a year-over-year basis, employment in this province has increased by 3.7%, the highest growth rate of all provinces. The employment rate, although the lowest of all provinces, has been steadily increasing, going from 49.4% in July 2009 to 55.1% in December 2012.

In Prince Edward Island, employment increased by 1,300 and the unemployment rate stood at 11.0% in December. Employment was little changed from 12 months earlier.

Employment in Nova Scotia fell by 5,000 in December, while the unemployment rate increased by 0.5 percentage points to 9.3%. With this employment decline, employment in the province has fallen by 1.9% since December 2011.

In December, employment in New Brunswick was little changed and the unemployment rate was 10.8%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was down 1.9%.

In Alberta, employment was little changed for the month, while the unemployment rate increased by 0.3 percentage points as more people searched for work. Despite this increase, Alberta still has the lowest unemployment rate of all provinces at 4.5%. Employment growth over the year was 1.5%, below the national growth rate.

Employment in Quebec was little changed in December and the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 7.3% as fewer people searched for work. Employment in this province has grown by 3.5% compared with 12 months earlier.

In British Columbia, employment was little changed in December and the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 6.5%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was little changed.

### **Gains in transportation and warehousing as well as construction**

In December, there were more people working in transportation and warehousing, up 22,000, bringing employment in this industry to a level similar to that of December 2011.

Employment in construction rose by 18,000 in December. Despite this increase, employment in this industry was little changed from 12 months earlier.

Following an increase the previous month, employment declined by 42,000 in professional, scientific and technical services in December. This decline brought employment down 69,000 (-5.1%) on a year-over-year basis.

Employment in public administration declined by 13,000 in December, and was below its level of 12 months earlier by 23,000 (-2.3%).

Over the year, the highest employment growth rates were in educational services (+8.5%); finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (+6.4%); business, building and other support services (+5.5%); manufacturing (+3.1%); and health care and social assistance (+2.9%).

### **More men aged 25 to 54 employed in December**

Employment in December rose by 41,000 among core-aged men (25 to 54), bringing their gains for the year to 97,000 (+1.6%). The unemployment rate for core-aged men in December was the lowest in four years at 5.9%.

Employment among women aged 25 to 54 was little changed in December and up 60,000 (+1.1%) on a year-over-year basis.

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 was unchanged in December, and similar to that of 12 months earlier. Their unemployment rate has hovered around 14% for the past two years and was 14.1% in December.

Among persons aged 55 and over, employment was little changed in December, and increased by 164,000 (+5.3%) on a year-over-year basis, driven in part by population aging.

### **Quarterly update for the territories**

The Labour Force Survey also collects labour market information about the territories. This information is produced monthly in the form of three-month moving averages. The following data are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

In the fourth quarter of 2012, employment levels in all three territories were similar to those in the fourth quarter of 2011. The unemployment rates were 6.1% in Yukon, 7.4% in Northwest Territories and 14.2% in Nunavut in the fourth quarter of 2012, little changed from the fourth quarter of 2011.

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**Note to readers**

Annual average estimates for 2012 are now available on CANSIM (tables 282-0001 to 282-0219).

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries also have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the 'Estimates quality' section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X, free).

The employment rate is the number of employed persons as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The rate for a particular group (for example, youth aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The participation rate is the number of employed and unemployed as a percentage of the population. For more detailed information, see the Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G, free).

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

**Revision**

Seasonally adjusted estimates from the LFS will be revised using the latest seasonal factors, going back three years (January 2010 onwards). The revised estimates will be available on CANSIM (tables 282-0087 to 282-0094, 282-0100, 282-0116 and 282-0117) on February 1, 2013.

**Table 1**  
**Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted**

	November 2012	December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>						
Population	28,442.9	28,468.6	25.7	337.8	0.1	1.2
Labour force	18,996.5	19,023.8	27.3	269.3	0.1	1.4
Employment	17,626.8	17,666.6	39.8	311.9	0.2	1.8
Full-time	14,318.0	14,359.2	41.2	306.7	0.3	2.2
Part-time	3,308.8	3,307.4	-1.4	5.2	0.0	0.2
Unemployment	1,369.7	1,357.2	-12.5	-42.6	-0.9	-3.0
Participation rate	66.8	66.8	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.1	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.1	0.1	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	18.8	18.7	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>						
Population	4,456.5	4,456.1	-0.4	-1.2	0.0	0.0
Labour force	2,833.2	2,835.9	2.7	-9.7	0.1	-0.3
Employment	2,435.2	2,435.1	-0.1	-9.8	0.0	-0.4
Full-time	1,277.9	1,276.1	-1.8	-26.9	-0.1	-2.1
Part-time	1,157.3	1,159.0	1.7	17.1	0.1	1.5
Unemployment	397.9	400.8	2.9	0.2	0.7	0.0
Participation rate	63.6	63.6	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.0	14.1	0.1	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	54.6	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	47.5	47.6	0.1	0.9	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	11,740.6	11,753.6	13.0	169.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,555.6	8,565.6	10.0	136.3	0.1	1.6
Employment	8,011.9	8,050.4	38.5	174.9	0.5	2.2
Full-time	7,400.6	7,444.0	43.4	171.9	0.6	2.4
Part-time	611.3	606.4	-4.9	3.0	-0.8	0.5
Unemployment	543.7	515.3	-28.4	-38.5	-5.2	-7.0
Participation rate	72.9	72.9	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.0	-0.4	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.2	68.5	0.3	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	7.6	7.5	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	12,245.8	12,258.9	13.1	169.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,607.7	7,622.3	14.6	142.7	0.2	1.9
Employment	7,179.7	7,181.1	1.4	146.8	0.0	2.1
Full-time	5,639.6	5,639.2	-0.4	161.8	0.0	3.0
Part-time	1,540.2	1,542.0	1.8	-14.9	0.1	-1.0
Unemployment	428.0	441.1	13.1	-4.3	3.1	-1.0
Participation rate	62.1	62.2	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.8	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.6	0.0	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	21.5	21.5	0.0	-0.6	...	...

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

**Table 2**  
**Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS<sup>1</sup>) – Seasonally adjusted**

	November 2012	December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,951.6	15,014.1	62.5	334.3	0.4	2.3
Self-employed	2,675.3	2,652.5	-22.8	-22.4	-0.9	-0.8
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,644.4	3,647.6	3.2	92.3	0.1	2.6
Private	11,307.1	11,366.5	59.4	242.0	0.5	2.2
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,626.8</b>	<b>17,666.6</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>311.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,865.2</b>	<b>3,880.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Agriculture	308.4	313.8	5.4	7.5	1.8	2.4
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	371.4	357.5	-13.9	2.2	-3.7	0.6
Utilities	148.4	145.0	-3.4	11.2	-2.3	8.4
Construction	1,259.1	1,276.9	17.8	12.0	1.4	0.9
Manufacturing	1,777.9	1,787.2	9.3	53.6	0.5	3.1
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>13,761.7</b>	<b>13,786.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>225.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Trade	2,676.8	2,690.7	13.9	28.6	0.5	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	838.7	860.2	21.5	10.7	2.6	1.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,117.0	1,119.5	2.5	67.2	0.2	6.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,324.7	1,283.2	-41.5	-69.1	-3.1	-5.1
Business, building and other support services	685.4	697.4	12.0	36.4	1.8	5.5
Educational services	1,314.2	1,323.8	9.6	103.5	0.7	8.5
Health care and social assistance	2,156.3	2,173.5	17.2	61.7	0.8	2.9
Information, culture and recreation	794.5	795.4	0.9	22.8	0.1	3.0
Accommodation and food services	1,111.8	1,112.5	0.7	-7.8	0.1	-0.7
Other services	776.6	776.7	0.1	-6.0	0.0	-0.8
Public administration	965.8	953.2	-12.6	-22.7	-1.3	-2.3

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas.

**Note(s):** Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

**Table 3**  
**Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted**

	November 2012	December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	427.8	428.1	0.3	-0.5	0.1	-0.1
Labour force	266.3	266.4	0.1	5.9	0.0	2.3
Employment	233.0	235.7	2.7	8.5	1.2	3.7
Full-time	201.9	200.7	-1.2	5.3	-0.6	2.7
Part-time	31.1	35.0	3.9	3.2	12.5	10.1
Unemployment	33.2	30.6	-2.6	-2.6	-7.8	-7.8
Participation rate	62.2	62.2	0.0	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.5	-1.0	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	55.1	0.6	2.1	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	120.6	120.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
Labour force	82.5	83.6	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.0
Employment	73.1	74.4	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.4
Full-time	60.5	60.7	0.2	-0.8	0.3	-1.3
Part-time	12.6	13.7	1.1	1.8	8.7	15.1
Unemployment	9.4	9.2	-0.2	-0.1	-2.1	-1.1
Participation rate	68.4	69.3	0.9	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.0	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	61.7	1.1	0.4	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	780.7	780.8	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	498.4	495.8	-2.6	-1.5	-0.5	-0.3
Employment	454.8	449.8	-5.0	-8.6	-1.1	-1.9
Full-time	366.0	363.2	-2.8	-6.3	-0.8	-1.7
Part-time	88.8	86.5	-2.3	-2.4	-2.6	-2.7
Unemployment	43.7	46.1	2.4	7.2	5.5	18.5
Participation rate	63.8	63.5	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.3	0.5	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	57.6	-0.7	-1.2	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Population	620.2	620.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Labour force	393.4	389.8	-3.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3
Employment	349.4	347.8	-1.6	-6.7	-0.5	-1.9
Full-time	294.1	293.5	-0.6	-4.4	-0.2	-1.5
Part-time	55.3	54.4	-0.9	-2.2	-1.6	-3.9
Unemployment	44.0	42.0	-2.0	5.4	-4.5	14.8
Participation rate	63.4	62.9	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.8	-0.4	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	56.1	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,659.9	6,664.3	4.4	59.1	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,372.1	4,363.4	-8.7	86.6	-0.2	2.0
Employment	4,038.2	4,044.0	5.8	138.0	0.1	3.5
Full-time	3,276.2	3,288.2	12.0	122.9	0.4	3.9
Part-time	762.0	755.9	-6.1	15.2	-0.8	2.1
Unemployment	333.9	319.4	-14.5	-51.4	-4.3	-13.9
Participation rate	65.6	65.5	-0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.3	-0.3	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.7	0.1	1.6	...	...



**Table 3 - continued**  
**Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted**

	November 2012	December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	11,119.1	11,128.1	9.0	136.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,403.0	7,439.2	36.2	121.1	0.5	1.7
Employment	6,820.9	6,853.8	32.9	100.3	0.5	1.5
Full-time	5,539.1	5,545.4	6.3	89.2	0.1	1.6
Part-time	1,281.8	1,308.3	26.5	11.0	2.1	0.8
Unemployment	582.1	585.4	3.3	20.8	0.6	3.7
Participation rate	66.6	66.9	0.3	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.6	0.3	0.2	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	966.3	967.3	1.0	9.3	0.1	1.0
Labour force	668.3	673.4	5.1	10.9	0.8	1.6
Employment	633.2	638.4	5.2	11.9	0.8	1.9
Full-time	512.8	515.9	3.1	7.8	0.6	1.5
Part-time	120.4	122.4	2.0	3.9	1.7	3.3
Unemployment	35.1	35.1	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-2.5
Participation rate	69.2	69.6	0.4	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	66.0	0.5	0.6	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	816.5	817.6	1.1	13.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	565.7	570.7	5.0	13.5	0.9	2.4
Employment	540.4	544.4	4.0	16.4	0.7	3.1
Full-time	445.0	447.2	2.2	11.9	0.5	2.7
Part-time	95.5	97.2	1.7	4.6	1.8	5.0
Unemployment	25.3	26.3	1.0	-2.9	4.0	-9.9
Participation rate	69.3	69.8	0.5	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.2	66.6	0.4	1.0	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	3,104.0	3,111.5	7.5	82.7	0.2	2.7
Labour force	2,266.5	2,267.2	0.7	24.4	0.0	1.1
Employment	2,171.1	2,165.0	-6.1	31.8	-0.3	1.5
Full-time	1,809.9	1,827.5	17.6	50.4	1.0	2.8
Part-time	361.2	337.5	-23.7	-18.5	-6.6	-5.2
Unemployment	95.4	102.1	6.7	-7.6	7.0	-6.9
Participation rate	73.0	72.9	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.5	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	69.6	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,827.8	3,830.3	2.5	35.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,480.2	2,474.3	-5.9	8.8	-0.2	0.4
Employment	2,312.7	2,313.3	0.6	19.4	0.0	0.8
Full-time	1,812.6	1,816.9	4.3	30.8	0.2	1.7
Part-time	500.1	496.4	-3.7	-11.4	-0.7	-2.2
Unemployment	167.5	161.0	-6.5	-10.6	-3.9	-6.2
Participation rate	64.8	64.6	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.5	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.4	0.0	0.0	...	...

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051, 282-0054, 282-0055, 282-0060 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0089, 282-0092 to 282-0095, 282-0100 to 282-0121 and 282-0200 to 282-0219.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X, free), is now available online for the week ending December 8. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

[Data tables](#) are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on February 8.

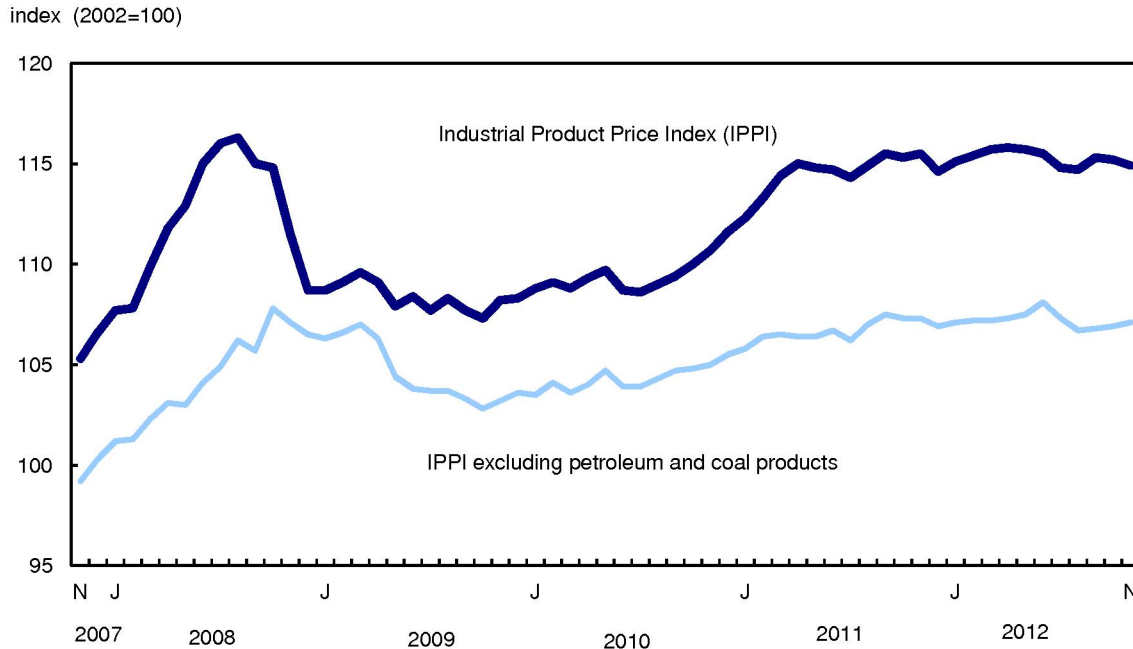
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; [vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca)) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; [jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

## Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, November 2012

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) was down 0.3% in November compared with October, mainly as a result of lower prices for petroleum and coal products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 1.9%, primarily because of lower prices for mineral fuels, specifically crude oil.

### Chart 1 Prices for industrial goods decrease



### Industrial Product Price Index, monthly change

The IPPI declined for the second consecutive month in November. The decrease of the index accelerated slightly in November, as the decline was 0.1% in October. The IPPI has decreased in six of the last seven months.

The decline of the IPPI in November was mainly attributable to petroleum and coal products (-2.8%), where a majority of the products, especially gasoline (-4.3%) and fuel oils and other fuel (-2.7%), posted price decreases. The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products rose 0.2%.

Among other groups that decreased was primary metal products (-0.6%), particularly copper and copper alloy products and nickel products.

The IPPI decline was moderated by an increase in motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (+0.8%), primarily because of higher prices for motor vehicles. The decrease of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar in November was largely responsible for this advance.

Some Canadian producers who export their products report their prices in US dollars. Consequently, the 1.0% depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar in November could have the effect of increasing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. Without the measurable impact of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have fallen 0.5% instead of 0.3%.

Lumber and other wood products (+0.8%) also contributed to moderating the IPPI decline in November. The increase was mostly a result of lumber and ties.

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

Compared with November 2011, the IPPI was down 0.5%, its fourth consecutive year-over-year decrease.

The downward pressure on the index came mainly from petroleum and coal products (-2.6%), notably as a result of lower prices for fuel oils and other fuel. The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products declined 0.2% on a year-over-year basis.

Primary metal products (-3.6%) also contributed to the year-over-year IPPI decrease. Lower prices for aluminum products and other non-ferrous metal products were responsible for this decline.

Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (-1.3%) posted its third consecutive year-over-year decrease. The decline was primarily a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar compared with November 2011.

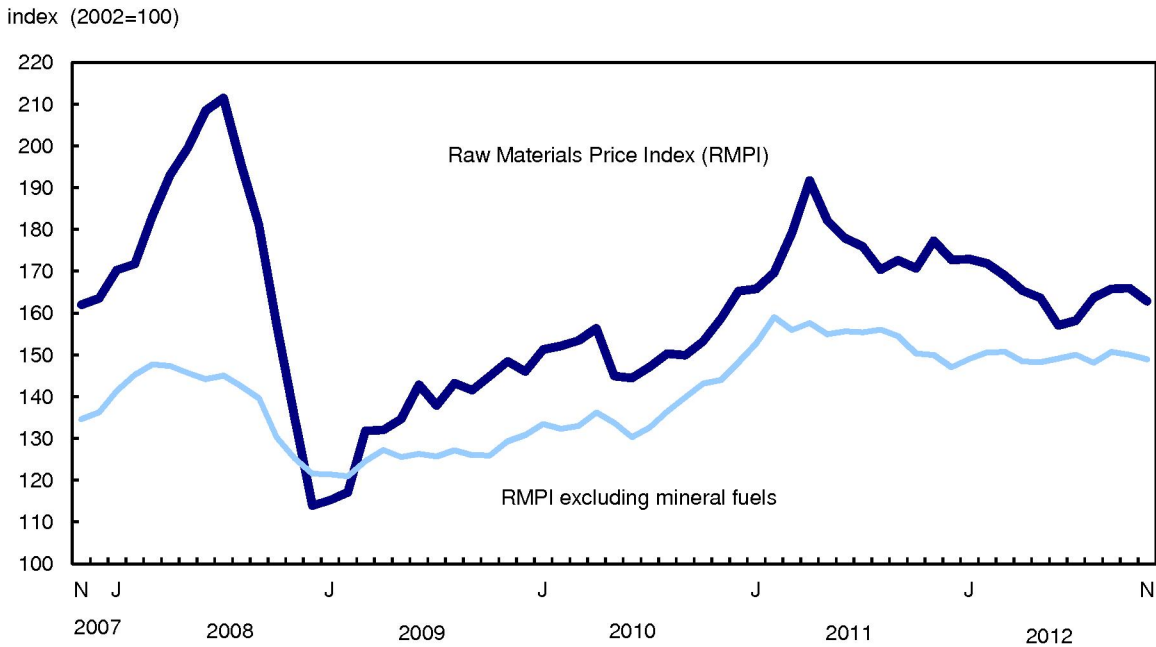
The 2.9% year-over-year increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar may decrease the IPPI. Without the measurable impact of the exchange rate, the index would have edged up 0.1% instead of falling 0.5%.

The year-over-year decline in the IPPI was moderated mostly by lumber and other wood products (+8.6%). Also up were fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products (+3.2%) as well as meat, fish and dairy products (+1.1%).

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

In November, the RMPI (-1.9%) posted its first decrease in five months, with three of the seven commodity groups down.

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



The decline of the index was mainly attributable to lower prices for mineral fuels (-3.1%), specifically crude oil (-3.4%), which decreased for the first time since June. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 0.7% in November.

Downward pressure on the RMPI was also exerted by non-ferrous metals (-3.2%), especially copper and nickel concentrates (-6.0%) and non-ferrous metal scrap (-3.4%).

Conversely, the RMPI decline was moderated primarily by animals and animal products (+1.7%) and ferrous materials (+1.5%).

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

Compared with November 2011, the RMPI was down 8.2%, its ninth consecutive year-over-year decrease.

The decline of the index was almost entirely a result of mineral fuels, specifically crude oil (-15.9%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 0.7% on a year-over-year basis.

The RMPI was also pulled downward by non-ferrous metals (-3.2%), as a result of lower prices for radioactive concentrates (-22.7%).

The year-over-year decline of the RMPI was moderated slightly by wood products (+5.1%) and vegetable products (+3.4%).

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### 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 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. But 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 (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 <sup>1</sup>	November 2011	October 2012 <sup>r</sup>	November 2012 <sup>p</sup>	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>IPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.70</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	108.6	110.7	109.8	-0.8	1.1
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	125.8	130.0	129.8	-0.2	3.2
Beverages	1.52	122.7	123.9	123.9	0.0	1.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	172.9	177.9	177.9	0.0	2.9
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	119.8	121.4	121.7	0.2	1.6
Textile products	1.37	104.4	103.4	103.5	0.1	-0.9
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	101.6	103.7	103.7	0.0	2.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	88.1	94.9	95.7	0.8	8.6
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.4	117.9	117.9	0.0	1.3
Pulp and paper products	6.40	101.2	99.3	99.8	0.5	-1.4
Printing and publishing	1.84	104.9	104.9	105.1	0.2	0.2
Primary metal products	6.99	148.4	143.9	143.0	-0.6	-3.6
Fabricated metal products	4.45	125.0	123.0	123.6	0.5	-1.1
Machinery and equipment	4.41	105.4	106.1	106.3	0.2	0.9
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	78.9	77.3	77.9	0.8	-1.3
Electrical and communications products	5.02	93.6	92.8	93.3	0.5	-0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	118.2	118.3	118.3	0.0	0.1
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	238.7	239.3	232.5	-2.8	-2.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	138.4	135.4	135.5	0.1	-2.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	124.3	124.0	124.0	0.0	-0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	285.0	246.2	236.9	-3.8	-16.9
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62.15</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.56	143.0	137.3	136.5	-0.6	-4.5
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	54.60	121.4	121.6	121.3	-0.2	-0.1
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	118.7	120.2	120.0	-0.2	1.1
Capital equipment	12.19	88.1	87.1	87.6	0.6	-0.6
All other finished goods	18.54	103.7	104.0	103.3	-0.7	-0.4

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	November 2011	October 2012 <sup>r</sup>	November 2012 <sup>p</sup>	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>177.3</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>58.56</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Mineral fuels	41.44	216.4	188.5	182.6	-3.1	-15.6
Vegetable products	9.89	145.1	152.3	150.1	-1.4	3.4
Animal and animal products	19.81	125.5	121.1	123.1	1.7	-1.9
Wood	11.82	91.8	96.5	96.5	0.0	5.1
Ferrous materials	2.88	156.7	143.8	145.9	1.5	-6.9
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	252.0	251.9	243.9	-3.2	-3.2
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	165.4	166.8	166.8	0.0	0.8

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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 November 2012 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will be available soon.

The industrial product and raw materials price indexes for December 2012 will be released on January 31.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [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 Foreign Post Indexes, January 2013

Data on Canadian Foreign Post Indexes are now available for January.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2322.**

The January 2013 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* (62-013-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rob Williams (613-951-9833; [rob.williams@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:rob.williams@statcan.gc.ca)), Consumer Prices Division.

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Canadian Foreign Post Indexes**, January 2013  
Catalogue number 62-013-X (HTML, free)

**Labour Force Information**, December 2 to 8, 2012  
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Labour Force Survey Microdata File**, December 2012  
Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM, free)

## Release dates: January 7 to 11, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
9	<b>National tourism indicators</b>	Third quarter 2012
10	<b>Building permits</b>	November 2012
10	<b>Impaired driving in Canada</b>	2011
10	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	November 2012
11	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	November 2012

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



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