

Overview

Whether it is the price that a farmer pays for inputs such as seed and fertilizer, the price a manufacturer pays for essential raw materials or the price a consumer pays for a good or service, prices affect everyone in an economy.

Rising prices for raw materials and inputs into production generally lead to higher prices for final products and services. This erodes the purchasing power of money over time.

Statistics Canada produces several key price indexes, which are closely monitored by consumers, businesses and governments.

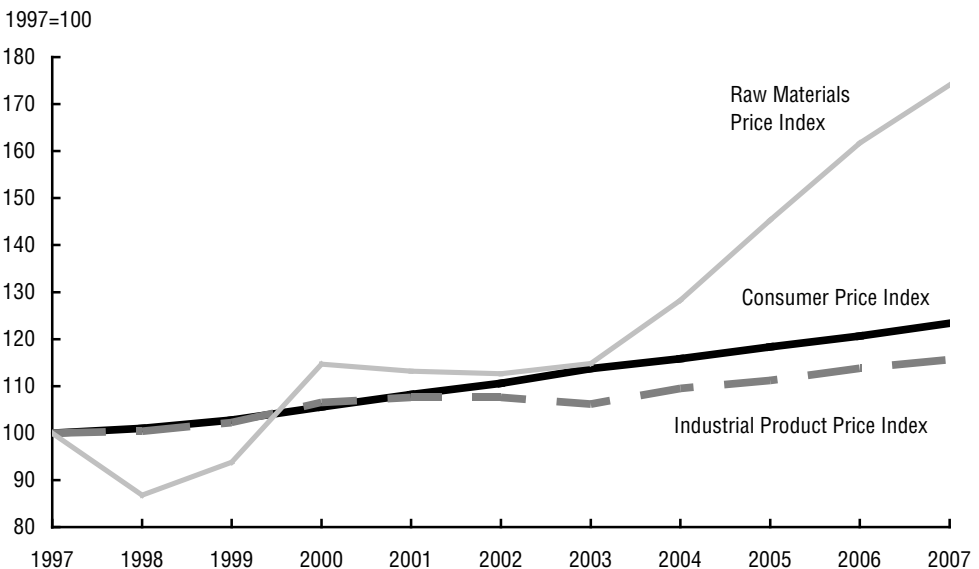
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the main economic indicator used to measure inflation. It is consulted by those establishing and evaluating economic policies and setting wage increases. The CPI is also used by economists to deflate current dollar estimates—to remove the effects of price changes over time.

The CPI measures price changes of a fixed 'shopping basket' of consumer goods and services that a typical household would purchase. The basket contains over 600 items: on average more than 70,000 price quotes are collected each month to compute the CPI.

Mortgage interest costs and gasoline prices climb

Consumer prices advanced 2.2% in 2007, up from 2.0% in 2006. Owned accommodation and gasoline prices continued to drive up consumer prices in 2007. Owned accommodation is mainly made up of mortgage interest cost and replacement cost—the worn-out structural portion of housing—and is estimated using new housing prices and property taxes. Partly offsetting these increases were lower prices for computer equipment and supplies, the purchase and leasing of passenger vehicles, and natural gas.

Chart 25.1
Selected price indexes



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 326-0021, 329-0038 and 330-0006.

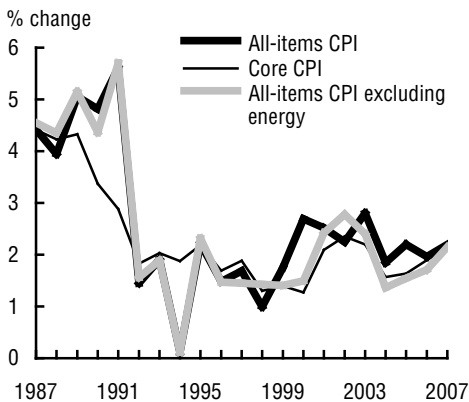
Core index surpasses central bank's target

The core index is a special aggregate of the CPI. It is computed by removing the eight most volatile components, and the effect of changes in indirect taxes, from the CPI. These components are fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; heating oil and other fuels; gasoline; intercity transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The core index is used by the Bank of Canada as an instrument to conduct monetary policy: the Bank's stated aim is to keep overall inflation at 2.0%.

During the first eight months of 2007, the core index advanced an average 2.3% compared with the same months of 2006. For the last four months of the year, however, the average year-over-year core index eased to a 1.7% rate of growth.

To moderate the rise in the core index during the first eight months of the year, the Bank of Canada increased its key 'overnight rate'

Chart 25.2
Consumer Price Index (CPI), core CPI and all-items CPI excluding energy



Note: Core CPI excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0020.

Table 25.a
Selected special aggregates, goods and services

	1987	1997	2007
	2002=100		
Goods and services	68.5	90.4	111.5
Goods	72.6	91.2	108.0
Services	64.1	89.5	114.8

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

by one-quarter of a percentage point in July. In December, the Bank reversed the increase when the core index showed signs of easing. Over the course of 2007, the core index advanced 2.1%—slightly above the Bank's operating target and the 1.9% growth rate posted in 2006. Similarly, the CPI excluding energy (gasoline, natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels, and electricity) advanced 2.1% in 2007, up from 1.7% recorded a year earlier.

Western provinces fuel growth in new housing prices

In 2007, Canada's major housing markets turned in strong performances for the sixth consecutive year. According to the New Housing Price Index (NHPI), new housing prices rose 7.7% in 2007, after rising an average 5.8% over the previous five years.

Although gains were posted in most major regions of Canada, new housing prices climbed most sharply in commodity-rich western regions: Saskatoon, 38.8%; Edmonton, 32.1%; Regina, 22.2%; Calgary, 16.2%; and Winnipeg, 11.8%. Windsor (-2.1%) was the only region to see declining new housing prices in 2007.

The NHPI measures changes over time in the contractors' selling prices of new residential houses in 21 metropolitan areas.

Commodity price gains continue

Commodity prices continued to boost the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) in 2007. This index kept rising despite a U.S. economic slowdown, which was due directly

or indirectly to the meltdown in the U.S. subprime mortgage market. The IPPI is both a measure of the economic performance of Canada's manufacturing sector and another measure of inflation. It reflects the prices that producers receive for goods sold at the factory gate, rather than the prices consumers pay. Manufacturers received an average 1.6% more for their products in 2007 than in 2006, largely the result of higher prices for primary metal products.

Emerging Asia continues to drive up raw material prices

Canadian firms have been grappling with higher prices for their raw material inputs. These higher costs, however, have not been fully reflected in retail prices, thanks in part to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) measures price changes for raw materials that industries in Canada buy for further processing: this index advanced 7.7% in 2007—well short of the 11.3% rise seen in 2006, and its lowest gain since 2003. The rise

in raw material prices was largely attributable to non-ferrous metals. After rising 63.5% in 2006, the price of non-ferrous metals advanced another 23.5% in 2007, a sign that Asian demand is levelling off but still greatly affecting commodity prices.

The RMPI includes all costs a purchaser incurs to bring the commodity to the plant, including transportation, net taxes paid, customs and duties, and the effects of subsidies.

Price declines for imported machinery and equipment

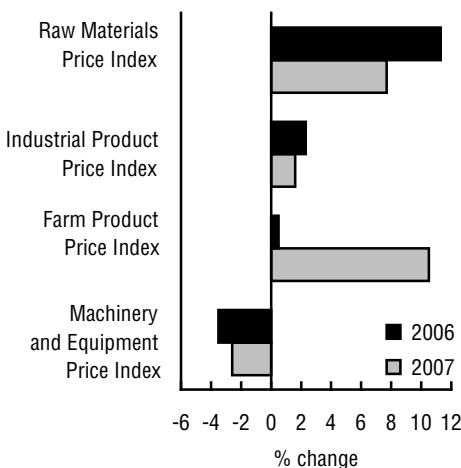
Prices for imported machinery and equipment fell 4.0% in 2007. This decline was partly the result of the appreciating Canadian dollar against the American. Prices for domestically produced machinery and equipment slipped 0.1%. The overall Machinery and Equipment Price Index fell 2.5% in 2007, continuing a trend that began in 2003.

Growing importance for measuring changes in prices of service industries

In 2007, Canadian businesses paid 4.6% more for courier and messenger services as measured by the Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, down from 7.8% in 2006. This index measures price changes for courier and messenger services provided by long- and short-distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

As service industries become increasingly important in the economy, Statistics Canada is developing new service price indexes that cover, for example, wholesaling and retailing margins, truck transportation and non-residential rent.

Chart 25.3
Price indexes



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 002-0022, 327-0042, 329-0038 and 330-0006.

Commodity prices fuel Canadian economy

The Canadian economy has rediscovered natural resources thanks to commodity prices, which are having their longest and strongest upswing ever. Firm commodity prices have helped fuel the domestic economy and have contributed to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar.

Commodity markets will likely remember 2007 as the year in which prices for crude oil, wheat, metals and minerals climbed to record highs.

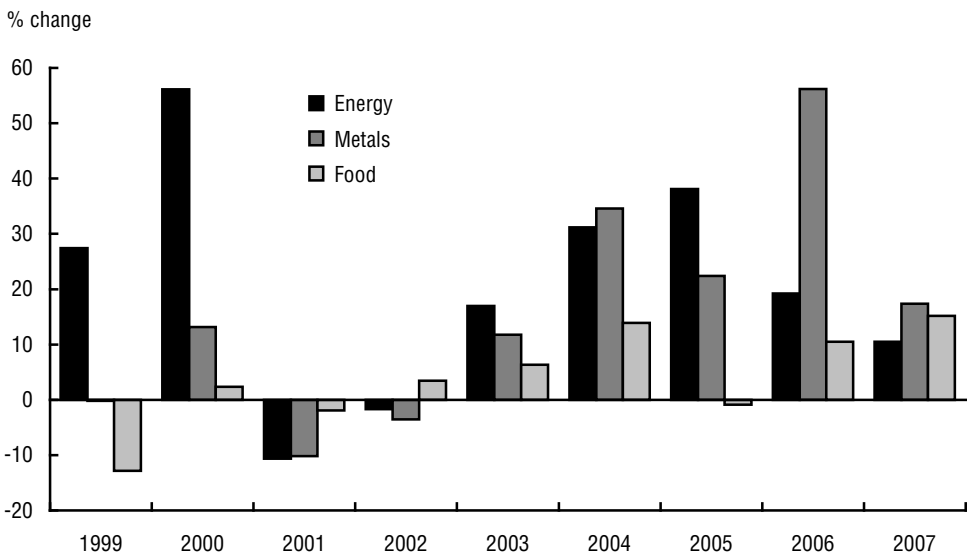
Energy prices dropped in January, then climbed steadily over the rest of 2007. The main driving factor was rising crude oil prices. The West Texas Intermediate price of crude oil reached record highs in 2007, averaging US\$75.60 a barrel—up more than 9% from 2006. Rising global demand, continuing geopolitical issues, hurricanes and tight supplies were the key reasons for the spike in crude oil prices.

According to the Raw Materials Price Index, crude mineral oil prices rose 4.8%, despite posting double-digit growth from September through December 2007 when compared with the same months of 2006. Rising raw material costs also contributed to a 5.6% rise in prices for manufactured petroleum and coal products, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index.

The rise in crude oil prices was partly offset by persistently low prices for natural gas in 2007. Over the course of 2007, natural gas prices fell 11.4%.

A strong Canadian dollar partly limited the impact of these increases. According to the price index for merchandise imports (an international index that measures trade prices), prices for imports were 10.5% lower in 2007 than in 2002, when the Canadian dollar began appreciating.

Chart 25.4
Commodity Price Index



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 176-0001 and International Monetary Fund.

Food inflation drives global prices

Price increases for the basic commodities, such as food, are fuelling consumer prices, and sometimes fuelling our perceptions of inflation beyond the rates measured by statistical agencies. In 2007, Canadians saw a 2.7% rise in prices for food purchased from stores, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Besides the 4.8% rise posted in 2001, a gain of this magnitude has not been seen since 1995.

Consumers in other countries faced higher food inflation in 2007: 3.5% in the European Union, 4.2% in the United States, 4.5% in the United Kingdom, 6.5% in Mexico and 12.3% in China. The high Canadian dollar has helped insulate Canadian consumers from rising food prices.

The recent increase in world food prices follows decades of declining prices after the high inflation of the 1970s. Today, higher transportation costs, climate change, rising

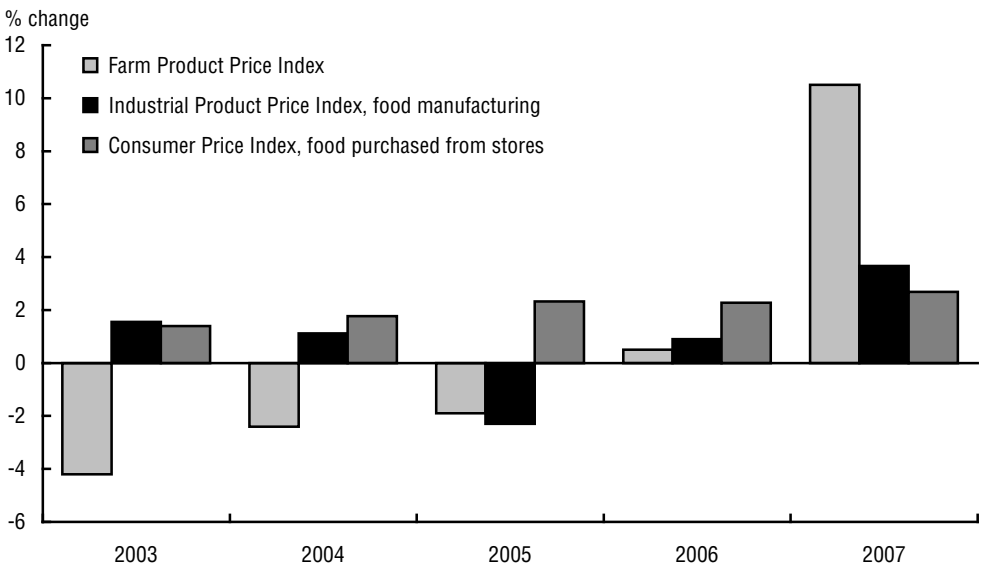
ethanol production and growing Asian demand for food are among the reasons for higher food prices.

Crop farmers have benefited from greater cash receipts. Led by a 51.4% annual climb in prices for grains—the highest since monthly grain price data were first published in 1981—prices received by farmers for crops, measured by the Farm Product Price Index, climbed 24.3% in 2007.

Higher grain prices mean higher input costs and higher prices at the factory gate. Manufacturers of grain and oilseed milling products paid 10.3% more in 2007, and bread and bakery goods paid 2.3% more, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index.

Consumer prices for grain-based products also rose in 2007: rice products rose 2.5%; pasta products, 6.4%; and bakery products, 4.6%, as measured by the CPI.

Chart 25.5
Selected agricultural, industrial and food-related price indexes



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 002-0022, 329-0038 and 326-0021.

Table 25.1 Consumer Price Index, 1998 to 2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	2002=100									
All-items	91.3	92.9	95.4	97.8	100.0	102.8	104.7	107.0	109.1	111.5
Food	90.9	92.0	93.3	97.4	100.0	101.7	103.8	106.4	108.9	111.8
Shelter	91.1	92.3	95.6	99.1	100.0	103.2	105.8	109.2	113.1	116.9
Household operations and furnishings	95.1	95.8	96.7	98.6	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.2
Clothing and footwear	98.8	100.1	100.3	100.7	100.0	98.2	98.0	97.6	95.8	95.7
Transportation	89.6	92.6	97.2	97.3	100.0	105.2	107.7	112.0	115.2	117.1
Health and personal care	93.6	95.4	97.0	98.9	100.0	101.4	102.8	104.6	105.9	107.3
Recreation, education and reading	93.0	94.7	97.0	98.4	100.0	100.8	101.1	100.8	100.6	101.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	74.9	76.5	79.0	85.0	100.0	110.1	116.0	119.1	121.7	125.5
Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) ¹	93.2	94.5	95.7	97.7	100.0	102.2	103.8	105.5	107.5	109.8
Special aggregates										
All-items excluding food	91.3	93.0	95.8	97.9	100.0	103.0	104.8	107.1	109.2	111.4
All-items excluding shelter	91.3	93.0	95.3	97.3	100.0	102.5	104.1	106.1	107.6	109.4
All-items excluding energy	92.3	93.6	95.0	97.3	100.0	102.4	103.8	105.4	107.2	109.5
All-items excluding gasoline	91.9	93.2	95.0	97.6	100.0	102.6	104.2	106.0	107.9	110.1
Shelter ²	91.3	92.7	96.1	99.4	100.0	102.7	105.0	108.1	111.8	115.7
Goods	91.4	93.1	96.0	98.4	100.0	101.9	103.4	105.8	107.1	108.0
Services	91.1	92.6	94.8	97.1	100.0	103.6	105.9	108.2	111.1	114.8
	annual % change									
All-items	1.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2
Food	1.7	1.2	1.4	4.4	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.7
Shelter	0.3	1.3	3.6	3.7	0.9	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.4
Household operations and furnishings	1.5	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
Clothing and footwear	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	-0.7	-1.8	-0.2	-0.4	-1.8	-0.1
Transportation	-0.8	3.3	5.0	0.1	2.8	5.2	2.4	4.0	2.9	1.6
Health and personal care	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	1.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.6	2.1	3.3	7.6	17.6	10.1	5.4	2.7	2.2	3.1
Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) ¹	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
Special aggregates										
All-items excluding food	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.1	3.0	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0
All-items excluding shelter	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7
All-items excluding energy	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1
All-items excluding gasoline	..	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0
Shelter ²	0.6	1.5	3.7	3.4	0.6	2.7	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.5
Goods	0.2	1.9	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.2	0.8
Services	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.3

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

1. Bank of Canada definition.

2. 1986 definition.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Table 25.2 Consumer Price Index, all-items, by province and territory, 2001 to 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	2002=100						
Canada	97.8	100.0	102.8	104.7	107.0	109.1	111.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	97.7	100.0	102.9	104.8	107.6	109.5	111.1
Prince Edward Island	97.4	100.0	103.5	105.8	109.1	111.6	113.6
Nova Scotia	97.1	100.0	103.4	105.3	108.2	110.4	112.5
New Brunswick	96.8	100.0	103.4	104.9	107.4	109.2	111.3
Quebec	98.0	100.0	102.5	104.5	106.9	108.7	110.4
Ontario	98.0	100.0	102.7	104.6	106.9	108.8	110.8
Manitoba	98.5	100.0	101.8	103.8	106.6	108.7	110.9
Saskatchewan	97.2	100.0	102.3	104.6	106.9	109.1	112.2
Alberta	96.7	100.0	104.4	105.9	108.1	112.3	117.9
British Columbia	97.7	100.0	102.2	104.2	106.3	108.1	110.0
Yukon	99.3	100.0	101.9	103.0	105.3	106.8	109.5
Northwest Territories	97.1	100.0	102.3	103.8	106.2	107.7	110.8
Nunavut	..	..	100.2	101.2	102.9	104.6	107.9
	annual % change						
Canada	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.1	2.4	2.9	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.5
Prince Edward Island	2.6	2.7	3.5	2.2	3.1	2.3	1.8
Nova Scotia	1.9	3.0	3.4	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.9
New Brunswick	1.8	3.3	3.4	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.9
Quebec	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.6
Ontario	3.0	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8
Manitoba	2.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0
Saskatchewan	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.8
Alberta	2.3	3.4	4.4	1.4	2.1	3.9	5.0
British Columbia	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8
Yukon	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.4	2.5
Northwest Territories	1.6	3.0	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.9
Nunavut	..	..	..	1.0	1.7	1.7	3.2

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Table 25.3 Raw Materials Price Index, 2001 to 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1997=100						
All raw materials	113.2	112.6	114.8	128.3	145.3	161.7	174.1
Mineral fuels	157.5	154.5	165.6	193.9	244.7	258.7	264.5
Vegetable products	84.8	97.7	92.2	88.8	80.3	84.8	102.4
Animals and animal products	108.9	103.6	100.3	101.4	104.6	104.3	106.6
Wood	85.0	83.9	82.2	83.0	75.1	77.8	84.6
Ferrous materials	87.0	92.8	95.9	125.0	125.0	125.7	134.5
Non-ferrous metals	82.0	81.3	82.0	104.8	119.7	195.7	241.7
Non-metallic minerals	109.0	110.5	116.4	122.6	133.9	141.1	148.5
All raw materials excluding mineral fuels	92.7	93.2	91.4	97.9	99.3	116.8	132.3

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 330-0006.

Table 25.4 Consumer Price Index, food, 2003 to 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	2002=100				
All-items	102.8	104.7	107.0	109.1	111.5
Food	101.7	103.8	106.4	108.9	111.8
Food purchased from stores	101.4	103.2	105.6	108.0	110.9
Meat	101.8	106.2	108.2	107.9	111.1
Fresh or frozen meat (excluding poultry)	100.9	105.0	106.9	105.8	107.9
Fresh or frozen poultry meat	104.8	112.2	113.0	113.4	120.9
Processed meat	100.7	103.2	106.4	106.7	108.1
Fish and other seafood	99.7	99.1	99.1	98.0	100.1
Fish	99.5	99.4	100.4	100.3	103.0
Seafood and other marine products	100.2	98.3	95.8	92.0	92.7
Dairy products and eggs	103.1	105.7	111.0	115.5	119.8
Dairy products	102.9	105.5	111.1	115.7	119.9
Eggs	104.9	107.7	109.1	111.9	118.4
Bakery and other cereal products	104.3	107.0	109.8	113.6	118.1
Bakery products	105.8	109.3	113.1	118.2	123.6
Cereal products	101.6	102.8	103.9	105.3	108.4
Fruit, fruit preparations and nuts	98.2	99.3	98.8	101.3	105.7
Fresh fruit	96.5	97.9	96.2	98.4	99.6
Preserved fruit and fruit preparations	100.9	101.3	102.6	105.9	116.2
Nuts	99.4	101.6	103.0	103.5	104.9
Vegetables and vegetable preparations	94.3	92.1	93.6	98.4	98.6
Fresh vegetables	92.1	88.9	89.9	95.3	95.2
Preserved vegetables and vegetable preparations	101.8	103.4	106.8	109.2	111.0
Other food products and non-alcoholic beverages	103.3	104.4	107.0	108.9	110.1
Sugar and confectionery	106.0	107.5	107.8	112.1	112.9
Fats and oils	103.8	106.9	108.6	110.3	114.2
Coffee and tea	100.8	102.7	106.1	109.8	110.3
Condiments, spices and vinegars	100.6	100.8	103.0	103.8	104.9
Other food preparations	104.7	106.5	109.0	111.1	111.1
Non-alcoholic beverages	99.4	99.2	103.4	103.8	106.4
Food purchased from restaurants	102.5	105.2	108.2	111.1	114.1

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Table 25.5 Farm Product Price Index, 2001 to 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1997=100						
Canada	101.8	105.7	101.3	98.9	97.0	97.5	107.7
Total crops	92.9	108.4	104.5	99.5	87.8	92.1	114.5
Grains	95.2	111.0	105.8	94.1	76.5	84.3	127.6
Oilseeds	74.5	94.1	92.7	95.2	74.5	72.2	97.5
Specialty crops	101.6	124.4	113.3	102.6	84.7	82.1	121.2
Fruit	96.6	104.3	106.7	105.5	107.5	113.3	117.1
Vegetables excluding potatoes	106.1	111.1	111.9	111.9	113.4	118.0	114.3
Potatoes	124.2	166.4	135.7	119.7	126.0	148.7	132.5
Total livestock and animal products	110.3	103.4	98.5	98.4	104.8	102.2	102.4
Cattle and calves	126.0	117.4	98.6	87.7	105.3	105.0	101.3
Hogs	93.7	76.1	75.8	90.1	83.7	72.9	69.4
Poultry	95.5	91.8	95.6	97.9	96.5	93.0	101.9
Eggs	98.9	102.8	102.0	105.5	96.4	98.9	100.9
Dairy	109.7	112.2	119.1	119.8	127.8	130.0	136.9
Eastern Canada	102.9	103.2	101.3	102.7	102.5	103.4	107.2
Total crops	94.5	104.9	101.6	99.8	94.5	99.6	105.9
Grains	77.2	89.3	86.0	82.2	65.9	71.8	98.2
Oilseeds	71.6	80.9	89.9	95.2	75.1	66.2	84.3
Specialty crops	123.8	112.4	108.3	127.3	116.2	103.6	131.0
Fruit	103.8	109.5	109.4	104.1	106.9	114.5	115.8
Vegetables excluding potatoes	108.7	111.8	109.9	110.4	113.3	119.7	115.8
Potatoes	126.6	186.1	137.0	115.1	127.3	163.5	133.8
Total livestock and animal products	108.1	101.9	100.8	104.3	107.5	105.7	107.9
Cattle and calves	134.7	126.6	102.3	88.7	106.1	111.8	108.6
Hogs	92.4	73.4	72.7	88.0	80.9	69.3	66.3
Poultry	95.9	92.3	96.1	98.4	95.5	91.4	101.4
Eggs	100.9	105.2	102.2	106.6	96.7	99.6	103.9
Dairy	110.1	112.0	119.5	122.0	130.9	133.7	139.8
Western Canada	101.1	107.8	101.4	95.9	94.3	94.5	110.2
Total crops	92.2	110.9	106.4	99.2	83.3	87.1	119.8
Grains	98.9	115.6	110.0	96.1	78.4	86.7	134.9
Oilseeds	75.6	98.8	93.8	95.3	74.4	74.3	102.1
Specialty crops	99.9	124.4	113.0	100.7	82.4	80.5	120.5
Fruit	82.6	94.2	102.0	104.2	104.1	106.6	114.1
Vegetables excluding potatoes	98.9	112.9	117.4	115.8	113.6	113.2	110.2
Potatoes	120.0	135.0	131.4	123.4	122.5	129.8	128.6
Total livestock and animal products	113.3	105.3	96.4	92.7	106.7	103.1	101.4
Cattle and calves	123.6	114.3	97.2	87.2	113.3	111.0	106.9
Hogs	95.6	80.1	80.6	92.7	85.6	76.1	72.0
Poultry	94.4	90.7	94.5	96.7	98.4	96.3	102.9
Eggs	95.3	98.6	101.6	105.2	96.0	97.5	95.1
Dairy	108.1	113.0	117.9	113.0	117.9	118.3	127.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0022.

Table 25.6 Farm Input Price Index, Eastern and Western Canada, 2001 to 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1992=100						
Canada	129.5	128.5	132.8	129.6	134.9	139.3	149.7
Building and fencing	120.0	122.8	122.4	137.7	136.3	137.7	138.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	143.7	143.5	157.0	155.3	163.6	168.7	171.8
Crop production	137.6	135.7	154.7	151.1	156.1	161.9	183.2
Animal production	135.1	132.3	128.2	114.4	124.2	126.5	143.6
Supplies and services	121.1	120.7	127.5	126.9	129.8	131.1	130.8
Hired farm labour	125.4	128.2	129.0	135.4	137.7	142.7	149.7
Property taxes	112.6	118.9	126.4	129.5	132.5	129.9	134.7
Interest	90.5	84.9	83.9	80.7	81.3	90.1	98.2
Farm rent	113.8	121.8	131.9	135.8	129.3	132.1	144.5
Eastern Canada	126.6	126.2	129.0	127.5	131.3	135.7	145.3
Building and fencing	121.9	124.3	124.2	136.2	138.6	141.4	144.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	144.4	145.9	159.3	156.4	163.6	167.7	170.4
Crop production	130.1	128.3	137.0	139.8	148.0	154.8	163.2
Animal production	129.3	128.0	125.4	117.6	120.4	122.9	143.6
Supplies and services	123.4	121.8	129.8	129.1	132.9	135.3	134.0
Hired farm labour	127.2	130.4	128.9	135.2	137.8	140.6	146.3
Property taxes	79.7	84.8	90.0	93.8	97.4	101.9	105.6
Interest	92.6	86.7	85.8	83.2	84.2	93.9	102.2
Farm rent	85.2	93.5	97.8	101.4	102.4	106.4	111.4
Western Canada	132.9	130.9	137.5	131.6	138.9	143.5	154.5
Building and fencing	118.5	121.6	120.9	138.8	134.2	134.6	133.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	143.3	140.7	154.4	154.3	164.1	170.7	174.0
Crop production	142.7	140.6	167.1	158.4	161.0	165.9	195.7
Animal production	141.0	136.6	131.0	111.4	127.4	129.4	143.2
Supplies and services	118.6	119.6	125.0	124.4	126.5	126.6	127.4
Hired farm labour	123.8	126.0	129.9	136.5	138.3	146.4	155.2
Property taxes	121.4	127.9	136.0	138.7	141.3	135.9	140.9
Interest	89.2	83.7	82.7	79.1	79.4	87.7	95.5
Farm rent	128.0	135.6	148.9	152.8	141.9	143.9	159.5

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 328-0014.

Table 25.7 Machinery and Equipment Price Index, domestic and imported, by industry, 2001 to 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1997=100						
Total machinery and equipment	107.6	109.0	100.8	96.8	93.9	90.6	88.3
Crop and animal production	115.1	117.4	109.0	105.9	103.6	99.6	98.0
Forestry and logging	113.4	116.3	107.8	104.7	103.0	100.3	97.6
Fishing, hunting and trapping	104.0	106.4	104.2	107.5	106.4	105.6	106.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	112.8	114.6	106.8	104.0	101.6	97.5	95.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	112.8	115.4	107.0	104.4	103.0	101.9	101.0
Utilities	109.9	112.6	103.6	98.5	95.6	93.8	93.2
Construction	111.8	114.9	105.6	101.6	98.9	96.0	94.0
All manufacturing	112.3	113.9	105.0	101.2	98.8	96.2	94.4
Trade	102.8	103.5	96.7	94.0	91.7	88.4	86.1
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	113.8	116.0	108.8	106.6	105.1	103.0	101.4
Pipeline transportation	112.2	115.0	108.6	104.6	103.2	101.3	100.6
Warehousing and storage	110.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	103.9	101.9	100.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	105.7	106.3	97.8	93.8	90.0	84.9	81.4
Private education services	99.1	100.2	90.7	85.6	81.6	77.6	73.9
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	104.1	105.4	97.6	93.4	90.1	86.4	83.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	101.2	101.7	93.3	87.2	83.5	79.9	77.0
Public administration	100.9	102.4	94.8	90.2	86.7	83.5	81.4
	annual % change						
Total machinery and equipment	3.0	1.3	-7.5	-4.0	-3.0	-3.5	-2.5
Crop and animal production	4.1	2.0	-7.2	-2.8	-2.2	-3.9	-1.6
Forestry and logging	2.3	2.6	-7.3	-2.9	-1.6	-2.6	-2.7
Fishing, hunting and trapping	3.2	2.3	-2.1	3.2	-1.0	-0.8	0.7
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	4.0	1.6	-6.8	-2.6	-2.3	-4.0	-1.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	3.7	2.3	-7.3	-2.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9
Utilities	3.9	2.5	-8.0	-4.9	-2.9	-1.9	-0.6
Construction	2.9	2.8	-8.1	-3.8	-2.7	-2.9	-2.1
All manufacturing	3.9	1.4	-7.8	-3.6	-2.4	-2.6	-1.9
Trade	2.0	0.7	-6.6	-2.8	-2.4	-3.6	-2.6
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	4.8	1.9	-6.2	-2.0	-1.4	-2.0	-1.6
Pipeline transportation	4.3	2.5	-5.6	-3.7	-1.3	-1.8	-0.7
Warehousing and storage	3.2	1.5	-5.2	-1.3	-0.7	-1.9	-1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	0.6	-8.0	-4.1	-4.1	-5.7	-4.1
Private education services	2.6	1.1	-9.5	-5.6	-4.7	-4.9	-4.8
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	3.3	1.2	-7.4	-4.3	-3.5	-4.1	-3.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	2.4	0.5	-8.3	-6.5	-4.2	-4.3	-3.6
Public administration	2.1	1.5	-7.4	-4.9	-3.9	-3.7	-2.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0042.

Table 25.8 Industrial Product Price Index, 1988 to 2007

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	1997=100									
All industrial products	82.3	84.0	84.2	83.3	83.8	86.8	92.0	98.9	99.3	100.0
Intermediate goods	84.5	86.1	85.1	82.6	82.2	85.1	91.8	101.1	100.1	100.0
First-stage intermediate goods	95.2	97.3	90.5	81.8	79.5	76.2	92.1	118.5	100.1	100.0
Second-stage intermediate goods	81.1	82.6	83.2	82.5	82.6	86.5	91.7	98.3	100.1	100.0
Finished goods	78.9	80.7	82.9	84.4	86.1	89.4	92.5	95.4	98.0	100.0
Finished foods and feeds	81.9	84.6	87.1	88.9	89.8	91.4	93.7	95.9	98.2	100.0
Capital equipment	77.0	78.8	80.6	82.0	84.8	89.1	92.7	96.0	98.0	100.0
All other finished goods	78.5	79.8	82.1	83.4	85.0	88.6	91.8	95.0	97.9	100.0
Aggregation, by commodities										
Meat, fish and dairy products	79.1	79.7	82.0	82.8	83.7	88.3	90.3	92.5	97.0	100.0
Fruits, vegetables, feeds and other food products	83.3	86.4	86.6	86.3	87.4	88.6	93.0	95.8	99.6	100.0
Beverages	79.3	84.0	86.5	89.5	90.8	92.2	92.8	94.9	97.4	100.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	58.3	61.2	66.2	73.4	78.9	84.1	86.9	89.6	93.4	100.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	85.9	88.9	89.3	89.0	88.1	87.7	91.4	100.2	99.4	100.0
Textile products	88.5	90.3	91.4	91.4	91.2	92.3	94.1	97.8	99.2	100.0
Knitted products and clothing	86.6	88.9	91.1	92.2	92.6	92.8	94.2	96.7	99.0	100.0
Lumber and other wood products	63.4	65.9	65.5	64.4	69.8	87.1	97.8	94.0	99.3	100.0
Furniture and fixtures	81.0	84.4	87.4	88.4	87.9	89.8	92.1	98.3	99.3	100.0
Pulp and paper products	90.5	93.4	91.9	83.0	79.7	77.3	85.8	119.5	105.7	100.0
Printing and publishing	69.2	72.7	74.8	77.4	79.1	82.9	87.7	98.6	99.4	100.0
Primary metal products	98.1	97.8	88.6	81.2	79.0	78.2	92.4	105.4	97.9	100.0
Metal fabricated products	80.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	83.7	85.6	89.1	96.4	98.5	100.0
Machinery and equipment	81.6	85.5	87.4	88.7	90.0	92.8	95.6	97.6	99.2	100.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	76.6	76.3	76.7	78.2	82.3	87.8	92.2	94.9	97.5	100.0
Electrical and communications products	90.6	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.4	97.0	99.8	102.2	101.1	100.0
Non-metallic mineral products	89.1	90.5	91.5	90.8	90.3	91.0	94.5	98.9	100.1	100.0
Petroleum and coal products	84.7	86.4	97.3	94.0	86.7	85.8	85.6	90.4	100.5	100.0
Chemicals and chemical products	86.5	87.7	85.4	86.5	85.3	87.0	93.2	101.8	99.8	100.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	82.3	84.1	85.1	86.6	86.9	90.0	95.8	98.7	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	123.7	104.6	95.0	84.5	83.2	91.3	102.9	120.3	111.1	100.0

See note and source at end of table.

Table 25.8 Industrial Product Price Index, 1988 to 2007 (continued)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1997=100									
All industrial products	100.4	102.2	106.5	107.6	107.6	106.2	109.5	111.2	113.8	115.6
Intermediate goods	98.4	99.9	105.3	105.0	104.2	103.8	109.9	112.8	117.5	120.5
First-stage intermediate goods	93.8	96.5	111.9	104.5	101.8	105.6	118.0	123.1	141.9	157.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	99.0	100.4	104.3	105.1	104.6	103.5	108.7	111.2	113.8	115.0
Finished goods	103.4	105.6	108.3	111.3	112.6	109.7	108.9	108.7	108.2	108.1
Finished foods and feeds	100.9	102.2	104.3	106.4	108.0	110.3	112.0	112.1	113.5	115.6
Capital equipment	104.9	106.6	107.3	110.7	112.6	107.1	104.5	102.5	100.2	98.3
All other finished goods	103.5	106.4	110.7	113.8	114.7	111.1	110.3	111.0	110.7	110.8
Aggregation, by commodities										
Meat, fish and dairy products	98.7	100.4	104.6	107.7	107.2	108.5	109.7	107.1	107.2	110.0
Fruits, vegetables, feeds and other food products	97.9	95.6	95.6	98.2	101.6	103.6	104.9	102.8	104.6	109.4
Beverages	102.4	105.6	109.0	111.4	114.6	117.7	120.4	121.3	122.5	125.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	103.8	109.4	114.2	127.4	139.5	162.7	169.3	176.3	190.4	213.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	99.8	100.2	105.2	106.1	105.0	106.2	108.1	114.3	118.4	116.4
Textile products	101.2	99.6	99.1	100.5	100.4	99.4	98.9	99.9	100.3	99.8
Knitted products and clothing	101.6	102.2	102.8	103.2	103.8	104.1	104.5	104.3	104.7	104.7
Lumber and other wood products	95.9	105.1	95.9	94.6	94.0	90.3	101.1	92.5	87.2	84.2
Furniture and fixtures	101.1	102.3	104.8	106.3	107.5	109.2	111.8	115.1	118.3	120.0
Pulp and paper products	103.5	101.7	115.2	115.0	106.0	102.8	104.1	103.5	105.0	104.0
Printing and publishing	103.5	105.8	109.2	111.8	114.1	113.0	114.0	115.3	115.4	116.6
Primary metal products	96.0	95.2	100.6	94.4	96.3	96.2	113.4	116.5	138.6	145.9
Metal fabricated products	102.6	103.0	104.7	104.9	106.5	107.2	117.0	121.5	123.1	124.4
Machinery and equipment	102.3	103.7	104.8	105.9	106.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.0	105.7
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	107.1	108.5	109.0	113.5	115.1	106.3	101.2	96.5	92.4	89.3
Electrical and communications products	100.1	100.2	98.5	99.4	101.3	95.8	94.7	93.7	93.7	92.1
Non-metallic mineral products	100.2	102.0	105.2	107.4	108.7	109.7	111.6	114.9	119.7	122.8
Petroleum and coal products	82.3	96.1	140.3	133.7	125.5	138.4	161.8	199.9	218.1	230.4
Chemicals and chemical products	96.9	98.6	104.8	107.4	107.3	110.4	113.8	121.0	122.9	126.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.5	107.5	107.2	109.6	110.7	112.9	113.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	90.3	90.3	86.4	86.6	90.8	95.8	125.1	163.7	248.1	443.2

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 329-0039, 329-0040, 329-0041, 329-0042, 329-0044, 329-0045, 329-0046 and 329-0048.

Table 25.9 New Housing Price Index, 2001 to 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1997=100						
Canada	107.0	111.3	116.7	123.2	129.4	142.0	153.0
Atlantic Region	105.4	108.7	112.5	115.9	120.5	124.9	129.6
Quebec	111.0	117.3	126.2	134.2	140.8	147.0	153.2
Ontario	110.8	114.9	120.0	126.7	132.6	137.5	141.1
Prairie Region	114.8	121.0	127.3	134.0	143.2	192.5	235.6
British Columbia	90.6	92.9	96.3	101.4	106.3	113.2	120.5
	annual % change						
Canada	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.6	5.0	9.7	7.7
Atlantic Region	1.8	3.1	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.7	3.8
Quebec	4.6	5.7	7.6	6.3	4.9	4.4	4.2
Ontario	3.2	3.7	4.4	5.6	4.7	3.7	2.6
Prairie Region	2.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	6.9	34.4	22.4
British Columbia	0.8	2.5	3.7	5.3	4.8	6.5	6.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0005.