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Releases

Consumer Price Index, June 2007 2

Consumer prices rose by 2.2% in June compared with June 2006, identical to the increases in both April and May. The Bank of Canada's core index rose 2.5%, faster than the 2.2% rise observed in May. On a monthly basis, the all-items index dropped 0.2% while the core index remained unchanged.

Crime statistics, 2006 6

Canada's overall national crime rate, based on incidents reported to police, hit its lowest point in over 25 years in 2006, driven by a decline in non-violent crime.

Leading indicators, June 2007 11

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, May 2007 12

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, May 2007 12

Refined petroleum products, May 2007 12

Primary iron and steel, May 2007 13

New products 14



Releases

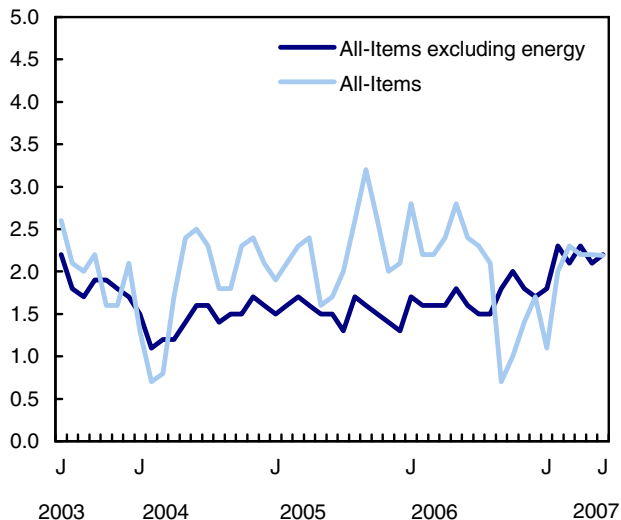
Consumer Price Index

June 2007

Consumer prices rose by 2.2% in June compared with June 2006, identical to the increases in both April and May.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year

% change



For the third straight month, most of the growth in average price levels was attributable to costs associated with owned accommodation (+4.9%). Also a factor, but to a lesser extent, was a 2.8% increase in costs associated with operating a vehicle.

A drop in prices for computer equipment and supplies exerted downward pressure on average prices.

Excluding energy, the all-items index rose by 2.2% between June 2006 and June 2007, marginally faster than the 2.1% gain in May.

The Bank of Canada's core index rose 2.5%, faster than the 2.2% increase observed in May. The rise in homeowners' replacement cost accounted for most of this increase. This index is used by the Bank of Canada to monitor the inflation control target. Increases in this index have exceeded 2.0% for the past year.

On a monthly basis, the all-items index declined 0.2% between May and June 2007 after rising 0.4% between April and May. This is the first monthly decline in the all-items index since

October 2006. The downturn was largely due to declining gasoline prices and prices for women's and men's clothing.

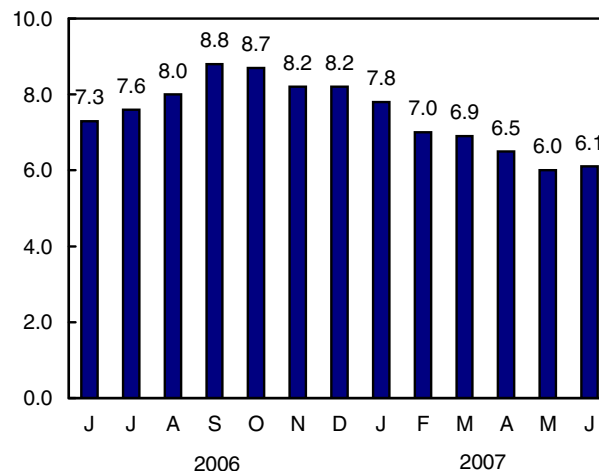
Both the all-items index without energy and the core index remained unchanged between May and June 2007, following increases of 0.3% between April and May.

12-month change: Higher costs for owned accommodation and motor vehicle operations fuel the growth

The 12-month rise of 2.2% in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was essentially due to the strength of costs associated with owned accommodation, combined with the growth in costs of operating motor vehicles.

Percentage change in the replacement cost index from the same month of the previous year

% change



For a third straight month, costs associated with owned accommodation accounted for most of the increase in average price levels over 12 months.

Within this category, the component that contributed the most to the increase was mortgage interest cost, which rose 5.7%, the same growth rate as in May and April. It was the fastest rate of growth since January 2001.

For the past several months, the growth in prices for new houses has been driving the sustained increase in mortgage interest cost.

Homeowners' replacement cost also contributed to the increase in the CPI in June. This component, which represents the worn-out structural portion of housing and is estimated using new housing prices (excluding land), rose by 6.1% between June 2006 and June 2007. This was up slightly from the 6.0% increase observed in May.

This minor upswing in the rate of growth for this component followed seven months of slowdown. June's increase was less than the average monthly change posted since January 2007 (+6.8%).

Drivers saw a 2.8% rise in the cost of operating their vehicles between June 2006 and June 2007, partly the result of higher gasoline prices compared to 2006 levels.

The rise in gasoline prices tapered off somewhat. In June, prices were only 1.7% higher than in June 2006, compared with an increase of 5.8% in May. Automotive vehicle parts, maintenance and repairs (+4.0%) also contributed, to a lesser extent, to the change in vehicle operating costs.

Consumers had to spend 2.3% more for restaurant meals and 3.4% more for food bought in grocery stores in June. The increase in prices for food purchased in stores was largely attributable to meat (+4.6%) and dairy products (+3.7%).

The growth in these components was partly offset by the downward trend in prices for computer equipment and supplies (-17.3%) and video equipment (-9.5%).

Consumers also had to spend less for their clothing. Prices for men's clothing were down 2.7%, while those for women's clothing decreased 2.1%.

Alberta and Saskatchewan residents are hit most by price increases

Consumer prices were up in all provinces and territories between June 2006 and June 2007. However, only two provinces posted increases higher than the national average of 2.2%: Alberta (+6.3%) and Saskatchewan (+3.2%).

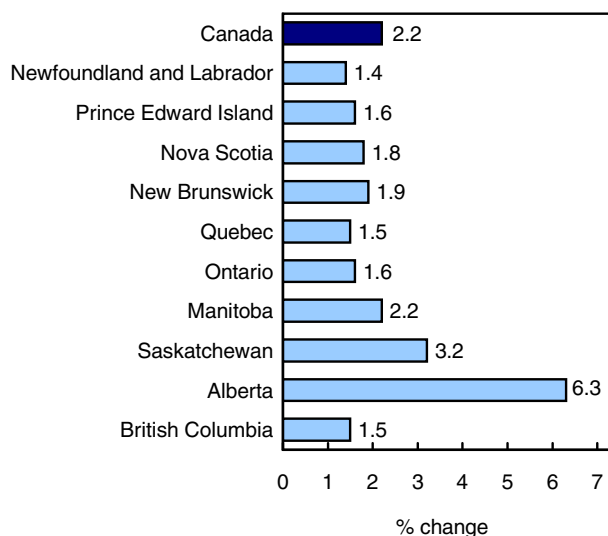
In Alberta, the average increase was largely the result of a gain (+15.8%) in the costs for owned accommodation. This was also the case in Saskatchewan, where costs for owned accommodation rose 12.7%.

Growth in replacement cost in Saskatchewan (+31.8%) surpassed that of Alberta (+23.6%) for the first time since September 2005.

The main factor in Saskatchewan was the increase in prices for new houses, sustained by strong employment growth. Growth in the employment

rate in Saskatchewan has surpassed the national average from August 2006 to May 2007.

Percentage change in the all-items index from the same month of the previous year, Canada and provinces



The most moderate growth in prices during this period was observed in Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.4%). Still, this rate of growth was double the 0.7% increase posted in May. The biggest factors in that province's CPI increase were the cost of owned accommodation (+2.6%) and gasoline (+3.3%).

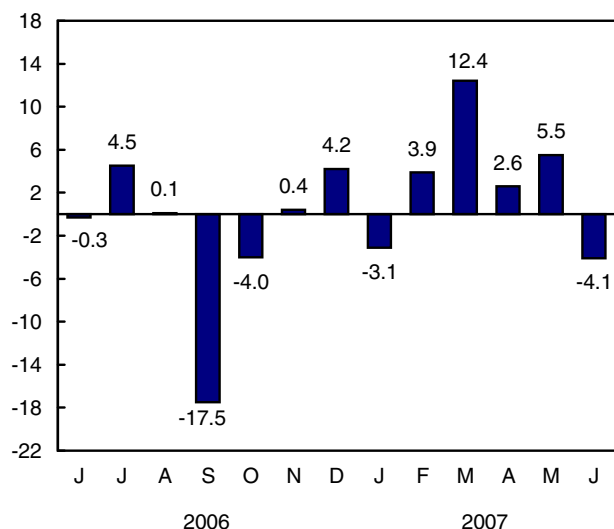
Month-over-month: Gasoline prices main contributor to decline in the CPI

Declining gasoline prices were the main contributor to the 0.2% decrease in the all-items CPI between May and June 2007. Gasoline prices fell by 4.1% during this period, the fastest decline since October 2006. In contrast, gasoline prices were the main contributor to the increase in the CPI between April and May, when they rose 5.5%.

June's decline in gasoline prices was the result of a number of factors, including a recovery in capacity utilization rates at refineries following the completion of maintenance tasks that had affected the supply in May; an increase in inventories, although they were still below the average of the past five years; a reduction in retailers' margins; and the settlement of a labour dispute in Nigeria.

Percentage change in the gasoline index from the previous month

% change



A 4.0% slide in the clothing component between May and June 2007 also contributed to the monthly decrease in the CPI. During this period, prices for women's clothing declined 4.3%, while those for men's clothing declined 4.5%. Changes of this magnitude are common at this time of the year when retailers generally hold promotional sales to reduce their inventories to make room for the following season's collections.

Consumers paid 0.3% less for purchased vehicles in June than in May as dealers offered discounts to reduce inventories.

Energy costs associated with housing moderated the decline in the CPI between May and June 2007.

The natural gas index rose by 3.9%. This growth was particularly pronounced in Alberta. Electricity prices increased 1.6%, the fastest growth rate since November 2006.

Homeowners' replacement costs climbed 0.8% on a monthly basis, the fastest increase observed since September 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-XIB, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

Available at 7 a.m. online under *The Daily* module of our website.

The June 2007 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 86, no. 6 (62-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. A paper copy is also available (62-001-XPE, \$12/\$111). A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication. See *How to order products*.

The July Consumer Price Index will be released on August 21.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components
(2002=100)

	Relative importance ¹	June 2007	May 2007	June 2006	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007
Unadjusted						
					% change	
All-items	100.00²	111.9	112.1	109.5	-0.2	2.2
Food	17.04	112.6	112.5	109.2	0.1	3.1
Shelter	26.62	116.8	116.0	112.8	0.7	3.5
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	103.0	103.0	102.1	0.0	0.9
Clothing and footwear	5.36	93.1	96.0	94.1	-3.0	-1.1
Transportation	19.88	119.2	120.7	117.3	-1.2	1.6
Health and personal care	4.73	107.9	107.4	106.1	0.5	1.7
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	102.5	102.2	101.3	0.3	1.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	125.7	125.2	121.8	0.4	3.2
All-items (1992=100)		133.2	133.4	130.4	-0.1	2.1
Special aggregates						
Goods	48.78	108.9	109.6	107.9	-0.6	0.9
Services	51.22	114.8	114.5	111.1	0.3	3.3
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	109.0	109.0	106.7	0.0	2.2
Energy	9.38	140.1	142.0	138.4	-1.3	1.2
Core CPI ³	82.71	109.9	109.9	107.2	0.0	2.5

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/index.htm>).
2. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
3. The measure of the core Consumer Price Index (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: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit¹
(2002=100)

	June 2007	May 2007	June 2006	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007
Unadjusted					
				% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	111.9	111.4	110.4	0.4	1.4
Prince Edward Island	114.1	114.2	112.3	-0.1	1.6
Nova Scotia	113.0	113.1	111.0	-0.1	1.8
New Brunswick	112.1	111.6	110.0	0.4	1.9
Quebec	110.7	111.1	109.1	-0.4	1.5
Ontario	111.1	111.6	109.3	-0.4	1.6
Manitoba	111.7	111.7	109.3	0.0	2.2
Saskatchewan	113.1	112.6	109.6	0.4	3.2
Alberta	118.8	117.8	111.8	0.8	6.3
British Columbia	110.3	110.5	108.7	-0.2	1.5
Whitehorse	109.7	109.5	107.9	0.2	1.7
Yellowknife ²	111.6	111.3	107.7	0.3	3.6
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	108.0	108.0	105.1	0.0	2.8

1. View the geographical details for the city of Whitehorse, the city of Yellowknife and the town of Iqaluit.
2. Part of the increase first recorded in the shelter index for Yellowknife for December 2004 inadvertently reflected rent increases that actually occurred earlier. As a result, the change in the shelter index was overstated in December 2004, and was understated in the previous two years. The shelter index series for Yellowknife has been corrected from December 2002. In addition, the Yellowknife all-items CPI and some Yellowknife special aggregate index series have also changed. Data for Canada and all the other provinces and territories were not affected.

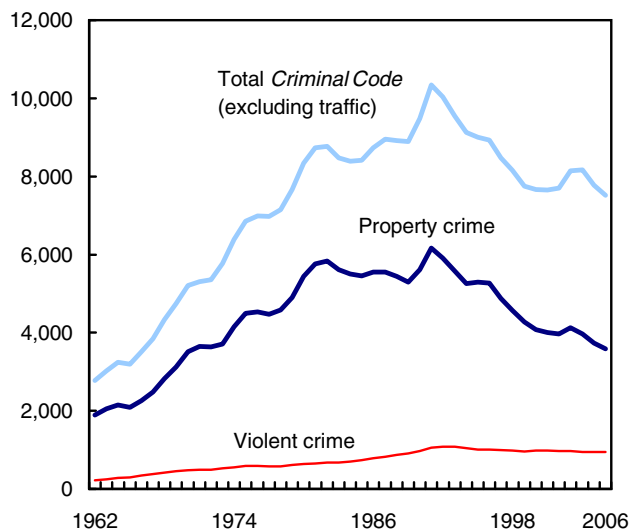
Crime statistics

2006

Canada's overall national crime rate, based on incidents reported to police, hit its lowest point in over 25 years in 2006, driven by a decline in non-violent crime.

Crime rates, 1962 to 2006

Rate per 100,000 population



The crime rate dropped by 3%, mainly due to declines in break-ins, thefts under \$5,000 and counterfeiting. The national crime rate has decreased by about 30% since peaking in 1991.

The rate fell in every province and territory, with the largest drops reported in Prince Edward Island, Alberta, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

The total violent crime rate remained virtually unchanged from 2005, mainly due to the stability in the rate of minor assaults, which account for 6 in 10 violent crimes.

The national homicide rate fell 10%, halting two years of increases. However, increases were reported in many serious violent crimes such as attempted

Note to readers

In Canada, there are two primary sources of statistical information on crime: police-reported surveys and victimization surveys completed by Canadians from randomly selected households. This report is based on police-reported data released today in an annual Juristat by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS).

Data on incidents that come to the attention of the police are captured and forwarded to the CCJS via the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey according to a nationally-approved set of common scoring rules, categories and definitions. UCR data are available back to 1962 for the nation, provinces and territories, and to 1991 at the census metropolitan area (CMA) level (homicide data are available back to 1981 at the CMA level).

The most recent victimization survey data from the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS) were released in November 2005. According to the 2004 GSS, 28% of Canadians aged 15 and older reported being victimized one or more times in the 12 months preceding the survey, up slightly from 26% in 1999 when the survey was last conducted.

murder, aggravated assault, assault with a weapon, robbery and kidnapping/forcible confinement.

The property crime rate dropped 4% from 2005, as the rate of break-ins fell 5% to its lowest level in over 30 years. The rate of motor vehicle theft also declined, down 2%.

The crime rate among young persons aged 12 to 17 rose 3% in 2006, the first increase since 2003. The rise was driven by increases in mischief and disturbing the peace. The rate of young people accused of homicide was the highest since 1961, when data were first collected.

Crime rates down in all provinces and territories

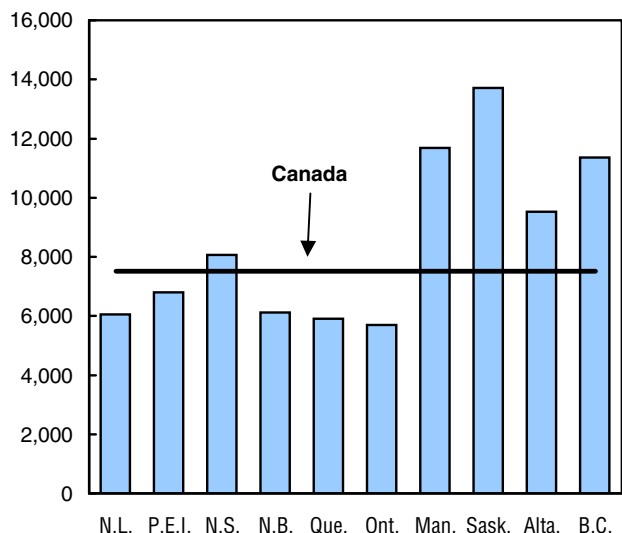
The overall crime rate fell in every province and territory in 2006. Among the provinces, the largest drop was reported in Prince Edward Island (-11%), followed by declines of about 5% in Alberta, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Despite a 4% drop in overall crime, Saskatchewan reported the highest rate among the provinces for the ninth year in a row, followed by Manitoba and British Columbia. Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland and

Labrador had the lowest rates, continuing the pattern observed since 1999.

Crime rates by province, 2006

Rate per 100,000 population



In terms of violent crime, rates declined or remained stable in all provinces, except for slight increases in Quebec and Saskatchewan. Similarly, property crime rates declined or remained unchanged in all provinces and territories. The largest drop in property crime rates was in Saskatchewan, down 13%.

Among Canada's census metropolitan areas (CMAs), the largest declines in overall crime occurred in the West: Saskatoon (-9%), Abbotsford (-8%) and Regina (-8%). The drop in Regina resulted in the lowest crime rate in that city since 1991, when CMA data were first tabulated. Even so, Regina, Saskatoon and Abbotsford recorded the highest overall crime rates, in that order.

The largest increases were reported in London (+9%), followed by Sudbury (+8%) and Saguenay (+8%). Despite the increase, Saguenay still reported the lowest crime rate.

Homicide rate drops

Police reported 605 homicides in 2006, 58 fewer than in 2005. This resulted in a rate of 1.85 homicides per 100,000 population, 10% lower than in 2005. The national homicide rate has generally been declining since the mid-1970s, when it was around 3.0.

Virtually all provinces and territories reported declines in their homicide rate in 2006. The most

notable occurred in Ontario, where there were 23 fewer homicides.

The highest homicide rates were found again in the Western provinces. Saskatchewan, which had 40 homicides, reported the highest rate (4.1 per 100,000 population) among the provinces.

The lowest provincial homicide rates were in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec. The rate in Quebec (1.2 per 100,000 population) was the lowest in that province in 40 years.

Among all 27 CMAs, the highest homicide rates were reported in Regina, where the rate was 4.5 homicides per 100,000 population, Edmonton (3.7) and Saskatoon (3.3).

Bucking the national trend, the Ottawa-Gatineau area reported an unusually high number of homicides. The rate in Gatineau (3.1) was the highest in almost 20 years, and Ottawa's rate (1.8), while similar to the national average, was the highest in over a decade.

Increases seen in many serious violent crimes

While overall violent crime remained stable, most serious violent crimes were on the rise, a situation similar to 2005. Police reported 852 attempted murders, 30 more than in 2005 and the second consecutive annual increase.

The number of aggravated assaults, the most serious form of assault, also increased for the second year in a row, rising 5%. Assaults with a weapon/causing bodily harm continued its upward trend, rising 4%. This resulted in the highest rate for this offence since it was introduced into the *Criminal Code* in 1983.

Police reported about 30,000 robberies in 2006, pushing the rate up 6%. This is the second consecutive annual increase in the rate of robberies.

About 1 in every 8 robberies involved a firearm. Robberies involving a firearm increased 4% in 2006, although they are still well below their peak in 1991.

Property crime: Declines reported in break-ins and motor vehicle thefts

The rate of break-ins in Canada dropped to its lowest level in over 30 years. Since peaking in 1991, the rate has fallen 50%, including a 5% drop in 2006. Police reported roughly 250,000 break-ins last year, almost 6 in 10 of which involved residences.

Motorists reported about 160,000 stolen vehicles in 2006. During the past decade, the rate of vehicle thefts has declined 20%, including a 2% decrease last year alone.

The picture for vehicle theft varied considerably across the country. Manitoba's vehicle theft rate

continued to be well above that of the rest of Canada, rising by a further 14% in 2006. The rate in Alberta also increased sharply, up 13%.

However, large declines were reported in Prince Edward Island (-28%) and British Columbia (-16%). The drop in British Columbia has been attributed to many factors, including targeting repeat offenders, increased use of anti-theft devices and the implementation of police "bait car" programs.

The rate of counterfeiting currency fell 29% in 2006 on the heels of a 19% decline in 2005, after increasing five-fold between 2001 and 2004.

Youth crime increases for the first time since 2003

The youth crime rate includes all young persons aged 12 to 17 accused of committing a crime, whether they were formally charged by police or dealt with by other means such as a warning, caution, or referral to a diversionary program.

The youth crime rate increased 3% in 2006, the first increase since 2003. Violent crime among youth rose 3%, while property crime dropped 3%. "Other" *Criminal Code* offences, such as mischief and disturbing the peace, were up 9%.

All provinces reported increases in their youth crime rate except Quebec, where it fell 4%.

Although more youth came into contact with the police in 2006, fewer were formally charged. The rate of young people charged dropped by 1%, while the rate cleared by other means rose 6%. About 74,000 youth were charged with a criminal offence in 2006, and a further 104,000 were cleared by other means.

Since the introduction the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in 2003, the proportion of youth formally charged by police has dropped from 56% in 2002, pre-YCJA, to 42% in 2006.

In 2006, 84 youths were accused of homicide, involving 54 victims. The 2006 rate of youths accused of homicide was the highest since 1961, when data were first collected. Manitoba reported the highest rates of youths accused of homicide, followed by Alberta.

Drug crimes: Cocaine incidents on the rise

Total drug crimes increased by 2% in 2006. Cannabis offences continued to account for about 60% of all drug offences, and these were down 4%.

In 2006, possession offences accounted for about three-quarters of all cannabis offences.

At the same time, cocaine offences were up 13% and other drug offences, including crystal meth, rose 8%. Cocaine offences have increased by 67% since 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0013 and 252-0014.

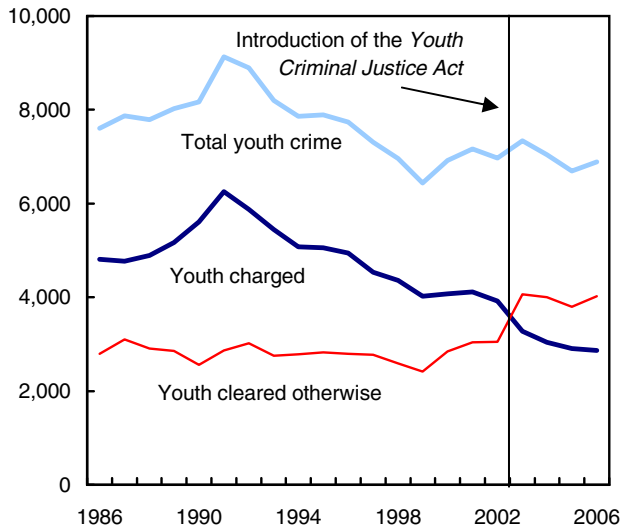
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

The *Juristat*: "Crime Statistics in Canada", 2006, Vol. 27, no. 5, (85-002-XIE, free) is now available online from our website. From the *Publications* module, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Crime and justice*, then *Juristat*. A paper version (85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is also available. See *How to order products*.

To acquire provincial/territorial crime statistics profiles, obtain further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Youth crime rate, 1986 to 2006

Rate per 100,000 population



Crime rates for selected offences

	2006		2005 to 2006	1996 to 2006
	number	rate ¹	% change in rate	
Homicide	605	1.9	-10	-14
Attempted murder	852	2.6	3	-12
Assault Level 1	183,504	562	-1	-8
Assault Level 2: Weapon/bodily harm	52,910	162	4	35
Assault Level 3: Aggravated	3,288	10	5	9
Other assaults	12,981	40	0	-3
Sexual assault (levels 1, 2, 3)	22,136	68	-7	-26
Other sexual offences	2,789	9	-1	-24
Abduction	535	2	-9	-50
Robbery	30,707	94	6	-12
Violent crimes: Total	310,307	951	0	-5
Breaking and entering	250,467	768	-5	-43
Motor vehicle theft	158,944	487	-2	-20
Theft over \$5,000	17,060	52	-2	-43
Theft \$5,000 and under	616,194	1,889	-4	-32
Possession of stolen goods	35,134	108	1	0
Fraud	92,599	284	-4	-18
Property crimes: Total	1,170,398	3,588	-4	-32
Mischief	378,311	1,160	6	-6
Counterfeiting currency	117,987	362	-29	426
Bail violations	106,699	327	4	40
Disturbing the peace	117,023	359	-5	95
Offensive weapons	19,234	59	-4	6
Prostitution	5,701	17	-2	-19
Arson	13,504	41	0	-4
Kidnapping/forcible confinement	4,449	14	12	108
Other	209,174	641	-1	-21
Other Criminal Code offences: Total	972,082	2,980	-3	12
Criminal Code: Total, excluding traffic (crime rate)	2,452,787	7,518	-3	-16
Cannabis possession	43,634	134	0	19
Other cannabis	15,244	47	-13	-1
Cocaine	22,074	68	13	75
Other drugs	15,212	47	8	97
Drugs: Total	96,164	295	2	33
Impaired driving	74,331	228	-6	-30

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

Crime rates by province and territory

	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code offences ²	
	2006 rate ¹	2005 to 2006 % change in rate	2006 rate ¹	2005 to 2006 % change in rate	2006 rate ¹	2005 to 2006 % change in rate
Canada	951	0	3,588	-4	7,518	-3
Newfoundland and Labrador	851	-4	2,363	-8	6,055	-2
Prince Edward Island	714	-8	3,000	-10	6,793	-11
Nova Scotia	1,135	-2	3,514	-2	8,069	-2
New Brunswick	849	-2	2,562	-3	6,111	-5
Quebec	756	2	3,114	-1	5,909	-3
Ontario	756	0	2,811	0	5,689	-2
Manitoba	1,598	-1	4,951	-1	11,678	-1
Saskatchewan	2,039	2	4,776	-13	13,711	-4
Alberta	1,101	-1	4,480	-8	9,523	-6
British Columbia	1,218	0	5,685	-9	11,365	-5
Yukon	3,007	-6	5,107	-17	20,593	-9
Northwest Territories	6,448	1	6,357	-7	41,468	-5
Nunavut	6,764	-9	4,256	-25	31,265	-11

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

2. Total Criminal Code also includes other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic) not shown in this table.

Crime rates for selected offences by census metropolitan area

	Total violent crime	Homicide	Robbery	Total property crime 2006 rate ¹	Break-ins	Motor vehicle theft	Total Criminal Code
Census metropolitan areas with a population of 500,000 and over							
Winnipeg	1,256	3.0	272	5,913	1,065	1,932	11,085
Vancouver	1,089	2.5	153	5,874	1,121	745	10,609
Edmonton	893	3.7	141	5,621	853	1,076	10,079
Montréal	818	1.4	150	3,642	902	646	6,912
Calgary	802	2.3	107	4,027	685	611	6,708
Ottawa ²	601	1.8	92	3,122	550	327	5,775
Hamilton	754	1.0	108	3,080	662	503	5,602
Toronto	738	1.8	116	2,471	404	294	5,020
Québec	640	1.0	62	2,810	734	277	4,931
Census metropolitan areas with a population between 100,000 and 499,999³							
Regina	1,546	4.5	264	6,315	1,487	1,008	12,415
Saskatoon	1,606	3.3	268	5,247	1,167	582	12,209
Abbotsford	1,006	1.8	92	6,114	1,169	1,155	11,224
Victoria	904	1.2	75	5,630	908	380	10,066
Thunder Bay	1,308	1.6	112	3,984	871	294	9,031
Halifax	1,261	1.6	169	4,454	768	368	8,715
London	755	1.1	88	4,347	797	641	8,137
Saint John	1,313	1.0	82	3,449	639	163	7,885
St. John's	777	0.6	53	3,828	1,014	229	6,773
Windsor	658	1.5	70	3,609	743	291	6,754
Kingston	712	1.3	37	3,446	589	190	6,737
Sudbury	908	1.2	74	3,137	800	326	6,219
St. Catharines–Niagara	615	0.9	86	3,333	777	309	5,963
Gatineau ⁴	885	3.1	68	2,866	793	293	5,645
Sherbrooke	620	0.7	68	2,847	797	443	5,399
Kitchener	628	0.4	75	2,850	567	290	5,315
Trois-Rivières	628	0.0	44	2,676	771	385	4,874
Saguenay	613	0.0	19	1,975	496	286	4,038

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

2. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

3. Oshawa is excluded due to incongruity between the police agency jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.



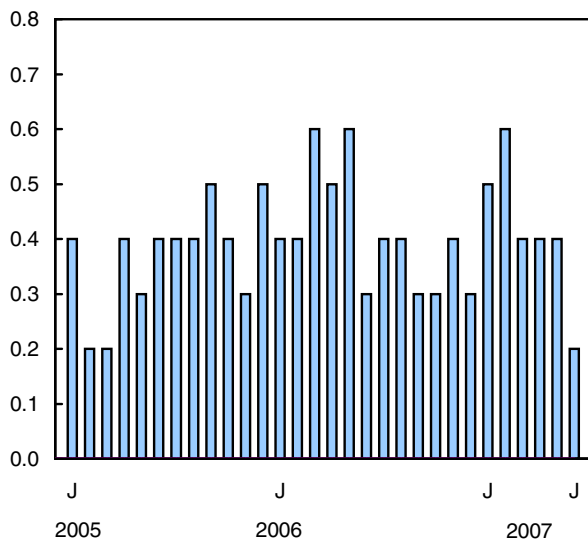
Leading indicators

June 2007

The composite index rose 0.2% in June, after a downward-revised increase of 0.4% in May. Only 5 of the 10 components were up, the fewest since last autumn's slowdown, while two were unchanged and three decreased. Manufacturing accounted for most of the slack, while consumer spending remained the bulwark of growth.

Composite leading indicator

Smoothed % change



Consumer demand for furniture and appliances accelerated to a 0.7% increase, its largest gain so far in 2007. Spending on other durable goods also equalled its high for 2007, driven by strong auto sales.

Personal services remained the major source of growth in services employment. The housing index slowed, as higher existing home sales were offset by fewer starts in the volatile multiple units category. Housing starts for single-family homes continued to strengthen.

All the manufacturing indicators softened. New orders posted their first decline of 2007, notably as auto sales slowed in the United States. Demand for capital goods remained strong, however, especially machinery needed by the oil patch. The growth of shipments stalled, which held in check the ratio of shipments to stocks. The average workweek shrank again, and manufacturers continued to slash payrolls as the rising dollar squeezed profit margins.

The sharp upward movement in the exchange rate in the second quarter compounded the slack in US demand for our exports. The US leading indicator remained little changed, reflecting ongoing weakness in the auto and housing markets. Partly as a result, Canada's exports to the United States were up only 2.3% in the past year. Instead, exporters have diversified to overseas markets, where exports have risen 31% since May 2006.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

For more information on the economy, consult the July 2007 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 20, no. 7 (11-010-XWB, free), available from the *Publications* module of our website. A printed version of the publication (11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group. □

Leading indicators

	January 2007	February 2007	March 2007	April 2007	May 2007	June 2007	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	221.9	223.2	224.2	225.2	226.2	226.6	0.2
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	143.5	144.2	145.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	-1.1
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,794	2,805	2,820	2,828	2,836	2,842	0.2
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	12,565	12,817	12,981	13,114	13,344	13,518	1.3
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	159,525	161,732	162,507	163,161	163,190	163,366	0.1
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) ³	126.8	127.0	126.9	127.0	127.0	127.0	0.0
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.4	-0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	25,884	26,319	26,540	26,800	27,069	27,041	-0.1
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.84	1.84	0.00 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	2,608	2,613	2,623	2,626	2,635	2,653	0.7
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	8,801	8,848	8,865	8,865	8,946	9,027	0.9
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	225.5	225.3	225.7	226.8	227.6	227.4	-0.1

1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).
2. Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.
3. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.
4. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.
5. Difference from previous month.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

May 2007

Data for the monthly survey of large retailers are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-6190), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

May 2007

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins for May are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.

The May 2007 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, Vol. 50, no. 5 (46-002-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

May 2007 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for May. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energy@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Primary iron and steel
May 2007

Data on primary iron and steel for May are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.

The May 2007 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers - Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2007, Vol. 6, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-015-XIE
(free).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, May 2007, Vol. 50, no. 5
Catalogue number 46-002-XWE
(free).

The Consumer Price Index, June 2007, Vol. 86, no. 6
Catalogue number 62-001-XPE (\$12/\$111).

The Consumer Price Index, June 2007, Vol. 86, no. 6
Catalogue number 62-001-XWE
(free).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 2007, Vol. 79, no. 5
Catalogue number 63-007-XWE
(free).

Juristat, Vol. 27, no. 5
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
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Juristat, Vol. 27, no. 5
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Document 1 - 2006: 07-18-07-11-001-XIE-0001-0001-0001



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Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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