

The Daily

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Releases

Consumer Price Index, October 2009	3
Consumer prices rose 0.1% in the 12 months to October, following a 0.9% decrease in September. Excluding energy, the Consumer Price Index rose 1.4% on a year-over-year basis. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices increased 0.4% from September to October.	
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Health Reports

November 2009

The November 2009 online edition of *Health Reports* contains two articles.

By weighting years of life according to their quality, health-adjusted life expectancy converts the conventional, purely mortality-driven life expectancy measure into expected years of full health. "Income disparities in health-adjusted life expectancy for Canadian adults, 1991 to 2001" estimates health-adjusted life expectancy for different income groups. For both sexes, disparities in health-adjusted life expectancy between the highest and lowest income groups were substantially greater than those for life expectancy alone. For more information, contact Philippe Finès (613-951-3896; philippe.fines@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division, Statistics Canada.

The social gradient in health refers to the consistent association between higher socioeconomic position and better health status across an array of health outcomes. The social gradient in body weight departs from this consistent pattern. Recent Canadian studies suggest that the association between income and obesity is positive for men, and curvilinear (perhaps in transition) among women. "Social class, gender and time use: Implications for the social determinants of body weight?" examines time-use patterns by indicators of socioeconomic position and considers the implications of variations in time use for the social gradient in weight reported in other studies. For more information, contact Lindsay McLaren (1-403-210-9424; lmclaren@ucalgary.ca), University of Calgary.

The November 2009 online edition of *Health Reports*, Vol. 20, no. 4 (82-003-X, free), is available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.



New products

11

Releases

Consumer Price Index

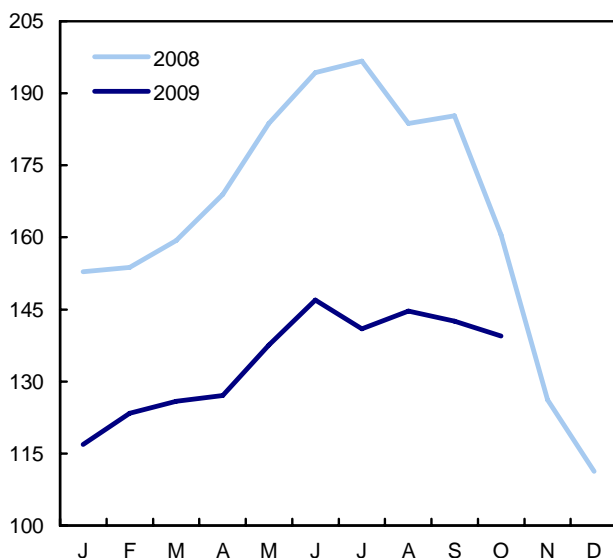
October 2009

Consumer prices rose 0.1% in October compared with October 2008, following a 0.9% decline in September. This was the first 12-month increase since May 2009.

The rise in the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) was mostly due to less downward pressure from gasoline prices. Gasoline prices in October 2009 were 13.1% below the level in October last year, compared with a 23.0% drop between September 2008 and September 2009.

Evolution of the gasoline price index in 2008 and 2009

index (2002=100)

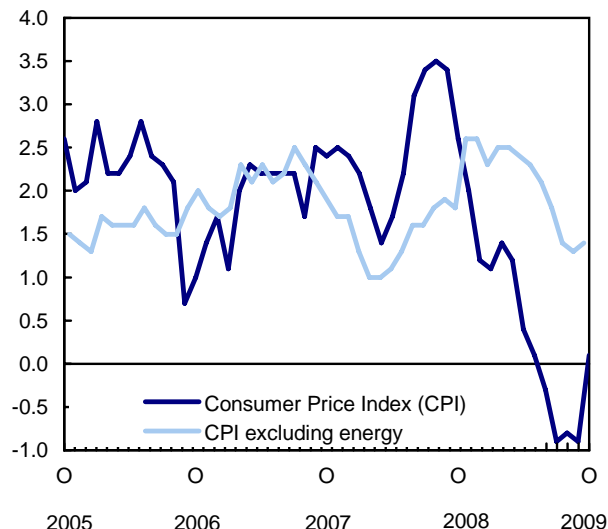


Energy prices fell 12.7% between October 2008 and October 2009, following a drop of 18.7% in September.

Excluding energy, the CPI rose 1.4% in the 12 months to October, slightly higher than the 1.3% increase in September.

The 12-month change in the CPI and the CPI excluding energy

12-month % change



In October, six major components in the CPI recorded price increases. Higher prices were most significant in food, household operations, furnishings and equipment, and recreation, education and reading.

Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI increases

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.4% from September to October, after rising 0.1% from August to September.

The seasonally adjusted monthly CPI has gone up in five of the past six months.

12-month change: Six of the eight major components in the CPI record increases

Major components in the CPI recording price increases in October were: food; household operations, furnishings and equipment; recreation, education and reading; health and personal care; clothing and footwear; and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products.

Food prices went up 2.3% during the 12-month period to October, on the heels of a 2.8% rise in September. October's increase was the smallest since May 2008.

Food costs continued to be pushed up by higher prices for food purchased from stores (+2.1%). Prices

for meat increased 2.1% while prices for fish, seafood and other marine products rose 7.9%.

Price increases were also observed for dairy products and eggs (+1.7%) and food purchased from restaurants (+2.7%). Prices fell for fresh fruit and fresh vegetables in the 12 months to October.

Higher prices for household operations, furnishing and equipment were widespread. Upward pressure came from costs of household goods and services, household furnishings and equipment, child care and domestic services, and communications.

As well, recreation, education and reading costs advanced 1.5% year over year in October. Major contributors to the increase were tuition fees (+4.1%) and reading material and other printed material (+6.8%). In contrast, prices for computer equipment and supplies and other electronic equipment items such as video, audio, and photographic equipment continued to fall.

Broad-based price advances occurred in the health and personal care component (+3.4%).

Shelter costs fell 1.6% between October 2008 and October 2009. The decline was mainly the result of persistent price decreases in natural gas (-30.3%), fuel oil and other fuels (-29.4%), and homeowner's replacement cost (-3.1%). Shelter costs were also pushed down by downward pressure from mortgage interest costs.

The mortgage interest cost index, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, fell 3.1% in October following a 2.2% decrease in September.

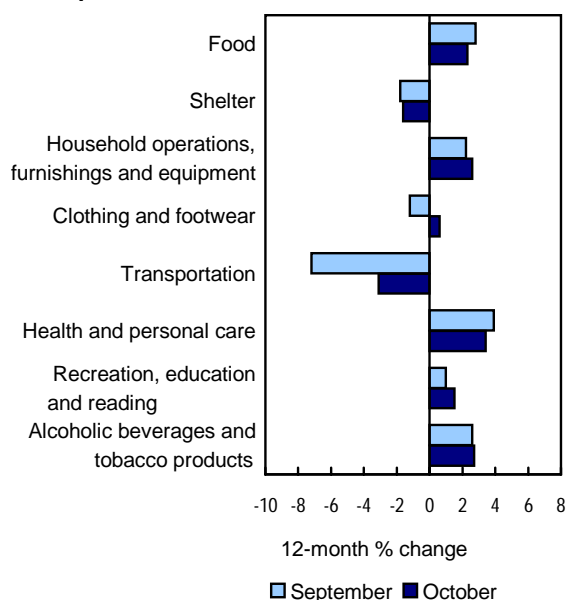
A 7.2% increase in homeowners' maintenance and repairs costs and a 4.3% rise in property taxes slowed the decline in the shelter price index.

Provinces: Consumer prices up in six provinces

Consumer prices rose in six provinces in the 12 months to October.

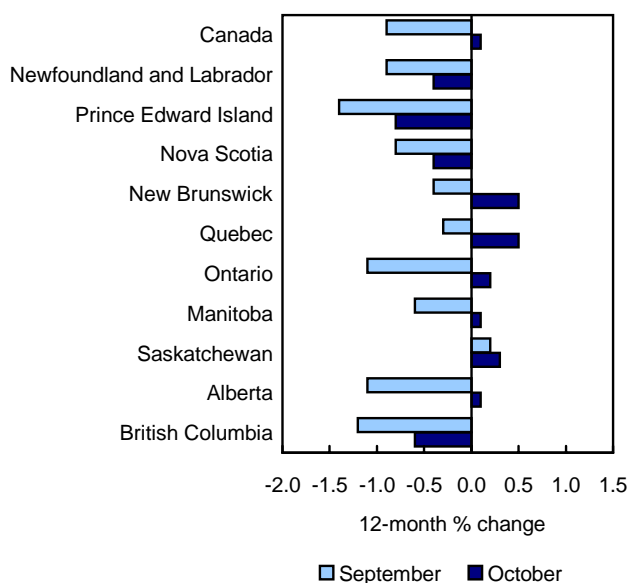
Gasoline price declines ranged from 18.1% in Manitoba to 10.5% in Ontario in the 12 months to October. In comparison, price drops for gasoline ranged from 26.0% to 20.0% in September.

Transportation and shelter continue to exert downward pressure on the Consumer Price Index



Transportation remained the most significant downward contributor in the CPI, falling 3.1% in the 12 months to October. In addition to lower prices for gasoline, consumers paid 4.1% less for purchasing passenger vehicles, following a 5.9% decrease in September. A 7.7% increase in passenger vehicle insurance premiums tempered the overall drop in the transportation component.

Positive year-over-year change in six provinces



Consumer prices rose at the fastest pace in Quebec and New Brunswick, both at 0.5%.

In Ontario, consumer prices increased 0.2%. The growth was due primarily to the rise in passenger vehicle insurance premiums (+11.3%) and property

taxes (+5.5%). As well, the cost of electricity went up 8.2%.

Prices in Alberta went up 0.1% in the 12 months to October. This was the first positive year-over-year change since March 2009.

Prices in British Columbia (-0.6%) were down for the fifth consecutive month. This decrease was mainly due to the downward movement in the shelter index (-3.2%), which was a much larger drop than the 1.6% decline nationally.

12-month change in the Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 1.8% over the 12 months to October, following a 1.5% rise in September.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index increased 0.2% from September to October, following a 0.1% increase in September.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*.

Note: Data on tuition fees in Manitoba in the October 16 release of the CPI for the reference month of September have been corrected. The correction does not affect the all-items CPI for Canada, but does have an impact on the all-items index for Manitoba. The recreation, education and reading index and related

sub-components for Manitoba and Canada were also changed. We regret any inconvenience.

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-X, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

The October 2009 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 88, no. 10 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. A paper copy is also available (62-001-X, \$12/\$111). A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication. See *How to order products*.

The November Consumer Price Index will be released on December 17.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada¹ (2002=100)

	Relative importance ²	October 2008	October 2009	September 2008 to September 2009	October 2008 to October 2009
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All-items	100.00³	114.5	114.6	-0.9	0.1
Food	17.04	117.4	120.1	2.8	2.3
Shelter	26.62	123.2	121.2	-1.8	-1.6
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	105.2	107.9	2.2	2.6
Clothing and footwear	5.36	94.4	95.0	-1.2	0.6
Transportation	19.88	117.0	113.4	-7.2	-3.1
Health and personal care	4.73	109.2	112.9	3.9	3.4
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	103.0	104.5	1.0	1.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	128.0	131.4	2.6	2.7
All-items (1992=100)		136.3	136.4	-0.9	0.1
Special aggregates					
Goods	48.78	108.9	107.0	-3.7	-1.7
Services	51.22	120.0	122.1	1.8	1.8
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	110.6	112.0	0.9	1.3
Energy	9.38	147.5	128.8	-18.7	-12.7
Core CPI ⁴	82.71	112.2	114.2	1.5	1.8

1. The month-to-month percentage changes are available from the monthly publication *The Consumer Price Index*.
2. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
3. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.
4. The measure of 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 Core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).

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

	Relative importance ¹	October 2008	October 2009	September 2008 to September 2009	October 2008 to October 2009
Unadjusted					
				% change	
Canada	100.00²	114.5	114.6	-0.9	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	115.1	114.6	-0.9	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	0.35	118.6	117.7	-1.4	-0.8
Nova Scotia	2.56	116.4	115.9	-0.8	-0.4
New Brunswick	1.97	113.4	114.0	-0.4	0.5
Québec	21.05	113.0	113.6	-0.3	0.5
Ontario	41.22	113.7	113.9	-1.1	0.2
Manitoba	3.06	114.3	114.4	-0.6	0.1
Saskatchewan	2.64	116.9	117.2	0.2	0.3
Alberta	11.43	121.5	121.6	-1.1	0.1
British Columbia	14.29	112.8	112.1	-1.2	-0.6
Whitehorse	0.06	114.9	113.4	-1.0	-1.3
Yellowknife	0.08	116.3	116.3	-0.7	0.0
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	111.1	111.7	1.2	0.5

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Consumer Price Index and major components (2002=100)

	Relative importance ¹	August 2009	September 2009	October 2009	August to September 2009	September to October 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
					% change	
All-items	100.00²	114.3	114.4	114.9	0.1	0.4
Food	17.04	121.6	121.3	121.3	-0.2	0.0
Shelter	26.62	121.1	120.9	121.2	-0.2	0.2
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	107.2	107.7	107.9	0.5	0.2
Clothing and footwear	5.36	92.4	92.7	93.1	0.3	0.4
Transportation	19.88	114.8	113.6	113.4	-1.0	-0.2
Health and personal care	4.73	112.5	113.6	112.9	1.0	-0.6
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	103.2	103.4	103.7	0.2	0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	131.4	131.3	131.4	-0.1	0.1
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	82.96	113.4	113.5	113.5	0.1	0.0
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.5	111.6	111.8	0.1	0.2
All-items excluding eight of the most volatile components	82.71	112.4	112.5	112.8	0.1	0.3
Core CPI ³	82.71	113.8	113.9	114.1	0.1	0.2

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada - Effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).

2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

3. The measure of 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 Core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).



Travel between Canada and other countries

September 2009

Travel to Canada by United States residents increased in September compared with August, while travel by Canadian residents to the United States declined.

Overall, the number of trips to Canada from abroad increased 1.6% to 2.0 million. At the same time, the number of trips by Canadian residents abroad decreased 1.7% to just less than 4.0 million.

Travel by United States residents to Canada increased 2.1% in September to nearly 1.7 million trips. Same-day car travel to Canada increased 2.4% as US residents took 631,000 same-day car trips.

Overnight travel to Canada by US residents also rose in all modes of transport with a 1.4% increase in car trips and a 1.5% increase in plane trips.

Travel by residents of overseas countries was down 1.3% in September compared with August, as travellers from non-US destinations made 327,000 trips to Canada. In September, 8 of the top 12 overseas markets declined, with Switzerland (-5.1%) posting the largest drop. Travel from Italy recorded the largest increase with 6.2% more trips to Canada.

The 1.7% decrease in travel abroad by Canadian residents was primarily the result of 2.1% fewer trips to the United States in September. Canadians made just over 1.7 million same-day car trips to the United States, down 2.3% from August.

Overnight travel to the United States by Canadian residents also declined, as Canadian residents took 1.5 million overnight trips to the United States in September. Overnight plane travel recorded the largest decrease from August with a 4.6% decline.

Canadian residents took 690,000 trips to overseas countries in September, up 0.4% from August.

Note: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 2007. Revisions have also been made to some non-seasonally adjusted series since July 2007.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The September 2009 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 25, no. 9 (66-001-P, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

□

Travel between Canada and other countries

	September 2008 ^r	March 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^p	August to September 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands				% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	4,246	3,935	4,037	3,968	-1.7
To the United States	3,573	3,243	3,350	3,279	-2.1
To other countries	674	691	687	690	0.4
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,983	1,712	1,763	1,722	-2.3
Total trips, one or more nights	2,210	2,177	2,240	2,211	-1.3
United States ³	1,536	1,486	1,553	1,521	-2.1
Car	932	896	916	907	-1.0
Plane	505	501	543	519	-4.6
Other modes of transportation	100	88	94	96	2.1
Other countries ⁴	674	691	687	690	0.4
Travel to Canada²	2,269	2,177	1,975	2,006	1.6
From the United States	1,871	1,822	1,644	1,679	2.1
From other countries	399	355	332	327	-1.3
Same-day car trips from the United States	759	731	617	631	2.4
Total trips, one or more nights	1,422	1,354	1,278	1,293	1.2
United States ³	1,034	1,007	954	974	2.1
Car	609	621	566	574	1.4
Plane	283	270	269	273	1.5
Other modes of transportation	143	116	119	127	7.0
Other countries ⁴	388	347	323	319	-1.3
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵					
United Kingdom	71	63	52	52	-0.9
France	37	34	35	34	-2.4
Germany	29	26	27	26	-4.5
Japan	23	19	17	18	5.2
Australia	22	18	17	17	0.2
China	13	15	14	14	-4.2
South Korea	16	13	11	11	-0.3
Mexico	24	20	10	10	-0.6
Netherlands	10	9	9	9	-1.6
India	10	9	9	9	1.8
Italy	9	8	8	9	6.2
Switzerland	8	8	9	8	-5.1

^p preliminary

^r revised

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.



Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

September 2009

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

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

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Abdul Mohammed (613-951-7719), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas production

September 2009 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for September.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

New products

The Consumer Price Index, October 2009, Vol. 88, no. 10
Catalogue number 62-001-X (PDF, free; Print \$12/\$111; HTML, free)

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