

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Consumer Price Index, November 2009

3

Consumer prices rose 1.0% in the 12 months to November, following a 0.1% increase in October. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices increased 0.6% from October to November.

Canada's international transactions in securities, October 2009

7

Non-residents continued to acquire Canadian securities in October with purchases of \$5.8 billion, mainly federal government bonds. Meanwhile, Canadians removed \$4.2 billion from their holdings of foreign securities in October, divesting both debt and equity instruments.

(continued on page 2)

Perspectives on Labour and Income

Winter 2009

The Winter 2009 print edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, includes four articles previously released in the online edition.

"Health and employment" looks at the relationship between self-reported mental and physical health problems and employment and hours worked.

"Changes in parental work time and earnings" examines the increase in parental work time between 1980 and 2005. Working time increased the most for families located at the bottom and in the middle of the earnings distribution, while families at the top of the distribution had greater increases in earnings.

"Work-life balance of older workers" considers factors related to the probability of work-life conflict, such as providing elder care or working long hours.

"Job stability and unemployment duration in manufacturing" studies long-term trends in job stability and unemployment duration of manufacturing and non-manufacturing jobs. The differences between the two sectors peaked in 2008.

This edition also features a cumulative index dating back to 1989, as well as the "What's New?" section, which highlights recent reports and studies of interest from Statistics Canada and other organizations.

The Winter 2009 print edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 21, no. 4 (75-001-X, \$20/\$63), is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546; ted.wannell@statcan.gc.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



The Daily, December 17, 2009

Stocks of frozen poultry meat, December 1, 2009	10
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, November 2009	10
Crude oil and natural gas production, October 2009	10
New products and studies	11

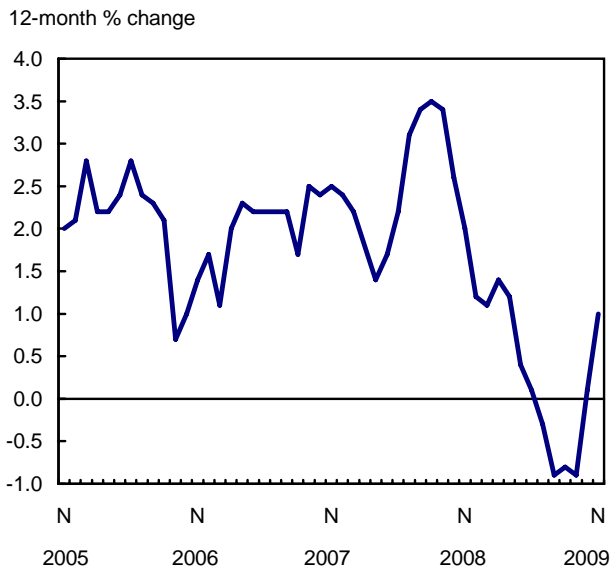
Releases

Consumer Price Index

November 2009

Consumer prices rose 1.0% in the 12 months to November, following a 0.1% increase in October.

The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index



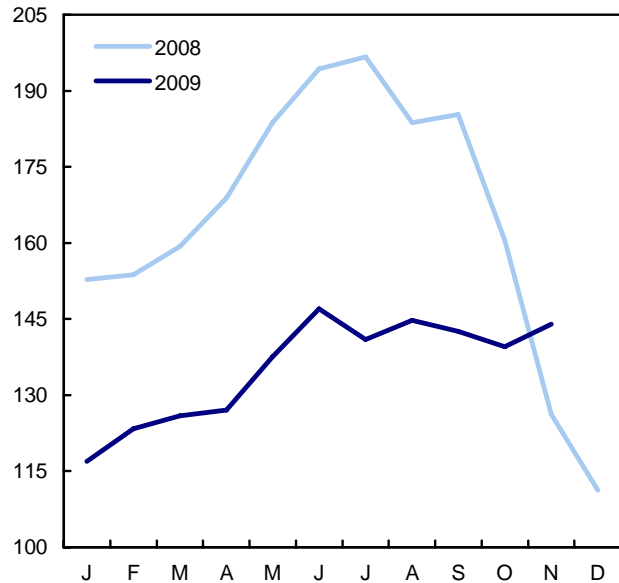
The rise in the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) was due primarily to gasoline prices. Prices at the pump are now exerting upward pressure on the CPI after an extended period in which they were the main contributors to year-over-year declines in overall consumer prices.

In November, gasoline prices were 14.1% higher than they were in November 2008. This follows a 13.1% decline between October 2008 and October 2009.

Overall, energy prices rose 1.3% between November 2008 and November 2009, following a 12.7% decline the month before.

Evolution of the gasoline price index in 2008 and 2009

index (2002=100)



Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI increases

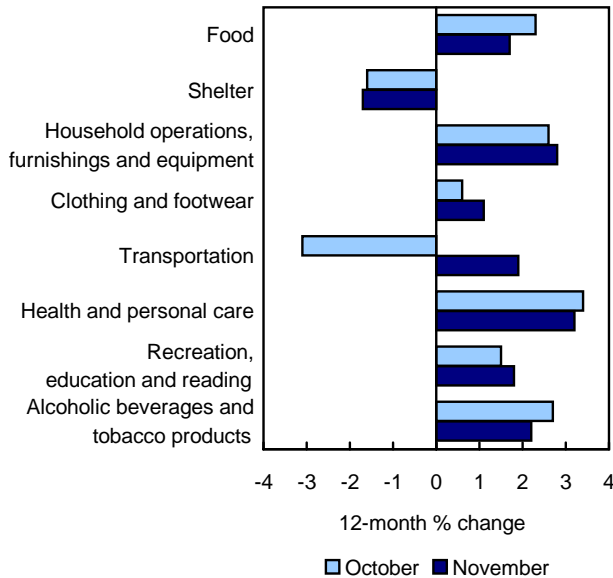
On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI went up 0.6% from October to November, after rising 0.4% from September to October. November's increase was due mainly to a 1.8% rise in the transportation index.

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

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

Except for shelter, all major components of the CPI recorded price increases in November. The three components exerting the greatest upward pressure on the CPI were transportation, household operations, furnishings and equipment, and food.

Transportation now exerting upward pressure on the Consumer Price Index



Transportation prices, which rose 1.9% in the 12 months to November, exerted the largest upward pressure on the CPI due primarily to higher gasoline prices. It was the first 12-month increase for this component since October 2008.

In addition to higher prices at the pump, consumers paid 7.8% more for passenger vehicle insurance premiums. However, prices for passenger vehicles were 6.0% lower than the same period last year.

The cost of household operations, furnishing and equipment rose 2.8% during the 12-month period to November. Upward pressure came from communications, child care and domestic services, furniture and household textiles, household appliances, and other household goods and services.

Food prices rose 1.7%, following a 2.3% increase in October. November's advance was the smallest since April 2008.

Prices for dairy products and eggs rose 2.1% while prices for fish, seafood and other marine products rose 5.4%. Prices for food purchased from restaurants went up 2.7%. On the other hand, prices fell for fresh fruit (-5.7%) and fresh vegetables (-5.9%).

Recreation, education and reading costs advanced 1.8% in the 12 months to November. Major contributors to the increase were tuition fees and reading material and other printed material. 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 (+3.2%).

Shelter costs declined 1.7% between November 2008 and November 2009. This drop was mainly the result of price decreases in natural gas (-29.7%) and fuel oil and other fuels (-10.6%). Unlike gasoline, prices for natural gas and fuel oil and other fuels were still exerting downward pressure on the CPI in November.

Downward movements from homeowners' replacement cost (-2.1%) and mortgage interest cost were also recorded.

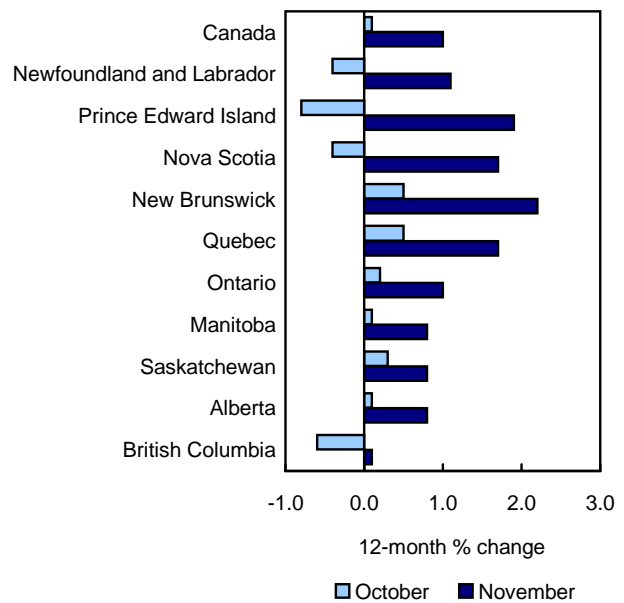
The mortgage interest cost index, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, fell 4.0% in November, following a 3.1% decrease in October.

On the other hand, homeowners' maintenance and repairs costs and property taxes both increased by 4.3% in November.

Provinces: Consumer prices up in all provinces

Consumer prices rose in all provinces in the 12 months to November. The largest increases occurred in New Brunswick (+2.2%), Prince Edward Island (+1.9%), Nova Scotia (+1.7%), and Quebec (+1.7%).

Positive year-over-year change in all provinces



Consumers in all Atlantic provinces saw price increases between November 2008 and November 2009. Increases in the all-items CPI in these provinces were mostly due to higher gasoline prices and less downward pressure from fuel oil and other fuels.

Price increases in Quebec were driven by higher prices for gasoline and food purchased from restaurants.

In Ontario, prices rose 1.0%. This growth was primarily due to the rise in gasoline prices (+17.5%) and passenger vehicle insurance premiums (+11.6%). Price decreases for natural gas eased the upward pressure.

Prices in British Columbia rose 0.1%. This was the first 12-month increase in the province since May 2009.

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

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

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index increased 0.2% from October to November, following a 0.3% increase in October.

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

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 *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The November 2009 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 88, no. 11 (62-001-X, free), is now available from *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. A paper copy is also available (\$12/\$111). A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication. See *How to order products*.

The December Consumer Price Index will be released on January 20, 2010.

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	November 2008	November 2009	October 2008 to October 2009	November 2008 to November 2009
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All-items	100.00³	114.1	115.2	0.1	1.0
Food	17.04	119.5	121.5	2.3	1.7
Shelter	26.62	123.4	121.3	-1.6	-1.7
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	105.5	108.5	2.6	2.8
Clothing and footwear	5.36	94.1	95.1	0.6	1.1
Transportation	19.88	113.2	115.4	-3.1	1.9
Health and personal care	4.73	110.1	113.6	3.4	3.2
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	101.9	103.7	1.5	1.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	128.5	131.3	2.7	2.2
All-items (1992=100)		135.8	137.2	0.1	1.0
Special aggregates					
Goods	48.78	108.1	108.6	-1.7	0.5
Services	51.22	120.0	121.8	1.8	1.5
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.3	112.2	1.3	0.8
Energy	9.38	130.7	132.4	-12.7	1.3
Core CPI ⁴	82.71	113.0	114.7	1.8	1.5

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 up 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	November 2008	November 2009	October 2008 to October 2009	November 2008 to November 2009
Unadjusted					
				% change	
Canada	100.00²	114.1	115.2	0.1	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	114.3	115.6	-0.4	1.1
Prince Edward Island	0.35	116.9	119.1	-0.8	1.9
Nova Scotia	2.56	115.0	117.0	-0.4	1.7
New Brunswick	1.97	112.6	115.1	0.5	2.2
Québec	21.05	112.4	114.3	0.5	1.7
Ontario	41.22	113.5	114.6	0.2	1.0
Manitoba	3.06	113.8	114.7	0.1	0.8
Saskatchewan	2.64	116.7	117.6	0.3	0.8
Alberta	11.43	121.6	122.6	0.1	0.8
British Columbia	14.29	112.3	112.4	-0.6	0.1
Whitehorse	0.06	114.6	113.9	-1.3	-0.6
Yellowknife	0.08	116.1	116.7	0.0	0.5
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	111.9	111.2	0.5	-0.6

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 up to 100% due to rounding.

**Consumer Price Index and major components
(2002=100)**

	Relative importance ¹	September 2009	October 2009	November 2009	September 2009 to October 2009	October 2009 to November 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
					% change	
All-items	100.00²	114.4	114.9	115.6	0.4	0.6
Food	17.04	121.3	121.4	121.8	0.1	0.3
Shelter	26.62	120.9	121.2	121.3	0.2	0.1
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	107.7	108.0	108.6	0.3	0.6
Clothing and footwear	5.36	92.7	93.4	93.9	0.8	0.5
Transportation	19.88	113.6	113.4	115.4	-0.2	1.8
Health and personal care	4.73	113.6	113.0	113.3	-0.5	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	103.4	103.7	103.8	0.3	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	131.3	131.4	131.3	0.1	-0.1
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	82.96	113.5	113.5	114.0	0.0	0.4
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.6	111.8	111.9	0.2	0.1
All-items excluding eight of the most volatile components	82.71	112.5	112.8	113.1	0.3	0.3
Core CPI ³	82.71	113.9	114.2	114.4	0.3	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).
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Canada's international transactions in securities

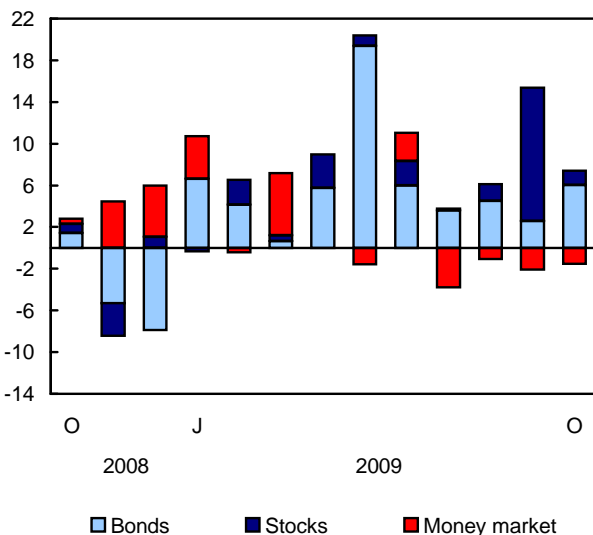
October 2009

Canadian securities continued to draw significant foreign investment in October. Non-residents acquired \$5.8 billion during the month, mainly federal government bonds. Non-residents have added \$86.4 billion of Canadian securities to their portfolios so far in 2009, already exceeding any previous annual foreign investment.

Meanwhile, Canadians removed \$4.2 billion from their holdings of foreign securities in October, divesting both debt and equity instruments. This followed a \$4.7 billion divestment in September.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities

\$ billions



Strong non-resident demand for Canadian federal government bonds

Foreign investors continued to adjust their holdings of Canadian debt securities to longer term instruments in October. They added \$6.0 billion of Canadian bonds to their portfolios, the largest inflow since May 2009, and disposed of \$1.6 billion of Canadian money market instruments.

This activity was largely comprised of the Canadian federal government securities. Non-residents acquired \$4.5 billion of federal bonds through secondary markets in October, covering nearly all benchmark

Note to readers

All values in this release are net transactions unless otherwise stated.

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues.

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less.

Government of Canada paper includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills.

bonds. At the same time, they reduced their holdings of federal paper by \$1.9 billion, mainly due to retirements.

Foreign investment in Canadian private corporate bonds was also sizable at \$1.8 billion in October, and was dominated by secondary markets purchases. Bonds backed by mortgages and credit card receivables attracted the bulk of the foreign buying.

Foreign investors' acquisitions of Canadian stocks continue

Non-residents added a further \$1.4 billion of Canadian equities to their portfolios in October, marking nine months of purchases of these instruments. This occurred as Canadian stock prices fell 4.2%, the first decline since February 2009. Losses were led by the banking and financial sectors, after having posted gains of 45% and 30% respectively since the beginning of the year. Foreign acquisitions of Canadian corporate shares in October favoured gold mining stocks; at the same time, non-resident investors sold technology and energy shares.

Canadian investors dispose of US government debt securities

Canadians have reduced their holdings of foreign bonds since May 2009, disposing of a further \$1.9 billion in October. This activity was again dominated by divestment of US government bonds, the two- and five-year bonds in particular. Canadians have sold a considerable amount of US Treasury bonds from their holdings in recent months. During the period, yields on US government bonds with shorter term-to-maturity have underperformed their Canadian counterparts, and the US dollar has depreciated rapidly against the Canadian dollar.

Canadians also trimmed their holdings of foreign money market instruments by \$363 million in October. Residents sold US Treasury bills as yields remained near zero. The remainder of the activity was accounted for by a reduction in holdings of commercial paper of foreign banks, mainly European banks.

Canadians sell non-US foreign equities, as stock prices retreat

Canadian investors, largely mutual funds, reduced their exposure to foreign shares for a second month in October, selling \$1.9 billion worth. October's divestment focussed on non-US stocks. By the end of October, major foreign equity indices had declined from their September highs.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029, 376-0042, 376-0058 and 376-0063.

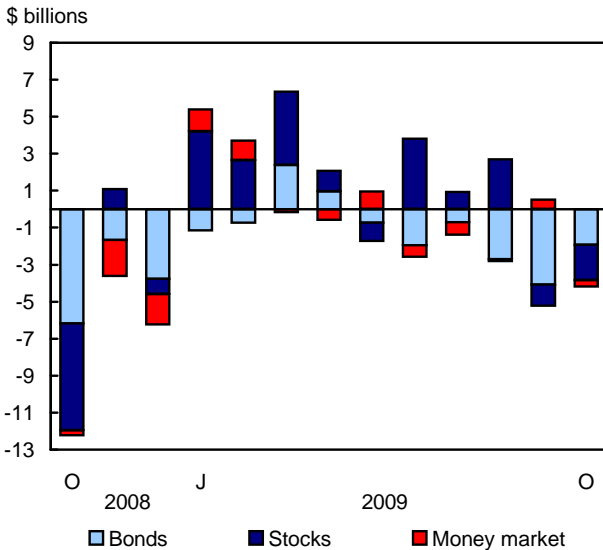
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

The October 2009 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-X, free) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for November will be released on January 18, 2010.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yiling Zhang (613-951-2057; yiling.zhang@statcan.gc.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities¹



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	August 2009	September 2009	October 2009	January to October 2008	January to October 2009
	Cumulative transactions				
	\$ millions				
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	5,005	13,272	5,814	34,970	86,406
Bonds (net)	4,506	2,579	6,034	28,336	59,226
Outstanding	3,430	1,174	4,421	23,020	26,717
New issues	1,845	11,564	4,369	44,169	68,905
Retirements	-1,737	-9,971	-3,449	-40,396	-38,277
Change in interest payable ¹	967	-187	693	1,543	1,881
Money market paper (net)	-1,118	-2,103	-1,571	1,748	2,047
Government of Canada	-1,201	-2,166	-1,893	1,313	3,835
Other	84	62	322	435	-1,788
Stocks (net)	1,617	12,796	1,352	4,887	25,133
Outstanding	1,541	4,217	1,069	-7	14,854
Other transactions	76	8,579	282	4,894	10,279
Canadian investment in foreign securities	131	4,720	4,196	4,856	-5,796
Bonds (net)	2,709	4,084	1,910	10,927	10,567
Money market paper (net)	111	-520	363	1,584	-1,134
Stocks (net)	-2,689	1,156	1,923	-7,656	-15,229

1. Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.



Stocks of frozen poultry meat

December 1, 2009 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on December 1 totalled 76 583 metric tonnes, down 1.5% from the same date last year.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 2009

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in November compared with October. The composite index increased 2.4% compared with November 2008.

Note: Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 2007=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for

those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The third quarter 2009 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in January 2010.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-3902; toll-free 1-866-230-2248; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas production

October 2009 (preliminary)

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

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 the Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products and studies

The Consumer Price Index, November 2009, Vol. 88, no. 11
Catalogue number 62-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free; Print, \$12/\$111)

Perspectives on Labour and Income, winter 2009, Vol. 21, no. 4
Catalogue number 75-001-X (Print, \$20/\$63)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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