

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 17, 2009

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Consumer prices fell 0.3% in the 12 months to June, following a 0.1% increase in May. Excluding energy, the Consumer Price Index rose 2.1% year-over-year in June. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.3% from May to June.	
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Releases

Consumer Price Index

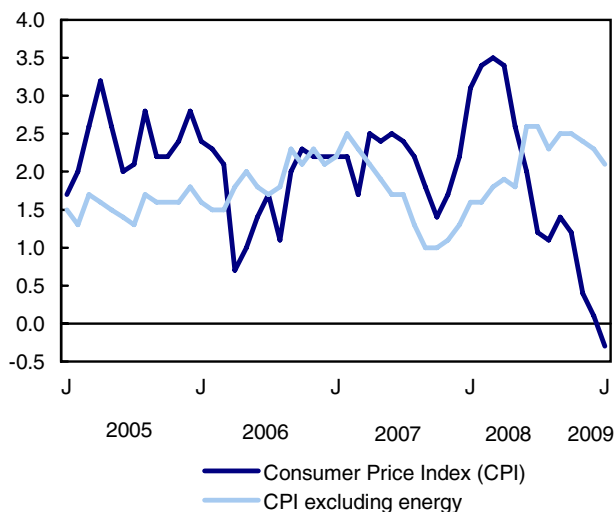
June 2009

Consumer prices fell 0.3% in June compared with June 2008, following a 0.1% increase in May. It was the first 12-month decline in the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) since November 1994.

The decrease was due primarily to a 12-month decline of 19.0% in prices for energy products, particularly gasoline. Excluding energy, the CPI rose 2.1% in June.

Change in the CPI falls into negative territory but the CPI excluding energy remains relatively stable, year over year

12-month % change

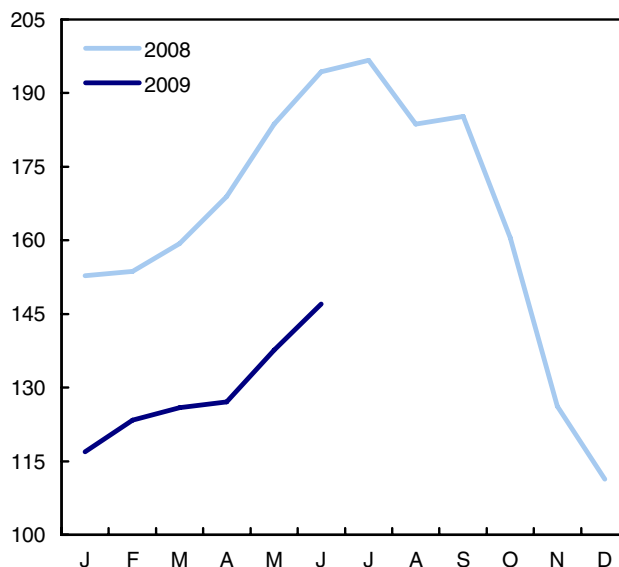


Gasoline prices fell 24.3% between June 2008 and June 2009, following a 12-month decline of 25.1% in May.

Nationally, the average retail price for regular, unleaded gasoline at self-service stations has been volatile, climbing to a peak of 136.6 cents per litre in July 2008 before reaching a low of 76.5 cents per litre in December 2008. In June 2009, unleaded gasoline prices at self-service stations averaged 101.6 cents per litre compared with 135.1 cents per litre in June 2008.

Drop in 12-month gasoline price index due more to high prices in 2008

index (2002=100)



Of the eight major components in the CPI, three recorded declines in the 12 months to June: transportation; shelter; and clothing and footwear. The most significant downward contributor was transportation, which includes lower prices for gasoline, as well as purchasing passenger vehicles.

In the shelter component, prices fell for natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels and homeowner's replacement costs, continuing a downward trend.

The primary upward contributor on the CPI in June continued to come from higher food prices. However, the increase in food prices has been slowing since March 2009.

Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI increases

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.3% from May to June, after increasing 0.2% from April to May. June's increase was due primarily to a 2.3% rise in the transportation cost index. A monthly increase in prices for gasoline in June compared with May largely accounted for the rise.

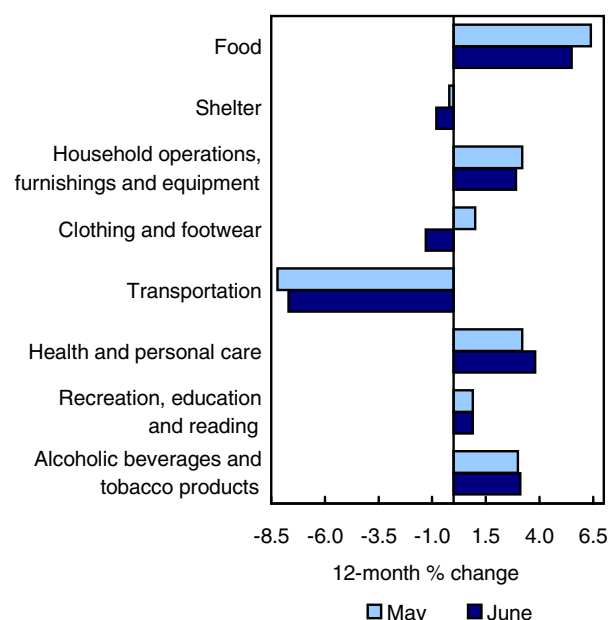
12-month change: Declines in shelter and transportation costs continue

Prices for the transportation component declined 7.7% in the 12 months to June, a slowdown from the 8.2% fall in May. The year-over-year drop in prices for gasoline and a fall in prices for passenger vehicles were the primary contributors.

The cost of purchasing passenger vehicles fell 5.2% in June, a slowdown from the 6.6% decline recorded in May and the 8.3% decline in April. An increase in passenger vehicle insurance premiums tempered the overall decline in the transportation component.

In the shelter component, prices declined 0.8% in the 12 months to June following a 0.2% drop in May. This was primarily the result of price declines for natural gas (-23.7%) and fuel oil and other fuels (-40.6%) and in homeowner's replacement costs (-3.5%). Shelter costs were also dampened by reduced upward pressure from mortgage interest costs.

Shelter costs fall further, year over year



The mortgage interest cost index, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, rose 0.9% in June, following the increase of 1.9% in May. The gradual slowing in the mortgage interest cost index reflects the downward trend in mortgage interest rates and housing prices.

In the clothing and footwear component, prices for clothing fell 3.6%. The primary contributor was a 6.1% drop in prices for women's clothing.

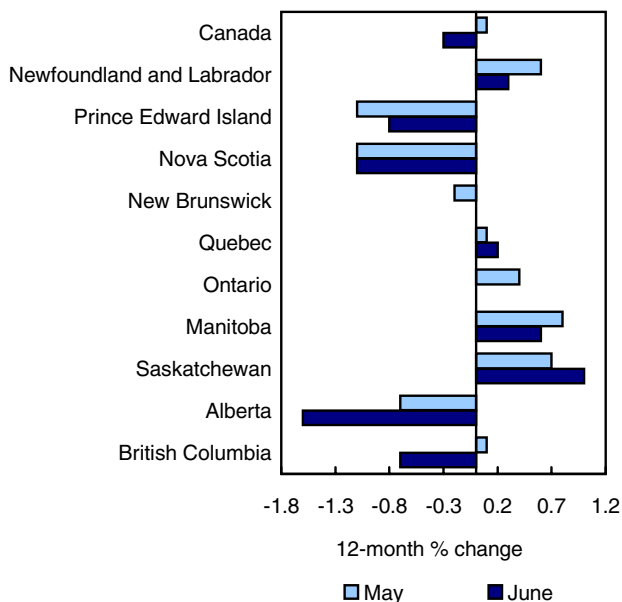
Food costs continued to put significant upward pressure on prices, albeit to a lesser degree than in previous months. In the 12 months to June, food prices rose 5.5%, compared with increases of 6.4% in May and 7.1% in April. The main factor was higher prices for food purchased from stores, which rose 6.4% in June after a 7.4% increase in May.

In addition, price increases for food purchased from restaurants have been slowing. In the 12 months to June, prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 3.6%, following an increase of 4.0% in May and 4.2% in April.

Provinces: Consumer prices down in four provinces

Consumer prices on average declined in four provinces between June 2008 and June 2009: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia.

Change in the Consumer Price Index varies substantially across the country, year over year



The main downward contributors in all provinces were price declines for gasoline and other energy components. The main upward push came from rising prices for various food items.

Consumer prices declined at the fastest pace in Alberta (-1.6%) and Nova Scotia (-1.1%).

In Alberta, prices were down for the third consecutive month. The main factor in the 12 months to June was a 6.3% decrease in shelter costs, a much larger fall than the national decline of 0.8%. This was mainly due to drops in natural gas prices and homeowner's replacement costs.

In Nova Scotia, the main contributor to the decline in consumer prices was a 3.0% fall in shelter costs.

On the other hand, consumer prices rose 1.0% in Saskatchewan, the fastest increase. This was due to a 3.3% rise in costs for shelter.

In Central Canada, consumer prices in Ontario posted no change in the 12 months to June, while they rose 0.2% in Quebec.

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

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 1.9% over the 12 months to June, following a 2.0% rise in May.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index increased 0.2% from May to June, after a 0.3% rise from April to May.

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 *Publications* module of our website.

The June 2009 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 88, no. 6 (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 July Consumer Price Index will be released on August 19.

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	June 2008	June 2009	May 2008 to May 2009	June 2008 to June 2009
		Unadjusted		% change	
All-items	100.00³	115.4	115.1	0.1	-0.3
Food	17.04	115.8	122.2	6.4	5.5
Shelter	26.62	122.3	121.3	-0.2	-0.8
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	104.3	107.3	3.2	2.9
Clothing and footwear	5.36	92.5	91.3	1.0	-1.3
Transportation	19.88	125.8	116.1	-8.2	-7.7
Health and personal care	4.73	108.7	112.8	3.2	3.8
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	102.9	103.8	0.9	0.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	127.7	131.6	3.0	3.1
All-items (1992=100)		137.3	137.0	0.1	-0.2
Special aggregates					
Goods	48.78	111.6	108.6	-2.1	-2.7
Services	51.22	119.1	121.5	2.2	2.0
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	110.3	111.7	1.3	1.3
Energy	9.38	165.3	133.9	-18.3	-19.0
Core CPI ⁴	82.71	111.6	113.7	2.0	1.9

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	June 2008	June 2009	May 2008 to May 2009	June 2008 to June 2009
		Unadjusted		% change	
Canada	100.00²	115.4	115.1	0.1	-0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	115.4	115.8	0.6	0.3
Prince Edward Island	0.35	119.5	118.5	-1.1	-0.8
Nova Scotia	2.56	117.8	116.5	-1.1	-1.1
New Brunswick	1.97	114.5	114.5	-0.2	0.0
Québec	21.05	114.1	114.3	0.1	0.2
Ontario	41.22	114.2	114.2	0.4	0.0
Manitoba	3.06	114.4	115.1	0.8	0.6
Saskatchewan	2.64	117.0	118.2	0.7	1.0
Alberta	11.43	124.0	122.0	-0.7	-1.6
British Columbia	14.29	113.6	112.8	0.1	-0.7
Whitehorse	0.06	114.6	114.9	0.4	0.3
Yellowknife	0.08	116.6	116.9	0.3	0.3
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	110.5	113.8	3.5	3.0

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	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	April to May 2009	May to June 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
					% change	
All-items	100.00²	113.9	114.1	114.4	0.2	0.3
Food	17.04	121.5	121.5	121.6	0.0	0.1
Shelter	26.62	121.4	121.4	121.3	0.0	-0.1
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	107.0	107.4	107.4	0.4	0.0
Clothing and footwear	5.36	94.5	93.9	93.2	-0.6	-0.7
Transportation	19.88	110.5	113.5	116.1	2.7	2.3
Health and personal care	4.73	111.1	111.8	112.3	0.6	0.4
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	102.9	103.0	103.0	0.1	0.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	129.7	131.2	131.6	1.2	0.3
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	82.96	112.3	113.2	113.6	0.8	0.4
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.2	111.5	111.6	0.3	0.1
All-items excluding eight of the most volatile components	82.71	111.9	112.2	112.3	0.3	0.1
Core CPI ³	82.71	113.2	113.5	113.7	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).

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

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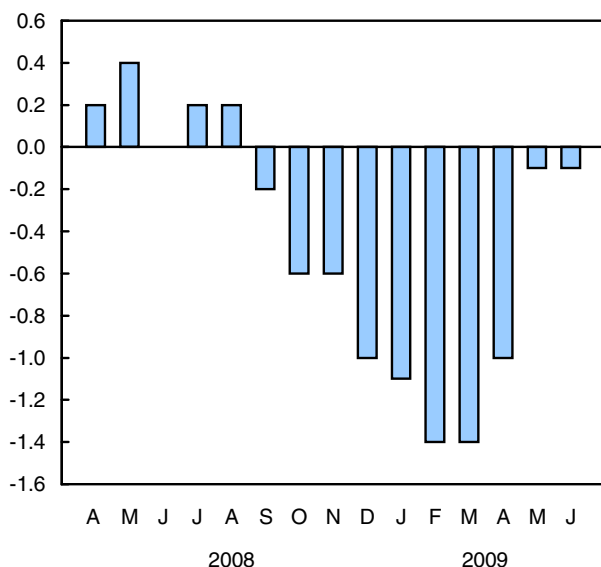
Leading indicators

June 2009

The composite leading index fell by 0.1% in June, after the rate of decline had slowed markedly from 1.0% in April to 0.1% in May. In June, 4 of 10 components rose, the same number as in May. Housing and the stock market continued to post the largest gains, while all the manufacturing components declined.

Composite leading indicator

smoothed % change



The housing index advanced by 4.9%, led by the recovery of existing home sales. The other components of household demand continued to decline, although at a much slower rate than at the turn of the year. New motor vehicle sales have risen 8.0% since December, led by higher demand for trucks.

The growth of the real money supply continued to moderate, to 0.4%. It was expanding by 1.7% at its peak in January, when it was the only one of the 10 components that increased significantly.

All three manufacturing components declined. Shipments fell faster than inventories, even before further cuts in the auto industry in May. The average workweek turned down again, after a string of five straight declines was interrupted in May.

One positive sign for exports was an increase in the leading indicator for the United States, its first advance since the credit crisis began in August 2007. Healthier financial markets and rising consumer confidence led the advance.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the August 2009 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 22, no. 8 (11-010-X, free). For more information on the economy, consult the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; ceo@statcan.gc.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.

□

Leading indicators

	January 2009	February 2009	March 2009	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	222.1	218.9	215.8	213.7	213.4	213.1	-0.1
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	109.6	101.4	97.6	96.5	97.7	102.5	4.9
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,932	2,923	2,917	2,914	2,914	2,905	-0.3
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	9,694	8,968	8,759	8,770	9,047	9,383	3.7
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	185,011	187,580	189,656	191,640	193,057	193,911	0.4
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) ³	121.2	120.7	120.1	119.7	119.7	120.0	0.3
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	36.9	36.7	36.5	36.3	36.4	36.3	-0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	27,812	26,583	23,728	21,930	19,315	17,630	-8.7
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.73	1.69	1.64	1.60	1.58	1.56	-0.02 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	2,966	2,940	2,917	2,883	2,851	2,826	-0.9
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	9,587	9,387	9,355	9,246	9,184	9,170	-0.2
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	217.2	211.4	210.2	211.3	216.8	215.5	-0.6

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.

Canadian potato production 2009 (preliminary)

The preliminary potato area for 2009 was estimated at 378,400 acres (153 138 hectares), down less than 1% from 2008.

Despite little change nationally, the area planted varied widely by province. Farmers in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island showed the biggest decrease, cutting their area by 14% and 8% respectively, while neighbouring New Brunswick showed the largest increase, up 4%.

Note: The publication *Canadian Potato Production* contains tables from the United States National Agricultural Statistics Service. The tables contain the potato area planted and harvested, production and value estimates by harvest season.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0014 and 001-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3407, 3446 and 3465.

The July 2009 issue of *Canadian Potato Production*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (22-008-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Crude oil and natural gas production

May 2009 (preliminary)

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

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

Refined petroleum products

May 2009 (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 (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; energy@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Primary iron and steel

May 2009

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

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

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

The May 2009 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, 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.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products

Canadian Potato Production, July 2009, Vol. 7, no. 1
Catalogue number **22-008-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

The Consumer Price Index, June 2009, Vol. 88, no. 6
Catalogue number **62-001-X** (PDF, free;
Print \$12/\$111; HTML, free)

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The Daily, July 17, 2009

Release dates: July 20 to 24, 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	Wholesale trade	May 2009
20	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 2009
21	Police-reported crime statistics	2008
22	Retail trade	May 2009