

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Consumer Price Index, July 2009	2
Consumer prices fell 0.9% in the 12 months to July 2009, following a 0.3% decrease in June. Excluding energy, the CPI rose 1.8% year over year in July. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices fell 0.3% from June to July.	
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Health Reports

August 2009

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

"Diet quality in Canada" presents an adaptation of the American *Healthy Eating Index* and outlines results for Canada based on data from the 2004 Canadian Community Health Survey: Nutrition. For more information, contact Didier Garriguet (613-951-7187; didier.garriguet@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division, Statistics Canada.

"Health status, preventive behaviour and risk factors among female nurses" compares the health status, preventive behaviour and risk factors of female nurses with those of other employed postsecondary-educated women. For more information, contact Pamela A. Ratner (604-822-7427; pam.ratner@ubc.ca), University of British Columbia, or Richard Sawatzky (604-513-2121 ext. 3274; rick.sawatzky@twu.ca), Trinity Western University.

The August 2009 online edition of *Health Reports*, Vol. 20, no. 3 (82-003-X, free), is now 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.

Releases

Consumer Price Index

July 2009

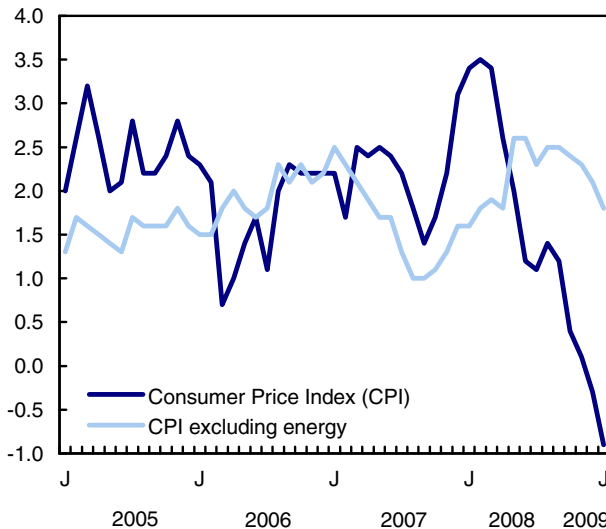
Consumer prices fell 0.9% in July 2009 compared with July 2008, following a 0.3% decrease in June.

The decrease was due primarily to a 12-month decline of 23.4% in prices for energy products, particularly gasoline.

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) excluding energy rose 1.8% in the 12 months to July.

12-month change in the CPI still negative, while the CPI excluding energy remains positive

12-month % change

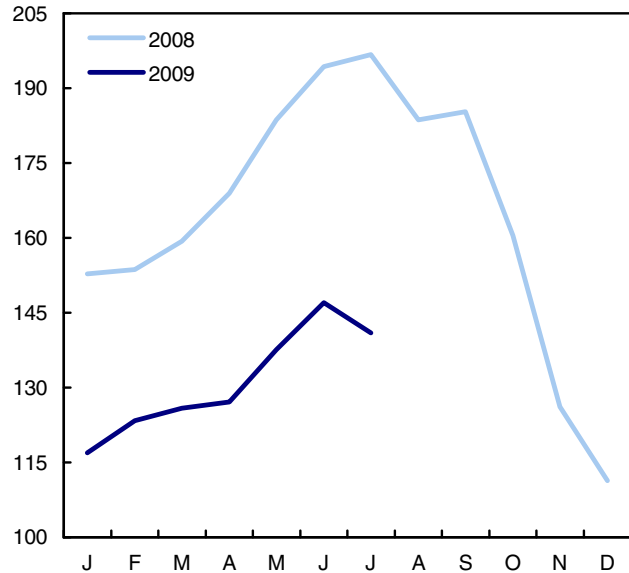


Nationally, gasoline prices fell 28.3% between July 2008 and July 2009, following a 12-month decline of 24.3% in June.

Regular unleaded gasoline prices at self-service stations averaged 97.4 cents per litre in July 2009 compared with a record high of 136.6 cents per litre in July 2008.

Gasoline prices in 2009 are still lower than 2008

index (2002=100)



Of the eight major components in the CPI, three recorded declines in the 12 months to July: transportation; shelter; and clothing and footwear. The most significant downward contributor was transportation, which includes lower prices for both gasoline and 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 pressure on consumer prices came from food, which increased 5.0% between July 2008 and July 2009.

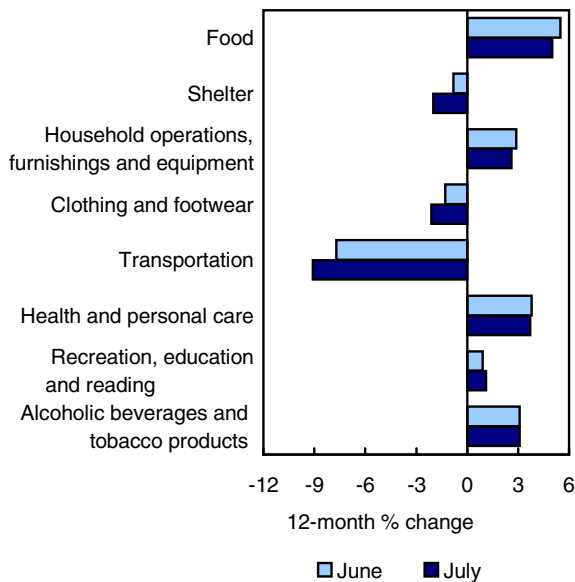
Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI declines

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI fell 0.3% from June to July, after increasing 0.3% from May to June. July's decline was due primarily to a 1.6% drop in the transportation cost index. A monthly decrease in prices for gasoline in July compared with June largely accounted for the decline.

12-month change: Continuing declines in shelter and transportation costs

Prices in the transportation component declined 9.1% in the 12 months to July, following a 7.7% decrease in June. The primary contributors were the year-over-year drop in prices for gasoline and a decrease in prices for passenger vehicles and air transportation.

Shelter and transportation costs fall further, year over year



The cost of purchasing passenger vehicles fell 4.3% in July, a slowdown from both the 5.2% drop in June and the 6.6% decline in May. A 5.1% increase in passenger vehicle insurance premiums tempered the overall descent in the transportation component.

In the shelter component, prices decreased 2.0% in the 12 months to July following a 0.8% drop in June. This was primarily the result of price decreases for some utilities, notably natural gas, and fuel oil and other fuels. Shelter costs were also dampened by declines in homeowner's replacement costs and in mortgage interest costs.

The mortgage interest cost index, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, fell 0.1% in July, following a 0.9% increase in June.

In the clothing and footwear component, prices for clothing fell 2.1%. The primary contributors were a 7.0% drop in prices for women's clothing and a 2.0% drop in men'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 July, food prices rose 5.0%, compared with increases of 5.5% in June and 6.4% in May. Growth in food prices has been slowing since reaching a peak of 7.9% in March 2009, due to the slowdown of price increases for fresh fruit and vegetables and meat.

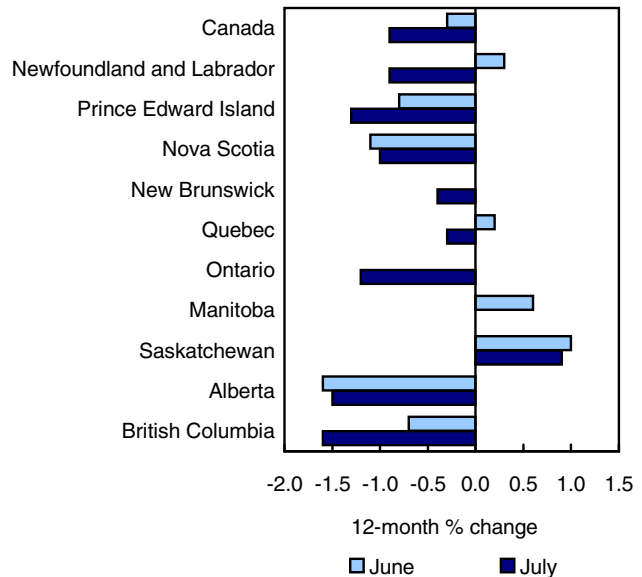
The main factor was higher prices for food purchased from stores, which rose 5.6% in July. This was slower than the 6.4% rise observed in June.

In addition, price increases for food purchased from restaurants have been slowing. In the 12 months to July, they rose 3.4%, following increases of 3.6% in June and 4.0% in May.

Provinces: Year-over-year consumer prices down in eight provinces

Consumer prices declined in eight provinces between July 2008 and July 2009.

Saskatchewan is the only province posting positive year-over-year change



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

Consumer prices declined at the fastest pace in British Columbia (-1.6%) and Alberta (-1.5%).

In British Columbia, the two main factors in the 12 months to July were a 23.9% decrease in energy costs and a 13.6% drop in homeowner's replacement costs.

In Alberta, prices were down for the fourth consecutive month. The main factor was a 4.4% decrease in shelter costs in the 12 months to July, more than twice the national decline of 2.0%. This was due mainly to a 48.1% drop in natural gas prices and a 10.8% decline in homeowner's replacement costs. As well, electricity prices fell 15.6% in the 12 months to July.

Saskatchewan was the only province to experience an overall price increase (+0.9%). This was due to a 6.6% rise in costs for food and stronger increases in costs for shelter.

In Central Canada, consumer prices in Ontario fell 1.2%. Energy prices in Ontario fell 24.3% between July 2008 and July 2009. In Quebec, consumer prices fell 0.3%.

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 July, following a 1.9% rise posted in June.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index posted no change from June to July, after increasing 0.2% from May to June.

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 July 2009 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 88, no. 7 (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 August Consumer Price Index will be released on September 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	July 2008	July 2009	June 2008 to June 2009	July 2008 to July 2009
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All-items	100.00	115.8	114.7	-0.3	-0.9
Food	17.04	116.5	122.3	5.5	5.0
Shelter	26.62	123.3	120.8	-0.8	-2.0
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	104.4	107.1	2.9	2.6
Clothing and footwear	5.36	93.3	91.3	-1.3	-2.1
Transportation	19.88	125.7	114.3	-7.7	-9.1
Health and personal care	4.73	108.5	112.5	3.8	3.7
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	103.2	104.3	0.9	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	127.6	131.5	3.1	3.1
All-items (1992=100)		137.8	136.5	-0.2	-0.9
Special aggregates					
Goods	48.78	112.1	107.7	-2.7	-3.9
Services	51.22	119.4	121.6	2.0	1.8
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	110.4	111.5	1.3	1.0
Energy	9.38	169.1	129.6	-19.0	-23.4
Core CPI ⁴	82.71	111.7	113.7	1.9	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/english/sdds/index.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 the 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	July 2008	July 2009	June 2008 to June 2009	July 2008 to July 2009
Unadjusted					
				% change	
Canada	100.00	115.8	114.7	-0.3	-0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	116.3	115.2	0.3	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	0.35	120.0	118.4	-0.8	-1.3
Nova Scotia	2.56	117.8	116.6	-1.1	-1.0
New Brunswick	1.97	114.9	114.4	0.0	-0.4
Quebec	21.05	114.1	113.8	0.2	-0.3
Ontario	41.22	115.1	113.7	0.0	-1.2
Manitoba	3.06	115.0	115.0	0.6	0.0
Saskatchewan	2.64	116.9	118.0	1.0	0.9
Alberta	11.43	123.3	121.5	-1.6	-1.5
British Columbia	14.29	114.2	112.4	-0.7	-1.6
Whitehorse	0.06	115.3	114.4	0.3	-0.8
Yellowknife	0.08	116.6	116.5	0.3	-0.1
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	111.6	113.3	3.0	1.5

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/english/sdds/index.htm).
2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Consumer Price Index and major components (2002=100)

	Relative importance ¹	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	May to June 2009	June to July 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
		% change				
All-items	100.00	114.1	114.4	114.0	0.3	-0.3
Food	17.04	121.5	121.6	121.8	0.1	0.2
Shelter	26.62	121.4	121.3	120.9	-0.1	-0.3
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	107.4	107.3	107.3	-0.1	0.0
Clothing and footwear	5.36	93.9	93.0	92.8	-1.0	-0.2
Transportation	19.88	113.5	116.1	114.3	2.3	-1.6
Health and personal care	4.73	111.8	112.4	112.4	0.5	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	103.0	103.1	103.2	0.1	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	131.2	131.6	131.5	0.3	-0.1
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	82.96	113.2	113.6	113.1	0.4	-0.4
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.5	111.5	111.5	0.0	0.0
All-items excluding eight of the most volatile components	82.71	112.2	112.3	112.4	0.1	0.1
Core CPI ³	82.71	113.5	113.7	113.7	0.2	0.0

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/english/sdds/index.htm).
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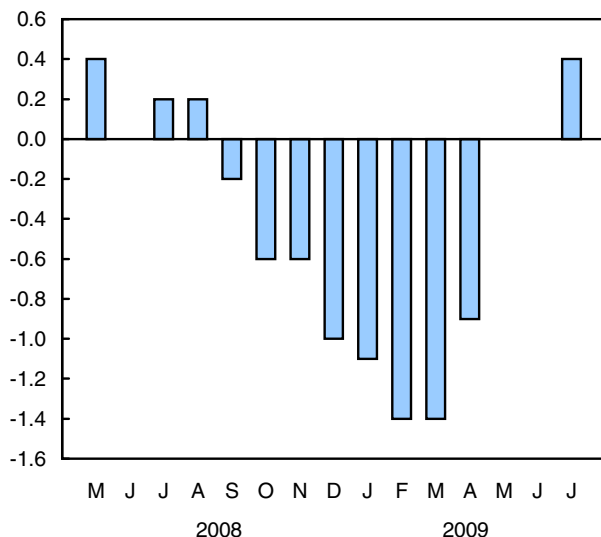
Leading indicators

July 2009

The composite leading index rose 0.4% in July, after small declines in May and June were revised up to no change. The increase in July was the first advance since August 2008, just before the turmoil in global financial markets deteriorated significantly. Overall, 6 of 10 components expanded in July, the most since May 2008. Just four months earlier, the money supply was the only component that increased, when the overall index fell 1.4%, its fastest rate of decline in the current downturn.

Composite leading indicator

smoothed % change



The stock market and housing continued to post the largest gains, although the stock market leapfrogged ahead of housing with a 5.7% increase. The upturn in household spending spread from housing to other durable goods, which posted their first advance in over a year. Not all sectors of household spending were upbeat. Furniture and appliance sales continued to trend down, while personal services pulled down services employment.

The leading indicator for the United States continued to improve, rising 0.4% for the first back-to-back gain in about two years. House sales and starts turned up in the last three months, while industrial output stabilized. The improvement in the US economy was not reflected in Canada's manufacturing sector, where new orders continued to decline, falling nearly 6%. Meanwhile, the ratio of shipments to inventories continued to be restrained by falling exports, notably autos and forestry products.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the September 2009 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 22, no. 9 (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 Francine Roy (613-951-3627; ceo@statcan.gc.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group. □

Leading indicators

	February 2009	March 2009	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	218.9	215.8	213.8	213.7	213.6	214.5	0.4
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	101.5	97.7	96.7	97.8	102.6	107.2	4.5
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,923	2,917	2,914	2,913	2,904	2,898	-0.2
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	8,968	8,759	8,770	9,047	9,383	9,915	5.7
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	187,580	189,656	191,640	193,057	194,068	195,395	0.7
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) ³	120.7	120.1	119.7	119.7	120.0	120.5	0.4
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	36.7	36.5	36.3	36.5	36.5	36.6	0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	26,584	23,728	21,942	19,354	17,556	16,522	-5.9
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.69	1.64	1.60	1.57	1.56	1.54	-0.02 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	2,940	2,917	2,881	2,849	2,824	2,812	-0.4
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	9,387	9,355	9,254	9,203	9,206	9,397	2.1
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	211.4	210.2	211.9	217.8	216.6	216.4	-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.

Travel between Canada and other countries June 2009

Travel between Canada and other countries decreased in June compared with May, led by a decline in trips between Canada and the United States.

Overall, the number of Canadian trips abroad decreased 7.4% from May to just over 3.6 million trips. The number of trips to Canada declined 13.3% over the same period to 1.9 million trips.

The decrease in travel abroad was the result of 9.6% fewer trips to the United States in June from May. Canadians took 1.4 million overnight trips to the United States in June, down 4.9% from May. All of the overnight travel modes posted declines.

Canadian residents made 1.5 million same-day car trips to the United States, down 13.2% from May.

Travel from the United States to Canada decreased 15.6% to 1.6 million trips. Overnight travel to Canada by US residents declined 9.3% to 928,000 trips. All of the overnight travel modes posted declines.

Same-day car travel to Canada by American residents decreased 26.2% in June to 549,000 trips.

As of June 1, the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative required all persons, including US residents, to have a passport, a NEXUS card (a pre-approved

travel document for low-risk travellers), or an enhanced driver's license in order to enter or re-enter the United States.

Travel from overseas countries decreased 0.8% from May as 338,000 trips were taken to Canada in June. In June, 5 of the top 12 overseas markets recorded declines with Hong Kong posting the largest drop at 8.1%.

Canadians made 660,000 trips to overseas countries in June, up 3.9% from May.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The June 2009 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 25, no. 6 (66-001-P, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more 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 Kremerik (613-951-4240; frances.kremerik@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	June 2008 ^r	December 2008 ^r	May 2009 ^r	June 2009 ^p	May to June 2009
Seasonally Adjusted					
	thousands				% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	4,405	3,922	3,913	3,623	-7.4
To the United States	3,745	3,184	3,277	2,963	-9.6
To other countries	660	738	636	660	3.9
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,095	1,679	1,744	1,514	-13.2
Total trips, one or more nights	2,253	2,196	2,127	2,078	-2.3
United States ³	1,593	1,457	1,491	1,418	-4.9
Car	965	843	915	859	-6.0
Plane	530	516	480	472	-1.7
Other modes of transportation	98	99	97	87	-10.6
Other countries ⁴	660	738	636	660	3.9
Travel to Canada²	2,271	2,275	2,194	1,902	-13.3
From the United States	1,868	1,894	1,853	1,565	-15.6
From other countries	403	381	340	338	-0.8
Same-day car trips from the United States	759	725	744	549	-26.2
Total trips, one or more nights	1,419	1,457	1,355	1,258	-7.2
United States ³	1,026	1,085	1,023	928	-9.3
Car	610	656	630	554	-12.0
Plane	294	307	266	263	-1.0
Other modes of transportation	122	122	127	111	-13.1
Other countries ⁴	394	372	332	330	-0.6
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵					
United Kingdom	74	69	58	59	1.9
France	36	34	35	36	2.7
Germany	28	28	25	25	0.4
Mexico	23	21	17	17	2.9
Australia	21	20	17	17	2.1
China	14	14	14	13	-6.1
Japan	24	23	13	12	-4.5
South Korea	17	13	12	12	-1.6
Hong Kong	11	11	10	9	-8.1
India	10	10	9	9	-2.8
Switzerland	8	8	9	9	1.4
Netherlands	10	9	8	8	2.4

^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.

Refined petroleum products

June 2009 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for June. 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; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

New products

The Consumer Price Index, July 2009, Vol. 88, no. 7
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