

The Daily

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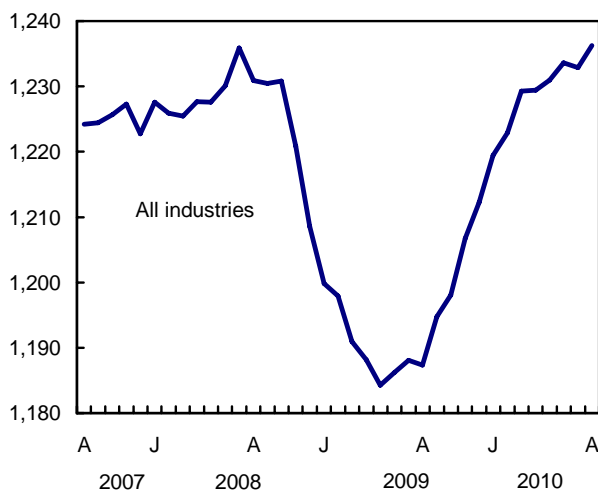
Gross domestic product by industry

August 2010

Real gross domestic product increased by 0.3% in August following a 0.1% decline in July. Oil and gas extraction, wholesale trade and manufacturing were the main sources of growth in August. Increases were also recorded in the finance and insurance sector, by real estate agents and brokers, in construction and retail trade. Utilities and forestry decreased while public sector output was unchanged.

Real gross domestic product increases

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Mining and oil and gas extraction increases

Mining and oil and gas extraction rose 0.5%. Oil and gas extraction rebounded (+1.5%), with both natural gas and oil production advancing. These increases were partially offset by decreases in metal ore mining and in support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as their reference year. This means that the data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2007 period, the monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

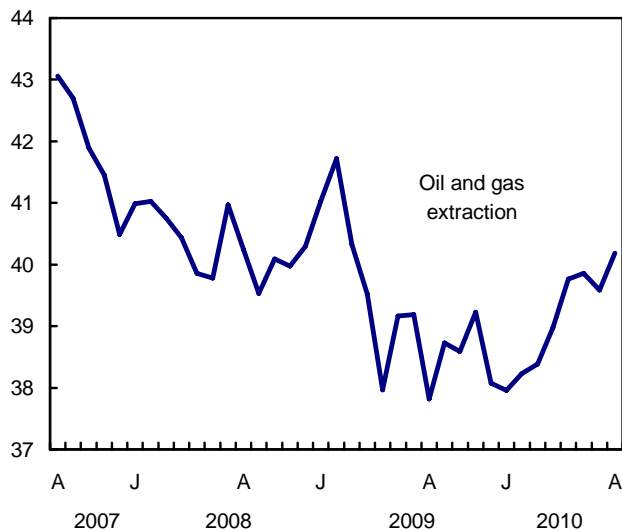
For the period starting with January 2008, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2007. This makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2010. For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National economic accounts module on our website (www.statcan.gc.ca/nea-cen/index-eng.htm).

Oil and gas extraction rebounds

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Wholesale trade advances

After three consecutive monthly declines, wholesale trade rose 1.1% in August. All major sectors posted gains, with the exception of food, beverage and tobacco as well as personal and household goods. The largest increases were recorded in the wholesaling of machinery and equipment and of petroleum products.

Manufacturing rises

Manufacturing grew 0.5%, with 13 of the 21 major groups advancing. Manufacturers of non-durable goods increased their production by 0.8%, notably of chemical products. Durable goods manufacturing advanced 0.2%, led by fabricated metal products, furniture, machinery and non-metallic mineral products. Conversely, the manufacturing of primary metal products decreased in August after a gain in July.

Increase in the finance and insurance sector

The finance and insurance sector advanced 0.6% in August. This rise was mainly attributable to increases in financial intermediation (personal and business loans, residential mortgages, mutual funds sales) and higher volume of trading on the stock exchanges.

Construction and real estate transactions increase

Construction rose 0.4%, with all major components (residential and non-residential buildings as well as engineering and repair works) increasing. The home resale market picked up in August after three consecutive monthly declines. This translated into a 5.8% increase in the output of real estate agents and brokers.

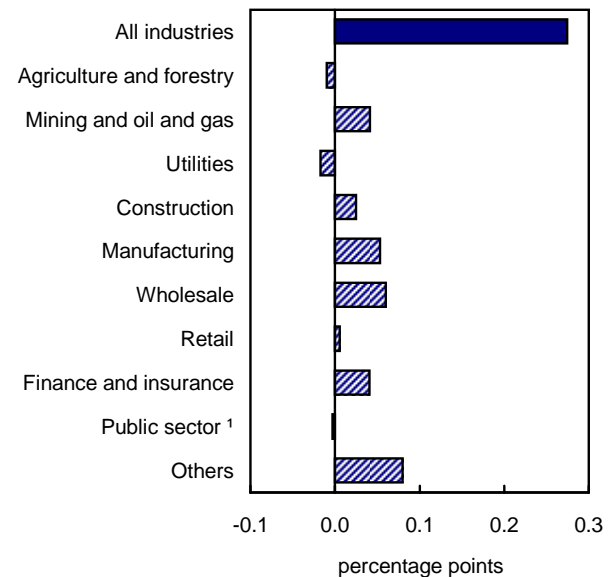
Retail trade edges up

Retail trade edged up 0.1% in August. Increases were recorded at new car dealers, home furnishings stores, supermarkets and gasoline stations. Conversely, decreases were recorded at beer, wine and liquor stores as well as clothing and general merchandise stores.

Other sectors

Accommodation and food services were up 0.7%. Utilities declined 0.8% as the demand for electricity decreased, and forestry and logging (-4.0%) contracted for a second consecutive month. The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) was unchanged.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, August 2010



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The August 2010 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 24, no. 8 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for September will be released on November 30.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

□

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2002) dollars

	March 2010 ^r	April 2010 ^r	May 2010 ^r	June 2010 ^r	July 2010 ^r	August 2010 ^p	August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					\$ millions ¹	% change	
All Industries	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	1,236,260	4.1
Goods-producing industries	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	350,107	8.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	-0.6	26,326	3.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.6	1.5	2.5	-0.5	1.1	0.5	55,356	14.7
Utilities	-1.5	-1.1	-0.4	1.5	-0.5	-0.8	29,466	-0.4
Construction	0.9	0.7	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.4	72,697	6.2
Manufacturing	1.6	-0.3	0.8	0.9	-0.5	0.5	161,718	8.6
Services-producing industries	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	890,321	2.3
Wholesale trade	1.1	0.3	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	1.1	70,591	5.5
Retail trade	2.1	-2.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.4	0.1	76,197	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	0.5	-0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.0	59,021	5.4
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.0	45,670	1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.6	257,858	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	60,633	0.5
Administrative and waste management services	0.1	0.2	-0.1	1.0	0.2	-0.2	30,532	2.4
Education services	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	62,428	1.8
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.0	82,407	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-5.1	-1.1	-0.9	2.0	0.3	-0.4	11,217	1.1
Accommodation and food services	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7	0.7	27,354	1.8
Other services (except public administration)	0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.6	-0.7	-0.0	32,171	0.8
Public administration	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	74,480	1.4
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	250,813	9.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.7	-0.7	0.8	0.3	-1.1	0.8	66,373	5.2
Durable manufacturing industries	2.3	0.1	0.8	1.4	-0.1	0.2	95,259	11.4
Business sector industries	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	1,027,086	4.7
Non-business sector industries	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0	209,293	1.4
Information and communication technologies industries	0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	60,316	3.0
Energy sector	-0.5	0.8	1.5	0.6	-0.6	0.3	83,153	7.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

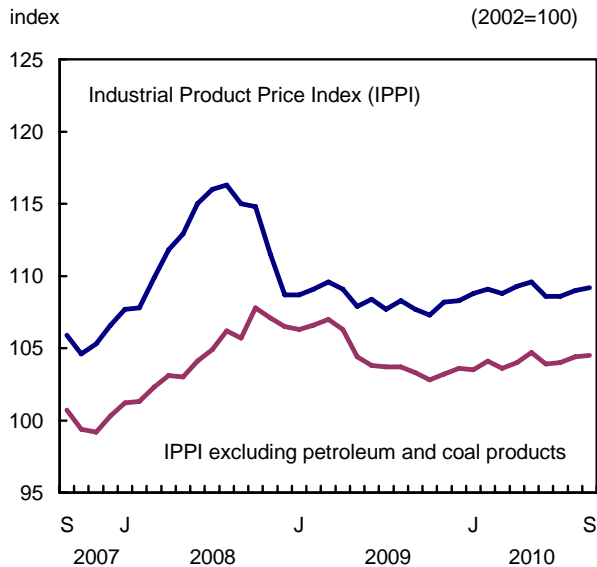
1. Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

September 2010

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 0.2% in September compared with August, led mainly by primary metal products. The Raw Materials Price Index declined 0.4% in September, largely because of significantly lower prices for mineral fuels.

Prices for industrial goods increase again



The IPPI rose 0.2% in September, following a 0.4% increase in August. The index continued an upward trend that began in November 2009, although during this period, the IPPI increased a moderate 0.9%.

In September, the IPPI gain was mainly led by primary metal products (+2.0%) and, to a lesser extent, by petroleum and coal products (+0.5%). The increase in prices of primary metal products was mainly attributable to strong demand for precious metals. In addition, over the past several months, non-precious metals have faced reduced production as well as lower inventories.

The 0.5% decrease in prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment moderated the IPPI advance. This decline was largely due to a 0.8% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid on

Conversion of indexes to 2002=100

With the release of August 2010 data, the Producer Prices Division converted the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) series to 2002=100, with 2002 as the base year. These indexes have also been updated using a 2002 weighting pattern based on the production values of 2002.

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and are subject to revision for six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the preceding January becomes final).

The **IPPI** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada, and it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the release, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1=US\$X).

The **RMPI** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.

the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the strength of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars.

Excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI would have increased for a third consecutive month, advancing 0.1% in September following gains of 0.4% in August and 0.1% in July.

12-month change in the IPPI: Rising trend continues

The IPPI was up 1.4% in September compared with the same month a year earlier, following a 0.6% increase in August. The gain in September was the second largest since January 2010.

In the previous 12 months, the IPPI advance was mainly a result of higher prices for primary metal products (+9.0%) and, to a lesser extent, petroleum and coal products (+4.2%), chemical products (+3.5%), pulp and paper products (+3.1%) as well as rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products (+3.1%).

The 4.7% appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar dampened the IPPI year-over-year gain in September.

Prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, which are particularly sensitive to the exchange rate, fell 2.4% in September, continuing their downward movement that started in October 2009.

Year-over-year, the IPPI excluding petroleum and coal increased 1.2% in September, following a 0.7% advance in August. It was the fifth consecutive year-over-year increase.

Raw Materials Price Index: Downturn of the monthly movement

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) declined 0.4% in September, led by lower prices for mineral fuels (-3.3%), particularly for crude oil (-3.7%).

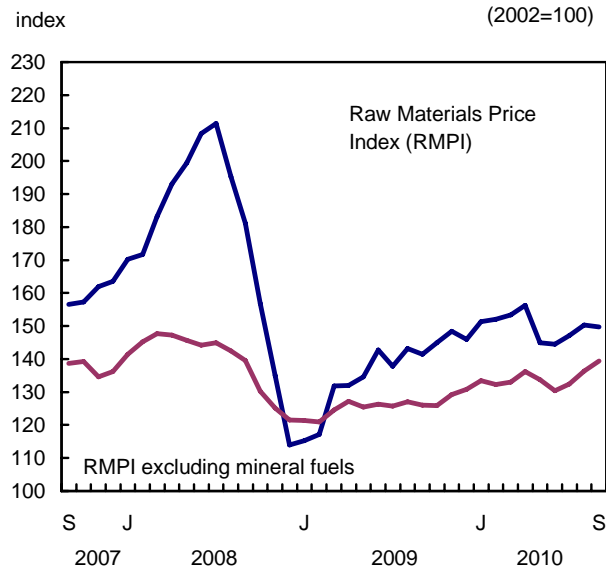
In September, higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+4.0%) and vegetable products (+5.5%) moderated the impact that the decline in mineral fuels had on the RMPI.

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI increased 2.2% in September following a 2.9% advance in August. The movement of the index indicates a reinforcement of the upward trend, and the index has returned to the same level as in September 2008.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI rose 5.8% in September, following a 5.0% advance in August. Year-over-year, the RMPI has been on an upward trend since November 2009. Prices of non-ferrous metals (+14.1%), animal and animal products (+9.1%), vegetable products (+16.5%) and ferrous materials (+21.3%) were the main contributors to the RMPI year-over-year increase in September.

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI was up 10.6% compared with September 2009. This was the strongest advance of the past 12 year-over-year movements.

Raw materials prices decline



Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.

Tables 329-0056: Industrial Product Price Index by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industrial Product Price Index by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industrial Product Price Index by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industrial Product Price Index by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw Materials Price Index by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The September 2010 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for October will be released on November 29.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

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Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	September 2009	August 2010 ^r	September 2010 ^p	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
		(2002=100)		% change		
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	107.7	109.0	109.2	0.2	1.4
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.70	103.3	104.4	104.5	0.1	1.2
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	103.8	105.0	104.9	-0.1	1.1
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	117.9	117.4	117.7	0.3	-0.2
Beverages	1.52	117.2	118.9	118.7	-0.2	1.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	161.6	162.7	162.7	0.0	0.7
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	113.7	117.2	117.2	0.0	3.1
Textile products	1.37	101.3	101.4	101.4	0.0	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	101.2	100.7	100.7	0.0	-0.5
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	88.7	89.5	89.6	0.1	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.8	116.5	116.5	0.0	-0.3
Pulp and paper products	6.40	99.2	102.6	102.3	-0.3	3.1
Printing and publishing	1.84	104.0	103.4	103.2	-0.2	-0.8
Primary metal products	6.99	132.1	141.2	144.0	2.0	9.0
Fabricated metal products	4.45	121.2	121.9	122.2	0.2	0.8
Machinery and equipment	4.41	104.6	103.5	103.4	-0.1	-1.1
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	80.3	78.8	78.4	-0.5	-2.4
Electrical and communications products	5.02	95.8	94.1	93.9	-0.2	-2.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	117.0	117.1	117.5	0.3	0.4
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	173.1	179.5	180.4	0.5	4.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	121.8	125.9	126.1	0.2	3.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	112.8	115.6	116.0	0.3	2.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	256.1	243.7	253.4	4.0	-1.1
Intermediate goods²	62.15	113.7	116.1	116.5	0.3	2.5
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.56	127.2	136.5	138.2	1.2	8.6
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	54.60	111.8	113.3	113.6	0.3	1.6
Finished goods⁵	37.85	97.9	97.4	97.3	-0.1	-0.6
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	112.8	114.2	114.2	0.0	1.2
Capital equipment	12.19	89.4	87.7	87.5	-0.2	-2.1
All other finished goods	18.54	97.6	97.4	97.2	-0.2	-0.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of production.

2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	September 2009	August 2010 ^r	September 2010 ^p	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
		(2002=100)		% change		
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	141.5	150.3	149.7	-0.4	5.8
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	58.56	126.0	136.4	139.4	2.2	10.6
Mineral fuels	41.44	163.7	170.1	164.5	-3.3	0.5
Vegetable products	9.89	108.3	119.6	126.2	5.5	16.5
Animal and animal products	19.81	101.6	111.0	110.8	-0.2	9.1
Wood	11.82	89.6	88.8	88.7	-0.1	-1.0
Ferrous materials	2.88	139.7	167.1	169.4	1.4	21.3
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	213.9	234.6	244.0	4.0	14.1
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	143.6	147.2	147.2	0.0	2.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.

Unionization

2010

On average, just over 4.2 million employees belonged to a union in Canada during the first half of 2010, up 64,000 from the same period last year.

Union membership rose at a slightly faster pace than total employment. As a result, the nation's unionization rate edged up from 29.5% in 2009 to 29.6% in 2010.

The average number of paid employees during the first half of 2010 reached 14.3 million, up by 171,000 over the same period last year.

The gap in unionization rates between men and women widened slightly in 2010. Women experienced disproportionately more gains in unionized jobs. Consequently, their unionization rate inched up to 30.9%, while the rate for men remained constant at 28.2%.

Just over 2.2 million women belonged to a union in 2010, compared with just under 2.0 million men.

The unionization rate for permanent employees increased to 30.0% between 2009 and 2010, while it decreased to 27.3% for those in non-permanent jobs. The rate rose in larger firms (100 employees or more), declined among those with 20 to 99 employees, and remained constant for firms with fewer than 20 employees.

The provincial picture was more mixed. Unionization rates fell in four provinces: Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The largest gain in rates occurred in British Columbia, while the rate was highest in Newfoundland and Labrador (37.9%).

Among industries, rates were highest in public administration (68.5%) and education (67.0%). Notable declines occurred in agriculture, health care and social assistance, and education. Notable increases occurred in transportation and warehousing, and public administration.

An average of 288,000 employees were not union members, but were covered by a collective agreement in the first half of 2010, down from last year's total of 300,000.

In 2009, there were 157 strikes or lockouts that involved a loss in working time of at least 10 person-days. This was the second lowest number on record. At the same time, 67,000 workers were involved in these strikes or lockouts, and just under 2.2 million person-days in working time were lost — the highest number of days lost since 2005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

"Unionization 2010" is now available in the October 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 11, no. 10 (75-001-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this update, contact Sharanjit Uppal (613-951-3887; sharanjit.uppal@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Also available in this edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* is the article "Offshorability and wages in the service sector." This study examines whether offshorable service-sector occupations and other comparable occupations have displayed similar wage growth since the late 1990s. It found that although about one-quarter of service-sector jobs are potentially offshorable, there is little systematic evidence that wages grew faster or slower in these types of jobs.

For more information on this article, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact René Morissette (613-951-3608; rene.morissette@statcan.gc.ca), Social Analysis Division.

For more information on *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546; ted.wannell@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

September 2010

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.1% in September compared with August. The courier portion rose 0.2%, while the local messenger component declined 0.1%.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Nunavut Housing Needs Survey

2009/2010

Data from the Nunavut Housing Needs Survey are now available for 2009/2010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5162.

For general information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.gc.ca), Special Surveys Division. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stéphanie Langlois (toll-free 1-867-473-2653; slanglois@gov.nu.ca), Nunavut Bureau of Statistics. ■

New products and studies

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, August 2010,
Vol. 24, no. 8
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Perspectives on Labour and Income, October 2010,
Vol. 11, no. 10
Catalogue number 75-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

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Release dates: November 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Study: Trends in high school dropout rates and the labour market outcomes of dropouts	1990/1991 to 2009/2010
5	Labour Force Survey	October 2010
5	Building permits	September 2010
9	New Housing Price Index	September 2010
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2010
15	New motor vehicle sales	September 2010
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2010
17	Health Reports	2009
17	Employment Insurance	September 2010
18	Wholesale trade	September 2010
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	September 2010
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 2010
18	Leading indicators	October 2010
23	Consumer Price Index	October 2010
23	Retail trade	September 2010
24	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Third quarter 2010
24	Farm income	2007 to 2009
25	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	September 2010
25	Characteristics of international overnight travellers	Second quarter 2010
26	International travel account	Third quarter 2010
29	Balance of international payments	Third quarter of 2010
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	October 2010
30	Gross domestic product by income and expenditure	Third quarter 2010
30	Gross domestic product by industry	September 2010