Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 1205-9137

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 21, 2010
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Releases

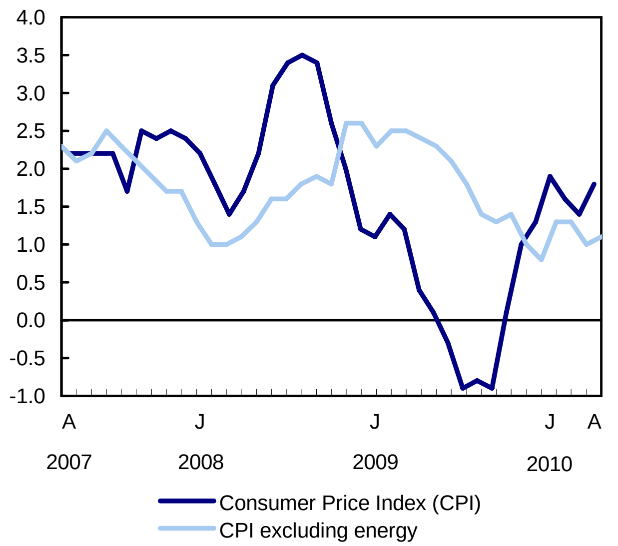
Consumer Price Index

April 2010

Consumer prices rose 1.8% in the 12 months to April, following a 1.4% increase in March.

The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index and the CPI excluding energy

12-month % change



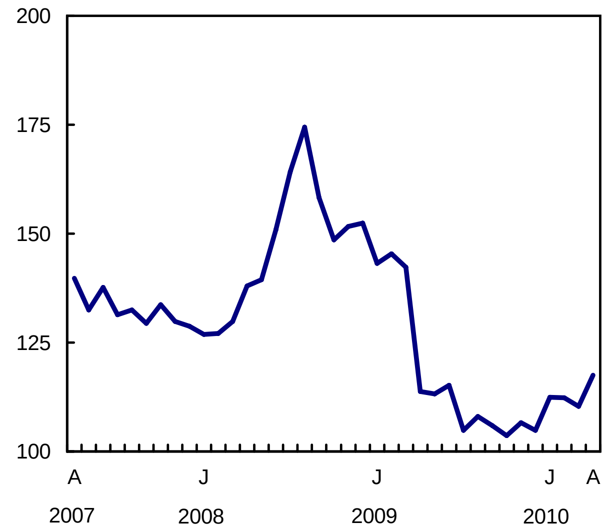
Overall, energy prices rose 9.8% between April 2009 and April 2010, following a 5.8% increase during the 12-month period to March. Excluding energy, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.1% compared with a 1.0% increase in March.

Gasoline prices exerted the strongest upward pressure on the all-items CPI for the sixth consecutive month. In April, prices at the pump were 16.3% higher than they were in April 2009. This follows a 17.2% rise in the 12 months to March.

In addition, natural gas prices were no longer exerting significant downward pressure on the CPI. Prices for natural gas were 3.3% higher in April than they were a year earlier. This followed a 22.4% decline in the 12 months to March, and it was the first 12-month increase in natural gas prices in over a year.

Evolution of the natural gas price index since April 2007

index (2002=100)



Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles also put upward pressure on the CPI for the fourth consecutive month in April. These prices increased 5.3% following a 3.9% increase in March.

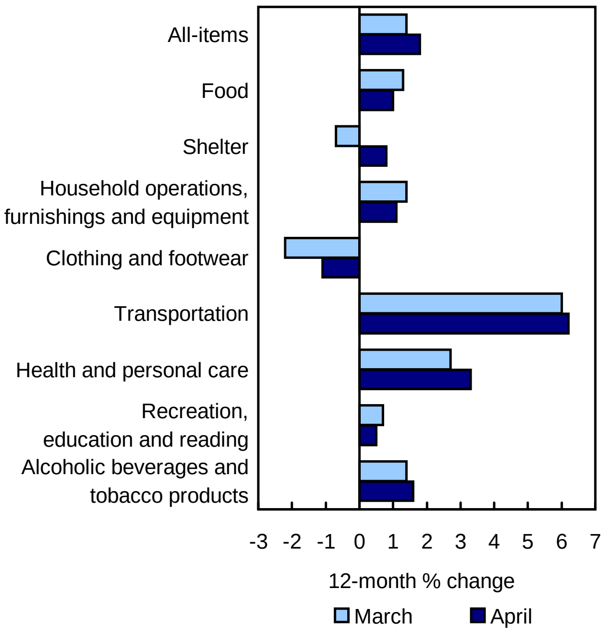
Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI increases

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.1% from March to April, after decreasing 0.1% from February to March. April's increase was due mainly to a 0.6% rise in the shelter component. Higher prices for natural gas and homeowner's replacement costs largely accounted for the upward movement within this index.

12-month change: Seven of the eight CPI components rise

Overall, seven of the eight major components of the CPI recorded price increases in the 12 months to April. The exception was clothing and footwear.

Transportation continues to exert the most upward pressure on the Consumer Price Index



Transportation prices, which increased 6.2% in the 12 months to April, exerted the strongest upward pressure on the all-items CPI for the sixth consecutive month. In addition to higher gasoline and passenger vehicle prices, consumers paid 5.6% more for passenger vehicle insurance premiums in April than a year earlier.

Shelter costs rose 0.8% during the 12-month period to April, after declining 0.7% in March. Household utilities, which include electricity, water, natural gas, and fuel oil and other fuels, exerted the most upward pressure on the index. Price increases were also observed for property taxes and homeowner's replacement costs.

On the other hand, the mortgage interest cost index, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, fell 6.1% in April, following a 6.0% decrease in March.

Food prices advanced 1.0%, following a 1.3% increase in March. April's increase was the smallest since March 2008.

Upward pressure on the food index came largely from prices for food purchased from restaurants (+2.3%). Higher prices were also observed for sugar and confectionery and tomatoes. Prices fell for fresh fruit, meat, and bakery and cereal products.

Broad-based advances were observed in the health and personal care component, where prices were up 3.3%.

Prices for household operations, furnishings and equipment increased 1.1%, after a 1.4% increase in the 12 months to March. In April, the upward pressure on this index came primarily from higher prices for communications, other household goods and services, and child care and domestic services.

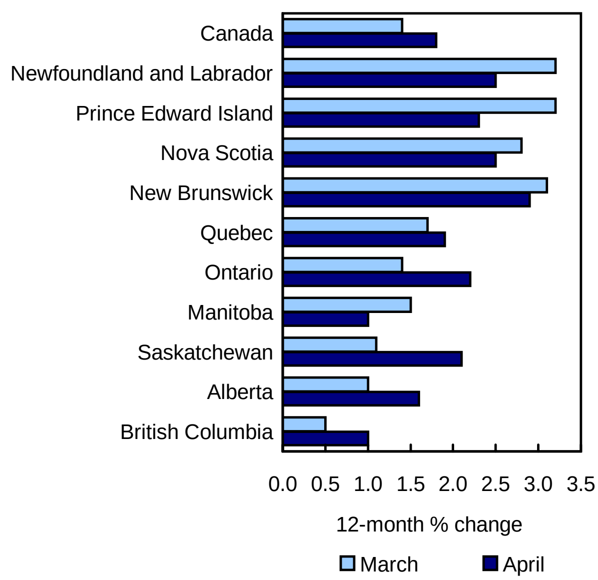
Prices increased 0.5% in the recreation, education and reading component in the 12 months to April. This follows a 0.7% rise between March 2009 and March 2010.

Prices for clothing and footwear fell 1.1%. The strongest downward pressure in this component came from lower prices for women's, children's, and men's clothing. Prices for women's and men's footwear also recorded small declines.

The provinces

As was the case in the previous three months, the largest year-over-year increases occurred in the four Atlantic provinces. On the other hand, Central Canada and three Western provinces posted higher 12-month price increases in April compared with March.

Higher price increases in Central Canada and three western provinces compared with March



In every province, the most significant upward pressure came from higher gasoline prices.

In Ontario, prices rose 2.2% in the 12 months to April. This was due primarily to higher prices for gasoline, passenger vehicle insurance premiums, and the purchase of passenger vehicles. Also, prices for natural gas increased 3.7% in April, after declining 36.3% in March. April's increase was the first 12-month increase since March 2009.

Prices went up 2.1% in Saskatchewan in the 12 months to April, after increasing 1.1% in March. These higher price increases were attributable mainly to less downward pressure from natural gas prices. Prices for natural gas fell 5.6% in the 12 months to April, following a 26.1% decline in March.

In Alberta, prices rose 1.6%, following a 1.0% increase in March. Upward pressure came mainly from gasoline prices and the cost of purchasing passenger vehicles. In addition, there was less downward pressure from prices for electricity.

Prices in British Columbia rose 1.0% in April compared with the same month last year, after a 0.5% increase in March. This faster increase in April was due mainly to the turnaround in natural gas prices, which rose 7.0% in the 12 months to April compared with an 8.2% drop in March.

The Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 1.9% over the 12 months to April, following a 1.7% rise in March. April's increase was due primarily to a rise in prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles, passenger vehicle insurance premiums, property taxes, and food purchased from restaurants.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index rose 0.2% in April, following a 0.3% decline in March.

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 April 2010 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 89, no. 4 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *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 May Consumer Price Index will be released on June 22.

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; *cpd-info-dpc@statcan.gc.ca*), Consumer Prices Division.

❑

Consumer Price Index and major components

	Relative importance[1]	April 2009	March 2010	April 2010	March to April 2010	April 2009 to April 2010
	Unadjusted					
		(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	**100.00**[2]	**113.9**	**115.6**	**116.0**	**0.3**	**1.8**
Food	17.04	121.6	123.1	122.8	-0.2	1.0
Shelter	26.62	121.4	121.7	122.4	0.6	0.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	107.3	108.3	108.5	0.2	1.1
Clothing and footwear	5.36	95.1	93.6	94.1	0.5	-1.1
Transportation	19.88	110.5	117.1	117.4	0.3	6.2
Health and personal care	4.73	111.1	113.5	114.8	1.1	3.3
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	102.4	102.5	102.9	0.4	0.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	129.7	131.5	131.8	0.2	1.6
Special aggregates						
Core CPI[3]	82.71	113.2	115.0	115.3	0.3	1.9
All-items excluding energy	90.62	113.1	114.1	114.4	0.3	1.1
Energy	9.38	123.9	134.5	136.0	1.1	9.8
Gasoline	4.92	127.1	147.6	147.8	0.1	16.3
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.2	112.1	112.5	0.4	1.2
Goods	48.78	107.0	109.0	109.4	0.4	2.2
Services	51.22	120.7	122.2	122.6	0.3	1.6

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 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).*

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit

	Relative importance[1]	April 2009	March 2010	April 2010	March to April 2010	April 2009 to April 2010
	Unadjusted					
		(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	**100.00**[2]	**113.9**	**115.6**	**116.0**	**0.3**	**1.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	114.1	117.1	117.0	-0.1	2.5
Prince Edward Island	0.35	116.4	119.3	119.1	-0.2	2.3
Nova Scotia	2.56	115.0	117.7	117.9	0.2	2.5
New Brunswick	1.97	112.5	115.8	115.8	0.0	2.9
Québec	21.05	112.7	114.5	114.8	0.3	1.9
Ontario	41.22	113.2	115.3	115.7	0.3	2.2
Manitoba	3.06	113.7	114.7	114.8	0.1	1.0
Saskatchewan	2.64	116.1	117.9	118.5	0.5	2.1
Alberta	11.43	120.4	122.1	122.3	0.2	1.6
British Columbia	14.29	112.1	112.6	113.2	0.5	1.0
Whitehorse	0.06	113.4	113.4	113.6	0.2	0.2
Yellowknife	0.08	115.3	116.9	117.2	0.3	1.6
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	113.5	110.7	111.8	1.0	-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/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).*
2. *Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.*

Consumer Price Index and major components

	Relative importance[1]	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010	February to March 2010	March to April 2010
	Seasonally adjusted					
		(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	**100.00**[2]	**116.0**	**115.9**	**116.0**	**-0.1**	**0.1**
Food	17.04	122.3	122.7	122.6	0.3	-0.1
Shelter	26.62	121.8	121.7	122.4	-0.1	0.6
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	108.1	108.1	108.1	0.0	0.0
Clothing and footwear	5.36	91.7	91.9	93.1	0.2	1.3
Transportation	19.88	116.7	117.1	117.4	0.3	0.3
Health and personal care	4.73	113.9	113.9	114.6	0.0	0.6
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	105.5	103.4	103.5	-2.0	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	131.4	131.5	131.8	0.1	0.2
Special aggregates						
Core CPI[3]	82.71	115.4	115.1	115.3	-0.3	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	112.6	112.2	112.6	-0.4	0.4

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).*

■

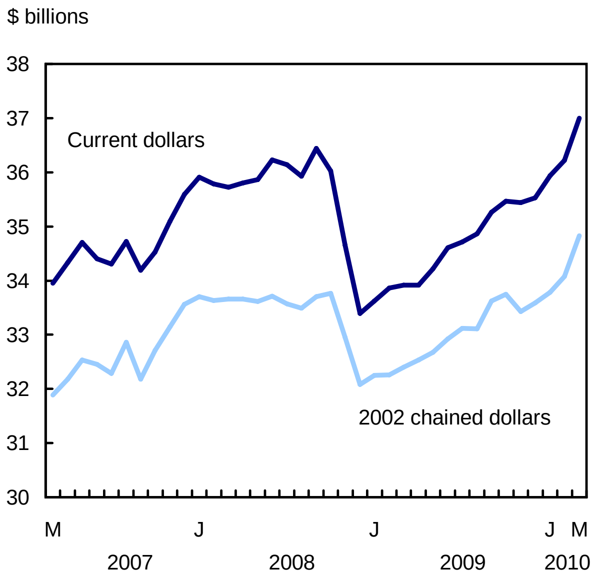
Retail trade

March 2010

Retail sales increased for a fourth consecutive month in March, rising 2.1% in current dollars to $37.0 billion. Higher sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers were the main contributor to the gain.

Sales in volume terms increased 2.2% in March. Retail sales have been following an upward trend since the beginning of 2009.

Retail sales rise in March



Sales increased in 8 of 11 retail subsectors in March. The largest contributor to the overall increase was a 3.6% rise at motor vehicle and parts dealers. Within the subsector, the largest increase was a 5.5% rise at other motor vehicle dealers (which sell vehicles such as motor homes, motorcycles and recreational watercraft), followed by a 4.6% gain at automotive parts, accessories and tire stores. Sales rose 3.5% at new car dealers, a second consecutive monthly increase after a period of decline that began in November 2009.

Gasoline stations (+2.3%) registered a sales increase for an 11th consecutive month.

Warmer than usual weather in much of Canada in March likely influenced sales at some types of stores. Sales at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers increased 6.6%. Strong sales in this store type also benefit from the strength of the Canadian housing market.

Note to readers

Starting with the April 21, 2010 release of February 2010 data, the presentation of results makes direct use of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of its trade group variant. For a concordance please see (concordance table).

The previous CANSIM tables 080-0014 to 080-0017 have been replaced by CANSIM tables 080-0020 and 080-0021. Data beginning in January 2004 are available in the new CANSIM tables. In addition, data for provincial and territorial totals and for Canada level totals of selected sub-sectors and industries are now available beginning in January 1991. In order to allow users to adapt to these new series, access to the new CANSIM tables will be free until June 30, 2010.

Clothing and clothing accessories stores saw their sales increase in March for a fourth consecutive month. The 4.4% rise at this store type was the largest increase since September 2006. Sales rose 9.2% at shoe stores, 3.9% at clothing stores and 2.8% at jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores.

Sales at sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores rose 3.1%. Sales in these store types have risen in three of the previous four months.

Food and beverage stores sales edged down 0.1% in March. Following two months of strong sales at beer, wine and liquor stores, a 4.7% decline in this store type more than offset other increases in this subsector.

Retail sales declined for a second consecutive month at furniture and home furnishing stores, falling 0.9% in March. The past two monthly declines follow seven months of increases.

Sales up in all provinces

Retail sales rose in all provinces in March. Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest growth rate among the provinces in March with a 3.1% rise in sales. This was the third consecutive month where sales were up in the province.

Sales in Quebec (+2.8%) increased for a fifth consecutive month. Sales rose 2.7% in Ontario for a third consecutive monthly increase.

With a 1.5% increase in March, retail sales in Manitoba have been rising for eight consecutive months.

It is possible to consult the tables of unadjusted data by industry and by province and territory from the *Tables by subject* module of our website

For information on related indicators, refer to the *Latest statistics* page on our website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.

The March 2010 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X, free) will be available shortly.

Data on retail trade for April will be released on June 23.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-3549; toll-free 1-877-421-3067; *retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca*). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jake W. Purdy (613-951-0984), Distributive Trades Division.

Retail sales by industry

	March 2009	February 2010[r]	March 2010[p]	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Total retail trade	**33,914**	**36,221**	**36,994**	**2.1**	**9.1**
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	**26,888**	**28,400**	**28,891**	**1.7**	**7.5**
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	**23,587**	**24,424**	**24,822**	**1.6**	**5.2**
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	**7,026**	**7,821**	**8,103**	**3.6**	**15.3**
New car dealers	5,522	6,240	6,461	3.5	17.0
Used car dealers	463	479	484	0.9	4.4
Other motor vehicle dealers	574	573	605	5.5	5.3
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	466	529	553	4.6	18.7
Furniture and home furnishing stores	**1,184**	**1,255**	**1,244**	**-0.9**	**5.1**
Furniture stores	772	833	825	-1.0	6.8
Home furnishings stores	412	422	419	-0.7	1.7
Electronics and appliance stores	**1,127**	**1,127**	**1,153**	**2.4**	**2.3**
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	**2,226**	**2,394**	**2,552**	**6.6**	**14.6**
Food and beverage stores	**8,463**	**8,586**	**8,580**	**-0.1**	**1.4**
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,064	6,056	6,105	0.8	0.7
Convenience stores	554	581	583	0.3	5.2
Specialty food stores	374	398	415	4.3	11.0
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,471	1,551	1,478	-4.7	0.4
Health and personal care stores	**2,500**	**2,605**	**2,667**	**2.4**	**6.7**
Gasoline stations	**3,301**	**3,976**	**4,069**	**2.3**	**23.3**
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	**1,933**	**2,049**	**2,138**	**4.4**	**10.6**
Clothing stores	1,499	1,603	1,666	3.9	11.1
Shoe stores	230	231	253	9.2	9.8
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	204	214	219	2.8	7.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	**919**	**937**	**966**	**3.1**	**5.2**
General merchandise stores	**4,313**	**4,519**	**4,580**	**1.3**	**6.2**
Miscellaneous store retailers	**923**	**953**	**942**	**-1.1**	**2.1**

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.*

Retail sales by province and territory

	March 2009	February 2010[r]	March 2010[p]	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Canada	**33,914**	**36,221**	**36,994**	**2.1**	**9.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	582	627	646	3.1	11.0
Prince Edward Island	138	148	152	2.7	9.9
Nova Scotia	988	1,067	1,088	1.9	10.1
New Brunswick	818	890	895	0.5	9.4
Quebec	7,689	8,286	8,522	2.8	10.8
Ontario	12,168	12,685	13,027	2.7	7.1
Manitoba	1,210	1,314	1,333	1.5	10.2
Saskatchewan	1,199	1,243	1,266	1.8	5.5
Alberta	4,606	4,990	5,063	1.5	9.9
British Columbia	4,390	4,839	4,869	0.6	10.9
Yukon	42	46	49	6.2	14.8
Northwest Territories	57	58	58	-0.6	2.2
Nunavut	27	28	29	1.2	6.8

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.*

■

Apartment Building Construction Price Index

First quarter 2010

The composite price index for apartment building construction decreased 0.2% in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter. The quarterly drop was mainly a result of competitive pricing in the building construction market. Quarterly decreases have been recorded since the fourth quarter 2008.

Among the seven census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surveyed, Calgary (-1.3%) posted the largest quarterly decrease while Ottawa (+1.7%) recorded the largest increase.

Year over year, the composite price index for apartment building construction was down 2.8%. Of the CMAs surveyed, Calgary (-6.0%) and Vancouver (-5.4%) recorded the largest declines while Ottawa (+0.9%) posted the largest increase.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

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

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.

Apartment Building Construction Price Index[1]

	2009	First quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010	First quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010
	relative importance[2]	(2002=100)			% change	
Composite index	**100.0**	**138.2**	**134.6**	**134.3**	**-0.2**	**-2.8**
Halifax	2.1	130.1	130.5	130.8	0.2	0.5
Montréal	24.5	131.8	132.8	132.7	-0.1	0.7
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	1.7	136.2	135.1	137.4	1.7	0.9
Toronto	29.6	138.7	135.3	135.5	0.1	-2.3
Calgary	9.4	165.7	157.7	155.7	-1.3	-6.0
Edmonton	5.8	152.4	145.6	147.3	1.2	-3.3
Vancouver	26.9	139.4	133.1	131.9	-0.9	-5.4

1. *Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas (CMA).*
2. *The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building permits for each CMA.*

■

Large urban transit

March 2010 (preliminary)

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 6.6% from March 2009 to $244.0 million in March.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit across the country.

Ridership levels rose to 138.5 million passenger trips in March, up 2.7% from the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 1-613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

March 2010 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for March. 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. ■

Investment in new housing construction

March 2010

Data on the investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for March.

These series are not offered on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

To order data, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; *bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca*), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

February 2010

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for February.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The February 2010 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 65, no. 2 (45-004-X, free), is now available 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 release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products and studies

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, February 2010, Vol. 65, no. 2
Catalogue number 45-004-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

The Consumer Price Index, April 2010, Vol. 89, no. 4
Catalogue number 62-001-X (PDF, free; Print $12/$111; HTML, free)

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.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call:	**1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call:	**1-613-951-2800**
To fax your order, call:	**1-877-287-4369**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: *infostats@statcan.gc.ca* or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada’s website *(www.statcan.gc.ca).* From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada’s catalogued publications.


The Daily
Statistics Canada

Releases

New products

2006 Census profiles

Canada

Statistics Canada’s official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney’s Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at *http://www.statcan.gc.ca*. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to *listproc@statcan.gc.ca.* Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Release dates: May 25 to 28, 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	**Farm income**	2008 and 2009
26	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	March 2010
26	**Population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories**	2009 to 2036
27	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	First quarter 2010
27	**Characteristics of international overnight travellers**	Fourth quarter 2009
28	**Balance of international payments**	First quarter of 2010
28	**International travel account**	First quarter 2010