

The Daily

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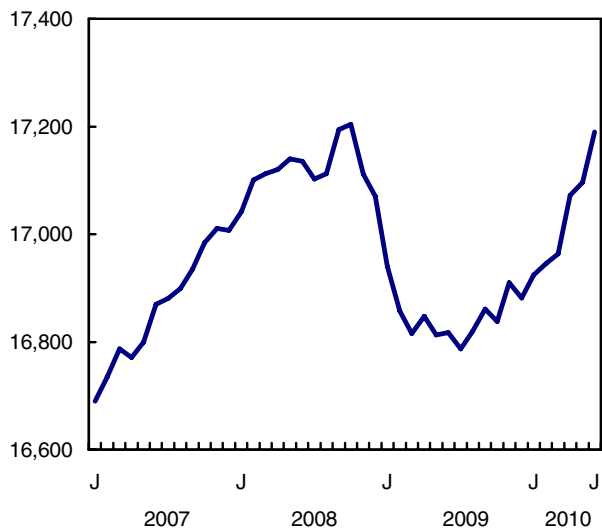
Labour Force Survey

June 2010

Employment rose by 93,000 in June, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 7.9%. This is the first time the rate has been below the 8% mark since January 2009.

Employment

thousands



Employment has been on an upward trend since July 2009, increasing by 403,000 (+2.4%). These gains offset nearly all the employment losses observed during the labour market downturn which began in the fall of 2008. The June unemployment rate, however, remained well above the October 2008 rate of 6.2%, due to a large increase in the number of people in the labour force over this period.

Employment increases were evenly split between full and part time in June. Since July 2009, most of the employment gains have been in full-time work, up 355,000 or 2.6%, while part-time work rose by 1.5%.

Notable employment increases in June were in service industries including retail and wholesale trade; business, building and other support services; health care and social assistance; and other services such as automotive repair and personal care services.

In June, there were continued gains in the number of private sector employees. The number of self-employed

Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X, free).

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which eases comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

workers also increased, while there was little change among public sector employees.

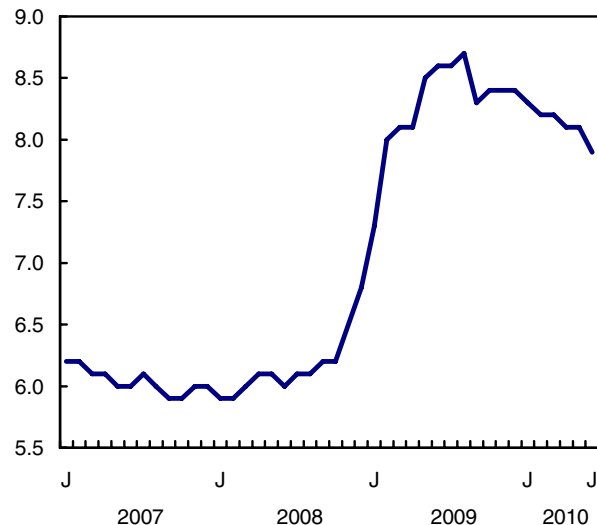
Virtually all of June's employment gains were in Ontario (+60,000) and Quebec (+30,000). At the same time, there were declines in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick. There was little employment change in all other provinces.

The employment increases in June were led by core-aged men 25 to 54, followed by workers 55 years and over and youths 15 to 24.

The average hourly wage for employees was 1.7% higher in June compared with the same month last year.

Unemployment rate

%



Robust employment gains in service industries

There were 22,000 additional workers in retail and wholesale trade in June, bringing total gains to 69,000 (+2.6%) since July 2009.

Employment in business, building and other support services increased by 20,000 in June. This industry has shown strength since the start of the year, with gains totalling 86,000 (+14.0%) over the period.

Health care and social assistance continued its long-term upward trend, with an increase of 20,000 in June.

Employment also increased in June in other services such as automotive repair and personal care services, up 17,000.

In the goods-producing sector, employment in construction edged up 11,000. This industry has had the fastest growth rate of all major industry groups since July 2009 (+8.3% or +94,000).

On the other hand, employment in manufacturing dipped by 14,000 in June. While employment in this industry is little changed since July 2009, it remains well below its October 2008 level (-235,000 or -11.9%).

The number of private sector employees increased by 52,000 in June. At the same time, there were 26,000 more self-employed workers. Since July 2009, the number of employees in the private sector has risen by 349,000 (+3.3%), with most of the gains in recent months. The number of public sector workers has risen by 2.6% over the same period, while self-employment has declined by 1.3%.

Gains concentrated in Ontario and Quebec

Ontario's employment was up 60,000 in June, the sixth consecutive monthly gain. This brings employment increases in the province to 187,000 (+2.9%) since July 2009. With these gains, Ontario's employment is slightly below its pre-recession level. In June, the unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 8.3%, the lowest since January 2009.

In June, employment increased by 30,000 in Quebec and the unemployment rate dipped 0.2 percentage points to 7.8%. Since July 2009, employment growth in Quebec has been the fastest of all provinces at 3.0% (+117,000).

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador fell by 8,100 in June, offsetting the increase of the month before. The unemployment rate increased by 0.9 percentage points to 14.7%, a rate similar to those observed earlier this year. Despite the employment decline in June, growth since July 2009 has been 2.9%, a faster rate of growth than the national average of 2.4%.

Employment in New Brunswick also fell in June (-4,400). This pushed the unemployment rate in the province up 0.5 percentage points to 9.3%.

Following two months of growth, employment in Alberta was little changed in June. Since July 2009, employment in this province has risen by 0.8% (+15,000), the slowest growth rate of all provinces.

Core-aged men lead employment gains

Among core-aged workers (25 to 54), employment increased by 41,000 in June, all among men. Since July 2009, there has been employment growth for both core-aged men (+1.8%) and women (+1.6%). With these gains, core-age women are back to their pre-recession employment levels. In contrast, employment among core-age men still remains 90,000 below their October 2008 level.

In June, employment increased by 31,000 among those aged 55 and over. Since July 2009, employment growth has been the fastest for this age group (+5.3%).

Employment also rose among youths aged 15 to 24 in June, up 21,000. This pushed their unemployment rate down 0.5 percentage points to 14.6%. Since July 2009, youth employment has grown by 60,000, but still remains 148,000 below the October 2008 peak.

An improved student summer labour market compared with a year ago

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market information about young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March and intend to return to school in the fall. The May and June survey results provide the first indicators of the summer job market. The data for July and August will provide further insight into the summer job market. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, employment increased by 63,000 in June 2010 for students aged 20 to 24. This pushed their unemployment rate down 3.7 percentage points to 10.3%. Despite this improvement, their unemployment rate remains above that of June 2008 (9.2%), a summer when student employment was particularly strong.

The labour market for 17 to 19 year-old students improved marginally in June, as their employment edged up 11,000 from June 2009. Their unemployment rate declined 2.1 percentage points to 16.0% in June, but remained well above the rate of 11.7% observed in June 2008.

Quarterly update on territories

The Labour Force Survey also collects labour market information about the territories. This information is produced monthly in the form of three-month moving averages. Not all estimates are seasonally adjusted, therefore comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

In Nunavut, while employment increased slightly for the three months ending in June 2010 compared with the same period last year, there were more people looking for work, which pushed the unemployment rate up from 14.5% to 19.7%.

The number of people working in the Northwest Territories in the second quarter was little changed compared with the same quarter in 2009. The unemployment rate increased from 6.6% to 7.4% however, as more people were searching for work.

There was little overall change in the Yukon labour market in the second quarter compared with a year earlier. The unemployment rate in the Yukon was 7.8%, little changed from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0108.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X, free) is now available online for the week ending June 19. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The DVD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review, 2009* (71F0004X, \$209), is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on August 6.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	May 2010	June 2010	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	27,651.8	27,696.6	44.8	404.3	0.2	1.5
Labour force	18,603.0	18,665.0	62.0	270.3	0.3	1.5
Employment	17,096.6	17,189.8	93.2	372.3	0.5	2.2
Full-time	13,835.7	13,884.6	48.9	345.0	0.4	2.5
Part-time	3,261.0	3,305.2	44.2	27.3	1.4	0.8
Unemployment	1,506.4	1,475.2	-31.2	-102.0	-2.1	-6.5
Participation rate	67.3	67.4	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.9	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.1	0.3	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	19.1	19.2	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,404.2	4,405.8	1.6	10.9	0.0	0.2
Labour force	2,871.8	2,876.6	4.8	2.7	0.2	0.1
Employment	2,436.8	2,457.5	20.7	32.6	0.8	1.3
Full-time	1,271.5	1,265.5	-6.0	-4.5	-0.5	-0.4
Part-time	1,165.3	1,192.0	26.7	37.1	2.3	3.2
Unemployment	435.0	419.1	-15.9	-30.0	-3.7	-6.7
Participation rate	65.2	65.3	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.1	14.6	-0.5	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	55.8	0.5	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	47.8	48.5	0.7	0.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,372.0	11,393.4	21.4	198.4	0.2	1.8
Labour force	8,346.5	8,374.5	28.0	135.0	0.3	1.6
Employment	7,712.5	7,771.3	58.8	219.1	0.8	2.9
Full-time	7,117.3	7,173.5	56.2	197.0	0.8	2.8
Part-time	595.2	597.8	2.6	22.1	0.4	3.8
Unemployment	634.0	603.2	-30.8	-84.1	-4.9	-12.2
Participation rate	73.4	73.5	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.2	-0.4	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.8	68.2	0.4	0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	11,875.6	11,897.4	21.8	194.9	0.2	1.7
Labour force	7,384.8	7,414.0	29.2	132.8	0.4	1.8
Employment	6,947.4	6,961.1	13.7	120.7	0.2	1.8
Full-time	5,446.9	5,445.7	-1.2	152.5	0.0	2.9
Part-time	1,500.5	1,515.4	14.9	-31.9	1.0	-2.1
Unemployment	437.4	452.9	15.5	12.1	3.5	2.7
Participation rate	62.2	62.3	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.1	0.2	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.5	0.0	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	21.6	21.8	0.2	-0.8	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)¹

	May 2010	June 2010	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,427.6	14,495.2	67.6	377.4	0.5	2.7
Self-employed	2,669.1	2,694.7	25.6	-5.0	1.0	-0.2
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,483.1	3,498.8	15.7	86.0	0.5	2.5
Private	10,944.5	10,996.4	51.9	291.5	0.5	2.7
All industries	17,096.6	17,189.8	93.2	372.3	0.5	2.2
Goods-producing sector	3,745.5	3,735.3	-10.2	38.9	-0.3	1.1
Agriculture	305.6	300.4	-5.2	-26.0	-1.7	-8.0
Natural resources	327.2	328.0	0.8	14.4	0.2	4.6
Utilities	150.2	147.8	-2.4	-0.2	-1.6	-0.1
Construction	1,212.7	1,223.7	11.0	73.3	0.9	6.4
Manufacturing	1,749.8	1,735.5	-14.3	-22.6	-0.8	-1.3
Services-producing sector	13,351.1	13,454.5	103.4	333.4	0.8	2.5
Trade	2,694.8	2,716.4	21.6	99.2	0.8	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	803.6	798.5	-5.1	-23.5	-0.6	-2.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,120.8	1,122.1	1.3	31.9	0.1	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,274.4	1,287.2	12.8	92.2	1.0	7.7
Business, building and other support services	682.3	702.3	20.0	23.6	2.9	3.5
Educational services	1,233.2	1,229.0	-4.2	27.6	-0.3	2.3
Health care and social assistance	2,029.4	2,049.1	19.7	105.1	1.0	5.4
Information, culture and recreation	759.7	767.5	7.8	-25.0	1.0	-3.2
Accommodation and food services	1,056.7	1,067.7	11.0	11.2	1.0	1.1
Other services	748.0	764.5	16.5	-33.0	2.2	-4.1
Public administration	948.3	950.2	1.9	24.1	0.2	2.6

1. North American Industry Classification System.

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Labour force characteristics by province

	May 2010	June 2010	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	431.6	431.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.7
Labour force	263.1	256.5	-6.6	2.5	-2.5	1.0
Employment	226.9	218.8	-8.1	4.4	-3.6	2.1
Full-time	193.8	186.3	-7.5	3.3	-3.9	1.8
Part-time	33.1	32.5	-0.6	1.1	-1.8	3.5
Unemployment	36.2	37.7	1.5	-1.9	4.1	-4.8
Participation rate	61.0	59.4	-1.6	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.8	14.7	0.9	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	52.6	50.7	-1.9	0.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	116.9	117.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0
Labour force	79.2	81.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.7
Employment	70.7	71.0	0.3	1.6	0.4	2.3
Full-time	58.3	58.0	-0.3	1.3	-0.5	2.3
Part-time	12.5	12.9	0.4	0.3	3.2	2.4
Unemployment	8.5	10.0	1.5	0.4	17.6	4.2
Participation rate	67.8	69.1	1.3	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	12.3	1.6	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.6	0.1	0.8	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	775.3	775.7	0.4	3.5	0.1	0.5
Labour force	501.1	502.0	0.9	3.6	0.2	0.7
Employment	457.3	457.7	0.4	5.5	0.1	1.2
Full-time	371.3	374.8	3.5	2.9	0.9	0.8
Part-time	86.0	82.9	-3.1	2.6	-3.6	3.2
Unemployment	43.8	44.3	0.5	-1.9	1.1	-4.1
Participation rate	64.6	64.7	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.8	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.0	0.0	0.4	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	623.8	624.4	0.6	2.9	0.1	0.5
Labour force	401.5	398.7	-2.8	-3.8	-0.7	-0.9
Employment	366.0	361.6	-4.4	-5.1	-1.2	-1.4
Full-time	314.0	307.4	-6.6	-2.0	-2.1	-0.6
Part-time	52.1	54.2	2.1	-3.1	4.0	-5.4
Unemployment	35.5	37.1	1.6	1.3	4.5	3.6
Participation rate	64.4	63.9	-0.5	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.3	0.5	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	57.9	-0.8	-1.1	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,502.5	6,511.1	8.6	78.1	0.1	1.2
Labour force	4,251.0	4,275.0	24.0	55.1	0.6	1.3
Employment	3,909.3	3,939.7	30.4	88.7	0.8	2.3
Full-time	3,162.1	3,177.4	15.3	47.1	0.5	1.5
Part-time	747.2	762.4	15.2	41.7	2.0	5.8
Unemployment	341.7	335.2	-6.5	-33.7	-1.9	-9.1
Participation rate	65.4	65.7	0.3	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.8	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.5	0.4	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	May 2010	June 2010	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,791.0	10,807.9	16.9	155.8	0.2	1.5
Labour force	7,280.7	7,301.4	20.7	135.0	0.3	1.9
Employment	6,633.3	6,693.6	60.3	200.4	0.9	3.1
Full-time	5,363.3	5,405.8	42.5	230.5	0.8	4.5
Part-time	1,270.1	1,287.9	17.8	-30.0	1.4	-2.3
Unemployment	647.3	607.8	-39.5	-65.4	-6.1	-9.7
Participation rate	67.5	67.6	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.3	-0.6	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.9	0.4	0.9	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	934.4	936.0	1.6	13.5	0.2	1.5
Labour force	658.2	655.7	-2.5	15.2	-0.4	2.4
Employment	620.4	620.7	0.3	13.7	0.0	2.3
Full-time	501.9	499.4	-2.5	4.1	-0.5	0.8
Part-time	118.5	121.3	2.8	9.5	2.4	8.5
Unemployment	37.8	35.0	-2.8	1.6	-7.4	4.8
Participation rate	70.4	70.1	-0.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.3	-0.4	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.4	66.3	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	789.5	791.0	1.5	11.7	0.2	1.5
Labour force	553.4	558.5	5.1	8.5	0.9	1.5
Employment	526.0	528.1	2.1	3.5	0.4	0.7
Full-time	429.7	430.5	0.8	5.6	0.2	1.3
Part-time	96.3	97.6	1.3	-2.1	1.3	-2.1
Unemployment	27.4	30.5	3.1	5.1	11.3	20.1
Participation rate	70.1	70.6	0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.5	0.5	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	66.6	66.8	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,917.8	2,924.1	6.3	60.3	0.2	2.1
Labour force	2,135.7	2,143.0	7.3	11.5	0.3	0.5
Employment	1,994.1	1,999.8	5.7	13.7	0.3	0.7
Full-time	1,657.9	1,648.3	-9.6	15.0	-0.6	0.9
Part-time	336.2	351.5	15.3	-1.4	4.6	-0.4
Unemployment	141.6	143.2	1.6	-2.2	1.1	-1.5
Participation rate	73.2	73.3	0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.7	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	68.3	68.4	0.1	-1.0	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,769.1	3,777.4	8.3	73.9	0.2	2.0
Labour force	2,479.1	2,493.2	14.1	40.7	0.6	1.7
Employment	2,292.5	2,298.9	6.4	46.1	0.3	2.0
Full-time	1,783.5	1,796.7	13.2	37.1	0.7	2.1
Part-time	509.0	502.2	-6.8	9.0	-1.3	1.8
Unemployment	186.6	194.3	7.7	-5.4	4.1	-2.7
Participation rate	65.8	66.0	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.8	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.9	0.1	0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

May 2010 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products in May totalled 8 732.2 thousand cubic metres, up 821.5 thousand cubic metres (+10.4%) from May 2009. (One cubic metre equals a thousand litres.)

All of the major petroleum product groups posted increases from the same month a year earlier.

Sales of refined petroleum products in May increased 433.0 thousand cubic metres (+5.2%) from April.

Note: Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are not available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	May 2009 ^r	April 2010 ^r	May 2010 ^p	April to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total, all products	7 910.7	8 299.2	8 732.2	5.2	10.4
Motor gasoline	3 588.5	3 729.4	3 725.4	-0.1	3.8
Diesel fuel oil	2 150.8	2 199.8	2 458.8	11.8	14.3
Light fuel oil	163.6	249.3	245.0	-1.7	49.8
Heavy fuel oil	379.4	471.6	477.2	1.2	25.8
Aviation turbo fuels	520.1	499.8	583.4	16.7	12.2
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	306.0	428.1	343.0	-19.9	12.1
All other refined products	802.2	721.2	899.5	24.7	12.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Note: Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Survey of Regulatory Compliance Costs 2008

Data from the second phase of the 2008 Survey of Regulatory Compliance Costs are now available for the Atlantic region, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia.

Small- and medium-sized businesses in five industrial sectors spent \$1.17 billion in 2008 filling out forms to comply with 11 key government information obligations, everything from filing income tax forms to paying federal and provincial sales taxes.

This survey is being conducted in order to measure regulatory compliance costs for businesses in meeting key regulatory requirements that are the responsibility of various levels of government. Survey results are

intended to help determine whether efficiency measures introduced by government are reducing the compliance burden facing businesses.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5093.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Chris Johnston (613-951-0875; bsstsdinfo@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division.

For more information about the Paperwork Burden Reduction Initiative, contact Daniel Seens (613-954-3538; daniel.seens@ic.gc.ca), Industry Canada.

Postal code conversion file

December 2009

The December 2009 update of the *Postal Code Conversion File* (PCCF) is now available. This file links the six-character postal codes to standard 2006 Census geographic areas, such as dissemination areas, census tracts and census subdivisions.

By linking postal codes to the Statistics Canada geographic areas, the file facilitates the extraction and subsequent aggregation of data for selected geographic areas. The PCCF also associates each postal code with a longitude and latitude coordinate to support mapping applications. The file also indicates the source, quality and type of linkage made between the postal code and the geographic area.

The December 2009 update of the *Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File* (2003 Representation Order) is also available. This product, a subset of the PCCF, provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (commonly known as federal ridings). The "unique link" variable indicates if the postal code is linked to one or more federal electoral districts

(FEDs). When the postal code is linked to more than one FED, the "weight" variable estimates the proportion of the population of the postal code that resides within each FED.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The *Postal Code Conversion File* (92-153-X, \$10,000; update 92-153-U, \$1,670) and the *Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File* (92F0193X, \$2,500; update 92F0193U, \$500) are available in ASCII format on diskette or CD-ROM. See *How to order products*.

The reference guides for the *Postal Code Conversion File* (92-153-G, free) and the *Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File* (92F0193G, free) are available in electronic format from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact GeoHelp (613-951-3889; geohelp@statcan.gc.ca), Geography Division. ■

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Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF), Reference Guide, December 2009
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
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Release dates: July 12 to 16, 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

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13	Canadian Social Trends	July 2010
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 2010
15	New motor vehicle sales	May 2010
16	Investment in non-residential building construction	Second quarter 2010
16	Leading indicators	June 2010
