

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 2011	2
Manufacturing sales declined 0.8% to \$46.0 billion in May. The declines were mostly concentrated in the food, petroleum and coal product and chemical industries.	
Investment in non-residential building construction, second quarter 2011	6
Investment in non-residential building construction remained at \$11.2 billion in the second quarter, edging up 0.1% from the first quarter after growing 1.7% on average in the five previous quarters.	
Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey, first quarter 2011	11
Canadian potato production, 2011	12
Dairy statistics, May 2011	12
Domestic travel, 2010	12

New products and studies	13
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Release dates: July 18 to 22, 2011	14
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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

May 2011

Manufacturing sales declined 0.8% (-\$360 million) to \$46.0 billion in May. Sales have remained relatively flat since January 2011.

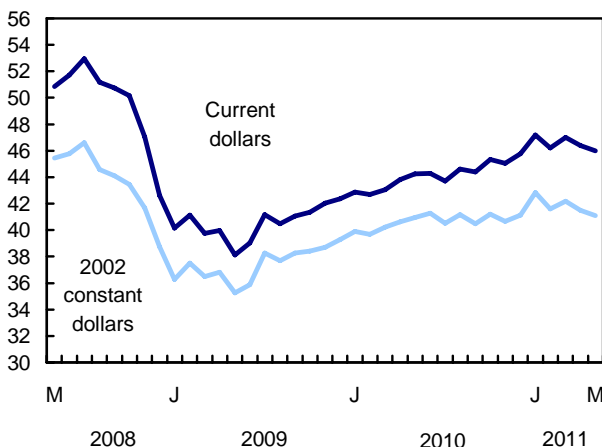
Constant dollar manufacturing sales declined 0.8% in May.

The overall decrease in current dollar sales reflected a 2.4% decline on the non-durable goods side of manufacturing. The declines were mostly concentrated in the food, petroleum and coal product and chemical industries. In contrast, the durable goods industries rose 0.8% in May.

Lower sales were reported in 11 of 21 industries, representing 71.9% of total manufacturing.

Manufacturing sales down for the second consecutive month

\$ billions¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Sales decline in the food industry

Sales in the food industry declined 3.1% in May to \$6.9 billion. The decrease was partly attributable to lower sales in the dairy product industry.

Manufacturers in the petroleum and coal products industry also reported a decrease in sales, down 2.5% in May to \$6.3 billion. The decline in petroleum stemmed from a combination of lower prices and reduced volumes as result of maintenance shutdowns.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the three previous months.

Non-durable goods industries include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.

Durable goods industries include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Production-based industries

For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.

Sales in the chemical industry fell 3.0% to \$3.7 billion. The decline reflects lower than normal unadjusted sales in the pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical industry.

Partly offsetting these declines were gains in the primary metal (+3.7%), machinery (+3.9%) and computer and electronic product (+7.7%) industries. The increase in machinery was mostly attributable to greater activity in the mining and oil and gas field machinery industry.

Manufacturing sales down in six provinces

In May, Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and British Columbia had the largest declines in manufacturing sales.

Sales in Newfoundland and Labrador fell 40.4% to \$299 million, the largest decrease in percentage terms since April 2009. The decline stemmed from lower sales in non-durable goods industries.

In Alberta, sales fell 2.9% to \$5.7 billion. A 16.4% drop in the chemical industry was the largest factor in the decline. Petroleum and coal products (-2.3%),

food (-3.4%) and fabricated metal products (-7.0%) also contributed to the decrease.

In British Columbia, sales were down 3.9% to \$3.1 billion, with 13 of 21 industries posting declines compared with April. Paper (-10.1%) and wood product (-7.0%) manufacturers reported the largest decreases.

Sales in Saskatchewan rose 8.6% in May to \$1.1 billion. The gains were largely attributable to increases reported by manufacturers in the non-durable goods industries. Higher sales in the chemical industry accounted for part of the advance.

In Ontario, sales advanced 0.4% to \$20.6 billion, following a 1.8% drop in April. Sales in the primary metal, computer and electronic product and machinery industries led the gains.

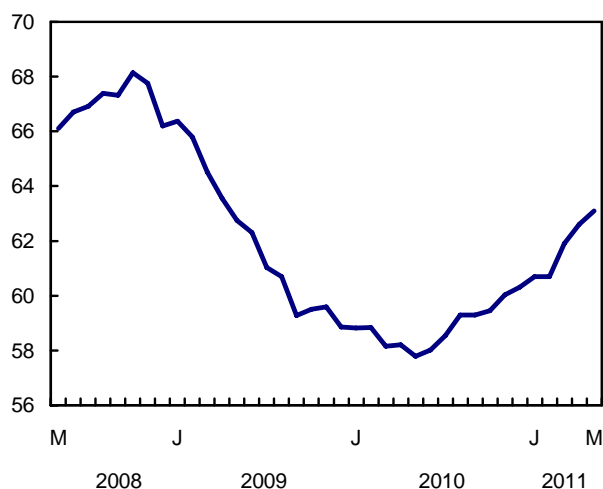
Inventory levels up for the eighth straight month

Inventory levels increased 0.7% in May to \$63.1 billion, their highest level since April 2009. The rise was led by a 4.0% gain in the chemical industry, reflecting higher goods-in-process inventories.

Increased levels of inventories were also reported by manufacturers in the primary metal (+2.2%), motor vehicle (+10.4%), machinery (+1.0%) and aerospace product and part (+1.3%) industries.

Inventory levels rise

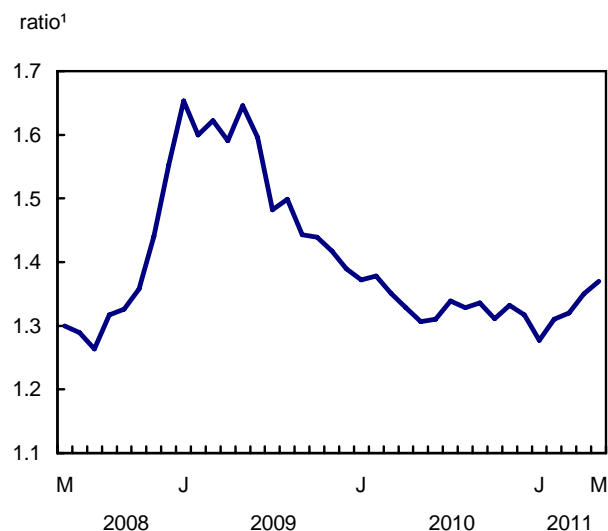
\$ billions¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.35 in April to 1.37 in May, bringing the ratio to its highest level since February 2010. The higher level reflects eight months of increases in inventory levels and declining sales in April and May.

The inventory-to-sales ratio increases



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders rise for the fifth consecutive month

Unfilled orders advanced 0.9% in May to \$58.0 billion, the fifth consecutive monthly increase.

The rise in unfilled orders was largely driven by the aerospace product and parts industry (+2.4%). The increase in orders for the aerospace industry partly reflected the depreciation of the Canadian dollar in May. Excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders declined 0.4% to \$31.4 billion.

These gains were partly offset by declines in the computer and electronic product (-2.6%) and fabricated metal product (-1.3%) industries.

Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

Major group of industries	May 2010	April 2011 ^r	May 2011 ^p	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	6,877	7,087	6,867	-3.1	-0.1
Beverage and tobacco product	899	873	882	1.0	-1.9
Textile mills	130	135	131	-2.8	1.0
Textile product mills	142	131	127	-3.4	-10.9
Clothing manufacturing	202	177	183	3.7	-9.3
Leather and allied product	32	28	28	0.5	-11.4
Wood product	1,628	1,525	1,449	-5.0	-11.0
Paper manufacturing	2,236	2,231	2,169	-2.7	-3.0
Printing and related support activities	734	731	733	0.2	-0.1
Petroleum and coal product	5,484	6,476	6,316	-2.5	15.2
Chemical	3,524	3,827	3,712	-3.0	5.3
Plastics and rubber products	1,773	1,838	1,831	-0.4	3.3
Non-metallic mineral product	1,079	1,023	1,007	-1.5	-6.7
Primary metal	3,449	3,957	4,105	3.7	19.0
Fabricated metal product	2,496	2,682	2,635	-1.7	5.6
Machinery	2,385	2,768	2,877	3.9	20.7
Computer and electronic product	1,298	1,343	1,447	7.7	11.5
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	798	849	853	0.5	6.9
Transportation equipment	7,209	6,921	6,851	-1.0	-5.0
Motor vehicle	3,732	3,386	3,333	-1.6	-10.7
Motor vehicle body and trailer	238	290	292	0.8	22.6
Motor vehicle parts	1,708	1,515	1,496	-1.3	-12.4
Aerospace product and parts	1,183	1,249	1,233	-1.3	4.2
Railroad rolling stock	81	114	132	16.2	63.2
Ship and boat building	97	82	66	-19.1	-31.2
Furniture and related product	901	879	896	2.0	-0.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	966	880	899	2.1	-7.0
Non-durable goods industries	22,034	23,534	22,980	-2.4	4.3
Durable goods industries	22,211	22,828	23,021	0.8	3.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2010	April 2011 ^r	May 2011 ^p	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Canada	44,245	46,361	46,001	-0.8	4.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	472	502	299	-40.4	-36.6
Prince Edward Island	94	98	95	-3.1	1.6
Nova Scotia	803	912	914	0.2	13.8
New Brunswick	1,399	1,636	1,631	-0.3	16.6
Quebec	11,154	11,480	11,395	-0.7	2.2
Ontario	20,414	20,534	20,620	0.4	1.0
Manitoba	1,172	1,229	1,285	4.5	9.6
Saskatchewan	909	971	1,054	8.6	16.0
Alberta	4,881	5,819	5,653	-2.9	15.8
British Columbia	2,944	3,178	3,052	-3.9	3.7
Yukon	3	3	3	-7.1	6.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	1	1	10.6	-24.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

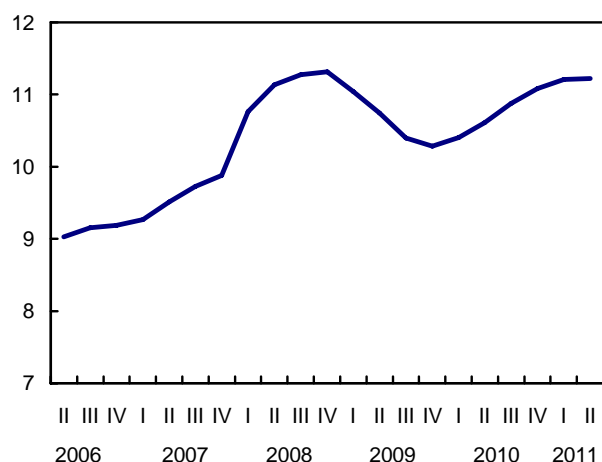
Investment in non-residential building construction

Second quarter 2011

Investment in non-residential building construction remained at \$11.2 billion in the second quarter, edging up 0.1% from the first quarter after growing 1.7% on average in the five previous quarters. Gains in commercial and industrial building construction were offset by a decline in the institutional component.

Investment in non-residential building construction

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



Among the six provinces that posted gains in the second quarter, Quebec posted the largest increase followed closely by British Columbia. In both provinces, the gains were mainly a result of higher spending on construction of commercial buildings.

Alberta recorded the largest decline as a result of lower spending in the institutional component, which more than offset gains in commercial and industrial building construction.

Investment was up in 18 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. St. Catharines–Niagara and Toronto posted the largest gains, mainly as a result of higher spending on institutional projects.

In contrast, the largest declines occurred in Edmonton and Saskatoon, as a result of decreases in the institutional and commercial components.

Note to readers

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

Investments in non-residential building construction exclude engineering construction. This series is based on the Building Permits Survey of municipalities, which collects information on construction intentions.

Work put-in-place patterns are assigned to each type of structure (industrial, commercial and institutional). These work patterns are used to distribute the value of building permits according to project length. Work put-in-place patterns differ according to the value of the construction project; a project worth several million dollars will usually take longer to complete than will a project of a few hundred thousand dollars.

Additional data from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey are used to create this investment series. Investments in non-residential building data are benchmarked to Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts of non-residential building investment series.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: the Ottawa part and the Gatineau part.

Commercial component

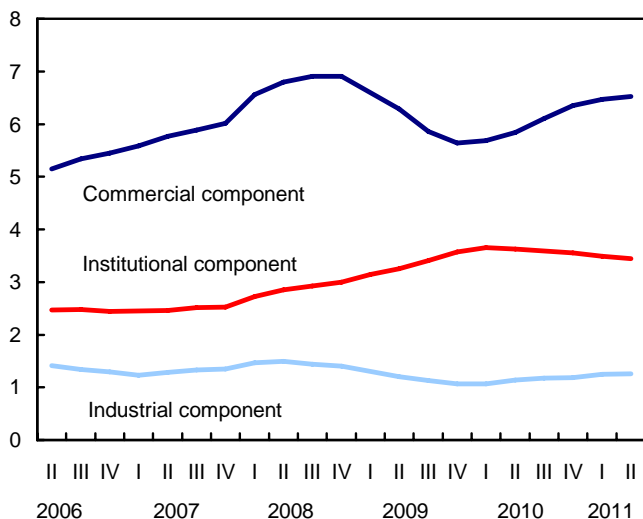
Investment in commercial building construction reached \$6.5 billion in the second quarter, up 0.8% from the previous quarter. This was the sixth consecutive quarterly increase and reflected higher spending in the construction of office, transportation buildings, and retail and wholesale outlets in several provinces.

Commercial investment increased in four provinces. The largest gain occurred in Alberta, where investment increased 5.4% to \$1.4 billion, while in Quebec commercial investment rose 3.2% to \$1.1 billion. In Alberta, the gain was led by higher spending in the construction of transportation and office buildings. In Quebec, higher investment in office buildings and retail and wholesale outlets were behind the advance.

Ontario posted the largest decline as a result of lower spending spread among several commercial building categories.

Commercial, institutional and industrial components

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



Industrial component

Investment in industrial projects totalled \$1.3 billion in the second quarter, up 0.8% from the previous quarter and the fifth consecutive quarterly gain. Growth in this component was mainly due to the construction of manufacturing plants in eight provinces, as well as maintenance buildings in six provinces.

Provincially, Quebec and British Columbia contributed the most to the rise in the industrial component. In both provinces, the increase came mainly from spending on manufacturing and maintenance buildings.

In contrast, Ontario had the largest decline as a result of lower spending in the majority of industrial building categories, which offset gains in the construction of manufacturing plants.

Institutional component

Spending on institutional projects continued its downward trend for a fifth straight quarter, falling 1.3% to \$3.4 billion in the second quarter. Lower spending on the construction of educational facilities in eight provinces (particularly in Alberta) was the main factor behind the decline in the institutional component.

Institutional investment was up in five provinces. The largest increases were in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, where higher investment occurred in several institutional building categories.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

More detailed data on investment in non-residential building construction are also available in free tables online. From the *Key resource* module of our website choose *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bechir Oueriemmi (613-951-1165; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock.

□

Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	First quarter to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada					
Total non-residential	10,609	11,210	11,224	0.1	5.8
Industrial	1,141	1,248	1,258	0.8	10.3
Commercial	5,843	6,472	6,521	0.8	11.6
Institutional	3,625	3,491	3,445	-1.3	-5.0
Newfoundland and Labrador					
Total non-residential	71	124	129	4.5	81.7
Industrial	4	17	17	1.8	309.7
Commercial	40	71	71	-0.3	76.6
Institutional	27	36	41	15.6	53.8
Prince Edward Island					
Total non-residential	22	36	38	3.5	74.5
Industrial	3	5	4	-18.4	74.1
Commercial	12	17	17	-0.1	44.6
Institutional	7	14	16	16.3	123.8
Nova Scotia					
Total non-residential	194	221	207	-6.0	7.2
Industrial	22	13	8	-36.8	-62.7
Commercial	105	122	121	-0.5	15.5
Institutional	66	86	78	-9.2	17.3
New Brunswick					
Total non-residential	181	203	200	-1.4	10.6
Industrial	18	16	17	9.9	-6.0
Commercial	74	84	85	1.3	14.2
Institutional	88	103	98	-5.3	11.0
Quebec					
Total non-residential	1,852	1,893	1,941	2.5	4.8
Industrial	261	260	283	8.7	8.6
Commercial	1,033	1,065	1,100	3.2	6.5
Institutional	559	567	558	-1.6	-0.2
Ontario					
Total non-residential	4,074	4,552	4,577	0.5	12.3
Industrial	449	493	475	-3.7	5.7
Commercial	2,312	2,651	2,594	-2.1	12.2
Institutional	1,313	1,408	1,508	7.1	14.9

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

Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	First quarter to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Manitoba					
Total non-residential	216	250	253	1.2	16.9
Industrial	19	37	37	-1.9	89.4
Commercial	140	139	135	-3.0	-3.4
Institutional	57	73	81	10.8	41.7
Saskatchewan					
Total non-residential	393	377	357	-5.2	-8.9
Industrial	59	40	32	-20.4	-45.2
Commercial	194	225	220	-2.5	13.2
Institutional	140	111	106	-5.1	-24.4
Alberta					
Total non-residential	2,366	2,216	2,158	-2.6	-8.8
Industrial	234	282	289	2.3	23.5
Commercial	1,211	1,299	1,369	5.4	13.1
Institutional	922	635	500	-21.2	-45.7
British Columbia					
Total non-residential	1,157	1,264	1,303	3.1	12.6
Industrial	64	77	91	18.3	42.5
Commercial	683	760	778	2.4	13.8
Institutional	410	427	434	1.6	5.8
Yukon					
Total non-residential	30	26	27	7.1	-10.0
Industrial	7	2	2	-37.7	-78.0
Commercial	14	14	18	31.1	25.6
Institutional	10	10	8	-15.2	-13.7
Northwest Territories					
Total non-residential	39	35	23	-34.3	-41.3
Industrial	1	3	2	-27.1	129.0
Commercial	17	15	6	-59.8	-65.4
Institutional	20	16	14	-12.6	-30.1
Nunavut					
Total non-residential	13	14	10	-29.8	-26.3
Industrial	0	1	0	-43.8	50.9
Commercial	7	9	7	-22.2	3.3
Institutional	6	4	2	-45.9	-65.7

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

Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area¹ – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	First quarter to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Total	7,916	8,246	8,240	-0.1	4.1
St. John's	42	75	79	6.4	87.7
Halifax	107	97	92	-4.8	-13.7
Moncton	49	52	52	-1.1	5.8
Saint John	45	41	38	-7.1	-15.0
Saguenay	51	48	48	-0.3	-5.2
Québec	229	206	211	2.3	-8.1
Sherbrooke	51	67	67	0.7	33.1
Trois-Rivières	50	33	29	-11.3	-42.0
Montréal	884	851	845	-0.7	-4.4
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	409	433	454	4.7	10.9
Gatineau part	68	99	114	15.9	69.1
Ottawa part	342	335	339	1.4	-0.7
Kingston	54	48	50	3.9	-7.9
Peterborough	33	22	18	-18.7	-46.2
Oshawa	104	93	81	-12.5	-22.2
Toronto	1,744	1,982	1,998	0.8	14.6
Hamilton	231	226	228	1.0	-1.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	93	168	186	10.4	99.4
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	251	323	337	4.4	34.1
Brantford	36	41	38	-6.5	6.0
Guelph	54	74	83	12.3	53.6
London	126	180	184	2.0	45.4
Windsor	83	115	115	-0.7	38.3
Barrie	107	80	66	-18.2	-39.0
Greater Sudbury	66	72	68	-4.6	3.1
Thunder Bay	20	33	37	10.4	79.0
Winnipeg	146	156	169	8.4	16.1
Regina	106	106	112	5.7	6.0
Saskatoon	156	156	134	-13.8	-13.7
Calgary	1,027	818	800	-2.2	-22.1
Edmonton	699	703	668	-4.9	-4.4
Kelowna	126	90	81	-10.5	-36.3
Abbotsford–Mission	24	29	38	33.6	60.8
Vancouver	576	719	724	0.7	25.8
Victoria	137	109	110	0.8	-19.4

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

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

■

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

First quarter 2011

Retail sales totalled \$96.9 billion in the first quarter, up 2.6% from the first quarter of 2010. Higher sales were reported in 5 of 10 major commodity groups, accounting for 68% of retail sales.

The strongest year-over-year gain occurred in sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives, up 19.7% from the first quarter of 2010 to \$11.7 billion. According to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the price of gasoline increased 15.9% over the same period.

Sales of food and beverages increased 4.1%. The CPI indicates that prices for food purchased from stores rose 2.5% from the first quarter of 2010 to the first quarter of 2011.

The value of sales of motor vehicles, parts and services grew 3.5% in the first quarter. A 13.7% advance in sales of new trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) and higher sales of automotive parts and accessories (+1.4%) accounted for the gain. Over the same period, sales of new cars (-3.5%) and used automotive vehicles (-1.0%) declined.

Retail sales of hardware, lawn and garden products decreased 9.5% from the first quarter of 2010. Sales of hardware and home renovation products (-9.7%) led the decline, after advancing 18.2% during same quarter a year earlier. January 31, 2010, was the final day of the federal government's Home Renovation Tax Credit.

Clothing, footwear and accessories sales were down 2.1% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter a year earlier. Lower sales of clothing for men, women and children contributed to the decline.

Sales for sporting and leisure goods decreased 5.9%. Declining sales of pre-recorded CDs, DVDs and video and audio tapes, as well as toys, games and hobby supplies, more than offset higher sales in sporting goods.

Note: The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year over year.

Data have been revised back to the first quarter of 2010. The revisions take into account late reporting or correcting respondent information and classification changes. The revised data are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Abdulrahman Mohammed (613-951-7719), Distributive Trades Division.

Sales by commodity, all retail stores – Seasonally unadjusted

	First quarter 2010 ^r	Fourth quarter 2010 ^r	First quarter 2011 ^p	First quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change
Commodity				
Food and beverages	23,294	27,756	24,249	4.1
Health and personal care products	9,724	10,726	9,701	-0.2
Clothing, footwear and accessories	6,958	11,404	6,812	-2.1
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	8,387	11,834	8,389	0
Motor vehicles, parts and services	18,811	21,765	19,467	3.5
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	9,810	11,719	11,738	19.7
Housewares	1,755	2,361	1,789	2
Hardware, lawn and garden products	5,600	6,768	5,066	-9.5
Sporting and leisure goods	2,822	4,454	2,654	-5.9
All other goods and services	7,306	8,720	7,058	-3.4
Total	94,468	117,505	96,924	2.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Canadian potato production

2011 (preliminary)

For the first time since 2004, the estimate of area planted to potatoes has increased. The 2011 estimate of area planted is 362,300 acres (146 623 hectares), up 2% from 2010. Alberta posted the largest increase, up 10% to 55,500 acres (22 461 hectares), while Manitoba recorded a 4% increase to 74,000 acres (29 948 hectares). The advance in these two provinces was a result of increases in contracts for processing potatoes. Saskatchewan recorded the largest decrease, down 7% to 7,000 acres (2 833 hectares).

Note: This publication contains additional tables comparing the area, production and value estimates of potatoes for Canada, the United States and Mexico.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0014, 001-0045 and 001-0070.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3407, 3446, 3465, 7526 and 7529.

The July 2011 issue of *Canadian Potato Production*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (22-008-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

Dairy statistics

May 2011 (preliminary)

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for May.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The second quarter 2011 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 2 (23-014-X, free), will be available in August.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patricia Dow (613-951-9222; patricia.dow@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Domestic travel

2010 (final)

The final annual and quarterly estimates of domestic travel from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada for 2010 as well as the Public-use Microdata File are now available.

For historical data comparisons, refer to sections "Sampling" and "Data accuracy" under the heading "Detailed information" by clicking on survey number 3810.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

For more information or to obtain data, contact Client Services (613-951-9169; toll-free 1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marinka Ménard (613-951-9602; fax: 613-951-2909; marinka.menard@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Potato Production, July 2011, Vol. 9, no. 1
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19	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 2011
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