

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 22, 2011

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Consumer prices rose 3.1% in the 12 months to June, primarily the result of higher prices for gasoline and food purchased from stores. This follows a 3.7% increase posted in May. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices fell 0.4% in June.	
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Perspectives on Labour and Income

July 2011 online edition

The July 2011 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, features one item.

"The wealth and finances of employed low-income families" examines the financial situation of individuals living in employed low-income families compared with not-employed low-income families and employed families not in low income. It presents new findings on the level of net worth, assets and debts, financial security and retirement preparation for these groups.

The July 2011 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 23, no. 3 (75-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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



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Releases

Consumer Price Index

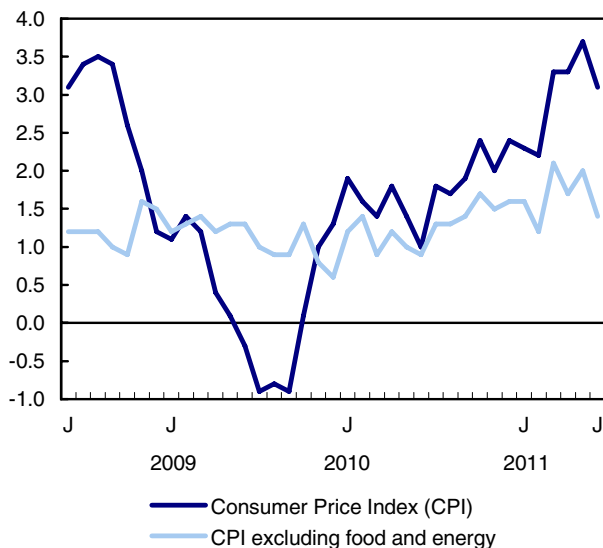
June 2011

Consumer prices rose 3.1% in the 12 months to June, primarily the result of higher prices for gasoline and food purchased from stores. This follows a 3.7% increase posted in May.

The 0.6 percentage point difference between the year-over-year increases posted in June and May was largely the result of lower prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles and traveller accommodation. In particular, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles fell 3.1% in the 12 months to June, following a 0.7% increase in May. The smaller year-over-year increase in gasoline prices in June compared with May was also a factor.

The 12-month change in the CPI and the CPI excluding food and energy

12-month % change



Prices for food purchased from stores rose 4.8% in the 12 months to June after increasing 4.2% in May.

Energy prices advanced 15.7% during the 12 months to June, following a 16.6% increase in May. On a year-over-year basis, gasoline prices rose 28.5%, slightly less than the 29.5% gain in May. Prices for fuel oil and electricity also rose, while natural gas prices fell 4.6%.

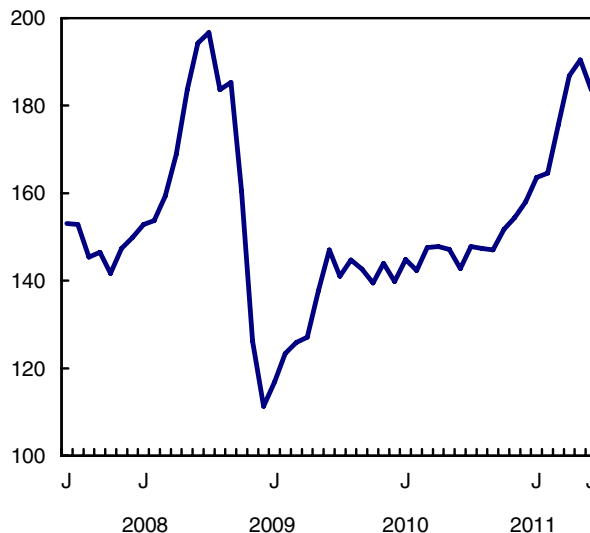
Note to readers

The special aggregate "Energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

Evolution in the gasoline price index since June 2007

index (2002=100)



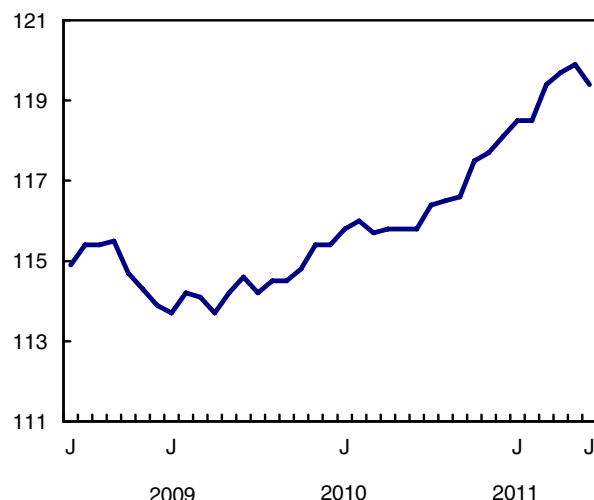
Excluding food and energy, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 1.4% in the 12 months to June.

Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI falls

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices fell 0.4% from May to June, the first decrease since March 2010. The decrease follows a 0.2% gain posted the previous month. The transportation index, which includes gasoline and the purchase of passenger vehicles, declined 2.4% following a 0.1% rise in May.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index falls

index (2002=100)

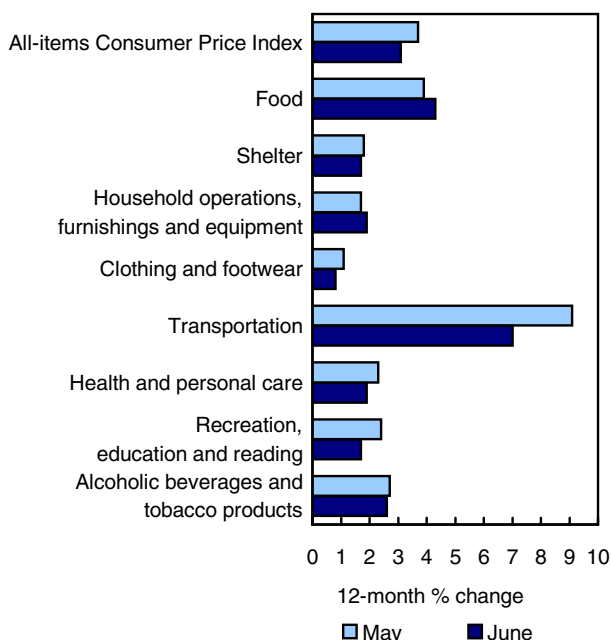


The seasonally adjusted food index went up 0.2% in June, after gaining 0.5% in May. The household operations, furnishings and equipment index rose 0.5%, while the shelter index increased 0.2%.

12-month change: Prices increase in all major components

On a year-over-year basis, prices increased in all eight major components in June. However, except for two components (food as well as household operations, furnishings and equipment) the rate of increase in June was slower than it was in May.

Prices increase in all major components



The cost of transportation increased 7.0% in the 12 months to June, following a 9.1% gain in May. In addition to paying more for gasoline, consumers paid 4.4% more in passenger vehicle insurance premiums and 7.6% more for air transportation.

Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles fell. This decline was mainly a result of larger discounts given by some manufacturers this year compared with June of last year.

Food prices rose 4.3% in the 12 months to June, after increasing 3.9% in May. There were broad-based price increases for food purchased from stores. Meat prices increased 5.9%, while consumers paid 7.2% more for bakery products with the cost of bread rising 10.1%. Prices for fresh vegetables increased 8.4%. Prices for food purchased from restaurants advanced 3.3%.

Shelter costs rose 1.7% in the 12 months to June. In addition to higher prices for fuel oil and electricity, homeowners' replacement cost increased 1.8%. However, mortgage interest cost, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, decreased 1.9%. Prices for natural gas also fell.

Prices for recreation, education and reading went up 1.7% after increasing 2.4% in May. Consumers paid more for cablevision and satellite services. Prices for traveller accommodation fell 2.9% after increasing 3.3% in May.

Provinces: Prices increase at a slower rate in every province

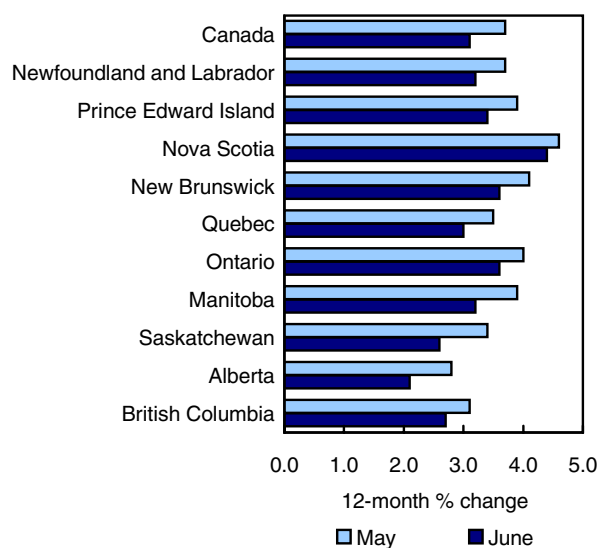
Consumer prices increased at a slower year-over-year rate in June compared with May in every province. Nova Scotia had the fastest increase in consumer prices (+4.4%), and Alberta the slowest (+2.1%).

Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles were down in most provinces. Decreases ranged from 5.2% in Alberta to 1.4% in Quebec.

In Ontario, consumer prices went up 3.6% in the 12 months to June, after rising 4.0% in May. Consumers in Ontario paid 34.4% more for gasoline. Prices for food purchased from stores rose 5.8%, while prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles fell 3.3%.

In Quebec, consumer prices increased 3.0% following a 3.5% gain in May. Gasoline prices rose 26.7%. Consumers also paid more for food purchased from restaurants, meat and bakery products. Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles fell.

Prices increase at a slower rate in every province



Prices in British Columbia went up 2.7% in the 12 months to June, following a 3.1% increase in May. Gasoline prices increased 19.6%. Consumers in the province also paid more for food purchased from restaurants (+8.8%) as well as for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance.

In Alberta, prices advanced 2.1% after increasing 2.8% in May. Consumers in Alberta paid 27.4% more for gasoline. The cost of homeowners' home and mortgage insurance also went up. Conversely, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles decreased.

Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 1.3% in the 12 months to June, following a 1.8% gain in May. The slower increase in June was mostly attributable to the decline in prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles and traveller accommodation.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index decreased 0.3% in June, after rising 0.2% in May.

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 June 2011 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 90, no. 6 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication.

The Consumer Price Index for July will be released on August 19.

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, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011	May to June 2011	June 2010 to June 2011
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
All-items CPI	100.00²	116.2	120.6	119.8	-0.7	3.1
Food	15.99	123.0	127.7	128.3	0.5	4.3
Shelter	27.49	123.3	125.2	125.4	0.2	1.7
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	108.6	110.4	110.7	0.3	1.9
Clothing and footwear	5.31	89.7	93.7	90.4	-3.5	0.8
Transportation	20.60	117.3	128.9	125.5	-2.6	7.0
Health and personal care	4.95	114.7	117.2	116.9	-0.3	1.9
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	104.2	106.1	106.0	-0.1	1.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	132.2	135.7	135.6	-0.1	2.6
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.15	115.6	117.8	117.1	-0.6	1.3
All-items CPI excluding energy	89.92	114.6	117.3	116.8	-0.4	1.9
Energy	10.08	135.7	160.2	157.0	-2.0	15.7
Gasoline	5.80	142.8	190.5	183.5	-3.7	28.5
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	73.93	112.7	115.0	114.3	-0.6	1.4
Goods	47.80	108.7	114.4	112.8	-1.4	3.8
Services	52.20	123.6	126.7	126.8	0.1	2.6

1. 2009 CPI basket weights at April 2011 prices, Canada, effective May 2011. 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% as a result of 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/rates/price-indexes/cpi).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011	May to June 2011	June 2010 to June 2011
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
Canada	100.00²	116.2	120.6	119.8	-0.7	3.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.29	117.2	121.5	120.9	-0.5	3.2
Prince Edward Island	0.35	119.2	123.9	123.3	-0.5	3.4
Nova Scotia	2.56	117.3	123.2	122.5	-0.6	4.4
New Brunswick	2.06	115.7	120.5	119.9	-0.5	3.6
Quebec	21.21	114.8	118.9	118.2	-0.6	3.0
Ontario	39.85	116.0	120.9	120.2	-0.6	3.6
Manitoba	3.16	114.9	119.5	118.6	-0.8	3.2
Saskatchewan	2.90	118.6	122.6	121.7	-0.7	2.6
Alberta	11.97	122.7	126.1	125.3	-0.6	2.1
British Columbia	14.47	113.4	117.1	116.5	-0.5	2.7
Whitehorse	0.08	115.1	118.4	118.6	0.2	3.0
Yellowknife	0.07	118.4	121.6	121.6	0.0	2.7
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	112.9	113.5	113.3	-0.2	0.4

1. 2009 CPI basket weights at April 2011 prices, Canada, effective May 2011. 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% as a result of rounding.

Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	Relative importance ²	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011	April to May 2011	May to June 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items CPI	100.00³	119.7	119.9	119.4	0.2	-0.4
Food	15.99	126.7	127.3	127.6	0.5	0.2
Shelter	27.49	125.2	125.2	125.4	0.0	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	109.5	110.2	110.7	0.6	0.5
Clothing and footwear	5.31	91.2	92.8	92.8	1.8	0.0
Transportation	20.60	126.4	126.5	123.5	0.1	-2.4
Health and personal care	4.95	117.1	117.0	116.8	-0.1	-0.2
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	105.6	105.5	105.3	-0.1	-0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	135.0	135.7	135.6	0.5	-0.1
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ⁴	82.15	117.2	117.4	117.1	0.2	-0.3
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	73.93	114.4	114.7	114.3	0.3	-0.3

1. Each month, the previous month's seasonally adjusted index is subject to revision. On an annual basis, the seasonally adjusted values for the last three years are revised with the January data release. Since these revisions can lead to changes in both the levels and movements of the indexes, users employing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes.
2. 2009 CPI basket weights at April 2011 prices, Canada, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
3. Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.
4. The measure of Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on Core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/price-indexes/cpi).

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Retail trade

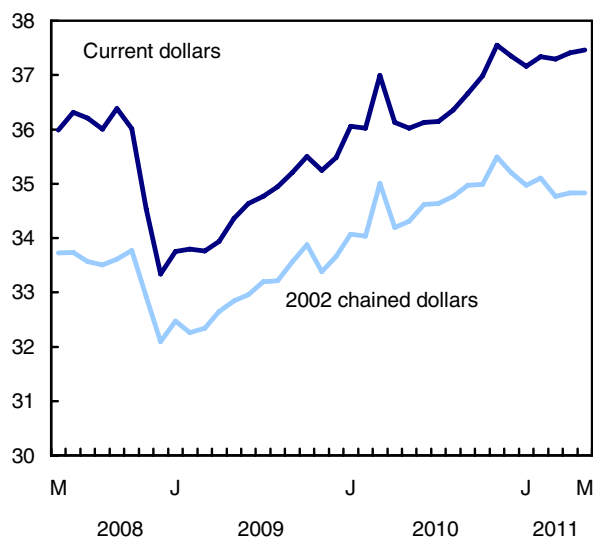
May 2011

Retail sales edged up 0.1% in May to \$37.5 billion. Higher sales in 7 of 11 subsectors were mostly offset by declines at motor vehicle and parts dealers and at food and beverage stores.

In volume terms, sales were unchanged.

Retail sales edge up in May

\$ billions



Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+3.3%) registered the largest increase in sales, partially offsetting the declines observed in March and April. More favourable weather conditions stimulated sales of hardware and lawn and garden products.

These same conditions also pushed up sales at general merchandise stores (+0.8%), which posted their fourth increase in five months. The category of "other general merchandise stores" led the gain, rising 1.3%. Department store sales increased 0.4%, a third consecutive monthly increase.

Gasoline station sales increased 1.1% in May, a fourth consecutive increase. This was the highest sales level since July 2008.

Sporting goods, hobby, book and music store sales rose 1.3%, the first significant increase since November 2010. In particular, sales were strong at sporting good stores.

After two consecutive monthly gains, sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers fell 1.0% in May. Lower

Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Total retail sales by volume are measured by deflating values in current dollars of the various trade groups using consumer price indexes. This retail sales in chained dollars series (2002) is a chain Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.

sales at new car dealers (-1.1%) led the decline. Sales decreases were also reported at used car dealers (-1.9%) and automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (-0.6%). Sales in the category of "other motor vehicle dealers" rose 1.0% following a large increase in April.

Food and beverage store sales fell 0.9%, the third monthly decrease in a row. Supermarkets and other grocery stores (-1.5%) accounted for most of the decline.

Sales up in six provinces

Results were mixed in May at the provincial level as higher sales were reported in six provinces. The largest sales gain in dollar terms occurred in Ontario where sales rose 0.5%, the third increase in four months.

Following two consecutive monthly declines, sales in Manitoba increased 1.5%.

British Columbia retailers registered a 0.7% sales decline, after increasing for three months in a row.

Sales declined 1.0% in Nova Scotia following gains in March and April.

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 May 2011 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X, free) will be available shortly.

Data on retail trade for June will be released on August 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 Mark Switzer (613-951-7137), Distributive Trades Division.

□

Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2010	April 2011 ^r	May 2011 ^p	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada	36,023	37,407	37,460	0.1	4.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	611	645	650	0.6	6.3
Prince Edward Island	147	152	155	2.0	6.0
Nova Scotia	1,042	1,077	1,066	-1.0	2.3
New Brunswick	881	918	914	-0.4	3.8
Quebec	8,135	8,324	8,333	0.1	2.4
Ontario	12,835	13,289	13,355	0.5	4.1
Manitoba	1,294	1,340	1,360	1.5	5.1
Saskatchewan	1,222	1,318	1,314	-0.3	7.6
Alberta	4,873	5,242	5,252	0.2	7.8
British Columbia	4,851	4,958	4,921	-0.7	1.4
Yukon	47	58	55	-5.4	17.4
Northwest Territories	58	57	57	-0.9	-2.7
Nunavut	28	30	30	-0.2	7.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2010	April 2011 ^r	May 2011 ^p	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Total retail trade	36,023	37,407	37,460	0.1	4.0
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	28,357	29,257	29,390	0.5	3.6
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	24,470	24,523	24,603	0.3	0.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	7,666	8,150	8,070	-1.0	5.3
New car dealers	6,135	6,538	6,465	-1.1	5.4
Used car dealers	461	467	458	-1.9	-0.7
Other motor vehicle dealers	566	566	572	1.0	1.0
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	504	579	575	-0.6	14.1
Furniture and home furnishing stores	1,260	1,270	1,251	-1.6	-0.8
Furniture stores	807	809	793	-2.1	-1.7
Home furnishings stores	453	461	458	-0.6	1.0
Electronics and appliance stores	1,162	1,189	1,215	2.2	4.6
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,304	2,138	2,208	3.3	-4.1
Food and beverage stores	8,590	8,646	8,568	-0.9	-0.3
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,133	6,132	6,039	-1.5	-1.5
Convenience stores	553	561	577	3.0	4.3
Specialty food stores	400	404	403	-0.2	0.7
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,503	1,549	1,548	-0.1	3.0
Health and personal care stores	2,737	2,687	2,684	-0.1	-1.9
Gasoline stations	3,887	4,734	4,787	1.1	23.1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,059	2,111	2,133	1.0	3.6
Clothing stores	1,596	1,649	1,654	0.3	3.6
Shoe stores	235	231	245	6.1	4.5
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	228	231	233	1.1	2.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	917	924	936	1.3	2.2
General merchandise stores	4,533	4,681	4,720	0.8	4.1
Department stores	x	2,218	2,226	0.4	x
Other general merchandise stores	x	2,462	2,493	1.3	x
Miscellaneous store retailers	910	877	889	1.4	-2.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

Note: Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

Multifactor productivity growth estimates 2010

Multifactor productivity growth estimates for 2010 are now available for the Canadian business sector and its major sub-sectors. Data include multifactor productivity, value-added, capital input and labour input in the aggregate business sector and major sub-sectors.

These data reflect revisions of investment and gross domestic product from 2007 to 2010, published in *The Daily* on May 30, 2011, and revisions of hours worked for the last four years, published in *The Daily* on March 15, 2011 and in *The Daily* on June 10, 2011.

The release on June 10, 2011 includes a historical revision to the hours worked for the total business sector, but not for the individual industries. This revision resulted in a 0.1 percentage point increase on average in the annual growth rate of business labour productivity between 1981 and 2010.

The historical revisions are not introduced in the annual multifactor productivity estimates for the business sector and its major subsectors released today. Instead, the revisions will be first introduced in the industry multifactor productivity database in December 2011 when the historical revisions to hours worked in both total business sector and individual industries become available.

Note: Multifactor productivity measures at Statistics Canada are derived from a growth accounting framework that allows analysts to isolate the effects of increases in capital intensity and skills upgrading on the growth in labour productivity.

The residual portion of labour productivity growth that is not accounted for by increased capital intensity and skills upgrading is called "growth in multifactor productivity." It measures the efficiency with which capital and labour are used in production. Growth in this area is often associated with technological change, organizational change or economies of scale.

Available on CANSIM: table 383-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1402.

A description of the method used to derive productivity measures can be found in the "User guide for Statistics Canada's annual multifactor productivity program," as part of *The Canadian Productivity Review* (15-206-X2007014, free) series, as well as in *The Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts: Industry Productivity Database*, Vol. 7, no. 5 (13-605-X, free), available from the *Analytical studies* module of our website.

Additional information on productivity is available at the following website (www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wulong Gu (613-951-0754), Economic Analysis Division. ■

Large urban transit May 2011 (preliminary)

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 8.3% from May 2010 to \$237.7 million in May.

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

Ridership levels rose to 127.9 million passenger trips in May, a 6.0% increase 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: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products and studies

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The Consumer Price Index, June 2011, Vol. 90, no. 6
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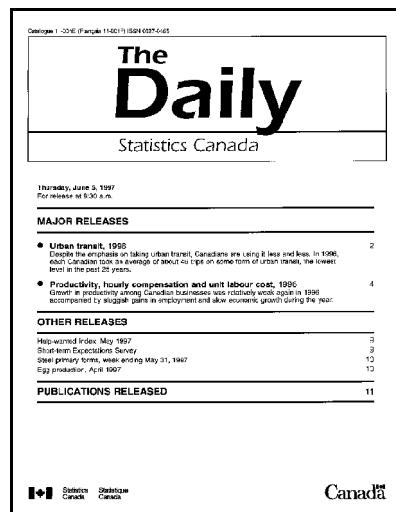
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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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The Daily, July 22, 2011

Release dates: July 25 to 29, 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
28	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	May 2011
29	Gross domestic product by industry	May 2011
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	June 2011