

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 19, 2011

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Consumer prices rose 2.7% in the 12 months to July, primarily the result of higher prices for gasoline and food purchased from stores. This follows a 3.1% increase in June and a 3.7% advance in May. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.1% in July.	
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Releases

Consumer Price Index

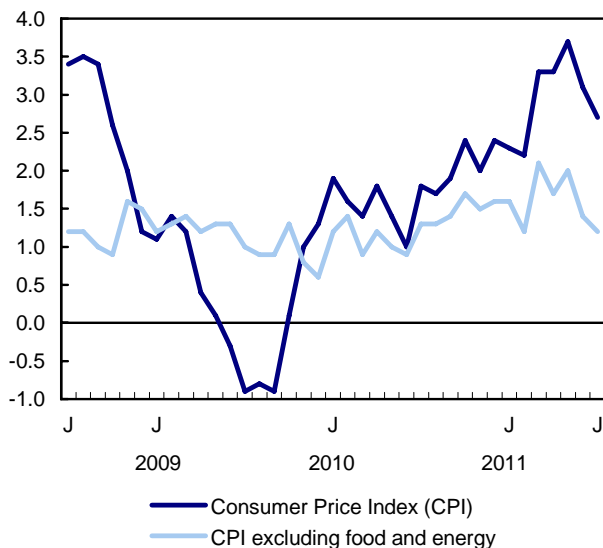
July 2011

Consumer prices rose 2.7% in the 12 months to July, primarily the result of higher prices for gasoline and food purchased from stores. This follows a 3.1% increase in June and a 3.7% advance in May.

On July 1, 2010, the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) came into effect in Ontario and British Columbia. As well, Nova Scotia increased its HST by two percentage points. July 2011 marks the first month for which the calculation for the 12-month rate of change in consumer prices compares two months which both include the July 2010 tax changes.

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

12-month % change



Energy prices advanced 12.9% during the 12 months to July, following a 15.7% increase in June. On a year-over-year basis, gasoline prices rose 23.5%, compared with the 28.5% gain in June. In contrast, natural gas prices fell.

Food prices rose 4.3% in the 12 months to July, matching the increase in June.

Excluding food and energy, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 1.2% in the 12 months to July, after advancing 1.4% in June.

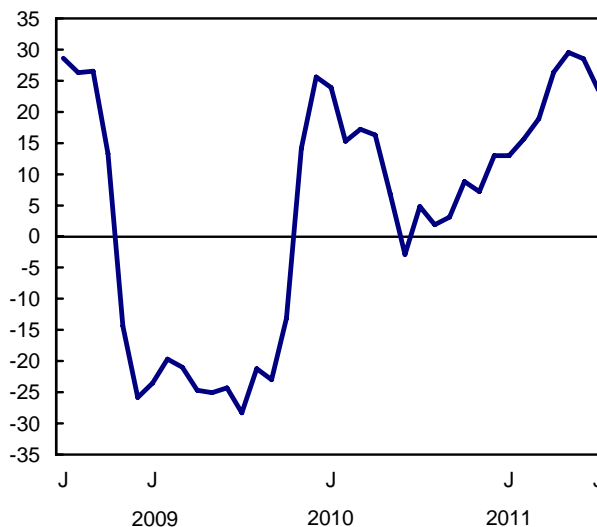
Note to readers

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.

The 12-month change in the gasoline price index since July 2008

12-month % change

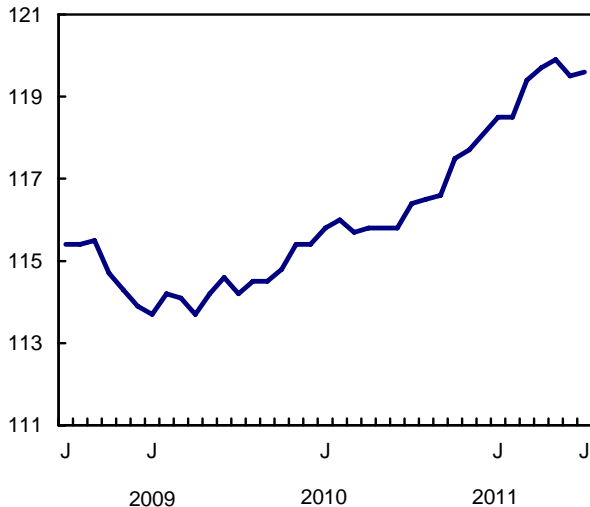


Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI increases

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices increased 0.1% from June to July, following a 0.3% decrease from May to June. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, remained unchanged following a 2.4% decline in June.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index advances

index (2002=100)



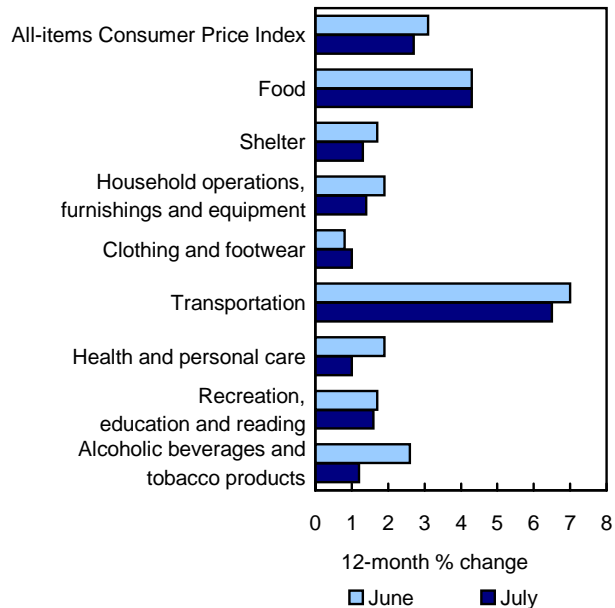
The seasonally adjusted food index continued to rise in July, increasing 0.5% after advancing 0.3% in June. The shelter index rose 0.4% while the recreation, education and reading index increased 0.2%.

12-month change: Prices for most major components advance at a slower rate

On a year-over-year basis, prices for most major components increased at a slower rate in July. The changes in the transportation index and the food index were the main contributors to the advance in the CPI.

The cost of transportation rose 6.5% in the 12 months to July, following a 7.0% gain in June. In addition to paying more for gasoline, consumers paid more in passenger vehicle insurance premiums and for air transportation. Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles fell 1.0%.

Prices for most major components rise at a slower rate



While the increase in food prices remained unchanged, prices for food purchased from stores rose 5.1% in the 12 months to July after advancing 4.8% in June. Compared with July 2010, consumers paid more in July 2011 for meat, fresh vegetables, bakery products, and fresh fruit. They also paid 2.2% more for food purchased from restaurants.

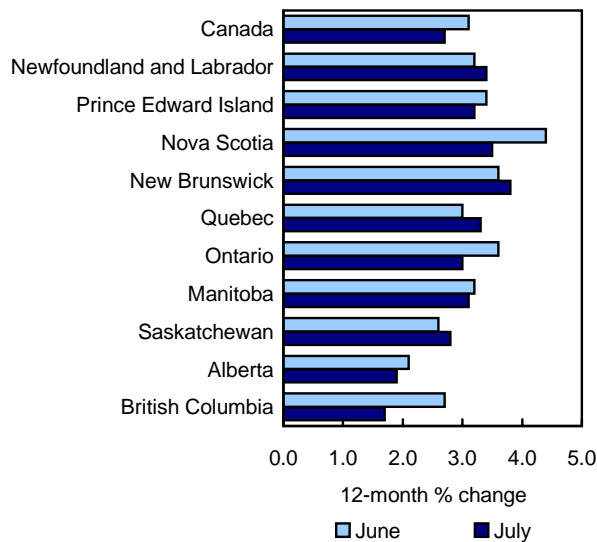
Shelter costs rose 1.3% in the 12 months to July, following a 1.7% increase in the previous month. In addition to fuel oil, consumers paid higher prices for homeowners' replacement cost, and homeowners' home and mortgage insurance. They paid less in mortgage interest cost (-1.9%) and for natural gas (-3.3%).

Provinces: Prices increase at a slower rate in several provinces

In the 12 months to July, consumer prices increased at a slower pace than in the previous month in six provinces.

On a year-over-year basis, price increases ranged from 1.7% in British Columbia to 3.8% in New Brunswick. In most provinces, higher gasoline prices were the main contributors to the advance. Price increases for food purchased from stores were also an important factor in several provinces.

Prices increase at a slower rate in several provinces



In Ontario, consumer prices rose 3.0% in the 12 months to July, after advancing 3.6% in June. Gasoline prices rose 25.5%, prices for food purchased from stores went up 6.3% and prices for passenger vehicle insurance premiums increased 8.1%. Prices for electricity fell.

Consumer prices in Quebec increased 3.3%, following a 3.0% gain in June. Consumers paid more in July than a year earlier for gasoline (+27.6%), for food purchased from stores (+4.3%), and for food purchased from restaurants.

In British Columbia, prices rose 1.7% in the 12 months to July, following a 2.7% increase in June. Gasoline prices rose 13.1% while prices for food purchased from stores increased 4.9%. Consumers in the province also paid more in homeowners' home and mortgage insurance. Food purchased from restaurants increased 2.3% after rising 8.8% in June.

In Alberta, prices advanced 1.9% in July after increasing 2.1% in June. Consumers paid 23.0% more for gasoline and 4.1% more for food purchased from stores. The cost of homeowners' home and mortgage insurance also went up.

Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 1.6% in the 12 months to July, following a 1.3% gain in June.

On a month-over-month basis and before seasonal adjustment, the core index increased 0.2% in July after decreasing 0.6% in June.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index increased 0.3% in July, after declining 0.3% in June.

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, choose *Publications*.

The July 2011 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 90, no. 7 (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 August will be released on September 21.

For further information regarding the Consumer Price Index, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	July 2010	June 2011	July 2011	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items CPI	100.00²	116.8	119.8	120.0	0.2	2.7
Food	15.99	123.7	128.3	129.0	0.5	4.3
Shelter	27.49	124.3	125.4	125.9	0.4	1.3
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	109.2	110.7	110.7	0.0	1.4
Clothing and footwear	5.31	88.8	90.4	89.7	-0.8	1.0
Transportation	20.60	117.4	125.5	125.0	-0.4	6.5
Health and personal care	4.95	115.6	116.9	116.7	-0.2	1.0
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	105.1	106.0	106.8	0.8	1.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	134.5	135.6	136.1	0.4	1.2
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.15	115.5	117.1	117.3	0.2	1.6
All-items CPI excluding energy	89.92	115.0	116.8	117.0	0.2	1.7
Energy	10.08	139.8	157.0	157.9	0.6	12.9
Gasoline	5.80	147.8	183.5	182.5	-0.5	23.5
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	73.93	113.0	114.3	114.3	0.0	1.2
Goods	47.80	109.1	112.8	112.9	0.1	3.5
Services	52.20	124.5	126.8	127.1	0.2	2.1

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	July 2010	June 2011	July 2011	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	116.8	119.8	120.0	0.2	2.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.29	117.6	120.9	121.6	0.6	3.4
Prince Edward Island	0.35	119.5	123.3	123.3	0.0	3.2
Nova Scotia	2.56	118.6	122.5	122.8	0.2	3.5
New Brunswick	2.06	115.9	119.9	120.3	0.3	3.8
Quebec	21.21	114.5	118.2	118.3	0.1	3.3
Ontario	39.85	117.0	120.2	120.5	0.2	3.0
Manitoba	3.16	114.7	118.6	118.2	-0.3	3.1
Saskatchewan	2.90	118.5	121.7	121.8	0.1	2.8
Alberta	11.97	123.3	125.3	125.7	0.3	1.9
British Columbia	14.47	114.6	116.5	116.6	0.1	1.7
Whitehorse	0.08	115.1	118.6	118.7	0.1	3.1
Yellowknife	0.07	118.0	121.6	122.0	0.3	3.4
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	112.1	113.3	113.3	0.0	1.1

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	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	May to June 2011	June to July 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items CPI	100.00³	119.9	119.5	119.6	-0.3	0.1
Food	15.99	127.3	127.7	128.3	0.3	0.5
Shelter	27.49	125.2	125.4	125.9	0.2	0.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	110.2	110.7	110.8	0.5	0.1
Clothing and footwear	5.31	92.8	92.7	91.8	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation	20.60	126.5	123.5	123.5	-2.4	0.0
Health and personal care	4.95	117.0	116.7	116.6	-0.3	-0.1
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	105.5	105.4	105.6	-0.1	0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	135.7	135.6	136.1	-0.1	0.4
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ⁴	82.15	117.4	117.1	117.4	-0.3	0.3
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	73.93	114.7	114.3	114.3	-0.3	0.0

- 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.
- 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).
- Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.
- The measure of Core Consumer Price Index 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).



Study: Firm turnover and productivity growth in services industries

2000 to 2007

Between 2000 and 2007, the nature of firm turnover varied across services industries as did its impact on the growth of productivity, a new study has found.

During this seven-year period, firm turnover contributed positively to the growth of productivity in most industries. Turnover that was a result of firms entering and exiting the industry was the most important contributor to the growth of productivity.

The study examined the relationship between firm turnover and productivity growth in a range of services industries. These included wholesale trade; transportation and warehousing; air transportation; truck transportation; broadcasting and telecommunications; business services and financial services.

Firm turnover occurs as market share is shifted from the less successful to the more successful firms in each industry. It can result from the entry of new firms and the exit of others; it may also be a result of shifts of market share between incumbent firms that are either growing or declining.

In industries where entry conditions facilitated higher entry, the entry-and-exit process that replaced less productive exiters with more productive entrants contributed substantially to overall productivity growth.

Between 2000 and 2007, there were large differences across the service sector in terms of the proportion of entry and exit. Business services and trucking had the highest effective entry rates.

The process of reallocating market share also varied across industries. In 2007, the market share gained by firms that entered since 2000 was highest in business service (+29.6%) and trucking (+22.8%), while it was less than 10% in the other service industries. Broadcasting gained 2.4% in market share, the slowest increase.

Turnover within incumbent firms in each industry also contributed to productivity growth, but generally less so than entries and exits. The average market share gained and lost by incumbents between 2000 and 2007 ranged from 23% in business services to 15% in financial services.

Industries with higher turnover from entry and exit generally had higher turnover within the incumbent sector, although there were smaller differences across industries in the market share turnover that occurred within incumbents.

While entry processes were quite different across industries, there was much greater similarity in the exit

rates across industries. In addition, the failure process within entrants was similar across industries.

The percentage of entrants remaining after six years was about the same in the various service industries studied. Failure, which is endemic to the experimentation associated with entry, is quite similar across industries.

Note: This study used a special longitudinal data base derived from administrative records that followed corporate entities from 2000 to 2007. Market share was derived from company revenue, while employment was derived from wage data divided by an average wage rate. Productivity was defined as sales per employee.

The research paper "Firm turnover and productivity growth in selected Canadian services industries, 2000 to 2007" is now available as part of the *Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series* (11F0027M20110072, free). From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are available at (www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Economic Analysis Division. ■

Farm Input Price Index

First quarter 2011

The Farm Input Price Index increased 4.7% in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter. This increase followed a 3.2% advance between the third and fourth quarter of 2010.

The category that contributed the most to the quarterly increase in Canada was animal production, which rose 7.0%.

Alberta was the largest contributor to the national advance, rising 5.9% in the first quarter.

Canadian farm input prices increased by 8.1% between the first quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011. Alberta (+11.3%) was the largest contributor to the advance in farm input prices during this period.

At the Canada level, animal production (+12.0%) was the category with the largest increase between the first quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011. This increase was in large part a result of higher livestock prices (+21.5%).

Note: For more information about the methodology, go to the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section by clicking on survey number 2305, which appears below.

Available on CANSIM: table 328-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2305.

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: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Farm Input Price Index, by component, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2010 ^r	Fourth quarter 2010 ^r	First quarter 2011 ^p	Fourth quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011	First quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Farm input total	100.00	124.4	128.5	134.5	4.7	8.1
Buildings	9.36	129.9	133.3	136.6	2.5	5.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	19.27	127.5	132.5	139.4	5.2	9.3
General business costs	15.33	125.9	129.0	129.8	0.6	3.1
Crop production	23.17	146.0	148.7	156.3	5.1	7.1
Animal production	32.88	105.4	110.4	118.1	7.0	12.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

Farm Input Price Index, total, by region – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2010 ^r	Fourth quarter 2010 ^r	First quarter 2011 ^p	Fourth quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011	First quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00	124.4	128.5	134.5	4.7	8.1
Eastern Canada	44.21	122.7	125.4	131.0	4.5	6.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.23	127.2	127.6	133.3	4.5	4.8
Prince Edward Island	0.99	123.9	126.8	132.1	4.2	6.6
Nova Scotia	1.15	126.8	130.2	133.1	2.2	5.0
New Brunswick	1.13	129.8	126.0	133.0	5.6	2.5
Quebec	16.24	120.7	121.1	127.3	5.1	5.5
Ontario	24.47	123.5	127.8	133.2	4.2	7.9
Western Canada	55.79	125.8	131.0	137.3	4.8	9.1
Manitoba	9.96	124.5	129.1	134.6	4.3	8.1
Saskatchewan	16.14	135.3	141.6	147.2	4.0	8.8
Alberta	23.62	119.5	125.6	133.0	5.9	11.3
British Columbia	6.06	126.9	126.3	131.7	4.3	3.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

Apartment Building Construction Price Index

Second quarter 2011

The composite price index for apartment building construction increased 1.1% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. The quarterly

advance was mainly a result of wage increases and the continued strength of construction material prices.

All seven of the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surveyed reported quarterly increases between 0.7% and 1.4%. Toronto (+1.4%) and Calgary (+1.2%) posted the largest quarterly advance while Montréal (+0.7%) reported the smallest increase.

Year over year, the composite price index for apartment building construction was up 2.9% in the second quarter. Of the seven CMAs surveyed, Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (+3.8%) reported the largest year-over-year increase, while Calgary (+1.2%) showed the smallest advance.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a one quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0044.

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

The second quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in October.

The apartment building construction price indexes for the third quarter will be released on November 18.

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: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Apartment Building Construction Price Index¹ – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ²	Second quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	First quarter to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Composite index	100.0	136.0	138.5	140.0	1.1	2.9
Halifax	2.2	131.9	134.2	135.6	1.0	2.8
Montréal	26.8	133.9	136.8	137.7	0.7	2.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	2.9	140.0	143.9	145.3	1.0	3.8
Toronto	40.8	136.9	139.6	141.6	1.4	3.4
Calgary	3.4	157.6	157.6	159.5	1.2	1.2
Edmonton	4.8	152.1	153.7	155.3	1.0	2.1
Vancouver	19.1	134.1	136.9	138.4	1.1	3.2

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.

Stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products

August 1, 2011 (preliminary)

Data on stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products in storage as of August 1 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

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 Emily Makosky (613-951-2442; emily.makosky@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Dairy statistics

June 2011 (preliminary)

Monthly dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.

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), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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. ■

New products and studies

Study: Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series: "Firm Turnover and Productivity Growth in Selected Canadian Services Industries, 2000 to 2007", no. 72
Catalogue number 11F0027M2011072 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Dairy Statistics, Second quarter 2011, Vol. 6, no. 2
Catalogue number 23-014-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

The Consumer Price Index, July 2011, Vol. 90, no. 7
Catalogue number 62-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Wholesale Trade, June 2011, Vol. 74, no. 6
Catalogue number 63-008-X (PDF, free; 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.

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The Daily, August 19, 2011

Release dates: August 22 to August 26, 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
23	Retail trade	June 2011
24	Production of principal field crops	As of July 31, 2011
24	Canadian Social Trends	August 2011
24	Characteristics of international overnight travellers	First quarter 2011
25	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 2011
25	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	June 2011
26	International travel account	Second quarter 2011