

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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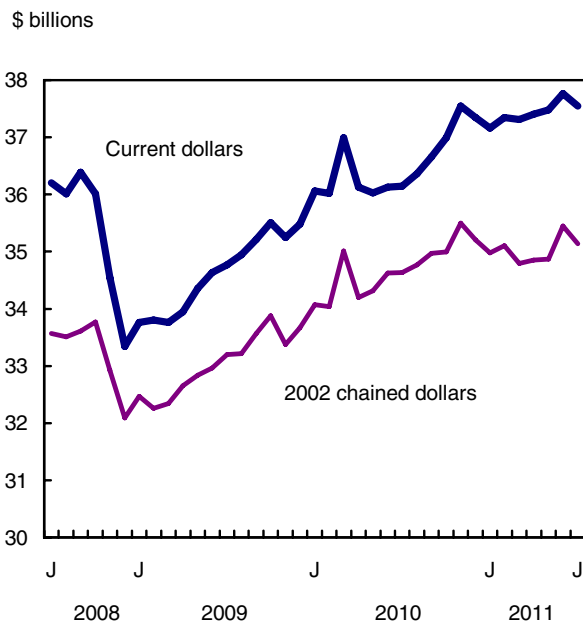
Retail trade

July 2011

Retail sales declined 0.6% to \$37.5 billion in July, after increasing the previous three months. Lower sales were reported in 7 of 11 subsectors, with motor vehicle and parts dealers accounting for most of the decline. Excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers, retail sales were flat.

In volume terms, retail sales decreased 0.9%.

Retail sales decline in July



Lower sales at new car dealers accounted for the decline at motor vehicle and parts dealers. The 3.5% drop in sales at new car dealers offset gains made in June. Declines at used car dealers (-2.0%) and automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (-0.4%) were offset by a fourth consecutive monthly gain in the "other motor vehicle dealers" (+2.3%) category.

Furniture and home furnishings stores registered a third consecutive decrease, falling 2.2%. Lower sales at furniture stores (-2.9%) were the main contributor to this decline.

Sales at sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores decreased 2.3% in July, more than offsetting gains made in the previous two months.

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.

Following June's decline, which was the second in 12 months, sales at gasoline stations in July were essentially unchanged.

Food and beverage store sales rose 0.5%, a second consecutive monthly increase. This gain came mainly from higher sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores (+0.9%).

General merchandise store sales advanced 0.8%, the sixth increase in seven months. The category of "other general merchandise stores" led the gain, rising 1.9%. Following four consecutive monthly increases, department store sales declined 0.6%.

Sales down in most provinces

Retail sales fell in eight provinces in July.

Ontario reported the largest decrease in dollar terms, with sales down 0.7%. This followed three consecutive monthly gains. Lower sales of new motor vehicles were the major reason for this drop.

Sales in Alberta (-1.2%) declined for a second consecutive month.

After a 1.7% rise in June, sales in Québec edged down 0.1% in July.

Nova Scotia retailers registered a fifth consecutive monthly sales increase with a rise of 1.2%. It was the only province where the number of new motor vehicles sold rose in July.

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

Data on retail trade for August will be released on October 25.

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 Ashley Ker (613-951-2252), Distributive Trades Division.

Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2010	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^p	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada	36,144	37,766	37,546	-0.6	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	614	646	641	-0.9	4.3
Prince Edward Island	146	156	157	0.6	7.4
Nova Scotia	1,025	1,100	1,113	1.2	8.6
New Brunswick	880	933	919	-1.5	4.5
Quebec	8,187	8,469	8,460	-0.1	3.3
Ontario	12,894	13,422	13,325	-0.7	3.3
Manitoba	1,316	1,366	1,360	-0.4	3.4
Saskatchewan	1,250	1,362	1,345	-1.2	7.6
Alberta	4,899	5,229	5,167	-1.2	5.5
British Columbia	4,801	4,938	4,916	-0.5	2.4
Yukon	47	57	57	0.3	20.7
Northwest Territories	58	59	58	-1.5	0.0
Nunavut	27	29	30	1.1	7.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2010	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^p	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Total retail trade	36,144	37,766	37,546	-0.6	3.9
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	28,277	29,373	29,386	0.0	3.9
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	24,416	24,672	24,687	0.1	1.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	7,867	8,393	8,160	-2.8	3.7
New car dealers	6,290	6,744	6,509	-3.5	3.5
Used car dealers	479	498	488	-2.0	1.8
Other motor vehicle dealers	587	576	590	2.3	0.5
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	510	575	573	-0.4	12.2
Furniture and home furnishing stores	1,202	1,251	1,224	-2.2	1.8
Furniture stores	784	791	768	-2.9	-2.0
Home furnishings stores	418	459	455	-0.9	8.8
Electronics and appliance stores	1,161	1,173	1,163	-0.8	0.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,242	2,264	2,246	-0.8	0.1
Food and beverage stores	8,681	8,628	8,674	0.5	-0.1
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,205	6,111	6,167	0.9	-0.6
Convenience stores	547	564	558	-1.2	1.8
Specialty food stores	401	416	411	-1.1	2.7
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,528	1,538	1,538	0.1	0.7
Health and personal care stores	2,697	2,669	2,665	-0.1	-1.2
Gasoline stations	3,861	4,701	4,699	0.0	21.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,047	2,146	2,147	0.0	4.9
Clothing stores	1,598	1,674	1,677	0.2	5.0
Shoe stores	232	245	246	0.4	6.4
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	218	226	223	-1.6	2.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	938	934	912	-2.3	-2.8
General merchandise stores	4,555	4,728	4,764	0.8	4.6
Department stores	x	2,240	2,228	-0.6	x
Other general merchandise stores	x	2,488	2,536	1.9	x
Miscellaneous store retailers	893	880	893	1.5	0.0

^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.

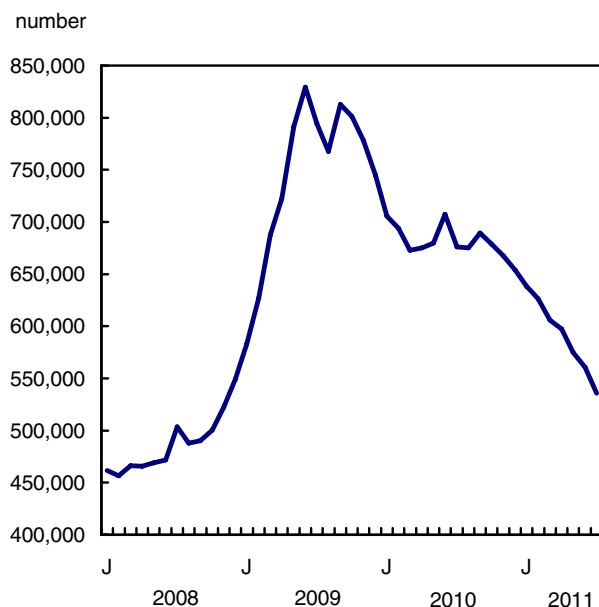
Employment Insurance

July 2011

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits decreased by 24,800 (-4.4%) in July to 535,700, the largest of 10 consecutive monthly declines.

There were notable percentage decreases in all provinces except New Brunswick, where it was little changed, and Newfoundland and Labrador, where the number of beneficiaries was up slightly.

Downward trend in the number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries continues in July



Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.

Each month, Statistics Canada provides analysis of the current labour market situation, using Employment Insurance (EI) statistics and other sources. Earlier this month, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provided a picture of overall labour market conditions, including unemployment, total employment and characteristics of those affected by changes in the labour market.

In this release, Statistics Canada provides additional sub-provincial detail through the EI statistics. Details by industry will follow with data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. The number of regular beneficiaries and the number of claims received for June and July are preliminary. In this release, large centres correspond to those with a population of 10,000 or more.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from July 10 to 16. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with data coming from the LFS, which provides information on the total number of unemployed people.

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

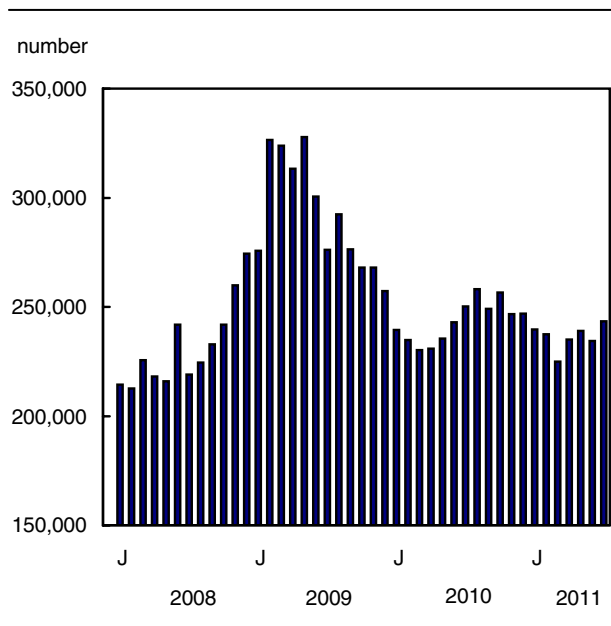
The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.

More claims in July

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

While there were fewer people receiving benefits in July, the number of initial and renewal claims rose by 8,800 (+3.8%) to 243,300, the third increase in four months.

Number of claims up in July



There were more claims in several provinces in July, with the highest percentage increase in Ontario (+19.0%). This increase follows a period of little change in the number of claims in Ontario since January. In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of claims fell for the second consecutive month, down 10.0% in July.

Fewer beneficiaries in most provinces

There were fewer people receiving regular EI benefits in July, with the largest percentage decrease occurring in Manitoba, down 9.1% to 11,700.

The number of beneficiaries also fell in Quebec (-5.8%), Ontario (-5.7%), Alberta (-5.4%), Saskatchewan (-5.3%), Nova Scotia (-5.2%) and British Columbia (-4.2%). The declines in July extend the downward trends in these provinces that began in the fall of 2010.

Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.2%), which was the lone province where there were more beneficiaries in July, posted a second consecutive increase.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

EI data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted and are therefore compared on a year-over-year basis.

Most large centres show year-over-year declines

Between July 2010 and July 2011, the number of people receiving regular benefits at the national level fell by 147,000 (-22.3%). Declines occurred in nearly all 143 large centres (see map). Large centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, there were fewer beneficiaries in four of the five large centres. The largest percentage decline occurred in St. John's (-16.3%), extending the trend of monthly year-over-year decreases that began in April 2010. There were also notable percentage declines in the 12 months to July in Grand Falls-Windsor and Corner Brook.

All large centres in Nova Scotia had fewer beneficiaries in July compared with July 2010. The most notable percentage decline was in Halifax, where the number fell by 17.9% to 5,200 people.

In New Brunswick, five of the six large centres had fewer beneficiaries in the 12 months to July, with the fastest pace of decline in Moncton (-11.5%) and Saint John (-8.6%).

The number of regular beneficiaries fell in 31 of the 33 large centres in Quebec. The fastest pace of decline occurred in the census metropolitan area of Québec, where the number of beneficiaries was down 30.0% to 8,100. In Montréal, there were 25.2% fewer beneficiaries, continuing the trend of year-over-year monthly declines that began in March 2010. There were also notable declines in Sherbrooke, Saint-Hyacinthe, Magog, Granby, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu and Victoriaville.

All large centres in Ontario had year-over-year declines in the number of beneficiaries, with the largest percentage decrease occurring in Greater Sudbury. In Toronto, the number fell by 26.9% to 64,100, extending the trend of year-over-year declines that began in March 2010. Other large centres with marked percentage decreases in July include Thunder Bay, Tillsonburg, Guelph, Port Hope, Chatham-Kent and North Bay.

In Manitoba, the number of people receiving regular benefits fell in all four large centres in the 12 months to July. In Winnipeg, the number of beneficiaries declined by 32.5% to 6,000, the largest of 11 consecutive decreases.

In Saskatchewan, there were year-over-year declines in all eight large centres. The fastest pace of decline occurred in Regina, where the number of beneficiaries was down 41.7% to 1,100, prolonging the trend of monthly year-over-year decreases which started in July 2010. In Saskatoon, the number of

beneficiaries fell by 35.0% to 2,000, the largest of eight consecutive declines.

In Alberta, all 12 large centres had fewer beneficiaries compared with July 2010. In Calgary, the number fell 36.4% to 9,700. At the same time, it fell in Edmonton by 35.5% to 9,900. Other large centres with notable year-over-year declines include Red Deer, Cold Lake, Grande Prairie and Medicine Hat.

The number of beneficiaries fell in all 25 large centres of British Columbia. The number fell by 32.8% in Vancouver and by 23.1% in Victoria. Prince Rupert, Campbell River, Kamloops, Powell River and Terrace were also among those large centres with marked percentage declines.

Demographic groups

In July, the number of men receiving regular benefits fell 22.5% from 12 months earlier to 272,100. There were declines of 24.6% for men aged 25 to 54 and 23.6% for those under 25 years of age. The number of male beneficiaries aged 55 and over also fell in the 12 months to July, down 15.2%.

During this year-long period, the percentage decline for women was similar to that for men. The number of women receiving benefits fell by 22.1% to 239,500. It decreased by 23.4% for women aged 25 to 54 and by 22.6% for those under 25. The

decline for women 55 and over was 17.0%, the largest of five consecutive decreases for this group.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject* then *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for August will be released on October 20.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, July 2011 (73-002-X, free), is now available online. The maps show percent changes in the number of people receiving regular EI benefits for all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in Canada. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

For more 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), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2011 ^P	July 2011 ^P	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	560,430	535,670	-24,760	-140,520	-4.4	-20.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,880	36,300	420	-3,940	1.2	-9.8
Prince Edward Island	8,860	8,660	-200	10	-2.3	0.1
Nova Scotia	32,570	30,880	-1,690	-2,730	-5.2	-8.1
New Brunswick	34,000	33,740	-260	-940	-0.8	-2.7
Quebec	163,530	154,010	-9,520	-34,340	-5.8	-18.2
Ontario	168,160	158,520	-9,640	-53,460	-5.7	-25.2
Manitoba	12,900	11,730	-1,170	-3,800	-9.1	-24.5
Saskatchewan	10,360	9,810	-550	-2,940	-5.3	-23.1
Alberta	33,770	31,940	-1,830	-15,430	-5.4	-32.6
British Columbia	63,400	60,720	-2,680	-21,050	-4.2	-25.7
Yukon	970	990	20	-30	2.1	-2.9
Northwest Territories	950	970	20	90	2.1	10.2
Nunavut	530	520	-10	-20	-1.9	-3.7
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	234,490	243,300	8,810	-6,980	3.8	-2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,940	8,050	-890	-1,030	-10.0	-11.3
Prince Edward Island	2,680	2,530	-150	90	-5.6	3.7
Nova Scotia	9,830	10,460	630	480	6.4	4.8
New Brunswick	10,390	10,170	-220	-330	-2.1	-3.1
Quebec	68,840	66,460	-2,380	-5,110	-3.5	-7.1
Ontario	71,460	85,070	13,610	3,140	19.0	3.8
Manitoba	7,850	8,000	150	-210	1.9	-2.6
Saskatchewan	6,230	6,270	40	350	0.6	5.9
Alberta	19,240	19,530	290	-1,290	1.5	-6.2
British Columbia	27,790	28,640	850	-2,190	3.1	-7.1
Yukon	320	330	10	10	3.1	3.1
Northwest Territories	310	330	20	0	6.5	0.0
Nunavut	160	180	20	0	12.5	0.0

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory – Unadjusted for seasonality

	July 2010	July 2011 ^P	July 2010 to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	658,530	511,540	-146,990	-22.3
Under 25 years	56,650	43,460	-13,190	-23.3
25 to 54 years	467,620	355,280	-112,340	-24.0
55 years and over	134,260	112,810	-21,450	-16.0
Men	350,950	272,080	-78,870	-22.5
Under 25 years	36,810	28,110	-8,700	-23.6
25 to 54 years	239,630	180,750	-58,880	-24.6
55 years and over	74,510	63,220	-11,290	-15.2
Women	307,580	239,470	-68,110	-22.1
Under 25 years	19,840	15,350	-4,490	-22.6
25 to 54 years	227,990	174,530	-53,460	-23.4
55 years and over	59,750	49,590	-10,160	-17.0
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	32,400	30,330	-2,070	-6.4
Under 25 years	3,280	2,910	-370	-11.3
25 to 54 years	21,080	19,270	-1,810	-8.6
55 years and over	8,030	8,150	120	1.5
Men	18,180	16,640	-1,540	-8.5
Women	14,210	13,680	-530	-3.7
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	6,790	6,740	-50	-0.7
Under 25 years	760	800	40	5.3
25 to 54 years	4,510	4,300	-210	-4.7
55 years and over	1,520	1,640	120	7.9
Men	3,970	4,000	30	0.8
Women	2,820	2,730	-90	-3.2
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	31,270	28,150	-3,120	-10.0
Under 25 years	3,100	2,960	-140	-4.5
25 to 54 years	21,560	18,990	-2,570	-11.9
55 years and over	6,620	6,200	-420	-6.3
Men	17,560	16,200	-1,360	-7.7
Women	13,710	11,950	-1,760	-12.8
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	32,600	31,190	-1,410	-4.3
Under 25 years	2,840	2,690	-150	-5.3
25 to 54 years	22,240	20,870	-1,370	-6.2
55 years and over	7,520	7,630	110	1.5
Men	17,500	16,670	-830	-4.7
Women	15,100	14,510	-590	-3.9
Quebec				
Both sexes	173,090	138,920	-34,170	-19.7
Under 25 years	15,560	11,650	-3,910	-25.1
25 to 54 years	120,190	93,480	-26,710	-22.2
55 years and over	37,350	33,790	-3,560	-9.5
Men	95,420	74,420	-21,000	-22.0
Women	77,660	64,500	-13,160	-16.9
Ontario				
Both sexes	219,340	160,950	-58,390	-26.6
Under 25 years	16,040	12,330	-3,710	-23.1
25 to 54 years	160,650	116,280	-44,370	-27.6
55 years and over	42,650	32,340	-10,310	-24.2
Men	110,800	81,710	-29,090	-26.3
Women	108,530	79,240	-29,290	-27.0

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory – Unadjusted for seasonality

	July 2010	July 2011 ^P	July 2010 to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	16,650	12,150	-4,500	-27.0
Under 25 years	1,450	1,150	-300	-20.7
25 to 54 years	12,130	8,820	-3,310	-27.3
55 years and over	3,070	2,190	-880	-28.7
Men	8,280	6,090	-2,190	-26.4
Women	8,360	6,060	-2,300	-27.5
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	14,090	10,470	-3,620	-25.7
Under 25 years	1,170	860	-310	-26.5
25 to 54 years	10,280	7,460	-2,820	-27.4
55 years and over	2,630	2,140	-490	-18.6
Men	6,390	4,750	-1,640	-25.7
Women	7,700	5,710	-1,990	-25.8
Alberta				
Both sexes	50,520	32,910	-17,610	-34.9
Under 25 years	4,680	2,660	-2,020	-43.2
25 to 54 years	36,520	23,630	-12,890	-35.3
55 years and over	9,320	6,620	-2,700	-29.0
Men	27,560	18,380	-9,180	-33.3
Women	22,970	14,530	-8,440	-36.7
British Columbia				
Both sexes	79,580	57,590	-21,990	-27.6
Under 25 years	7,580	5,240	-2,340	-30.9
25 to 54 years	56,770	40,550	-16,220	-28.6
55 years and over	15,230	11,800	-3,430	-22.5
Men	44,050	31,950	-12,100	-27.5
Women	35,530	25,640	-9,890	-27.8
Yukon				
Both sexes	690	680	-10	-1.4
Under 25 years	70	60	-10	-14.3
25 to 54 years	480	470	-10	-2.1
55 years and over	150	150	0	0.0
Men	390	370	-20	-5.1
Women	300	300	0	0.0
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	780	860	80	10.3
Under 25 years	80	90	10	12.5
25 to 54 years	590	650	60	10.2
55 years and over	110	120	10	9.1
Men	420	470	50	11.9
Women	360	390	30	8.3
Nunavut				
Both sexes	550	530	-20	-3.6
Under 25 years	40	60	20	50.0
25 to 54 years	460	410	-50	-10.9
55 years and over	50	50	0	0.0
Men	330	360	30	9.1
Women	210	170	-40	-19.0

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by census metropolitan areas¹ – Unadjusted for seasonality

	July 2010	July 2011 ^p	July 2010 to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	5,100	4,270	-830	-16.3
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	6,320	5,190	-1,130	-17.9
New Brunswick				
Saint John	3,140	2,870	-270	-8.6
Quebec				
Saguenay	4,190	3,440	-750	-17.9
Québec	11,540	8,080	-3,460	-30.0
Sherbrooke	3,100	2,250	-850	-27.4
Trois-Rivières	3,780	3,350	-430	-11.4
Montréal	70,630	52,860	-17,770	-25.2
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	4,200	3,250	-950	-22.6
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	9,990	6,940	-3,050	-30.5
Kingston	2,090	1,470	-620	-29.7
Oshawa	6,160	4,460	-1,700	-27.6
Toronto	87,600	64,070	-23,530	-26.9
Hamilton	10,750	7,510	-3,240	-30.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	8,170	5,600	-2,570	-31.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	7,460	5,510	-1,950	-26.1
London	7,900	5,950	-1,950	-24.7
Windsor	6,650	5,250	-1,400	-21.1
Greater Sudbury	4,310	2,250	-2,060	-47.8
Thunder Bay	2,380	1,340	-1,040	-43.7
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	8,910	6,010	-2,900	-32.5
Saskatchewan				
Regina	1,800	1,050	-750	-41.7
Saskatoon	3,060	1,990	-1,070	-35.0
Alberta				
Calgary	15,210	9,680	-5,530	-36.4
Edmonton	15,280	9,860	-5,420	-35.5
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	3,180	2,710	-470	-14.8
Vancouver	35,340	23,750	-11,590	-32.8
Victoria	3,760	2,890	-870	-23.1

^p preliminary

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

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.



Farm Product Price Index

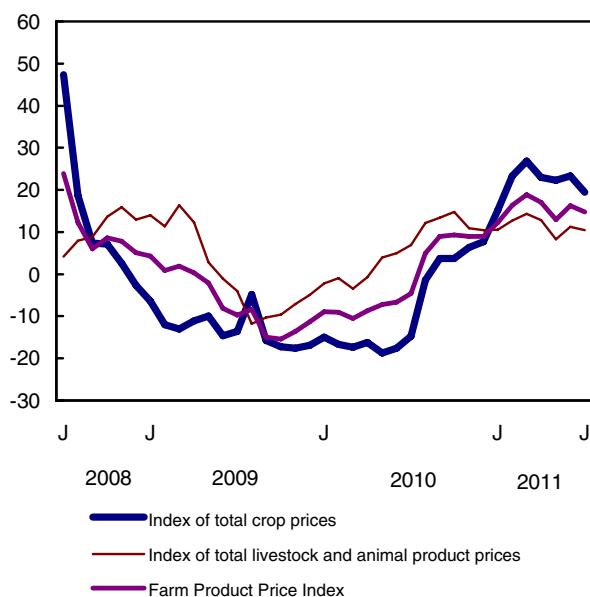
July 2011

Prices farmers received for their commodities in July rose 14.8% from July 2010, as product prices for livestock and animal products and most crops continued to advance. July marked the seventh consecutive double-digit increase that has ranged from 12.2% to 18.9%.

In the 12 months to July, both the total crops index (19.4%) and the livestock and animal product index (10.4%) recorded increases. The year-over-year upward trend started in September 2010 for the crops index and in May 2010 for the livestock and animal products index.

The 12-month change in the Farm Product Price Index

12-month % change, index (1997=100)



The largest contributors to the advance in crop prices were oilseeds (+34.3%) and grains (+30.1%). The year-over-year increase of the crops index was moderated by lower prices for potatoes (-4.5%) and vegetables (-2.5%).

Canola, Canada's largest oilseed crop, set record crush levels for the August 2010 to July 2011 crop year, with 6.3 million tonnes of canola crushed, up 31.8% from the previous year's record.

Compared with July 2010, increases were recorded in all livestock commodities, ranging from 1.8% for dairy to 16.7% for poultry. The cattle and calves index (+15.7%), the largest contributor to the livestock and animal products index, continued its strong advance, with double-digit growth since August 2010.

On a monthly basis, following an increase in June, the July index fell 0.1%, the second decrease since December 2010. Both the crops index and the livestock and animal products index edged down in July.

Note: The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The July 2011 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 11, no. 7 (21-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

□

Farm Product Price Index

	July 2010 ^r	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^p	July 2010 to July 2011	June to July 2011
	(1997=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	110.7	127.2	127.1	14.8	-0.1
Crops	112.8	135.2	134.7	19.4	-0.4
Grains	102.6	132.7	133.5	30.1	0.6
Oilseeds	112.2	151.0	150.7	34.3	-0.2
Specialty crops	135.2	159.5	156.8	16.0	-1.7
Fruit	115.0	112.1	117.5	2.2	4.8
Vegetables	123.9	123.2	120.8	-2.5	-1.9
Potatoes	199.3	182.4	190.4	-4.5	4.4
Livestock and animal products	110.4	122.0	121.9	10.4	-0.1
Cattle and calves	105.0	119.9	121.5	15.7	1.3
Hogs	86.5	93.9	93.4	8.0	-0.5
Poultry	110.0	126.7	128.4	16.7	1.3
Eggs	112.2	124.2	126.6	12.8	1.9
Dairy	141.2	146.4	143.8	1.8	-1.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 2011

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in August compared with July. The composite index increased by 1.7% compared with August 2010.

Note: Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 2007=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

This release presents indexes that are not seasonally adjusted. The union wage rates and indexes published are subject to a 30 month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

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

The construction union wage rate indexes for September will be released on October 20.

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.

Production and disposition of tobacco products

August 2011

Canadian manufacturers produced 2.1 billion cigarettes in August, up 12.5% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold increased by 9.8% to 2.0 billion and closing inventories increased by 4.5% to 2.4 billion cigarettes in August.

Note: This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers and the disposition or sales of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for domestic consumption of tobacco products.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The August 2011 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 40, no. 8 (32-022-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release,

contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Government Finance Statistics

Second quarter 2011

Quarterly data for Government Finance Statistics (GFS), a system which presents fiscal statistics using the international standard GFS developed by the International Monetary Fund, are now available. This standard allows consistent aggregation and analysis across countries.

Quarterly GFS data are available on CANSIM, for overall government in Canada and for four sectors from 1991 to the second quarter of 2011. These sectors are: federal government; provincial/territorial governments; local governments; and Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

Note: Currently, GFS data are being derived by mapping Canada's System of National Accounts data to GFS concepts and conventions. Beginning in 2014, the GFS data will be derived directly from government financial information.

Available on CANSIM: table 385-0032.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5174.

Additional information can also be found in the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* (13-605-X, free), available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Vaillancourt (613-951-1820; claud.vallancourt@statcan.gc.ca), Public Sector Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Observer, September 2011,
Vol. 24, no. 9
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All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Farm Product Price Index, July 2011, Vol. 11, no. 7
Catalogue number 21-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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.

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
August 2011, Vol. 40, no. 8
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Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, July 2011
Catalogue number 73-002-X (HTML, free)

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MAJOR RELEASES



- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.

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- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
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- **Egg production, April 1997** 13

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