

The Daily

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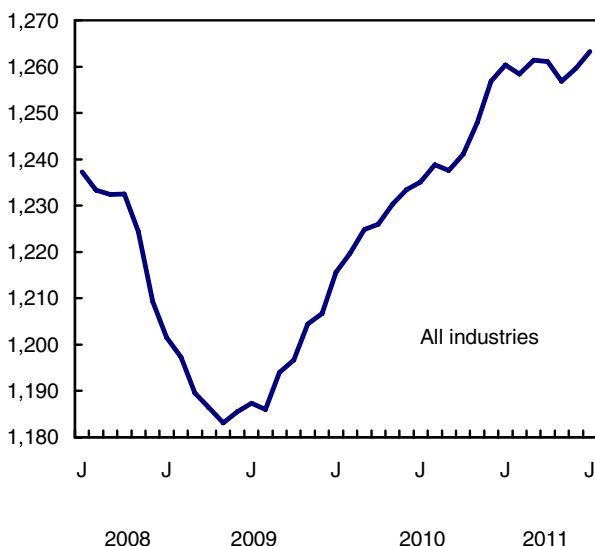
Gross domestic product by industry

July 2011

Real gross domestic product rose 0.3% in July following a 0.2% increase in June. Manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, wholesale trade and transportation services were the main sources of growth. Increases in utilities and the public sector (public administration, education and health services) were also recorded. Retail trade, mining and oil and gas extraction, construction and the finance and insurance sector decreased.

Real gross domestic product increases in July

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Manufacturing increases

Manufacturing increased 1.4% in July following three consecutive monthly declines. Growth was broadly based, with manufacturing of both durable (+2.1%) and non-durable goods (+0.5%) advancing. Manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts, fabricated metals, machinery and chemical products posted significant gains. Manufacturing of food as well as furniture and related products was down.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as the reference year. This means that the data for each industry and each aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2008 period, the monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

For the period starting with January 2009, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2008 industry prices.

This approach makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

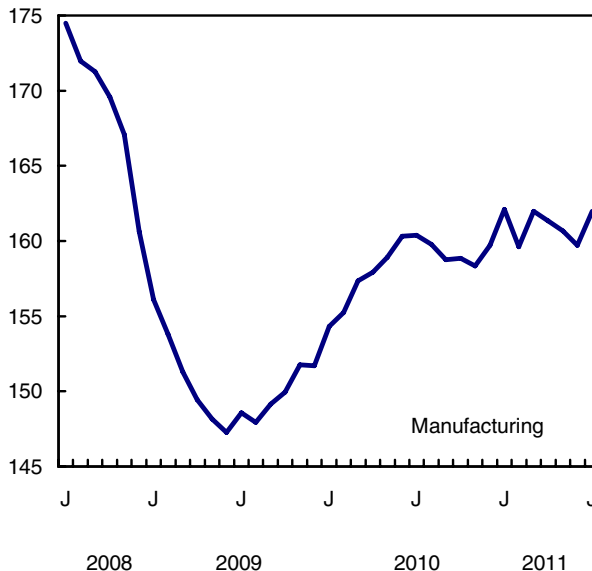
Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, the data incorporate the new 2008 input-output annual benchmarks, revised source data, improved methodologies and revised seasonal adjustment factors. As a result, the monthly series have been revised back to January 2007.

For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National economic accounts module on our website (www.statcan.gc.ca/nea-cen/index-eng.htm).

Manufacturing output rises after three monthly declines

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Transportation and warehousing services resume growth

Transportation and warehousing services grew 1.8%, mainly as a result of a return to a more normal level of activity in postal services following labour disruptions in June. Rail, trucking and air transportation also showed growth in July.

Widespread gains in wholesale while retail declines

Wholesale trade rose 1.5% in July. Increases were registered in many of the sub-sectors, particularly in motor vehicles and parts, personal and household goods as well as machinery and equipment.

Retail trade fell 0.7%, with a significant decrease in motor vehicles and parts dealers. Excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers, retail trade was unchanged.

Utilities advance

The output of utilities increased 1.5%, as warmer than normal temperatures in most parts of the country led to higher demand for electricity. Natural gas distribution was up, partly as a result of increased industrial consumption.

Construction down

Construction declined 0.3% in July, with decreases in non-residential building construction and in engineering and repair work. Residential construction edged up 0.1% in July.

Activity in the home resale market softened in July, which led to a 1.1% decline in the output of real estate agents and brokers.

Mining and oil and gas extraction falls

Mining and oil and gas extraction fell 0.3%, as the significant decline in natural gas extraction outweighed the increase in crude petroleum production. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction also declined, as a result of reduced drilling activity.

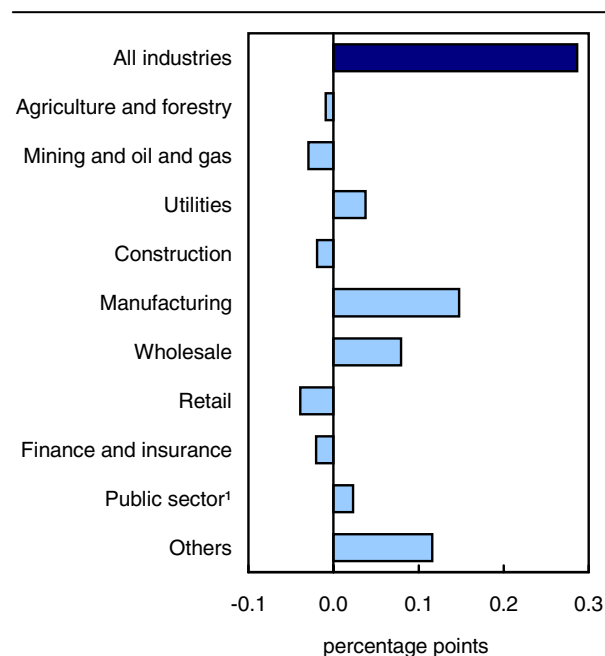
Excluding oil and gas extraction, mining output grew 2.9%. This was largely attributable to gains in copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining following a period of production difficulties and maintenance work.

Finance and insurance down

The finance and insurance sector decreased 0.3%, as both the volume of trading on the stock exchanges

and the sales of mutual funds declined. Lower activity for insurance carriers was also a factor in the decline.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, July 2011



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The July 2011 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 25, no. 7 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for August will be released on October 31.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.

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Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2002) dollars – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2011 ^r	March 2011 ^r	April 2011 ^r	May 2011 ^r	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^p	July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	-0.2	0.2	-0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.3	1,263,262	2.3
Goods-producing industries	-0.5	0.8	-0.0	-1.6	0.5	0.4	362,216	1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.4	0.8	0.9	0.5	-1.8	-0.5	28,450	-1.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.7	0.7	0.1	-5.0	2.2	-0.3	55,977	1.0
Utilities	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	-0.6	1.5	34,674	6.1
Construction	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	-0.3	76,656	3.8
Manufacturing	-1.5	1.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	1.4	161,977	1.0
Services-producing industries	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	906,261	2.5
Wholesale trade	-1.5	0.6	-0.3	1.2	-0.5	1.5	71,791	6.7
Retail trade	0.6	-1.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	-0.7	76,339	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.0	-1.4	1.8	59,722	3.1
Information and cultural industries	0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	45,774	1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	263,293	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	61,338	2.4
Administrative and waste management services	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	30,700	0.6
Education services	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.0	0.2	0.2	63,638	1.6
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	84,434	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	2.6	-0.0	11,287	-1.2
Accommodation and food services	0.3	0.4	1.0	-0.2	0.7	0.4	27,479	4.1
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.7	0.3	-0.3	33,187	2.9
Public administration	-0.1	-0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.0	76,573	1.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.9	1.0	-0.1	-2.3	0.6	0.7	257,329	1.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.0	0.4	0.1	-1.4	-0.1	0.5	64,562	-1.7
Durable manufacturing industries	-2.0	2.3	-0.8	0.3	-1.0	2.1	97,587	3.1
Business sector industries	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.3	1,047,354	2.4
Non-business sector industries	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	216,241	1.7
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	-1.0	0.6	61,334	2.7
Energy sector	-0.7	0.5	0.2	-4.3	1.9	-0.7	85,022	0.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

National tourism indicators

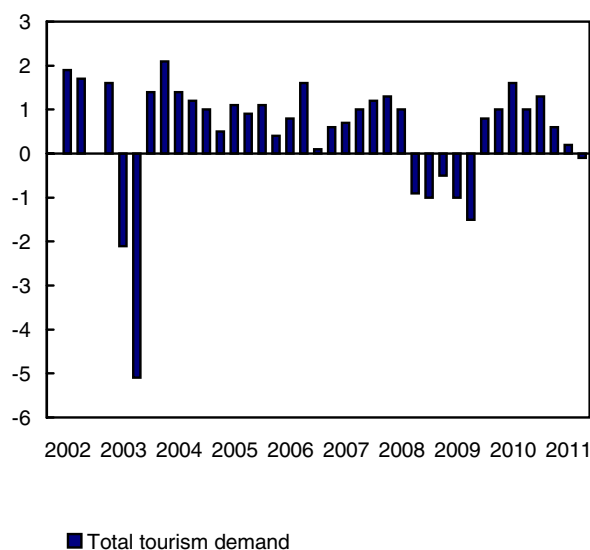
Second quarter 2011

Tourism spending in Canada edged down 0.1% in real terms in the second quarter, following seven consecutive quarterly gains averaging 0.9%.

Higher non-resident tourism spending in Canada was offset by lower spending by Canadians at home.

Tourism spending edges down after seven consecutive increases

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



First decrease in tourism spending at home in two years

Tourism spending by Canadians at home was down 0.4% in the second quarter. It had previously averaged quarterly gains of 1.1% since the second quarter of 2009.

Note to readers

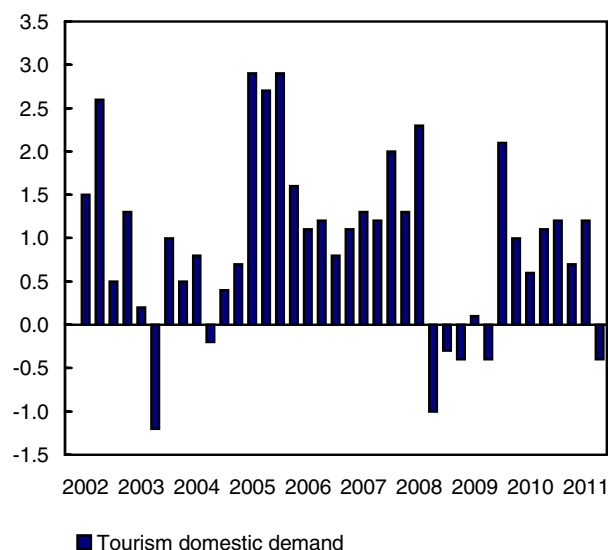
With the second quarter 2011 release of the National tourism indicators (NTI), all data from the first quarter of 2011 have been revised.

At the time of the first quarter 2011 release of NTI, all data were revised from the first quarter of 2008 through to the fourth quarter of 2010. More information on the revision can be found in an article published in this issue of the NTI.

The NTI are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Tourism domestic demand down

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Outlays on passenger air transport, which decreased 1.3%, contributed the most to the decline in tourism spending. Canadian tourists also cut back their domestic spending on recreation and entertainment (-3.4%) and non-tourism commodities (-0.5%) such as groceries, alcohol and clothing bought in stores.

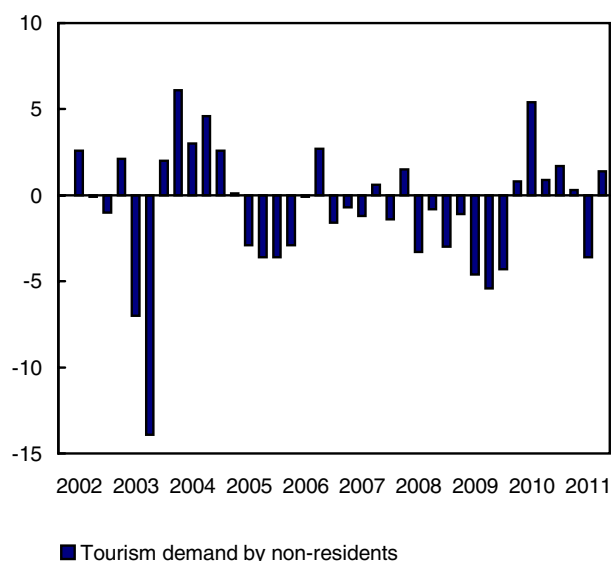
Spending on accommodation (+0.2%) and food and beverage services (+0.3%) edged up, while fuel consumption was unchanged.

Increase in spending by international visitors

Spending by international visitors in Canada was up 1.4%, as travel from both the United States and overseas markets increased in the second quarter.

Increase in spending by international visitors in Canada

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Spending on all tourism commodities was higher, most notably accommodation (+1.9%), food and beverage services (+1.9%) and passenger air transport

(+0.6%). Spending on non-tourism commodities was also up.

Fuel consumption was up 3.1% on higher same-day car travel from the United States.

Tourism gross domestic product edges up

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1% in the second quarter, as gains in the accommodation and food and beverage services industries offset declines in the transportation and recreation and entertainment industries. Tourism GDP in non-tourism industries was slightly higher.

This was the eighth consecutive quarterly increase in tourism GDP. In that span, it has gone up an average of 0.7% per quarter.

Tourism employment edged up 0.1% in the second quarter, as the transportation and non-tourism industries posted job gains. Tourism jobs in the accommodation and recreation and entertainment industries were down.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The second quarter 2011 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-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 information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	First quarter to second quarter 2011
	millions of dollars at 2002 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,107	16,313	16,416	16,453	16,442	-0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,263	3,318	3,329	3,209	3,255	1.4
Tourism domestic demand	12,846	12,994	13,089	13,244	13,187	-0.4
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,225	6,364	6,367	6,420	6,386	-0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	969	1,006	1,014	972	982	1.0
Tourism domestic demand	5,257	5,357	5,352	5,448	5,404	-0.8
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,370	2,379	2,384	2,412	2,429	0.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	762	777	777	753	767	1.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,608	1,603	1,607	1,659	1,662	0.2
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,219	2,218	2,238	2,240	2,256	0.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	523	522	531	515	525	1.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,697	1,695	1,706	1,725	1,731	0.3
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,483	2,501	2,545	2,503	2,494	-0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	365	363	373	355	356	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	2,118	2,138	2,174	2,148	2,138	-0.5
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,810	2,851	2,882	2,878	2,877	-0.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	644	650	634	614	625	1.8
Tourism domestic demand	2,166	2,201	2,250	2,264	2,252	-0.5

National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	First quarter to second quarter 2011
	millions of dollars at current prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	18,082	18,466	18,919	19,270	19,549	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,648	3,764	3,806	3,684	3,781	2.6
Tourism domestic demand	14,434	14,702	15,113	15,586	15,768	1.2
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,820	7,014	7,347	7,668	7,884	2.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,007	1,048	1,080	1,061	1,114	5.0
Tourism domestic demand	5,813	5,966	6,267	6,607	6,770	2.5
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,710	2,760	2,795	2,800	2,805	0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	868	900	911	872	886	1.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,842	1,860	1,884	1,928	1,919	-0.5
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,732	2,768	2,797	2,823	2,869	1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	644	655	662	647	664	2.6
Tourism domestic demand	2,088	2,113	2,135	2,176	2,205	1.3
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,825	2,886	2,917	2,907	2,905	-0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	439	451	455	443	446	0.7
Tourism domestic demand	2,386	2,435	2,462	2,464	2,459	-0.2
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,995	3,038	3,063	3,072	3,086	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	690	710	698	661	671	1.5
Tourism domestic demand	2,305	2,328	2,365	2,411	2,415	0.2

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Quarterly industry revenue indices for selected service industries

Second quarter 2011

Industry revenue indices for selected business and consumer service industries are now available for the second quarter.

In the personal care services industry, operating revenues increased 0.5% in the second quarter, after a 2.1% decline in the previous quarter. Operating revenues in this industry were down 1.9% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010. (All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.)

In the funeral services industry, operating revenues declined 0.7% in the second quarter. Operating revenues in this industry were down 2.2% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

In the dry cleaning and laundry services industry, operating revenues rose 1.3% in the second quarter. This was the second consecutive quarterly increase for this industry. Operating revenues in this industry were up 1.6% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

Operating revenues in the management, scientific and technical consulting services industry increased 3.4% during the second quarter. Operating revenues for this industry were up 4.8% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

In the second quarter, operating revenues for advertising, public relations and related services rose 2.0%. Operating revenues were up 2.2% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

Note: This release presents 5 of the 22 available industries in the Quarterly industry revenue indices series. The remaining industries will be highlighted throughout the year.

The Quarterly industry revenue indices provide sub-annual indicators of economic activity for selected business and consumer services. The program was developed to increase the scope of sub-annual economic statistics within the service sector by providing a timely indicator of change in industrial output. It combines administrative and survey data to measure changes in the quarterly operating revenues in current dollars for selected four-digit North American Industry Classification System industries.

For each industry covered by the program, unadjusted as well as seasonally adjusted series are available, at both the national and provincial levels. Results are produced in the form of indices of operating revenues in current dollars with 2007 as the base year.

Available on CANSIM: table 362-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5104.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Rosborough (613-951-0348; peter.rosborough@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

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Quarterly change in operating revenues for selected industries – Seasonally adjusted

Industries	Second quarter 2010 ^r	Third quarter 2010 ^r	Fourth quarter 2010 ^r	First quarter 2011 ^r	Second quarter 2011 ^p	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	% change					
Newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishers	-6.1	-7.1	-0.2	-4.5	6.5	-5.8
Offices of real estate agents and brokers	10.4	-24.0	6.2	11.6	3.3	-7.0
Consumer goods rental	1.6	-6.4	-0.2	-1.9	-4.1	-12.1
General rental centres	10.7	-2.1	2.8	1.2	-3.4	-1.6
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	-2.5	-1.8	1.1	2.5	0.1	1.8
Architectural, engineering and related services	5.0	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.5	7.7
Specialized design services	-0.7	1.1	3.0	0.2	3.7	8.2
Management, scientific and technical consulting services	-2.7	-2.7	5.2	-0.9	3.4	4.8
Advertising, public relations and related services	0.8	1.7	0.9	-2.3	2.0	2.2
Employment services	5.2	7.3	1.5	8.3	6.0	24.9
Waste collection	2.6	1.1	0.3	-1.1	1.0	1.3
Waste treatment and disposal	-3.8	3.2	7.9	-2.0	-0.7	8.4
Remediation and other waste management services	3.2	0.4	2.5	1.0	-1.2	2.7
Amusement parks and arcades	-10.3	4.4	2.2	-3.7	-0.5	2.2
Other amusement and recreation industries	1.9	-3.1	0.0	2.1	-1.3	-2.4
Traveller accommodation	-0.8	-0.3	-1.8	0.2	0.8	-1.1
Automotive repair and maintenance	0.4	0.9	3.8	-0.3	3.6	8.2
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	-1.0	-4.8	1.6	4.6	-3.1	-1.8
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	6.2	8.2
Personal care services	0.7	0.3	-0.5	-2.1	0.5	-1.9
Funeral services	5.2	-6.3	3.7	1.4	-0.7	-2.2
Dry cleaning and laundry services	0.7	-2.0	-0.5	2.9	1.3	1.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

Food services and drinking places

July 2011 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry edged down 0.1% from June to \$4.2 billion in July.

Since July 2010, sales for the food services and drinking places industry have risen by 5.1%, while the price of food purchased in restaurants has increased by 2.2%.

In July, three of the industry's four sectors posted higher sales compared with the previous month. The increased sales in these sectors offset lower sales for full-service restaurants.

Sales in the full-service restaurant sector fell by 0.4%, while sales at limited-service restaurants edged up 0.1%. Sales in the special food services sector rose by 0.3%. This sector includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

Sales at drinking places rose 0.4%.

In July, six provinces posted decreased sales, three saw increases while one remained unchanged. Following two months of increases, New Brunswick

recorded the biggest decline in sales (-0.9%), while the biggest gain was in British Columbia (+0.4%).

Note: All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions improve data quality and coherence and are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

To obtain data, or for more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; pierre.felix@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. □

Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2010	April 2011 ^r	May 2011 ^r	June 2011 ^r	July 2011 ^p	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	\$ thousands					% change	
Total, food services sales	4,036,122	4,192,813	4,188,560	4,242,442	4,240,212	-0.1	5.1
Full-service restaurants	1,726,285	1,823,392	1,816,541	1,844,849	1,838,137	-0.4	6.5
Limited-service eating places	1,775,001	1,817,510	1,817,255	1,845,612	1,848,379	0.1	4.1
Special food services	334,712	347,395	352,634	350,865	351,875	0.3	5.1
Drinking places	200,124	204,516	202,130	201,116	201,821	0.4	0.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	54,303	55,898	55,908	56,086	55,915	-0.3	3.0
Prince Edward Island	15,710	15,726	15,493	15,616	15,537	-0.5	-1.1
Nova Scotia	103,100	106,830	105,418	106,400	105,821	-0.5	2.6
New Brunswick	81,410	81,099	81,279	82,462	81,683	-0.9	0.3
Quebec	804,578	835,125	828,168	837,483	830,694	-0.8	3.2
Ontario	1,528,274	1,598,351	1,598,932	1,623,348	1,626,638	0.2	6.4
Manitoba	115,409	119,822	121,645	125,353	124,811	-0.4	8.1
Saskatchewan	121,429	124,744	124,530	126,690	127,010	0.3	4.6
Alberta	554,474	593,152	595,518	601,923	601,912	0.0	8.6
British Columbia	644,144	648,822	648,181	653,844	656,712	0.4	2.0
Yukon	4,619	4,786	4,709	4,811	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,142	6,895	7,110	6,698	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,530	1,563	1,669	1,728	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Computer and peripherals price indexes August 2011

Prices for commercial computers decreased by 0.5% from July to August, while consumer computer prices declined by 0.6%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased by 0.3% while printer prices decreased by 2.0%.

Year over year, prices declined for commercial computers (-14.7%) and consumer computers (-11.9%). Monitor prices decreased by 2.2% while printer prices were down 17.0%.

Note: The Computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the

indexes published are subject to a six month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0007 and 331-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

The Computer and peripherals price indexes for September will be released on October 28.

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.

Commercial Software Price Index

August 2011

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) remained unchanged from July to August.

Year over year, the CSPI was down by 5.3%.

Note: The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a six month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

The commercial software price indexes for September will be released on October 28.

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. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

August 2011

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index decreased 0.2% in August compared with July. The courier portion fell 0.3%, while the local messenger component advanced 0.2%.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 10.0% in August compared with the same month in 2010.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

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Sawmills

July 2011

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 1.2% from June to 4 436.5 thousand cubic metres in July. Compared with the same month in 2010, lumber production increased 1.9%.

Sawmills shipped 4 695.5 thousand cubic metres of lumber in July, down 4.6% from June.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The July 2011 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 65, no. 7 (35-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

To order data, obtain more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

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Vol. 25, no. 7

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Sawmills, July 2011, Vol. 65, no. 7

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
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. 	4
OTHER RELEASES	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 	12
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Release dates: October 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Production of principal field crops	September 2011
6	Building permits	August 2011
7	Labour Force Survey	September 2011
12	Individual Internet use and e-commerce	2010
12	New Housing Price Index	August 2011
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2011
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2011
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 2011
17	New motor vehicle sales	August 2011
18	Investment in non-residential building construction	Third quarter 2011
19	Health Reports	October 2011
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2011
19	Leading indicators	September 2011
20	Wholesale trade	August 2011
20	Employment Insurance	August 2011
21	Consumer Price Index	September 2011
25	Retail trade	August 2011
26	Homicides	2010
27	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	August 2011
31	Gross domestic product by industry	August 2011
31	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	September 2011