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Consumer Price Index, August 2012

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Wholesale trade, July 2012

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Wholesale sales fell 0.6% to \$49.5 billion in July, following a 0.3% decline in June. Among the seven subsectors, five subsectors, representing 85% of total sales, reported declines.

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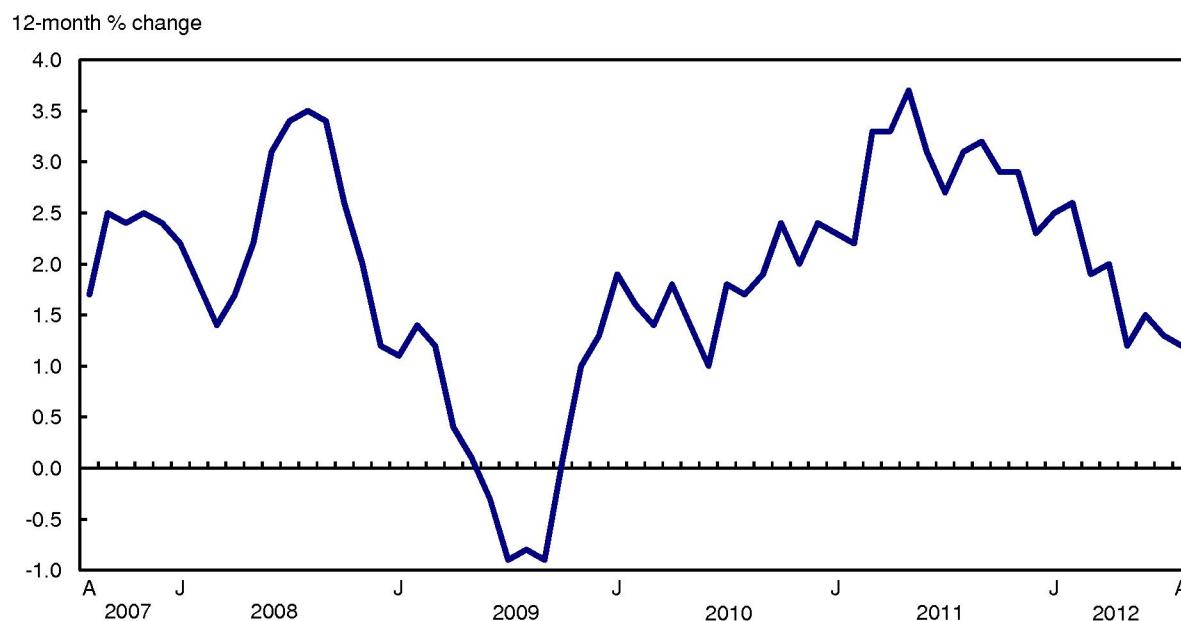
Canada

Releases

Consumer Price Index, August 2012

Consumer prices rose 1.2% in the 12 months to August, following a 1.3% gain in July. Higher prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles, gasoline, meat and food purchased from restaurants were major factors in the year-over-year increase of the August Consumer Price Index (CPI).

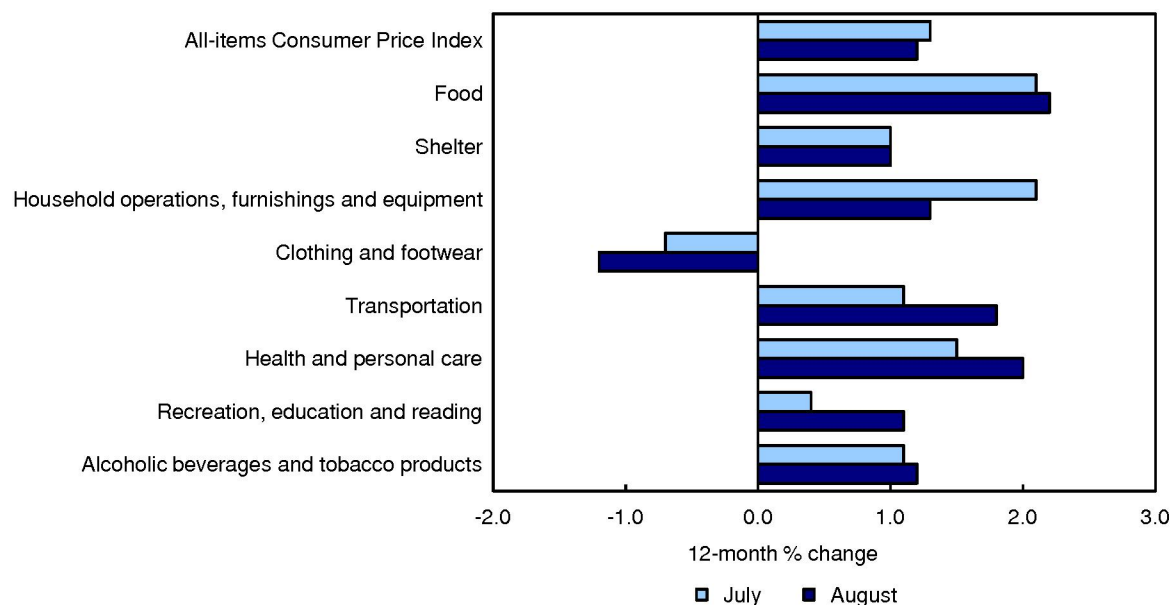
Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index



12-month change in the major components

Consumer prices rose for every major component in the 12 months to August, with the exception of clothing and footwear.

Chart 2
Prices rise in every major component except clothing and footwear



Prices for transportation rose 1.8% in the 12 months to August, after rising 1.1% in July. The cost for the purchase of passenger vehicles rose 2.0% and gasoline prices increased 2.2%.

Food prices increased 2.2% year over year in August following a 2.1% advance in July. Leading the August increase were higher prices for meat (+5.7%), food purchased from restaurants (+2.2%), and cereal products (+4.5%). In contrast, prices for fresh vegetables declined.

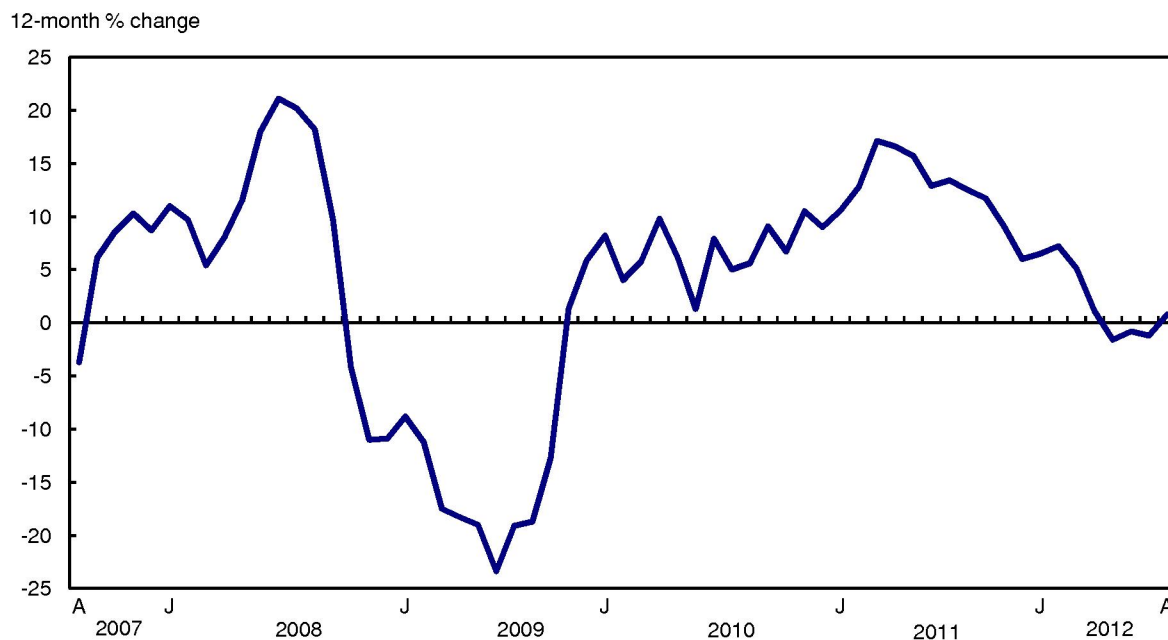
Shelter costs rose 1.0% in the 12 months to August, matching the increase in July. Increases for homeowner's replacement cost (+2.2%), electricity prices (+3.4%), and rent (+1.4%) were major factors leading to the August rise in shelter costs. Natural gas prices continued to fall on a year-over-year basis.

The only major component which decreased in the 12 months to August was clothing and footwear (-1.2%), led by price declines for women's clothing. At the same time, jewellery prices rose 4.2%.

Energy prices

Energy prices rose 0.8% in the 12 months to August, following three consecutive months of year-over-year declines.

Chart 3
The 12-month change in the energy index



Gasoline prices rose 2.2% in the 12 months to August, after declining 1.3% in July. The largest year-over-year increases were recorded in Manitoba and Quebec, while New Brunswick was the lone province to post a decline in August.

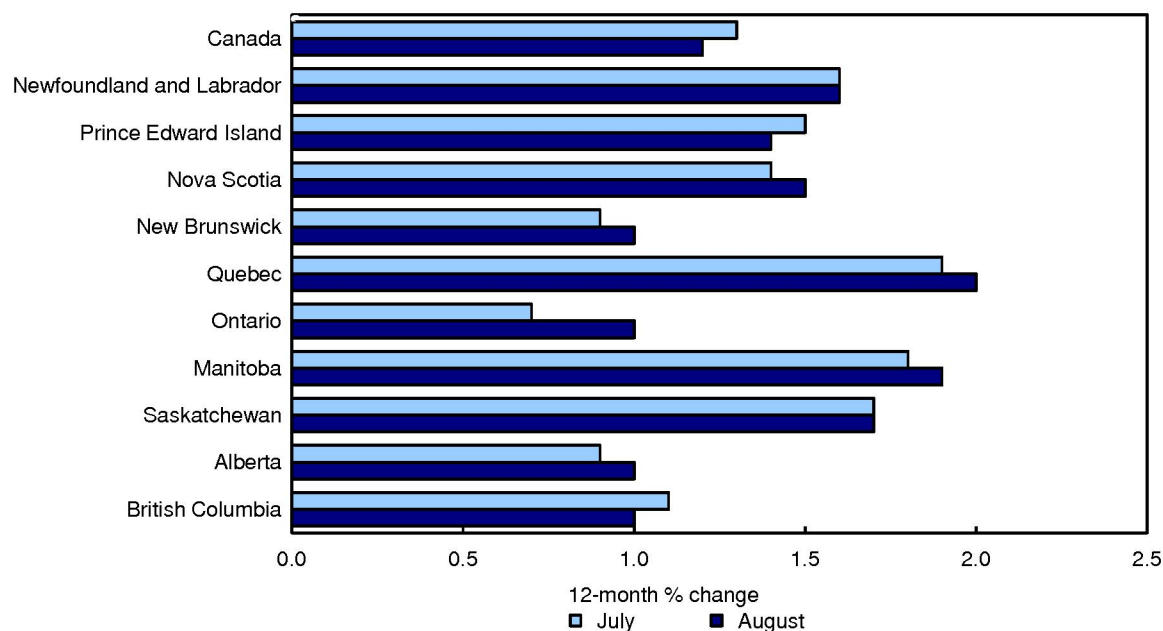
The cost of electricity increased 3.4% year over year in August, after a 3.7% rise the month before. Higher electricity prices in Ontario continued to be the biggest factor in these recent increases.

In contrast, natural gas prices fell 13.9% in the 12 months to August, continuing a pattern of decreases observed since January 2011. Year-over-year declines in Ontario and Alberta contributed the most to the decrease at the national level.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices grew at a larger year-over-year rate in six provinces compared with Canada as a whole. The largest increase was recorded in Quebec's CPI.

Chart 4
Consumer prices in Quebec grow at the fastest rate



Consumer prices in Quebec increased 2.0% in the 12 months to August, after rising 1.9% in July. Prices for gasoline rose 4.6%, more than twice the pace of the national average. This was one of the main factors pushing Quebec's CPI higher in comparison to other provinces. In addition to price gains for gasoline, price increases for food purchased from restaurants, and the purchase of passenger vehicles were important contributors to the August rise in the Quebec CPI.

In Ontario, consumer prices rose 1.0% in the 12 months to August, following a 0.7% increase in July. Higher homeowners' replacement cost and electricity prices led the increase in the provincial CPI, while natural gas prices declined.

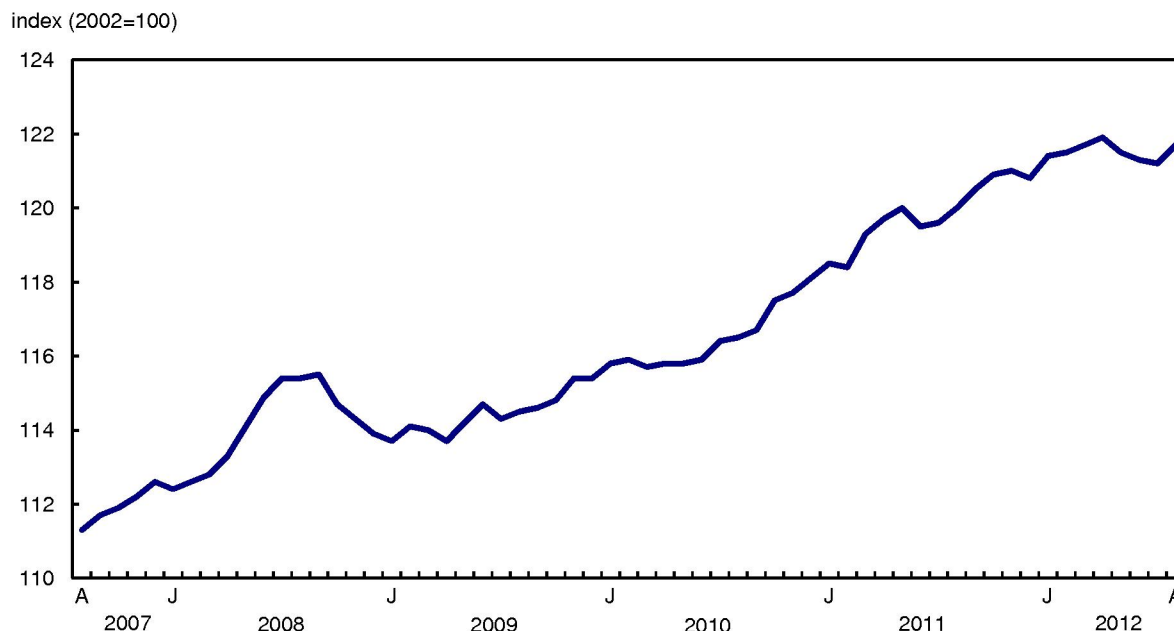
In British Columbia, prices increased 1.0% on a year-over-year basis in August after rising 1.1% in July. Prices rose for gasoline, food purchased from restaurants, and electricity.

Prices in Alberta rose 1.0% year over year in August, following a 0.9% gain the previous month. Higher prices for gasoline, property taxes, and the purchase of passenger vehicles were important factors in the August increase in the Alberta CPI.

Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI increases

On a [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly basis, the CPI increased 0.4% in August, after decreasing for three consecutive months. Prices rose in August for every major component except for clothing and footwear, and household operations, furnishings and equipment.

Chart 5
Seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index increases



The seasonally adjusted index for transportation rose 1.3% in August, following a 0.5% decline in July. The food index rose 0.4% in August, matching the increase recorded the previous month. The index for shelter increased 0.2%, after rising at the same rate in July.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.6% in the 12 months to August, following a 1.7% gain in July.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.3% in August after posting no change in June and July.

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.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing Consumer Price Index data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Table 1
Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	August 2011	July 2012	August 2012	July to August 2012	August 2011 to August 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	120.3	121.5	121.8	0.2	1.2
Food	15.99	128.9	131.7	131.7	0.0	2.2
Shelter	27.49	126.2	127.2	127.4	0.2	1.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	111.2	113.0	112.7	-0.3	1.3
Clothing and footwear	5.31	90.6	89.1	89.5	0.4	-1.2
Transportation	20.60	125.3	126.4	127.5	0.9	1.8
Health and personal care	4.95	117.5	118.5	119.8	1.1	2.0
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	106.4	107.2	107.6	0.4	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	136.1	137.6	137.8	0.1	1.2
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.15	117.8	119.3	119.7	0.3	1.6
All-items CPI excluding energy	89.92	117.2	118.7	118.8	0.1	1.4
Energy ⁴	10.08	157.9	156.0	159.2	2.1	0.8
Gasoline	5.80	181.0	180.1	184.9	2.7	2.2
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	73.93	114.7	115.8	116.0	0.2	1.1
Goods	47.80	113.2	113.2	114.0	0.7	0.7
Services	52.20	127.3	129.7	129.6	-0.1	1.8

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/2301-eng.htm).

2. Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.

3. 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. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/price-indexes/cpi).

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

Table 2
Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	August 2011	July 2012	August 2012	July to August 2012	August 2011 to August 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	120.3	121.5	121.8	0.2	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.29	122.0	123.6	124.0	0.3	1.6
Prince Edward Island	0.35	123.9	125.2	125.6	0.3	1.4
Nova Scotia	2.56	123.2	124.5	125.0	0.4	1.5
New Brunswick	2.06	120.7	121.4	121.9	0.4	1.0
Quebec	21.21	118.5	120.5	120.9	0.3	2.0
Ontario	39.85	120.6	121.4	121.8	0.3	1.0
Manitoba	3.16	118.3	120.3	120.5	0.2	1.9
Saskatchewan	2.90	122.1	123.9	124.2	0.2	1.7
Alberta	11.97	126.3	126.8	127.6	0.6	1.0
British Columbia	14.47	116.9	117.9	118.1	0.2	1.0
Whitehorse	0.08	118.6	121.4	121.5	0.1	2.4
Yellowknife	0.07	122.0	124.3	124.3	0.0	1.9
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	113.4	116.1	115.9	-0.2	2.2

1. 2009 Consumer Price Index basket weights at April 2011 prices, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

2. Figures may not add to 100% as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	June 2012	July 2012	August 2012	June to July 2012	July to August 2012
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	121.3	121.2	121.7	-0.1	0.4
Food	130.5	131.0	131.5	0.4	0.4
Shelter	127.0	127.2	127.4	0.2	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	113.0	113.1	112.9	0.1	-0.2
Clothing and footwear	92.5	91.6	91.2	-1.0	-0.4
Transportation	126.2	125.6	127.2	-0.5	1.3
Health and personal care	118.7	118.6	119.2	-0.1	0.5
Recreation, education and reading	106.0	106.1	106.4	0.1	0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	137.5	137.6	137.9	0.1	0.2
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	119.5	119.5	119.8	0.0	0.3
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	116.3	116.1	116.2	-0.2	0.1

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 CPI for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes.

2. 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. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/price-indexes/cpi).

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The August 2012 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 91, no. 8 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index 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 Consumer Price Index for September will be released on October 19.

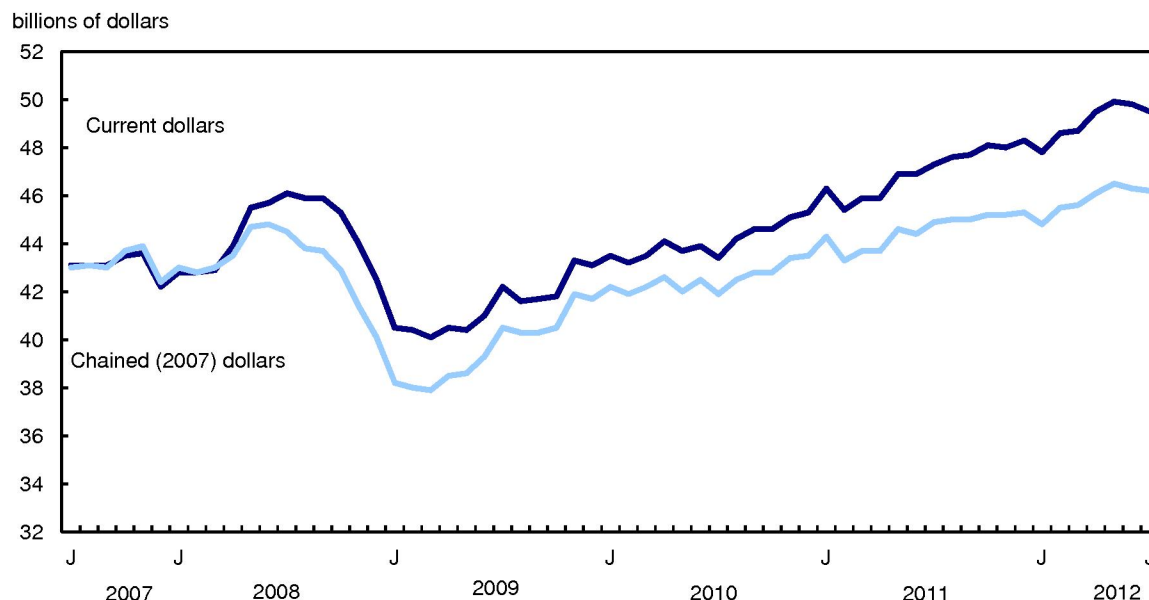
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Wholesale trade, July 2012

Wholesale sales fell 0.6% to \$49.5 billion in July, following a 0.3% decline in June. Among the seven subsectors, five subsectors, representing 85% of total sales, reported declines.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were down 0.3% in July.

Chart 1
Wholesale sales decrease in July



Widespread declines in wholesale trade

The largest sales decrease in dollar terms was in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector, where sales fell 1.5% to \$9.3 billion in July. This decline was based solely on weakness in the food industry, which fell 2.0% for the month. This was the industry's largest decrease since October 2009.

Sales in the miscellaneous subsector were down 1.7%, a third consecutive decrease. The agricultural supplies industry (-6.1%) accounted for most of this subsector's decline in July.

The machinery, equipment and supplies subsector decreased 0.9% in July, the first decline in four months. The computer and communications equipment and supplies industry (-2.0%) and the construction, forestry, mining and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies industry (-0.7%) accounted for most of the drop.

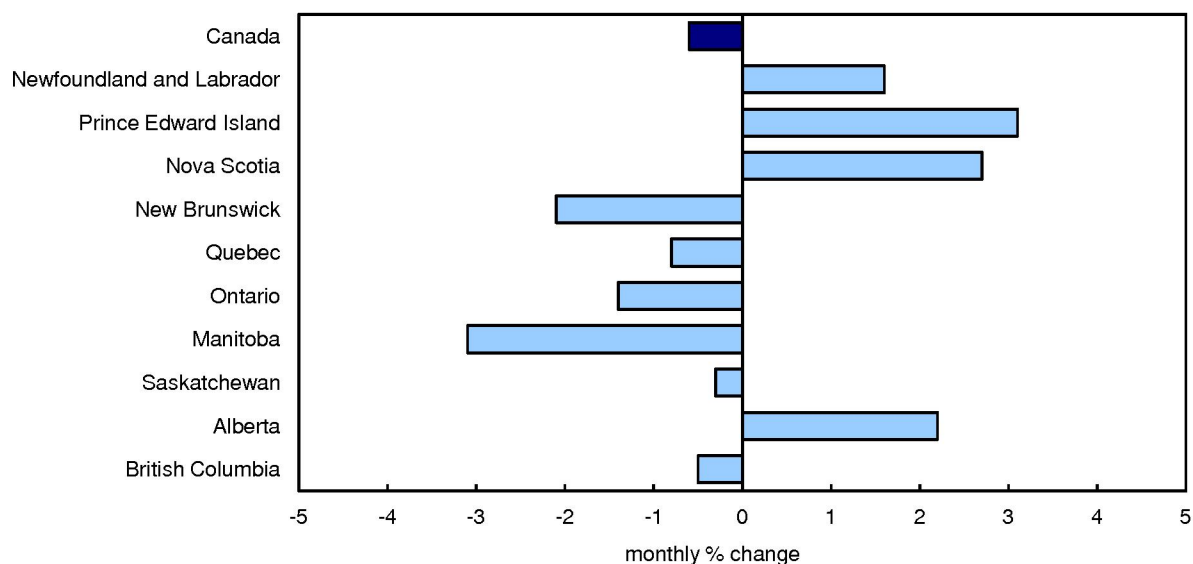
Sales in the motor vehicle and parts subsector decreased 0.8%, reflecting a 1.4% decline in the motor vehicle industry, which registered its first loss after five months of growth.

The largest increase in dollar terms occurred in the personal and household goods subsector (+1.7%), which increased for a third consecutive month. Higher sales in four of the six industries in this subsector were responsible for the growth.

Wholesale sales down in six provinces

Wholesale sales fell in six provinces in July, with Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba accounting for most of the national decrease.

Chart 2
Wholesale sales down in six provinces



Sales in Ontario, which account for close to 50% of total wholesale sales, decreased 1.4% in July after five months of consecutive increases.

In Quebec, sales fell by 0.8% in July. Despite this decline, sales in Quebec have increased 5.1% since the beginning of 2012.

Sales in Manitoba fell 3.1%, the third consecutive monthly decline.

Alberta registered the largest increase in dollar terms, advancing 2.2% for the month. This follows a 2.8% decline in June.

Inventories continue to grow

Inventories increased 1.2% to \$61.1 billion in July, posting their eighth consecutive monthly increase. Overall, 20 of the 25 industries registered higher inventories.

The largest increases in dollar terms were in the new motor vehicle parts and accessories industry (+5.0%) and the lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies industry (+2.4%).

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.21 in June to 1.23 in July.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Total wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using relevant price indexes. The wholesale sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year.

Data published this month on total wholesale sales in volume, including the chain Fisher volume index, have been revised from January 2004 onward to reflect methodological enhancements. In addition, the reference year has changed from 2002 to 2007 for these volume data. For more information, see [Sales in volume for Wholesale Trade](#).

The old table 081-0013 has been replaced by CANSIM table 081-0015. Data for July 2012 as well as data from January 2004 are now available in this new CANSIM table.

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2011	June 2012 ^r	July 2012 ^p	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale sales	47,327	49,809	49,486	-0.6	4.6
Total, excluding motor vehicle and parts wholesalers	39,871	41,279	41,026	-0.6	2.9
Farm product	555	558	564	1.0	1.5
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,082	9,455	9,316	-1.5	2.6
Food	8,131	8,446	8,277	-2.0	1.8
Beverage	448	502	513	2.3	14.5
Cigarette and tobacco product	503	507	527	3.9	4.8
Personal and household goods	7,051	6,938	7,057	1.7	0.1
Textile, clothing and footwear	942	942	970	3.1	3.0
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	728	729	720	-1.3	-1.0
Home furnishings	418	448	446	-0.4	6.6
Personal goods	834	737	756	2.5	-9.4
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,473	3,424	3,480	1.6	0.2
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	657	658	684	4.1	4.2
Motor vehicle and parts	7,456	8,530	8,460	-0.8	13.5
Motor vehicle	5,573	6,524	6,431	-1.4	15.4
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,837	1,956	1,978	1.1	7.7
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	46	51	51	-0.3	10.9
Building material and supplies	6,446	6,793	6,761	-0.5	4.9
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,120	2,144	2,090	-2.5	-1.4
Metal service centres	1,347	1,601	1,560	-2.6	15.8
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	2,980	3,048	3,112	2.1	4.4
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,068	10,909	10,815	-0.9	7.4
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,209	1,180	1,185	0.5	-1.9
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,495	3,772	3,746	-0.7	7.2
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	2,977	3,394	3,324	-2.0	11.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,388	2,563	2,559	-0.2	7.1
Miscellaneous	6,668	6,626	6,513	-1.7	-2.3
Recyclable material	891	684	663	-3.1	-25.7
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	915	891	891	0.0	-2.5
Agricultural supplies	1,730	1,906	1,791	-6.1	3.5
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,100	1,187	1,228	3.5	11.6
Other miscellaneous	2,032	1,958	1,941	-0.9	-4.5

^r revised^p preliminary**Note(s):** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 2
Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2011	June 2012 ^r	July 2012 ^p	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	47,327	49,809	49,486	-0.6	4.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	321	325	330	1.6	2.8
Prince Edward Island	48	47	48	3.1	0.4
Nova Scotia	641	701	720	2.7	12.4
New Brunswick	499	502	491	-2.1	-1.5
Quebec	8,957	9,662	9,581	-0.8	7.0
Ontario	23,667	24,172	23,841	-1.4	0.7
Manitoba	1,275	1,340	1,299	-3.1	1.9
Saskatchewan	1,772	1,957	1,952	-0.3	10.2
Alberta	5,805	6,452	6,591	2.2	13.5
British Columbia	4,282	4,571	4,549	-0.5	6.2
Yukon	11	13	14	10.7	34.1
Northwest Territories	48	60	63	5.4	30.1
Nunavut	3	8	5	-34.8	106.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2011	June 2012 ^r	July 2012 ^p	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	55,997	60,358	61,091	1.2	9.1
Farm product	181	177	175	-1.3	-3.7
Food	4,716	4,896	4,935	0.8	4.6
Beverage	271	303	297	-2.3	9.6
Cigarette and tobacco product	219	235	236	0.5	7.6
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,933	1,898	1,923	1.3	-0.5
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	765	756	743	-1.8	-2.9
Home furnishings	945	1,007	1,009	0.1	6.7
Personal goods	1,380	1,510	1,545	2.3	11.9
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,131	4,756	4,797	0.9	16.1
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	719	740	747	0.8	3.9
Motor vehicle	3,458	4,353	4,364	0.2	26.2
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,200	3,586	3,764	5.0	17.6
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	86	109	112	2.5	30.5
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,100	3,109	3,126	0.6	0.9
Metal service centres	3,012	3,273	3,360	2.7	11.6
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,582	4,659	4,770	2.4	4.1
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,270	3,460	3,535	2.2	8.1
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	7,981	9,106	9,160	0.6	14.8
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,548	1,627	1,629	0.1	5.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,239	3,465	3,531	1.9	9.0
Recyclable material	546	592	561	-5.4	2.6
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	696	737	743	0.8	6.7
Agricultural supplies	2,570	2,505	2,551	1.8	-0.7
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	931	1,096	1,110	1.3	19.2
Other miscellaneous	2,519	2,403	2,372	-1.3	-5.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 081-0011, 081-0012 and 081-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The July 2012 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X, free) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for August will be released on October 18.

For more information, or to order data, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Steve Chadder (613-951-0303; steve.chadder@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, August 2012

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations decreased 0.9% in August from August 2011. These airports reported 536,865 movements in August.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

A [data table](#) with summary information on NAV CANADA Towers is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The August 2012 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Primary iron and steel, July 2012

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for July.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2116 and 2184.

The July 2012 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Purchasing power parities, 2011

Data for purchasing power parities (PPPs) and related series are now available for 2011. These include consumption- and expenditure-based data from the Canada/United States bilateral program as well as the update of PPPs from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) multilateral program.

These statistics incorporate the latest prices from the OECD's benchmark exercise for 2008. Current dollar expenditure and corresponding price indices from the Canadian System of National Accounts (released in May 2012) and the US National Income and Product Accounts (released in July 2012) have also been used in the bilateral program.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 380-0037, 380-0057 and 380-0058.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1901.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Longitudinal Administrative Databank, 2010

Data for 2010 have been added to the Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD). This databank now spans 29 years, from 1982 to 2010, and contains information about individuals and census families.

The LAD consists of a 20% longitudinal sample of Canadian taxfilers and provides researchers and analysts with a tool for studying the changes in income experienced by individuals and their families. The LAD contains a wide variety of income and demographic variables such as employment income, self-employment income, Registered Retirement Savings Plan contributions, alimony, age, sex, and census family composition. Its large sample ensures reliable data for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas, and some subprovincial regions, based on aggregations of postal codes.

The LAD also contains information from the Longitudinal Immigration Database. It covers immigrants landed between 1980 and 2009 and provides information on their key characteristics at landing.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4107.

Custom tabulations including 2010 data (13C0019, various prices) are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

The underground economy in Canada, 1992 to 2009

Available today are estimates of the underground economy in Canada for the period 1992 to 2009. Data up to 2008 inclusively, previously published in June 2011, have been revised.

In 2009, total underground activity in Canada was estimated at an upper limit of \$35 billion.

Note to readers

Data tables are available on request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141), August 2012
Catalogue number 51-007-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

The Consumer Price Index, August 2012, Vol. 91, no. 8
Catalogue number 62-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Release dates: September 24 to 28, 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	Retail trade	July 2012
27	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	July 2012
27	Canada's population estimates: Age and sex	July 1, 2012
28	Gross domestic product by industry	July 2012
28	National tourism indicators	Second quarter 2012

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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