

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 27, 2013
 Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

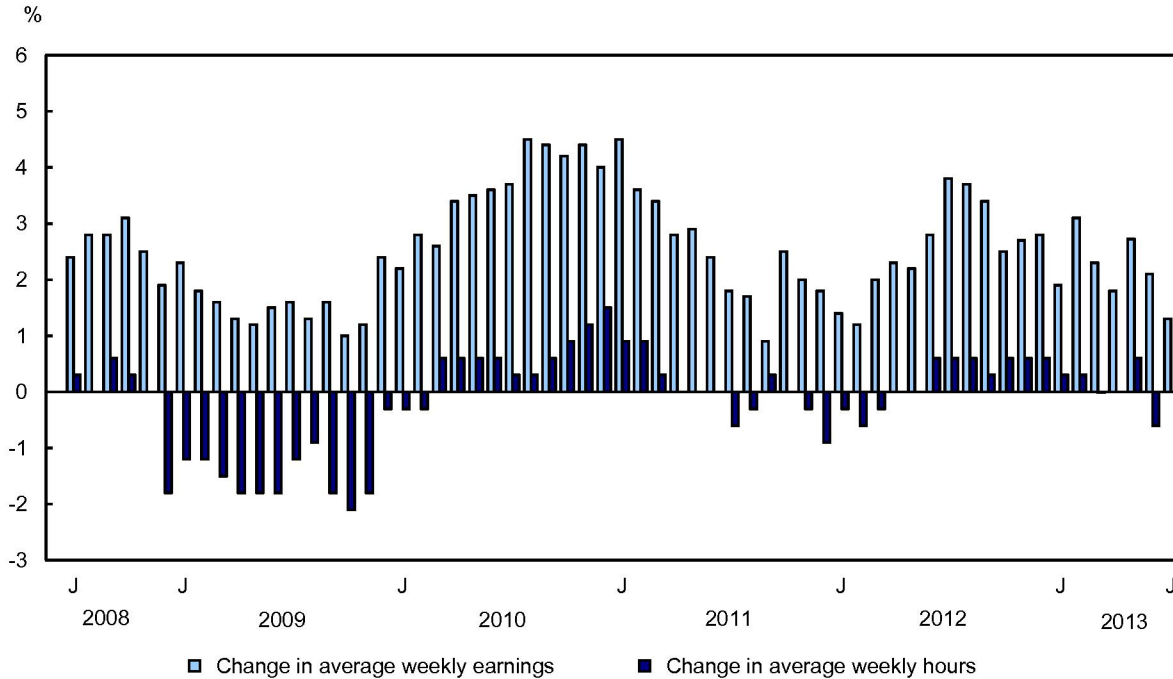
Payroll employment, earnings and hours, July 2013	2
Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$914 in July, virtually unchanged from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 1.3%.	
National tourism indicators, second quarter 2013	9
Tourism spending in Canada increased 0.3% in the second quarter, after edging down in the first quarter. Spending by Canadians at home and by international visitors in Canada were both higher.	
Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, August 2013	13
Commercial Software Price Index, August 2013	14
Computer and peripherals price indexes, August 2013	15
Sawmills, July 2013	16
Supply and disposition of natural gas, June 2013	17
New products and studies	18
Release dates: September 30 to October 4, 2013	19

Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, July 2013

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$914 in July, virtually unchanged from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 1.3%.

Chart 1
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours

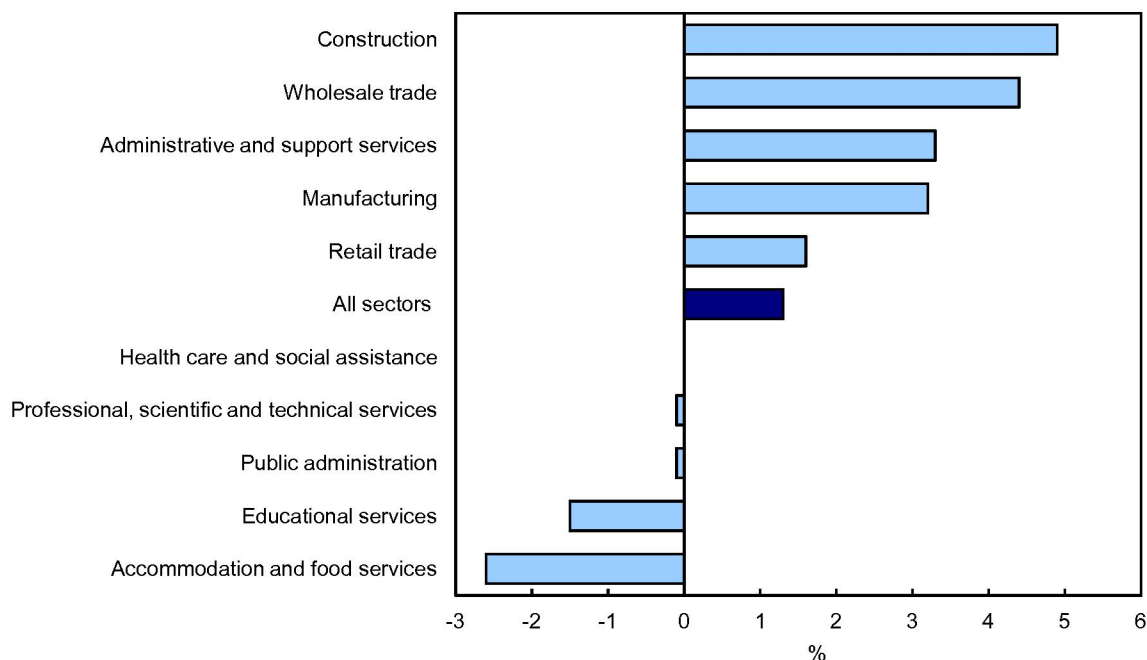


The 1.3% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to July reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.0 hours per week in July, compared with 32.9 hours in June. On a year-over-year basis, the average hours worked was unchanged.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in five of the largest industrial sectors, led by construction and wholesale trade.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, July 2012 to July 2013



Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in construction increased 4.9% to \$1,192 in July, led by gains in heavy and civil engineering construction.

In the 12 months to July, weekly earnings in wholesale trade rose by 4.4% to \$1,084, with all of the gains taking place from October 2012 to February 2013. Among the larger industries in this sector, earnings for merchant wholesalers of food have been on an upward trend throughout the 12-month period, while earnings in machinery, equipment and supplies have been increasing since March 2013.

Average weekly earnings grew by 3.3% in administrative and support services to \$759. Several industries posted earnings increases over the 12 months to July, including employment services; other support services, as well as business support services.

Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings in manufacturing rose by 3.2% to \$1,036, with all the gains since March 2013. Over the 12-month period, growth was highest in the manufacturing of chemical products; furniture and related products; computer and electronic products; and plastics and rubber products.

Weekly earnings in retail trade increased 1.6% to \$537, as growth in seven retail trade industries were partly offset by declines in five others.

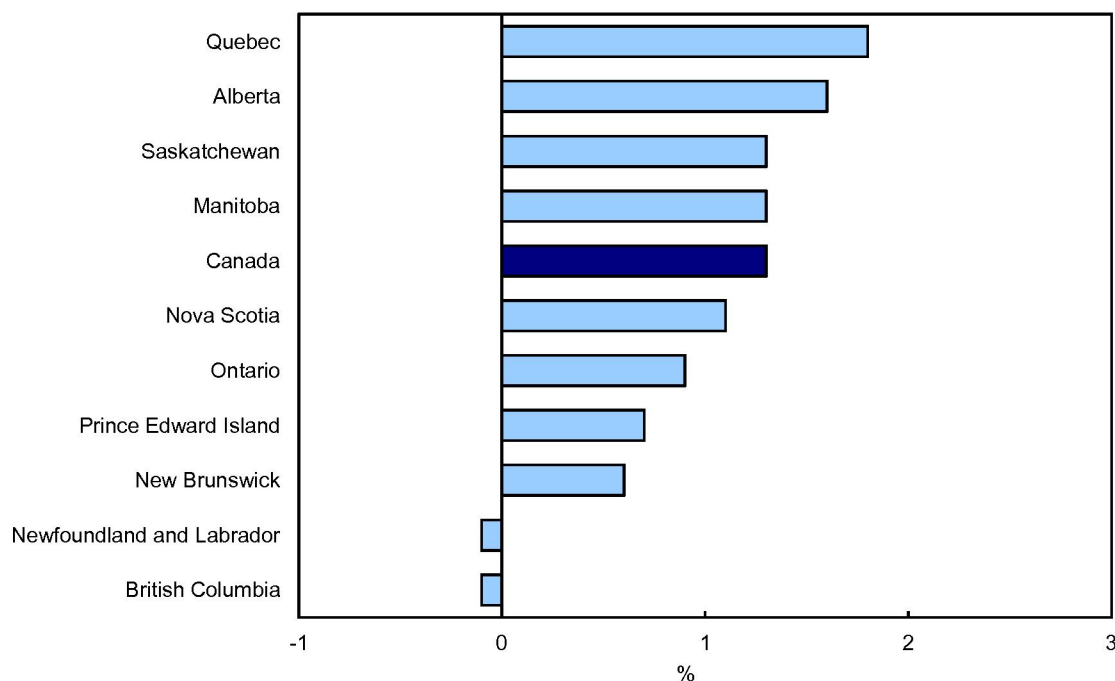
Average weekly earnings in educational services declined by 1.5% to \$1,000, with the decreases concentrated mainly in elementary and secondary schools (see Note to readers).

From a high of \$374 in July 2012, average weekly earnings in accommodation and food services declined by 2.6% to \$364 in July. Declines were mainly in the two largest industries in this sector, traveller accommodation; and full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings of non-farm payroll employees grew in eight provinces, and the growth was above the national average in Quebec and Alberta. At the same time, earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia were little changed.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, July 2012 to July 2013



Average weekly earnings in Quebec rose 1.8% to \$836, with gains spread across many industries.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings increased 1.6% to \$1,098 in the 12 months to July, with growth in most sectors.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings were \$934, little changed from 12 months earlier. Earnings in this province have been edging down since peaking in February at \$953.

Earnings in British Columbia were \$870 in July and have been relatively flat since July 2012.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment increased by 60,300 in July, following a decline of 8,900 in June. In the 12 months to July, the number of non-farm payroll employees rose by 94,400 or 0.6%. Employment was relatively flat from August 2012 to June 2013.

In July, the number of payroll employees increased in many sectors. The largest gain was in construction, primarily because of a rebound from a construction job decline in Quebec in June. There were also employment gains in health care and social assistance; accommodation and food services, as well as administrative and support services. At the same time, there were decreases in retail trade and manufacturing.

Among all sectors, real estate and rental and leasing posted the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment at 4.8%, with most of the gains occurring since December 2012. Employment growth rates from July 2012 to July 2013 were also notable in accommodation and food services (+3.4%), a sector that has been on an upward trend since early 2011.

Since July 2012, there have been notable job declines in two sectors. Payroll employment fell 2.4% in information and culture, with the losses spread across a number of industries within the sector. The other sector was manufacturing, where employment decreased 1.2%, with the declines occurring since March 2013.

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Data on the education sector

Changes in payroll employment in education during the summer months can be affected by changes in payment schedules and school-year calendars. Month-to-month and year-over-year movements should therefore be interpreted with caution, and more attention given to long-term trends.

Table 1
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	902.76	914.30	914.25	-0.05	11.49	0.0	1.3
Forestry, logging and support	973.25	1,020.48	1,037.52	17.04	64.27	1.7	6.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,877.90	1,874.28	1,862.91	-11.37	-14.99	-0.6	-0.8
Utilities	1,676.33	1,695.67	1,647.42	-48.25	-28.91	-2.8	-1.7
Construction	1,135.63	1,160.11	1,191.80	31.69	56.17	2.7	4.9
Manufacturing	1,003.97	1,034.18	1,036.30	2.12	32.33	0.2	3.2
Wholesale trade	1,038.29	1,073.00	1,084.07	11.07	45.78	1.0	4.4
Retail trade	528.70	528.18	537.05	8.87	8.35	1.7	1.6
Transportation and warehousing	947.58	983.72	985.74	2.02	38.16	0.2	4.0
Information and cultural industries	1,146.70	1,123.13	1,168.85	45.72	22.15	4.1	1.9
Finance and insurance	1,112.83	1,123.55	1,101.21	-22.34	-11.62	-2.0	-1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	850.73	842.22	840.00	-2.22	-10.73	-0.3	-1.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,267.73	1,259.75	1,266.60	6.85	-1.13	0.5	-0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	1,248.87	1,272.70	1,252.98	-19.72	4.11	-1.5	0.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	734.88	761.72	759.32	-2.40	24.44	-0.3	3.3
Educational services	1,015.70	1,006.42	1,000.33	-6.09	-15.37	-0.6	-1.5
Health care and social assistance	818.45	834.81	818.47	-16.34	0.02	-2.0	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	558.14	572.85	561.84	-11.01	3.70	-1.9	0.7
Accommodation and food services	373.96	360.51	364.15	3.64	-9.81	1.0	-2.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	722.87	754.19	746.24	-7.95	23.37	-1.1	3.2
Public administration	1,164.39	1,173.97	1,162.67	-11.30	-1.72	-1.0	-0.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	935.36	939.38	934.17	-5.21	-1.19	-0.6	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	752.06	757.95	757.65	-0.30	5.59	0.0	0.7
Nova Scotia	789.15	800.04	797.91	-2.13	8.76	-0.3	1.1
New Brunswick	812.67	818.21	817.45	-0.76	4.78	-0.1	0.6
Quebec	820.74	839.27	835.74	-3.53	15.00	-0.4	1.8
Ontario	917.25	924.75	925.62	0.87	8.37	0.1	0.9
Manitoba	832.02	835.38	843.04	7.66	11.02	0.9	1.3
Saskatchewan	927.12	948.97	939.58	-9.39	12.46	-1.0	1.3
Alberta	1,080.64	1,104.47	1,097.63	-6.84	16.99	-0.6	1.6
British Columbia	870.79	871.16	869.50	-1.66	-1.29	-0.2	-0.1
Yukon	985.62	982.50	1,000.00	17.50	14.38	1.8	1.5
Northwest Territories	1,292.68	1,313.21	1,324.20	10.99	31.52	0.8	2.4
Nunavut	954.04	1,014.30	998.29	-16.01	44.25	-1.6	4.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Note(s): Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,304.7	15,338.8	15,399.1	60.3	94.4	0.4	0.6
Forestry, logging and support	39.4	37.2	36.7	-0.5	-2.7	-1.3	-6.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	222.0	224.5	226.3	1.8	4.3	0.8	1.9
Utilities	122.3	118.6	117.1	-1.5	-5.2	-1.3	-4.3
Construction	892.9	895.1	922.0	26.9	29.1	3.0	3.3
Manufacturing	1,491.3	1,474.7	1,473.4	-1.3	-17.9	-0.1	-1.2
Wholesale trade	756.7	759.3	758.6	-0.7	1.9	-0.1	0.3
Retail trade	1,879.3	1,875.0	1,873.2	-1.8	-6.1	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation and warehousing	703.2	711.2	714.4	3.2	11.2	0.4	1.6
Information and cultural industries	329.9	321.4	322.0	0.6	-7.9	0.2	-2.4
Finance and insurance	696.8	700.1	702.2	2.1	5.4	0.3	0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	256.2	267.0	268.6	1.6	12.4	0.6	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	804.6	804.5	807.2	2.7	2.6	0.3	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	113.2	105.5	105.4	-0.1	-7.8	-0.2	-6.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	760.0	756.6	759.6	3.0	-0.4	0.4	-0.1
Educational services	1,171.3	1,192.9	1,195.7	2.8	24.4	0.2	2.1
Health care and social assistance	1,695.3	1,714.3	1,720.0	5.7	24.7	0.3	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	250.1	249.3	251.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.5
Accommodation and food services	1,120.2	1,154.3	1,158.2	3.9	38.0	0.3	3.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	520.8	527.1	528.4	1.3	7.6	0.2	1.5
Public administration	1,039.8	1,033.9	1,035.4	1.5	-4.4	0.1	-0.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	211.6	214.0	213.5	-0.5	1.9	-0.2	0.9
Prince Edward Island	65.0	60.9	62.2	1.3	-2.8	2.1	-4.3
Nova Scotia	401.9	398.4	396.8	-1.6	-5.1	-0.4	-1.3
New Brunswick	313.3	308.0	308.6	0.6	-4.7	0.2	-1.5
Quebec	3,483.4	3,444.5	3,462.4	17.9	-21.0	0.5	-0.6
Ontario	5,824.1	5,837.5	5,855.2	17.7	31.1	0.3	0.5
Manitoba	576.0	583.1	587.7	4.6	11.7	0.8	2.0
Saskatchewan	472.5	477.5	478.8	1.3	6.3	0.3	1.3
Alberta	1,935.4	1,976.4	1,990.6	14.2	55.2	0.7	2.9
British Columbia	1,959.9	1,978.3	1,982.9	4.6	23.0	0.2	1.2
Yukon	21.4	20.9	20.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-2.7
Northwest Territories	28.8	27.9	28.0	0.1	-0.8	0.5	-2.7
Nunavut	11.5	11.5	11.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Available in CANSIM: tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026, 281-0027, 281-0029, 281-0030, 281-0032, 281-0033, 281-0035 to 281-0039, 281-0041 to 281-0049 and 281-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

A [data table](#) is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for August will be released on October 31.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Emmanuelle Bourbeau (613-951-3007; emmanuelle.bourbeau@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

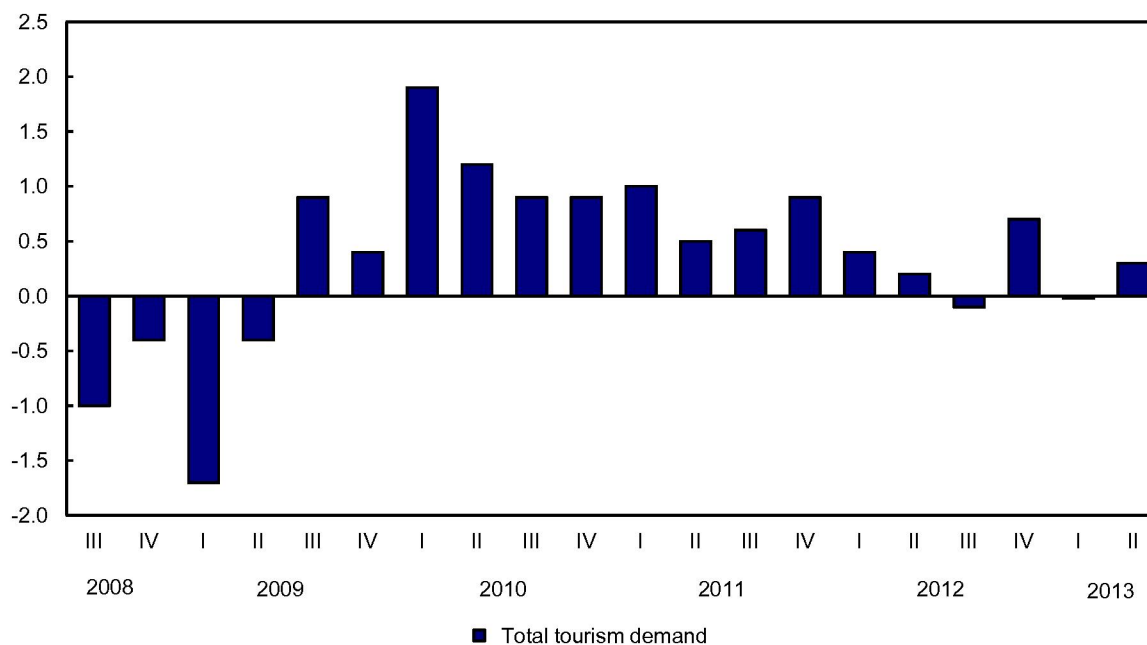
National tourism indicators, second quarter 2013

Tourism spending in Canada increased 0.3% in the second quarter, after edging down in the first quarter. Spending by Canadians at home and by international visitors in Canada were both higher.

Tourism demand has slowed recently. From the third quarter of 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2011, tourism spending increased an average of 0.9% per quarter. Since then, it has grown 0.2% on a quarterly basis.

Chart 1 Tourism spending in Canada increases

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



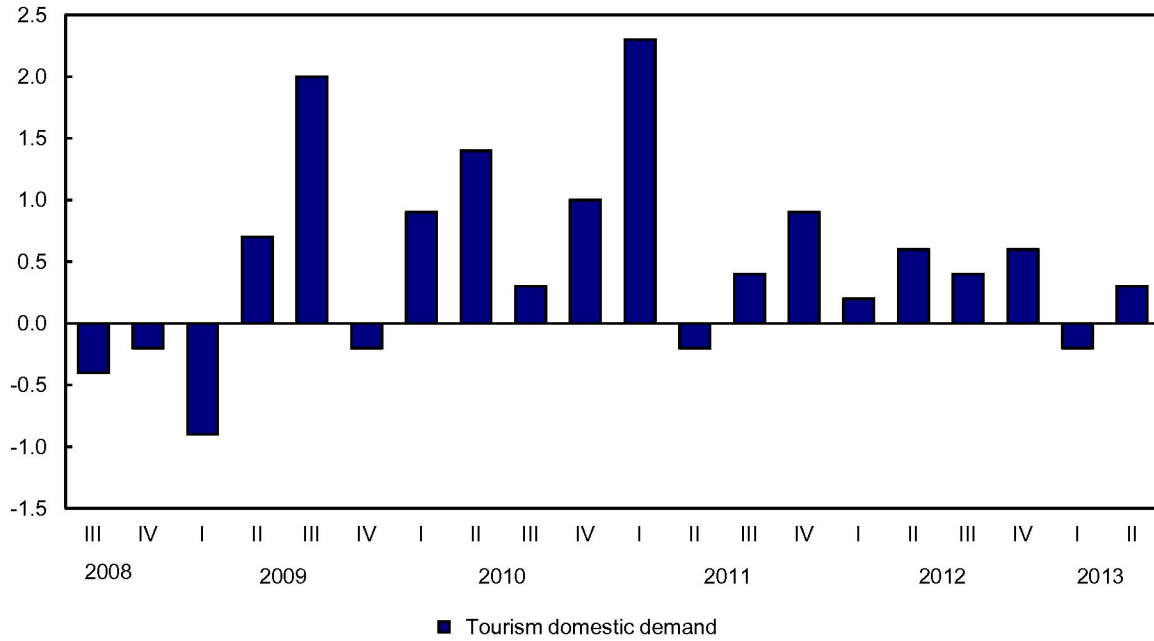
Increase in tourism spending by Canadians at home

Tourism spending by Canadians at home rose 0.3% in the second quarter, following a 0.2% decline in the previous quarter.

Spending on most tourism goods and services increased, including food and beverage services (+1.4%), vehicle fuel (+1.0%) and pre-trip expenditures (+1.6%). Spending on non-tourism goods and services, such as clothing and alcohol bought in stores, was also higher. However, air transportation and accommodation were both lower.

Chart 2
Increase in tourism spending by Canadians at home

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



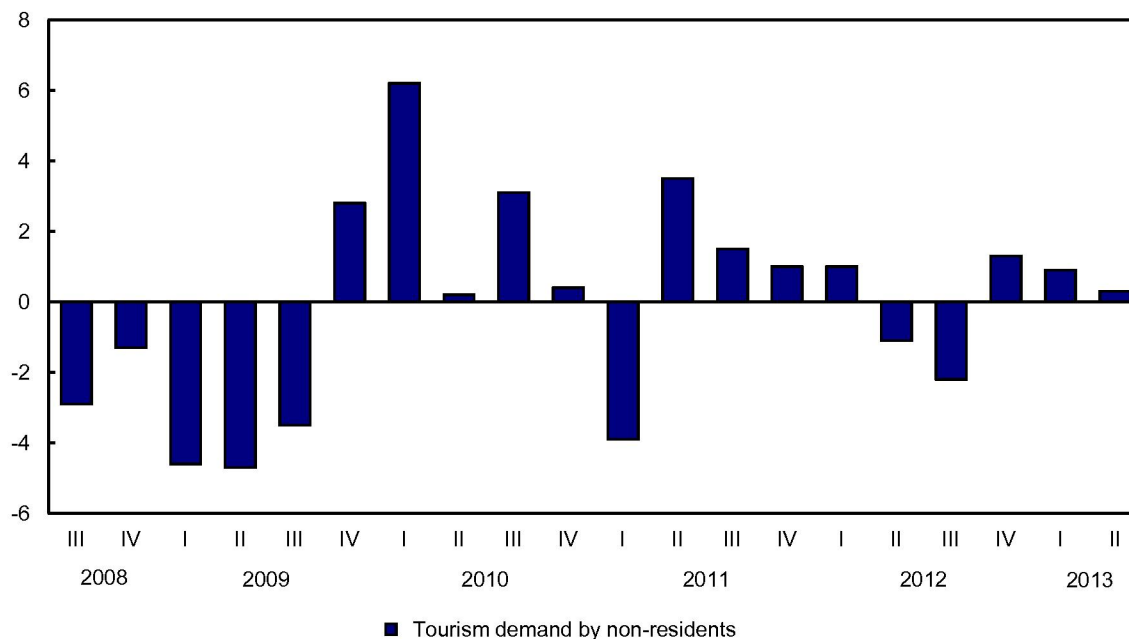
Spending by international visitors up again

Spending by international visitors in Canada rose 0.3% in the second quarter, the third consecutive quarterly gain. Increased plane travel from abroad contributed to the spending gains.

Outlays on most tourism goods and services increased, most notably air transportation (+1.5%). Spending on vehicle fuel (-2.2%) and non-tourism goods and services (-0.6%) were lower, as car travel from the United States was down.

Chart 3 Tourism spending by international visitors up

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



Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 0.5% in the second quarter, following a modest increase in the first quarter. Tourism GDP rose for all industries except transportation, which edged down 0.1%.

Tourism employment was up 0.5%, mostly on job gains in the food and beverage services industry (+1.8%). Accommodation was also higher, while air transportation and other tourism industries were lower. Tourism jobs in non-tourism industries increased 0.3%.

Tourism employment has been more robust than tourism spending, averaging gains of 0.5% over the last four quarters.

Note to readers

Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates unless otherwise noted.

With the second quarter release of the National Tourism Indicators, all data from the first quarter have been revised.

National Tourism Indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Table 1
National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	First quarter to second quarter 2013
	millions of dollars at 2007 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	18,755	18,728	18,861	18,858	18,916	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,872	3,785	3,833	3,867	3,879	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	14,883	14,943	15,028	14,991	15,037	0.3
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,411	7,380	7,462	7,375	7,382	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,223	1,189	1,221	1,232	1,245	1.1
Tourism domestic demand	6,188	6,191	6,241	6,143	6,137	-0.1
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,775	2,759	2,765	2,786	2,784	-0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	921	906	916	926	927	0.1
Tourism domestic demand	1,854	1,853	1,849	1,860	1,857	-0.2
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,598	2,591	2,598	2,614	2,643	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	623	614	619	625	626	0.2
Tourism domestic demand	1,975	1,977	1,979	1,989	2,017	1.4
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,894	2,910	2,919	2,936	2,953	0.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	445	433	441	449	450	0.2
Tourism domestic demand	2,449	2,477	2,478	2,487	2,503	0.6
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	3,077	3,088	3,117	3,147	3,154	0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	660	643	636	635	631	-0.6
Tourism domestic demand	2,417	2,445	2,481	2,512	2,523	0.4

Available in CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0003, 387-0008, 387-0010 and 387-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The [System of national economic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

For more information on the 2009 to 2012 revisions to the National Tourism Indicators, refer to the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts (13-605-X)*.

Data on the National tourism indicators for the third quarter will be released on January 9, 2014.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, August 2013

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.1% in August compared with July. The courier portion rose 0.1% and the local messenger component advanced 0.4%.

The index was up 3.7% in August compared with the same month in 2012.

Note to readers

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.

Data for the current month and the previous six months of the series are subject to revision. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index for September will be released on October 31.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Commercial Software Price Index, August 2013

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased by 1.3% in August compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up by 1.8% following three consecutive annual declines.

Note to readers

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 in CANSIM: table 331-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

The Commercial Software Price Index for September will be released on October 25.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Computer and peripherals price indexes, August 2013

Prices for commercial computers increased 0.2% from July to August, while consumer computer prices decreased 1.4%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices were up 0.5% while printer prices remained unchanged.

Year over year, prices remained unchanged for commercial computers and prices for consumer computers decreased by 2.8%. Monitor prices decreased 1.4% and printer prices increased 4.5%.

Note to readers

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 in CANSIM: tables 331-0010 and 331-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

The computer and peripherals price indexes for September will be released on October 25.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Sawmills, July 2013

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 5.7% from June to 4 665.3 thousand cubic metres in July. Compared with July 2012, lumber production was up 7.4%.

Sawmills shipped 5 139.2 thousand cubic metres of lumber in July, up 6.6% from June.

Available in CANSIM: tables 303-0064 and 303-0065.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The July 2013 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 67, no. 7 (35-003-X), will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Supply and disposition of natural gas, June 2013

Monthly data on the supply and disposition of natural gas are now available for June.

Note to readers

Data from June 2012 to May 2013 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: table 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts

Catalogue number 13-605-X (HTML)

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Second quarter 2013, Vol. 24, no. 2

Catalogue number 61-008-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

The 2009 to 2012 revisions of the National Tourism Indicators

Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts

Release dates: September 30 to October 4, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	August 2013
30	Gross domestic product by industry	July 2013
4	Production of principal field crops	September 2013

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.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2013. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>