

The Daily

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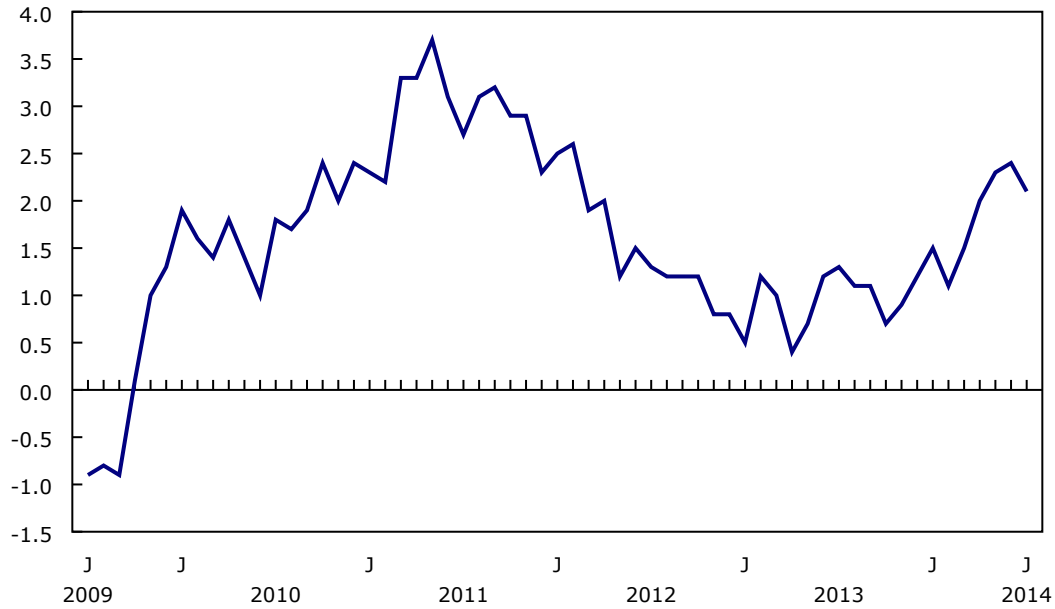
Releases

Consumer Price Index, July 2014

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.1% in the 12 months to July, following a 2.4% increase in June.

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

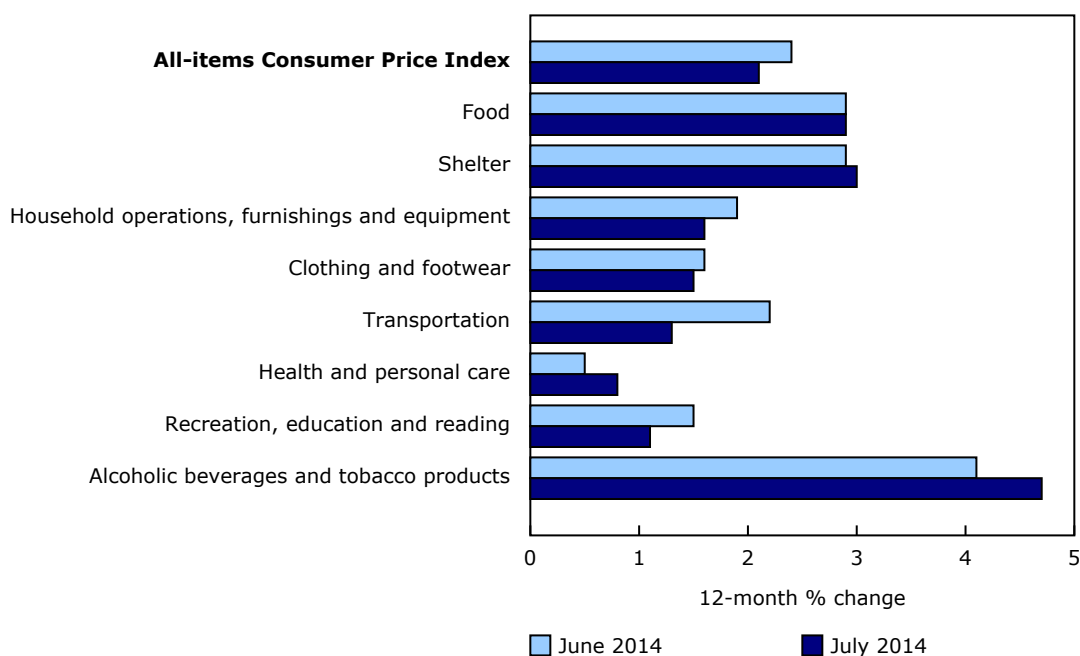
12-month % change



12-month change in the major components

Prices increased in all major components in the 12 months to July. Higher prices for shelter and food contributed the most to the rise in the CPI. At the same time, the transportation index led the deceleration in the CPI.

Chart 2
Prices increase in all major components



Shelter costs rose 3.0% in the 12 months to July, after advancing 2.9% in June. Natural gas prices increased 20.4% in July compared with the same month the previous year. Consumers also paid more for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance as well as property taxes on a year-over-year basis in July.

Food prices increased 2.9% year over year in July, matching the rise in June. Prices for food purchased from stores rose 3.2% in the 12 months to July, led by higher prices for meat (+9.2%). Prices for fresh vegetables rose 7.5% on a year-over-year basis in July, after increasing 9.5% in June. On a month-to-month basis, prices for fresh vegetables fell 3.0% in July. Food purchased from restaurants cost 2.1% more in July compared with the same month a year earlier.

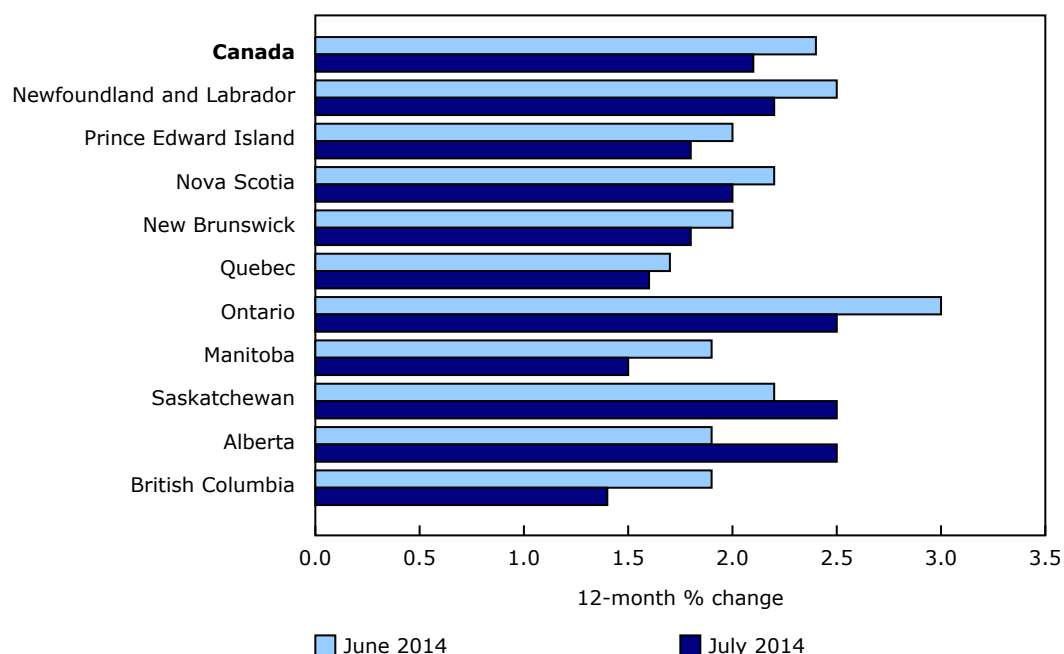
Transportation costs rose 1.3% on a year-over-year basis in July, a smaller gain than in June (+2.2%). Gasoline prices increased 2.1% in the 12 months to July, after rising 5.4% in June. On a monthly basis, consumers paid 1.9% less for gasoline, with prices falling more in Western Canada than in Eastern Canada. In addition, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles rose 1.3% year over year in July, following a 1.6% increase in June.

The index for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products increased 4.7% in the 12 months to July. This rise was mainly due to a 10.7% year-over-year advance in cigarette prices. In 2014, the federal excise tax on tobacco, as well as the tobacco taxes in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia increased.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in every province in the 12 months to July. Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta posted the largest increases, while British Columbia recorded the smallest. Saskatchewan and Alberta were the only provinces where prices rose at faster rates in July compared with June.

Chart 3
Consumer prices rise at slower rates in eight provinces



Ontario's CPI advanced 2.5% in the 12 months to July, after rising 3.0% in June. Natural gas prices in Ontario increased 18.3% year over year in July, a smaller rise than in the previous month (+38.4%). In addition, consumers in Ontario paid 4.2% more for gasoline on a year-over-year basis in July, after paying 9.4% more in June.

Consumer prices in Saskatchewan increased 2.5% on a year-over-year basis in July. This followed a 2.2% rise in June. Prices for natural gas in Saskatchewan advanced 16.2% in the 12 months to July, after increasing 2.1% in June.

Consumer prices rose 2.5% in Alberta in the 12 months to July, after increasing 1.9% in June. Among the provinces, Alberta recorded the largest year-over-year increase in natural gas prices (+41.8%) in July. As well, the indexes for passenger vehicle insurance premiums and homeowners' replacement cost rose more in Alberta compared with the rest of Canada.

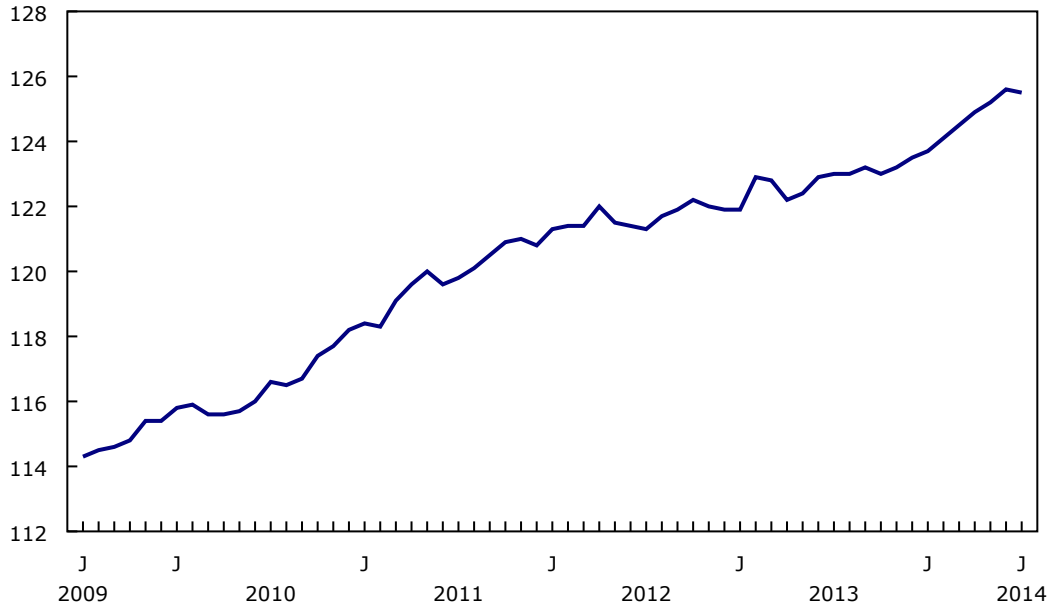
In British Columbia, consumer prices increased 1.4% year over year in July, following a 1.9% gain in June. The indexes for homeowners' replacement cost (-1.5%) and gasoline (-1.0%) declined in British Columbia, while they rose at the national level. British Columbia also posted the smallest year-over-year increase in natural gas prices among the provinces.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index decreases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI fell 0.1% in July, marking its first decrease since October 2013. The decline in July followed a 0.3% rise in June.

Chart 4
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



Of the eight major components, three declined and three increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in July.

The seasonally adjusted transportation index (-0.6%) posted the largest monthly decrease in July. On an unadjusted basis, the transportation index (-1.2%) declined more this July compared with the decreases it typically exhibits in the month.

The seasonally adjusted indexes for food and for household operations, furnishings and equipment declined in July. Conversely, the indexes for shelter, health and personal care, as well as alcoholic beverages and tobacco products increased.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.7% in the 12 months to July, after increasing 1.8% in June.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.1% on a monthly basis in July, following a 0.2% increase in June.

Note to readers

A [video](#) providing an overview of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is now available on Statistics Canada's website.

A *seasonally adjusted series* is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing CPI data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

The Travel Tours Index, which is part of the recreation, education and reading major component, underwent a [methodology update](#) effective with the September 2013 CPI. Therefore, until the release of the September 2014 CPI, the 12-month rate of change for this index should be interpreted with caution as it compares periods before and after the update.

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

	Relative importance ¹	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	123.1	125.9	125.7	-0.2	2.1
Food	16.60	132.7	136.4	136.5	0.1	2.9
Shelter	26.26	128.8	132.2	132.6	0.3	3.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	114.5	116.4	116.3	-0.1	1.6
Clothing and footwear	5.82	90.4	92.7	91.8	-1.0	1.5
Transportation	19.98	129.8	133.1	131.5	-1.2	1.3
Health and personal care	4.93	118.0	119.0	118.9	-0.1	0.8
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	107.7	108.2	108.9	0.6	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	140.5	146.7	147.1	0.3	4.7
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	84.91	121.0	123.2	123.1	-0.1	1.7
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	119.9	122.2	122.1	-0.1	1.8
Energy ⁴	8.56	164.2	173.0	171.9	-0.6	4.7
Gasoline	4.62	191.0	198.7	195.0	-1.9	2.1
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	117.1	119.1	118.9	-0.2	1.5
Goods	48.18	114.7	117.8	117.1	-0.6	2.1
Services	51.82	131.5	133.9	134.2	0.2	2.1

1. 2011 CPI basket weights at January 2013 prices, Canada, effective February 2013. 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 up to 100% as a result of rounding.

3. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI'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, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/).

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	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	123.1	125.9	125.7	-0.2	2.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	126.1	129.1	128.9	-0.2	2.2
Prince Edward Island	0.36	128.1	130.5	130.4	-0.1	1.8
Nova Scotia	2.59	126.4	129.2	128.9	-0.2	2.0
New Brunswick	1.96	122.6	124.9	124.8	-0.1	1.8
Quebec	22.04	121.8	123.9	123.7	-0.2	1.6
Ontario	39.05	123.4	126.9	126.5	-0.3	2.5
Manitoba	3.16	123.9	126.0	125.8	-0.2	1.5
Saskatchewan	2.94	125.9	129.0	129.0	0.0	2.5
Alberta	12.32	129.6	132.3	132.9	0.5	2.5
British Columbia	14.05	117.9	119.8	119.6	-0.2	1.4
Whitehorse	0.08	124.0	125.3	125.2	-0.1	1.0
Yellowknife	0.07	126.5	128.8	128.7	-0.1	1.7
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	117.5	118.7	118.9	0.2	1.2

1. 2011 Consumer Price Index basket weights at January 2013 prices, effective February 2013. 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 up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	May to June 2014	June to July 2014
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	125.2	125.6	125.5	0.3	-0.1
Food	135.3	136.0	135.9	0.5	-0.1
Shelter	132.6	132.2	132.6	-0.3	0.3
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	115.8	116.3	116.2	0.4	-0.1
Clothing and footwear	92.8	93.5	93.5	0.8	0.0
Transportation	131.3	132.2	131.4	0.7	-0.6
Health and personal care	118.9	118.8	119.1	-0.1	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	107.2	107.5	107.5	0.3	0.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	146.2	146.7	147.1	0.3	0.3
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	122.9	123.2	123.3	0.2	0.1
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	118.8	119.1	119.1	0.3	0.0

1. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. 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. Users employing CPI data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on the availability and uses of seasonally adjusted CPI data, please see the Definitions, data sources and methods section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

2. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI'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/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/).

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0020 and 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The July 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 7 (62-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by 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) from the *Browse by key resource module* of our website under *Publications*.

The Consumer Price Index for August will be released on September 19.

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).

Retail trade, June 2014

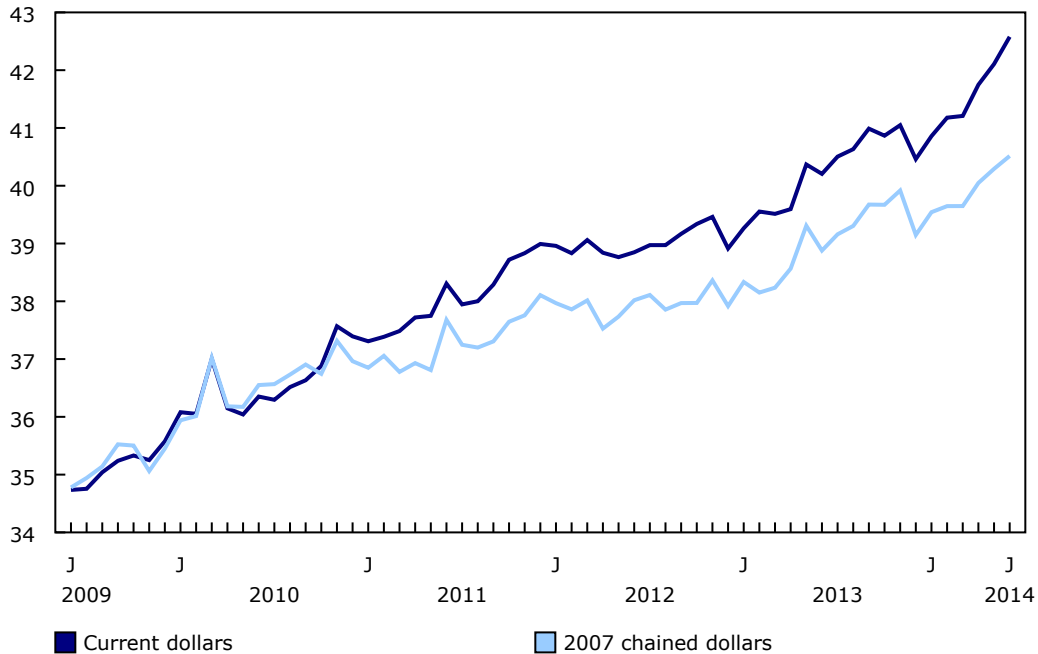
Retail sales rose for the sixth consecutive month, up 1.1% to \$42.6 billion in June. Gains were reported in 8 of 11 subsectors, representing 71% of retail trade.

In the first six months of 2014, retail sales were up 4.7% compared with the same period in 2013.

In volume terms, retail sales increased 0.6% in June.

Chart 1 Retail sales increase in June

billions of dollars



Higher sales at general merchandise stores

The largest sales increase in dollar terms across all subsectors was a 3.9% gain at general merchandise stores. The growth in June came mainly from sales of lawn and garden products, which were sold later this spring as a result of colder and wetter weather in April and May. Both store types within the subsector, other general merchandise stores (+5.2%) and department stores (+2.1%), reported stronger sales.

Sales at food and beverage stores rose 1.3%. Supermarkets and other grocery store sales increased 1.3% following a decline in May. Beer, wine and liquor store sales increased 2.0%. The gain coincided with the early rounds of the 2014 FIFA World Cup in the latter half of June.

Clothing and clothing accessories stores (+3.8%) registered a sales advance for the third consecutive month as higher sales were reported at clothing stores (+4.2%), shoe stores (+3.5%) and jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores (+1.2%).

Higher sales were reported at gasoline stations (+0.9%) for the eighth consecutive month, mainly reflecting higher prices at the pump.

Growth in sales continued at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+1.4%), in part because of a later start to spring.

Sales at sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores were up 1.0%, a fifth consecutive increase.

Following strong advances in April and May, sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers edged down 0.3% in June. Lower sales at new car dealers (-0.7%) and used car dealers (-1.6%) were partially offset by higher sales at other motor vehicle dealers (+5.0%) and, to a lesser extent, automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+1.5%). Other motor vehicle dealers include retailers of recreational vehicles, motorcycles and boats.

After increasing for five consecutive months, receipts at furniture and home furnishings stores declined 1.2%. Lower sales at furniture stores (-1.2%) was the main contributor to the decline.

Sales increase in nine provinces

Retail sales were up in nine provinces in June. Higher sales in Ontario and, to a lesser extent, Alberta and British Columbia accounted for most of the increase. Saskatchewan was the lone province to register a decline in June.

Sales in Ontario (+1.0%) rose for the fifth time in six months. Gains were registered across most store types.

A 1.7% advance in Alberta was largely attributable to higher sales at new car dealers and other general merchandise stores.

In British Columbia (+1.8%), sales rose for the fourth consecutive month in June. Higher sales were reported at beer, wine and liquor stores and other general merchandise stores.

Retail sales in Quebec (+0.8%) advanced on the strength of higher sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores and, to a lesser extent, new car dealers.

Nova Scotia (+2.0%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.9%), Prince Edward Island (+3.9%) and New Brunswick (+0.6%) posted higher retail sales.

In Saskatchewan (-0.9%), retail sales declined mainly as a result of lower sales at new car dealers.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Total retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales](#).

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2013	May 2014 ^r	June 2014 ^P	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	40,205	42,106	42,578	1.1	5.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	722	741	754	1.9	4.5
Prince Edward Island	165	167	173	3.9	4.7
Nova Scotia	1,151	1,157	1,180	2.0	2.5
New Brunswick	932	958	964	0.6	3.5
Quebec	8,811	9,196	9,268	0.8	5.2
Ontario	13,908	14,604	14,755	1.0	6.1
Manitoba	1,487	1,504	1,508	0.2	1.4
Saskatchewan	1,555	1,596	1,582	-0.9	1.8
Alberta	6,096	6,524	6,634	1.7	8.8
British Columbia	5,233	5,504	5,605	1.8	7.1
Yukon	55	56	55	-2.2	-0.2
Northwest Territories	61	70	70	0.6	15.6
Nunavut	28	30	30	0.3	4.8

^r revised

^P preliminary

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

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2013	May 2014 ^r	June 2014 ^P	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	40,205	42,106	42,578	1.1	5.9
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	38,878	40,292	40,515	0.6	4.2
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	30,717	32,110	32,607	1.5	6.2
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	25,613	26,609	27,057	1.7	5.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,488	9,995	9,970	-0.3	5.1
New car dealers	7,724	8,160	8,103	-0.7	4.9
Used car dealers	513	559	550	-1.6	7.1
Other motor vehicle dealers	632	614	645	5.0	2.1
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	620	663	672	1.5	8.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,282	1,345	1,329	-1.2	3.6
Furniture stores	815	848	838	-1.2	2.9
Home furnishings stores	468	496	491	-1.1	5.0
Electronics and appliance stores	1,224	1,211	1,207	-0.3	-1.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,294	2,384	2,418	1.4	5.4
Food and beverage stores	8,893	9,092	9,210	1.3	3.6
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,272	6,338	6,419	1.3	2.3
Convenience stores	542	574	583	1.6	7.6
Specialty food stores	472	509	503	-1.1	6.5
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,607	1,672	1,705	2.0	6.1
Health and personal care stores	2,895	3,087	3,096	0.3	7.0
Gasoline stations	5,104	5,501	5,550	0.9	8.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,190	2,318	2,407	3.8	9.9
Clothing stores	1,706	1,813	1,889	4.2	10.8
Shoe stores	245	264	273	3.5	11.6
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	240	241	244	1.2	1.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	895	947	957	1.0	6.9
General merchandise stores	4,983	5,262	5,466	3.9	9.7
Department stores	2,187	2,279	2,327	2.1	6.4
Other general merchandise stores	2,796	2,983	3,139	5.2	12.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	957	962	967	0.5	1.1

^r revised

^P preliminary

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.

The June 2014 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for July will be released on September 23.

For more information, or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kimberley Evans (613-951-0502; kimberley.evans@statcan.gc.ca), Retail and Service Industries Division.

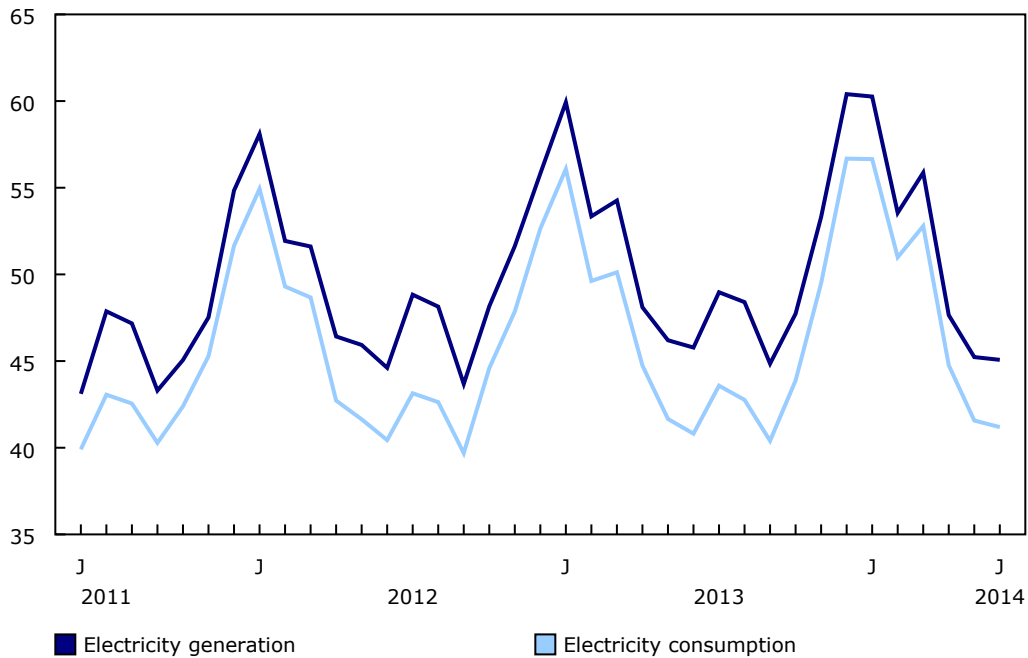
Electric power statistics, June 2014

Electric power generation in Canada declined 1.6% compared with the same month in 2013 to 45.1 million megawatt hours (MWh) in June. Hydro power generation was down 2.5% to 28.1 million MWh.

Canada consumed 1.0% less electricity in the month compared with June 2013, using 41.2 million MWh. Generation by utilities was down 2.6% in June to 41.0 million MWh. However, industrial generation was up 10.9% to 4.0 million MWh. Quebec led the increase, as industrial generation was up by 22.4% to 2.2 million MWh.

Chart 1
Electricity generation and consumption

million megawatt hours



British Columbia and New Brunswick lead the decline

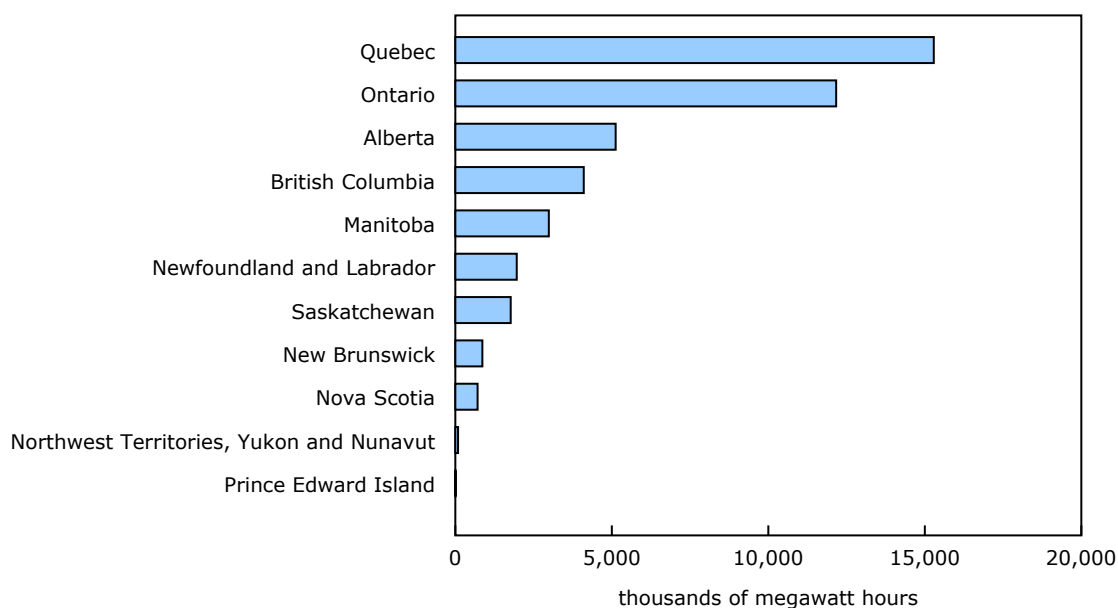
Provincially, overall electric power generation in British Columbia was down 7.6% to 4.1 million MWh in June, compared with the same month a year earlier. New Brunswick showed the second largest decrease among the provinces in generation, down 27.9% to 864,313 MWh in June.

Ontario generation edged down 0.1% compared with June 2013 to 12.2 million MWh, despite a 5.3% increase in nuclear generation (7.9 million MWh).

Quebec produced 15.3 million MWh of electricity during the month, up 0.3% from June 2013. Hydro generation (15.2 million MWh) accounted for most of the production in the province.

Alberta generated 5.1 million MWh, up 0.8% compared with June 2013.

Chart 2
Electricity generation by province



Imports exceed exports

Canada's total imports from the United States were up 39.6% to 1.0 million MWh in June compared with the same month in 2013. British Columbia imported more electricity (887,836 MWh) than any other province, up 38.2% from the same month a year earlier.

In turn, Canada's total exports to the United States were down 14.3% in June to 4.9 million MWh. Quebec exported more electricity (1.7 million MWh) than any other province in June, but 25.3% less than in the same month in 2013.

Note to readers

The purpose of this report is to produce a consistent monthly indicator of the supply of electricity in Canada, a key input in the calculation of monthly gross domestic product.

Total net electricity generation for Canada and the provinces combines all of the electricity generated from sources including hydro, steam, nuclear, internal combustion, wind, solar and tidal.

Total available electricity is the total electricity generation, minus deliveries, plus receipts of electricity.

All data on import and exports are provided directly by the National Energy Board.

Data for June 2013 and May 2014 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 127-0002 and 127-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

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).

Large urban transit, June 2014

In June, total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit systems rose 3.3% from the same month in 2013 to \$290.3 million.

Over the same period, ridership levels increased 1.8% to 139.5 million passenger trips.

Note to readers

Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

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).

Refined petroleum products, July 2014

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for July upon request. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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).

Dairy statistics, June 2014

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for June.

Note to readers

Data on dairy stocks up to July 1, 2014, are now available in CANSIM table 003-0033. These stocks represent the ending stocks of the previous month.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3430, 3431 and 3432.

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

Videos - Statistic Canada: "An overview of Canada's Consumer Price Index (CPI)"

Catalogue number 11-629-X2014001 (HTML)

The Consumer Price Index, July 2014, Vol. 93, no. 7

Catalogue number 62-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: August 25 to 29, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	Study: Business entry and exit rates in Canada: A 30-year perspective	
26	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 2014
26	Study: Inuit health: Selected findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey	
28	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	June 2014
28	Canada's balance of international payments	Second quarter 2014
29	Canadian economic accounts	Second quarter 2014 and June 2014
29	Gross domestic product by industry	June 2014
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	July 2014

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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