

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Consumer Price Index, July 2010

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Consumer prices rose 1.8% in the 12 months to July, following a 1.0% increase in June. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.6% from June to July. Consumer prices were affected by changes in consumption taxes in Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia.

Production of principal field crops, July 2010

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Prairie farmers reported they expect to produce less wheat and canola in 2010 compared with 2009, while farmers in Ontario and Quebec could produce more soybeans. Summerfallow (land on which no crop will be grown during the year) increased in the Prairies to the highest level since 1999, mostly because of flooding in many regions during the 2010 planting season.

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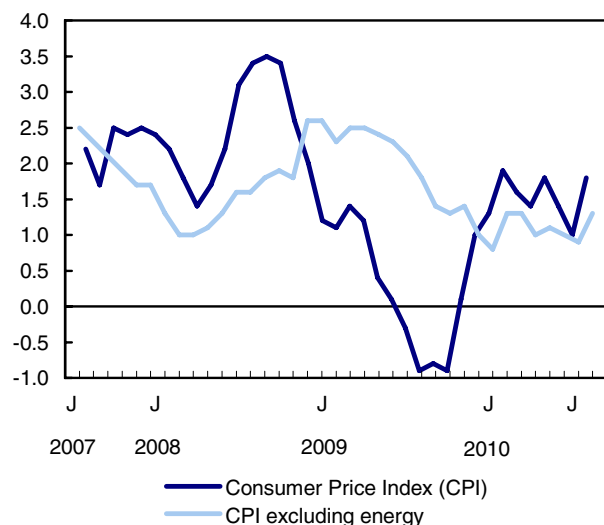
Consumer Price Index

July 2010

Consumer prices rose 1.8% in the 12 months to July, following a 1.0% increase in June. In July, consumer prices were affected by changes in consumption taxes in Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia.

The 12-month change in the CPI and the CPI excluding energy

12-month % change



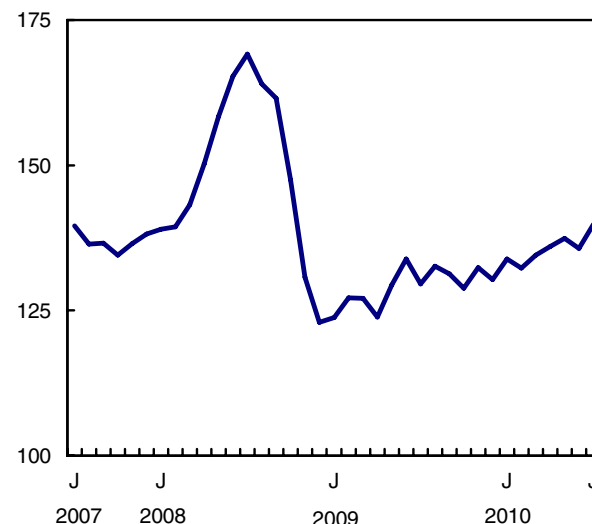
Energy prices rose 7.9% between July 2009 and July 2010, following a 1.3% increase during the 12-month period to June. Excluding energy, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was up 1.3% in July, after posting a 0.9% increase in June.

Within the energy price index, prices for electricity rose 9.8% in July compared with the same month a year earlier.

As well, gasoline prices were 4.8% higher in July than they were a year earlier. This followed a 2.9% decline in the 12 months to June.

Evolution of the energy price index since July 2007

index (2002=100)



Higher consumer prices were also recorded in July for homeowner's replacement costs (+5.5%), passenger vehicle insurance premiums (+5.1%), and prices for food purchased from restaurants (+2.8%).

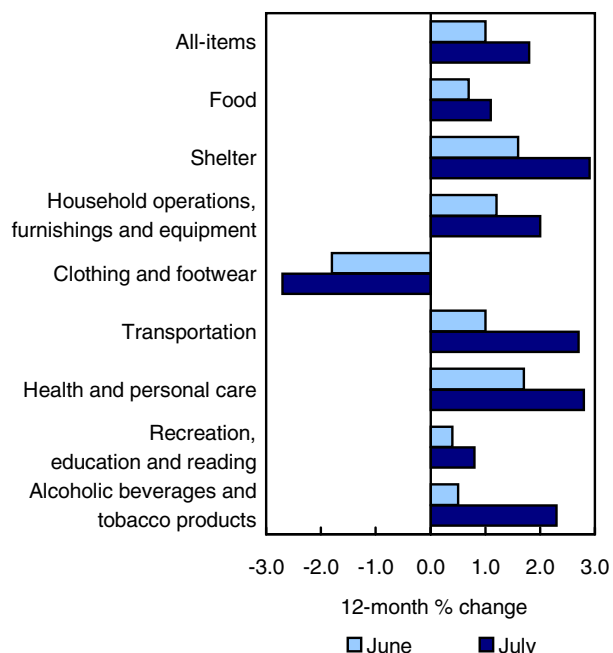
Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI increases

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.6% in July, following a 0.2% decline in June. The alcoholic beverages and tobacco products index was up 1.7%, while the health and personal care index rose 1.0%. Also, the shelter index increased 0.8%.

12-month change: Seven of the eight CPI major components rise

Prices increased in seven of the eight major components of the CPI in the 12 months to July; the only exception was clothing and footwear.

Of the eight major Consumer Price Index components, seven register higher price increases in July



Shelter costs rose 2.9% in July after increasing 1.6% in June. In addition to paying higher prices for electricity and homeowner's replacement costs, consumers also paid more for natural gas.

The mortgage interest cost index, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, declined 4.2% in July, following a 5.0% decrease in June.

Transportation costs went up 2.7% in the 12 months to July after rising 1.0% in June. As well as paying higher prices for gasoline and passenger vehicle insurance premiums, consumers paid 1.7% more for the purchase of passenger vehicles in July.

Prices in the household operations, furnishings and equipment component were up 2.0% in July compared with the same month last year. This increase followed a 1.2% rise in June.

Food prices advanced 1.1%, after increasing 0.7% in June. In July, higher prices were recorded for both food purchased from restaurants and food purchased from stores. Prices rose for non-alcoholic beverages, sugar and confectionary, and dairy products and eggs, while prices for fresh fruit and fresh vegetables fell.

In the health and personal care component, prices rose 2.8% after increasing 1.7% during the 12-month period to June. Prices for personal care services and health care services were up.

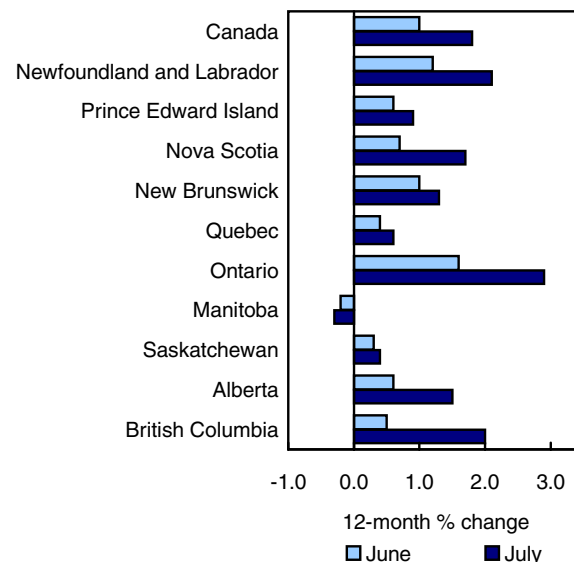
Prices in the recreation, education and reading component rose 0.8%, following a 0.4% increase in June. Consumers paid more for cablevision and satellite services as well as for the use of recreational facilities and services. However, prices for home entertainment equipment, parts and services and computer equipment and supplies fell.

Consumers paid 2.7% less for clothing and footwear in July than a year earlier. Lower prices were recorded for women's, children's, and men's clothing.

The provinces

Consumer prices rose in all provinces, except Manitoba, in the 12 months to July.

Ontario records the largest year-over-year increase of all provinces in July



On July 1, 2010, the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) came into effect in Ontario and British Columbia. As well, Nova Scotia increased its HST by two percentage points.

The largest year-over-year change occurred in Ontario, where consumer prices rose 2.9% after increasing 1.6% in June. Prices for gasoline, electricity, and passenger vehicle insurance premiums went up. Ontario consumers also paid more for homeowner's replacement costs.

Consumer prices advanced 2.0% in British Columbia during the 12-month period to July after a 0.5% increase in June. In July, electricity prices rose 36.7% and prices for food purchased from restaurants increased 7.5%. As well, prices at the pump and homeowner's replacement costs went up.

Prices in Nova Scotia increased 1.7% in the 12 months to July. Higher prices were recorded for food purchased from restaurants, gasoline, the purchase of passenger vehicles, and cablevision and satellite services.

In Manitoba, prices declined 0.3% in the 12 months to July, following a 0.2% decrease in June. Lower prices for gasoline, natural gas and home and mortgage insurance were recorded in this province.

12-month change in the Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 1.6% in the 12 months to July, following a 1.7% rise in June.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index rose 0.1% in July, matching the increase in June.

The measure of the Bank of Canada's core index excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes, including consumption taxes such as the HST, and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI 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 July 2010 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 89, no. 7 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. A paper copy is also available (\$12/\$111). A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication. See *How to order products*.

The August Consumer Price Index will be released on September 21.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; cpd-info-dpc@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada

	Relative importance ¹	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
Not seasonally adjusted						
		(2002=100)		% change		
All-items	100.00²	114.7	116.2	116.8	0.5	1.8
Food	17.04	122.3	123.0	123.7	0.6	1.1
Shelter	26.62	120.8	123.3	124.3	0.8	2.9
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	107.1	108.6	109.2	0.6	2.0
Clothing and footwear	5.36	91.3	89.7	88.8	-1.0	-2.7
Transportation	19.88	114.3	117.3	117.4	0.1	2.7
Health and personal care	4.73	112.5	114.7	115.6	0.8	2.8
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	104.3	104.2	105.1	0.9	0.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	131.5	132.2	134.5	1.7	2.3
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.71	113.7	115.6	115.5	-0.1	1.6
All-items excluding energy	90.62	113.5	114.6	115.0	0.3	1.3
Energy	9.38	129.6	135.7	139.8	3.0	7.9
Gasoline	4.92	141.0	142.8	147.8	3.5	4.8
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.5	112.7	113.0	0.3	1.3
Goods	48.78	107.7	108.7	109.1	0.4	1.3
Services	51.22	121.6	123.6	124.5	0.7	2.4

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).

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

3. The measure of core Consumer Price Index (CPI) excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on the core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (<http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm>).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit

	Relative importance ¹	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
Not seasonally adjusted						
		(2002=100)		% change		
Canada	100.00²	114.7	116.2	116.8	0.5	1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	115.2	117.2	117.6	0.3	2.1
Prince Edward Island	0.35	118.4	119.2	119.5	0.3	0.9
Nova Scotia	2.56	116.6	117.3	118.6	1.1	1.7
New Brunswick	1.97	114.4	115.7	115.9	0.2	1.3
Quebec	21.05	113.8	114.8	114.5	-0.3	0.6
Ontario	41.22	113.7	116.0	117.0	0.9	2.9
Manitoba	3.06	115.0	114.9	114.7	-0.2	-0.3
Saskatchewan	2.64	118.0	118.6	118.5	-0.1	0.4
Alberta	11.43	121.5	122.7	123.3	0.5	1.5
British Columbia	14.29	112.4	113.4	114.6	1.1	2.0
Whitehorse	0.06	114.4	115.1	115.1	0.0	0.6
Yellowknife	0.08	116.5	118.4	118.0	-0.3	1.3
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	113.3	112.9	112.1	-0.7	-1.1

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).

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

Consumer Price Index and major components

	Relative importance ¹	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	May to June 2010	June to July 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
		(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	115.7	115.5	116.2	-0.2	0.6
Food	17.04	122.5	122.4	123.2	-0.1	0.7
Shelter	26.62	123.0	123.3	124.3	0.2	0.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	108.4	108.6	109.4	0.2	0.7
Clothing and footwear	5.36	92.3	91.5	90.6	-0.9	-1.0
Transportation	19.88	118.1	117.3	117.4	-0.7	0.1
Health and personal care	4.73	114.3	114.5	115.6	0.2	1.0
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	103.0	103.6	104.0	0.6	0.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	132.1	132.2	134.5	0.1	1.7
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.71	115.4	115.5	115.6	0.1	0.1
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Production of principal field crops

July 2010 (preliminary)

Prairie farmers reported they expect to produce less wheat and canola in 2010 compared with 2009, while farmers in Ontario and Quebec could produce more soybeans. Summerfallow (land on which no crop will be grown during the year) increased in the Prairies to the highest level since 1999, mostly because of flooding in many regions during the 2010 planting season.

In the West, farmers reported that crop production will decline from 2009 levels, the result of persistent wet conditions in many areas.

Total wheat production down

Total wheat production in the Prairies is expected to reach 20.5 million metric tonnes, a drop of 15.5% from 2009. Harvested area is expected to decline by 3.3 million acres.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers estimate respective decreases of 20.5% and 25.7% in production, while Alberta production is expected to rise 4.9%, the result of stronger anticipated yields.

Canola production down

Prairie farmers reported that they expect to harvest 10.7 million tonnes of canola, down by 977 400 tonnes from the 11.7 million tonnes reported in 2009. The decline would be due to a drop in yield from an estimated 34.6 bushels per acre to 30.7 bushels per acre.

Provincially, farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported potential declines in area harvested, yield and production. Alberta farmers reported a rise in production, up 30.6% to 4.1 million tonnes, the result of predicted increases in yield and harvested area.

Soybean production expected to increase

Farmers in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba predict increases in soybean production to record levels, due to an expected new high in harvested area and robust yields in all three provinces.

Soybean production in Quebec is anticipated to reach a new high of 730 000 tonnes. This optimism is based on an increase in harvested area, up 12.2% to an estimated 659,800 acres.

Ontario farmers expect soybean production to rise 8.1% to 2.8 million tonnes, the result of an increase of 45,000 harvested acres to 2.4 million acres.

Note to readers

The July farm survey of 14,400 Canadian farmers is a preliminary survey of crop production in Canada. The survey was conducted from July 26 to August 3, 2010. Farmers were asked to report their estimated area, yield and production of grains, oilseeds and special crops.

Final production estimates for 2010 will be released on December 3, 2010, and will be subject to revision for two years.

Manitoba farmers anticipate producing 342 900 tonnes of soybeans, an increase of 6.8% from 2009. Farmers expect to harvest an additional 35,000 acres of soybeans in 2010.

Summerfallow at the highest level since 1999

Summerfallow, namely land on which no crop will be grown during the year, was estimated at 12.1 million acres, an increase of 93.9% from the 6.2 million acres reported in 2009. Summerfallow area has not been this high since 1999, when it was 15.0 million acres.

In Saskatchewan, 9.7 million acres were reported, an increase of 135.9% compared with 4.1 million acres in 2009. Much of the increase occurred in the East and East-central districts, where respondents reported severe flooding during the May and June seeding period. Manitoba reported 760,000 acres, an increase of 60.0% from 475,000 acres in 2009. Alberta remained unchanged at 1.6 million acres.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0004, 001-0010, 001-0017 to 001-0020 and 001-0040 to 001-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: July 31 Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops*, Vol. 89, no. 5 (22-002-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The stocks of principal field crops at July 31 will be released on September 8.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; dave.burroughs@statcan.gc.ca), Yves Gilbert (613-951-2577; yves.gilbert@statcan.gc.ca) or Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; dave.roeske@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

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July 31 estimate of principal field crops

Crop	2008 (final)	2009 (final)	July 2010 ^P	2008 to July 2010	2009 to July 2010
	thousands of metric tonnes			% change	
Total wheat	28 611	26 515	22 659	-7.3	-14.5
Spring wheat	18 405	18 120	16 966	-1.5	-6.4
Durum wheat	5 519	5 400	3 122	-2.2	-42.2
Winter wheat	4 687	2 995	2 571	-36.1	-14.2
Canola	12 643	11 825	10 867	-6.5	-8.1
Grain corn	10 592	9 561	10 823	-9.7	13.2
Barley	11 781	9 517	8 488	-19.2	-10.8
Soybeans	3 336	3 507	3 951	5.1	12.7
Dry field peas	3 571	3 379	3 100	-5.4	-8.3
Oats	4 273	2 798	2 392	-34.5	-14.5
Flaxseed	861	930	570	8.0	-38.7
Dry beans	266	220	243	-17.3	10.4

^P preliminary

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Apartment Building Construction Price Index

Second quarter 2010

The composite price index for apartment building construction rose 1.3% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. The quarterly increase can be attributed mainly to higher labour costs and improved market conditions in the building construction market. This was the first quarterly increase since the third quarter of 2008.

The seven census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surveyed reported quarterly increases in the second quarter, with Edmonton (+3.3%) recording the largest quarterly gain.

Year over year, the composite price index for apartment building construction was down 0.6%. Of the CMAs surveyed, Vancouver (-3.2%) and Calgary (-2.3%) recorded the largest declines, while Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (+3.2%), posted the largest increase.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a one-quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The second quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in October.

The apartment building construction price indexes for the third quarter will be released on November 19.

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: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Apartment Building Construction Price Index¹

	2010	Second quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	First quarter to second quarter 2010	Second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010
	relative importance ²	(2002=100)			% change	
Composite index	100.0	136.8	134.3	136.0	1.3	-0.6
Halifax	1.7	130.7	130.8	131.9	0.8	0.9
Montréal	25.5	131.6	132.7	133.9	0.9	1.7
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	2.3	135.7	137.4	140.0	1.9	3.2
Toronto	34.5	137.2	135.5	136.9	1.0	-0.2
Calgary	6.9	161.3	155.7	157.6	1.2	-2.3
Edmonton	6.1	148.2	147.3	152.1	3.3	2.6
Vancouver	23.0	138.5	131.9	134.1	1.7	-3.2

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

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building permits for each CMA.

Large urban transit

June 2010 (preliminary)

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 8.1% from June 2009 to \$236.5 million in June.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit across the country.

Ridership levels rose to 127.1 million passenger trips in June, a 2.7% increase from the same month a year earlier.

Available on 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 Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Investment in new housing construction

June 2010

Data on the investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for June.

These series are not offered on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

June 2010 (preliminary)

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

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

Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging: Products consumed and produced by logging industries

2008

Data on products consumed and produced by logging industries for Canada, the provinces and the North are now available for 2008. This information is collected using the Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging. Data for 2007 include revisions, as per our one-year revision policy.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.

For more information, to order data, 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. ■

New products and studies

Whole Farm Database Reference Manual, 2010
Catalogue number 21F0005G (PDF, free; Print, free;
HTML, free)

Field Crop Reporting Series, July 31 Estimate of
Production of Principal Field Crops, Vol. 89, no. 5
Catalogue number 22-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, June 2010,
Vol. 6, no. 6
Catalogue number 41-019-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

The Consumer Price Index, July 2010, Vol. 89, no. 7
Catalogue number 62-001-X (PDF, free;
Print, \$12/\$111; HTML, free)

Wholesale Trade, June 2010, Vol. 73, no. 6
Catalogue number 63-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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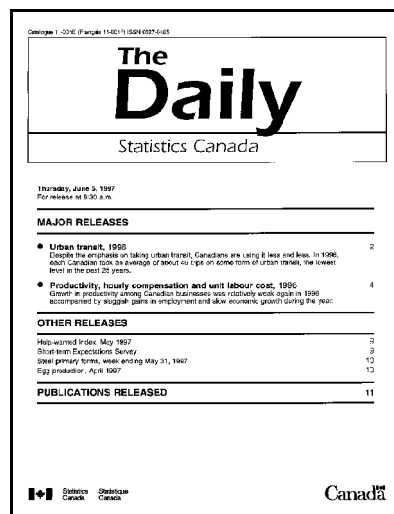
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The Daily, August 20, 2010

Release dates: August 23 to 27, 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
24	Retail trade	June 2010
25	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 2010
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	June 2010
26	Characteristics of international overnight travellers	First quarter 2010
27	International travel account	Second quarter 2010