Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 1205-9137

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 30, 2010
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

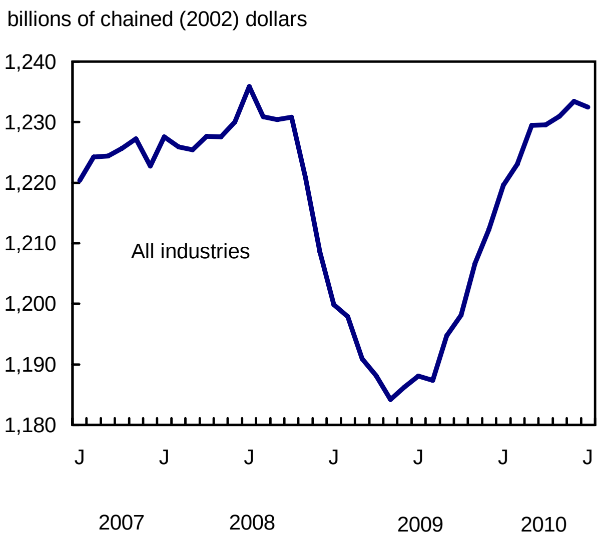
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry

July 2010

Real gross domestic product edged down 0.1% in July, the first monthly decline since August 2009. Manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, construction and forestry all posted decreases. Increases were recorded in the mining sector and, to a lesser extent, in some financial industries and the public sector.

Real gross domestic product edges down in July



Manufacturing falls

Manufacturing decreased 0.7% in July, with 11 of the 21 major groups retreating. Manufacturers of non-durable goods reduced their production by 0.9%, in particular those of pharmaceutical and paper products. Manufacturing of durable goods decreased by 0.5%, notably of furniture, metallic and non-metallic products. Increases in the production of food and beverages and motor vehicle parts tempered the decrease in the manufacturing sector.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as their reference year. This means that the data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2007 period, the monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

For the period starting with January 2008, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2007. This makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, the data incorporate the revised 2006 and the new 2007 input-output annual benchmarks, revised source data (such as, for the manufacturing sector, the use of the industrial product price indexes based on a 2002 basket of products) and improved methodologies. As a result, the monthly series have been revised back to January 2005.

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

Construction and real estate transactions decline

Construction declined 0.5% as residential building construction fell 2.0%. The construction of single dwellings was particularly weak. Non-residential building construction and engineering and repair work were up.

The home resale market fell significantly for a third consecutive month, which led to an 8.0% decrease in the output of real estate agents and brokers. The output of this industry stood at about two-thirds of its level recorded at the beginning of 2010.

Retail and wholesale trade retreat

Retail trade fell 0.5% in July, following a 0.7% gain in June. Decreases were recorded in furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores as well as in building and outdoor home supplies stores. This mirrored the weakness in residential construction and in the home resale market. Increases in general merchandise stores (which include department stores), clothing stores and car dealers tempered the declines.

Wholesale trade edged down 0.2%. Wholesaling of automotive products, building materials and personal and household goods declined. On the other hand, the wholesaling of food and petroleum products increased.

The mining sector increases

The mining sector rose 1.1% in July after receding in June. Metal ore production increased significantly as some producers in the copper, nickel, lead and zinc mines industry boosted their output following the end of labour disputes. Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction (+2.7%) were up also. The production of natural gas advanced in the month, while oil extraction declined.

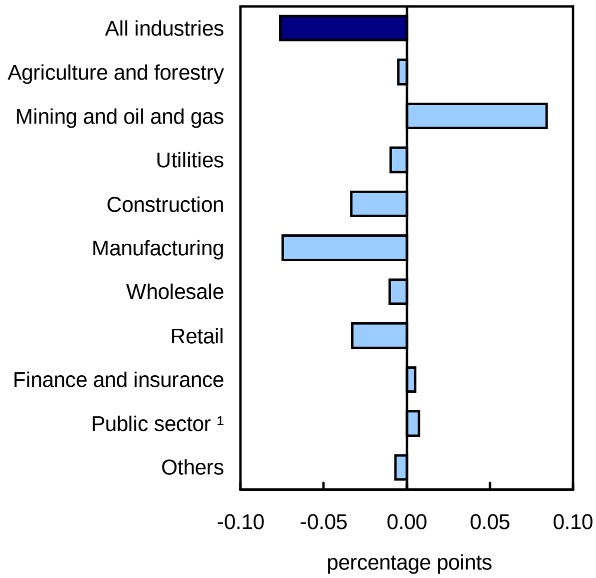
The finance and insurance sector edges up

The finance and insurance sector grew 0.1% in July. This gain was attributable to an increase in personal loans, residential mortgages and in mutual funds sales. Conversely, lower volume of trading on the stock exchanges and in the activities of the insurance industry were offsetting factors.

Other sectors

Forestry and logging receded by 4.6% in July following a double-digit increase in June. Utilities declined 0.4%. Food services decreased for a fourth consecutive month.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, July 2010



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The July 2010 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 24, no. 7 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for August will be released on October 29.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; *iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

□

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

	February 2010[r]	March 2010[r]	April 2010[r]	May 2010[r]	June 2010[r]	July 2010[p]	July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
	Seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All industries	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**-0.1**	**1,232,469**	**3.7**
Goods-producing industries	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**-0.1**	**348,893**	**7.4**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.9	-0.0	0.4	0.9	2.1	-0.3	27,011	3.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.9	0.7	1.5	2.4	-0.5	1.1	55,088	11.1
Utilities	-0.0	-1.5	-1.0	-0.3	1.5	-0.4	29,733	1.7
Construction	-0.2	0.8	0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	72,047	5.7
Manufacturing	0.6	1.6	-0.2	0.6	1.1	-0.7	160,784	7.6
Services-producing industries	**0.1**	**0.4**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**887,745**	**2.2**
Wholesale trade	-2.0	1.1	0.1	-0.7	-1.4	-0.2	69,829	4.8
Retail trade	0.7	2.1	-2.3	-0.2	0.7	-0.5	75,987	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	58,963	5.7
Information and cultural industries	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.4	45,674	1.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	-0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.0	256,257	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.1	60,605	0.4
Administrative and waste management services	0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.1	1.0	0.5	30,704	2.9
Education services	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	62,498	2.0
Health care and social assistance	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.0	82,392	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.0	-5.1	-1.1	-0.9	2.0	0.2	11,241	1.5
Accommodation and food services	2.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	27,141	2.1
Other services (except public administration)	-0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.7	32,252	1.2
Public administration	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.1	74,380	2.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.6	-0.0	249,838	8.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.8	0.7	-0.6	0.9	0.2	-0.9	66,068	4.0
Durable manufacturing industries	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.3	1.8	-0.5	94,621	10.6
Business sector industries	0.3	0.6	-0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	1,023,377	4.2
Non-business sector industries	0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	209,220	1.7
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.1	0.7	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.5	60,119	2.8
Energy sector	1.1	-0.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	-0.6	82,946	5.8

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

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National tourism indicators

Second quarter 2010

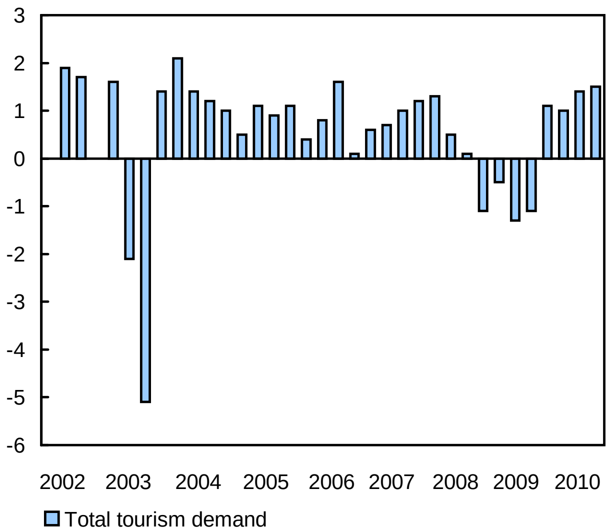
> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price change) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.*
>
> *The National tourism indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.*

Tourism spending in Canada was up 1.5% in real terms in the second quarter, as increased spending by Canadians more than offset a decline in spending by international visitors to Canada.

This was the fourth consecutive advance in tourism spending in Canada. With this recent upswing, tourism spending has recovered from its year-long decline that began in the third quarter of 2008.

Fourth consecutive increase in tourism spending

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



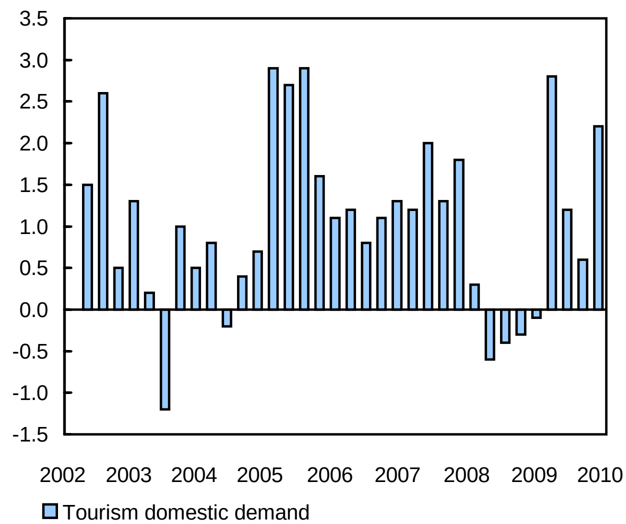
Tourism spending by Canadians at home increases

Canadians' spending in Canada on tourism advanced 2.2% in real terms in the second quarter, following a 0.6% gain in the first quarter.

Spending on passenger air transport, the largest component of the transportation category, increased 6.4%, as Canadians travelled more abroad (in the National tourism indicators, Canadians' spending on international transportation with Canadian carriers is counted as spending in Canada). Excluding passenger air, domestic tourism spending increased 1.0% in the second quarter.

Solid expansion in tourism domestic demand

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



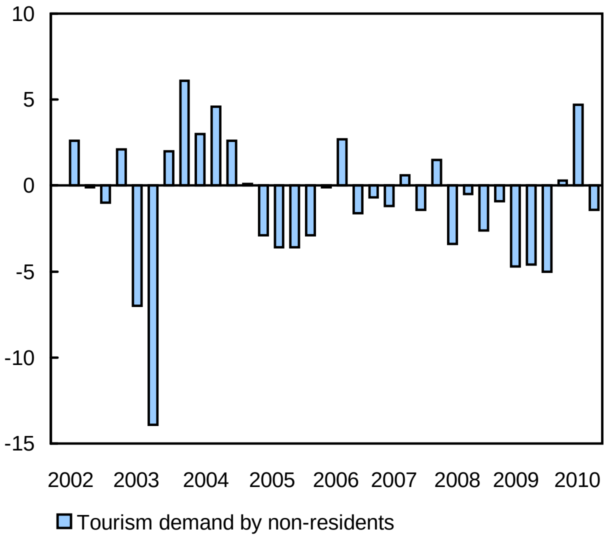
Canadians increased their spending on most other tourism commodities, notably vehicle fuel, accommodation and travel services.

Spending by international visitors declines

Spending by international visitors to Canada fell 1.4% in real terms in the second quarter. This decline followed a strong gain in the first quarter that was related to the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics.

Decrease in spending by international visitors

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



Outlays of international visitors on passenger air transport fell 2.7%. Spending on vehicle fuel was 4.1% lower compared with the previous quarter, as same-day travel from the United States continued its downward trend.

Spending by international visitors was also down in most other categories, notably recreation and entertainment and travel services.

Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) increased 0.9% in the second quarter, the fourth consecutive quarterly advance. Gains were registered across most tourism industries, notably in transportation (+1.2%).

The strength in tourism GDP did not translate into employment, however, as tourism jobs declined 0.5% compared with the first quarter. Job gains in the recreation and entertainment and non-tourism industries were not enough to compensate for job losses in other tourism industries.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The second quarter 2010 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

National tourism indicators

	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	First quarter to second quarter 2010
	Seasonally adjusted					
	millions of dollars at 2002 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	15,520	15,698	15,860	16,078	16,323	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,235	3,074	3,082	3,227	3,183	-1.4
Tourism domestic demand	12,285	12,625	12,776	12,851	13,140	2.2
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,963	6,063	6,118	6,156	6,358	3.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	914	852	850	931	904	-2.9
Tourism domestic demand	5,049	5,212	5,267	5,225	5,454	4.4
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,254	2,319	2,354	2,390	2,424	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	770	749	755	770	768	-0.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,484	1,569	1,599	1,620	1,656	2.2
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,203	2,195	2,207	2,236	2,233	-0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	518	501	503	524	521	-0.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,685	1,695	1,703	1,712	1,712	0.0
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,437	2,429	2,444	2,477	2,487	0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	375	354	354	369	359	-2.7
Tourism domestic demand	2,062	2,075	2,090	2,108	2,128	0.9
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,663	2,692	2,737	2,819	2,821	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	658	618	620	633	631	-0.3
Tourism domestic demand	2,005	2,074	2,117	2,186	2,190	0.2

National tourism indicators

	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	First quarter to second quarter 2010
	Seasonally adjusted					
	millions of dollars at current prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	17,061	17,351	17,760	18,248	18,274	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,543	3,384	3,421	3,636	3,546	-2.5
Tourism domestic demand	13,518	13,967	14,340	14,612	14,728	0.8
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,355	6,515	6,766	6,856	6,943	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	938	872	890	973	940	-3.4
Tourism domestic demand	5,417	5,642	5,877	5,883	6,003	2.0
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,470	2,538	2,603	2,743	2,684	-2.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	841	821	833	884	851	-3.7
Tourism domestic demand	1,629	1,717	1,769	1,859	1,833	-1.4
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,652	2,666	2,692	2,745	2,739	-0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	621	608	615	644	638	-0.9
Tourism domestic demand	2,031	2,058	2,079	2,101	2,101	0.0
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,723	2,728	2,757	2,804	2,808	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	443	422	421	442	428	-3.2
Tourism domestic demand	2,280	2,306	2,336	2,362	2,380	0.8
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,861	2,904	2,942	3,100	3,100	0.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	700	661	662	693	689	-0.6
Tourism domestic demand	2,161	2,244	2,279	2,407	2,411	0.2

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Study: H1N1 vaccination
2010

During the last flu season, 6 out of every 10 Canadians, or 16.5 million people aged 12 and over, did not get vaccinated against the H1N1 virus. Conversely, 11.6 million people, or 41% of Canadians aged 12 and older, excluding the territories, reported that they received the H1N1 vaccination during the last flu season.

According to self-reported data from the 2010 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), the most frequent reason, cited by 74% of Canadians who chose not to receive the vaccine, was that they "did not think it was necessary."

The second most common reason, reported by 13%, was that they "had not gotten around to it yet." The third most common reason reported by 7% was fear, although the nature of the fear was not specified.

The H1N1 flu virus, a new influenza strain to which most people had no natural immunity, emerged in April 2009. Vaccination clinics across the country offered the vaccine to Canadians beginning in the fall of 2009. Data for this article were collected by the CCHS between January and April 2010.

Males were more likely than females to state that they "did not think it was necessary." They were also more likely than females to say that they "had not gotten around to it yet." Women were more likely to report fear as a reason for not receiving the vaccine.

Although the majority of Canadians were not vaccinated, rates of vaccination were higher for specific risk populations, especially among groups given priority for early immunization.

For example, 66% of health-care workers had an H1N1 shot, compared with 35% of the rest of the population.

Similarly, 55% of individuals with select chronic conditions, which place them at increased risk for complications, received the vaccine, compared with 38% of those without chronic conditions.

People who had previous influenza vaccinations were also more likely to receive the H1N1 vaccine. About 76% of Canadians who had received the seasonal flu shot within the last year opted for the H1N1 vaccine, compared with 28% who had never received a seasonal flu shot.

Note: Respondents to the Canadian Community Health Survey were asked if they had received the H1N1 flu shot in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

The article, "H1N1 vaccination" which is part of today's *Health Reports* (82-003-X, free) online release, is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. For more information about this article, contact Heather Gilmour (613-951-2114; *heather.gilmour@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division, or Nancy Hofmann (613-951-0789; *nancy.hofmann@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Statistics Division.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; *janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division.

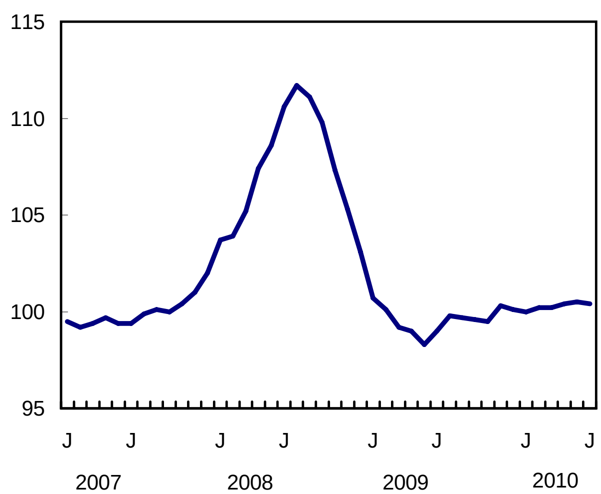
For more information about the 2010 Canadian Community Health Survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this survey, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; *hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Statistics Division. ■

For-hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index
Second quarter 2010

The For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index increased 0.3% in the second quarter compared with the first quarter.

For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index: Truck transportation

index (2007=100)



The specialized freight trucking component increased 0.8%, while the general freight trucking component stayed the same.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 1.6% in the second quarter compared with the second quarter of 2009.

With this release, the first quarter of 2010 data are revised and the second quarter of 2010 data are subject to revision. All release data are seasonally unadjusted.

Note: The For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. This is a monthly index which is disseminated on a quarterly basis. The monthly index measures changes over time in prices for the for-hire motor carrier freight services provided by general and specialized freight trucking companies. The data collected are used to estimate a price index for the truck transportation services sector. The index can be joined with other business service indexes to provide better estimates of real output and productivity, and to monitor inflation in the services sector. Indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 332-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5136.

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.

Services Producer Price Index: For-hire motor carrier freight services

	Relative importance[1]	Second quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010[p]	First quarter to second quarter 2010	Second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010
		(2007=100)			% change	
Truck transportation	**100.0**	**98.8**	**100.1**	**100.4**	**0.3**	**1.6**
General freight trucking	**57.9**	**98.2**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**0.0**	**1.6**
General freight trucking, local	23.6	96.2	98.2	97.5	-0.7	1.4
General freight trucking, long distance	76.4	98.9	100.3	100.5	0.2	1.6
Specialized freight trucking	**42.1**	**99.4**	**100.5**	**101.3**	**0.8**	**1.9**
Used household and office goods moving	8.1	105.2	106.1	108.6	2.4	3.2
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	37.6	98.2	99.6	100.7	1.1	2.5
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long distance	54.3	99.4	100.3	100.7	0.4	1.3

p *preliminary*

1. *The relative importance of the General freight truck ing and Specialized freight truck ing main categories is based on their contributions to the overall For-Hire Motor Carrier Freight Services Price Index. The relative importance of the subcategories is based on their contributions to the main categories.*

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

August 2010

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index decreased 0.1% in August compared with July. The courier portion fell 0.1% while the local messenger component rose 0.1%.

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

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

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. ■

Quarterly industry revenue indices for selected service industries

Second quarter 2010

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

These indices encompass both national and provincial data. They are based on a new statistical program that combines administrative data with survey data collected from complex businesses. The data include both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted indexed operating revenues. The series begin with data for the final quarter of 2006.

The purpose of this program is to augment current economic data available for service industries.

Available on CANSIM: table 362-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5104.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; *servicesind@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kyoomars Haghandish (613-951-6304; *kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.gc.ca*), or Jesus Dominguez (613-951-1747; *jesus.dominguez@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

August 2010 (preliminary)

Data on the placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; *sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

New products and studies

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates, second quarter 2010
Catalogue number 13-009-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 2010, Vol. 24, no. 7
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 2010, Vol. 88, no. 7
Catalogue number 72-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Health Reports, Vol. 21, no. 4
Catalogue number 82-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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Release dates: October 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	**Production of principal field crops**	September 2010
7	**Building permits**	August 2010
8	**Labour Force Survey**	September 2010
13	**New Housing Price Index**	August 2010
14	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	August 2010
14	**Canadian Economic Observer**	October 2010
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	August 2010
15	**New motor vehicle sales**	August 2010
18	**Investment in non-residential building construction**	Third quarter 2010
18	**Canada’s international transactions in securities**	August 2010
19	**Canadian Social Trends**	October 2010
20	**Health Reports**	October 2010
20	**Wholesale trade**	August 2010
20	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	August 2010
21	**Employment Insurance**	August 2010
21	**Leading indicators**	September 2010
22	**Consumer Price Index**	September 2010
22	**Retail trade**	August 2010
26	**Homicides**	2009
28	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	August 2010
29	**Gross domestic product by industry**	August 2010
29	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	September 2010