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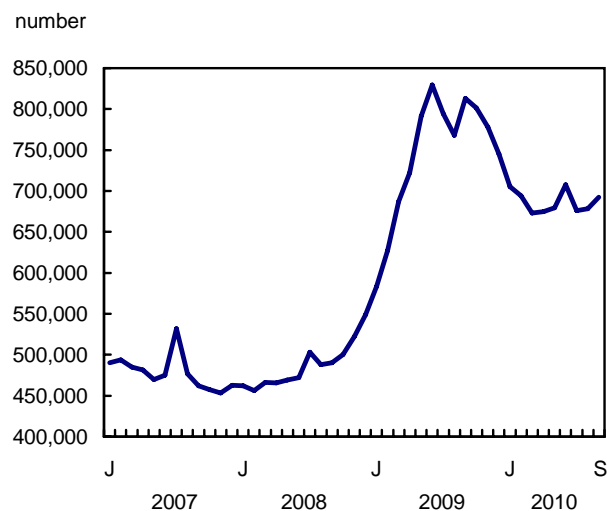
September 2010

In September, 692,700 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, an increase of 14,600 or 2.2% from August.

The number of regular beneficiaries, which has been hovering around the 690,000 mark throughout most of this year, was 16.5% below the peak of June 2009.

The number receiving benefits rose in every province in September, with the biggest increases in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta.

Number of EI beneficiaries has hovered around the same level since the start of 2010



First decline in the number of claims since March

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.

Each month, Statistics Canada provides analysis of the current labour market situation, using Employment Insurance (EI) statistics and other sources. Earlier this month, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provided a picture of overall labour market conditions, including unemployment, total employment and those affected by changes in the labour market.

In this release, Statistics Canada provides additional sub-provincial detail through the EI statistics. Details by industry will follow with data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

EI statistics are produced from an administrative data source from Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. The number of regular beneficiaries and the number of claims received for August and September 2010 are preliminary. In this release, large centres correspond to those with a population of 10,000 or more.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from the 12th to the 18th of September. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with data coming from the LFS, which provides information on the total number of unemployed people.

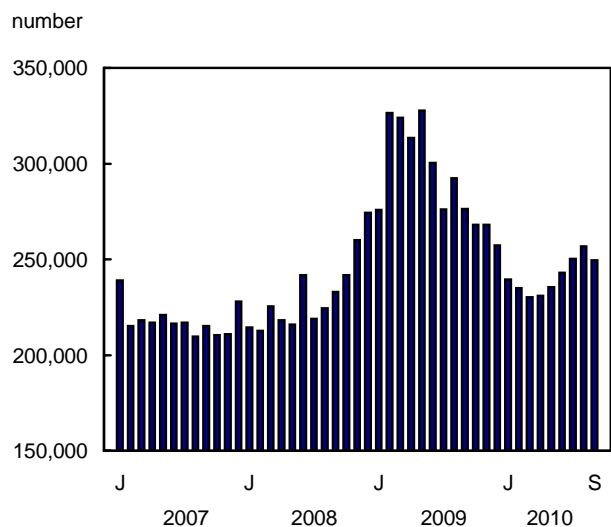
There are always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.

The number of initial and renewal claims received in September amounted to 249,600, down by 7,200 or 2.8% from the month before. This was the first decline since March 2010.

Provincially, the declines in September occurred mainly in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The number of Employment Insurance claims edged down in September



The provinces: Biggest increases in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta

The largest increases in beneficiaries in September occurred in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta.

In Ontario, the number of regular EI beneficiaries increased by 10,600 to 217,100 in September, nearly offsetting declines during the previous three months. Since the peak in June 2009, the number of beneficiaries in Ontario has fallen by 69,600 (-24.3%).

In British Columbia, 84,100 people received regular EI benefits, up by 4,400 from August. This increase more than offset declines recorded in the previous three months. Since June 2009, the number of beneficiaries in the province has fallen by 10,100 (-10.7%).

In Quebec, the number of regular beneficiaries reached 193,900 in September, up 3,300 from August. Despite this increase, the number of beneficiaries has fallen by 16,100 (-7.7%) since June 2009.

In Alberta, the number of beneficiaries rose by 2,200 to 48,500 in September, halting 10 consecutive monthly declines. The number of regular beneficiaries was 14,300 (-22.8%) lower than the peak in June 2009.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

Employment Insurance data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted.

Therefore, they are compared on a year-over-year basis.

Year-over-year declines in most large centres continued

Between September 2009 and September 2010, the number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries fell in 117 of the 143 large centres (see map). Large centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more.

All five large centres in Newfoundland and Labrador had fewer EI beneficiaries in September. In St. John's, the number of beneficiaries fell by 370 to 4,100, the sixth consecutive month of year-over-year declines. The fastest rate of decrease in the province occurred in Labrador City, which has registered fewer beneficiaries in all nine months of 2010 on a year-over-year basis.

In Quebec, the number of regular beneficiaries fell in 26 of 33 large centres between September 2009 and September 2010. The fastest declines occurred in La Tuque, Sorel-Tracy, Granby, Saint-Georges, Dolbeau-Mistassini and Val-d'Or. Montréal recorded 4,700 fewer beneficiaries in September, the seventh consecutive month of year-over-year declines. In the census metropolitan area of Québec, the number of beneficiaries rose by 450 compared with September 2009, the fourth consecutive increase.

In Ontario, the number of regular beneficiaries fell in 37 of 41 large centres since September 2009. The largest percentage declines occurred in Norfolk, Woodstock, Chatham-Kent and Greater Sudbury. In Greater Sudbury, 1,300 fewer people received regular benefits, the third consecutive decline. In Toronto, 70,500 people received benefits in September, down 16,900.

The number of beneficiaries declined in most large centres in Saskatchewan. In North Battleford, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, the number of people receiving regular benefits has decreased for at least six months. The only large centre posting an increase was Saskatoon, where the number of beneficiaries rose 5.5% to 1,700.

All of Alberta's 12 large centres had fewer beneficiaries compared with September 2009. The fastest pace of decline occurred in Red Deer, Grande Prairie and Medicine Hat. There were fewer beneficiaries in Calgary and Edmonton for the sixth consecutive month. In Calgary, the number of beneficiaries fell by 6,700 to 12,300, while in Edmonton, it decreased by 3,400 to 11,600.

Most of British Columbia's large centres had fewer beneficiaries. The sharpest percentage declines occurred in Fort St. John, Port Alberni, Campbell River and Cranbrook. In Vancouver, 28,900 people received regular benefits in September, down 2,600 from 12 months earlier. In Victoria, the number of beneficiaries fell by 560 to 3,100.

Demographic groups

Faster year-over-year decline for men than women

Between September 2009 and September 2010, the number of men receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits fell by 18.4% or 65,700, continuing the downward trend of year-over-year declines that began last March for this group.

This contrasts with a much slower rate of decrease of 3.3% (-7,600) among women. The number of women receiving regular benefits has been on a downward trend since June 2010.

Among men, the fastest decrease occurred among beneficiaries aged 24 and under, where the decline was 12,100 (-29.1%). The decline among men aged 25 to 54 was 20.8%, while the drop was a much slower 1.6% among men aged 55 and over.

For women, the number of beneficiaries fell by 3,200 (-16.8%) among those aged 24 and under, and by 9,300 (-5.4%) among those aged 25 to 54.

In contrast, the number of female beneficiaries aged 55 and over increased by 4,800 (+12.4%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject* then *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for October will be released on December 16.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, September 2010 (73-002-X, free), is now available online. The maps show percent changes in the number of people receiving regular EI benefits for all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in Canada. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kevin Forneris (613-951-8235) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-4064), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	August 2010 ^P	September 2010 ^P	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	678,030	692,670	14,640	-120,190	2.2	-14.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	39,040	39,080	40	-3,540	0.1	-8.3
Prince Edward Island	8,660	8,890	230	50	2.7	0.6
Nova Scotia	33,820	34,170	350	-440	1.0	-1.3
New Brunswick	34,450	35,070	620	-2,280	1.8	-6.1
Quebec	190,650	193,900	3,250	-16,090	1.7	-7.7
Ontario	206,520	217,070	10,550	-56,020	5.1	-20.5
Manitoba	15,500	16,310	810	-600	5.2	-3.5
Saskatchewan	12,690	13,000	310	-1,560	2.4	-10.7
Alberta	46,340	48,530	2,190	-23,240	4.7	-32.4
British Columbia	79,730	84,100	4,370	-13,530	5.5	-13.9
Yukon	980	980	0	-90	0.0	-8.4
Northwest Territories	890	900	10	-80	1.1	-8.2
Nunavut	540	540	0	20	0.0	3.8
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	256,780	249,550	-7,230	-26,890	-2.8	-9.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,310	9,360	50	150	0.5	1.6
Prince Edward Island	2,700	2,630	-70	40	-2.6	1.5
Nova Scotia	10,490	10,300	-190	200	-1.8	2.0
New Brunswick	10,800	10,730	-70	-170	-0.6	-1.6
Quebec	73,350	71,700	-1,650	-6,080	-2.2	-7.8
Ontario	82,910	80,760	-2,150	-13,310	-2.6	-14.1
Manitoba	8,070	8,120	50	-50	0.6	-0.6
Saskatchewan	6,320	5,960	-360	-300	-5.7	-4.8
Alberta	20,400	19,930	-470	-5,070	-2.3	-20.3
British Columbia	31,130	31,300	170	-2,830	0.5	-8.3
Yukon	340	330	-10	20	-2.9	6.5
Northwest Territories	370	360	-10	40	-2.7	12.5
Nunavut	210	220	10	30	4.8	15.8

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory

	September 2009	September 2010 ^P	September 2009 to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	587,060	513,770	-73,290	-12.5
Under 25 years	60,470	45,190	-15,280	-25.3
25 to 54 years	424,780	363,040	-61,740	-14.5
55 years and over	101,800	105,540	3,740	3.7
Men	356,900	291,250	-65,650	-18.4
Under 25 years	41,660	29,550	-12,110	-29.1
25 to 54 years	251,910	199,410	-52,500	-20.8
55 years and over	63,330	62,300	-1,030	-1.6
Women	230,160	222,520	-7,640	-3.3
Under 25 years	18,820	15,650	-3,170	-16.8
25 to 54 years	172,880	163,630	-9,250	-5.4
55 years and over	38,470	43,240	4,770	12.4
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	32,160	30,030	-2,130	-6.6
Under 25 years	3,420	2,730	-690	-20.2
25 to 54 years	21,520	19,570	-1,950	-9.1
55 years and over	7,230	7,730	500	6.9
Men	18,590	16,980	-1,610	-8.7
Women	13,570	13,050	-520	-3.8
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	5,750	5,900	150	2.6
Under 25 years	680	630	-50	-7.4
25 to 54 years	3,790	3,870	80	2.1
55 years and over	1,280	1,400	120	9.4
Men	3,340	3,460	120	3.6
Women	2,410	2,440	30	1.2
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	25,460	25,530	70	0.3
Under 25 years	2,910	2,770	-140	-4.8
25 to 54 years	17,980	17,550	-430	-2.4
55 years and over	4,570	5,210	640	14.0
Men	16,120	15,620	-500	-3.1
Women	9,340	9,910	570	6.1
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	23,940	23,570	-370	-1.5
Under 25 years	2,260	2,140	-120	-5.3
25 to 54 years	16,640	15,730	-910	-5.5
55 years and over	5,050	5,700	650	12.9
Men	14,380	14,160	-220	-1.5
Women	9,560	9,410	-150	-1.6
Quebec				
Both sexes	146,540	137,340	-9,200	-6.3
Under 25 years	15,460	13,000	-2,460	-15.9
25 to 54 years	103,640	94,890	-8,750	-8.4
55 years and over	27,440	29,450	2,010	7.3
Men	86,610	78,360	-8,250	-9.5
Women	59,930	58,980	-950	-1.6
Ontario				
Both sexes	202,970	166,760	-36,210	-17.8
Under 25 years	18,190	12,390	-5,800	-31.9
25 to 54 years	151,820	122,050	-29,770	-19.6
55 years and over	32,970	32,320	-650	-2.0
Men	122,480	91,710	-30,770	-25.1
Women	80,490	75,050	-5,440	-6.8

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory

	September 2009	September 2010 ^P	September 2009 to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	11,230	11,160	-70	-0.6
Under 25 years	1,200	1,060	-140	-11.7
25 to 54 years	8,240	8,010	-230	-2.8
55 years and over	1,790	2,090	300	16.8
Men	6,760	6,520	-240	-3.6
Women	4,480	4,640	160	3.6
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	9,570	8,910	-660	-6.9
Under 25 years	1,160	880	-280	-24.1
25 to 54 years	6,790	6,320	-470	-6.9
55 years and over	1,620	1,710	90	5.6
Men	6,240	5,180	-1,060	-17.0
Women	3,320	3,740	420	12.7
Alberta				
Both sexes	55,470	38,800	-16,670	-30.1
Under 25 years	6,560	3,300	-3,260	-49.7
25 to 54 years	41,020	28,000	-13,020	-31.7
55 years and over	7,890	7,500	-390	-4.9
Men	36,010	21,790	-14,220	-39.5
Women	19,470	17,010	-2,460	-12.6
British Columbia				
Both sexes	71,940	63,810	-8,130	-11.3
Under 25 years	8,440	6,150	-2,290	-27.1
25 to 54 years	51,830	45,540	-6,290	-12.1
55 years and over	11,670	12,120	450	3.9
Men	45,130	36,370	-8,760	-19.4
Women	26,810	27,440	630	2.3
Yukon				
Both sexes	630	570	-60	-9.5
Under 25 years	60	40	-20	-33.3
25 to 54 years	420	390	-30	-7.1
55 years and over	150	140	-10	-6.7
Men	380	300	-80	-21.1
Women	250	270	20	8.0
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	820	760	-60	-7.3
Under 25 years	80	70	-10	-12.5
25 to 54 years	650	580	-70	-10.8
55 years and over	100	110	10	10.0
Men	510	440	-70	-13.7
Women	310	320	10	3.2
Nunavut				
Both sexes	420	440	20	4.8
Under 25 years	50	30	-20	-40.0
25 to 54 years	330	370	40	12.1
55 years and over	40	40	0	0.0
Men	280	280	0	0.0
Women	150	170	20	13.3

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by census metropolitan areas¹

	September 2009	September 2010 ^P	September 2009 to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	4,460	4,090	-370	-8.3
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	5,130	4,900	-230	-4.5
New Brunswick				
Saint John	1,730	2,180	450	26.0
Quebec				
Saguenay	3,700	3,120	-580	-15.7
Québec	7,930	8,380	450	5.7
Sherbrooke	2,760	2,300	-460	-16.7
Trois-Rivières	3,020	3,020	0	0.0
Montréal	60,000	55,310	-4,690	-7.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	2,620	2,950	330	12.6
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	7,110	7,060	-50	-0.7
Kingston	1,340	1,330	-10	-0.7
Oshawa	5,850	4,750	-1,100	-18.8
Toronto	87,390	70,500	-16,890	-19.3
Hamilton	10,550	7,880	-2,670	-25.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	7,070	6,130	-940	-13.3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	8,510	5,820	-2,690	-31.6
London	7,080	6,310	-770	-10.9
Windsor	6,820	5,360	-1,460	-21.4
Greater Sudbury	3,890	2,550	-1,340	-34.4
Thunder Bay	1,880	1,410	-470	-25.0
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	6,120	6,080	-40	-0.7
Saskatchewan				
Regina	1,180	1,080	-100	-8.5
Saskatoon	1,650	1,740	90	5.5
Alberta				
Calgary	18,950	12,280	-6,670	-35.2
Edmonton	15,050	11,630	-3,420	-22.7
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	2,720	2,420	-300	-11.0
Vancouver	31,560	28,940	-2,620	-8.3
Victoria	3,690	3,130	-560	-15.2

^P preliminary

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

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.



Study: Recent trends in upper respiratory infections, ear infections and asthma among children

2008/2009

The prevalence of asthma, one of the most common chronic conditions in childhood, has declined among Canadian children aged 2 to 7 to its lowest level in more than a decade.

The prevalence of upper respiratory infections among children aged 2 to 3 has remained constant or declined in most regions, although it has risen significantly in Quebec. Ear infections have declined significantly in all regions.

One factor that may have contributed to the decreased prevalence of asthma and ear infections among young children is reduced exposure to cigarette smoke.

Daily smoking among people aged 15 or older declined steadily between 2000 and 2008. At the same time, the percentage of children regularly exposed to tobacco smoke at home decreased. There has also been a decline in the percentage of children aged 2 to 3 who live in households in which at least one parent is a daily smoker.

Asthma

Between 1994/1995 and 2000/2001, the percentage of children aged 2 to 7 diagnosed with asthma rose from 11% to 13%. However, new data from the National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth (NLSCY) show that by 2008/2009, this figure had declined to 10%.

The upturn in asthma prevalence to 2000/2001 and the subsequent decrease occurred in all age groups.

Throughout the 14 years, a significantly higher percentage of boys than girls had been diagnosed with asthma, but among both sexes, asthma prevalence followed the general trend.

Previous studies have reported regional variations in the prevalence of childhood asthma, with British Columbia and the Prairie provinces having lower rates than other regions. However, this pattern has changed markedly.

Since 2000/2001, the percentage of children aged 2 to 7 with asthma fell in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario, but remained relatively stable in British Columbia and the Prairies. As a result,

Note to readers

This release is based on an article in Health Reports that examines trends from 1994/1995 to 2008/2009 in the prevalence of upper respiratory infections and otitis media among children aged 2 to 3, and in the prevalence of asthma among children aged 2 to 7.

Data came from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, which has been conducted every two years since 1994/1995. The information was provided by the person most knowledgeable about the child.

in 2006/2007 and 2008/2009, no significant regional differences in the prevalence of asthma emerged.

Upper respiratory infections

Upper respiratory infections, including the common cold, are frequent among children, with three to eight infections a year typical.

In 1994/1995, 26% of Canadian children aged 2 to 3 were reported by their parents as having frequent upper respiratory infections. This percentage remained almost stable over the next 14 years: in 2008/2009, it was 23%.

The prevalence of frequent upper respiratory infections among children aged 2 to 3 was highest in Quebec during the 14 years.

Over this period, the prevalence of frequent upper respiratory infections fell in all regions except Quebec, where the percentage rose from 28% to 39%.

Ear infections

Otitis media (middle-ear infection or inflammation) is also common in childhood. In 1994/1995, 67% of Canadian children aged 2 to 3 had had at least one ear infection since birth. About 26% had had frequent ear infections, that is, four or more.

By 2008/2009, the percentage of children aged 2 to 3 who had had at least one ear infection had fallen to 50%, and the percentage who had had four or more had fallen to 13%. Boys were more likely than girls to have had ear infections.

Children in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec tended to have high ear infection rates, while in British Columbia, rates tended to be low. In all regions except Quebec, the prevalence of ear infections has fallen since 1994/1995. In Quebec, prevalence has fallen since 2000/2001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4450.

The article, "Recent trends in upper respiratory infections, ear infections and asthma among young Canadian children," which is part of today's *Health Reports*, Vol. 21, no. 4 (82-003-X, free) online release, is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) is conducted by Statistics Canada in partnership with Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. For more information about this article, or to enquire about the NLSCY or about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-3321; ssd@statcan.gc.ca), Special Surveys Division. Data collected in the eighth cycle of the NLSCY were released on November 10, 2010.

Today's online release of *Health Reports* also includes the article "Asthma and school functioning." This article, also based on data from the NLSCY, examined the impact of asthma on the school performance of children aged 7 to 15. Compared with children who did not have a chronic condition, those with asthma scored lower on standardized math and reading tests and had less favourable mother-reported school performance. Those with the most severe asthma had the poorest outcomes. For more information, contact Dafna Kohen (613-951-3346; dafna.kohen@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

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

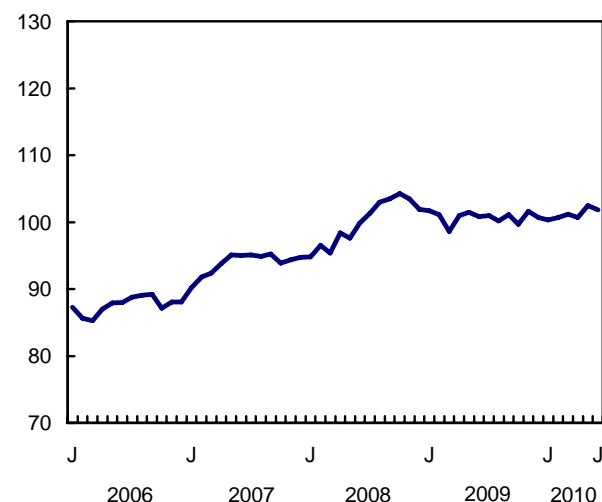
Wholesale Services Price Index

Second quarter 2010

The Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPI) increased 1.0% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter.

Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services

index (2008=100)



Second quarter margins increased in five of the eight wholesale sectors. The largest margin increases were posted by wholesalers of petroleum products (+9.3%), miscellaneous products (+4.3%), and building material and supplies (+2.3%).

Wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies (-2.1%), personal and household goods (-1.4%) and

motor vehicles and parts (-1.3%) all recorded margin declines in the second quarter.

Year over year, the WSPI increased 0.6% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of 2009. The largest contributors to year-over-year margin increases were wholesalers of building material and supplies (+9.3%) and food, beverage and tobacco (+5.1%). Margins for wholesalers of farm products declined (-17.9%) year over year. The largest decline was attributable to wholesalers of oilseed and grains.

Note: All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and data for 2008 and 2009 have been revised.

With the release of the June 2010 data the Producer Prices Division converted the Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPI) to 2008=100, with 2008 as its time reference year. The index has been updated using a 2008 weighting pattern. The WSPI is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. The WSPI is not a wholesale selling price index. The index represents the change in the price of the wholesale service. The price of the wholesale service is defined as the margin price which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the wholesale product being priced.

Available on CANSIM: table 332-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5106.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-4550; toll-free 1-888-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117, ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. □

Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services

	2010	Second quarter 2009 ^r	First quarter 2010 ^r	Second quarter 2010 ^p	First quarter to second quarter 2010	Second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010
	relative importance ¹	(2008=100)			% change	
Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services	100.00	101.1	100.7	101.7	1.0	0.6
Farm products	2.58	97.5	78.3	80.0	2.2	-17.9
Petroleum products	4.94	80.1	74.1	81.0	9.3	1.1
Food, beverage and tobacco	14.90	106.5	109.8	111.9	1.9	5.1
Personal and household goods	16.60	101.0	102.5	101.1	-1.4	0.1
Motor vehicles and parts	9.92	105.5	101.4	100.1	-1.3	-5.1
Building material and supplies	13.88	93.9	100.3	102.6	2.3	9.3
Machinery, equipment and supplies	21.67	104.3	106.2	104.0	-2.1	-0.3
Miscellaneous	11.02	108.3	99.6	103.9	4.3	-4.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each three-digit North American Industrial Classification System contributes to the overall Wholesale Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as the wholesale agents and brokers group was not priced and data are imputed.

Quarterly Trucking Survey

First quarter 2010

Trucking companies earned operating revenue of \$9.6 billion in the first quarter, up 8.9% from the same quarter a year earlier. Total operating revenue rose in all but four provinces or territories (Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Northwest Territories). The strongest contributors to the year-over-year improvement were Ontario (+\$319 million) and Alberta (+\$287 million).

During the same period, trucking firms reported operating expenses of \$8.6 billion compared with \$8.0 billion the previous year. Fuel expenses rose 16.5%, as a result of both higher fuel prices and increased consumption. Increases in salary expenses and all other expenses were less pronounced.

The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenue) improved to 0.900 from 0.909 the

year before. A ratio greater than 1.000 represents an operating loss. Overall, the operating margin (operating revenue minus operating expenses) for the first quarter was \$963 million, with the largest margin (\$347 million) being recorded in Alberta.

Note: Revisions have been made to the estimates from the Quarterly Trucking Survey for all four quarters of 2009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

For more information, to order data tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

September 2010

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available in the *Summary Tables* module of our website.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Abdulelah Mohammed (613-951-7719), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

September 2010

Data on the production of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The September 2010 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping

January to June 2009

Data on domestic and international shipping are now available for January to June 2009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2751 and 2791.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

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