

The Daily

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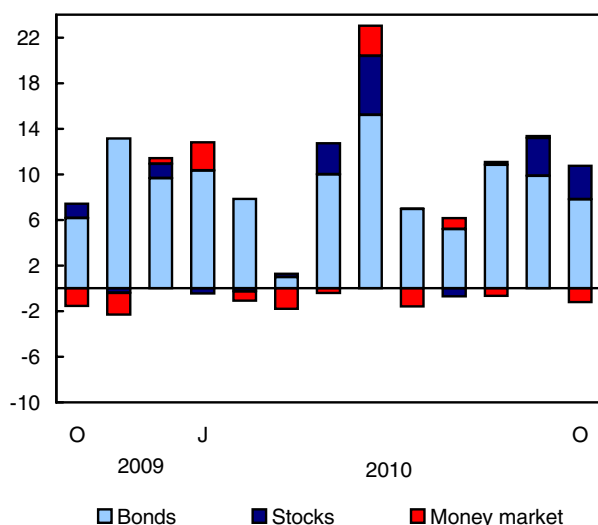
Canada's international transactions in securities

October 2010

Non-residents acquired a further \$9.5 billion of Canadian securities in October, mainly adding sizeable amounts of corporate bonds and stocks to their portfolios. Canadian investment in foreign securities decelerated to \$821 million, with investment in US government Treasury bills largely offset by sales of foreign equities.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities

\$ billions



Continued strong foreign investment in Canadian corporate bonds

Strong foreign acquisitions of Canadian bonds totalling \$7.8 billion in October were led, for a third month, by corporate bonds. Foreign purchases of Canadian private corporate bonds amounted to \$5.1 billion in October, with the bulk in new US dollar denominated bonds issued by financial and transportation firms.

Non-residents added provincial government bonds to their portfolios for a seventh consecutive month

Note to readers

All values in this release are net transactions unless otherwise stated.

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues.

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less.

Government of Canada paper includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills.

with purchases of \$3.0 billion in October, nearly all secondary market transactions. Non-residents have acquired \$20.1 billion of provincial government bonds so far in 2010, exceeding the previous high annual foreign investment of \$17.5 billion in 1993.

In contrast, non-residents reduced their holdings of federal government bonds by \$755 million in October, mostly shorter term-to-maturity instruments. This marked the second divestment in 18 months. Nevertheless, foreign acquisitions so far in 2010 have amounted to \$36.5 billion, exceeding net annual inflows in any previous year.

At the short end of the spectrum, non-residents also reduced their holdings of Canadian paper by \$1.2 billion. This was mainly due to retirements of foreign-currency denominated instruments issued by the federal government and its enterprises, as well as by provincial governments.

Non-residents invest again in Canadian equities

Non-residents purchased \$3.0 billion of Canadian equities on the secondary market in October, adding to the \$3.4 billion acquired in September. Again, foreign investors added shares of chemical and fertilizer producers but sold bank and gold shares. Canadian stock prices continued their upward trend in October, rising 2.5%, and ending the month at the highest levels since August 2008.

Canadian investment in foreign debt instruments led by US Treasury bills

Canadian investors acquired \$1.5 billion of foreign money market instruments in October, mainly US Treasury bills. This was the largest such activity since January 2008, as Canadian investors have gradually increased their holdings of foreign paper in 2009 and 2010, after liquidating substantial amounts in 2007 and 2008 related to global credit concerns.

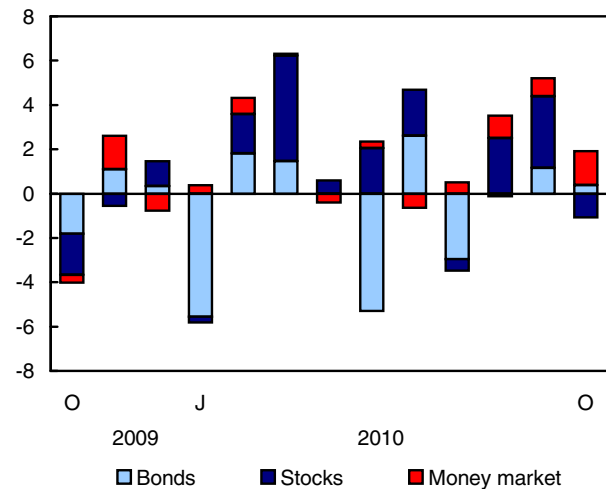
Acquisitions of foreign bonds slowed from \$1.2 billion in September to \$383 million in October. Purchases of US corporate bonds and non-US foreign bonds, reflecting increased activity in the maple bond market, more than offset the \$1.3 billion divestment in US government bonds over the month. US long-term interest rates went up in October, reversing a general downward trend since March.

Canadians investors reduce holdings of foreign stocks

Canadian investors removed \$1.1 billion from their holdings of foreign equities in October, the largest monthly divestment in a year. Sales of non-US foreign stocks by a variety of Canadian institutional investors accounted for most of this activity. Canadians also marginally reduced their holdings of US stocks, the first divestment in a year as US equity prices rose 3.7% in October.

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities¹

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029, 376-0042, 376-0058 and 376-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

The October 2010 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-X, free) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for November 2010 will be released on January 17, 2011.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yiling Zhang (613-951-2057; yiling.zhang@statcan.gc.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international transactions in securities

	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010	January to October 2009 ¹	January to October 2010 ¹
	\$ millions				
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	10,389	13,362	9,507	88,645	97,841
Bonds (net)	10,820	9,841	7,790	61,172	84,994
Outstanding	5,190	6,822	2,777	27,605	61,097
New issues	5,808	10,435	6,021	69,108	55,974
Retirements	-1,422	-7,407	-1,799	-37,537	-34,571
Change in interest payable ²	1,245	-9	791	1,996	2,493
Money market paper (net)	-705	158	-1,238	2,048	-460
Government of Canada	404	923	-503	3,835	3,821
Other	-1,110	-765	-735	-1,787	-4,281
Stocks (net)	274	3,362	2,955	25,425	13,308
Outstanding	1,098	-284	3,043	14,818	8,797
Other transactions	-823	3,647	-88	10,608	4,511
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-3,404	-5,200	-821	-5,975	-12,896
Bonds (net)	116	-1,152	-383	10,465	6,540
Money market paper (net)	-1,013	-809	-1,528	-1,134	-4,320
Stocks (net)	-2,507	-3,239	1,090	-15,307	-15,116

1. Cumulative transactions.

2. Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

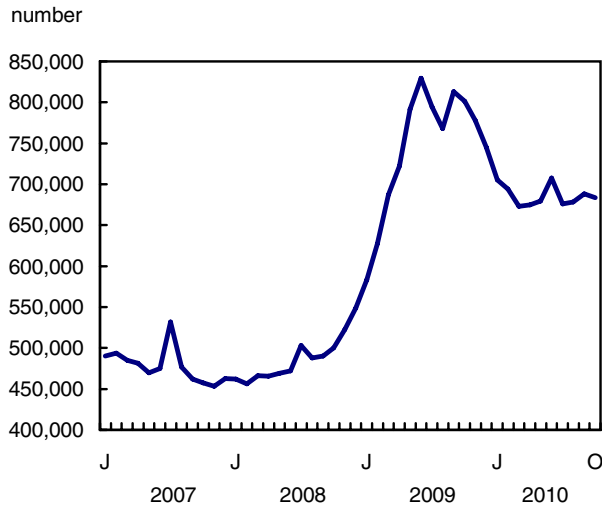


Employment Insurance

October 2010

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits edged down by 5,200 in October to 683,300.

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



Compared with the most recent low in March 2010, the number of beneficiaries edged up 1.5% or by 10,400.

Higher number of claims

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. In October, 257,700 initial and renewal claims were received, up 7,500 from September. This increase offset a similar decline the previous month. From April to

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 November, 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 September and October 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 10th to the 16th of October. 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.

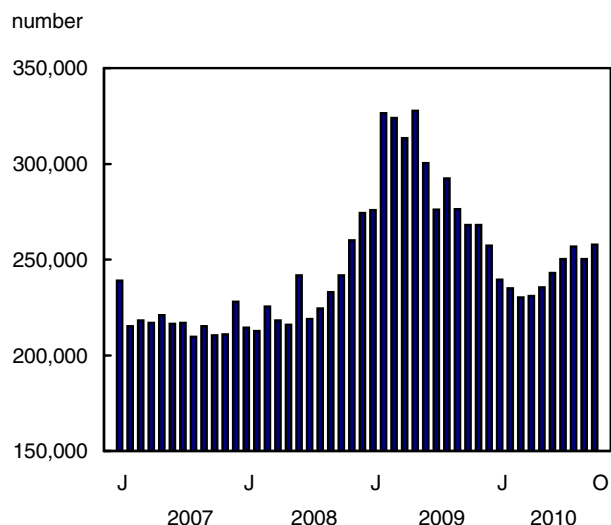
There are always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do 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.

August, the number of claims had been trending up by an average of 6,800 per month.

The increases in October occurred mainly in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

In October, the number of Employment Insurance claims returned to the level observed in August



Provinces: Little change in beneficiaries

Changes in the number of regular beneficiaries in October were minor in all provinces.

Compared with the most recent low in March 2010, the number of beneficiaries increased by at least 3% in Nova Scotia (+4.2%), Manitoba (+3.4%), Quebec (+3.2%) and Ontario (+3.2%).

Over the same period, Alberta (-9.8%) was the only province to record a decrease in beneficiaries.

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.

Most large centres showed year-over-year declines in beneficiaries

Between October 2009 and October 2010, the number of regular beneficiaries fell in 119 of the 143 large centres (see map). The number of large centres reporting declines has been relatively stable in

the last seven months. Large centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries rose in one of the five large centres, Corner Brook. This was the first increase for Corner Brook in eight months. In St. John's, the number fell by 540 to 4,100, the seventh consecutive month of year-over-year declines. The fastest rate of decrease occurred in Labrador City, which registered fewer beneficiaries in all 10 months of 2010 on a year-over-year basis.

In Quebec, the number of regular beneficiaries fell in 28 of the 33 large centres between October 2009 and October 2010. The fastest declines occurred in La Tuque, Matane, Granby, Thetford Mines, Dolbeau-Mistassini and Sorel-Tracy. Montréal recorded 4,100 fewer beneficiaries in October, the eighth consecutive month of year-over-year declines. In the census metropolitan area of Québec, the number of beneficiaries rose by 520, the fifth consecutive increase.

In Ontario, 37 of the 41 large centres posted a decrease between October 2009 and October 2010. The most notable declines were in Greater Sudbury, Chatham-Kent, Tilsonburg, Norfolk and Woodstock. In Toronto, 67,400 people received benefits in October, down 15,500 from 12 months earlier. This was the eighth consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

All 12 large centres in Alberta had fewer beneficiaries in October compared with October 2009. The pace of decline was fastest in Brooks, Camrose, Red Deer, Grande Prairie and Medicine Hat. For the seventh consecutive month, there were fewer beneficiaries in Calgary and Edmonton. In Calgary, the number of beneficiaries fell by 6,900 to 11,600. In Edmonton, the number declined by 3,600 to 11,300.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries fell in 21 of the 25 large centres in the 12 months to October. The fastest declines were in Fort St. John, Cranbrook, Port Alberni, Prince George and Dawson Creek. In Victoria, the number of beneficiaries declined for the seventh consecutive month, down 600 to 3,200. In Vancouver, it fell by 2,500 to 28,700, the fifth decline in a row.

Demographic groups

Faster decline in the number of beneficiaries among men than women

Between October 2009 and October 2010, the number of male EI regular beneficiaries fell by 67,100 (-18.4%) to 297,100. This was the eighth consecutive month with a year-over-year decline.

For men, the fastest rates of decline occurred among those aged 15 to 24 (-27.3%) and 25 to 54 (-21.1%). Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries edged down by 2.3% for men aged 55 and over.

The rate of decline was slower among female beneficiaries. The number of women receiving regular benefits decreased by 9,400 (-4.1%) to 223,200 during this year-long period. This was the fifth consecutive month of decline.

For women, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 3,100 (-16.1%) among those aged 15 to 24, and by 11,100 (-6.4%) among those aged 25 to 54. In contrast, the number of female beneficiaries aged 55 and over increased by 4,700 (+11.5%).

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*.

Employment Insurance data for November 2010 will be released on January 20, 2011.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, October 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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	September 2010 ^P	October 2010 ^P	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	688,570	683,340	-5,230	-117,830	-0.8	-14.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	38,980	38,570	-410	-3,230	-1.1	-7.7
Prince Edward Island	8,870	8,820	-50	-560	-0.6	-6.0
Nova Scotia	33,800	33,800	0	-960	0.0	-2.8
New Brunswick	34,920	34,660	-260	-1,810	-0.7	-5.0
Quebec	193,820	193,430	-390	-13,800	-0.2	-6.7
Ontario	216,900	217,500	600	-55,020	0.3	-20.2
Manitoba	16,300	16,250	-50	-670	-0.3	-4.0
Saskatchewan	12,990	13,060	70	-1,260	0.5	-8.8
Alberta	47,900	47,490	-410	-25,630	-0.9	-35.1
British Columbia	83,350	83,230	-120	-12,400	-0.1	-13.0
Yukon	980	1,000	20	-50	2.0	-4.8
Northwest Territories	910	940	30	0	3.3	0.0
Nunavut	550	560	10	40	1.8	7.7
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	250,190	257,690	7,500	-10,440	3.0	-3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,370	9,310	-60	150	-0.6	1.6
Prince Edward Island	2,670	2,730	60	180	2.2	7.1
Nova Scotia	10,350	10,600	250	470	2.4	4.6
New Brunswick	10,800	10,900	100	750	0.9	7.4
Quebec	72,040	74,770	2,730	-2,760	3.8	-3.6
Ontario	80,610	80,620	10	-5,260	0.0	-6.1
Manitoba	8,100	7,920	-180	-790	-2.2	-9.1
Saskatchewan	5,990	6,230	240	-390	4.0	-5.9
Alberta	20,100	20,820	720	-4,380	3.6	-17.4
British Columbia	31,380	32,250	870	-770	2.8	-2.3
Yukon	340	350	10	20	2.9	6.1
Northwest Territories	360	350	-10	0	-2.8	0.0
Nunavut	220	200	-20	0	-9.1	0.0

^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

	October 2009	October 2010 ^P	October 2009 to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	596,830	520,320	-76,510	-12.8
Under 25 years	61,150	46,580	-14,570	-23.8
25 to 54 years	429,170	364,110	-65,060	-15.2
55 years and over	106,510	109,630	3,120	2.9
Men	364,170	297,100	-67,070	-18.4
Under 25 years	42,170	30,650	-11,520	-27.3
25 to 54 years	255,850	201,840	-54,010	-21.1
55 years and over	66,150	64,600	-1,550	-2.3
Women	232,660	223,220	-9,440	-4.1
Under 25 years	18,980	15,930	-3,050	-16.1
25 to 54 years	173,320	162,270	-11,050	-6.4
55 years and over	40,360	45,020	4,660	11.5
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	34,130	31,840	-2,290	-6.7
Under 25 years	3,360	2,870	-490	-14.6
25 to 54 years	22,890	20,650	-2,240	-9.8
55 years and over	7,880	8,330	450	5.7
Men	19,600	17,940	-1,660	-8.5
Women	14,540	13,900	-640	-4.4
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	6,620	6,350	-270	-4.1
Under 25 years	740	670	-70	-9.5
25 to 54 years	4,350	4,070	-280	-6.4
55 years and over	1,530	1,610	80	5.2
Men	3,700	3,490	-210	-5.7
Women	2,920	2,850	-70	-2.4
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	26,840	26,330	-510	-1.9
Under 25 years	3,040	2,890	-150	-4.9
25 to 54 years	18,810	17,970	-840	-4.5
55 years and over	4,990	5,470	480	9.6
Men	16,940	16,000	-940	-5.5
Women	9,900	10,320	420	4.2
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	26,860	25,380	-1,480	-5.5
Under 25 years	2,380	2,180	-200	-8.4
25 to 54 years	18,580	16,850	-1,730	-9.3
55 years and over	5,900	6,350	450	7.6
Men	16,180	14,810	-1,370	-8.5
Women	10,670	10,580	-90	-0.8
Quebec				
Both sexes	155,190	146,620	-8,570	-5.5
Under 25 years	16,190	14,000	-2,190	-13.5
25 to 54 years	109,240	100,490	-8,750	-8.0
55 years and over	29,770	32,130	2,360	7.9
Men	93,530	85,540	-7,990	-8.5
Women	61,660	61,070	-590	-1.0
Ontario				
Both sexes	196,190	159,900	-36,290	-18.5
Under 25 years	17,960	12,520	-5,440	-30.3
25 to 54 years	146,200	116,020	-30,180	-20.6
55 years and over	32,030	31,360	-670	-2.1
Men	118,720	88,830	-29,890	-25.2
Women	77,470	71,070	-6,400	-8.3

^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 age group, sex, province and territory

	October 2009	October 2010 ^P	October 2009 to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	11,290	11,050	-240	-2.1
Under 25 years	1,240	1,140	-100	-8.1
25 to 54 years	8,190	7,820	-370	-4.5
55 years and over	1,870	2,090	220	11.8
Men	7,100	6,560	-540	-7.6
Women	4,200	4,490	290	6.9
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	9,640	8,780	-860	-8.9
Under 25 years	1,190	840	-350	-29.4
25 to 54 years	6,750	6,230	-520	-7.7
55 years and over	1,700	1,710	10	0.6
Men	6,340	5,090	-1,250	-19.7
Women	3,300	3,690	390	11.8
Alberta				
Both sexes	54,550	36,830	-17,720	-32.5
Under 25 years	6,330	3,040	-3,290	-52.0
25 to 54 years	40,210	26,540	-13,670	-34.0
55 years and over	8,010	7,250	-760	-9.5
Men	35,260	20,610	-14,650	-41.5
Women	19,290	16,220	-3,070	-15.9
British Columbia				
Both sexes	73,260	64,960	-8,300	-11.3
Under 25 years	8,510	6,250	-2,260	-26.6
25 to 54 years	52,290	45,750	-6,540	-12.5
55 years and over	12,460	12,970	510	4.1
Men	45,440	36,900	-8,540	-18.8
Women	27,820	28,060	240	0.9
Yukon				
Both sexes	840	790	-50	-6.0
Under 25 years	80	60	-20	-25.0
25 to 54 years	560	530	-30	-5.4
55 years and over	200	200	0	0.0
Men	480	430	-50	-10.4
Women	360	360	0	0.0
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	840	830	-10	-1.2
Under 25 years	80	70	-10	-12.5
25 to 54 years	650	650	0	0.0
55 years and over	110	120	10	9.1
Men	540	520	-20	-3.7
Women	300	310	10	3.3
Nunavut				
Both sexes	420	470	50	11.9
Under 25 years	50	40	-10	-20.0
25 to 54 years	320	390	70	21.9
55 years and over	40	40	0	0.0
Men	280	290	10	3.6
Women	140	180	40	28.6

^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

	October 2009	October 2010 ^p	October 2009 to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	4,610	4,070	-540	-11.7
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	4,900	4,770	-130	-2.7
New Brunswick				
Saint John	1,740	1,870	130	7.5
Quebec				
Saguenay	3,750	3,290	-460	-12.3
Québec	8,190	8,710	520	6.3
Sherbrooke	2,640	2,260	-380	-14.4
Trois-Rivières	3,090	3,130	40	1.3
Montréal	60,040	55,940	-4,100	-6.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	2,660	3,000	340	12.8
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	7,060	6,780	-280	-4.0
Kingston	1,360	1,310	-50	-3.7
Oshawa	5,670	4,390	-1,280	-22.6
Toronto	82,890	67,390	-15,500	-18.7
Hamilton	10,050	7,690	-2,360	-23.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	7,270	6,000	-1,270	-17.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	8,140	5,560	-2,580	-31.7
London	6,870	5,510	-1,360	-19.8
Windsor	6,270	5,000	-1,270	-20.3
Greater Sudbury	4,010	2,430	-1,580	-39.4
Thunder Bay	1,800	1,410	-390	-21.7
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	6,080	5,860	-220	-3.6
Saskatchewan				
Regina	1,200	1,000	-200	-16.7
Saskatoon	1,570	1,660	90	5.7
Alberta				
Calgary	18,470	11,600	-6,870	-37.2
Edmonton	14,870	11,270	-3,600	-24.2
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	3,340	2,930	-410	-12.3
Vancouver	31,150	28,690	-2,460	-7.9
Victoria	3,790	3,190	-600	-15.8

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.



Women in Canada: Economic well-being 2008

Between 2000 and 2008, average total income for Canadian women increased at almost twice the pace as it did for men, although women continued to have lower income levels.

On average, total income for women was \$30,100 in 2008, up 13% from \$26,300 in 2000. During the same period, total income for men increased by 7% to \$47,000.

Women also had lower average annual earnings from paid work than men. In 2008, they earned \$30,200, or about 65% of the roughly \$46,900 that men earned. One reason for the gap is that women are less likely than their male counterparts to work full time.

This gap in earnings was narrower among women who work on a full-time, full-year basis. In 2008, women employed on a full-time full-year basis earned about 71 cents for each dollar earned by their male counterparts. Since 1999, the female to male earnings ratio has fluctuated between 70% and 72%.

Part of the difference in earnings for women and men is related to hours worked: even among full-time workers, women work fewer hours than their male counterparts.

This analysis is based on the second section in what will be the latest edition of the publication *Women in Canada*, published periodically by Statistics Canada.

Average annual earnings for both women and men rose with their level of education. However, the education premium was greater among women.

In 2008, women with less than a Grade 9 education earned \$20,800 on average, compared with earnings of \$62,800 for women with a university degree. In contrast, men who had less than Grade 9 education earned \$40,400, compared with \$91,800 for those with a university degree.

While the earnings gap narrowed for those with higher levels of education, women working full year full time with a university degree earned about 30% less than men with a university degree.

The incidence of dual-income families has increased over time. In 1976, 47% of husband-wife families (including common-law) were dual-income; by 2008, 64% of husband-wife families were dual-earner.

As the education and income levels of women have increased, the incidence of dual-earner families in which the wife earned more than the husband has also grown. In 1976, about 12% of wives in dual-earner families earned more than their husbands; by 2008, this share had more than doubled to 29%.

Average total income was lower in families in which the wife earned more than the husband. For example, the average total income for a family in which the wife

earned more was \$101,000; in dual-earner families in which the husband earned more it was \$116,400.

The incidence of low income has fallen for both women and men over the last three decades. In 1976, almost 15% of women and 11% of men lived in low-income situations. By 2008, these proportions had declined to 10% for women and 9% for men.

The largest declines during this period occurred among seniors aged 65 and older. While both male and female seniors experienced declines in low-income rates, the decline was much more pronounced for women. For example, in 1976, 34% of women 65 and older were classified as living in low income. By 2008, this had decreased to just under 8%. For men 65 and older, the incidence fell from 23% to 4%.

In 2009, lone-parent mothers had a median value of assets at \$60,000 compared with \$200,000 for lone-parent fathers. Median debt values were \$14,000 for lone mothers, compared with \$55,000 for lone-parent families headed by men.

The net worth for a family is the value of their assets minus their debts. In 2009, lone-parent families headed by a female had the lowest median net worth of any family type in Canada at \$17,000. In comparison, lone-parent fathers had a median net worth of \$80,000.

Note: Data for this analysis came from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Information about the assets, debts and net worth of women are from the 2009 Canadian Survey of Financial Capability.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3889 and 5159.

The chapter "Economic well-being" is now available in *Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report*, 2010/2011, sixth edition (89-503-X, free), 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 Client Services (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index November 2010

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in November compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 1.3% compared with November 2009.

Note: Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and

rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 2007=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The third quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in January 2011.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for December 2010 will be released on January 20, 2011.

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. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

September 2010

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The September 2010 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 65, no. 9 (45-004-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 dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

October 2010

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The October 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. ■

Crude oil and natural gas production

October 2010 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for October.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Observer, December 2010,
Vol. 23, no. 12
Catalogue number 11-010-X (Print, \$25/\$243)

**The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum
Products in Canada**, September 2010, Vol. 65, no. 9
Catalogue number 45-004-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment Insurance Statistics Maps,
October 2010
Catalogue number 73-002-X (HTML, free)

**Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical
Report**, 2010/2011, sixth edition
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.

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- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Changes in the number of people taking urban transit. Canadians are riding it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow moderate growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
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- **Egg production, April 1997** 11

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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