

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 9, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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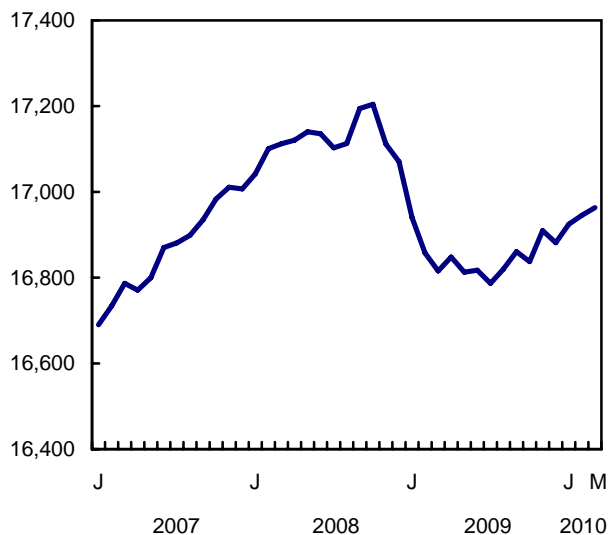
Labour Force Survey

March 2010

Employment edged up by 18,000 in March, continuing an upward trend that began in July 2009. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 8.2%.

Employment

thousands



March's employment increase brings total gains to 176,000 (+1.1%) since July 2009.

Part-time employment was up by 32,000 in March, more than offsetting full-time losses. Despite the gain in March, part-time employment has fallen by 0.6% since July 2009, while full-time work has grown by 1.4%.

The number of private sector employees increased by 42,000 in March. However, since July, employment has grown at a faster rate among employees in the public sector than those in the private sector (+2.0% versus +1.4%). Over the same period, the number of self-employed has declined by 1.3%.

Industries with notable increases in March were professional, scientific and technical services; construction; and natural resources. These gains were partially offset by declines in "other services;" business, building and other support services; and transportation and warehousing.

Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X, free).

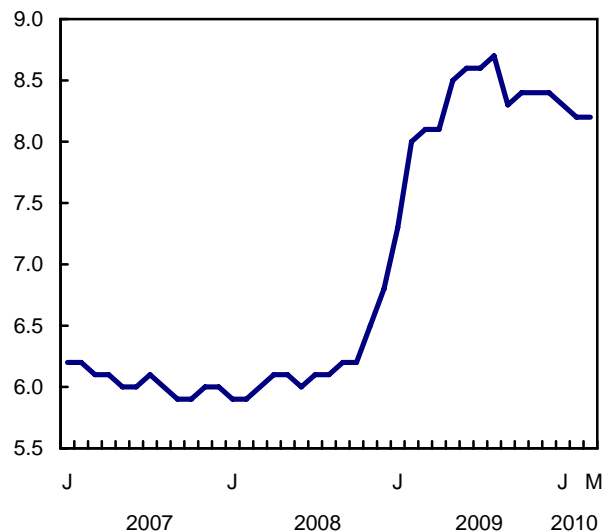
Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which eases comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

Employment edged up in Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan in March, while there was little change in all other provinces.

Average hourly wages were up by 2.2% in March compared with a year earlier. This increase is similar to those seen in recent months.

Unemployment rate

%



Strength in the goods-producing sector in March

Employment in the goods-producing sector was up by 40,000 in March, with most of the gains found in construction and natural resources.

Following a four-month pause in growth, construction added 21,000 workers in March.

Employment in natural resources increased by 13,000 in March and has been trending up since October 2009, with gains totalling 36,000 (+12.0%) since that time. Most of the increases were in mining, oil and gas extraction.

Following significant losses in manufacturing employment between October 2008 and June 2009 (-212,000 or -10.8%), employment in this industry has stabilized, with March being the sixth consecutive month of little or no change.

In the service sector in March, the only notable employment increase was in professional, scientific and technical services (+38,000). At the same time, there were declines of 30,000 in "other services," which includes repair and maintenance, and personal and laundry services. There were also losses in business, building and other support services (-26,000) as well as transportation and warehousing (-20,000).

Employment in transportation and warehousing, an industry that has close ties to manufacturing, has been trending down since the employment peak of October 2008, with total losses of 83,000.

Despite recent strength in the goods-producing sector, employment in that sector remains 286,000 below its peak of October 2008. Conversely, employment in the service sector is 45,000 above its October 2008 level.

Three provinces share employment growth

Employment in Ontario edged up by 10,000 in March, continuing the growth seen since May 2009 (+102,000). The unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 8.8% in March.

Employment was also up slightly in Quebec (+6,000) in March, bringing total gains in that province to 56,000 since July 2009. The unemployment rate was little changed in March at 8.0%.

Following an increase in February, Saskatchewan's employment level continued to rise in March, up 3,300. With more people participating in the labour force, the unemployment rate increased by 0.8 percentage points to 5.1%. Despite this increase, Saskatchewan's unemployment rate remained the lowest of all provinces, closely followed by Manitoba at 5.2%.

Despite little change in Alberta's employment in March, the unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 7.5%, as more people entered the labour force. This unemployment rate is the highest since 1996. Alberta is the only province with an employment decline since July 2009.

Employment little changed across demographic groups

There was little change in employment among demographic groups in March. Since July 2009, the largest gains in employment have been among women aged 25 to 54 (+84,000) and men aged 55 and over (+52,000).

During this eight-month period, employment was up only slightly among youth; men aged 25 to 54; and women aged 55 and over.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0100.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X, free) is now available online for the week ending March 20. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request.

The DVD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review*, 2009 (71F0004X, \$209) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on May 7.

For general 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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	February 2010	March 2010	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	27,555.8	27,585.2	29.4	397.6	0.1	1.5
Labour force	18,464.7	18,478.3	13.6	170.8	0.1	0.9
Employment	16,945.3	16,963.2	17.9	147.5	0.1	0.9
Full-time	13,738.8	13,724.6	-14.2	136.6	-0.1	1.0
Part-time	3,206.5	3,238.7	32.2	11.0	1.0	0.3
Unemployment	1,519.4	1,515.1	-4.3	23.3	-0.3	1.6
Participation rate	67.0	67.0	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.5	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	18.9	19.1	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,401.5	4,402.4	0.9	13.6	0.0	0.3
Labour force	2,849.6	2,861.5	11.9	-34.6	0.4	-1.2
Employment	2,417.1	2,415.0	-2.1	-48.7	-0.1	-2.0
Full-time	1,274.7	1,258.4	-16.3	-62.6	-1.3	-4.7
Part-time	1,142.4	1,156.7	14.3	14.0	1.3	1.2
Unemployment	432.5	446.4	13.9	14.0	3.2	3.2
Participation rate	64.7	65.0	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.2	15.6	0.4	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	54.9	0.0	-1.2	...	...
Part-time rate	47.3	47.9	0.6	1.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,325.7	11,340.0	14.3	194.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,248.7	8,255.3	6.6	102.6	0.1	1.3
Employment	7,622.2	7,635.5	13.3	109.9	0.2	1.5
Full-time	7,042.6	7,066.2	23.6	124.4	0.3	1.8
Part-time	579.6	569.3	-10.3	-14.4	-1.8	-2.5
Unemployment	626.6	619.8	-6.8	-7.4	-1.1	-1.2
Participation rate	72.8	72.8	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.5	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.3	67.3	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	7.6	7.5	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	11,828.5	11,842.9	14.4	189.3	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,366.4	7,361.5	-4.9	102.8	-0.1	1.4
Employment	6,906.1	6,912.6	6.5	86.1	0.1	1.3
Full-time	5,421.6	5,400.0	-21.6	74.8	-0.4	1.4
Part-time	1,484.5	1,512.7	28.2	11.4	1.9	0.8
Unemployment	460.3	448.8	-11.5	16.6	-2.5	3.8
Participation rate	62.3	62.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.4	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.5	21.9	0.4	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)¹

	February 2010	March 2010	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,246.2	14,268.1	21.9	106.9	0.2	0.8
Self-employed	2,699.1	2,695.1	-4.0	40.6	-0.1	1.5
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,496.1	3,475.5	-20.6	95.7	-0.6	2.8
Private	10,750.2	10,792.6	42.4	11.2	0.4	0.1
All industries	16,945.3	16,963.2	17.9	147.5	0.1	0.9
Goods-producing sector	3,711.3	3,751.1	39.8	-10.1	1.1	-0.3
Agriculture	303.8	306.3	2.5	-14.6	0.8	-4.5
Natural resources	322.0	335.2	13.2	10.8	4.1	3.3
Utilities	146.8	146.0	-0.8	-3.3	-0.5	-2.2
Construction	1,174.9	1,195.9	21.0	52.5	1.8	4.6
Manufacturing	1,763.8	1,767.7	3.9	-55.6	0.2	-3.0
Services-producing sector	13,234.0	13,212.1	-21.9	157.6	-0.2	1.2
Trade	2,643.9	2,657.6	13.7	25.8	0.5	1.0
Transportation and warehousing	802.0	782.4	-19.6	-58.9	-2.4	-7.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,105.5	1,098.1	-7.4	20.0	-0.7	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,220.3	1,258.7	38.4	71.1	3.1	6.0
Business, building and other support services	668.9	642.6	-26.3	-28.8	-3.9	-4.3
Educational services	1,229.8	1,236.0	6.2	60.6	0.5	5.2
Health care and social assistance	2,005.8	2,010.9	5.1	64.5	0.3	3.3
Information, culture and recreation	772.0	765.5	-6.5	15.8	-0.8	2.1
Accommodation and food services	1,095.7	1,092.4	-3.3	27.4	-0.3	2.6
Other services	761.0	731.0	-30.0	-53.9	-3.9	-6.9
Public administration	929.0	936.9	7.9	14.0	0.9	1.5

1. North American Industry Classification System.

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Labour force characteristics by province

	February 2010	March 2010	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	431.0	431.2	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.7
Labour force	257.3	258.7	1.4	6.4	0.5	2.5
Employment	219.6	218.7	-0.9	2.8	-0.4	1.3
Full-time	188.8	187.0	-1.8	2.2	-1.0	1.2
Part-time	30.8	31.7	0.9	0.6	2.9	1.9
Unemployment	37.7	40.0	2.3	3.6	6.1	9.9
Participation rate	59.7	60.0	0.3	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.7	15.5	0.8	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.0	50.7	-0.3	0.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	116.6	116.8	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2
Labour force	80.3	80.6	0.3	2.9	0.4	3.7
Employment	72.2	72.0	-0.2	3.2	-0.3	4.7
Full-time	58.6	59.2	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.9
Part-time	13.6	12.8	-0.8	2.1	-5.9	19.6
Unemployment	8.2	8.7	0.5	-0.2	6.1	-2.2
Participation rate	68.9	69.0	0.1	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.8	0.6	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.6	-0.3	2.0	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	775.0	775.1	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.5
Labour force	497.6	494.9	-2.7	-2.5	-0.5	-0.5
Employment	451.2	452.7	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
Full-time	367.3	371.3	4.0	1.5	1.1	0.4
Part-time	83.8	81.4	-2.4	-1.6	-2.9	-1.9
Unemployment	46.5	42.2	-4.3	-2.5	-9.2	-5.6
Participation rate	64.2	63.8	-0.4	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.5	-0.8	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.4	0.2	-0.3	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	623.2	623.3	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.5
Labour force	402.6	401.3	-1.3	-2.0	-0.3	-0.5
Employment	365.9	366.5	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.5
Full-time	310.2	314.7	4.5	8.7	1.5	2.8
Part-time	55.8	51.8	-4.0	-6.9	-7.2	-11.8
Unemployment	36.7	34.8	-1.9	-3.8	-5.2	-9.8
Participation rate	64.6	64.4	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.7	-0.4	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.8	0.1	0.0	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,484.9	6,490.6	5.7	74.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	4,212.7	4,215.9	3.2	28.2	0.1	0.7
Employment	3,873.3	3,879.6	6.3	49.1	0.2	1.3
Full-time	3,137.5	3,141.5	4.0	43.2	0.1	1.4
Part-time	735.8	738.2	2.4	6.0	0.3	0.8
Unemployment	339.4	336.3	-3.1	-20.9	-0.9	-5.9
Participation rate	65.0	65.0	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.0	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.8	0.1	0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	February 2010	March 2010	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,752.8	10,764.7	11.9	150.4	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,219.6	7,211.9	-7.7	43.0	-0.1	0.6
Employment	6,564.8	6,575.1	10.3	42.3	0.2	0.6
Full-time	5,323.9	5,320.0	-3.9	55.8	-0.1	1.1
Part-time	1,240.8	1,255.1	14.3	-13.5	1.2	-1.1
Unemployment	654.9	636.7	-18.2	0.6	-2.8	0.1
Participation rate	67.1	67.0	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.8	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.1	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	930.5	931.7	1.2	13.7	0.1	1.5
Labour force	646.1	645.7	-0.4	10.9	-0.1	1.7
Employment	611.3	612.2	0.9	10.0	0.1	1.7
Full-time	494.3	491.2	-3.1	-3.3	-0.6	-0.7
Part-time	117.0	121.0	4.0	13.3	3.4	12.3
Unemployment	34.8	33.5	-1.3	0.9	-3.7	2.8
Participation rate	69.4	69.3	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.2	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	65.7	0.0	0.1	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	786.4	787.3	0.9	11.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	547.3	555.4	8.1	11.0	1.5	2.0
Employment	523.9	527.2	3.3	8.4	0.6	1.6
Full-time	433.2	431.8	-1.4	11.8	-0.3	2.8
Part-time	90.7	95.4	4.7	-3.4	5.2	-3.4
Unemployment	23.5	28.3	4.8	2.7	20.4	10.5
Participation rate	69.6	70.5	0.9	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.1	0.8	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	66.6	67.0	0.4	0.2	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,904.1	2,908.0	3.9	66.3	0.1	2.3
Labour force	2,118.8	2,128.5	9.7	13.2	0.5	0.6
Employment	1,972.8	1,969.4	-3.4	-16.9	-0.2	-0.9
Full-time	1,623.8	1,619.3	-4.5	-13.4	-0.3	-0.8
Part-time	349.0	350.1	1.1	-3.5	0.3	-1.0
Unemployment	145.9	159.2	13.3	30.2	9.1	23.4
Participation rate	73.0	73.2	0.2	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.5	0.6	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	67.9	67.7	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,751.3	3,756.6	5.3	70.8	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,482.4	2,485.3	2.9	59.6	0.1	2.5
Employment	2,290.4	2,289.9	-0.5	46.8	0.0	2.1
Full-time	1,801.2	1,788.6	-12.6	28.9	-0.7	1.6
Part-time	489.2	501.3	12.1	17.9	2.5	3.7
Unemployment	192.0	195.4	3.4	12.8	1.8	7.0
Participation rate	66.2	66.2	0.0	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.9	0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.0	-0.1	0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

Fourth quarter 2009

Retail commodity sales in the fourth quarter amounted to \$111.2 billion, up 2.5% over the fourth quarter of 2008. Sales increased in all major commodity groups.

The strongest year-over-year increase of the major commodity groupings occurred in sales of motor vehicles, parts and services, which rose 5.5%.

The value of sales of new automotive vehicles increased 6.1%, due largely to an 11.1% advance in the value of sales of new trucks, vans, minivans and sport utility vehicles. The value of sales of new cars declined 0.4%. Sales of used automotive vehicles increased 8.6%, while those of automotive parts and accessories rose 1.8%.

Sales of health and personal care products increased 3.2%. Sales grew at a similar pace for prescription and over-the-counter drugs and sales of personal care, health and beauty products.

Food and beverage sales increased 3.0% to \$25.8 billion, while food sales increased 3.3%. Between the fourth quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2009, prices of food purchased from stores rose 1.5%, according to the Consumer Price Index.

Sales of hardware, lawn and garden products at retail stores rose 1.5%, while sales of hardware and home renovation products advanced 2.1%. Sales of lumber and other building materials, the largest component of this commodity grouping, declined slightly.

Sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives advanced 1.1%.

Sales of furniture, home furnishings and electronics rose 1.0%. This was the result of a 5.7% increase in sales of home furnishings, while sales of indoor furniture, appliances and electronics declined 0.6%.

Furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores lost more than one percentage point in market share for furniture, home furnishings and electronics between the fourth quarter of 2008 and fourth quarter of 2009. The lost share went mainly to building and outdoor home supplies stores.

Sales of sporting and leisure goods rose marginally. Lower sales of sporting goods and pre-recorded CDs, DVDs and video and audio tapes were offset by higher sales of other goods in this category. These goods included fabrics, yarns, sewing supplies and notions and books, newspapers and other periodicals.

Note: The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year-over-year.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0018 and 080-0019.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

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

Sales by commodity, all retail stores

Commodity	Fourth quarter 2008 ^r	Third quarter 2009 ^r	Fourth quarter 2009 ^p	Fourth quarter 2008 to fourth quarter 2009
	Unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Food and beverages	25,045	25,530	25,788	3.0
Health and personal care products	9,888	9,755	10,207	3.2
Clothing, footwear and accessories	10,729	8,279	10,759	0.3
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	11,596	9,467	11,717	1.0
Motor vehicles, parts and services	18,482	21,228	19,491	5.5
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	9,997	10,452	10,112	1.1
Housewares	2,188	2,057	2,203	0.7
Hardware, lawn and garden products	6,766	8,332	6,868	1.5
Sporting and leisure goods	4,704	3,411	4,705	0.0
All other goods and services	9,076	9,822	9,308	2.6
Total	108,471	108,333	111,157	2.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

February 2010 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products in February totalled 7 962.6 thousand cubic metres, up 313.9 thousand cubic metres (+4.1%) from February 2009. (One cubic metre equals a thousand litres).

The increase was led by diesel fuel sales, up 176.4 thousand cubic metres (+8.6%) and petrochemical feedstock, up 186.5 (+115.2%) from February 2009. Overall, three of the seven major petroleum product groups posted declines from the same month in 2009.

Sales of refined petroleum products in February declined 172.1 thousand cubic metres from January. The decline was led by motor gasoline.

Note: Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are not available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

Sales of refined petroleum products

	February 2009 ^r	January 2010 ^r	February 2010 ^p	January to February 2010	February 2009 to February 2010
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total, all products	7 648.7	8 134.7	7 962.6	-2.1	4.1
Motor gasoline	3 091.0	3 452.7	3 108.7	-10.0	0.6
Diesel fuel oil	2 046.1	2 148.5	2 222.5	3.4	8.6
Light fuel oil	439.1	422.9	419.6	-0.8	-4.4
Heavy fuel oil	433.4	414.4	495.7	19.6	14.4
Aviation turbo fuels	618.3	497.0	603.5	21.4	-2.4
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	162.0	377.7	348.5	-7.7	115.2
All other refined products	858.7	821.5	764.1	-7.0	-11.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Note: Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

January 2010

The number of take-offs and landings at the 133 airports without air traffic control towers reached 37,593 movements in January. Year-over-year increases were reported by 73 of these airports in January. Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (1,784 movements) followed by Red Lake, Ontario (1,760 movements) were the most active sites in January.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The January 2010 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Production of poultry and eggs

February 2010 (preliminary)

Data on the production of poultry and eggs are now available for February.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.

The first quarter 2010 issue of the *Poultry and Eggs Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (23-015-X, free), will be available on May 27.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gordon Finlay (613-951-7385; gordon.finlay@statcan.gc.ca), or call our information line (toll-free 1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■

Repair and maintenance services

2008

The 2008 edition of *Service Bulletin: Repair and Maintenance Services*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4720.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Repair and Maintenance Services*, 2008 (63-247-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 Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

New products and studies

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), January 2010
Catalogue number **51-008-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

Industry Price Indexes, February 2010, Vol. 36, no. 2
Catalogue number **62-011-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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Repair and Maintenance Services, 2008
Catalogue number **63-247-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Labour Force Information, March 14 to 20, 2010
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The Daily, April 9, 2010

Release dates: April 12 to 16, 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	February 2010
13	New Housing Price Index	February 2010
15	Canadian Economic Observer	April 2010
15	Investment in non-residential building construction	First quarter 2010
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 2010
16	New motor vehicle sales	February 2010
