

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 20, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### Releases

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In March, 668,100 people received regular Employment Insurance benefits, down 24,200 from February and the sixth consecutive monthly decline. The number of beneficiaries fell in most provinces, with the largest declines in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.	
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## Releases

### Employment Insurance

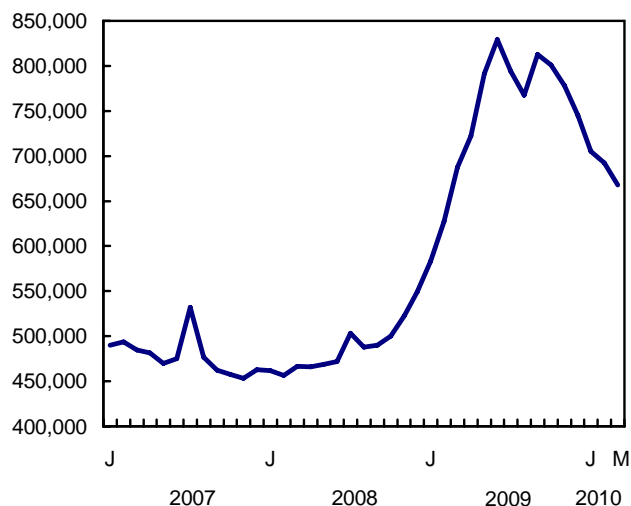
March 2010

In March, 668,100 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, down 24,200 from February and the sixth consecutive monthly decline. The number of beneficiaries fell in most provinces, with the largest declines in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

Nearly half the increase in beneficiaries that occurred during the labour market downturn has been offset by declines since June 2009 when the number of beneficiaries peaked.

#### The number of people receiving Employment Insurance benefits continued to decline in March

number



#### Number of claims fall in most provinces

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. In March, 229,000 initial and renewal claims were received, down 6,300 (-2.7%) from February.

The number of claims fell in eight provinces, with the largest declines in Quebec, Alberta and New Brunswick. While the number edged up in Ontario, the province

#### 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 in May, 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 (SEPH).

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 February and March 2010 are preliminary.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from the 14th to the 20th of March. 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 is 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 is the reflection of various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.

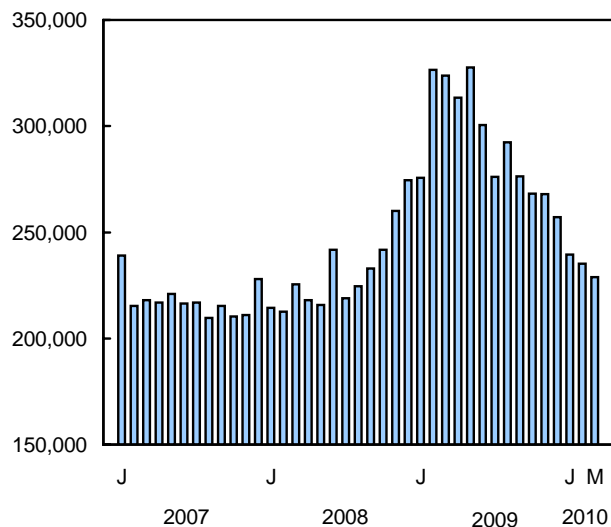
The data on employment used in this analysis are drawn from the LFS.

has experienced large declines in recent months. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Claims have been declining since their peak in May 2009. They have fallen below levels observed throughout the fall 2008, when the labour market began to weaken.

### The number of Employment Insurance claims received has fallen below the pre-recession level

number



### Largest declines in beneficiaries in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta

In Ontario, the number of people receiving regular benefits in March declined by 13,100 to 207,400. This brought the total decrease since June 2009 to 79,300. During this period, employment in Ontario increased in both the goods and service sectors.

In Quebec, the number of EI beneficiaries fell by 5,800 to 187,000, bringing the total decline since June 2009 to 23,000. Over the same period, employment strengthened in construction; health care and social assistance; trade; as well as finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.

In Alberta, the number of EI beneficiaries decreased by 3,100 to 52,600 in March, bringing the total decline since June 2009 to 10,300.

### Sub-provincial and demographic overview

#### Over two-thirds of large centres showed year-over-year decline in beneficiaries

Employment Insurance data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted. Therefore, they are compared on a year-over-year basis.

In March, 98 of the 143 large centres had fewer beneficiaries than in March 2009 (see map). This was a marked change from previous months, when there were

few centres with year-over-year declines. In June 2009, only two centres posted year-over-year decreases. Large centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more.

In Ontario, most large centres posted a decrease in the number of EI beneficiaries between March 2009 and March 2010. During the labour market downturn, most had shown increases. The most notable declines in March were in Woodstock, Windsor, Guelph, Cobourg, Tillsonburg, and Stratford. In Windsor, the number of beneficiaries fell by 4,900 to 7,900. In Toronto, it fell by 9,200 to 102,400, the first decrease since the beginning of the labour market downturn in the fall of 2008.

The number of beneficiaries in Greater Sudbury was up 1,400 to 5,700. However, the rate of increase was slower than in previous months. The increase coincided with a decline in employment, which was widespread across industries. Particularly hard hit were the natural resources sector, manufacturing, and professional, scientific and technical services.

In Quebec, the number of beneficiaries declined in the 33 large centres between March 2009 and March 2010, except for the Quebec part of Pembroke. The largest percentage declines were in Val-d'Or, Sept-Îles, Saint-Georges, and Granby. In Montréal, the number of beneficiaries declined for the first time since October 2008, falling by 2,600 to 82,600.

In Alberta, the number of EI beneficiaries rose in 10 of the 12 large centres. However, the rate of increase in all centres was slower than in previous months. Lloydminster and Wood Buffalo experienced their first decline since the fall of 2008. In Calgary, the number of people receiving regular benefits rose by 3,000 to 19,300, while in Edmonton, it rose by 1,700 to 17,100.

In British Columbia, there was a decline in 19 of 25 large centres, with the most pronounced decreases in Williams Lake, Port Alberni and Cranbrook. In Vancouver, the number of beneficiaries increased by 1,800 to 38,000.

### First drop in male beneficiaries since outset of the labour market downturn

Between March 2009 and March 2010, the number of male EI regular beneficiaries decreased 8.6% to 566,000. This was the first year-over-year decline since the beginning of the labour market downturn in October 2008.

During the 12-month period ending in March, the number of female beneficiaries rose 1.4% to 290,800. In contrast, the rate of growth was faster among men than women during most of 2009.

Between March 2009 and March 2010, the number of EI beneficiaries grew among women aged 55 and over (+5,800), while it was down for women aged 25 to 54 (-2,000). Among men, there were decreases for both men aged 25 to 54 (-43,100) and men under 25 (-10,600).

**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 *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for April will be released on June 18.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, March 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](mailto:labour@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dominique Pérusse (613-951-4064) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

## Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	February 2010 <sup>P</sup>	March 2010 <sup>P</sup>	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
<b>Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits</b>						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>692,210</b>	<b>668,060</b>	<b>-24,150</b>	<b>-19,330</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	38,700	38,420	-280	-700	-0.7	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	8,630	8,680	50	400	0.6	4.8
Nova Scotia	32,830	32,420	-410	490	-1.2	1.5
New Brunswick	34,320	33,960	-360	-260	-1.0	-0.8
Quebec	192,840	187,000	-5,840	-10,700	-3.0	-5.4
Ontario	220,460	207,370	-13,090	-19,830	-5.9	-8.7
Manitoba	15,940	15,620	-320	1,230	-2.0	8.5
Saskatchewan	12,940	12,700	-240	700	-1.9	5.8
Alberta	55,670	52,560	-3,110	8,550	-5.6	19.4
British Columbia	80,120	80,020	-100	-2,820	-0.1	-3.4
Yukon	1,030	1,020	-10	60	-1.0	6.3
Northwest Territories	920	920	0	30	0.0	3.4
Nunavut	500	500	0	10	0.0	2.0
<b>Initial and renewal claims received</b>						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>235,270</b>	<b>228,980</b>	<b>-6,290</b>	<b>-94,850</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-29.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,280	9,210	-70	-1,020	-0.8	-10.0
Prince Edward Island	2,390	2,260	-130	-450	-5.4	-16.6
Nova Scotia	9,460	9,540	80	-1,490	0.8	-13.5
New Brunswick	10,350	9,790	-560	-1,020	-5.4	-9.4
Quebec	69,020	65,490	-3,530	-20,160	-5.1	-23.5
Ontario	71,450	72,180	730	-36,600	1.0	-33.6
Manitoba	7,450	7,290	-160	-1,550	-2.1	-17.5
Saskatchewan	5,730	5,560	-170	-1,460	-3.0	-20.8
Alberta	19,710	18,230	-1,480	-14,020	-7.5	-43.5
British Columbia	28,270	28,260	-10	-11,260	0.0	-28.5
Yukon	290	280	-10	-80	-3.4	-22.2
Northwest Territories	330	360	30	-90	9.1	-20.0
Nunavut	200	170	-30	-10	-15.0	-5.6

<sup>P</sup> 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

	March 2009	March 2010 <sup>P</sup>	March 2009 to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
<b>Canada</b>				
Both sexes	905,990	856,830	-49,160	-5.4
Under 25 years	104,160	93,690	-10,470	-10.1
25 to 54 years	641,220	596,030	-45,190	-7.0
55 years and over	160,620	167,100	6,480	4.0
Men	619,130	566,040	-53,090	-8.6
Under 25 years	82,150	71,510	-10,640	-13.0
25 to 54 years	427,400	384,260	-43,140	-10.1
55 years and over	109,580	110,270	690	0.6
Women	286,860	290,790	3,930	1.4
Under 25 years	22,010	22,180	170	0.8
25 to 54 years	213,810	211,770	-2,040	-1.0
55 years and over	51,040	56,830	5,790	11.3
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>				
Both sexes	50,420	48,400	-2,020	-4.0
Under 25 years	4,890	4,530	-360	-7.4
25 to 54 years	34,520	32,440	-2,080	-6.0
55 years and over	11,010	11,430	420	3.8
Men	32,060	30,240	-1,820	-5.7
Women	18,360	18,160	-200	-1.1
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>				
Both sexes	11,680	12,170	490	4.2
Under 25 years	1,210	1,250	40	3.3
25 to 54 years	7,690	7,860	170	2.2
55 years and over	2,780	3,060	280	10.1
Men	7,430	7,620	190	2.6
Women	4,250	4,550	300	7.1
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
Both sexes	42,470	42,490	20	0.0
Under 25 years	4,640	4,630	-10	-0.2
25 to 54 years	29,530	29,020	-510	-1.7
55 years and over	8,300	8,840	540	6.5
Men	27,840	26,880	-960	-3.4
Women	14,630	15,610	980	6.7
<b>New Brunswick</b>				
Both sexes	45,690	44,610	-1,080	-2.4
Under 25 years	4,490	4,220	-270	-6.0
25 to 54 years	31,500	30,250	-1,250	-4.0
55 years and over	9,700	10,140	440	4.5
Men	32,070	30,440	-1,630	-5.1
Women	13,620	14,160	540	4.0
<b>Quebec</b>				
Both sexes	260,040	242,600	-17,440	-6.7
Under 25 years	32,330	28,330	-4,000	-12.4
25 to 54 years	179,690	165,580	-14,110	-7.9
55 years and over	48,020	48,690	670	1.4
Men	183,150	169,200	-13,950	-7.6
Women	76,890	73,400	-3,490	-4.5
<b>Ontario</b>				
Both sexes	309,900	275,660	-34,240	-11.0
Under 25 years	32,260	27,770	-4,490	-13.9
25 to 54 years	228,300	198,520	-29,780	-13.0
55 years and over	49,340	49,370	30	0.1
Men	207,280	174,960	-32,320	-15.6
Women	102,620	100,710	-1,910	-1.9

<sup>P</sup> 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

	March 2009	March 2010 <sup>P</sup>	March 2009 to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
<b>Manitoba</b>				
Both sexes	17,800	19,110	1,310	7.4
Under 25 years	2,540	2,730	190	7.5
25 to 54 years	12,170	12,840	670	5.5
55 years and over	3,090	3,540	450	14.6
Men	13,340	14,370	1,030	7.7
Women	4,450	4,740	290	6.5
<b>Saskatchewan</b>				
Both sexes	15,040	15,810	770	5.1
Under 25 years	1,980	2,030	50	2.5
25 to 54 years	10,000	10,400	400	4.0
55 years and over	3,060	3,390	330	10.8
Men	11,520	11,900	380	3.3
Women	3,520	3,910	390	11.1
<b>Alberta</b>				
Both sexes	52,160	59,860	7,700	14.8
Under 25 years	7,010	7,010	0	0.0
25 to 54 years	37,050	42,490	5,440	14.7
55 years and over	8,100	10,360	2,260	27.9
Men	36,890	40,000	3,110	8.4
Women	15,270	19,850	4,580	30.0
<b>British Columbia</b>				
Both sexes	97,780	93,040	-4,740	-4.8
Under 25 years	12,480	10,880	-1,600	-12.8
25 to 54 years	68,540	64,390	-4,150	-6.1
55 years and over	16,760	17,770	1,010	6.0
Men	65,530	58,310	-7,220	-11.0
Women	32,250	34,730	2,480	7.7
<b>Yukon</b>				
Both sexes	1,330	1,380	50	3.8
Under 25 years	150	160	10	6.7
25 to 54 years	890	920	30	3.4
55 years and over	290	310	20	6.9
Men	890	950	60	6.7
Women	430	430	0	0.0
<b>Northwest Territories</b>				
Both sexes	950	990	40	4.2
Under 25 years	110	100	-10	-9.1
25 to 54 years	710	750	40	5.6
55 years and over	130	140	10	7.7
Men	660	690	30	4.5
Women	290	300	10	3.4
<b>Nunavut</b>				
Both sexes	540	540	0	0.0
Under 25 years	60	60	0	0.0
25 to 54 years	430	440	10	2.3
55 years and over	50	40	-10	-20.0
Men	400	410	10	2.5
Women	140	140	0	0.0

<sup>P</sup> 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 areas

	March 2009	March 2010 <sup>P</sup>	March 2009 to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>				
St. John's	5,960	6,070	110	1.8
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
Halifax	7,910	7,660	-250	-3.2
<b>New Brunswick</b>				
Saint John	2,970	3,290	320	10.8
<b>Quebec</b>				
Saguenay	6,590	6,020	-570	-8.6
Québec	16,010	15,010	-1,000	-6.2
Sherbrooke	4,960	4,120	-840	-16.9
Trois-Rivières	4,830	4,640	-190	-3.9
Montréal	85,160	82,550	-2,610	-3.1
Ottawa-Gatineau, Gatineau part	4,850	4,680	-170	-3.5
<b>Ontario</b>				
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ottawa part	9,270	9,530	260	2.8
Kingston	2,290	2,430	140	6.1
Oshawa	8,310	7,200	-1,110	-13.4
Toronto	111,620	102,390	-9,230	-8.3
Hamilton	16,240	12,710	-3,530	-21.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	13,000	11,620	-1,380	-10.6
Kitchener	12,740	10,160	-2,580	-20.3
London	12,900	9,770	-3,130	-24.3
Windsor	12,760	7,880	-4,880	-38.2
Greater Sudbury	4,290	5,690	1,400	32.6
Thunder Bay	3,430	3,250	-180	-5.2
<b>Manitoba</b>				
Winnipeg	8,370	9,570	1,200	14.3
<b>Saskatchewan</b>				
Regina	1,540	2,040	500	32.5
Saskatoon	2,400	2,830	430	17.9
<b>Alberta</b>				
Calgary	16,260	19,250	2,990	18.4
Edmonton	15,420	17,090	1,670	10.8
<b>British Columbia</b>				
Abbotsford-Mission	4,210	4,520	310	7.4
Vancouver	36,180	37,960	1,780	4.9
Victoria	4,270	4,330	60	1.4

<sup>P</sup> 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.



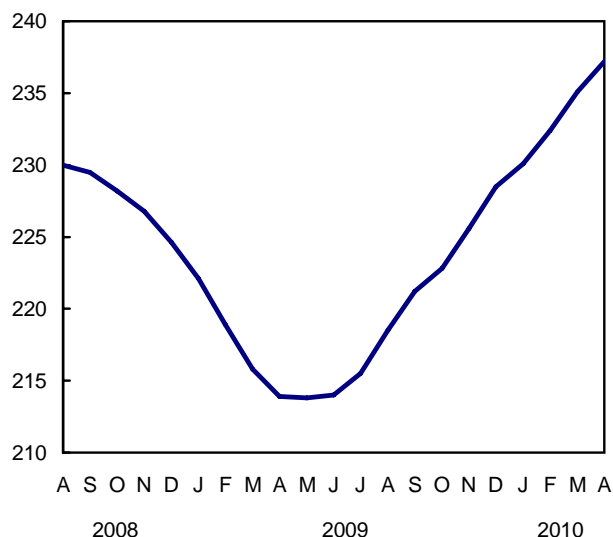
## Leading indicators

April 2010

The composite leading index rose 0.9% in April, continuing a stretch of 11 straight increases averaging 1.0% a month. Overall, 8 of the 10 components advanced, led by housing and the stock market, while 1 was unchanged and 1 fell.

### Composite leading indicator

index 1992=100



The housing index rose 0.8%, as higher housing starts outweighed lower house sales. The increase in

housing starts, however, was not enough to reverse the downward trend of unsold vacant units. Existing home sales softened early in 2010 after reaching a record high late in 2009. Furniture and appliance sales continued to strengthen, while demand for other durable goods fell 0.7%.

Manufacturing continued to recover. New orders rose for the third straight month, their longest string of increases since March 2008. Higher sales drove the advance in the ratio of shipments to inventories, which hit its highest level since February 2008. Firms used the recovery in demand and output to raise productivity, as both the average workweek and employment in factories remained little changed.

The leading indicator for the United States kept pace with Canada, rising 0.9%. The labour market continued to recover in response to gains in consumer spending and exports and an upturn in inventories.

**Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.**

This release will be reprinted in the June 2010 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 23, no. 6 (11-010-X, free). For more information on the economy, consult the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; [ceo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ceo@statcan.gc.ca)), Current Economic Analysis Group.

□



## Leading indicators

	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010	Last month of data available % change
<b>Composite leading indicator (1992=100)</b>	<b>225.6</b>	<b>228.5</b>	<b>230.1</b>	<b>232.4</b>	<b>235.1</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Housing index (1992=100) <sup>1</sup>	130.4	134.0	135.8	138.2	138.4	139.5	0.8
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,884	2,906	2,918	2,932	2,950	2,960	0.3
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	11,082	11,273	11,319	11,366	11,591	11,744	1.3
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>2</sup>	205,641	207,903	209,751	211,630	213,288	214,589	0.6
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) <sup>3</sup>	124.9	125.9	127.1	128.2	129.2	130.4	0.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>							
Average workweek (hours)	37.0	36.9	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.5	0.0
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	18,266	19,790	19,521	20,704	21,296	21,342	0.2
Shipments/inventories of finished goods <sup>4</sup>	1.63	1.66	1.70	1.73	1.77	1.80	0.03 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Retail trade</b>							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	2,836	2,845	2,847	2,879	2,919	2,952	1.1
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	9,762	9,911	10,008	10,077	10,068	9,999	-0.7
<b>Unsmoothed composite leading indicator</b>	<b>232.2</b>	<b>233.7</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>239.3</b>	<b>242.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>

1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

2. Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

3. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

4. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.

5. Difference from previous month.

## Public school indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories

2001/2002 to 2007/2008

Just over 5.1 million students were enrolled in publicly funded elementary and secondary schools in Canada during the academic year 2007/2008, down 0.9% from the previous year. This was the lowest level since 1998/1999 when data for the Elementary-Secondary Education Statistics Project were first collected.

Enrolment peaked at nearly 5.4 million students in 2001/2002. Since then, it has declined in every year, as larger cohorts of graduating students were replaced by smaller cohorts of grade 1 students.

Between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008, enrolment declined in every province and territory except Saskatchewan, where it rose 1.2% to just under 172,000. Since 2001/2002, enrolment has fallen in every jurisdiction except Alberta and Nunavut. The greatest declines were in the Atlantic region.

Enrolment in second-language immersion programs in public elementary and secondary schools increased steadily every year. In 2007/2008, more than 311,000 students were enrolled in a second-language immersion program, up 2.2% from a year earlier and 11.6% since 2001/2002.

Enrolment in special needs education has also risen. More than 568,000 students were receiving partial or full-time special needs education in 2007/2008, up 1.1%

from 2006/2007. (These data exclude Yukon and Nunavut).

More than 327,000 students graduated from public secondary schools in 2007/2008, a 1.8% increase from the previous year and up 5.2% from 2001/2002 when there were 311,000 graduates.

The graduation rate for publicly funded high schools in 2007/2008 was 71.0%, down from 71.3% in the previous year. (The graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of graduates from publicly funded high schools by the average of the population aged 17 and 18. It should not be used to infer a dropout rate).

Nationally, the public high school graduation rate was higher for females (74.8%) than for males (67.5%).

Total expenditures in Canada's elementary and secondary schools amounted to \$51.2 billion in 2007/2008, up 2.9% from the previous year and 28.6% since 2001/2002. The six-year rate of growth was more than double the rate of inflation of 14.0% as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In 2007/2008, the average cost to educate a student for one year in Canada reached \$10,678. This was a 35.2% increase from 2001/2002, when it cost on average \$7,897 to educate a student. This includes all students at the elementary, secondary, adult and vocational levels.

Among the provinces, the annual cost per student in 2007/2008 ranged from \$11,086 in Alberta to \$9,260 in Prince Edward Island.

Part of the increase in costs per student is explained by the fact that the number of educators (full-time equivalent) increased for the fourth consecutive year as enrolments declined. In 2007/2008, there were just under 333,000 educators, up 1.1% from the previous year.

Between 2001/2002 and 2007/2008, the number of educators aged 29 or younger rose 8.7% to 58,300, while the number of those aged 60 and above more than doubled to 12,500.

**Note:** Data are obtained from the Departments of Education in each province and territory and cover publicly funded schools.

The term "educator" refers not only to teachers, but to all employees in the public school system who are required to have teaching certification as a condition of their employment. This definition generally includes principals, vice-principals and professional non-teaching staff.

The graduation rate used by the Elementary Secondary Education Statistics Project is aligned with requirements of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to ensure that Canadian graduation rate data can be compared with other nations. Due to differences in reporting and in the proportion of students educated in private schools, caution should be exercised in comparing graduation rates among Canadian provinces and territories.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5102.**

The report, "Summary public school indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories," is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers* (81-595-M2010083, free) series. From the *Key resource* module of our website choose *Publications*. It examines trends in enrolment, graduates and the number of educators as well as basic financial statistics, such as total spending and spending per student, in public elementary and secondary schools between 2001/2002 and 2007/2008.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; [educationstats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.gc.ca)), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## Construction Union Wage Rate Index

April 2010

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada increased by 0.2% in April compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 3.9% compared with April 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 first quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in July.

The construction union wage rate index for May will be released on June 17.

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](mailto:ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division. ■

## Motion picture theatres

2008

The 2008 edition of *Service Bulletin: Motion Picture Theatres*, 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 2416.**

The publication *Service Bulletin: Motion Picture Theatres*, 2008 (87F0009X, 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](mailto:servicesind@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division. ■

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## **Domestic travel**

Fourth quarter and annual 2009 (preliminary)

The preliminary data of domestic travel from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada for the fourth quarter and the year 2009 are now available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.**

For general information or to obtain data, contact Client Services (613-951-9169; 1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-2909; [tourism@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:tourism@statcan.gc.ca)), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. To enquire about the concepts, questionnaires, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marinka Ménard (613-951-9602; fax: 613-951-2909; [marinka.menard@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:marinka.menard@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism Statistics Program. ■

## **Spending on children's footwear and carseats in Ontario and British Columbia 2009/2010**

Data on spending for children's footwear and carseats in Ontario and British Columbia from April 2009 to April 2010, collected in the Labour Force Survey in April 2010, are now available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division. ■

## New products and studies

**Canadian Economic Observer**, May 2010, Vol. 23, no. 5

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**Analysis in Brief : Producer Prices: The Year 2009 in Review**, no. 85

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**Employment Insurance Statistics Maps**, March 2010

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**Study: Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers: "Summary Public School Indicators for Canada, the Provinces and Territories"**, 2001/2002 to 2007/2008, no. 83

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