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Releases

Releases

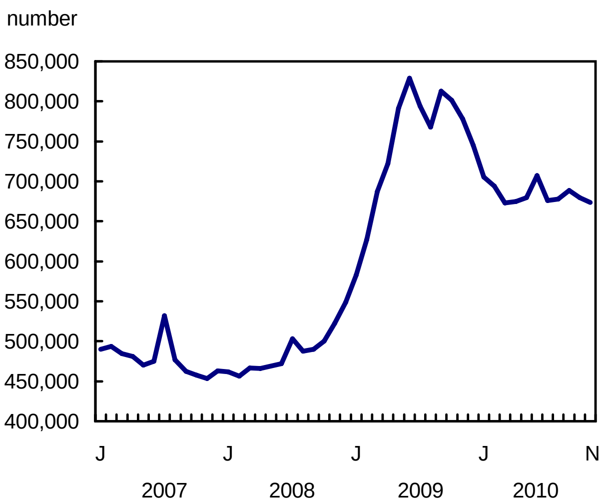
Employment Insurance

November 2010

In November, 673,700 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, down by 5,700 (-0.8%) from October. The number of beneficiaries edged down in five provinces.

The number of regular beneficiaries has been relatively stable since March 2010.

Number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries relatively stable from March to November



Employment Insurance claims declined

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. There were 248,100 initial and renewal claims received in November, a decline of 8,400 (-3.3%) compared with October. The largest decreases occurred in Quebec and British Columbia.

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 October and November 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 7th to the 13th of November. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

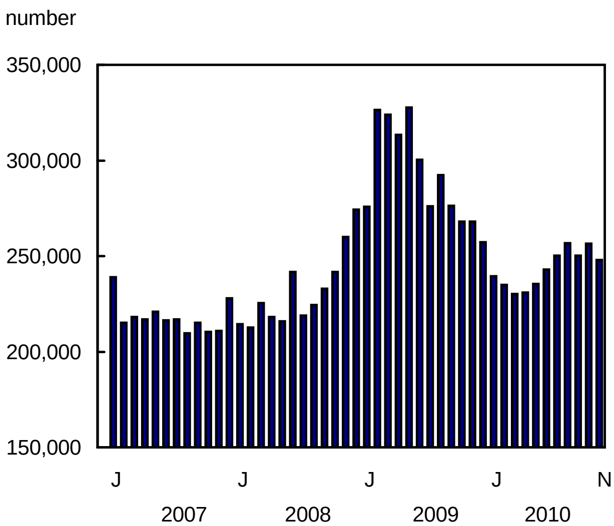
EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with data coming from the LFS, which provides information on the total number of unemployed people.

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.

There has been little overall change in the number of claims since July 2010. Claims provide an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Number of Employment Insurance claims relatively stable since July



Slight decreases in five provinces

In November, the number of regular EI beneficiaries fell slightly for the second consecutive month in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador as well as Manitoba. In contrast, there was a slight increase in Nova Scotia for the month. Changes in the number of regular beneficiaries were minor in the remaining provinces for November.

In Ontario, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 4,300 to 211,800, while in Quebec, it fell by 3,700 to 189,000. In both provinces, the number of beneficiaries has changed little since March 2010.

In British Columbia, 81,300 people received regular EI benefits in November, down by 1,100 from October. This level was also virtually unchanged compared with March.

In Nova Scotia, the number of beneficiaries rose by 570 (+1.7%) to 34,600. This was 6.6% higher than the level in March 2010.

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.

Continued year-over-year declines in most large centres

Between November 2009 and November 2010, the number of regular beneficiaries fell by 81,600 (-12.5%) at the national level, with declines in 120 of the 143 large centres (see map). The number of large centres reporting declines has been relatively stable in the last eight months. Large centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries declined in all five large centres. In St. John's, it fell by 530 to 4,200, the eighth consecutive month of year-over-year declines. The fastest rate of decrease occurred in Labrador City, which registered fewer beneficiaries in all 11 months of 2010 on a year-over-year basis.

In Quebec, the number of regular beneficiaries fell in 29 of the 33 large centres between November 2009 and November 2010. The fastest declines occurred in Lachute, Saint-Georges, Cowansville, La Tuque and Dolbeau-Mistassini. Montréal recorded 5,600 fewer beneficiaries, the ninth consecutive month of year-over-year declines. In the census metropolitan area of Québec, the number of beneficiaries rose by 370, the sixth consecutive increase.

In Ontario, most large centres posted a decrease. The most notable declines were in Greater Sudbury, Chatham-Kent, Woodstock, Guelph and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo. In Toronto, the number fell by 17,300 to 68,000, the ninth consecutive month of year-over-year declines. In Greater Sudbury, the number of regular EI beneficiaries fell by 1,900 to 2,400 in November, the largest of five consecutive declines.

In Alberta, all 12 large centres had fewer beneficiaries. The pace of decline was fastest in Brooks, Camrose, Red Deer, Grande Prairie and Medicine Hat. In Calgary, the number of beneficiaries fell by 6,900 to 11,800, the largest of eight consecutive months of year-over-year declines. In Edmonton, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 3,400 to 12,300, also the eighth consecutive decline.

In British Columbia, most large centres had fewer beneficiaries in November 2010 than a year earlier. The rate of decline was most pronounced in Fort St. John, Port Alberni, Cranbrook, Prince Rupert, Dawson Creek and Prince George. In Vancouver, 30,900 people received regular benefits in November, down 2,800 from a year earlier. The number of beneficiaries fell by 620 to 3,500 in Victoria.

Demographic groups

Faster decline in the number of beneficiaries among men than women

Between November 2009 and November 2010, the number of male EI regular beneficiaries decreased by 17.2% to 332,500, the ninth consecutive month of year-over-year decreases. The declines were most pronounced among men under 25 (-23.3%) and men aged 25 to 54 (-20.3%). The decline among men 55 and over was much slower (-2.3%).

Over this year-long period, the number of female beneficiaries decreased by 4.9% to 238,600, the sixth consecutive year-over-year decline. The most prominent decline was among women under 25 (-15.2%), followed by a decline for those aged 25 to 54 (-7.3%). In contrast, there was an 8.9% increase among women aged 55 and over.

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 December will be released on February 17.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, November 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 Dominique Pérusse (613-951-4064) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	October 2010p	November 2010p	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
	Seasonally adjusted					
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	**679,370**	**673,650**	**-5,720**	**-104,350**	**-0.8**	**-13.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	38,470	38,020	-450	-2,280	-1.2	-5.7
Prince Edward Island	8,850	8,860	10	200	0.1	2.3
Nova Scotia	34,010	34,580	570	450	1.7	1.3
New Brunswick	34,700	34,840	140	-1,070	0.4	-3.0
Quebec	192,690	188,960	-3,730	-13,310	-1.9	-6.6
Ontario	216,110	211,780	-4,330	-53,450	-2.0	-20.2
Manitoba	16,160	16,000	-160	-990	-1.0	-5.8
Saskatchewan	13,050	13,130	80	-940	0.6	-6.7
Alberta	47,320	47,580	260	-24,510	0.5	-34.0
British Columbia	82,350	81,260	-1,090	-10,280	-1.3	-11.2
Yukon	990	980	-10	-90	-1.0	-8.4
Northwest Territories	930	930	0	-30	0.0	-3.1
Nunavut	560	530	-30	10	-5.4	1.9
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	**256,430**	**248,060**	**-8,370**	**-19,890**	**-3.3**	**-7.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,270	9,090	-180	-320	-1.9	-3.4
Prince Edward Island	2,710	2,560	-150	-20	-5.5	-0.8
Nova Scotia	10,590	10,340	-250	290	-2.4	2.9
New Brunswick	10,860	10,500	-360	320	-3.3	3.1
Quebec	74,180	69,470	-4,710	-3,530	-6.3	-4.8
Ontario	80,370	81,160	790	-9,470	1.0	-10.4
Manitoba	7,910	7,950	40	-840	0.5	-9.6
Saskatchewan	6,210	6,340	130	260	2.1	4.3
Alberta	21,040	21,200	160	-4,330	0.8	-17.0
British Columbia	31,770	29,600	-2,170	-2,290	-6.8	-7.2
Yukon	350	320	-30	10	-8.6	3.2
Northwest Territories	350	370	20	10	5.7	2.8
Nunavut	200	210	10	30	5.0	16.7

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

	November 2009	November 2010p	November 2009 to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
	Unadjusted for seasonality			
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	652,680	571,050	-81,630	-12.5
Under 25 years	66,530	52,680	-13,850	-20.8
25 to 54 years	464,440	394,350	-70,090	-15.1
55 years and over	121,700	124,020	2,320	1.9
Men	401,700	332,490	-69,210	-17.2
Under 25 years	46,350	35,560	-10,790	-23.3
25 to 54 years	279,520	222,860	-56,660	-20.3
55 years and over	75,820	74,070	-1,750	-2.3
Women	250,980	238,560	-12,420	-4.9
Under 25 years	20,180	17,120	-3,060	-15.2
25 to 54 years	184,920	171,490	-13,430	-7.3
55 years and over	45,880	49,950	4,070	8.9
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	36,640	34,540	-2,100	-5.7
Under 25 years	3,560	3,010	-550	-15.4
25 to 54 years	24,590	22,410	-2,180	-8.9
55 years and over	8,480	9,110	630	7.4
Men	21,310	19,790	-1,520	-7.1
Women	15,330	14,740	-590	-3.8
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	8,280	8,480	200	2.4
Under 25 years	840	820	-20	-2.4
25 to 54 years	5,390	5,360	-30	-0.6
55 years and over	2,050	2,310	260	12.7
Men	4,640	4,760	120	2.6
Women	3,640	3,720	80	2.2
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	30,990	31,680	690	2.2
Under 25 years	3,340	3,370	30	0.9
25 to 54 years	21,540	21,500	-40	-0.2
55 years and over	6,110	6,820	710	11.6
Men	19,020	19,340	320	1.7
Women	11,970	12,340	370	3.1
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	31,190	30,730	-460	-1.5
Under 25 years	2,720	2,600	-120	-4.4
25 to 54 years	21,370	20,200	-1,170	-5.5
55 years and over	7,100	7,930	830	11.7
Men	19,430	18,650	-780	-4.0
Women	11,760	12,080	320	2.7
Quebec				
Both sexes	172,040	161,150	-10,890	-6.3
Under 25 years	18,020	15,750	-2,270	-12.6
25 to 54 years	119,580	109,080	-10,500	-8.8
55 years and over	34,440	36,320	1,880	5.5
Men	105,650	95,660	-9,990	-9.5
Women	66,400	65,490	-910	-1.4
Ontario				
Both sexes	208,330	167,860	-40,470	-19.4
Under 25 years	19,080	14,040	-5,040	-26.4
25 to 54 years	154,290	120,690	-33,600	-21.8
55 years and over	34,960	33,140	-1,820	-5.2
Men	126,940	95,110	-31,830	-25.1
Women	81,390	72,760	-8,630	-10.6

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 age group, sex, province and territory

	November 2009	November 2010p	November 2009 to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
	Unadjusted for seasonality			
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	13,400	12,770	-630	-4.7
Under 25 years	1,620	1,470	-150	-9.3
25 to 54 years	9,480	8,810	-670	-7.1
55 years and over	2,290	2,490	200	8.7
Men	8,870	8,090	-780	-8.8
Women	4,530	4,680	150	3.3
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	10,980	10,300	-680	-6.2
Under 25 years	1,300	1,020	-280	-21.5
25 to 54 years	7,600	7,080	-520	-6.8
55 years and over	2,080	2,200	120	5.8
Men	7,410	6,410	-1,000	-13.5
Women	3,580	3,900	320	8.9
Alberta				
Both sexes	56,830	38,970	-17,860	-31.4
Under 25 years	6,460	3,410	-3,050	-47.2
25 to 54 years	41,580	27,740	-13,840	-33.3
55 years and over	8,790	7,820	-970	-11.0
Men	36,780	22,490	-14,290	-38.9
Women	20,050	16,490	-3,560	-17.8
British Columbia				
Both sexes	81,270	71,960	-9,310	-11.5
Under 25 years	9,330	6,980	-2,350	-25.2
25 to 54 years	57,010	49,540	-7,470	-13.1
55 years and over	14,940	15,440	500	3.3
Men	49,920	40,610	-9,310	-18.6
Women	31,360	31,350	-10	0.0
Yukon				
Both sexes	1,110	1,020	-90	-8.1
Under 25 years	110	90	-20	-18.2
25 to 54 years	740	690	-50	-6.8
55 years and over	260	240	-20	-7.7
Men	700	580	-120	-17.1
Women	410	440	30	7.3
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	970	940	-30	-3.1
Under 25 years	100	80	-20	-20.0
25 to 54 years	730	720	-10	-1.4
55 years and over	140	140	0	0.0
Men	650	640	-10	-1.5
Women	310	300	-10	-3.2
Nunavut				
Both sexes	470	470	0	0.0
Under 25 years	60	50	-10	-16.7
25 to 54 years	360	390	30	8.3
55 years and over	50	30	-20	-40.0
Men	330	300	-30	-9.1
Women	140	170	30	21.4

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 areas[1]

	November 2009	November 2010[p]	November 2009 to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
	Unadjusted for seasonality			
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	4,710	4,180	-530	-11.3
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	5,350	5,270	-80	-1.5
New Brunswick				
Saint John	2,090	2,160	70	3.3
Quebec				
Saguenay	4,220	3,680	-540	-12.8
Québec	9,040	9,410	370	4.1
Sherbrooke	2,870	2,500	-370	-12.9
Trois-Rivières	3,370	3,450	80	2.4
Montréal	63,450	57,870	-5,580	-8.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	2,880	3,100	220	7.6
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	7,340	6,770	-570	-7.8
Kingston	1,510	1,420	-90	-6.0
Oshawa	6,020	4,480	-1,540	-25.6
Toronto	85,300	67,970	-17,330	-20.3
Hamilton	10,240	8,110	-2,130	-20.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	8,460	6,850	-1,610	-19.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	8,270	5,550	-2,720	-32.9
London	7,180	5,840	-1,340	-18.7
Windsor	6,410	5,290	-1,120	-17.5
Greater Sudbury	4,300	2,360	-1,940	-45.1
Thunder Bay	1,980	1,450	-530	-26.8
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	7,080	6,430	-650	-9.2
Saskatchewan				
Regina	1,370	1,200	-170	-12.4
Saskatoon	1,780	1,800	20	1.1
Alberta				
Calgary	18,720	11,810	-6,910	-36.9
Edmonton	15,680	12,330	-3,350	-21.4
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	4,150	3,910	-240	-5.8
Vancouver	33,730	30,900	-2,830	-8.4
Victoria	4,080	3,460	-620	-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.*

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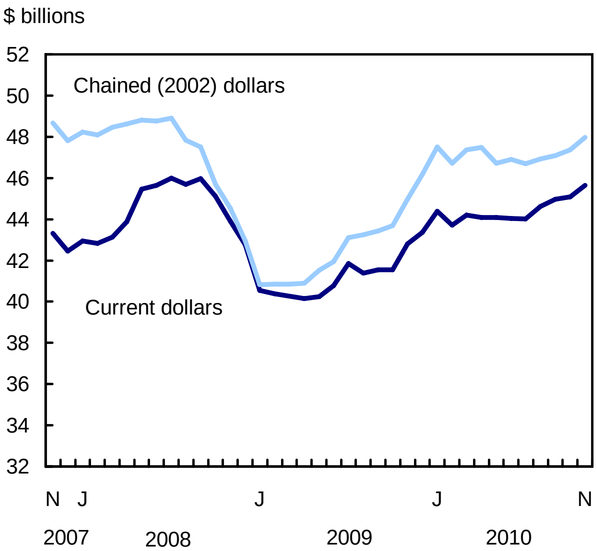
Wholesale trade

November 2010

Wholesale sales increased for the fourth consecutive month in November, rising by 1.2% to $45.7 billion.

Wholesale sales increase for the fourth consecutive month



This increase in sales is explained in large part by higher sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector, the miscellaneous subsector, and the food, beverage and tobacco subsector.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were up 1.3% in November.

Widespread gains in wholesale sales

In November, there were gains in all subsectors, with the exception of motor vehicle and parts. Excluding sales for that subsector, which represents 16% of total wholesale trade, wholesale sales grew by 2.4%.

The largest increase came in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector (+4.5%). Sales in this subsector reached $9.7 billion in November, their highest level since November 2008. All four component industries in this subsector posted growth in sales.

Sales in the miscellaneous subsector rose by 2.9%, mainly owing to higher sales of agricultural supplies. This is the fifth monthly sales increase in six months in this subsector.

The food, beverage and tobacco subsector saw a 1.8% gain in November, after increasing 0.7% in October.

Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using import and industry product price indexes. Since many of the goods sold by wholesalers are imported, fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar can have an important influence on the prices of goods bought and sold by wholesalers.

The wholesale sales series in chained (2002) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.

The only decline in sales in November was observed in the motor vehicle and parts subsector (-4.2%), in large part due to a significant decrease in sales in the motor vehicle industry (-6.8%).

Sales up in most provinces

Wholesalers in eight provinces reported higher sales in November. Only wholesalers in Ontario and Nova Scotia experienced a decrease in sales from October to November.

In Quebec, wholesale sales rose by 3.9% in November following five consecutive monthly decreases. Sales reached $8.7 billion, their highest level since September 2008.

In Western Canada, sales grew in all provinces in November.

Saskatchewan posted the highest rate of growth among the western provinces. Sales increased by 9.6% in November, the fourth gain in five months. Higher sales in the agricultural supplies industry were responsible for most of this growth.

Ontario, which accounts for more than 50% of all wholesale sales, registered a slight decrease in November. Sales fell by 0.2% due to the weakness in the motor vehicle and parts subsector.

Slight increase in wholesale inventories

Inventories grew 0.4% in November to $52.8 billion. Wholesale inventories have remained relatively unchanged since the summer of 2010.

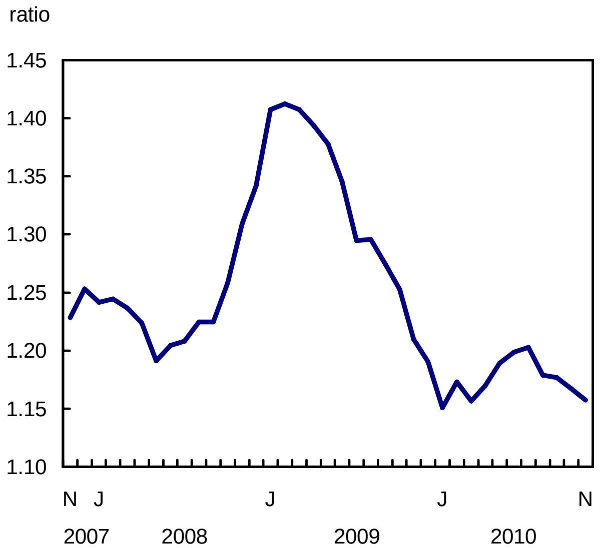
In November, 16 of the 25 industries registered increases in inventories. Wholesalers in the other machinery, equipment and supplies industry, as well as the lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies industry registered the largest inventory gains.

These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the inventories of motor vehicle wholesalers.

The slight increase in inventories compared with that of sales led to a reduction in the inventory-to-sales ratio, which declined from 1.17 in October to 1.16 in November.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

The inventory-to-sales ratio decreases slightly in November



Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0011 to 081-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The November 2010 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X, free) will be available soon.

Wholesale trade data for December will be released on February 17.

To obtain data, or general information, contact Client Services (613-951-3549; toll-free 1-877-421-3067; *wholesaleinfo@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karim El hassani at 613-951-0608 (*karim.elhassani@statcan.gc.ca*), Distributive Trades Division.

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Wholesale merchants' sales by industry

	November 2009	October 2010[r]	November 2010[p]	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Total, wholesale sales	**42,808**	**45,091**	**45,651**	**1.2**	**6.6**
Total, excluding motor vehicle and parts wholesalers	**35,513**	**37,366**	**38,254**	**2.4**	**7.7**
Farm product	**483**	**545**	**591**	**8.5**	**22.5**
Food, beverage and tobacco	**8,161**	**8,627**	**8,781**	**1.8**	**7.6**
Food	7,251	7,673	7,833	2.1	8.0
Beverage	404	445	460	3.5	13.9
Cigarette and tobacco product	505	509	488	-4.1	-3.3
Personal and household goods	**7,163**	**6,976**	**6,992**	**0.2**	**-2.4**
Textile, clothing and footwear	838	901	898	-0.4	7.1
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	732	771	795	3.2	8.6
Home furnishings	482	460	501	8.9	3.9
Personal goods	915	772	754	-2.3	-17.6
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,523	3,356	3,348	-0.2	-5.0
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	F	716	696	-2.8	F
Motor vehicle and parts	**7,295**	**7,724**	**7,397**	**-4.2**	**1.4**
Motor vehicle	5,724	5,992	5,585	-6.8	-2.4
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,528	1,683	1,764	4.8	15.4
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	F	49	48	-2.0	F
Building material and supplies	**5,817**	**6,298**	**6,388**	**1.4**	**9.8**
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	1,898	2,066	2,109	2.1	11.1
Metal service centres	1,070	1,290	1,324	2.6	23.7
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	2,849	2,942	2,956	0.5	3.7
Machinery, equipment and supplies	**8,403**	**9,279**	**9,694**	**4.5**	**15.4**
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	956	1,024	1,066	4.1	11.5
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	2,416	3,022	3,122	3.3	29.2
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	2,659	2,906	3,071	5.7	15.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,373	2,327	2,436	4.7	2.7
Miscellaneous	**5,486**	**5,641**	**5,807**	**2.9**	**5.9**
Recyclable material	566	590	624	5.8	10.3
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	681	698	702	0.6	3.2
Agricultural supplies	1,366	1,395	1,489	6.8	9.0
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	943	1,091	1,146	5.1	21.5
Other miscellaneous	1,930	1,867	1,845	-1.2	-4.4

r revised
p preliminary
F too unreliable to be published
Note: *Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.*

Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory

	November 2009	October 2010[r]	November 2010[p]	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Canada	**42,808**	**45,091**	**45,651**	**1.2**	**6.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	279	278	302	8.8	8.5
Prince Edward Island	38	41	46	13.2	22.7
Nova Scotia	575	640	639	-0.2	11.2
New Brunswick	465	493	494	0.3	6.3
Quebec	8,231	8,333	8,661	3.9	5.2
Ontario	22,386	23,079	23,035	-0.2	2.9
Manitoba	1,107	1,212	1,225	1.1	10.6
Saskatchewan	1,293	1,403	1,538	9.6	18.9
Alberta	4,468	5,465	5,540	1.4	24.0
British Columbia	3,907	4,074	4,098	0.6	4.9
Yukon	9	12	11	-10.5	24.3
Northwest Territories	45	55	55	0.3	21.8
Nunavut	4	5	5	-12.5	19.1

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.*

Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry

	November 2009	October 2010[r]	November 2010[p]	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	**51,786**	**52,632**	**52,838**	**0.4**	**2.0**
Farm product	153	154	160	3.9	4.7
Food	4,178	4,244	4,306	1.5	3.1
Beverage	259	239	237	-1.0	-8.7
Cigarette and tobacco product	241	230	234	1.9	-2.9
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,567	1,697	1,736	2.3	10.8
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	741	867	834	-3.9	12.4
Home furnishings	890	995	1,021	2.6	14.8
Personal goods	1,533	1,289	1,249	-3.1	-18.5
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,306	4,139	4,199	1.4	-2.5
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	616	630	636	0.9	3.2
Motor vehicle	3,427	3,216	2,992	-7.0	-12.7
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,060	3,115	3,084	-1.0	0.8
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	F	69	71	2.3	F
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,784	2,906	2,934	1.0	5.4
Metal service centres	2,381	2,580	2,651	2.8	11.3
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,100	4,542	4,626	1.9	12.8
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,075	3,250	3,213	-1.1	4.5
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	7,141	7,229	7,302	1.0	2.3
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,639	1,616	1,629	0.8	-0.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,205	3,037	3,131	3.1	-2.3
Recyclable material	355	364	350	-3.7	-1.4
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	630	615	607	-1.3	-3.6
Agricultural supplies	2,307	2,438	2,450	0.5	6.2
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	999	961	959	-0.2	-4.0
Other miscellaneous	2,122	2,211	2,228	0.8	5.0

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
F *too unreliable to be published*
Note: *Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.*

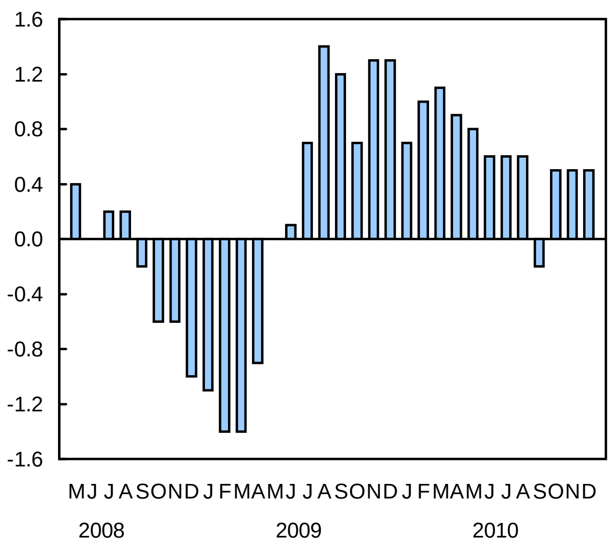
Leading indicators

December 2010

The composite leading index rose by 0.5% in December, matching its gains in October and November. Of the 10 components, 5 advanced, led by stock market prices and household spending. Most components related to manufacturing softened in December.

Composite leading indicator

smoothed % change



The housing index increased 1.5%, its second straight gain after six consecutive declines. The upturn was led by a continued rebound in existing home sales.

The gradual improvement in existing home sales was also reflected in a slower rate of decline in furniture and appliances sales in the last two months compared with the previous four. Consumer spending on other durable goods rose 1.2%, the largest advance in over a year.

The Toronto Stock Exchange increased 2.8% in December. Metals and minerals continued to be the driving force, hitting new record highs for the third straight month.

Most manufacturing components weakened. New orders for durable goods fell 1.7% after a small gain. The ratio of shipments to inventories posted its first dip since May 2009, as inventory levels increased in recent months while sales growth slowed. In contrast, there were some positive developments in manufacturing: the US leading index rose 0.5%, a sign of strengthening US demand, while manufacturing employment in Canada rose sharply in December.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the February 2011 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 24, no. 2 (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 Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Philip Cross (613-951-9162) or Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634; *ceo@statcan.gc.ca*), Current Economic Analysis Group.

□

Leading indicators

	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	**242.0**	**243.4**	**243.0**	**244.1**	**245.4**	**246.6**	**0.5**
Housing index (1992=100)[1]	128.0	123.2	119.2	117.7	120.1	121.9	1.5
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,975	2,985	2,982	2,992	2,980	2,975	-0.2
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	11,804	11,779	11,811	11,993	12,325	12,671	2.8
Money supply, M1 ($ millions, 1992)[2]	217,796	218,689	220,053	221,180	222,126	222,990	0.4
U.S. Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100)[3]	132.5	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.7	134.4	0.5
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.9	36.9	0.0
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1992)[4]	23,082	24,435	23,919	23,935	23,950	23,539	-1.7
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.90	1.92	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.92	-0.01[5]
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	2,952	2,938	2,918	2,899	2,896	2,893	-0.1
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	9,887	9,990	10,074	10,097	10,194	10,318	1.2
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	**244.1**	**245.9**	**241.3**	**248.4**	**247.2**	**250.0**	**1.1**

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.*

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Farm Product Price Index

November 2010

In November, prices farmers received for their commodities rose 4.9 % from November 2009, as both the livestock and animal products index and the crops index increased.

The prices producers received for livestock and animal products in November rose 8.3% compared to November 2009 as increases were recorded in all livestock commodities except poultry. Cattle and calves and hogs, the two largest contributors to the livestock index, have posted year-over-year increases in the last eight and seven months respectively.

Poultry prices have posted year-over-year declines in the last nine months. During this period, feed costs, one of the factors used in establishing producer prices for this supply-managed commodity, also declined.

The prices producers received for crops in November were 1.0 % higher compared with the same month a year earlier, as increases in oilseeds, fruit and vegetables offset declines in grains, potatoes and specialty crops.

In November the overall livestock and animal products index was down 4.6% from October led by decreases in hogs, cattle and poultry. The total crops index fell 0.9% compared with the October index, as potatoes, fruit and grains declined.

Note: The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The November 2010 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 10, no. 11 (21-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; *gailann.breese@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division.

□

Farm Product Price Index

	November 2009[r]	October 2010[r]	November 2010[p]	November 2009 to November 2010	October to November 2010
	(1997=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	**104.9**	**112.4**	**110.0**	**4.9**	**-2.1**
Crops	**114.9**	**117.1**	**116.0**	**1.0**	**-0.9**
Grains	109.7	98.2	97.6	-11.0	-0.6
Oilseeds	108.0	117.9	121.9	12.9	3.4
Specialty crops	147.3	135.3	142.3	-3.4	5.2
Fruit	109.5	122	112.8	3.0	-7.5
Vegetables	120.9	126.9	127.0	5.0	0.1
Potatoes	179.9	180.5	171.8	-4.5	-4.8
Livestock and animal products	**98.9**	**112.3**	**107.1**	**8.3**	**-4.6**
Cattle and calves	88.7	108.8	105.8	19.3	-2.8
Hogs	61.8	79.7	64.9	5.0	-18.6
Poultry	116.2	110.3	109.9	-5.4	-0.4
Eggs	103.5	109.8	109.8	6.1	0.0
Dairy	144.1	148.1	149.3	3.6	0.8

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

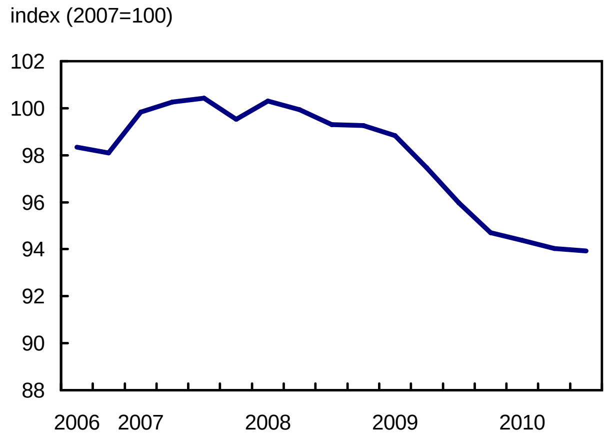
■

Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index
Third quarter 2010

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index decreased 0.1% in the third quarter, following a 0.4% drop in the second quarter.

Office and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services declined by 0.4%, while heavy machinery and equipment rental and leasing services (construction, transportation, mining and forestry) posted an increase of 0.1%.

Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services



On a year-over-year basis, the index declined 2.1% in the third quarter compared with the third quarter of 2009. From July 2006 to September 2010, the index declined 4.6%.

Note: The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. The purpose of this survey is to collect and compile data to measure movements in the price of rental and leasing activities for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment industry. These data are combined to estimate a price index for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services sector. The index can be joined with other business service indexes to provide better estimates of real output and productivity, and to monitor inflation in the services sector.

The data are not seasonally adjusted. This is a monthly index which is disseminated on a quarterly basis. Indexes are available at the Canada level only.

The Office and Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index combines the North American Industry Classification System codes 53242 and 53249.

Available on CANSIM: table 332-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5137.

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

Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services

	Relative Importance[1]	Third quarter 2009	Second quarter 2010[r]	Third quarter 2010[p]	Second quarter to third quarter 2010	Third quarter 2009 to third quarter 2010
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services	**100.00**	**96.0**	**94.0**	**93.9**	**-0.1**	**-2.1**
Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	68.21	96.9	94.7	94.8	0.1	-2.2
Office machinery and equipment rental and leasing and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing[2]	31.79	93.8	92.4	92.0	-0.4	-2.0

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *The relative importance is based on the weight that each five-digit North American Industrial Classification System contributes to the overall Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index.*
2. *Data for office machinery and equipment rental and leasing services and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services were collected separately, then the indexes were combined together at aggregation.*

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Construction Union Wage Rate Index
December 2010

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

The construction union wage rate indexes for January will be released on February 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*), Producer Prices Division. ■

Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing
2009

The 2009 edition of *Service Bulletin: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available. The publication also includes product information and data by type of client.

Available on CANSIM: tables 352-0009, 352-0015 and 352-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2441.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing*, 2009 (63-244-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

Canadian Economic Observer, January 2011, Vol. 24, no. 1
Catalogue number 11-010-X (Print, $25/$243)

Farm Product Price Index, November 2010, Vol. 10, no. 11
Catalogue number 21-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, November 2010, Vol. 6, no. 11
Catalogue number 41-019-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing, 2009
Catalogue number 63-244-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

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