

The Daily

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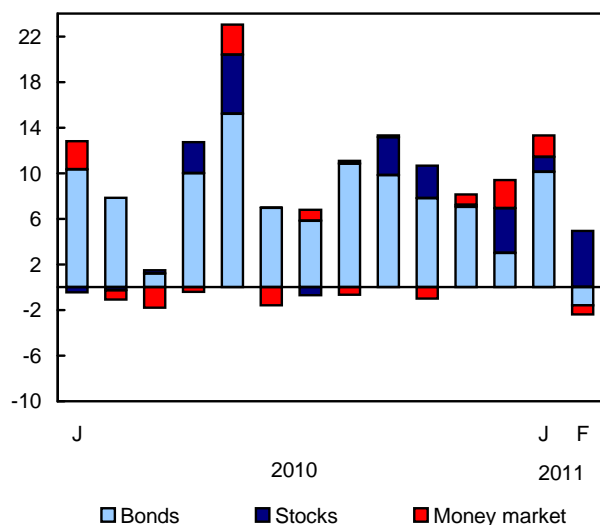
Canada's international transactions in securities

February 2011

Non-resident acquisitions of Canadian securities slowed to \$2.5 billion in February. Foreign purchases of Canadian equities were up, but non-residents sold Canadian bonds for the first time in more than two years. Meanwhile, Canadian investment in foreign securities strengthened to \$2.6 billion in February, led by acquisitions of US government securities.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities

\$ billions



First reduction in foreign holdings of Canadian bonds since December 2008

Non-residents investors sold \$1.6 billion of Canadian bonds in February, the first divestment since December 2008. Prior to February, foreign holdings of Canadian bonds had increased by nearly 30% over the previous 25 months.

The divestment in February was mainly in federal government bonds as non-residents sold \$5.0 billion on the secondary market, focusing on shorter term-to-maturity bonds. Foreign holdings of provincial

Note to readers

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

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

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

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

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

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

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

government bonds were also reduced, mainly through retirements, as new issue activity was subdued in the month.

However, activity in government bond markets in February was partially offset by foreign acquisitions of Canadian corporate bonds. In particular, non-residents added \$3.6 billion of federal government enterprise bonds, the largest investment since May 2009. Bonds issued by private corporations also attracted foreign inflows, largely the result of secondary market acquisitions of mortgage-backed securities.

Non-residents also withdrew \$843 million from the Canadian money market in February, following three months of sizeable investment. This divestment was largely focused in federal government Treasury bills and retirements of US dollar paper issued by federal government enterprises.

Foreign investment in Canadian shares strengthens

Foreign acquisitions of Canadian stocks strengthened to \$4.9 billion in February, the largest investment since May 2010. Secondary market purchases of Canadian energy and resources stocks accounted for the bulk of this investment. Canadian stock prices increased for an eighth consecutive month in February, against the backdrop of appreciating global commodity prices, ending the month just off the May 2008 high.

Canadian investors focus on US government debt securities

Canadian investors added both long- and short-term foreign debt securities to their holdings in February, favouring US government securities. Investment in US government bonds of \$2.3 billion was widespread across the maturity spectrum, with the exception for the five-year benchmark bond. This bond market activity was moderated by divestment of US corporate bonds, mainly reflecting retirements of maple bonds.

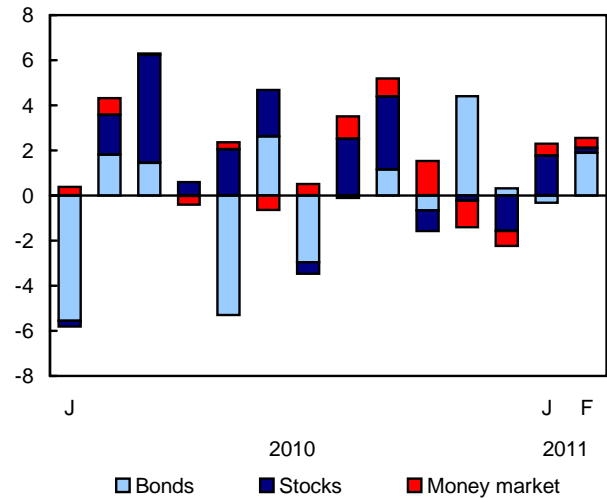
Canadians also acquired \$306 million of US Treasury bills in February, but reduced their holdings of European Treasury bills. The Canadian dollar rose 3.1 US cents in February to end the month with the highest exchange rate since October 2007.

Canadian investment in foreign equities slows

Canadians continued to invest in foreign equities in February, but at a much lower pace. They added \$221 million of these instruments to their holdings, resulting from a \$1.4 billion purchase of US stocks and a \$1.1 billion sale of non-US foreign stocks. Divestment was principally in European and Asian markets. By the end of February, US stock prices reached their highest level since May 2008.

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities¹

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

The February 2011 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-X, free) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for March will be released on May 17.

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

□

Canada's international transactions in securities

	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	January to February 2010 ¹	January to February 2011 ¹
	\$ millions				
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	10,295	13,370	2,502	19,302	15,872
Bonds (net)	3,018	10,100	-1,585	18,193	8,515
Outstanding	2,494	5,904	-1,015	12,956	4,889
New issues	6,274	5,170	2,692	7,800	7,862
Retirements	-3,707	-1,948	-3,787	-3,810	-5,735
Change in interest payable ²	-2,044	974	524	1,246	1,498
Money market paper (net)	2,479	1,863	-843	1,878	1,020
Government of Canada	87	1,028	-485	2,549	543
Other	2,392	835	-358	-671	477
Stocks (net)	4,798	1,407	4,931	-769	6,338
Outstanding	1,194	1,311	3,698	-1,818	5,009
Other transactions	3,604	96	1,233	1,049	1,329
Canadian investment in foreign securities	1,937	-1,979	-2,551	1,126	-4,530
Bonds (net)	-314	319	-1,891	3,753	-1,572
Money market paper (net)	677	-526	-440	-1,122	-965
Stocks (net)	1,574	-1,772	-221	-1,505	-1,993

1. Cumulative transactions.

2. Interest accrued less interest paid.

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

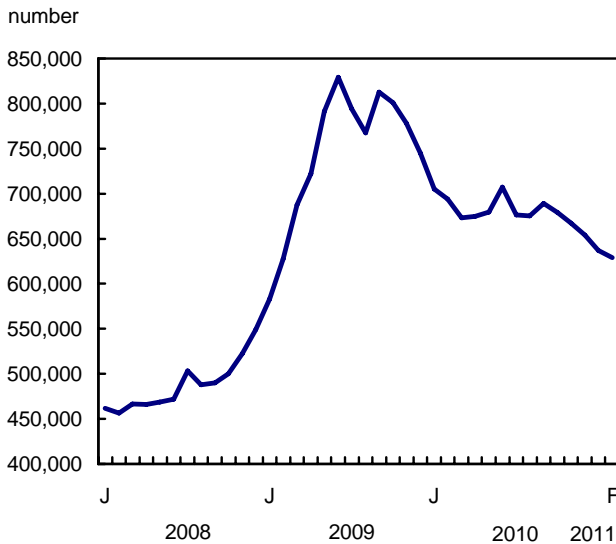


Employment Insurance

February 2011

In February, 628,900 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, down 8,300 (-1.3%) from January and a fifth consecutive monthly decrease. The number of beneficiaries declined in all provinces except Prince Edward Island.

The number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries continues on a downward trend



Lower number of claims

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

The number of initial and renewal claims totalled 239,000 in February, down 2,700 or 1.1% from January. This was the third decline in four months.

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 January and February 2011 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 February 13 to 19. 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.

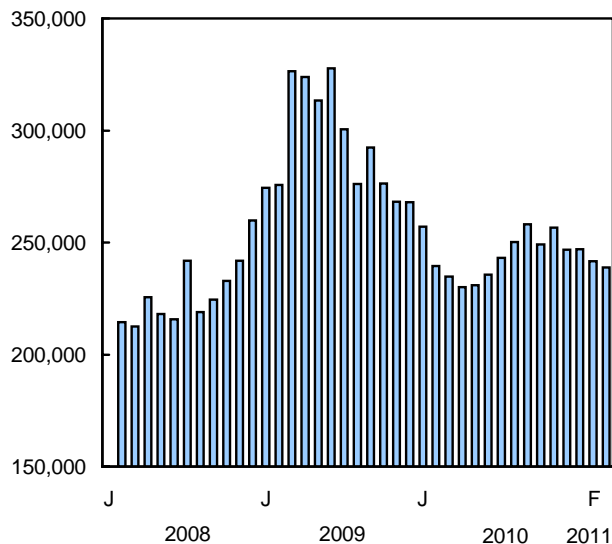
There are always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do 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 were fewer claims in Manitoba, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec in February, while the number increased in Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Employment Insurance claims down for the third time in four months

number



Fewer beneficiaries in most provinces

In February, the number of regular beneficiaries declined in every province except Prince Edward Island. Over the past five months, the number of beneficiaries has been trending down in all provinces.

The fastest rate of monthly decline in beneficiaries occurred in Saskatchewan, where it fell 5.1% (-600) to 11,200 from January. At the same time, the number decreased in Alberta by 2.9% (-1,300) to 43,100 recipients. In Manitoba, it declined by 2.7% (-390) to 14,300.

In Quebec, 180,300 people received benefits in February, down 1.5% (-2,800) from January, while in Ontario, the number of beneficiaries edged down 0.6% (-1,100) to 191,500.

The number of people receiving regular benefits in February remained virtually unchanged in Prince Edward Island at 8,500 (+0.1%).

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

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

Continued year-over-year declines in most large centres

Between February 2010 and February 2011, the number of regular beneficiaries fell by 98,600 (-11.3%) at the national level, with decreases in 129 of the 143 large centres (see map). 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. The fastest rate of decrease occurred in St. John's, which fell by 12.4% (-800) to 5,600, the 11th consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

The number of regular beneficiaries fell in 31 of 33 large centres in Quebec between February 2010 and February 2011. The fastest declines occurred in Saint-Georges, Sorel-Tracy, Granby, La Tuque and Rouyn-Noranda. There were 12.3% fewer beneficiaries (-10,700) in Montréal, the 12th consecutive month of year-over-year declines. In the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Québec, the number of beneficiaries declined by 5.6% (-870) compared with February 2010.

In Ontario, the number of regular beneficiaries has fallen in 38 of its 41 large centres since February 2010. The largest percentage declines occurred in Greater Sudbury, Tillsonburg, Belleville, Guelph and Thunder Bay. In Greater Sudbury, 44.4% fewer people (-2,600) received regular benefits, the eighth consecutive monthly year-over-year decline. In Toronto, 81,100 people received benefits in February, down 18.3% (-18,100) from the same month a year earlier.

In Manitoba, the fastest decline over the past 12 months occurred in Winnipeg, down 17.0% to 8,200 in February.

The number of beneficiaries decreased in all eight large centres in Saskatchewan. The most notable rates of decline occurred in Yorkton and Moose Jaw. In Regina, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 19.9% (-420) to 1,700, while in Saskatoon, 18.1% (-550) fewer people received benefits.

In Alberta, 11 of the 12 large centres had fewer beneficiaries in February compared with February 2010. The pace of decline in the number of beneficiaries was fastest in Brooks, Camrose, Red Deer, Grande Prairie and Calgary. In Calgary, the number of beneficiaries fell by 30.2% (-6,100) to 14,000, while in Edmonton, it declined by 16.2% (-2,900) to 14,900. February marked the 11th consecutive monthly year-over-year decline for both CMAs.

In British Columbia, most large centres had fewer beneficiaries in February than the same month a year earlier. The rate of decline was most pronounced in Fort St. John, Quesnel and Prince George. In Vancouver, 33,400 people received regular benefits in February, down 11.0% (-4,100), the ninth year-over-year monthly decline in a row. The number of beneficiaries fell by 5.6% (-250) to 4,300 in Victoria, the 11th consecutive monthly year-over-year decline.

Demographic groups

Faster year-over-year decline for men than women

Between February 2010 and February 2011, the number of men receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits fell by 12.7% or 74,600, continuing the downward trend of year-over-year declines that began in March 2010.

The number of male beneficiaries declined by 14.8% (-59,000) among those aged 25 to 54, and by 14.5% (-11,000) for men under 25 years old. The decline was much slower among men aged 55 and over, at 4.1% (-4,600).

For women, the rate of decrease in the number of beneficiaries was 8.5% (-23,900), the largest of nine consecutive year-over-year percentage decreases.

The number of female beneficiaries fell by 15.1% (-3,500) among those under 25 years old, and by 10.2% (-21,000) among women aged 25 to 54. In contrast, the number of female beneficiaries aged 55 and over edged up by 1.0% (+540).

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0004, 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 March will be released on May 19.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, February 2011 (73-002-X, free), is now available online. The maps show percent changes in the number of people receiving regular EI benefits for all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in Canada. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kevin Forneris (613-951-8235) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division. ☐

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	January 2011 ^P	February 2011 ^P	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011	January to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	637,150	628,870	-8,280	-65,150	-1.3	-9.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,910	36,870	-40	-1,720	-0.1	-4.5
Prince Edward Island	8,520	8,530	10	-90	0.1	-1.0
Nova Scotia	32,700	32,610	-90	-100	-0.3	-0.3
New Brunswick	34,160	33,930	-230	-230	-0.7	-0.7
Quebec	183,100	180,280	-2,820	-12,860	-1.5	-6.7
Ontario	192,630	191,540	-1,090	-30,370	-0.6	-13.7
Manitoba	14,680	14,290	-390	-1,660	-2.7	-10.4
Saskatchewan	11,750	11,150	-600	-1,850	-5.1	-14.2
Alberta	44,350	43,070	-1,280	-12,540	-2.9	-22.5
British Columbia	75,730	74,350	-1,380	-6,560	-1.8	-8.1
Yukon	980	990	10	-40	1.0	-3.9
Northwest Territories	940	920	-20	0	-2.1	0.0
Nunavut	550	550	0	50	0.0	10.0
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	241,610	238,960	-2,650	4,070	-1.1	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,620	9,480	-140	280	-1.5	3.0
Prince Edward Island	2,630	2,630	0	250	0.0	10.5
Nova Scotia	10,330	10,240	-90	820	-0.9	8.7
New Brunswick	10,850	10,000	-850	-360	-7.8	-3.5
Quebec	71,630	69,490	-2,140	720	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	72,110	74,930	2,820	3,750	3.9	5.3
Manitoba	8,280	7,590	-690	170	-8.3	2.3
Saskatchewan	5,850	6,180	330	460	5.6	8.0
Alberta	19,720	18,920	-800	-470	-4.1	-2.4
British Columbia	29,090	27,940	-1,150	-460	-4.0	-1.6
Yukon	340	310	-30	20	-8.8	6.9
Northwest Territories	350	320	-30	-10	-8.6	-3.0
Nunavut	230	210	-20	10	-8.7	5.0

^P preliminary

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

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

	February 2010	February 2011 ^P	February 2010 to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
	Unadjusted for seasonality			
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	869,900	771,340	-98,560	-11.3
Under 25 years	99,020	84,540	-14,480	-14.6
25 to 54 years	604,760	524,760	-80,000	-13.2
55 years and over	166,120	162,030	-4,090	-2.5
Men	586,710	512,070	-74,640	-12.7
Under 25 years	76,150	65,140	-11,010	-14.5
25 to 54 years	398,540	339,550	-58,990	-14.8
55 years and over	112,020	107,390	-4,630	-4.1
Women	283,190	259,260	-23,930	-8.5
Under 25 years	22,870	19,410	-3,460	-15.1
25 to 54 years	206,220	185,220	-21,000	-10.2
55 years and over	54,100	54,640	540	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	49,080	46,300	-2,780	-5.7
Under 25 years	4,650	4,090	-560	-12.0
25 to 54 years	32,850	30,070	-2,780	-8.5
55 years and over	11,580	12,150	570	4.9
Men	30,680	28,850	-1,830	-6.0
Women	18,400	17,450	-950	-5.2
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	12,160	11,910	-250	-2.1
Under 25 years	1,240	1,170	-70	-5.6
25 to 54 years	7,830	7,510	-320	-4.1
55 years and over	3,090	3,230	140	4.5
Men	7,590	7,260	-330	-4.3
Women	4,580	4,650	70	1.5
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	42,740	41,820	-920	-2.2
Under 25 years	4,850	4,660	-190	-3.9
25 to 54 years	29,120	27,840	-1,280	-4.4
55 years and over	8,770	9,330	560	6.4
Men	28,020	27,160	-860	-3.1
Women	14,720	14,660	-60	-0.4
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	45,140	44,420	-720	-1.6
Under 25 years	4,310	4,290	-20	-0.5
25 to 54 years	30,560	29,080	-1,480	-4.8
55 years and over	10,270	11,050	780	7.6
Men	30,650	29,980	-670	-2.2
Women	14,490	14,440	-50	-0.3
Quebec				
Both sexes	255,390	234,810	-20,580	-8.1
Under 25 years	30,850	27,270	-3,580	-11.6
25 to 54 years	174,550	157,260	-17,290	-9.9
55 years and over	49,990	50,280	290	0.6
Men	178,890	163,070	-15,820	-8.8
Women	76,500	71,750	-4,750	-6.2
Ontario				
Both sexes	269,290	226,940	-42,350	-15.7
Under 25 years	28,970	24,130	-4,840	-16.7
25 to 54 years	193,800	160,340	-33,460	-17.3
55 years and over	46,520	42,470	-4,050	-8.7
Men	180,120	149,580	-30,540	-17.0
Women	89,170	77,370	-11,800	-13.2

^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

	February 2010	February 2011 ^P	February 2010 to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	19,670	17,190	-2,480	-12.6
Under 25 years	2,800	2,480	-320	-11.4
25 to 54 years	13,250	11,430	-1,820	-13.7
55 years and over	3,610	3,270	-340	-9.4
Men	14,760	12,510	-2,250	-15.2
Women	4,900	4,680	-220	-4.5
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	16,920	14,010	-2,910	-17.2
Under 25 years	2,140	1,660	-480	-22.4
25 to 54 years	11,180	9,220	-1,960	-17.5
55 years and over	3,600	3,120	-480	-13.3
Men	12,160	10,060	-2,100	-17.3
Women	4,770	3,950	-820	-17.2
Alberta				
Both sexes	61,820	46,600	-15,220	-24.6
Under 25 years	7,370	5,010	-2,360	-32.0
25 to 54 years	43,920	32,360	-11,560	-26.3
55 years and over	10,530	9,230	-1,300	-12.3
Men	41,480	30,250	-11,230	-27.1
Women	20,340	16,350	-3,990	-19.6
British Columbia				
Both sexes	94,520	84,190	-10,330	-10.9
Under 25 years	11,490	9,460	-2,030	-17.7
25 to 54 years	65,370	57,350	-8,020	-12.3
55 years and over	17,660	17,380	-280	-1.6
Men	60,210	51,260	-8,950	-14.9
Women	34,310	32,920	-1,390	-4.1
Yukon				
Both sexes	1,410	1,330	-80	-5.7
Under 25 years	170	140	-30	-17.6
25 to 54 years	940	890	-50	-5.3
55 years and over	300	300	0	0.0
Men	970	860	-110	-11.3
Women	440	470	30	6.8
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	1,010	1,010	0	0.0
Under 25 years	110	100	-10	-9.1
25 to 54 years	760	770	10	1.3
55 years and over	140	140	0	0.0
Men	700	690	-10	-1.4
Women	310	320	10	3.2
Nunavut				
Both sexes	550	610	60	10.9
Under 25 years	60	70	10	16.7
25 to 54 years	450	480	30	6.7
55 years and over	50	50	0	0.0
Men	410	440	30	7.3
Women	140	160	20	14.3

^P preliminary

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

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by census metropolitan areas¹

	February 2010	February 2011 ^P	February 2010 to February 2011	February 2010 to February 2011
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	6,440	5,640	-800	-12.4
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	7,550	7,340	-210	-2.8
New Brunswick				
Saint John	3,380	3,250	-130	-3.8
Quebec				
Saguenay	6,350	5,450	-900	-14.2
Québec	15,460	14,590	-870	-5.6
Sherbrooke	4,460	4,040	-420	-9.4
Trois-Rivières	5,110	5,020	-90	-1.8
Montréal	86,860	76,180	-10,680	-12.3
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	4,960	4,640	-320	-6.5
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	9,440	8,500	-940	-10.0
Kingston	2,450	2,160	-290	-11.8
Oshawa	7,220	5,590	-1,630	-22.6
Toronto	99,200	81,070	-18,130	-18.3
Hamilton	12,500	11,200	-1,300	-10.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	11,750	10,320	-1,430	-12.2
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	9,850	7,440	-2,410	-24.5
London	9,440	8,040	-1,400	-14.8
Windsor	7,630	6,670	-960	-12.6
Greater Sudbury	5,740	3,190	-2,550	-44.4
Thunder Bay	3,030	2,200	-830	-27.4
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	9,830	8,160	-1,670	-17.0
Saskatchewan				
Regina	2,110	1,690	-420	-19.9
Saskatoon	3,040	2,490	-550	-18.1
Alberta				
Calgary	20,060	14,010	-6,050	-30.2
Edmonton	17,730	14,860	-2,870	-16.2
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	4,720	4,120	-600	-12.7
Vancouver	37,570	33,430	-4,140	-11.0
Victoria	4,500	4,250	-250	-5.6

^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.



Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

February 2011

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

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

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

Software development and computer services

2009

The 2009 edition of *Service Bulletin: Software Development and Computer Services*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available. The publication also includes product information as well as data by type of client and by geographic region.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2410.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Software Development and Computer Services*, 2009 (63-255-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. ■

Food services and drinking places, annual 2009

The 2009 edition of *Service Bulletin: Food Services and Drinking Places*, 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 4704.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Food Services and Drinking Places*, 2009 (63-243-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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Real estate rental and leasing and property management industries

2009

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Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4705.

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Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2167, 2168, 2191, 2194, 2196, 2198 and 5047.

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

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