

The Daily

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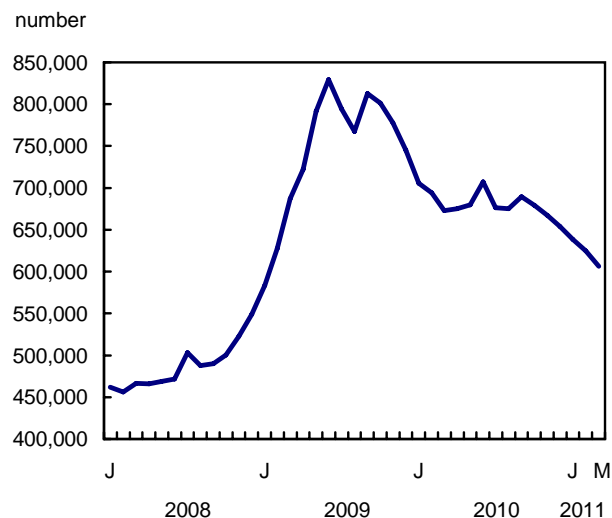
Releases

Employment Insurance

March 2011

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits fell by 3.0% (-18,600) in March to 606,200, the sixth consecutive monthly decline. The number receiving benefits was down in every province, with the fastest declines occurring in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and British Columbia.

Employment Insurance beneficiaries decline for the sixth straight month



Third consecutive decline in number of claims

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

In March, 226,600 initial and renewal claims were received, down 4.4% (-10,400) from the previous month and the largest of three consecutive declines. With this decrease, the number of claims received is the lowest since August 2008, just prior to the start of the labour market downturn.

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 February 2011 and March 2011 are preliminary. In this release, large centres correspond to those with a population of 10,000 or more.

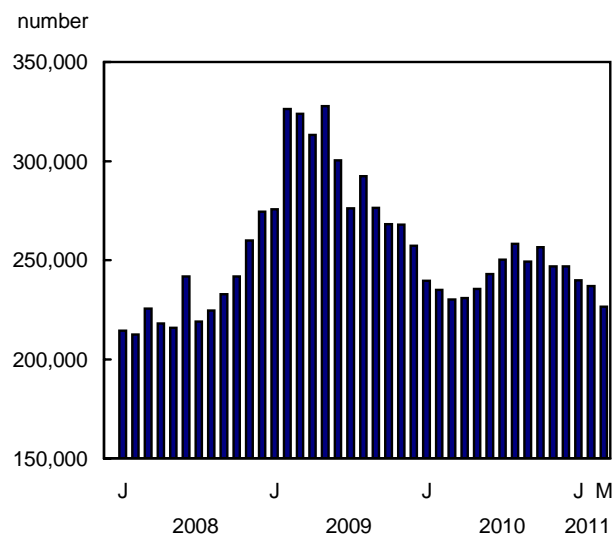
The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from March 13 to 19. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

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.

Employment Insurance claims down for the third straight month in March



The fastest declines occurred in Alberta (-7.2%) and Saskatchewan (-5.4%). In Ontario, the number of claims decreased by 4.3% (-3,200) in March, offsetting the increase in February.

At the same time, the number of claims rose by 2.4% in New Brunswick and 2.0% in Manitoba. All other provinces reported declines in March.

Number of beneficiaries down in every province

The number of regular beneficiaries declined in March. The number has been on a downward trend in every province for the past six months.

In March, the fastest monthly rate of decline in beneficiaries occurred in Alberta, where it fell by 6.7% (-2,800) to 39,300. In Manitoba, it declined by 5.2% (-730) to 13,300, followed by Ontario (-4.9% or -9,300) and British Columbia (-4.6% or -3,300).

All other provinces had decreases ranging from 0.4% to 2.0%.

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 March 2010 and March 2011, the number of regular beneficiaries fell by 12.4% (-106,400) at the national level, with decreases in 128 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 Gander (-11.1%), which registered a decrease in beneficiaries for the last nine months on a year-over-year basis. In St. John's, it fell by 9.5% to 5,500, the 12th consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

In Quebec, the number of regular beneficiaries fell in 31 of the 33 large centres between March 2010 and March 2011. The fastest declines occurred in Saint-Georges, La Tuque, Dolbeau-Mistassini and Granby. Montréal recorded a decrease of 11.8% to 72,900 in March, the 13th consecutive month of year-over-year declines. In the census metropolitan area of Québec, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 11.6% to 13,300, the third consecutive month of year-over-year declines. The two large centers with increases were Sept-Îles (+12.9%) and Trois-Rivières (+3.9%).

In Ontario, 37 of the 41 large centres posted a decrease. The most notable declines were in Greater Sudbury, Tillsonburg, Thunder Bay, Belleville and Guelph. In Toronto, the number fell by 18.6% (-19,200) to 83,800, the 13th consecutive month of year-over-year declines. Of the four large centers that had increases, the fastest were in Sarnia (+8.8%) and Cornwall (+4.9%).

In Manitoba, all four large centers reported fewer beneficiaries. The fastest rate of decline occurred in Winnipeg, where the number fell 23.3% to 7,400 in March. It was the seventh consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

The number of beneficiaries decreased in seven of eight large centres in Saskatchewan. The fastest declines occurred in Regina, Yorkton and Saskatoon. The number of beneficiaries decreased in Regina by 26.8% to 1,500, and in Saskatoon by 20.4% to 2,300. In contrast, the number of beneficiaries increased by 2.4% to 850 in Prince Albert.

In Alberta, all 12 large centres had fewer beneficiaries in March compared with 12 months earlier. The pace of decline was fastest in Brooks, Wetaskiwin, Grande Prairie, Red Deer, Camrose and Medicine Hat. In Calgary, the number fell by 31.2% to 13,200, while in Edmonton, it declined by 19.2% to 13,900. This was the 12th consecutive monthly year-over-year decline for both Calgary and Edmonton.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries fell in 21 of the 25 large centres in the 12 months to March. The fastest declines were in Fort St. John, Quesnel and Prince George. In Vancouver, the number of beneficiaries declined for the 10th consecutive month, down 18.2% to 31,100. In Victoria, it fell by 8.6% to 4,000, the 12th decline in a row. In Squamish, the number of beneficiaries rose 6.8% to 470, the largest percentage increase for the province.

Demographic groups

Between March 2010 and March 2011, the number of male regular beneficiaries fell by 13.3% (-75,600) to 492,600, the 13th month of year-over-year declines.

Among men, the fastest rates of decline occurred for those aged 25 to 54 (-15.5%) and 15 to 24 (-13.6%). Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries fell 5.4% among men aged 55 and over.

The rate of decline was slightly slower among female beneficiaries. The number of women receiving regular benefits decreased by 10.5% (-30,800) to 261,200 during this year-long period. This was the 10th consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

For women, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 15.5% among those aged 24 and under, and by 12.1% among those aged 25 to 54. The number of female beneficiaries aged 55 and over decreased by 2.8%, the first decline for women in this demographic group since November 2007.

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 April will be released on June 23.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, March 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), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	February 2011 ^P	March 2011 ^P	February to March 2011	March 2010 to March 2011	February to March 2011	March 2010 to March 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	624,860	606,240	-18,620	-66,750	-3.0	-9.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,850	36,720	-130	-1,580	-0.4	-4.1
Prince Edward Island	8,480	8,310	-170	-390	-2.0	-4.5
Nova Scotia	32,490	32,060	-430	-390	-1.3	-1.2
New Brunswick	33,760	33,240	-520	-600	-1.5	-1.8
Quebec	179,500	176,760	-2,740	-10,720	-1.5	-5.7
Ontario	189,310	180,000	-9,310	-30,840	-4.9	-14.6
Manitoba	14,070	13,340	-730	-2,370	-5.2	-15.1
Saskatchewan	11,080	10,890	-190	-1,890	-1.7	-14.8
Alberta	42,130	39,310	-2,820	-13,320	-6.7	-25.3
British Columbia	73,260	69,920	-3,340	-11,160	-4.6	-13.8
Yukon	990	990	0	-30	0.0	-2.9
Northwest Territories	920	920	0	0	0.0	0.0
Nunavut	550	540	-10	40	-1.8	8.0
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	236,910	226,560	-10,350	-3,610	-4.4	-1.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,440	9,130	-310	10	-3.3	0.1
Prince Edward Island	2,620	2,510	-110	220	-4.2	9.6
Nova Scotia	10,200	9,930	-270	490	-2.6	5.2
New Brunswick	10,030	10,270	240	410	2.4	4.2
Quebec	69,200	67,150	-2,050	1,670	-3.0	2.6
Ontario	74,150	70,990	-3,160	-1,060	-4.3	-1.5
Manitoba	7,570	7,720	150	440	2.0	6.0
Saskatchewan	6,150	5,820	-330	300	-5.4	5.4
Alberta	18,430	17,110	-1,320	-1,560	-7.2	-8.4
British Columbia	27,770	26,640	-1,130	-1,640	-4.1	-5.8
Yukon	310	340	30	50	9.7	17.2
Northwest Territories	320	330	10	-20	3.1	-5.7
Nunavut	210	210	0	40	0.0	23.5

^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

	March 2010	March 2011 ^P	March 2010 to March 2011	March 2010 to March 2011
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	860,180	753,780	-106,400	-12.4
Under 25 years	94,580	81,260	-13,320	-14.1
25 to 54 years	598,310	512,800	-85,510	-14.3
55 years and over	167,300	159,720	-7,580	-4.5
Men	568,170	492,550	-75,620	-13.3
Under 25 years	72,130	62,290	-9,840	-13.6
25 to 54 years	385,650	325,870	-59,780	-15.5
55 years and over	110,390	104,390	-6,000	-5.4
Women	292,020	261,230	-30,790	-10.5
Under 25 years	22,440	18,970	-3,470	-15.5
25 to 54 years	212,660	186,930	-25,730	-12.1
55 years and over	56,920	55,330	-1,590	-2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	48,400	45,720	-2,680	-5.5
Under 25 years	4,540	4,100	-440	-9.7
25 to 54 years	32,430	29,670	-2,760	-8.5
55 years and over	11,430	11,940	510	4.5
Men	30,270	28,380	-1,890	-6.2
Women	18,130	17,340	-790	-4.4
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	12,190	11,480	-710	-5.8
Under 25 years	1,260	1,170	-90	-7.1
25 to 54 years	7,880	7,220	-660	-8.4
55 years and over	3,060	3,100	40	1.3
Men	7,640	7,100	-540	-7.1
Women	4,550	4,390	-160	-3.5
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	42,610	41,230	-1,380	-3.2
Under 25 years	4,670	4,590	-80	-1.7
25 to 54 years	29,090	27,470	-1,620	-5.6
55 years and over	8,850	9,170	320	3.6
Men	26,950	26,340	-610	-2.3
Women	15,660	14,890	-770	-4.9
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	44,630	43,390	-1,240	-2.8
Under 25 years	4,250	4,240	-10	-0.2
25 to 54 years	30,240	28,450	-1,790	-5.9
55 years and over	10,130	10,700	570	5.6
Men	30,460	29,700	-760	-2.5
Women	14,160	13,700	-460	-3.2
Quebec				
Both sexes	243,370	224,660	-18,710	-7.7
Under 25 years	28,550	25,910	-2,640	-9.2
25 to 54 years	166,120	150,150	-15,970	-9.6
55 years and over	48,700	48,600	-100	-0.2
Men	169,710	156,020	-13,690	-8.1
Women	73,660	68,640	-5,020	-6.8
Ontario				
Both sexes	277,340	232,810	-44,530	-16.1
Under 25 years	28,100	23,840	-4,260	-15.2
25 to 54 years	199,700	164,410	-35,290	-17.7
55 years and over	49,540	44,560	-4,980	-10.1
Men	175,910	146,040	-29,870	-17.0
Women	101,430	86,770	-14,660	-14.5

^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

	March 2010	March 2011 ^P	March 2010 to March 2011	March 2010 to March 2011
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	19,200	15,760	-3,440	-17.9
Under 25 years	2,760	2,160	-600	-21.7
25 to 54 years	12,890	10,530	-2,360	-18.3
55 years and over	3,550	3,070	-480	-13.5
Men	14,420	11,350	-3,070	-21.3
Women	4,780	4,410	-370	-7.7
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	15,900	13,340	-2,560	-16.1
Under 25 years	2,060	1,590	-470	-22.8
25 to 54 years	10,450	8,690	-1,760	-16.8
55 years and over	3,390	3,060	-330	-9.7
Men	11,970	9,570	-2,400	-20.1
Women	3,930	3,770	-160	-4.1
Alberta				
Both sexes	60,130	43,660	-16,470	-27.4
Under 25 years	7,090	4,670	-2,420	-34.1
25 to 54 years	42,700	30,280	-12,420	-29.1
55 years and over	10,340	8,710	-1,630	-15.8
Men	40,190	28,350	-11,840	-29.5
Women	19,940	15,300	-4,640	-23.3
British Columbia				
Both sexes	93,300	78,630	-14,670	-15.7
Under 25 years	10,980	8,700	-2,280	-20.8
25 to 54 years	64,540	53,630	-10,910	-16.9
55 years and over	17,780	16,290	-1,490	-8.4
Men	58,510	47,630	-10,880	-18.6
Women	34,790	31,000	-3,790	-10.9
Yukon				
Both sexes	1,390	1,350	-40	-2.9
Under 25 years	160	130	-30	-18.8
25 to 54 years	930	910	-20	-2.2
55 years and over	310	310	0	0.0
Men	960	860	-100	-10.4
Women	430	480	50	11.6
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	990	1,000	10	1.0
Under 25 years	100	100	0	0.0
25 to 54 years	750	770	20	2.7
55 years and over	140	140	0	0.0
Men	690	690	0	0.0
Women	300	320	20	6.7
Nunavut				
Both sexes	540	580	40	7.4
Under 25 years	60	70	10	16.7
25 to 54 years	440	450	10	2.3
55 years and over	40	50	10	25.0
Men	410	430	20	4.9
Women	140	150	10	7.1

^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

	March 2010	March 2011 ^P	March 2010 to March 2011	March 2010 to March 2011
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	6,090	5,510	-580	-9.5
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	7,670	6,650	-1,020	-13.3
New Brunswick				
Saint John	3,290	3,190	-100	-3.0
Quebec				
Saguenay	6,030	5,150	-880	-14.6
Québec	15,050	13,310	-1,740	-11.6
Sherbrooke	4,110	3,810	-300	-7.3
Trois-Rivières	4,660	4,840	180	3.9
Montréal	82,700	72,920	-9,780	-11.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	4,720	4,360	-360	-7.6
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	9,600	8,540	-1,060	-11.0
Kingston	2,450	2,070	-380	-15.5
Oshawa	7,230	5,640	-1,590	-22.0
Toronto	102,990	83,840	-19,150	-18.6
Hamilton	12,790	11,530	-1,260	-9.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	11,670	9,920	-1,750	-15.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	10,210	7,680	-2,530	-24.8
London	9,810	8,300	-1,510	-15.4
Windsor	7,880	7,070	-810	-10.3
Greater Sudbury	5,700	3,210	-2,490	-43.7
Thunder Bay	3,260	2,250	-1,010	-31.0
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	9,600	7,360	-2,240	-23.3
Saskatchewan				
Regina	2,050	1,500	-550	-26.8
Saskatoon	2,850	2,270	-580	-20.4
Alberta				
Calgary	19,240	13,230	-6,010	-31.2
Edmonton	17,150	13,860	-3,290	-19.2
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	4,530	3,730	-800	-17.7
Vancouver	37,980	31,080	-6,900	-18.2
Victoria	4,320	3,950	-370	-8.6

^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.

Study: Education and retirement saving behaviours of families 2009

Many families face competing priorities when it comes to savings. Despite these challenges, parents in all income groups place a high value on saving for their child's postsecondary education.

This study, based on data from the 2009 Canadian Financial Capability Survey, found that the likelihood that parents save for their child's postsecondary education is influenced by several factors, including cost of tuition, level of parental education and household income. Parents, in the context of this study, are defined as persons who are financially responsible for a child under the age of 18.

Not surprisingly, the proportion of parents who had saved for their child's postsecondary education increased with income, and was highest among parents in the highest income group.

To analyze the data by income level, households were divided into five groups or "quintiles" based on household income. Each quintile represents one-fifth of all surveyed households.

Over 8 in 10 (83%) parents with a yearly household income greater than \$120,000 had saved for their child's postsecondary education. This proportion fell steadily for each lower quintile. Even so, 48% of parents falling into the lowest income quintile, those earning less than \$32,000 a year in 2008, had such savings.

Even in households with the lowest incomes, proportionally speaking, more parents were putting aside money strictly for their child's postsecondary education than were preparing financially for their retirement only.

About 26% of households falling into the lowest quintile of the income distribution said they were saving just for their child's postsecondary education, compared with 14% who said they were preparing financially for their retirement only. An additional 21% were doing both.

However, 39% of parents in the lowest income group reported they were not preparing financially for their retirement nor had they saved for their child's education. Among parents at the top of the income distribution, 2% were not preparing for either.

As incomes increased, so too did the percentage of parents who were saving for their children's education as well as preparing financially for their retirement.

There was a close relationship between saving and the education level of the parents. About 45% of parents without a high school diploma had savings for their child's postsecondary education. This compares with 63% of parents whose highest level of education

Note to readers

The Canadian Financial Capability Survey (CFCS) was designed to collect information about Canadians' knowledge, skills and behaviours towards financial decision-making. In addition to collecting information on approaches to money management and financial planning, information was collected on various savings behaviours, such as saving for postsecondary education and retirement.

The Canada Education Savings Grant is a grant from the Government of Canada to help parents save for a child's postsecondary education. When saving in a child's Registered Education Savings Plan, the Canada Education Savings Grant could add up to \$200 on the first \$500 saved annually for each child and up to \$400 on the next \$2,000. In 2009, the maximum life-time grant for each child was \$7,200.

In order to determine whether postsecondary education savings are adequate, data on amounts saved and the intended beneficiaries are needed. This information is not available through the CFCS.

"Preparing financially for retirement" may include planning to use government pension benefits, such as the Canada Pension Plan or the Quebec Pension Plan; occupational or workplace pension plans; personal retirement saving plans; obtaining a reverse mortgage; selling financial or non-financial assets; using an inheritance; or planning to work.

was a high school diploma and 78% among those with a university undergraduate degree.

In addition, the proportion of parents who had saved for their child's postsecondary education was strongly related to average undergraduate tuition fees for full-time students.

The highest proportions of such savers were in Alberta (78%), Ontario (74%) and Nova Scotia (73%). These three provinces also had the highest average undergraduate tuition costs in 2009/2010.

About 66% of parents who had saved for their child's postsecondary education had contributed to a Registered Education Savings Plan. The second most-common approach, taken by 28% of parents, was to contribute to a dedicated savings plan or account.

A second article in the May 2011 issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, "Public School Indicators for Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2000/2001 to 2008/2009" examines trends in enrolment and educators in publicly-funded elementary and secondary schools over the 2000/2001 to 2008/2009 period, by province and territory.

The article "Competing Priorities: Education and Retirement Saving Behaviours of Canadian Families" is now available in the May 2011 issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, Vol. 8, no. 1 (81-004-X, free). In *Browse by subject*, click on *Education, training and learning*, and then *Education Matters* under *Featured Products* on the right.

For more information, or to enquire (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax:
about the concepts, methods or data quality 613-951-1333; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism
of this release, contact Client Services and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

April 2011

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in April compared with the previous month. The composite index increased by 1.6% in April compared with the same month in 2010.

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 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in July.

The construction union wage rate indexes for May will be released on June 16.

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. ■

Stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products

May 1, 2011 (preliminary)

Data on stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products in storage as of May 1 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patricia Dow (613-951-9222; patricia.dow@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories

2010 (preliminary)

Preliminary estimates of provincial and territorial labour productivity and its related variables for the business sector by industry for 2010 are now available. These data are consistent with the preliminary estimates of provincial and territorial gross domestic product by industry for 2010, released on May 11.

No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised data of hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories for 2008 to 2010 will be published in November.

Provincial and territorial measures of labour productivity and its related variables are consistent with the concepts of the System of National Accounts and with the input-output industry coding.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0009 and 383-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5103.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

October 2010

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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