

Thursday, August 18, 2011
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

## Releases

Wholesale trade, June 20112Wholesale sales rose $0.2 \%$ in June to $\$ 47.8$ billion following a $2.0 \%$ advance in May. Afterremoving the effect of price changes, wholesale sales in volume terms declined $0.5 \%$.Employment Insurance, June 2011 ..... 6
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## Releases

## Wholesale trade

## June 2011

Wholesale sales rose $0.2 \%$ in June to $\$ 47.8$ billion following a $2.0 \%$ advance in May. In June, four of the seven subsectors, representing about half of the total wholesale sales, posted gains.


After removing the effect of price changes, wholesale sales in volume terms declined $0.5 \%$ in June. This primarily reflected higher prices for the imported products sold by wholesalers. This was partly attributable to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the American dollar during the month.

In June, higher sales in the agricultural supplies and the metal service centres industries were partially offset by lower sales in several other industries.

## Sales of agricultural supplies continue to increase

In dollar terms, the miscellaneous subsector ( $+3.5 \%$ ) registered the highest increase in June. This increase reflects higher sales in the agricultural supplies industry (+15.1\%). Wholesalers in this industry

## Note to readers

All 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.
have been benefiting from strong global demand and increasing prices of fertilizer.

On the strength of the metal service centres industry ( $+6.9 \%$ ), the building material and supplies subsector rose $2.1 \%$ in June following two consecutive declines.

Other subsectors that reported growth were farm products ( $+6.3 \%$ ) and food, beverages and tobacco products (+0.2\%).

The largest decline in June occurred in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector (-1.9\%). Almost all of the industries in this subsector reported lower sales.

The personal and household goods subsector fell $1.7 \%$. Sales in this subsector have been relatively flat since the beginning of 2010 .

The motor vehicle and parts subsector declined $0.5 \%$, mainly reflecting a $2.0 \%$ decrease in the new motor vehicle parts and accessories industry.

## Sales up in most provinces

Wholesale sales were up in eight provinces in June.
Wholesalers in Alberta contributed the most to the increase in dollar terms, followed by wholesalers in Saskatchewan.

In Alberta, sales increased $3.0 \%$ to $\$ 5.9$ billion in June. This increase was mainly the result of higher sales in the building material and supplies and the miscellaneous subsectors.

Both Saskatchewan and Manitoba showed gains of $3.6 \%$ in June, reflecting higher sales in the agricultural supplies industry.

Declines were observed in Ontario ( $-0.9 \%$ ) and British Columbia (-1.9\%).

## Inventories up slightly

Inventories increased $0.1 \%$ in June to $\$ 56.1$ billion. Increases were reported by wholesalers in 15 of the 25 industries, led by pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies ( $+1.0 \%$ ), new motor vehicle parts and accessories (+1.2\%), and metal service centres (+1.3\%).

The inventory-to-sales ratio remained unchanged at 1.18 in June.

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.

## Inventories increase in June



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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The June 2011 issue of Wholesale Trade (63-008-X, free) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for July will be released on September 20.

To obtain data, or for more 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 Farzana Choudhury (613-951-2020; farzana.choudhury@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale merchants' sales by industry - Seasonally adjusted

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 2011^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 2011^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | \% change |  |
| Total, wholesale sales | 44,241 | 47,702 | 47,782 | 0.2 | 8.0 |
| Total, excluding motor vehicle and parts wholesalers | 36,689 | 40,015 | 40,133 | 0.3 | 9.4 |
| Farm product | 558 | 535 | 569 | 6.3 | 2.1 |
| Food, beverage and tobacco | 8,523 | 8,975 | 8,994 | 0.2 | 5.5 |
| Food | 7,577 | 7,991 | 8,011 | 0.3 | 5.7 |
| Beverage | 424 | 468 | 473 | 1.1 | 11.4 |
| Cigarette and tobacco product | 522 | 516 | 510 | -1.1 | -2.3 |
| Personal and household goods | 6,969 | 6,985 | 6,867 | -1.7 | -1.5 |
| Textile, clothing and footwear | 896 | 910 | 930 | 2.2 | 3.9 |
| Home entertainment equipment and household appliance | 746 | 722 | 685 | -5.1 | -8.2 |
| Home furnishings | 495 | 485 | 465 | -4.0 | -5.9 |
| Personal goods | 809 | 729 | 711 | -2.5 | -12.1 |
| Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies | 3,417 | 3,488 | 3,433 | -1.6 | 0.5 |
| Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries | 607 | 651 | 641 | -1.5 | 5.7 |
| Motor vehicle and parts | 7,552 | 7,688 | 7,649 | -0.5 | 1.3 |
| Motor vehicle | 5,885 | 5,812 | 5,811 | 0.0 | -1.2 |
| New motor vehicle parts and accessories | 1,626 | 1,826 | 1,790 | -2.0 | 10.1 |
| Used motor vehicle parts and accessories | 42 | 49 | 48 | -3.1 | 14.2 |
| Building material and supplies | 6,122 | 6,440 | 6,577 | 2.1 | 7.4 |
| Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies | 1,933 | 2,050 | 2,054 | 0.2 | 6.3 |
| Metal service centres | 1,198 | 1,431 | 1,531 | 6.9 | 27.7 |
| Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies | 2,991 | 2,958 | 2,993 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Machinery, equipment and supplies | 8,988 | 10,209 | 10,017 | -1.9 | 11.5 |
| Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment | 927 | 1,289 | 1,166 | -9.6 | 25.7 |
| Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies | 2,887 | 3,289 | 3,291 | 0.1 | 14.0 |
| Computer and communications equipment and supplies | 2,917 | 3,208 | 3,154 | -1.7 | 8.1 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 2,256 | 2,423 | 2,405 | -0.7 | 6.6 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,529 | 6,871 | 7,109 | 3.5 | 28.6 |
| Recyclable material | 592 | 849 | 840 | -1.0 | 41.9 |
| Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product | 744 | 781 | 788 | 0.9 | 6.0 |
| Agricultural supplies | 1,262 | 1,900 | 2,188 | 15.1 | 73.4 |
| Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product | 996 | 1,173 | 1,177 | 0.3 | 18.2 |
| Other miscellaneous | 1,935 | 2,168 | 2,116 | -2.4 | 9.3 |

revised
$p$ preliminary
Note: Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory - Seasonally adjusted

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 2011^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2011^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ions |  | \% change |  |
| Canada | 44,241 | 47,702 | 47,782 | 0.2 | 8.0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 281 | 316 | 343 | 8.7 | 22.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 40 | 47 | 48 | 2.5 | 19.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 658 | 619 | 649 | 4.9 | -1.3 |
| New Brunswick | 484 | 499 | 503 | 0.8 | 4.1 |
| Quebec | 8,635 | 9,241 | 9,269 | 0.3 | 7.3 |
| Ontario | 22,602 | 23,912 | 23,698 | -0.9 | 4.8 |
| Manitoba | 1,105 | 1,202 | 1,246 | 3.6 | 12.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,338 | 1,747 | 1,810 | 3.6 | 35.2 |
| Alberta | 5,014 | 5,771 | 5,947 | 3.0 | 18.6 |
| British Columbia | 3,997 | 4,279 | 4,199 | -1.9 | 5.1 |
| Yukon | 10 | 12 | 13 | 3.1 | 33.1 |
| Northwest Territories | 52 | 51 | 51 | -0.6 | -3.6 |
| Nunavut | 24 | 5 | 6 | 6.4 | -76.2 |

revised
preliminary
Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry - Seasonally adjusted

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { May } \\ 2011^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2011^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | \% change |  |
| Total, wholesale inventories | 52,695 | 56,084 | 56,149 | 0.1 | 6.6 |
| Farm product | 159 | 162 | 171 | 5.8 | 7.9 |
| Food | 4,191 | 4,598 | 4,632 | 0.7 | 10.5 |
| Beverage | 241 | 279 | 273 | -2.4 | 13.3 |
| Cigarette and tobacco product | 229 | 216 | 217 | 0.2 | -5.6 |
| Textile, clothing and footwear | 1,682 | 1,901 | 1,925 | 1.3 | 14.5 |
| Home entertainment equipment and household appliance | 750 | 728 | 721 | -0.9 | -3.8 |
| Home furnishings | 942 | 1,010 | 997 | -1.3 | 5.8 |
| Personal goods | 1,499 | 1,261 | 1,292 | 2.5 | -13.8 |
| Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies | 3,980 | 4,240 | 4,281 | 1.0 | 7.6 |
| Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries | 628 | 646 | 669 | 3.5 | 6.5 |
| Motor vehicle | 3,732 | 3,319 | 3,356 | 1.1 | -10.1 |
| New motor vehicle parts and accessories | 3,034 | 3,164 | 3,203 | 1.2 | 5.5 |
| Used motor vehicle parts and accessories | 75 | 84 | 76 | -8.7 | 2.3 |
| Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies | 2,765 | 3,224 | 3,210 | -0.4 | 16.1 |
| Metal service centres | 2,613 | 2,976 | 3,014 | 1.3 | 15.4 |
| Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies | 4,557 | 4,663 | 4,605 | -1.2 | 1.1 |
| Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment | 3,162 | 3,200 | 3,209 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies | 7,356 | 7,847 | 7,769 | -1.0 | 5.6 |
| Computer and communications equipment and supplies | 1,582 | 1,961 | 1,922 | -2.0 | 21.5 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 3,122 | 3,144 | 3,146 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Recyclable material | 336 | 525 | 530 | 0.9 | 57.9 |
| Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product | 634 | 674 | 681 | 1.1 | 7.4 |
| Agricultural supplies | 2,566 | 2,772 | 2,751 | -0.8 | 7.2 |
| Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product | 784 | 993 | 990 | -0.3 | 26.3 |
| Other miscellaneous | 2,078 | 2,496 | 2,508 | 0.5 | 20.7 |

[^0]Note: Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

## Employment Insurance

## June 2011

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits was little changed in June at 577,400, following eight consecutive months of declines.

The number of beneficiaries was down in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, while Newfoundland and Labrador recorded the only notable increase.


## Number of claims edges down in June

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

Following two months of small increases, the number of initial and renewal claims edged down $1.6 \%$ in June to 233,100.

The largest percentage decrease occurred in Newfoundland and Labrador (-24.4\%), which offset a similar increase in May. In Saskatchewan, the number of claims declined $14.0 \%$, partially offsetting May's increase.

At the same time, there were increases in Prince Edward Island (+6.7\%) and Alberta (+5.2\%).

## 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 characteristics of 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.

El statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and 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 May and June 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 El benefits from June 12 to 18. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

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

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

The change in the number of regular El beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.


## Fewer beneficiaries in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia

Provincially, the largest percentage decline in the number of people receiving regular El benefits occurred in Ontario, where it fell by $2.7 \%$ to 169,500 . This continued the downward trend that began in October 2010.

The downward trend also continued in Quebec ( $-1.9 \%$ ) and British Columbia ( $-1.3 \%$ ) in June. This was the ninth consecutive monthly decline for both provinces. In Prince Edward Island, the number of beneficiaries decreased by $1.3 \%$ after two months of increases.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries increased $4.1 \%$, mostly offsetting the $4.6 \%$ decrease in May. In Manitoba, $1.2 \%$ more people received regular benefits.

## 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.

## Most large centres show year-over-year declines

Between June 2010 and June 2011, the number of people receiving regular benefits at the national level fell by 105,300 (-18.2\%). Declines occurred 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, there were fewer beneficiaries in all five large centres in June. The fastest pace of decline occurred in St. John's (-15.8\%), continuing the trend of monthly year-over-year decreases that began in April 2010. There were also marked percentage declines in Corner Brook and Grand Falls-Windsor.

The number of regular beneficiaries fell in 27 of the 33 large centres in Quebec between June 2010 and June 2011. The largest percentage declines occurred in Saint-Georges, La Tuque and in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Québec. In the Québec CMA, the number of beneficiaries declined $26.9 \%$ to 6,600 in June, the second consecutive month of year-over-year declines. At the same time, Montréal recorded a $22.1 \%$ decrease to 46,600 , continuing a series of consecutive months of year-over-year declines that began in March 2010.

In Ontario, nearly all large centres posted year-over-year declines in beneficiaries, with the largest percentage decrease occurring in Greater Sudbury. In Toronto, the number of beneficiaries fell 24.0\% to 60,800 , the fastest pace of year-over-year declines since the downward trend began in March 2010. Other notable decreases occurred in Tillsonburg, Thunder Bay, Guelph, Chatham-Kent and Belleville.

In Manitoba, the number of people receiving regular benefits fell in three of the four large centres in the 12 months to June. Most of the change occurred in Winnipeg, down $27.9 \%$ to 4,800 and the 10th consecutive monthly year-over-year percentage decrease.

In Saskatchewan, there were year-over-year declines in all eight large centres. The largest percentage decline occurred in Saskatoon, down 33.2\% to 1,400 . In Regina, it fell $29.1 \%$ to 900 , continuing the trend of monthly year-over-year declines which started in July 2010.

In Alberta, all 12 large centres recorded fewer beneficiaries compared with June 2010. In Calgary, the number fell $33.5 \%$ to 9,700 . In Edmonton, it declined $30.6 \%$ to 9,400 , the largest percentage decrease since the downward trend began in April 2010. Year-over-year declines exceeded $35 \%$ in Camrose, Brooks, Medicine Hat, Grande Prairie and Red Deer.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries fell in all 25 large centres in the 12 months to June. The largest percentage declines were in Fort St. John, Campbell River, Kamloops, Vancouver and Prince George. In Vancouver, the number of people receiving benefits fell $28.3 \%$ to 24,400 , the fastest pace since the start of the downward trend in June 2010. In Victoria, the number of beneficiaries decreased $13.6 \%$ to 2,900.

## Demographic groups

In June, the number of men receiving regular benefits fell by $19.6 \%$ to 279,600 from 12 months earlier.

The largest rates of decline among men occurred for those aged 25 to 54 ( $-21.7 \%$ ) and youths under 25 (-20.1\%). Among men aged 55 and over, the number of beneficiaries fell $12.5 \%$.

During this year-long period, the number of women receiving regular benefits decreased $16.0 \%$ to 194,400 .

The largest rates of decline occurred among women under $25(-20.9 \%)$, followed by those aged 25 to 54 ( $-17.2 \%$ ). The number of female beneficiaries aged 55 and over decreased 9.7\%. For this latter age group, it was the largest of four consecutive monthly year-over-year declines.

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 July will be released on September 22.

A set of maps, Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, June 2011 (73-002-X, free), is now available online. The maps show percent changes in the number of people receiving regular El 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 - Seasonally adjusted

|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { May } \\ 2011^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2011^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | May to June 2011 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | change in number |  | \% change |  |
| Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 578,030 | 577,410 | -620 | -129,980 | -0.1 | -18.4 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 34,190 | 35,600 | 1,410 | -3,570 | 4.1 | -9.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 9,020 | 8,900 | -120 | -460 | -1.3 | -4.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 32,270 | 32,570 | 300 | -1,300 | 0.9 | -3.8 |
| New Brunswick | 34,130 | 34,020 | -110 | -1,810 | -0.3 | -5.1 |
| Quebec | 168,510 | 165,380 | -3,130 | -28,190 | -1.9 | -14.6 |
| Ontario | 174,230 | 169,470 | -4,760 | -45,370 | -2.7 | -21.1 |
| Manitoba | 13,060 | 13,220 | 160 | -2,730 | 1.2 | -17.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 10,570 | 10,530 | -40 | -2,670 | -0.4 | -20.2 |
| Alberta | 34,610 | 34,330 | -280 | -14,350 | -0.8 | -29.5 |
| British Columbia | 65,180 | 64,330 | -850 | -17,610 | -1.3 | -21.5 |
| Yukon | 900 | 970 | 70 | -30 | 7.8 | -3.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 920 | 940 | 20 | 60 | 2.2 | 6.8 |
| Nunavut | 530 | 540 | 10 | 10 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Initial and renewal claims received |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 236,930 | 233,050 | -3,880 | -10,000 | -1.6 | -4.1 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 11,780 | 8,900 | -2,880 | -140 | -24.4 | -1.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,530 | 2,700 | 170 | 200 | 6.7 | 8.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 10,290 | 9,760 | -530 | -500 | -5.2 | -4.9 |
| New Brunswick | 10,490 | 10,470 | -20 | 690 | -0.2 | 7.1 |
| Quebec | 69,880 | 69,320 | -560 | -990 | -0.8 | -1.4 |
| Ontario | 71,000 | 69,860 | -1,140 | -2,640 | -1.6 | -3.6 |
| Manitoba | 7,930 | 7,820 | -110 | 90 | -1.4 | 1.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 7,290 | 6,270 | -1,020 | -30 | -14.0 | -0.5 |
| Alberta | 18,030 | 18,960 | 930 | -1,160 | 5.2 | -5.8 |
| British Columbia | 27,830 | 27,550 | -280 | -1,820 | -1.0 | -6.2 |
| Yukon | 350 | 320 | -30 | -10 | -8.6 | -3.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 330 | 310 | -20 | -10 | -6.1 | -3.1 |
| Nunavut | 200 | 160 | -40 | -40 | -20.0 | -20.0 |

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 - Unadjusted for seasonality

p preliminary
Note: $\quad$ 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 - Unadjusted for seasonality

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2011^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | change in number | \% change |
| Manitoba |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 12,350 | 10,130 | -2,220 | -18.0 |
| Under 25 years | 1,330 | 1,110 | -220 | -16.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 8,790 | 7,170 | -1,620 | -18.4 |
| 55 years and over | 2,240 | 1,850 | -390 | -17.4 |
| Men | 7,890 | 6,250 | -1,640 | -20.8 |
| Women | 4,460 | 3,890 | -570 | -12.8 |
| Saskatchewan |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 10,090 | 8,230 | -1,860 | -18.4 |
| Under 25 years | 1,150 | 870 | -280 | -24.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 7,060 | 5,750 | -1,310 | -18.6 |
| 55 years and over | 1,880 | 1,610 | -270 | -14.4 |
| Men | 6,490 | 5,110 | -1,380 | -21.3 |
| Women | 3,600 | 3,120 | -480 | -13.3 |
| Alberta |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 46,610 | 31,870 | -14,740 | -31.6 |
| Under 25 years | 4,580 | 2,790 | -1,790 | -39.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 33,630 | 22,620 | -11,010 | -32.7 |
| 55 years and over | 8,410 | 6,460 | -1,950 | -23.2 |
| Men | 28,720 | 19,290 | -9,430 | -32.8 |
| Women | 17,890 | 12,580 | -5,310 | -29.7 |
| British Columbia |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 76,230 | 58,920 | -17,310 | -22.7 |
| Under 25 years | 8,100 | 5,780 | -2,320 | -28.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 53,420 | 40,870 | -12,550 | -23.5 |
| 55 years and over | 14,700 | 12,280 | -2,420 | -16.5 |
| Men | 46,420 | 35,140 | -11,280 | -24.3 |
| Women | 29,810 | 23,780 | -6,030 | -20.2 |
| Yukon |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 700 | 680 | -20 | -2.9 |
| Under 25 years | 80 | 70 | -10 | -12.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 490 | 450 | -40 | -8.2 |
| 55 years and over | 140 | 150 | 10 | 7.1 |
| Men | 450 | 410 | -40 | -8.9 |
| Women | 260 | 270 | 10 | 3.8 |
| Northwest Territories |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 800 | 870 | 70 | 8.8 |
| Under 25 years | 90 | 90 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 600 | 660 | 60 | 10.0 |
| 55 years and over | 110 | 130 | 20 | 18.2 |
| Men | 470 | 520 | 50 | 10.6 |
| Women | 340 | 350 | 10 | 2.9 |
| Nunavut |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 530 | 540 | 10 | 1.9 |
| Under 25 years | 50 | 60 | 10 | 20.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 430 | 420 | -10 | -2.3 |
| 55 years and over | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Men | 360 | 390 | 30 | 8.3 |
| Women | 170 | 150 | -20 | -11.8 |

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 ${ }^{1}$ - Unadjusted for seasonality

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2011^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | change in number | \% change |
| Newfoundland and Labrador |  |  |  |  |
| St. John's | 4,440 | 3,740 | -700 | -15.8 |
| Nova Scotia |  |  |  |  |
| Halifax | 5,280 | 4,950 | -330 | -6.3 |
| New Brunswick |  |  |  |  |
| Saint John | 2,470 | 2,140 | -330 | -13.4 |
| Quebec ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Saguenay | 3,570 | 2,970 | -600 | -16.8 |
| Québec | 9,020 | 6,590 | -2,430 | -26.9 |
| Sherbrooke | 2,310 | 1,880 | -430 | -18.6 |
| Trois-Rivières | 3,090 | 2,920 | -170 | -5.5 |
| Montréal | 59,880 | 46,620 | -13,260 | -22.1 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau, Gatineau part | 2,970 | 2,580 | -390 | -13.1 |
| Ontario |  |  |  |  |
| Ottawa-Gatineau, Ottawa part | 7,430 | 5,980 | -1,450 | -19.5 |
| Kingston | 1,670 | 1,260 | -410 | -24.6 |
| Oshawa | 5,350 | 4,200 | -1,150 | -21.5 |
| Toronto | 80,020 | 60,800 | -19,220 | -24.0 |
| Hamilton | 9,010 | 7,040 | -1,970 | -21.9 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 7,160 | 5,210 | -1,950 | -27.2 |
| Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo | 6,810 | 4,830 | -1,980 | -29.1 |
| London | 6,840 | 5,320 | -1,520 | -22.2 |
| Windsor | 5,670 | 5,020 | -650 | -11.5 |
| Greater Sudbury | 3,700 | 1,910 | -1,790 | -48.4 |
| Thunder Bay | 1,820 | 1,160 | -660 | -36.3 |
| Manitoba |  |  |  |  |
| Winnipeg | 6,710 | 4,840 | -1,870 | -27.9 |
| Saskatchewan |  |  |  |  |
| Regina | 1,270 | 900 | -370 | -29.1 |
| Saskatoon | 2,080 | 1,390 | -690 | -33.2 |
| Alberta |  |  |  |  |
| Calgary | 14,600 | 9,710 | -4,890 | -33.5 |
| Edmonton | 13,590 | 9,430 | -4,160 | -30.6 |
| British Columbia |  |  |  |  |
| Abbotsford-Mission | 3,450 | 2,760 | -690 | -20.0 |
| Vancouver | 34,050 | 24,430 | -9,620 | -28.3 |
| Victoria | 3,370 | 2,910 | -460 | -13.6 |

[^1]1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

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

## Leading indicators

July 2011
The composite leading index rose $0.2 \%$ in July after a $0.1 \%$ gain in June. In July, 6 of the 10 components advanced, 1 more than the previous month. In particular, household demand was firm, reflecting the steady gains in the trend of employment. These gains were partly offset by declines in the stock market.

Furniture and appliance sales rose $1.2 \%$, their largest monthly advance of the recovery. Spending on other durable goods rebounded $0.1 \%$, as auto sales remained slow. The growth of services employment was driven by gains in personal services.

The manufacturing sector showed some improvement in new orders, which recovered $3.4 \%$ after a dip the month before. However, the average workweek declined again, while the ratio of shipments to inventories fell due to the first drop in shipments since November 2010 and higher stocks.

The Toronto stock market trended down by $1.7 \%$, its largest monthly decline since 2009.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the September 2011 issue of Canadian Economic Observer, Vol. 24, no. 9 (11-010-X, free). For more information on the economy, consult the Canadian Economic Observer.

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

## Leading indicators

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { February } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { March } \\ 2011 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { April } \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { May } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | Last month of data available |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% change |
| Composite leading indicator (1992=100) | 250.2 | 251.7 | 253.5 | 255.2 | 255.5 | 256.1 | 0.2 |
| Housing index (1992=100) ${ }^{1}$ | 125.5 | 128.0 | 127.7 | 127.8 | 128.4 | 128.1 | -0.2 |
| Business and personal services employment ('000) | 2,960 | 2,956 | 2,968 | 2,979 | 2,990 | 3,008 | 0.6 |
| S\&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000) | 13,352 | 13,643 | 13,841 | 13,913 | 13,863 | 13,625 | -1.7 |
| Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{2}$ | 224,740 | 225,598 | 226,226 | 226,271 | 226,722 | 227,157 | 0.2 |
| US Conference Board leading indicator $(1992=100)^{3}$ | 136.1 | 137.0 | 138.0 | 138.6 | 139.2 | 139.9 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average workweek (hours) | 37.3 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.1 | -0.3 |
| New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{4}$ | 23,571 | 23,388 | 23,546 | 25,513 | 25,452 | 26,311 | 3.4 |
| Shipments/inventories of finished goods ${ }^{4}$ | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.94 | $-0.02^{5}$ |
| Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{4}$ | 2,890 | 2,893 | 2,905 | 2,926 | 2,959 | 2,995 | 1.2 |
| Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{4}$ | 10,397 | 10,384 | 10,371 | 10,381 | 10,366 | 10,375 | 0.1 |
| Unsmoothed composite leading indicator | 253.2 | 256.2 | 255.1 | 258.3 | 254.7 | 256.0 | 0.5 |

[^2]
## Travel between Canada and other countries

 June 2011Travel to and from Canada rose in June, all the result of an increase in the number of trips to and from the United States. Travel between Canada and countries other than the United States fell in both directions.

On an outbound basis, Canadian residents took 5.0 million trips abroad in June, up 1.1\% from May. The majority of these trips, more than 4.2 million, were to the United States, an increase of $1.5 \%$.

Travel to the United States by Canadian residents increased in most categories. This included overnight travel by both car and plane, which rose $0.4 \%$ and $2.5 \%$ respectively. Canadian residents took just over 2.4 million same-day car trips to the United States, up 1.8\% from May.

However, travel by Canadian residents to overseas countries fell $0.9 \%$ in June to 766,000 trips.

On an inbound basis, foreign residents made just over 2.0 million trips to Canada in June, up 1.1\%. Again, the United States accounted for the majority of these trips, 1.7 million, an increase of $1.5 \%$.

Overnight travel from the United States was up $0.9 \%$. The number of overnight trips by car rose $2.1 \%$, while overnight travel by plane decreased 2.6\%.

US residents took 590,000 same-day car trips to Canada in June, up 3.0\% from May.

Travel by overseas residents to Canada amounted to 377,000 trips in June, down 0.4\%.

In June, 8 of Canada's top 12 overseas markets recorded increases. Travel from Germany rose $14.5 \%$, the largest gain. Travel from China rose $5.6 \%$, surpassing the 20,000 mark for the first time.

Travel from Japan fell 9.5\%, the largest decrease. Travel from the United Kingdom, Canada's largest overseas market, was down 7.2\%.

Note: Monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

## Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The June 2011 issue of International Travel, Advance Information, Vol. 27, no. 6 (66-001-P, free), is now available from the Key resource module of our website under Publications.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries - Seasonally adjusted

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 2010^{r} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 2011^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 2011^{p} \end{aligned}$ | May <br> to <br> June <br> 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |
| Canadian trips abroad ${ }^{2}$ | 4,389 | 4,942 | 4,998 | 1.1 |
| To the United States | 3,656 | 4,169 | 4,233 | 1.5 |
| To other countries | 733 | 773 | , 766 | -0.9 |
| Same-day car trips to the United States | 1,962 | 2,382 | 2,424 | 1.8 |
| Total trips, one or more nights | 2,384 | 2,518 | 2,529 | 0.4 |
| United States ${ }^{3}$ | 1,650 | 1,745 | 1,763 | 1.0 |
| Car | 968 | 1,021 | 1,024 | 0.4 |
| Plane | 592 | 623 | 638 | 2.5 |
| Other modes of transportation | 90 | 102 | 101 | -1.3 |
| Other countries ${ }^{4}$ | 733 | 773 | 766 | -0.9 |
| Travel to Canada ${ }^{2}$ | 2,051 | 2,005 | 2,027 | 1.1 |
| From the United States | 1,676 | 1,627 | 1,651 | 1.5 |
| From other countries | 375 | 378 | 377 | -0.4 |
| Same-day car trips from the United States | 612 | 573 | 590 | 3.0 |
| Total trips, one or more nights | 1,349 | 1,341 | 1,348 | 0.5 |
| United States ${ }^{3}$ | 983 | 971 | 979 | 0.9 |
| Car | 582 | 545 | 557 | 2.1 |
| Plane | 290 | 308 | 300 | -2.6 |
| Other modes of transportation | 110 | 117 | 123 | 4.4 |
| Other countries ${ }^{4}$ | 366 | 371 | 369 | -0.5 |
| Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 61 | 62 | 57 | -7.2 |
| France | 36 | 39 | 39 | -1.2 |
| Germany | 28 | 26 | 30 | 14.5 |
| Australia | 21 | 22 | 22 | 0.8 |
| China | 18 | 19 | 20 | 5.6 |
| Japan | 22 | 18 | 16 | -9.5 |
| South Korea | 17 | 14 | 14 | 1.8 |
| India | 11 | 11 | 12 | 6.0 |
| Hong Kong | 11 | 11 | 11 | 3.5 |
| Mexico | 10 | 11 | 11 | -2.5 |
| Switzerland | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10.5 |
| Italy | 9 | 9 | 9 | 3.1 |

[^3]p preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.
2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.
3. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.
4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.
5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

## Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products <br> May 2011

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The May 2011 issue of The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, Vol. 66, no. 5 (45-004-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 the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

## Supply and disposition of crude oil and equivalent

January to April 2011
Data on the supply and disposition of crude oil and equivalent are now available for January to April.

Available on CANSIM: table 126-0001.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

## New products and studies

Canadian Economic Observer, August 2011, Vol. 24, no. 8
Catalogue number 11-010-X (Print, \$25/\$243)
Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, June 2011, Vol. 7, no. 6
Catalogue number 41-019-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)
The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, May 2011, Vol. 66, no. 5 Catalogue number 45-004-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

International Travel: Advance Information, June 2011, Vol. 27, no. 6<br>Catalogue number 66-001-P (PDF, free; HTML, free)<br>Canada's International Transactions in Securities, June 2011, Vol. 77, no. 6 Catalogue number 67-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)<br>Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, June 2011<br>Catalogue number 73-002-X (HTML, free)

Study: Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada: "Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada: Francophones in New Brunswick", 2006, no. 5
Catalogue number 89-642-X2011005 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

## How to order products





[^0]:    revised
    preliminary

[^1]:    preliminary

[^2]:    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.
[^3]:    $r$ revised

