

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, November 2011	2
Manufacturing sales rose 2.0% in November to \$49.6 billion, the fourth increase in five months.	
Employment Insurance, November 2011	7
In November, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits totalled 539,000, virtually unchanged from the previous month.	
Travel between Canada and other countries, November 2011	13
Wholesale Services Price Index, third quarter 2011	14
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, December 2011	15
Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, October 2011	16
Civil aviation operating statistics, November 2011	16
New products and studies	17



Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

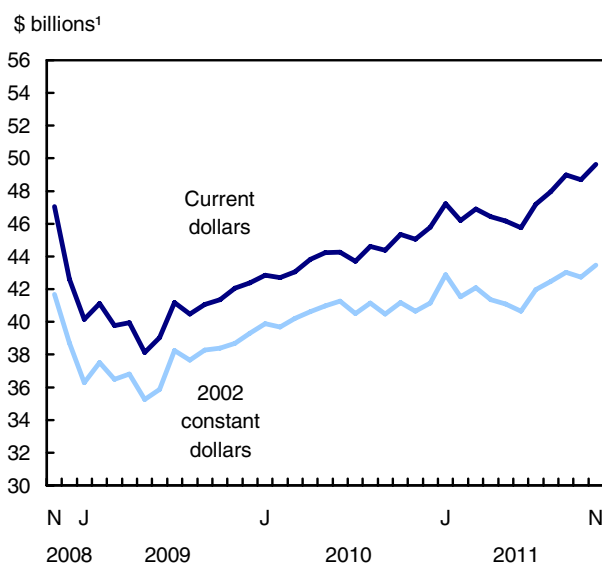
November 2011

Manufacturing sales rose 2.0% in November to \$49.6 billion, the fourth increase in five months. The gains reflected higher sales in the machinery, petroleum and coal product, and motor vehicle industries.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales rose 1.7%, also the fourth increase in five months.

Higher sales were reported in 14 of 21 industries, representing approximately 80% of Canadian manufacturing. Both durable (+2.4%) and non-durable goods manufacturers (+1.5%) reported gains.

Manufacturing sales rise



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Machinery industry reports largest increase

The machinery industry reached its highest sales level ever in November, with sales rising 13.4% to \$3.4 billion. The growth was mostly concentrated in the mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing industry, where a number of companies completed large projects for delivery to both domestic and international customers.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the three previous months.

Non-durable goods industries include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.

Durable goods industries include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Production-based industries

For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.

A research paper, Analysis in Brief: "An Overview of the Lumber Industry in Canada, 2004 to 2010" (11-621-M2011089, free), profiling the Canadian softwood lumber industry is now available. The paper reviews the state of the industry over the past six years and examines key economic variables such as sales, exports and employment.

Sales in the petroleum and coal product industry advanced 3.9% to \$7.6 billion, the fourth increase in five months. The gains partly reflect higher production following maintenance and retooling work over the summer and fall 2011.

Motor vehicle sales rose in November with manufacturers reporting a 7.1% increase to \$4.1 billion. Sales have advanced 24.9% since a low-point reached in June 2011. These gains reflect a partial resolution of the supply chain problems during the summer and fall 2011.

The overall sales increases were somewhat offset by declines in the computer and electronic product industry, down 11.0% to \$1.2 billion.

Manufacturing sales advance in most provinces

Manufacturing sales rose in nine provinces in November, with Ontario, Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador posting the largest provincial increases in dollar terms.

In Ontario, manufacturers reported a 2.0% increase in sales to \$22.5 billion. The motor vehicle, aerospace product and parts, and machinery industries were the main contributors to the gain.

Manufacturers in Alberta reported a 5.9% rise in sales to \$6.4 billion, the largest percentage increase since May 2008. Gains in November were focused in the machinery, and petroleum and coal product industries.

Sales rose 20.8% to \$640 million in Newfoundland and Labrador, reflecting substantial gains in the non-durable goods industries. Manufacturing sales in Newfoundland and Labrador were the highest since July 2008.

New Brunswick (-4.0%) was the only province with a decline in sales.

Inventory levels rise again

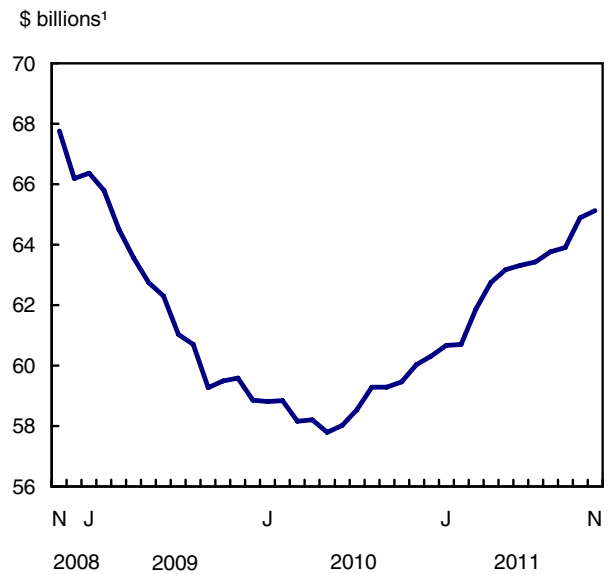
Inventory levels rose 0.4% in November to \$65.1 billion. This is the 14th consecutive month of inventory growth in Canada.

Inventories were up in 8 of 21 industries, with non-durable goods posting a 0.8% increase and durable goods manufacturers reporting a 0.1% rise.

The largest inventory gain was in the computer and electronic product industry, where a 5.9% increase stemmed largely from a rise in raw materials.

Food inventories advanced 2.6%, also largely a result of increases in the inventories of raw materials.

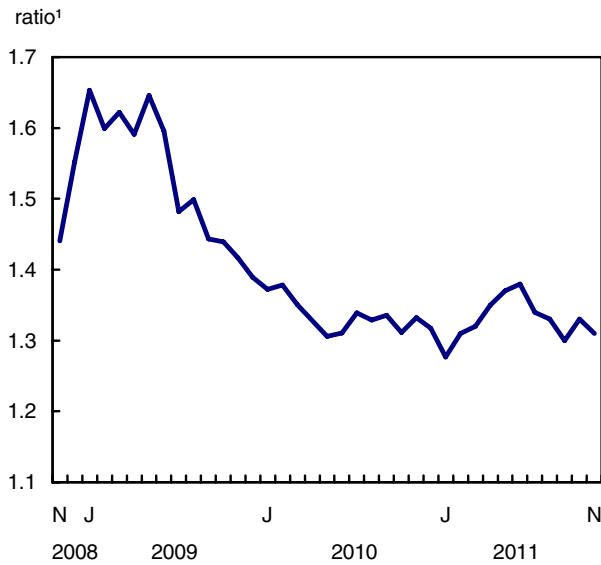
Inventories continue to grow



1. Seasonally adjusted.

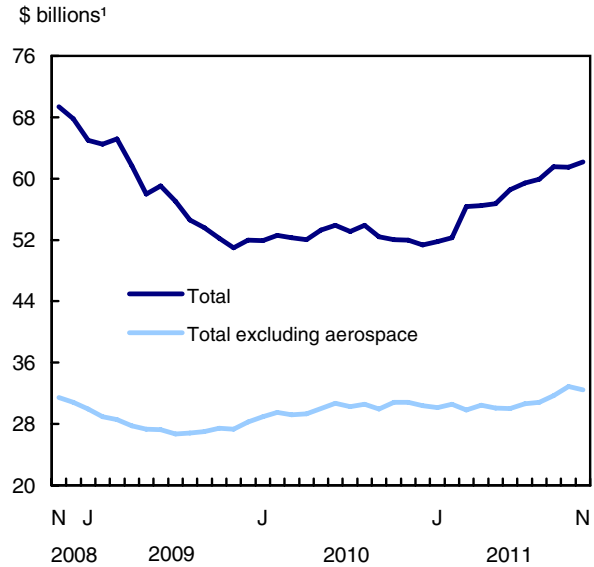
The inventory-to-sales ratio declined to 1.31 in November from 1.33 in October. The inventory-to-sales ratio measures the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

The inventory-to-sales ratio declines



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders increase



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders increase

Unfilled orders increased 1.2% in November to \$62.2 billion, the 10th increase in 11 months. The gain in unfilled orders was led by the aerospace product and parts industry, where the backlog of orders rose 4.0% to \$29.7 billion.

Unfilled orders were also up in the primary metal (+13.3%) and fabricated metal product industries (+2.0%).

New orders increase

New orders increased 3.6% in November after declining 3.9% in October. The gain largely reflected a rise in the aerospace product and parts industry.

Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.

Table 304-0014: Canada data (sales, inventories, orders) by industry.

Table 304-0015: Provincial sales by industry.

Table 377-0008: Constant dollar sales, inventories and orders.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the December Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on February 16.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-3877; manufact@statcan.gc.ca).

about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832; michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2010	October 2011 ^r	November 2011 ^p	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	45,063	48,682	49,643	2.0	10.2
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	40,646	42,735	43,465	1.7	6.9
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	40,153	43,066	43,722	1.5	8.9
Inventories	60,036	64,884	65,126	0.4	8.5
Unfilled orders	51,995	61,454	62,177	1.2	19.6
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	51,371	60,825	61,567	1.2	19.8
New orders	45,011	48,592	50,366	3.6	11.9
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	40,130	42,975	44,465	3.5	10.8
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.33	1.33	1.31

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.

Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

Major group of industries	November 2010	October 2011 ^r	November 2011 ^p	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	6,792	6,896	6,976	1.2	2.7
Beverage and tobacco product	886	895	922	3.0	4.0
Textile mills	128	130	137	5.1	7.0
Textile product mills	141	135	117	-13.4	-16.8
Clothing manufacturing	197	181	190	5.0	-3.2
Leather and allied product	37	31	29	-6.1	-20.8
Wood product	1,556	1,582	1,580	-0.1	1.5
Paper manufacturing	2,235	2,099	2,092	-0.3	-6.4
Printing and related support activities	716	669	671	0.2	-6.4
Petroleum and coal product	6,142	7,304	7,586	3.9	23.5
Chemical	3,677	3,969	3,912	-1.4	6.4
Plastics and rubber products	1,761	1,926	1,973	2.4	12.0
Non-metallic mineral product	1,112	1,123	1,132	0.8	1.8
Primary metal	3,764	4,083	4,114	0.7	9.3
Fabricated metal product	2,641	2,840	2,861	0.7	8.3
Machinery	2,532	2,959	3,355	13.4	32.5
Computer and electronic product	1,398	1,376	1,225	-11.0	-12.4
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	835	838	851	1.5	1.9
Transportation equipment	6,790	7,847	8,126	3.6	19.7
Motor vehicle	3,392	3,859	4,133	7.1	21.9
Motor vehicle body and trailer	237	297	284	-4.5	20.1
Motor vehicle parts	1,518	1,757	1,788	1.7	17.7
Aerospace product and parts	1,215	1,348	1,318	-2.2	8.5
Railroad rolling stock	122	128	167	30.1	36.9
Ship and boat building	92	97	92	-4.4	-0.1
Furniture and related product	875	867	896	3.3	2.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	849	927	898	-3.1	5.9
Non-durable goods industries	22,712	24,237	24,606	1.5	8.3
Durable goods industries	22,351	24,444	25,037	2.4	12.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2010	October 2011 ^r	November 2011 ^p	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Canada	45,063	48,682	49,643	2.0	10.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	543	530	640	20.8	17.7
Prince Edward Island	100	93	110	18.4	9.9
Nova Scotia	881	897	903	0.7	2.5
New Brunswick	1,373	1,763	1,693	-4.0	23.3
Quebec	11,211	11,744	11,744	0.0	4.8
Ontario	20,478	22,032	22,467	2.0	9.7
Manitoba	1,262	1,234	1,287	4.2	1.9
Saskatchewan	961	1,143	1,168	2.2	21.5
Alberta	5,220	6,065	6,421	5.9	23.0
British Columbia	3,028	3,178	3,206	0.9	5.9
Yukon	3	3	3	7.4	-4.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	1	1	49.6	85.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.



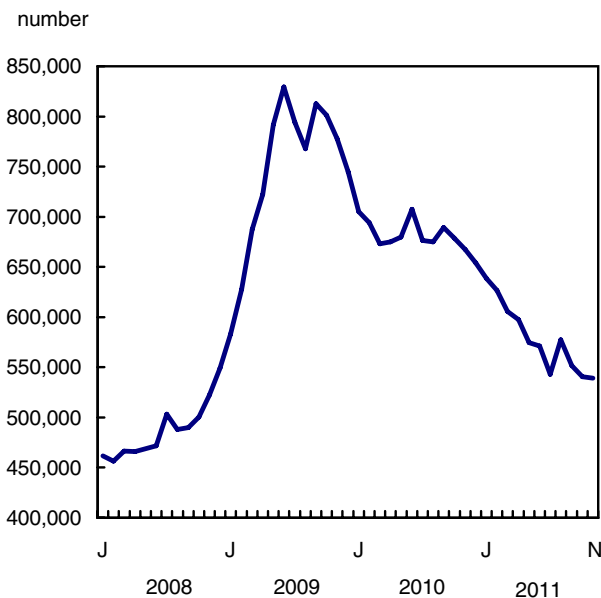
Employment Insurance

November 2011

In November, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits totalled 539,000, virtually unchanged from the previous month.

The number of EI beneficiaries fell in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador. In British Columbia and Quebec, the number of people receiving benefits rose slightly.

Number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries virtually unchanged in November



Claims down slightly in November

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.

Nationally, the number of initial and renewal claims edged down 0.8% to 238,300 in November. While claims fell 4.2% in Ontario, they increased 5.7% in Manitoba and 5.0% in Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Note to readers

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

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.

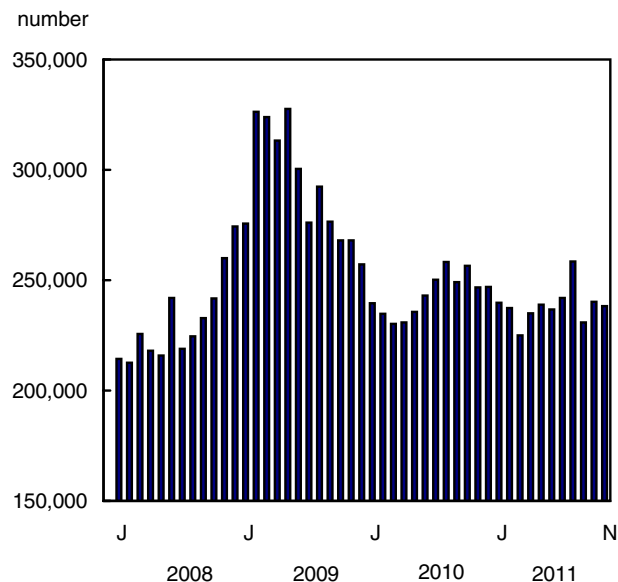
EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. The number of regular beneficiaries and the number of claims received for October and November 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 people who received EI benefits from November 6 to 12. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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

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

Number of claims slightly down in November



Number of beneficiaries down in four provinces

Provincially, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits in November declined in Prince Edward Island (-2.7%), Ontario (-1.8%), Nova Scotia (-1.6%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-1.6%). The number edged up in British Columbia (+1.2%) and Quebec (+0.7%), while it was little changed in the other provinces.

The decrease in Ontario continued a two-year-long series of declines. In Nova Scotia, the number of beneficiaries declined for the third consecutive month.

While virtually unchanged in November, the number of EI beneficiaries in Alberta has been on a steady downward trend since October 2009.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

EI 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 continue to post declines

Between November 2010 and November 2011, the number of people receiving regular benefits fell 108,200 (-18.8%) nationally. Declines occurred in 133 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 decreased in four of the five large centres. In St. John's, the number fell 15.6%, continuing a series of declines that began 20 months earlier.

In Prince Edward Island, both large centres had fewer beneficiaries in November, with the biggest percentage decline in Summerside. In Charlottetown, the number of people receiving benefits fell 10.2%.

In Nova Scotia, all five large centres had fewer beneficiaries in November compared with November 2010, with the largest percentage decrease in Kentville. In Halifax, the number of beneficiaries fell 16.7% to 4,400, continuing the downward trend that began in spring 2010.

In New Brunswick, three of the six large centres had fewer beneficiaries in November compared with 12 months earlier. The number of people receiving benefits fell 14.3% in Saint John and 14.1% in Moncton.

In Quebec, the number of beneficiaries declined in 31 of the 33 large centres, with the largest percentage decreases in Rouyn-Noranda and Saint-Hyacinthe. In the census metropolitan area of Québec, the number decreased 23.1%. In Montréal, the number of people

receiving benefits fell 22.0% to 45,400, continuing the downward trend that began in spring 2010. There were also marked year-over-year declines in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Granby and Gatineau.

In Ontario, 38 of the 41 large centres had fewer beneficiaries in November compared with 12 months earlier. The largest percentage decreases occurred in Tillsonburg, Stratford, Hamilton, Thunder Bay, Chatham-Kent and Guelph. In Toronto, the number of beneficiaries fell 28.6% to 49,100, extending a downward trend going back to spring 2010.

In Manitoba, the number of people receiving regular benefits declined in all four large centres in the 12 months to November. In Winnipeg, the number of beneficiaries fell 24.8% to 4,900, the 15th consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

In Saskatchewan, all eight large centres recorded monthly year-over-year declines, the largest occurring in Regina and Saskatoon. In Regina, the number of beneficiaries fell 35.2% to 800, continuing the downward trend that began in summer 2010. In Saskatoon, 1,300 people received benefits, down 26.9%, the 12th consecutive year-over-year monthly decline.

In Alberta, 11 of the 12 large centres had fewer beneficiaries in the 12 months to November. The largest percentage decreases occurred in Grande Prairie, Calgary, Cold Lake, Red Deer, Lethbridge and Edmonton. In Calgary, the number of people receiving benefits fell 41.7% to 6,900, while in Edmonton, it declined 37.7% to 7,700.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries fell in all 25 large centres, with the largest percentage declines in Fort St. John, Powell River, Terrace, Kamloops and Vernon. In Vancouver, 22,100 people received benefits in November, down 28.7% from 12 months earlier. In Victoria, the number of beneficiaries totalled 2,700, down 21.7%.

Demographic groups

The number of men receiving regular benefits fell 19.9% to 268,700 between November 2010 and November 2011. The pace of decline was similar for men under 25 years of age (-20.1%) and those aged 25 to 54 (-20.9%). Among men aged 55 and over, the number of beneficiaries fell 16.7%.

A total of 198,700 women received benefits in November, down 17.3% from November 2010. Among those under 25, the number of beneficiaries fell 21.0%, while for those aged 25 to 54, it was down 18.0%. For women aged 55 and over, the number of beneficiaries declined 13.5%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0004, 276-0006, 276-0009 and 276-0011.

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 (EI) for December will be released on February 17.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, November 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, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2011 ^P	November 2011 ^P	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	540,820	539,010	-1,810	-128,230	-0.3	-19.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,840	36,240	-600	-1,580	-1.6	-4.2
Prince Edward Island	8,570	8,340	-230	-410	-2.7	-4.7
Nova Scotia	32,090	31,580	-510	-2,730	-1.6	-8.0
New Brunswick	34,130	33,780	-350	-890	-1.0	-2.6
Quebec	158,830	159,880	1,050	-28,360	0.7	-15.1
Ontario	159,150	156,330	-2,820	-53,200	-1.8	-25.4
Manitoba	12,360	12,310	-50	-3,390	-0.4	-21.6
Saskatchewan	9,580	9,600	20	-3,250	0.2	-25.3
Alberta	29,000	28,750	-250	-18,180	-0.9	-38.7
British Columbia	58,670	59,380	710	-20,710	1.2	-25.9
Yukon	890	910	20	-70	2.2	-7.1
Northwest Territories	900	860	-40	-80	-4.4	-8.5
Nunavut	500	490	-10	-50	-2.0	-9.3
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	240,280	238,290	-1,990	-8,470	-0.8	-3.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,040	8,920	-120	-210	-1.3	-2.3
Prince Edward Island	2,470	2,470	0	-70	0.0	-2.8
Nova Scotia	10,080	10,070	-10	-190	-0.1	-1.9
New Brunswick	10,240	10,230	-10	-200	-0.1	-1.9
Quebec	69,650	70,520	870	590	1.2	0.8
Ontario	78,420	75,130	-3,290	-4,520	-4.2	-5.7
Manitoba	7,250	7,660	410	-300	5.7	-3.8
Saskatchewan	5,820	6,110	290	-140	5.0	-2.2
Alberta	18,180	18,370	190	-2,670	1.0	-12.7
British Columbia	28,510	28,220	-290	-1,150	-1.0	-3.9
Yukon	330	380	50	60	15.2	18.8
Northwest Territories	310	310	0	-50	0.0	-13.9
Nunavut	210	190	-20	-20	-9.5	-9.5

^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, and province and territory – Not seasonally adjusted

	November 2010	November 2011 ^P	November 2010 to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	575,590	467,360	-108,230	-18.8
Under 25 years	53,740	42,770	-10,970	-20.4
25 to 54 years	397,380	319,290	-78,090	-19.7
55 years and over	124,470	105,310	-19,160	-15.4
Men	335,320	268,700	-66,620	-19.9
Under 25 years	36,260	28,960	-7,300	-20.1
25 to 54 years	224,710	177,780	-46,930	-20.9
55 years and over	74,350	61,970	-12,380	-16.7
Women	240,270	198,660	-41,610	-17.3
Under 25 years	17,470	13,810	-3,660	-21.0
25 to 54 years	172,670	141,510	-31,160	-18.0
55 years and over	50,120	43,340	-6,780	-13.5
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	34,600	33,200	-1,400	-4.0
Under 25 years	3,050	2,680	-370	-12.1
25 to 54 years	22,430	21,070	-1,360	-6.1
55 years and over	9,120	9,450	330	3.6
Men	19,840	18,660	-1,180	-5.9
Women	14,760	14,540	-220	-1.5
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	8,480	8,010	-470	-5.5
Under 25 years	820	780	-40	-4.9
25 to 54 years	5,360	4,940	-420	-7.8
55 years and over	2,300	2,290	-10	-0.4
Men	4,760	4,420	-340	-7.1
Women	3,720	3,590	-130	-3.5
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	31,810	29,050	-2,760	-8.7
Under 25 years	3,410	2,990	-420	-12.3
25 to 54 years	21,560	19,400	-2,160	-10.0
55 years and over	6,840	6,670	-170	-2.5
Men	19,410	17,460	-1,950	-10.0
Women	12,400	11,590	-810	-6.5
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	30,810	29,770	-1,040	-3.4
Under 25 years	2,630	2,520	-110	-4.2
25 to 54 years	20,250	19,370	-880	-4.3
55 years and over	7,940	7,880	-60	-0.8
Men	18,710	17,860	-850	-4.5
Women	12,100	11,910	-190	-1.6
Quebec				
Both sexes	162,060	138,930	-23,130	-14.3
Under 25 years	16,020	13,430	-2,590	-16.2
25 to 54 years	109,700	93,310	-16,390	-14.9
55 years and over	36,340	32,200	-4,140	-11.4
Men	96,220	82,450	-13,770	-14.3
Women	65,840	56,480	-9,360	-14.2
Ontario				
Both sexes	169,910	128,490	-41,420	-24.4
Under 25 years	14,430	11,250	-3,180	-22.0
25 to 54 years	122,110	92,260	-29,850	-24.4
55 years and over	33,370	24,980	-8,390	-25.1
Men	96,350	71,570	-24,780	-25.7
Women	73,560	56,920	-16,640	-22.6

^P preliminary

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

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, and province and territory – Not seasonally adjusted

	November 2010	November 2011 ^P	November 2010 to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	12,860	10,210	-2,650	-20.6
Under 25 years	1,500	1,220	-280	-18.7
25 to 54 years	8,860	7,080	-1,780	-20.1
55 years and over	2,510	1,900	-610	-24.3
Men	8,160	6,280	-1,880	-23.0
Women	4,710	3,930	-780	-16.6
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	10,430	7,900	-2,530	-24.3
Under 25 years	1,050	700	-350	-33.3
25 to 54 years	7,160	5,400	-1,760	-24.6
55 years and over	2,220	1,810	-410	-18.5
Men	6,490	4,810	-1,680	-25.9
Women	3,930	3,090	-840	-21.4
Alberta				
Both sexes	39,410	24,450	-14,960	-38.0
Under 25 years	3,490	1,910	-1,580	-45.3
25 to 54 years	28,050	17,330	-10,720	-38.2
55 years and over	7,860	5,220	-2,640	-33.6
Men	22,760	13,480	-9,280	-40.8
Women	16,650	10,980	-5,670	-34.1
British Columbia				
Both sexes	72,590	54,980	-17,610	-24.3
Under 25 years	7,120	5,110	-2,010	-28.2
25 to 54 years	49,920	37,360	-12,560	-25.2
55 years and over	15,550	12,510	-3,040	-19.5
Men	41,010	30,280	-10,730	-26.2
Women	31,580	24,700	-6,880	-21.8
Yukon				
Both sexes	1,030	940	-90	-8.7
Under 25 years	90	80	-10	-11.1
25 to 54 years	700	650	-50	-7.1
55 years and over	240	220	-20	-8.3
Men	590	550	-40	-6.8
Women	440	390	-50	-11.4
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	940	870	-70	-7.4
Under 25 years	80	70	-10	-12.5
25 to 54 years	730	660	-70	-9.6
55 years and over	140	140	0	0.0
Men	640	550	-90	-14.1
Women	310	320	10	3.2
Nunavut				
Both sexes	470	430	-40	-8.5
Under 25 years	50	50	0	0.0
25 to 54 years	390	350	-40	-10.3
55 years and over	30	40	10	33.3
Men	300	300	0	0.0
Women	170	130	-40	-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 census metropolitan area¹ – Not seasonally adjusted

	November 2010	November 2011 ^P	November 2010 to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	4,220	3,560	-660	-15.6
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	5,330	4,440	-890	-16.7
New Brunswick				
Saint John	2,170	1,860	-310	-14.3
Quebec				
Saguenay	3,700	3,310	-390	-10.5
Québec	9,510	7,310	-2,200	-23.1
Sherbrooke	2,500	2,160	-340	-13.6
Trois-Rivières	3,460	3,050	-410	-11.8
Montréal	58,180	45,370	-12,810	-22.0
Ottawa-Gatineau, Gatineau part	3,140	2,600	-540	-17.2
Ontario				
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ottawa part	6,870	5,620	-1,250	-18.2
Kingston	1,450	1,170	-280	-19.3
Oshawa	4,520	3,650	-870	-19.2
Toronto	68,730	49,050	-19,680	-28.6
Hamilton	8,200	5,180	-3,020	-36.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	6,940	5,330	-1,610	-23.2
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	5,620	4,170	-1,450	-25.8
London	5,910	4,740	-1,170	-19.8
Windsor	5,340	3,750	-1,590	-29.8
Greater Sudbury	2,380	1,770	-610	-25.6
Thunder Bay	1,470	950	-520	-35.4
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	6,460	4,860	-1,600	-24.8
Saskatchewan				
Regina	1,220	790	-430	-35.2
Saskatoon	1,820	1,330	-490	-26.9
Alberta				
Calgary	11,890	6,930	-4,960	-41.7
Edmonton	12,410	7,730	-4,680	-37.7
British Columbia				
Abbotsford-Mission	3,940	3,560	-380	-9.6
Vancouver	31,050	22,140	-8,910	-28.7
Victoria	3,500	2,740	-760	-21.7

^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.



Travel between Canada and other countries November 2011

Travel by Canadian residents abroad increased 0.8% from October to 5.0 million trips in November.

Canadian residents made 782,000 trips to overseas countries in November, up 1.6%, while travel to the United States rose 0.6% to 4.2 million trips.

Overnight travel to the United States rose 2.1% to 1.8 million trips in November. This was the first increase since July 2011. The main factor was a 3.5% increase in overnight travel by car to the United States. Overnight travel by plane decreased 0.6%.

Canadians took 2.4 million same-day car trips to the United States in November, down 0.4% from October.

On an inbound basis, travel to Canada by residents from abroad declined slightly, 0.1%, to just over 2.0 million trips. This was because of a decline in travel by US residents to Canada.

American residents made 1.6 million trips in November, down 0.4% from October. Overnight travel by Americans to Canada decreased 0.6% to 969,000 trips. Overnight travel by car declined 0.7% to 555,000 trips, while overnight travel by plane increased 0.4% to 296,000 trips.

American residents made 583,000 same-day car trips to Canada in November, down 0.3% from the previous month.

Travel to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased 1.1% to 383,000 trips.

In November, 9 of the top 12 overseas markets recorded increases in travel to Canada. The United Kingdom remained Canada's number one overseas market, followed by France and Germany.

Note: Monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The November 2011 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 27, no. 11 (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 Riley Brockington (613-951-2995; riley.brockington@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

□

Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2010 ^r	October 2011 ^r	November 2011 ^p	October to November 2011
	thousands			% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	4,707	4,939	4,977	0.8
To the United States	3,929	4,170	4,196	0.6
To other countries	778	769	782	1.6
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,166	2,397	2,387	-0.4
Total trips, one or more nights	2,501	2,503	2,552	2
United States ³	1,722	1,734	1,771	2.1
Car	1,041	1,013	1,049	3.5
Plane	587	623	619	-0.6
Other modes of transportation	94	97	102	4.5
Other countries ⁴	778	769	782	1.6
Travel to Canada²	2,046	2,022	2,019	-0.1
From the United States	1,678	1,643	1,636	-0.4
From other countries	368	379	383	1.1
Same-day car trips from the United States	604	584	583	-0.3
Total trips, one or more nights	1,361	1,345	1,344	-0.1
United States ³	1,001	975	969	-0.6
Car	582	559	555	-0.7
Plane	307	295	296	0.4
Other modes of transportation	112	121	118	-2.3
Other countries ⁴	360	370	375	1.2
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵				
United Kingdom	61	57	57	0.3
France	38	39	39	0.3
Germany	27	28	29	5.5
China	17	22	22	0.6
Australia	21	21	20	-6.5
Japan	17	18	17	-0.8
South Korea	14	13	14	9.5
Mexico	11	12	13	7.9
India	11	12	13	7.5
Hong Kong	11	10	10	3.6
Netherlands	9	9	9	3.8
Switzerland	9	10	9	-6.8

^r revised

^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.

Wholesale Services Price Index

Third quarter 2011

The Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPI) rose 1.0% in the third quarter.

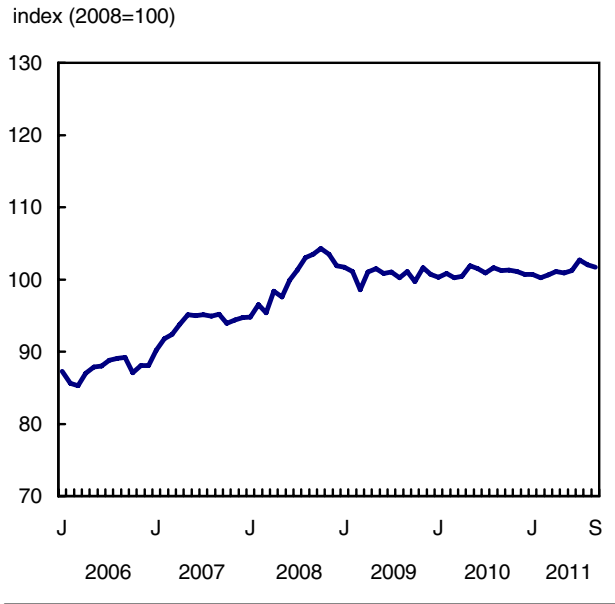
Wholesalers of farm products (+5.8%) posted the largest margin increase in the third quarter. Margins also increased for wholesalers of miscellaneous products (+4.4%) and machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.2%).

Wholesalers of petroleum products (-1.8%) posted the largest decrease in the third quarter, followed by a

decline in margins for wholesalers of building material and supplies (-0.2%).

Year over year, the WSPI rose 0.9% in the third quarter compared with the third quarter in 2010. Year-over-year margin increases were posted by wholesalers of farm products (+16.7%), miscellaneous products (+6.8%) and personal and household goods (+2.1%). The year-over-year increase of the WSPI in the third quarter was moderated by downward movements by wholesalers of petroleum products (-5.6%) and building material and supplies (-2.7%).

Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services



Note: All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and are subject to revision. With the release of the final fourth quarter data for any given year, finalized data for all quarters of that year are released at the same time. The Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPI) is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. The WSPI is not a wholesale selling price index. The index represents the change in the price of the wholesale service. The price of the wholesale service is defined as the margin price, which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the wholesale product being priced.

Available on CANSIM: table 332-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5106.

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: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2010	Second quarter 2011 ^r	Third quarter 2011 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2011	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	%	(2008=100)		% change		
Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services	100.00	101.2	101.1	102.1	1.0	0.9
Farm products	2.58	77.2	85.2	90.1	5.8	16.7
Petroleum products	4.94	80.7	77.6	76.2	-1.8	-5.6
Food, beverage and tobacco	14.90	111.6	110.7	111.0	0.3	-0.5
Personal and household goods	16.60	101.0	102.3	103.1	0.8	2.1
Motor vehicles and parts	9.92	107.7	108.7	109.4	0.6	1.6
Building material and supplies	13.88	97.6	95.2	95.0	-0.2	-2.7
Machinery, equipment and supplies	21.67	103.8	102.7	103.9	1.2	0.1
Miscellaneous	11.02	102.2	104.6	109.2	4.4	6.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each three-digit North American Industry Classification System contributes to the overall Wholesale Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as the Wholesale Agents and Brokers group was not priced and data are imputed.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index
December 2011

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in December compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 1.6% compared with December 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. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

This release presents indexes that are not seasonally adjusted. The union wage rates and indexes published are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The third quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available soon.

The construction union wage rate indexes for January will be released on February 23.

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: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

October 2011

The number of take-offs and landings at the 132 airports without air traffic control towers reached 54,904 movements in October. Peterborough, Ontario (3,292 movements) followed by Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (2,784 movements) were the most active sites. Of the 129 airports for which year-over-year comparisons were possible, 62 reported increases.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The October 2011 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

November 2011

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for November.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0001 and 401-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products and studies

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Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), October 2011
Catalogue number 51-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

International Travel: Advance Information, November 2011, Vol. 27, no. 11
Catalogue number 66-001-P (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, November 2011
Catalogue number 73-002-X (HTML, free)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 09, 2008
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.8 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower trade deficit in the financial account. Foreign investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the corresponding pace of the previous quarter, while Canada's direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 7

Study: The year in review for wholesale trade, 2007 9

Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2008 11

Placement of tertiary students and tuition costs, April 2008 12



Health Indicators, 2008 12

New products 13

2006 Census profiles

With the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profiles are now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.

To obtain these profiles in electronic format (costs vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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