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| Statistics Canada |

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## Releases

Wholesale trade, May 2012
Wholesale sales rose $0.9 \%$ in May to $\$ 49.8$ billion. The increase was largely the result of higher sales in the computer and communications equipment and supplies industry, the motor vehicle industry and the food industry.

## Employment Insurance, May 2012

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The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits totalled 512,600 in May, virtually unchanged from April. This followed three months of consecutive declines. The number of beneficiaries decreased slightly in Alberta, while it edged up in New Brunswick.

Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index, first quarter 2012

Civil aviation operating statistics, May 2012

## Releases

## Wholesale trade, May 2012

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In volume terms, wholesale sales were up $0.4 \%$ in May.
Chart 1
Wholesale sales increase in May


## Computer and communications equipment and supplies sales post the largest gain

In May, four of the seven subsectors, accounting for about $70 \%$ of wholesale sales, reported increases.
The largest advance in dollar terms was in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector, which grew $2.6 \%$. This result was primarily attributable to higher sales in the computer and communications equipment and supplies industry (+7.3\%), which had the largest increase since April 2008.

The second-largest gain was in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector (+1.4\%) as a result of higher sales in the food industry ( $+1.5 \%$ ), which makes up nearly $90 \%$ of the subsector.

Wholesale sales in the motor vehicle and parts subsector grew $1.6 \%$ in May. The entire increase was attributable to higher sales in the motor vehicle industry ( $+2.9 \%$ ).

Since the beginning of 2012, motor vehicle wholesalers have seen a return to growth following a year of relatively flat sales in 2011.

The largest decline in dollar terms was in the miscellaneous subsector. Sales fell $0.9 \%$, following a $9.4 \%$ increase in April.

## Sales up in most provinces

In May, eight provinces posted higher wholesale sales.
Chart 2
Wholesale sales up in most of the provinces in May


Wholesalers in Quebec contributed the most to the national increase, followed by wholesalers in Alberta.
In Quebec, sales were up 2.3\% in May, a fourth straight increase.
Sales rose $1.5 \%$ in Alberta, mainly as a result of growth in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector, which accounts for almost a third of the province's wholesale sales.

Ontario posted a $0.2 \%$ increase in wholesale sales in May.

## Inventories up slightly

Inventories edged up $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 59.7$ billion in May. Inventories rose in 15 of the 25 industries.
Wholesalers in the lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies industry ( $+3.4 \%$ ) and in the motor vehicle industry (+3.6\%) had the largest inventory increases in dollar terms.

The inventory-to-sales ratio declined from 1.21 in April to 1.20 in May.
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.

## Note to readers

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

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

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry - Seasonally adjusted

|  | May 2011 | April $2012^{r}$ | May 2012p | April to May | May 2011 to May |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  | 2012 |  |

[^0]Table 2
Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory - Seasonally adjusted

|  | May 2011 | April $2012^{r}$ | May $2012^{\text {p }}$ | April to May 2012 | May 2011 to May 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change |  |
| Canada | 46,881 | 49,316 | 49,774 | 0.9 | 6.2 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 315 | 340 | 345 | 1.3 | 9.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 47 | 45 | 44 | -3.0 | -7.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 624 | 708 | 723 | 2.2 | 15.9 |
| New Brunswick | 498 | 505 | 534 | 5.7 | 7.1 |
| Quebec | 9,067 | 9,377 | 9,595 | 2.3 | 5.8 |
| Ontario | 23,274 | 23,844 | 23,884 | 0.2 | 2.6 |
| Manitoba | 1,221 | 1,422 | 1,363 | -4.1 | 11.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,753 | 1,951 | 1,985 | 1.7 | 13.2 |
| Alberta | 5,671 | 6,526 | 6,627 | 1.5 | 16.9 |
| British Columbia | 4,344 | 4,515 | 4,589 | 1.6 | 5.6 |
| Yukon | 12 | 13 | 13 | 1.3 | 7.6 |
| Northwest Territories | 50 | 64 | 66 | 3.0 | 31.5 |
| Nunavut | 4 | 5 | 7 | 25.9 | 47.5 |

${ }^{r}$ revised
$p$ preliminary
Note(s): Figures may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry - Seasonally adjusted

|  | May 2011 | April $2012{ }^{\text {r }}$ | May $2012^{\text {p }}$ | April to May 2012 | May 2011 to May 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change |  |
| Total, wholesale inventories | 55,410 | 59,700 | 59,740 | 0.1 | 7.8 |
| Farm product | 168 | 162 | 168 | 3.5 | -0.3 |
| Food | 4,662 | 4,850 | 4,775 | -1.5 | 2.4 |
| Beverage | 275 | 303 | 308 | 1.9 | 12.2 |
| Cigarette and tobacco product | 218 | 264 | 240 | -8.9 | 10.0 |
| Textile, clothing and footwear | 1,910 | 1,921 | 1,938 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Home entertainment equipment and household appliance | 732 | 762 | 738 | -3.1 | 0.9 |
| Home furnishings | 952 | 971 | 998 | 2.8 | 4.9 |
| Personal goods | 1,386 | 1,437 | 1,476 | 2.7 | 6.5 |
| Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies | 4,125 | 4,603 | 4,663 | 1.3 | 13.0 |
| Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries | 614 | 719 | 712 | -0.9 | 16.1 |
| Motor vehicle | 3,270 | 4,310 | 4,464 | 3.6 | 36.5 |
| New motor vehicle parts and accessories | 3,143 | 3,583 | 3,617 | 1.0 | 15.1 |
| Used motor vehicle parts and accessories | 87 | 92 | 92 | 0.5 | 6.0 |
| Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies | 3,167 | 3,201 | 3,112 | -2.8 | -1.7 |
| Metal service centres | 2,980 | 3,316 | 3,303 | -0.4 | 10.8 |
| Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies | 4,660 | 4,485 | 4,639 | 3.4 | -0.5 |
| Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment | 3,200 | 3,445 | 3,447 | 0.0 | 7.7 |
| Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies | 7,700 | 8,917 | 8,895 | -0.2 | 15.5 |
| Computer and communications equipment and supplies | 1,643 | 1,561 | 1,573 | 0.8 | -4.3 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 3,170 | 3,441 | 3,409 | -0.9 | 7.6 |
| Recyclable material | 527 | 558 | 579 | 3.9 | 9.9 |
| Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product | 680 | 700 | 714 | 1.9 | 5.0 |
| Agricultural supplies | 2,700 | 2,675 | 2,457 | -8.1 | -9.0 |
| Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product | 938 | 1,008 | 1,005 | -0.3 | 7.2 |
| Other miscellaneous | 2,505 | 2,416 | 2,417 | 0.0 | -3.5 |

${ }^{r}$ revised
${ }^{p}$ preliminary
Note(s): Figures may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

## Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 081-0011 to 081-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.
The May 2012 issue of Wholesale Trade (63-008-X, free) will soon be available.
Wholesale trade data for June will be released on August 21.
For more information, or to order data, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karim El hassani (613-951-0608; karim.elhassani@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

## Employment Insurance, May 2012

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits totalled 512,600 in May, virtually unchanged from April. This followed three months of consecutive declines. The number of beneficiaries decreased slightly in Alberta, while it edged up in New Brunswick.

Chart 1
Employment Insurance beneficiaries unchanged in May


## Claims decrease in May

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.

In May, the number of initial and renewal claims fell $4.2 \%$ to 223,800 . Claims fell in every province, with the largest percentage declines in Saskatchewan (-11.0\%), New Brunswick ( $-8.3 \%$ ) and Manitoba ( $-6.6 \%$ ).

Chart 2
Number of claims down in May


## Little or no change in most provinces

There was little or no change in beneficiaries in most provinces in May.
In Alberta, the number of people receiving regular El benefits decreased $2.3 \%$ to 24,000 , continuing a downward trend that began in January 2012.

In Ontario, the number of beneficiaries edged down $0.9 \%$ to 148,200 in May, following a substantial decline in April.
There were small increases in New Brunswick ( $+2.1 \%$ ) and Prince Edward Island ( $+1.5 \%$ ). In Quebec, the number of beneficiaries edged up $0.5 \%$, following three consecutive monthly declines.

## Year-over-year declines in most large urban centres

Large urban centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more. El data at the sub-provincial level are not seasonally adjusted and are therefore compared on a year-over-year basis.

Between May 2011 and May 2012, the number of people receiving regular El benefits fell $13.6 \%$ to 468,100 . Declines occurred in 124 of 143 large centres.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries declined in four of five large centres. The largest decrease occurred in St. John's, where the number fell 19.4\% to 3,400.

In Prince Edward Island, the number of beneficiaries fell $23.5 \%$ to 1,800 in Charlottetown, while it was little changed in Summerside.

In Nova Scotia, four of five large centres had fewer beneficiaries in the 12 months to May. The largest percentage declines occurred in Truro, Kentville and Halifax. In Halifax, beneficiaries fell $13.6 \%$ to 4,600.

The number of beneficiaries fell in four of the six large centres in New Brunswick. In Fredericton, it declined 10.2\% to 1,200 , the third monthly drop in a row. In Saint John, the number decreased $4.6 \%$ to 2,300 .

In Quebec, year-over-year declines occurred in 28 of the 33 large centres in May. The largest percentage decreases occurred in Rouyn-Noranda, Val-d'Or, Rivière-du-Loup and Amos. The number of beneficiaries in the census metropolitan area of Québec fell 12.0\%. In Montréal, it declined 11.5\% to 46,300.

Of the 41 large centres in Ontario, 37 had fewer beneficiaries in the 12 months to May. The largest percentage decreases occurred in Stratford, Woodstock, Chatham-Kent, Collingwood and Windsor. In Toronto, there were $19.2 \%$ fewer people receiving El benefits in May. The rate of decline in the number of beneficiaries in Toronto has been around $20 \%$ since June 2010.

In Manitoba, the number of beneficiaries fell in three of the four large centres. In Winnipeg, it was down $4.8 \%$ to 5,000 .

In Saskatchewan, all eight large centres continued to post year-over-year declines, the largest occurring in Regina, where the number of beneficiaries fell $18.8 \%$ to 780 .

In Alberta, all 12 large centres had fewer beneficiaries in the 12 months to May. The largest percentage declines occurred in Lethbridge, Grand Prairie and Edmonton. In Edmonton, the number of people receiving El benefits dropped $37.8 \%$ to 6,300, and in Calgary, it fell $34.2 \%$ to 6,700 . Other large centres with year-over-year declines of $30 \%$ or more were Cold Lake, Red Deer and Medicine Hat.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries decreased in 22 of the 25 large centres, with the largest declines in Squamish, Penticton and Vernon. In Vancouver, 21,100 people received benefits in May, down 19.7\% from 12 months earlier. In Victoria, the number was down 19.0\% to 2,600.

## Demographic groups

El data by sex and age are not seasonally adjusted and are therefore compared on a year-over-year basis.
In May, 288,500 men received regular benefits, down $14.2 \%$ from May 2011. The number of beneficiaries fell at a similar rate for men under $25(-14.6 \%)$ and for men aged 25 to $54(-14.7 \%)$. Among men aged 55 and over, the number fell $12.3 \%$.

In May, 179,500 women received regular benefits, down $12.7 \%$ from 12 months earlier. Among women, the number of beneficiaries decreased $14.5 \%$ for those under 25 , and $13.3 \%$ for those aged 25 to 54 . The number of beneficiaries among women aged 55 and over fell $10.1 \%$.

## 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.
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 April and May are preliminary. In this release, large urban centres correspond to those with a population of 10,000 or more.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received El benefits from May 13 to 19. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

El statistics indicate the number of people who received El 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.

Table 1
Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory - Seasonally adjusted

|  | April $2012^{p}$ | May $2012^{p}$ | April to May 2012 | May 2011 to May 2012 | April to May 2012 | May 2011 to May 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | change in number |  | \% change |  |
| Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 509,260 | 512,620 | 3,360 | -62,140 | 0.7 | -10.8 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 33,690 | 33,630 | -60 | -840 | -0.2 | -2.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 8,220 | 8,340 | 120 | -680 | 1.5 | -7.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 30,020 | 30,000 | -20 | -1,990 | -0.1 | -6.2 |
| New Brunswick | 32,000 | 32,680 | 680 | -1,510 | 2.1 | -4.4 |
| Quebec | 151,890 | 152,610 | 720 | -15,730 | 0.5 | -9.3 |
| Ontario | 149,480 | 148,190 | -1,290 | -26,240 | -0.9 | -15.0 |
| Manitoba | 12,600 | 12,650 | 50 | -240 | 0.4 | -1.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 9,240 | 9,260 | 20 | -1,220 | 0.2 | -11.6 |
| Alberta | 24,600 | 24,040 | -560 | -10,450 | -2.3 | -30.3 |
| British Columbia | 56,110 | 55,950 | -160 | -9,140 | -0.3 | -14.0 |
| Yukon | 960 | 970 | 10 | 60 | 1.0 | 6.6 |
| Northwest Territories | 840 | 850 | 10 | -70 | 1.2 | -7.6 |
| Nunavut | 450 | 480 | 30 | -50 | 6.7 | -9.4 |
| Initial and renewal claims received |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 233,670 | 223,760 | -9,910 | -15,230 | -4.2 | -6.4 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 9,630 | 9,400 | -230 | -2,570 | -2.4 | -21.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,730 | 2,660 | -70 | 140 | -2.6 | 5.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 10,570 | 10,120 | -450 | -210 | -4.3 | -2.0 |
| New Brunswick | 10,800 | 9,900 | -900 | -540 | -8.3 | -5.2 |
| Quebec | 68,830 | 67,460 | -1,370 | -2,080 | -2.0 | -3.0 |
| Ontario | 73,530 | 69,510 | -4,020 | -2,780 | -5.5 | -3.8 |
| Manitoba | 7,710 | 7,200 | -510 | -750 | -6.6 | -9.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 5,980 | 5,320 | -660 | -1,950 | -11.0 | -26.8 |
| Alberta | 16,840 | 15,770 | -1,070 | -2,360 | -6.4 | -13.0 |
| British Columbia | 27,210 | 26,680 | -530 | -1,340 | -1.9 | -4.8 |
| Yukon | 320 | 360 | 40 | 10 | 12.5 | 2.9 |
| Northwest Territories | 310 | 290 | -20 | -40 | -6.5 | -12.1 |
| Nunavut | 230 | 230 | 0 | 30 | 0.0 | 15.0 |

${ }^{p}$ preliminary
Note(s): 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.

Table 2
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex and province and territory - Not seasonally adjusted

|  | May 2011 | May $2012^{\text {p }}$ | May 2011 to May 2012 | May 2011 to May 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | change in number | \% change |
| Canada |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 541,750 | 468,050 | -73,700 | -13.6 |
| Under 25 years | 53,920 | 46,080 | -7,840 | -14.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 371,340 | 318,800 | -52,540 | -14.1 |
| 55 years and over | 116,490 | 103,160 | -13,330 | -11.4 |
| Men | 336,150 | 288,540 | -47,610 | -14.2 |
| Under 25 years | 38,430 | 32,830 | -5,600 | -14.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 224,370 | 191,350 | -33,020 | -14.7 |
| 55 years and over | 73,340 | 64,350 | -8,990 | -12.3 |
| Women | 205,610 | 179,510 | -26,100 | -12.7 |
| Under 25 years | 15,490 | 13,250 | -2,240 | -14.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 146,970 | 127,450 | -19,520 | -13.3 |
| 55 years and over | 43,150 | 38,810 | -4,340 | -10.1 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 33,590 | 31,940 | -1,650 | -4.9 |
| Under 25 years | 3,390 | 2,980 | -410 | -12.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 21,370 | 19,880 | -1,490 | -7.0 |
| 55 years and over | 8,820 | 9,070 | 250 | 2.8 |
| Men | 20,280 | 18,650 | -1,630 | -8.0 |
| Women | 13,310 | 13,290 | -20 | -0.2 |
| Prince Edward Island |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 7,400 | 6,950 | -450 | -6.1 |
| Under 25 years | 900 | 860 | -40 | -4.4 |
| 25 to 54 years | 4,600 | 4,260 | -340 | -7.4 |
| 55 years and over | 1,910 | 1,830 | -80 | -4.2 |
| Men | 4,320 | 4,010 | -310 | -7.2 |
| Women | 3,080 | 2,940 | -140 | -4.5 |
| Nova Scotia 2, |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 28,580 | 26,440 | -2,140 | -7.5 |
| Under 25 years | 3,420 | 3,040 | -380 | -11.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 18,780 | 17,280 | -1,500 | -8.0 |
| 55 years and over | 6,390 | 6,130 | -260 | -4.1 |
| Men | 17,540 | 16,170 | -1,370 | -7.8 |
| Women | 11,040 | 10,270 | -770 | -7.0 |
| New Brunswick |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 32,070 | 30,700 | -1,370 | -4.3 |
| Under 25 years | 3,190 | 2,970 | -220 | -6.9 |
| 25 to 54 years | 20,930 | 19,870 | -1,060 | -5.1 |
| 55 years and over | 7,960 | 7,860 | -100 | -1.3 |
| Men | 21,620 | 20,100 | -1,520 | -7.0 |
| Women | 10,440 | 10,600 | 160 | 1.5 |
| Quebec |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 151,120 | 134,270 | -16,850 | -11.2 |
| Under 25 years | 15,250 | 13,780 | -1,470 | -9.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 101,120 | 89,060 | -12,060 | -11.9 |
| 55 years and over | 34,750 | 31,420 | -3,330 | -9.6 |
| Men | 97,000 | 85,470 | -11,530 | -11.9 |
| Women | 54,130 | 48,800 | -5,330 | -9.8 |
| Ontario |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 166,310 | 139,000 | -27,310 | -16.4 |
| Under 25 years | 15,340 | 12,800 | -2,540 | -16.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 119,000 | 99,960 | -19,040 | -16.0 |
| 55 years and over | 31,970 | 26,240 | -5,730 | -17.9 |
| Men | 99,670 | 83,010 | -16,660 | -16.7 |
| Women | 66,650 | 56,000 | -10,650 | -16.0 |

Table 2 - continued
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex and province and territory - Not seasonally adjusted

|  | May 2011 | May $2012{ }^{\text {p }}$ | May 2011 to May 2012 | May 2011 to May 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manitoba |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 11,410 | 10,790 | -620 | -5.4 |
| Under 25 years | 1,340 | 1,260 | -80 | -6.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 7,970 | 7,560 | -410 | -5.1 |
| 55 years and over | 2,100 | 1,970 | -130 | -6.2 |
| Men | 7,430 | 7,180 | -250 | -3.4 |
| Women | 3,980 | 3,610 | -370 | -9.3 |
| Saskatchewan |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 8,960 | 7,830 | -1,130 | -12.6 |
| Under 25 years | 1,010 | 840 | -170 | -16.8 |
| 25 to 54 years | 6,200 | 5,320 | -880 | -14.2 |
| 55 years and over | 1,760 | 1,670 | -90 | -5.1 |
| Men | 5,810 | 5,170 | -640 | -11.0 |
| Women | 3,160 | 2,670 | -490 | -15.5 |
| Alberta |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 34,420 | 22,800 | -11,620 | -33.8 |
| Under 25 years | 3,270 | 2,050 | -1,220 | -37.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 24,400 | 16,310 | -8,090 | -33.2 |
| 55 years and over | 6,750 | 4,440 | -2,310 | -34.2 |
| Men | 21,200 | 13,790 | -7,410 | -35.0 |
| Women | 13,220 | 9,010 | -4,210 | -31.8 |
| British Columbia |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 65,340 | 54,920 | -10,420 | -15.9 |
| Under 25 years | 6,580 | 5,280 | -1,300 | -19.8 |
| 25 to 54 years | 45,090 | 37,510 | -7,580 | -16.8 |
| 55 years and over | 13,670 | 12,130 | -1,540 | -11.3 |
| Men | 39,620 | 33,380 | -6,240 | -15.7 |
| Women | 25,720 | 21,540 | -4,180 | -16.3 |
| Yukon |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 850 | 910 | 60 | 7.1 |
| Under 25 years | 80 | 90 | 10 | 12.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 580 | 610 | 30 | 5.2 |
| 55 years and over | 200 | 210 | 10 | 5.0 |
| Men | 520 | 590 | 70 | 13.5 |
| Women | 330 | 330 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Territories |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 980 | 900 | -80 | -8.2 |
| Under 25 years | 90 | 80 | -10 | -11.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 750 | 690 | -60 | -8.0 |
| 55 years and over | 140 | 130 | -10 | -7.1 |
| Men | 640 | 620 | -20 | -3.1 |
| Women | 340 | 280 | -60 | -17.6 |
| Nunavut |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 560 | 520 | -40 | -7.1 |
| Under 25 years | 70 | 50 | -20 | -28.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 440 | 430 | -10 | -2.3 |
| 55 years and over | 50 | 40 | -10 | -20.0 |
| Men | 430 | 370 | -60 | -14.0 |
| Women | 130 | 140 | 10 | 7.7 |

## ${ }^{p}$ preliminary

Note(s): 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.

Table 3
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by census metropolitan area ${ }^{1}$ - Not seasonally adjusted

|  | May 2011 | May 2012 ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | May 2011 to May 2012 | May 2011 to May 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | change in number | \% change |
| Newfoundland and Labrador |  |  |  |  |
| Nova Scotia |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Halifax | 5,300 | 4,580 | -720 | -13.6 |
| New Brunswick |  |  |  |  |
| Saint John | 2,370 | 2,260 | -110 | -4.6 |
| Quebec |  |  |  |  |
| Saguenay | 3,580 | 3,060 | -520 | -14.5 |
| Québec | 7,320 | 6,440 | -880 | -12.0 |
| Sherbrooke | 2,270 | 2,080 | -190 | -8.4 |
| Trois-Rivières | 3,210 | 2,940 | -270 | -8.4 |
| Montréal | 52,270 | 46,280 | -5,990 | -11.5 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau, Gatineau part | 2,940 | 2,720 | -220 | -7.5 |
| Ontario |  |  |  |  |
| Ottawa-Gatineau, Ottawa part | 6,330 | 5,670 | -660 | -10.4 |
| Kingston | 1,370 | 1,320 | -50 | -3.6 |
| Oshawa | 4,520 | 3,690 | -830 | -18.4 |
| Toronto | 65,980 | 53,330 | -12,650 | -19.2 |
| Hamilton | 7,780 | 5,950 | -1,830 | -23.5 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 6,090 | 5,290 | -800 | -13.1 |
| Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo | 5,580 | 4,500 | -1,080 | -19.4 |
| London | 5,760 | 5,490 | -270 | -4.7 |
| Windsor | 5,560 | 3,920 | -1,640 | -29.5 |
| Greater Sudbury | 2,180 | 1,920 | -260 | -11.9 |
| Thunder Bay | 1,360 | 1,340 | -20 | -1.5 |
| Manitoba |  |  |  |  |
| Winnipeg | 5,210 | 4,960 | -250 | -4.8 |
| Saskatchewan |  |  |  |  |
| Regina | 960 | 780 | -180 | -18.8 |
| Saskatoon | 1,490 | 1,400 | -90 | -6.0 |
| Alberta |  |  |  |  |
| Calgary | 10,220 | 6,720 | -3,500 | -34.2 |
| Edmonton | 10,090 | 6,280 | -3,810 | -37.8 |
| British Columbia |  |  |  |  |
| Abbotsford-Mission | 2,990 | 2,790 | -200 | -6.7 |
| Vancouver | 26,270 | 21,100 | -5,170 | -19.7 |
| Victoria | 3,150 | 2,550 | -600 | -19.0 |

[^1]Available without charge in 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 for June will be released on August 23.
For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre
(toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

## Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index, first quarter 2012

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index increased 0.2\% in the first quarter, following no change in the fourth quarter. Prices increased primarily as a result of changes in market conditions.

Heavy machinery and equipment rental and leasing services (for construction, transportation, mining and forestry) increased $0.5 \%$, the sixth consecutive quarterly increase. Office machinery and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services decreased $0.5 \%$.

Chart 1
Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services


The index increased $1.5 \%$ in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2011.

## Note to readers

This price index measures price changes of rental and leasing activities for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment industry.

Data for the most recent quarter are preliminary. The previous quarter of the series is subject to revision. The series is also subject to an annual revision released with data for the second quarter of the following reference year. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

With this release, an additional CANSIM table is available that presents the Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index as a quarterly index. The table that presents monthly data will continue to be updated with each release.

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

Table 1
Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services - Not seasonally adjusted

|  | Relative importance ${ }^{1}$ | First quarter 2011 | Fourth quarter $2011^{r}$ | First quarter $2012^{p}$ | Fourth quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012 | First quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | (2007=100) |  |  | \% change |  |
| Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services | 100.00 | 93.4 | 94.6 | 94.8 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing | 68.21 | 94.4 | 95.7 | 96.2 | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| Office machinery and equipment rental and leasing and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing ${ }^{2}$ | 31.79 | 91.3 | 92.3 | 91.8 | -0.5 | 0.5 |

${ }^{r}$ revised
${ }^{p}$ preliminary

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 332-0005 and 332-0010.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5137.
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Civil aviation operating statistics, May 2012

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for May.

Available without charge in 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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116;
infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, May 2012

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 080-0009.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.
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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116;
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[^0]:    $r$ revised
    $p$ preliminary
    Note(s): Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^1]:    ${ }^{p}$ preliminary

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

    Note(s): 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.

