

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 21, 2012

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## Releases

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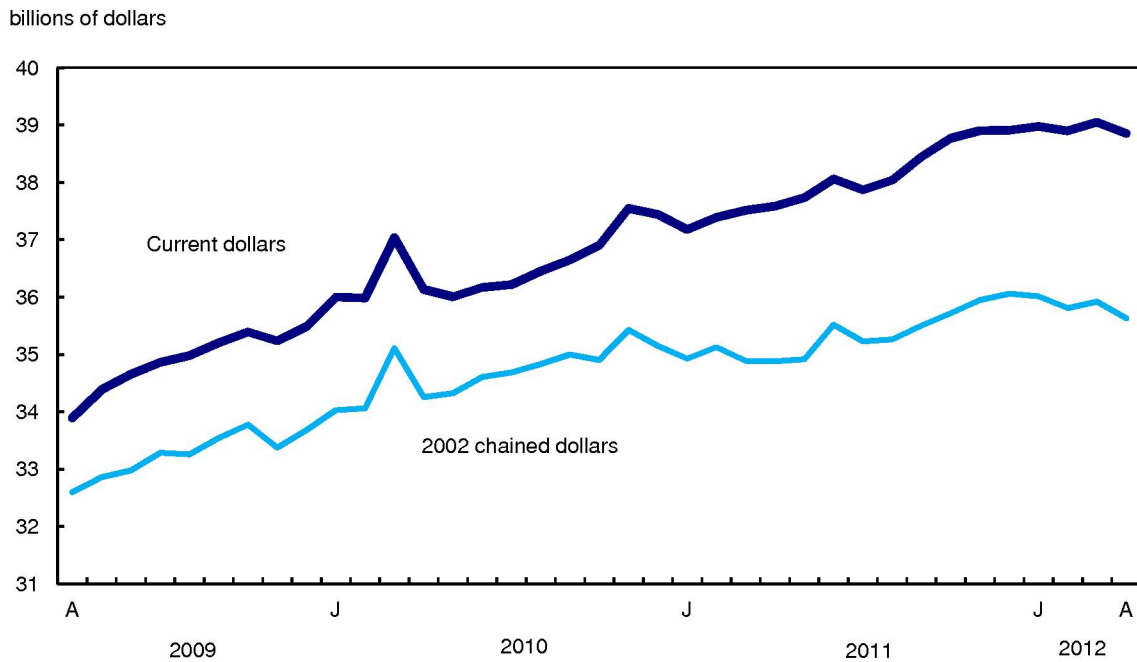
### Retail trade, April 2012

Retail sales declined 0.5% to \$38.9 billion in April, more than offsetting the gain in March. Lower sales were reported in 8 of 11 subsectors, representing 78% of retail sales.

In volume terms, retail sales decreased 0.8%, the third decline in four months.

**Chart 1**  
Retail sales decrease in April

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Sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers fell 1.2% in April, more than offsetting the rise in March. Lower receipts at new car dealers (-1.4%) accounted for most of the decrease. Used car dealers (-2.5%) also reported a decline, following four consecutive monthly increases. Sales rose at automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+1.1%) and other motor vehicle dealers (+0.1%).

Lower retail receipts in certain store types in April largely reflected the advance of spring merchandise sales observed in March.

Following six straight monthly gains, sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores declined 2.8%, with lower sales reported by all store types within this subsector.

General merchandise stores registered a 0.6% decrease. Department store sales declined 1.2%, partially offsetting the gain in March. Sales at other general merchandise stores edged down 0.2%, after advancing for five straight months.

Sales at sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores fell 2.6%, following an increase in March. The decrease largely reflected weaker sales at sporting goods stores.

After two consecutive monthly gains, sales at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers decreased 0.9%.

Food and beverage store receipts declined 0.3% in April. Lower sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores (-0.5%) accounted for most of the decline.

Gasoline stations (+1.1%) registered higher sales in April, offsetting the decline registered in March.

### **Sales decline in four provinces**

Retail sales declines in April were limited to the four most populous provinces. These provinces account for about 85% of total retail sales.

Ontario (-1.1%) reported the largest decline. This more than offset March's gain, which was influenced by warmer than usual weather.

Quebec retailers registered a 0.5% sales decrease, a second consecutive monthly decline.

Sales in Alberta edged down 0.2%, after increasing in March.

After three consecutive monthly gains, British Columbia reported a 0.2% decrease.

Sales in Saskatchewan (+0.7%) grew for a third straight month.

The sales gain in Manitoba (+0.3%) followed three months of declines.

#### **Note to readers**

*All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted.*

*Total retail sales by volume are measured by deflating values in current dollars of the various trade groups using consumer price indexes. This retail sales in chained dollars series (2002) is a chain Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.*

**Table 1**  
**Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted**

	April 2011	March 2012 <sup>r</sup>	April 2012 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>37,584</b>	<b>39,047</b>	<b>38,852</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	643	667	673	0.9	4.7
Prince Edward Island	152	160	162	1.0	6.1
Nova Scotia	1,083	1,098	1,100	0.1	1.5
New Brunswick	921	931	931	0.0	1.1
Quebec	8,386	8,638	8,597	-0.5	2.5
Ontario	13,326	13,799	13,647	-1.1	2.4
Manitoba	1,337	1,384	1,388	0.3	3.8
Saskatchewan	1,318	1,399	1,408	0.7	6.9
Alberta	5,243	5,664	5,654	-0.2	7.8
British Columbia	5,029	5,155	5,145	-0.2	2.3
Yukon	57	57	56	-2.6	-3.1
Northwest Territories	60	63	61	-3.0	1.9
Nunavut	29	32	31	-3.7	5.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note(s):** Figures may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

**Table 2**  
**Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	April 2011	March 2012 <sup>r</sup>	April 2012 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total retail trade</b>	<b>37,584</b>	<b>39,047</b>	<b>38,852</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers</b>	<b>29,373</b>	<b>30,194</b>	<b>30,107</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations</b>	<b>24,626</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>25,157</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Motor vehicle and parts dealers</b>	<b>8,211</b>	<b>8,853</b>	<b>8,745</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>
New car dealers	6,578	7,121	7,019	-1.4	6.7
Used car dealers	470	527	513	-2.5	9.2
Other motor vehicle dealers	579	620	621	0.1	7.3
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	584	585	592	1.1	1.3
<b>Furniture and home furnishing stores</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Furniture stores	814	794	790	-0.6	-3.0
Home furnishings stores	460	467	462	-1.1	0.5
<b>Electronics and appliance stores</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
<b>Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Food and beverage stores</b>	<b>8,648</b>	<b>8,705</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,168	6,151	6,118	-0.5	-0.8
Convenience stores	524	547	541	-1.2	3.1
Specialty food stores	406	429	423	-1.3	4.2
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,549	1,578	1,596	1.1	3.0
<b>Health and personal care stores</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Gasoline stations</b>	<b>4,747</b>	<b>4,894</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Clothing and clothing accessories stores</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Clothing stores	1,664	1,790	1,747	-2.4	4.9
Shoe stores	235	266	247	-7.0	5.3
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	234	243	240	-1.4	2.6
<b>Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>4,957</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Department stores	2,223	2,284	2,256	-1.2	1.5
Other general merchandise stores	2,438	2,673	2,668	-0.2	9.4
<b>Miscellaneous store retailers</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Note(s):** Figures may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

It is possible to consult the tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) from the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0021.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.**

The April 2012 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X, free) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for May will be released on July 24.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252), Distributive Trades Division.

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## Employment Insurance, April 2012

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits decreased for the third consecutive month in April, down 28,600 (-5.3%) to 513,700.

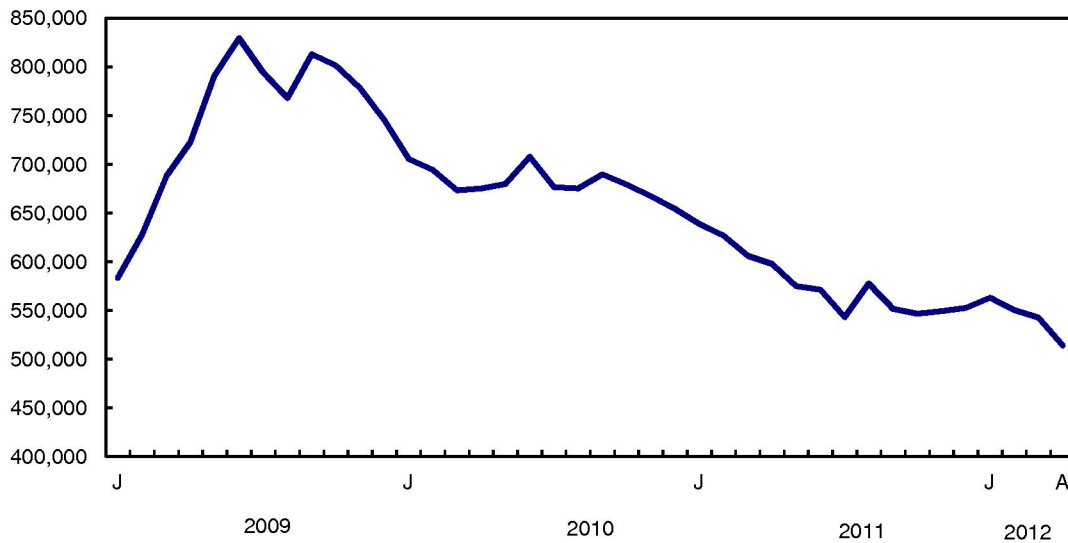
The number of beneficiaries decreased in nine provinces, with the largest percentage declines occurring in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

### Chart 1

#### Third consecutive monthly decline in the number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries in April

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number



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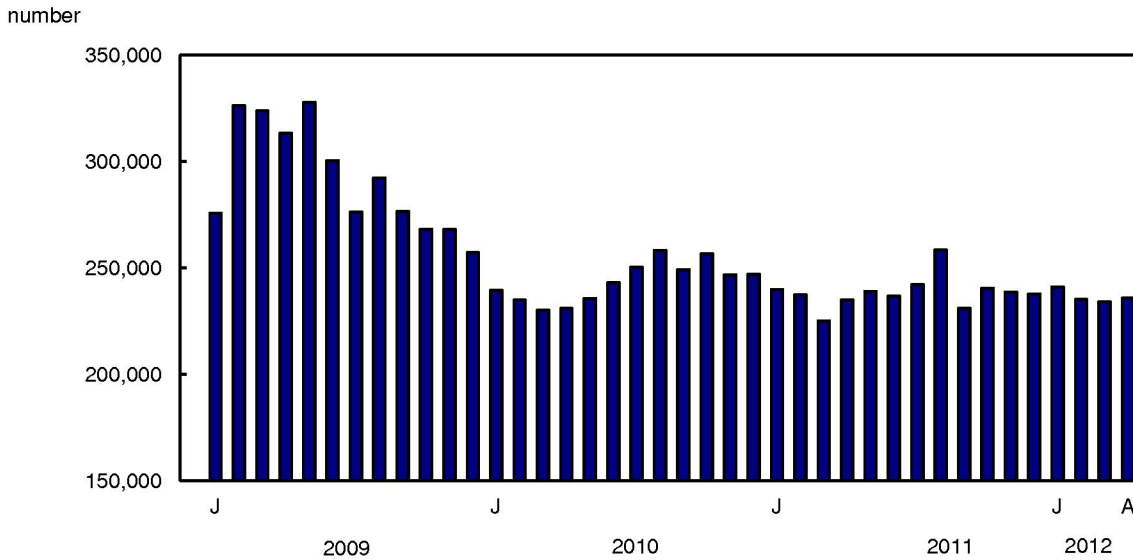
## Claims unchanged in April

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 was essentially unchanged in April at 235,700. The number has remained relatively stable since September 2011.

Claims increased in Nova Scotia (+7.4%), Prince Edward Island (+7.0%), Saskatchewan (+5.8%) and British Columbia (+4.5%). They declined 1.3% in Quebec and there was little change in all other provinces.

**Chart 2**  
**Number of claims unchanged in April**



**Beneficiaries down in nine provinces**

The number of beneficiaries decreased in nine provinces in April. The largest percentage declines occurred in Quebec (-7.0%), Ontario (-6.7%), Alberta (-6.7%) and Saskatchewan (-6.4%).

There were also declines in British Columbia (-5.1%) and Manitoba (-4.4%). The number of people receiving benefits edged down in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador. There was no change in Prince Edward Island.

**Continued year-over-year declines in most large centres**

Large centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more. Monthly EI data by sub-provincial region are not seasonally adjusted and are therefore compared on a year-over-year basis.

Between April 2011 and April 2012, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits decreased in 137 of the 143 large centres.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries declined in all five large centres during the 12-month period. In St. John's, the number fell 21.1% to 3,900, continuing a two-year-long downward trend.

The two large centres in Prince Edward Island had fewer beneficiaries for the 11th consecutive month. The largest percentage decline occurred in Charlottetown, where the number of beneficiaries fell 20.1%. It was the biggest decrease since the beginning of the downward trend in July 2011.

All five large centres in Nova Scotia had fewer beneficiaries in the 12 months to April. The largest decline occurred in Halifax, where the number of people receiving benefits fell 16.4% to 5,000. This continued a two-year-long downward trend.



In New Brunswick, five of the six large centres had fewer beneficiaries in the 12-month period. The largest decline was in Saint John, where the number fell 12.4% to 2,500. There were fewer beneficiaries in Fredericton for the second consecutive month.

Of the 33 large centres in Quebec, 31 had fewer beneficiaries between April 2011 and April 2012. The largest percentage decreases were in Rouyn-Noranda, Rivière-du-Loup and Sherbrooke. In Montréal, the number of people receiving benefits fell 15.5% to 54,400, continuing a downward trend that started in March 2010.

All 41 large centres in Ontario had fewer beneficiaries. The largest percentage declines were in Chatham-Kent, Hamilton and Windsor. In Toronto, the number of beneficiaries fell 21.6% to 57,100, continuing a two-year-long downward trend.

In Manitoba, the number of people receiving regular benefits decreased in all four large centres in the 12 months to April. In Winnipeg, the number of beneficiaries declined 10.9% to 6,000, the 20th consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

There were fewer beneficiaries in seven of the eight large centres in Saskatchewan, with the largest percentage decline in Moose Jaw. In Regina, the number of beneficiaries fell 18.5% to 1,000, continuing the downward trend that began in the summer of 2010. In Saskatoon, 1,700 people received benefits, down 11.3%, continuing the downward trend that started 17 months earlier.

All 12 large centres in Alberta had fewer beneficiaries for the eighth consecutive month. The largest percentage decreases were in Brooks, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. In Edmonton, the number of beneficiaries fell 40.8% to 7,600, the largest decline since the beginning of the downward trend in April 2010. In Calgary, 7,800 people received benefits, a 35.8% decrease. This continued a two-year period of declines.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries decreased in 24 of the 25 large centres. The largest declines occurred in Squamish, Penticton, Vernon, Kamloops, Kelowna, Vancouver and Victoria. In Vancouver, 22,500 people received benefits in April, down 21.4% from April 2011. This continued a series of declines that began almost two years earlier. In Victoria, 2,800 people received regular benefits, down 20.9%.

## **Demographic groups**

EI data by sex and age are not seasonally adjusted and are therefore compared on a year-over-year basis.

Between April 2011 and April 2012, the number of men receiving regular benefits fell 16.4% to 366,800, continuing a series of declines that started in March 2010. The number of beneficiaries fell 19.0% among men under 25 years of age and 17.0% among those aged 25 to 54. For men aged 55 and over, the number of people receiving benefits declined 13.1%.

A total of 195,500 women received regular benefits, down 15.0% from 12 months earlier. Among women under 25 years of age, the number of beneficiaries fell 17.1%, while for those aged 25 to 54, the number fell 15.5%. For women 55 and over, the decline was 12.4%.

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**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 March and April 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 April 15 to 21. 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.*

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

	March 2012 <sup>P</sup>	April 2012 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012	March to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	number		change in number		% change	
<b>Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits</b>						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>542,380</b>	<b>513,740</b>	<b>-28,640</b>	<b>-83,660</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-14.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	34,220	33,660	-560	-2,160	-1.6	-6.0
Prince Edward Island	8,210	8,200	-10	-420	-0.1	-4.9
Nova Scotia	30,930	30,060	-870	-2,260	-2.8	-7.0
New Brunswick	32,840	32,130	-710	-1,890	-2.2	-5.6
Quebec	163,520	152,090	-11,430	-22,580	-7.0	-12.9
Ontario	159,880	149,230	-10,650	-32,800	-6.7	-18.0
Manitoba	13,200	12,620	-580	-910	-4.4	-6.7
Saskatchewan	9,850	9,220	-630	-1,630	-6.4	-15.0
Alberta	26,390	24,630	-1,760	-12,850	-6.7	-34.3
British Columbia	59,000	56,000	-3,000	-11,110	-5.1	-16.6
Yukon	940	960	20	0	2.1	0.0
Northwest Territories	800	830	30	-70	3.8	-7.8
Nunavut	440	440	0	-90	0.0	-17.0
<b>Initial and renewal claims received</b>						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>234,110</b>	<b>235,680</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,380	9,680	300	400	3.2	4.3
Prince Edward Island	2,560	2,740	180	90	7.0	3.4
Nova Scotia	9,890	10,620	730	510	7.4	5.0
New Brunswick	10,680	10,910	230	170	2.2	1.6
Quebec	70,020	69,090	-930	1,240	-1.3	1.8
Ontario	74,090	74,340	250	1,860	0.3	2.6
Manitoba	7,720	7,780	60	280	0.8	3.7
Saskatchewan	5,860	6,200	340	320	5.8	5.4
Alberta	16,620	17,050	430	-1,240	2.6	-6.8
British Columbia	26,180	27,360	1,180	-200	4.5	-0.7
Yukon	340	320	-20	-10	-5.9	-3.0
Northwest Territories	320	320	0	-20	0.0	-5.9
Nunavut	180	240	60	50	33.3	26.3

<sup>P</sup> 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**

	April 2011	April 2012 <sup>P</sup>	April 2011 to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	number		change in number	% change
<b>Canada</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>	668,800	562,310	-106,490	-15.9
Under 25 years	71,200	58,030	-13,170	-18.5
25 to 54 years	454,900	379,950	-74,950	-16.5
55 years and over	142,700	124,340	-18,360	-12.9
<b>Men</b>	438,900	366,820	-72,080	-16.4
Under 25 years	53,690	43,510	-10,180	-19.0
25 to 54 years	291,220	241,640	-49,580	-17.0
55 years and over	93,990	81,680	-12,310	-13.1
<b>Women</b>	229,900	195,490	-34,410	-15.0
Under 25 years	17,510	14,520	-2,990	-17.1
25 to 54 years	163,680	138,310	-25,370	-15.5
55 years and over	48,710	42,660	-6,050	-12.4
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>	42,010	38,500	-3,510	-8.4
Under 25 years	3,990	3,440	-550	-13.8
25 to 54 years	27,210	24,330	-2,880	-10.6
55 years and over	10,820	10,730	-90	-0.8
<b>Men</b>	26,260	23,370	-2,890	-11.0
<b>Women</b>	15,760	15,130	-630	-4.0
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>	11,060	10,450	-610	-5.5
Under 25 years	1,160	1,120	-40	-3.4
25 to 54 years	6,980	6,430	-550	-7.9
55 years and over	2,920	2,900	-20	-0.7
<b>Men</b>	6,930	6,460	-470	-6.8
<b>Women</b>	4,130	3,990	-140	-3.4
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>	36,240	32,970	-3,270	-9.0
Under 25 years	4,220	3,710	-510	-12.1
25 to 54 years	23,880	21,490	-2,390	-10.0
55 years and over	8,150	7,770	-380	-4.7
<b>Men</b>	23,330	21,290	-2,040	-8.7
<b>Women</b>	12,910	11,680	-1,230	-9.5
<b>New Brunswick</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>	41,510	38,710	-2,800	-6.7
Under 25 years	4,030	3,700	-330	-8.2
25 to 54 years	27,270	25,000	-2,270	-8.3
55 years and over	10,220	10,010	-210	-2.1
<b>Men</b>	28,430	26,110	-2,320	-8.2
<b>Women</b>	13,090	12,600	-490	-3.7
<b>Quebec</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>	199,690	172,360	-27,330	-13.7
Under 25 years	21,990	18,810	-3,180	-14.5
25 to 54 years	133,340	114,070	-19,270	-14.5
55 years and over	44,360	39,480	-4,880	-11.0
<b>Men</b>	136,650	117,570	-19,080	-14.0
<b>Women</b>	63,040	54,790	-8,250	-13.1
<b>Ontario</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>	195,020	157,690	-37,330	-19.1
Under 25 years	20,240	15,750	-4,490	-22.2
25 to 54 years	137,730	112,250	-25,480	-18.5
55 years and over	37,050	29,690	-7,360	-19.9
<b>Men</b>	125,200	100,370	-24,830	-19.8
<b>Women</b>	69,820	57,320	-12,500	-17.9

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

	April 2011	April 2012 <sup>P</sup>	April 2011 to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
<b>Manitoba</b>				
Both sexes	14,620	13,290	-1,330	-9.1
Under 25 years	1,860	1,690	-170	-9.1
25 to 54 years	9,960	8,990	-970	-9.7
55 years and over	2,800	2,610	-190	-6.8
Men	10,300	9,490	-810	-7.9
Women	4,320	3,800	-520	-12.0
<b>Saskatchewan</b>				
Both sexes	12,150	10,140	-2,010	-16.5
Under 25 years	1,410	1,100	-310	-22.0
25 to 54 years	7,980	6,590	-1,390	-17.4
55 years and over	2,760	2,450	-310	-11.2
Men	8,630	7,110	-1,520	-17.6
Women	3,520	3,030	-490	-13.9
<b>Alberta</b>				
Both sexes	41,430	26,480	-14,950	-36.1
Under 25 years	4,350	2,580	-1,770	-40.7
25 to 54 years	28,900	18,620	-10,280	-35.6
55 years and over	8,170	5,280	-2,890	-35.4
Men	27,030	16,930	-10,100	-37.4
Women	14,400	9,560	-4,840	-33.6
<b>British Columbia</b>				
Both sexes	72,140	59,010	-13,130	-18.2
Under 25 years	7,670	5,870	-1,800	-23.5
25 to 54 years	49,520	40,230	-9,290	-18.8
55 years and over	14,950	12,920	-2,030	-13.6
Men	44,210	36,320	-7,890	-17.8
Women	27,930	22,690	-5,240	-18.8
<b>Yukon</b>				
Both sexes	1,210	1,220	10	0.8
Under 25 years	120	110	-10	-8.3
25 to 54 years	810	800	-10	-1.2
55 years and over	290	310	20	6.9
Men	760	780	20	2.6
Women	450	430	-20	-4.4
<b>Northwest Territories</b>				
Both sexes	970	910	-60	-6.2
Under 25 years	100	90	-10	-10.0
25 to 54 years	730	680	-50	-6.8
55 years and over	140	140	0	0.0
Men	660	640	-20	-3.0
Women	310	270	-40	-12.9
<b>Nunavut</b>				
Both sexes	560	480	-80	-14.3
Under 25 years	70	50	-20	-28.6
25 to 54 years	440	380	-60	-13.6
55 years and over	60	40	-20	-33.3
Men	420	340	-80	-19.0
Women	140	140	0	0.0

<sup>P</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> – Not seasonally adjusted**

	April 2011	April 2012 <sup>P</sup>	April 2011 to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	number		change in number	% change
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>				
St. John's	4,970	3,920	-1,050	-21.1
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
Halifax	5,980	5,000	-980	-16.4
<b>New Brunswick</b>				
Saint John	2,900	2,540	-360	-12.4
<b>Quebec</b>				
Saguenay	4,800	3,830	-970	-20.2
Québec	10,750	8,910	-1,840	-17.1
Sherbrooke	3,260	2,520	-740	-22.7
Trois-Rivières	4,250	3,710	-540	-12.7
Montréal	64,360	54,360	-10,000	-15.5
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	3,780	3,410	-370	-9.8
<b>Ontario</b>				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	7,310	6,340	-970	-13.3
Kingston	1,570	1,420	-150	-9.6
Oshawa	4,890	3,990	-900	-18.4
Toronto	72,910	57,140	-15,770	-21.6
Hamilton	9,050	6,430	-2,620	-29.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	7,990	6,400	-1,590	-19.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	6,250	4,950	-1,300	-20.8
London	6,510	5,810	-700	-10.8
Windsor	5,840	4,180	-1,660	-28.4
Greater Sudbury	2,680	2,190	-490	-18.3
Thunder Bay	1,780	1,550	-230	-12.9
<b>Manitoba</b>				
Winnipeg	6,700	5,970	-730	-10.9
<b>Saskatchewan</b>				
Regina	1,240	1,010	-230	-18.5
Saskatoon	1,940	1,720	-220	-11.3
<b>Alberta</b>				
Calgary	12,150	7,800	-4,350	-35.8
Edmonton	12,760	7,550	-5,210	-40.8
<b>British Columbia</b>				
Abbotsford–Mission	3,310	3,050	-260	-7.9
Vancouver	28,650	22,510	-6,140	-21.4
Victoria	3,490	2,760	-730	-20.9

<sup>P</sup> 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.

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 May will be released on July 19.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto: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](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

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## Study: Economic downturn and educational attainment, 2008 to 2011

During the economic downturn in 2008 and 2009, the decline in employment at the Canada level reflected mostly net employment losses among individuals with less than a high school diploma.

From 2008 to 2009, the number of individuals without a high school diploma who held a job decreased 10.2%. Among those with a high school diploma or some non-completed postsecondary education as their highest level of education, net employment fell 3.6%.

In contrast, people with postsecondary education experienced stable employment. This education level included trade certificates, college and CEGEP diplomas, university certificates below a bachelor's degree, and a bachelor's degree or higher.

By 2011, employment levels for individuals with less than a high school diploma were 14.5% lower than in 2008. The labour market outcomes of these individuals with the lowest levels of education have remained poor even in the economic recovery despite a continued decline in the population with less than a high school diploma.

The level of employment for people with a high school diploma but no further postsecondary credentials had also not recovered from the losses incurred during the economic downturn by 2011. The number of employed individuals within this education category was 1.8% lower than in 2008. In the meantime, the population with this level of education continued to grow, although at a moderate pace, to be 2.7% higher than in 2008.

Among people with a trade certificate, a college or CEGEP diploma, or a university certificate below a bachelor's degree, employment levels rose 5.1% between 2008 and 2011. As the population with these credentials increased faster, their employment rate fell from 73.1% to 71.4%.

By 2011, employment had risen the fastest (in percentage terms) for people who had a bachelor's degree or higher, up 8.8% from 2008. This growth in employment, however, was not strong enough to absorb the rapidly rising population who have these credentials. Between 2008 and 2011, the population with a bachelor's degree or higher increased 10.7%. As a result, the employment rate for this group fell from 75.0% to 73.7%.

### Note to readers

*This fact sheet examines the impact of the 2008 economic downturn on individuals with different levels of educational attainment to identify the groups most affected by the downturn, and those that benefited most from the recovery in employment. Data came from the Labour Force Survey.*

*This fact sheet is a product of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, which is a long-running initiative of the Canadian Education Statistics Council, a partnership between Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada.*

The fact sheet "Economic downturn and educational attainment," part of the *Education Indicators in Canada: Fact sheet* series (81-599-X2012009, 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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



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## Construction Union Wage Rate Index, May 2012

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada increased 2.0% in May compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 2.4% compared with May 2011.

### **Note to readers**

*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 without charge in CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.**

The first quarter 2012 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in July.

The construction union wage rate indexes for June will be released on July 26.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Primary iron and steel, April 2012

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for April.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2116 and 2184.**

The April 2012 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Canada's population estimates, first quarter 2012 (preliminary data)

Demographic estimates by province and territory for the first quarter are now available.

### **Note to readers**

*Estimates released today are based on 2006 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which is added the estimated demographic growth for the period from May 16, 2006, to March 31, 2012.*

*These estimates are not to be confused with the 2011 Census population counts that were released on February 8, 2012.*

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017, 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3231, 3233 and 3601.**

The January to March 2012 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 26, no. 1 (91-002-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 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).

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## **Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging: Products produced by manufacturing industries, 2010 (preliminary data) and 2009 (revised data)**

Preliminary data on products produced by manufacturing industries for Canada, the provinces and the North are now available for 2010. Data for products produced for 2009 have been revised. This information is collected using the Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.**

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Energy Statistics Handbook**, Fourth quarter 2011

Catalogue number 57-601-X (CD-ROM, \$54/\$161 | HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Quarterly Demographic Estimates**, January to March 2012, Vol. 26, no. 1

Catalogue number 91-002-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

### New studies

**Education Indicators in Canada: Fact Sheet: "Economic Downturn and Educational Attainment"**, No. 9

Catalogue number 81-599-X2012009 (HTML, free | PDF, free)



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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