

The Daily

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Releases

Retail trade

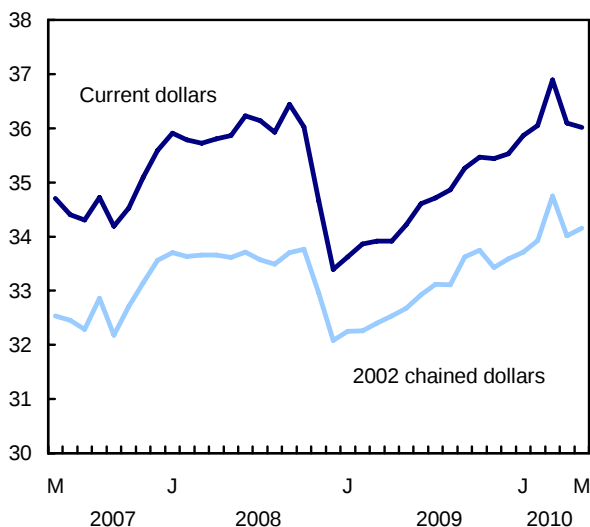
May 2010

Retail sales edged down 0.2% in current dollars to \$36.0 billion in May, as lower sales were reported in 6 of 11 subsectors.

Sales in volume terms increased 0.4%. Retail sales have been following an upward trend since the beginning of 2009.

Retail sales edge down in May

\$ billions



The largest decrease in dollar terms was a 4.1% decline at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers. Monthly sales levels at this store type have fluctuated substantially in recent months.

Gasoline stations sales were down 2.3%, as prices fell at the pump. This was the second consecutive monthly sales decline at gasoline stations, following increases the previous 11 months.

Sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers decreased 0.5% in May. Within this subsector, a 0.4% increase at new car dealers did not fully offset declines at used car dealers (-2.6%) and automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (-9.1%).

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.

Starting with the April 23, 2010 release of February 2010 data, the presentation of results makes direct use of the North American Industry Classification System instead of its trade group variant (see concordance table).

In the five subsectors that registered higher sales in May, the largest percentage increase was at clothing and clothing accessories stores (+2.6%).

Food and beverage stores sales increased 0.9% in May. All industries within this sub-sector recorded sales increases.

After declining for three consecutive months, sales rose 0.8% at furniture and home furnishing stores.

Sales down in five provinces

Sales were down in five provinces in May. The 1.8% decline in sales in Quebec reflected a lower volume of new motor vehicles sold, as reported by the New Motor Vehicles Sales Survey.

Retail sales were down in all Atlantic provinces except New Brunswick (+1.2%).

British Columbia (+1.5%) posted the largest increase in retail sales, reflecting in part higher sales at new car dealers.

Sales in Ontario edged up 0.1% in May.

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 on CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.

The May 2010 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X, free) will be available shortly.

Data on retail trade for June will be released on August 24.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-3549; toll-free 1-877-421-3067;

retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jake W. Purdy (613-951-0984), Distributive Trades Division.

Retail sales by province and territory

	May 2009	April 2010 ^r	May 2010 ^p	April to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada	34,221	36,093	36,015	-0.2	5.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	593	615	605	-1.7	2.1
Prince Edward Island	138	149	146	-2.2	5.5
Nova Scotia	1,004	1,064	1,046	-1.7	4.2
New Brunswick	829	864	874	1.2	5.5
Quebec	7,697	8,178	8,032	-1.8	4.4
Ontario	12,210	12,905	12,913	0.1	5.8
Manitoba	1,219	1,288	1,295	0.6	6.3
Saskatchewan	1,205	1,226	1,223	-0.3	1.4
Alberta	4,656	4,863	4,862	0.0	4.4
British Columbia	4,545	4,812	4,885	1.5	7.5
Yukon	43	46	46	0.4	8.9
Northwest Territories	57	56	59	5.5	3.4
Nunavut	27	27	27	0.2	2.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Retail sales by industry

	May 2009	April 2010 ^r	May 2010 ^p	April to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
Total retail trade	34,221	36,093	36,015	-0.2	5.2
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	26,978	28,423	28,383	-0.1	5.2
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	23,628	24,491	24,542	0.2	3.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	7,243	7,670	7,632	-0.5	5.4
New car dealers	5,718	6,086	6,109	0.4	6.9
Used car dealers	481	462	450	-2.6	-6.4
Other motor vehicle dealers	546	566	569	0.4	4.2
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	499	555	504	-9.1	1.0
Furniture and home furnishing stores	1,192	1,250	1,260	0.8	5.7
Furniture stores	771	797	802	0.5	4.0
Home furnishings stores	421	453	459	1.2	8.9
Electronics and appliance stores	1,125	1,133	1,130	-0.3	0.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,270	2,426	2,326	-4.1	2.5
Food and beverage stores	8,399	8,597	8,671	0.9	3.2
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	5,993	6,115	6,171	0.9	3.0
Convenience stores	557	566	576	1.7	3.4
Specialty food stores	378	409	413	0.8	9.3
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,472	1,507	1,512	0.4	2.7
Health and personal care stores	2,540	2,630	2,661	1.2	4.8
Gasoline stations	3,350	3,932	3,841	-2.3	14.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,919	2,028	2,081	2.6	8.4
Clothing stores	1,493	1,570	1,614	2.8	8.1
Shoe stores	223	237	239	0.8	7.0
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	203	221	229	3.2	12.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	926	927	931	0.5	0.6
General merchandise stores	4,328	4,568	4,560	-0.2	5.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	929	930	922	-1.0	-0.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.



Employment Insurance

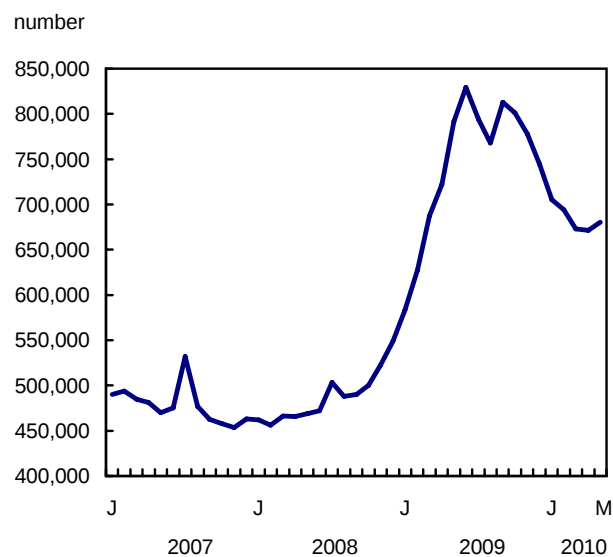
May 2010

The number of regular Employment Insurance (EI) beneficiaries increased for the first time in eight months, rising by 8,600 to 680,100 in May.

Since the peak of June 2009, monthly declines have offset about one-half of the increase in beneficiaries that occurred during the 2008/2009 recession.

The number of beneficiaries rose in most provinces in May, with the largest increases in Ontario and Quebec.

The downward trend in the number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries halts in May



Increase in number of claims

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. In May, 231,900 initial and renewal claims were received, an increase of 2,100 from the previous month.

Since the start of the downward trend in claims in May 2009, the number of claims received has declined by 95,800 or 29.2% nationally. The fastest rates of decline occurred in Ontario (-38.3%), Alberta (-35.2%) and British Columbia (-26.2%).

The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Note to readers

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

Each month, Statistics Canada provides analysis of the current labour market situation, using Employment Insurance (EI) statistics and other sources. Earlier this July, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provided a picture of overall labour market conditions, including unemployment, total employment and those affected by changes in the labour market. In this release, Statistics Canada provides additional sub-provincial detail through the EI statistics. Details by industry will follow with data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

EI statistics are produced from an administrative data source from Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. The number of regular beneficiaries and the number of claims received for April and May 2010 are preliminary. In this release, large centres correspond to census agglomerations and census metropolitan areas.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from the 9th to the 15th of May. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

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

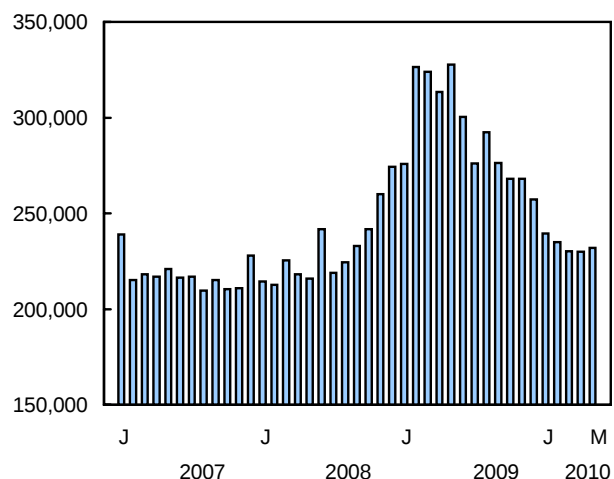
There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not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

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

The data on employment used in this analysis are drawn from the LFS.

The number of Employment Insurance claims received remains close to pre-recession levels

number



Largest increases in beneficiaries in Ontario and Quebec

In Ontario, the number of people receiving regular benefits increased by 8,200 to 220,900 in May, following an advance of 2,000 in April. Since peaking in June 2009, the number of beneficiaries has declined by 65,700.

In Quebec, the number of EI beneficiaries rose by 4,200 to 190,700 in May, after declining by 23,500 over the preceding 10 months. This coincided with an increase in employment from June 2009 to May 2010 in many services industries, as well as in construction.

In Alberta, the number of EI beneficiaries decreased by 960 to 49,300 in May, the seventh consecutive monthly decline. Since the peak of June 2009, the number of beneficiaries in Alberta has fallen by 13,600, coinciding with increases in employment in health care and social assistance as well as in construction.

In May, the number of regular beneficiaries increased by 1,300 in Nova Scotia, 1,100 in British Columbia and 440 in Manitoba. There was little change elsewhere.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

More large centres showing year-over-year declines in beneficiaries

Employment Insurance data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted. Therefore, they are compared on a year-over-year basis.

In May, 115 of the 143 large centres had fewer regular beneficiaries compared with May 2009 (see map). This was a marked difference from June 2009 when the number of beneficiaries was at its peak and only two large centres posted year-over-year declines. Large centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more.

In Ontario, most large centres posted a decrease in the number of regular EI beneficiaries between May 2009 and May 2010. The most notable declines were in Windsor, Leamington, Woodstock, Guelph and Stratford. In Windsor, the number of beneficiaries declined by more than half, falling by 9,600 to 6,100. In Hamilton, it declined by 3,400 to 9,300, and in Kitchener, by 3,400 to 7,400. In Toronto, the number fell by 14,200 to 83,100, the third consecutive year-over-year decline. Greater Sudbury posted the largest increase, up 970 to 4,400.

In Quebec, there were year-over-year declines in almost all large centres from May 2009 to May 2010. The largest percentage declines occurred in Sept-Îles, Amos, Val-d'Or and Saint-Georges. Like Toronto, Montréal posted a third consecutive year-over-year decline, falling by 1,400 to 63,400. Saguenay and Sherbrooke also posted significant declines.

In Alberta, the number of EI beneficiaries in 11 of the 12 large centers declined from May 2009 to May 2010, Cold Lake being the exception. In Calgary, the number of people receiving regular benefits decreased by 2,500 to 15,900; in Edmonton, it declined by 2,000 to 14,400.

Between May 2009 and May 2010, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits edged down in most large centres of Atlantic Canada. The fastest year-over-year declines occurred in Labrador City, Bathurst, New Glasgow and Grand Falls–Windsor.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries declined in St. John's by 150 to 4,800. In Nova Scotia, the number of beneficiaries decreased in Halifax by 290 to 5,600. In contrast, the number of beneficiaries rose by 400 to 2,600 in Saint John, the only large centre in New Brunswick to experience an increase.

Third consecutive year-over-year decline in the number of male EI beneficiaries

Between May 2009 and May 2010, the number of male EI regular beneficiaries decreased 17.0% to 404,800. This was the third consecutive year-over-year decline since the beginning of the labour market downturn in October 2008. The declines were most pronounced among young men under 25 years of age (-25.9%) and men aged 25 to 54 (-19.0%).

Over this year-long period, the number of female beneficiaries was little changed at 238,900. Increases occurred among women aged 55 and over (+17.5%), offsetting declines among young women (-5.8%) and those aged 25 to 54 (-2.8%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	April 2010 ^P	May 2010 ^P	April to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010	April to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	671,550	680,140	8,590	-111,320	1.3	-14.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,740	37,620	-120	-4,930	-0.3	-11.6
Prince Edward Island	8,590	8,820	230	-90	2.7	-1.0
Nova Scotia	31,460	32,730	1,270	-830	4.0	-2.5
New Brunswick	33,470	33,850	380	-2,050	1.1	-5.7
Quebec	186,480	190,670	4,190	-18,050	2.2	-8.6
Ontario	212,790	220,940	8,150	-56,980	3.8	-20.5
Manitoba	15,670	16,110	440	50	2.8	0.3
Saskatchewan	12,740	12,790	50	-1,330	0.4	-9.4
Alberta	50,240	49,280	-960	-7,350	-1.9	-13.0
British Columbia	81,190	82,330	1,140	-6,100	1.4	-6.9
Yukon	1,010	1,020	10	-100	1.0	-8.9
Northwest Territories	920	890	-30	-60	-3.3	-6.3
Nunavut	510	520	10	10	2.0	2.0
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	229,840	231,930	2,090	-95,770	0.9	-29.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,950	9,260	310	-810	3.5	-8.0
Prince Edward Island	2,330	2,440	110	-400	4.7	-14.1
Nova Scotia	9,350	9,580	230	-1,500	2.5	-13.5
New Brunswick	9,890	10,360	470	-190	4.8	-1.8
Quebec	66,490	67,270	780	-17,380	1.2	-20.5
Ontario	70,200	69,960	-240	-43,410	-0.3	-38.3
Manitoba	7,640	7,810	170	-1,890	2.2	-19.5
Saskatchewan	5,680	5,660	-20	-1,540	-0.4	-21.4
Alberta	17,870	18,420	550	-9,990	3.1	-35.2
British Columbia	28,600	27,820	-780	-9,900	-2.7	-26.2
Yukon	320	310	-10	-70	-3.1	-18.4
Northwest Territories	320	300	-20	-40	-6.3	-11.8
Nunavut	200	190	-10	10	-5.0	5.6

^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.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for June will be released on August 18.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, May 2010 (73-002-X, free), is now available online. The maps show percent changes in the number of people receiving regular EI benefits for all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in Canada. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dominique Pérusse (613-951-4064), Labour Statistics Division.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory

	May 2009	May 2010 ^P	May 2009 to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	725,930	643,710	-82,220	-11.3
Under 25 years	82,560	65,180	-17,380	-21.1
25 to 54 years	520,510	450,570	-69,940	-13.4
55 years and over	122,870	127,960	5,090	4.1
Men	487,900	404,840	-83,060	-17.0
Under 25 years	62,570	46,350	-16,220	-25.9
25 to 54 years	342,380	277,410	-64,970	-19.0
55 years and over	82,950	81,080	-1,870	-2.3
Women	238,030	238,860	830	0.3
Under 25 years	19,990	18,830	-1,160	-5.8
25 to 54 years	178,130	173,150	-4,980	-2.8
55 years and over	39,910	46,880	6,970	17.5
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	42,170	37,680	-4,490	-10.6
Under 25 years	4,520	3,890	-630	-13.9
25 to 54 years	28,550	24,780	-3,770	-13.2
55 years and over	9,100	9,020	-80	-0.9
Men	26,190	22,920	-3,270	-12.5
Women	15,980	14,760	-1,220	-7.6
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	6,900	7,090	190	2.8
Under 25 years	870	810	-60	-6.9
25 to 54 years	4,500	4,560	60	1.3
55 years and over	1,530	1,730	200	13.1
Men	4,240	4,080	-160	-3.8
Women	2,670	3,010	340	12.7
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	29,750	29,270	-480	-1.6
Under 25 years	3,680	3,390	-290	-7.9
25 to 54 years	20,550	19,760	-790	-3.8
55 years and over	5,530	6,110	580	10.5
Men	19,290	17,790	-1,500	-7.8
Women	10,460	11,470	1,010	9.7
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	33,150	31,660	-1,490	-4.5
Under 25 years	3,430	3,080	-350	-10.2
25 to 54 years	22,710	21,240	-1,470	-6.5
55 years and over	7,010	7,340	330	4.7
Men	22,980	20,640	-2,340	-10.2
Women	10,170	11,020	850	8.4
Quebec				
Both sexes	185,930	171,110	-14,820	-8.0
Under 25 years	21,550	17,910	-3,640	-16.9
25 to 54 years	129,400	116,990	-12,410	-9.6
55 years and over	34,980	36,210	1,230	3.5
Men	123,840	110,490	-13,350	-10.8
Women	62,090	60,620	-1,470	-2.4
Ontario				
Both sexes	253,470	205,370	-48,100	-19.0
Under 25 years	25,030	18,270	-6,760	-27.0
25 to 54 years	190,260	149,570	-40,690	-21.4
55 years and over	38,170	37,530	-640	-1.7
Men	168,710	125,110	-43,600	-25.8
Women	84,760	80,260	-4,500	-5.3

^P preliminary

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

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory

	May 2009	May 2010 ^P	May 2009 to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	13,640	14,140	500	3.7
Under 25 years	1,810	1,700	-110	-6.1
25 to 54 years	9,770	9,890	120	1.2
55 years and over	2,060	2,550	490	23.8
Men	9,810	9,750	-60	-0.6
Women	3,830	4,390	560	14.6
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	11,720	11,070	-650	-5.5
Under 25 years	1,780	1,380	-400	-22.5
25 to 54 years	8,080	7,580	-500	-6.2
55 years and over	1,860	2,110	250	13.4
Men	8,770	7,580	-1,190	-13.6
Women	2,950	3,500	550	18.6
Alberta				
Both sexes	58,640	50,610	-8,030	-13.7
Under 25 years	8,190	5,390	-2,800	-34.2
25 to 54 years	42,630	36,390	-6,240	-14.6
55 years and over	7,820	8,830	1,010	12.9
Men	42,050	32,590	-9,460	-22.5
Women	16,590	18,020	1,430	8.6
British Columbia				
Both sexes	87,820	83,060	-4,760	-5.4
Under 25 years	11,400	9,100	-2,300	-20.2
25 to 54 years	62,020	57,830	-4,190	-6.8
55 years and over	14,410	16,130	1,720	11.9
Men	60,200	52,130	-8,070	-13.4
Women	27,620	30,920	3,300	11.9
Yukon				
Both sexes	1,030	960	-70	-6.8
Under 25 years	110	100	-10	-9.1
25 to 54 years	710	670	-40	-5.6
55 years and over	210	190	-20	-9.5
Men	690	640	-50	-7.2
Women	340	330	-10	-2.9
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	1,000	950	-50	-5.0
Under 25 years	110	110	0	0.0
25 to 54 years	760	700	-60	-7.9
55 years and over	130	140	10	7.7
Men	670	610	-60	-9.0
Women	330	340	10	3.0
Nunavut				
Both sexes	540	550	10	1.9
Under 25 years	60	50	-10	-16.7
25 to 54 years	430	450	20	4.7
55 years and over	50	50	0	0.0
Men	400	420	20	5.0
Women	140	130	-10	-7.1

^P preliminary

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

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by census metropolitan areas

	May 2009	May 2010 ^P	May 2009 to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	4,980	4,830	-150	-3.0
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	5,900	5,610	-290	-4.9
New Brunswick				
Saint John	2,160	2,560	400	18.5
Quebec				
Saguenay	4,800	3,970	-830	-17.3
Québec	9,920	9,860	-60	-0.6
Sherbrooke	3,300	2,650	-650	-19.7
Trois-Rivières	3,460	3,260	-200	-5.8
Montréal	64,810	63,410	-1,400	-2.2
Ottawa-Gatineau, Gatineau part	3,140	3,220	80	2.5
Ontario				
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ottawa part	7,010	7,310	300	4.3
Kingston	1,580	1,630	50	3.2
Oshawa	6,630	5,780	-850	-12.8
Toronto	97,340	83,130	-14,210	-14.6
Hamilton	12,700	9,310	-3,390	-26.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	8,990	8,130	-860	-9.6
Kitchener	10,760	7,370	-3,390	-31.5
London	9,170	7,040	-2,130	-23.2
Windsor	15,650	6,060	-9,590	-61.3
Greater Sudbury	3,460	4,430	970	28.0
Thunder Bay	2,550	2,160	-390	-15.3
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	6,570	7,400	830	12.6
Saskatchewan				
Regina	1,250	1,380	130	10.4
Saskatoon	1,900	2,230	330	17.4
Alberta				
Calgary	18,420	15,900	-2,520	-13.7
Edmonton	16,380	14,410	-1,970	-12.0
British Columbia				
Abbotsford-Mission	3,650	3,860	210	5.8
Vancouver	34,790	35,040	250	0.7
Victoria	3,850	3,700	-150	-3.9

^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.



Construction Union Wage Rate Index

June 2010

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in June compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 1.4% compared with June 2009.

Note: Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 2007=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The first quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will soon be available.

The construction union wage rate index for July will be released on August 19.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Large urban transit

May 2010 (preliminary)

Operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 8.0% from May 2009 to \$215.7 million in May.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit across the country.

Ridership levels rose to 120.6 million passenger trips in May, a 2.6% increase from the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

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. ■

Asphalt roofing

May 2010

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

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

Steel pipe and tubing

May 2010

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The May 2010 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 the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

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no. 7

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