

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Employment Insurance, April 2009	2
In April, 697,000 people received regular Employment Insurance benefits, up 18,600 from a month earlier. This 2.7% increase was the smallest in six months.	
National balance sheet accounts, first quarter 2009	8
Household net worth declined by \$72 billion (-1.3%) in the first quarter of 2009, a much slower rate of decline than in the last two quarters of 2008 during which cumulative losses totalled \$438 billion.	
Canada's international transactions in securities, April 2009	11
Non-residents continued their strong acquisitions of Canadian securities in April by adding a further \$9.0 billion to their portfolios, mainly stocks and government debt instruments. Meanwhile, Canadian investment in foreign securities slowed to \$1.3 billion with acquisitions comprised of non-US securities.	
Crushing statistics, May 2009	14
Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, May 2009	14
Investment in new housing construction, April 2009	14
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing, 2007	14

New products	15
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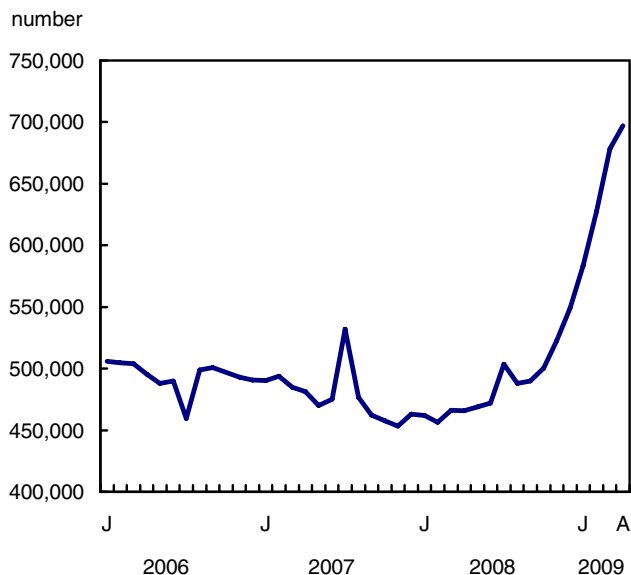
Releases

Employment Insurance

April 2009

In April, 697,000 people received regular Employment Insurance benefits, up 18,600 from a month earlier. This 2.7% increase was the smallest in six months.

Number of people receiving regular benefits continues to rise



Alberta and Saskatchewan showed the fastest rate of increase in the number of regular beneficiaries in April.

While the number of people receiving benefits was up in April, initial and renewal claims received were down 1.7%, following a 2.1% decrease in March.

Since October 2008, the number of regular EI beneficiaries has risen by 39.3%, increasing in all provinces and territories, with the largest percentage growth in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Largest percentage increases in Alberta and Saskatchewan in April

In Alberta, the number of regular beneficiaries grew by 16.3% to 48,300 in April, bringing the total increase since October 2008 to 164.9% or 30,100.

Note to readers

Each month, Statistics Canada now provides enhanced analysis of the current labour market situation, using Employment Insurance (EI) statistics and other sources. Earlier in June 2009, 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.

El 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 March and April 2009 are preliminary.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from the 12th to the 18th of April. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS for April.

Employment Insurance data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted and therefore should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. These comparisons can be influenced by unusual spikes or declines in the end points of the period.

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.

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

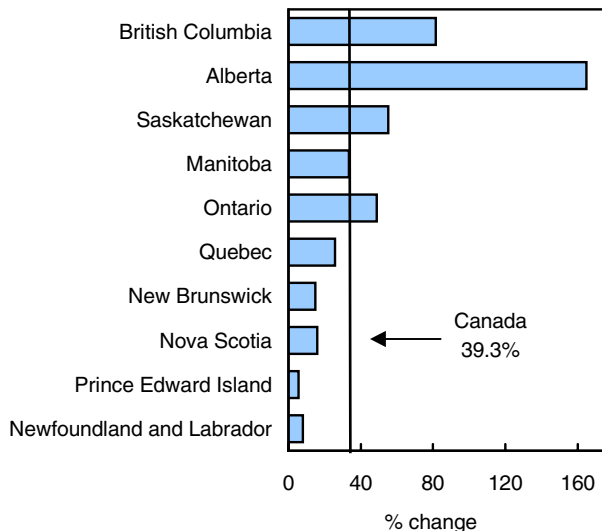
From March to April, the number of regular beneficiaries in Saskatchewan rose 12.2% to 13,200 people, following similar increases in the previous two months.

Following large increases in previous months, the number of beneficiaries in British Columbia was 82,700 in April, up 1.7% from March. The total percentage increase since October 2008 was 81.6% or 37,200.

While from October to April the rate of increase in the number of regular beneficiaries was the fastest

in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the unemployment rates in these provinces remained among the lowest in the country.

The increase in the number of people receiving benefits from October 2008 to April 2009 was strongest in Alberta



In Ontario, the number of regular EI beneficiaries increased by 4.4% to 230,000 in April. Since October 2008, the number of beneficiaries has risen by 48.8% or 75,400.

Since last October, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces posted smaller increases in the number of regular beneficiaries than the national average of 39.3%.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

Statistics Canada releases today a new publication presenting EI statistics in a set of maps. The maps show changes in the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits across Canada.

Employment Insurance data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted and therefore should only be compared on a year-over-year basis.

All census metropolitan areas in Canada have seen an increase in the number of regular beneficiaries in the past year.

The number of beneficiaries tripled in most large centers in Alberta between April 2008 and April 2009 (see map). In Calgary, the number of regular beneficiaries grew by 12,700 to 17,300, while in Edmonton, it was up 11,200 to 15,900.

In Alberta, the drop in employment in recent months has mostly hit manufacturing, construction, trade, as well as professional, scientific and technical services.

Between April 2008 and April 2009, the increase in the number of beneficiaries in British Columbia was widespread, tripling in Cranbrook, Kelowna and Campbell River, and doubling in most other major centers. In Victoria, the number of beneficiaries increased by 2,500 to 3,900, while in Vancouver, there were 34,500 people receiving regular benefits, an increase of 20,500 over 12 months.

At the same time, the decrease in employment in British Columbia was most notable in construction; transportation and warehousing; accommodation and food services; finance and insurance as well as forestry and logging.

In Saskatchewan, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits more than doubled from April 2008 to April 2009 in Swift Current, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. In Saskatoon, 2,700 people were receiving regular benefits in April 2009, up 1,600 from a year ago. In Regina, the number of regular beneficiaries rose by 760 to 1,600.

In Ontario, the number of regular beneficiaries more than doubled between April 2008 and April 2009 in 15 of the 41 large centres. Employment declines in Ontario over the same period were widespread, with manufacturing being particularly hard hit.

In the southwestern part of Ontario, the largest percentage increases in the number of beneficiaries were in Guelph, Tillsonburg and Barrie. In Toronto, the number rose by 88.1% to 95,800.

Large centres in the northern part of Ontario also experienced growth in the number of beneficiaries. The largest percentage increases from April 2008 to April 2009 were in Greater Sudbury, where the number of beneficiaries doubled to 4,000 people, and in Timmins. The drop in employment in Ontario over the same period also included declines in the natural resources sector.

In Quebec, from April 2008 to April 2009, the number of regular beneficiaries increased by more than 50% in Granby, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu and Lachute. In Montréal, the number of regular beneficiaries grew by 45.5% to 75,100 over the 12-month period. In the census metropolitan area of Québec, there were 13,200 regular beneficiaries in April 2009, up 46.5% from a year earlier.

More youths receiving EI benefits

Between April 2008 and April 2009, the increase in the number of regular beneficiaries was higher among youths under 25, at 73.3%, than among those

aged 25 to 54 (+54.6%) and those 55 years and over (+50.6%).

Over the same period, there was a larger increase in the number of men receiving regular benefits (+63.0%) compared with women (+42.0%).

Number of claims remains high in April

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. Statistics on claims cover the month and provide an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

In April, 314,200 people filed an initial or a renewal claim. The number of claims received was down 1.7% in April, after a decrease of 2.1% in March. Despite these declines, the number of claims received remained close to the peak of 326,400 reached in February.

There were fewer claims received in six provinces in April, with Alberta (-17.1%), Saskatchewan (-8.9%),

and British Columbia (-6.9%) showing the largest percentage declines. The other four provinces showed slight increases.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

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

Data on Employment Insurance for May will be released on July 28.

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) or Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	March 2009 ^P	April 2009 ^P	March to April 2009	April to April 2009	March to April 2009	April to April 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	678,460	697,030	18,570	231,230	2.7	49.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	38,900	39,440	540	4,180	1.4	11.9
Prince Edward Island	8,210	8,430	220	790	2.7	10.3
Nova Scotia	31,640	32,410	770	6,400	2.4	24.6
New Brunswick	33,990	34,550	560	5,040	1.6	17.1
Quebec	197,470	199,270	1,800	40,370	0.9	25.4
Ontario	220,320	230,000	9,680	97,020	4.4	73.0
Manitoba	14,050	14,440	390	4,740	2.8	48.9
Saskatchewan	11,760	13,200	1,440	5,490	12.2	71.2
Alberta	41,530	48,310	6,780	31,790	16.3	192.4
British Columbia	81,350	82,720	1,370	43,150	1.7	109.0
Yukon	950	1,010	60	270	6.3	36.5
Northwest Territories	890	930	40	260	4.5	38.8
Nunavut	490	490	0	190	0.0	63.3
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	319,660	314,190	-5,470	96,130	-1.7	44.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	10,130	10,010	-120	950	-1.2	10.5
Prince Edward Island	2,630	2,550	-80	110	-3.0	4.5
Nova Scotia	10,940	10,970	30	1,600	0.3	17.1
New Brunswick	10,790	10,500	-290	1,060	-2.7	11.2
Quebec	85,200	86,340	1,140	21,630	1.3	33.4
Ontario	107,980	109,070	1,090	34,160	1.0	45.6
Manitoba	8,730	8,790	60	1,760	0.7	25.0
Saskatchewan	6,950	6,330	-620	2,060	-8.9	48.2
Alberta	32,150	26,660	-5,490	12,910	-17.1	93.9
British Columbia	39,440	36,730	-2,710	13,050	-6.9	55.1
Yukon	360	330	-30	80	-8.3	32.0
Northwest Territories	440	340	-100	60	-22.7	21.4
Nunavut	180	160	-20	0	-11.1	0.0

^P preliminary

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

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

	April 2008	April 2009 ^P	April 2008 to April 2009	April 2008 to April 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	523,760	816,250	292,490	55.8
Under 25 years	54,820	94,990	40,170	73.3
25 to 54 years	374,250	578,630	204,380	54.6
55 years and over	94,690	142,630	47,940	50.6
Men	345,840	563,570	217,730	63.0
Under 25 years	41,490	74,400	32,910	79.3
25 to 54 years	240,500	390,510	150,010	62.4
55 years and over	63,860	98,670	34,810	54.5
Women	177,920	252,680	74,760	42.0
Under 25 years	13,340	20,590	7,250	54.3
25 to 54 years	133,750	188,130	54,380	40.7
55 years and over	30,830	43,960	13,130	42.6
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	43,220	48,790	5,570	12.9
Under 25 years	4,210	4,850	640	15.2
25 to 54 years	30,080	33,300	3,220	10.7
55 years and over	8,920	10,650	1,730	19.4
Men	26,260	30,610	4,350	16.6
Women	16,960	18,180	1,220	7.2
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	10,010	11,130	1,120	11.2
Under 25 years	1,040	1,200	160	15.4
25 to 54 years	6,680	7,320	640	9.6
55 years and over	2,300	2,620	320	13.9
Men	6,380	7,240	860	13.5
Women	3,630	3,890	260	7.2
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	30,110	38,130	8,020	26.6
Under 25 years	3,250	4,400	1,150	35.4
25 to 54 years	20,980	26,410	5,430	25.9
55 years and over	5,880	7,330	1,450	24.7
Men	19,150	25,640	6,490	33.9
Women	10,950	12,500	1,550	14.2
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	36,290	44,060	7,770	21.4
Under 25 years	3,400	4,310	910	26.8
25 to 54 years	25,580	30,340	4,760	18.6
55 years and over	7,300	9,410	2,110	28.9
Men	24,970	30,860	5,890	23.6
Women	11,320	13,210	1,890	16.7
Quebec				
Both sexes	179,020	232,650	53,630	30.0
Under 25 years	20,380	28,010	7,630	37.4
25 to 54 years	125,700	161,300	35,600	28.3
55 years and over	32,940	43,340	10,400	31.6
Men	121,220	162,840	41,620	34.3
Women	57,800	69,810	12,010	20.8
Ontario				
Both sexes	145,460	259,720	114,260	78.6
Under 25 years	14,320	27,930	13,610	95.0
25 to 54 years	108,630	191,570	82,940	76.4
55 years and over	22,510	40,230	17,720	78.7
Men	96,170	177,500	81,330	84.6
Women	49,290	82,220	32,930	66.8

^P preliminary

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

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

	April 2008	April 2009 ^P	April 2008 to April 2009	April 2008 to April 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	10,420	16,400	5,980	57.4
Under 25 years	1,280	2,280	1,000	78.1
25 to 54 years	7,310	11,360	4,050	55.4
55 years and over	1,830	2,760	930	50.8
Men	7,390	12,390	5,000	67.7
Women	3,030	4,020	990	32.7
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	8,610	15,540	6,930	80.5
Under 25 years	990	2,050	1,060	107.1
25 to 54 years	5,800	10,610	4,810	82.9
55 years and over	1,820	2,890	1,070	58.8
Men	6,170	11,140	4,970	80.6
Women	2,430	4,400	1,970	81.1
Alberta				
Both sexes	17,710	55,820	38,110	215.2
Under 25 years	1,740	7,700	5,960	342.5
25 to 54 years	12,960	40,120	27,160	209.6
55 years and over	3,010	8,000	4,990	165.8
Men	11,400	40,430	29,030	254.6
Women	6,320	15,390	9,070	143.5
British Columbia				
Both sexes	40,840	90,970	50,130	122.7
Under 25 years	4,020	11,940	7,920	197.0
25 to 54 years	28,980	64,090	35,110	121.2
55 years and over	7,850	14,940	7,090	90.3
Men	25,360	62,900	37,540	148.0
Women	15,480	28,070	12,590	81.3
Yukon				
Both sexes	950	1,320	370	38.9
Under 25 years	90	150	60	66.7
25 to 54 years	670	900	230	34.3
55 years and over	190	270	80	42.1
Men	610	880	270	44.3
Women	340	430	90	26.5
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	720	990	270	37.5
Under 25 years	60	110	50	83.3
25 to 54 years	540	750	210	38.9
55 years and over	110	130	20	18.2
Men	490	690	200	40.8
Women	230	300	70	30.4
Nunavut				
Both sexes	320	550	230	71.9
Under 25 years	40	60	20	50.0
25 to 54 years	270	430	160	59.3
55 years and over	20	50	30	150.0
Men	230	410	180	78.3
Women	90	140	50	55.6

^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 census metropolitan areas

	April 2008	April 2009 ^P	April 2008 to April 2009	April 2008 to April 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	4,640	5,690	1,050	22.6
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	4,380	6,810	2,430	55.5
New Brunswick				
Saint John	1,660	2,610	950	57.2
Quebec				
Saguenay	5,420	6,150	730	13.5
Québec	9,030	13,230	4,200	46.5
Sherbrooke	2,790	4,180	1,390	49.8
Trois-Rivières	3,590	4,280	690	19.2
Montréal	51,570	75,060	23,490	45.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Gatineau part	2,840	4,010	1,170	41.2
Ontario				
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ottawa part	5,090	7,780	2,690	52.8
Kingston	1,220	1,800	580	47.5
Oshawa	6,270	6,730	460	7.3
Toronto	50,910	95,760	44,850	88.1
Hamilton	5,950	12,780	6,830	114.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	6,140	9,720	3,580	58.3
Kitchener	5,160	10,970	5,810	112.6
London	5,930	9,350	3,420	57.7
Windsor	5,340	11,050	5,710	106.9
Greater Sudbury	1,940	3,950	2,010	103.6
Thunder Bay	2,050	2,930	880	42.9
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	4,330	7,640	3,310	76.4
Saskatchewan				
Regina	800	1,560	760	95.0
Saskatoon	1,090	2,710	1,620	148.6
Alberta				
Calgary	4,680	17,330	12,650	270.3
Edmonton	4,750	15,930	11,180	235.4
British Columbia				
Abbotsford	1,640	3,810	2,170	132.3
Vancouver	14,030	34,520	20,490	146.0
Victoria	1,410	3,940	2,530	179.4

^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.



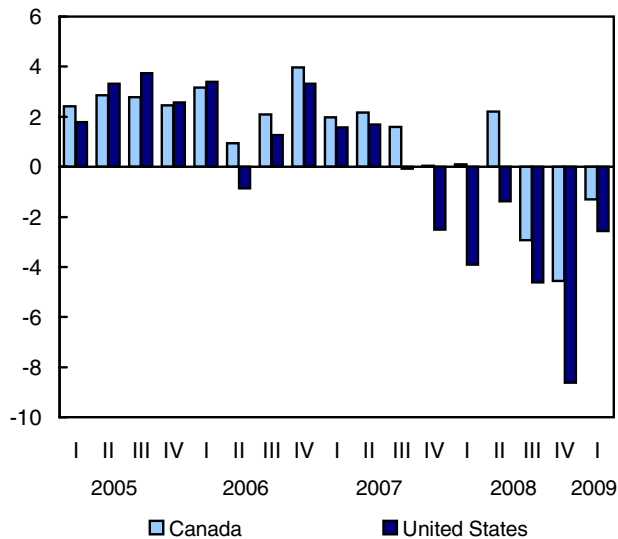
National balance sheet accounts

First quarter 2009

Household net worth declined by \$72 billion (-1.3%) in the first quarter of 2009, a much slower rate of decline than in the last two quarters of 2008 during which cumulative losses totalled \$438 billion. The value of both financial and non-financial assets of the household sector decreased, as a result of ongoing losses in the stock market and lower real estate values. Household net worth fell 1.3% in Canada compared with a 2.6% decline in the United States.

Household net worth continues to decline: Canada and the United States

% change, not seasonally adjusted



Growth in credit market debt (consumer credit, mortgages, and loans) of the household sector slowed to less than 1% during the first quarter of 2009, as new mortgage borrowing slowed.

Total household liabilities relative to net worth edged up modestly in the first quarter, increasing to 24.9 cents of debt for every dollar of net worth, from 24.4 cents in the fourth quarter of 2008.

The wealth shock has been smaller in Canada than in the United States. As a percentage of personal disposable income, household net worth has fallen faster in the United States than in Canada since the third quarter of 2007.

Note to readers

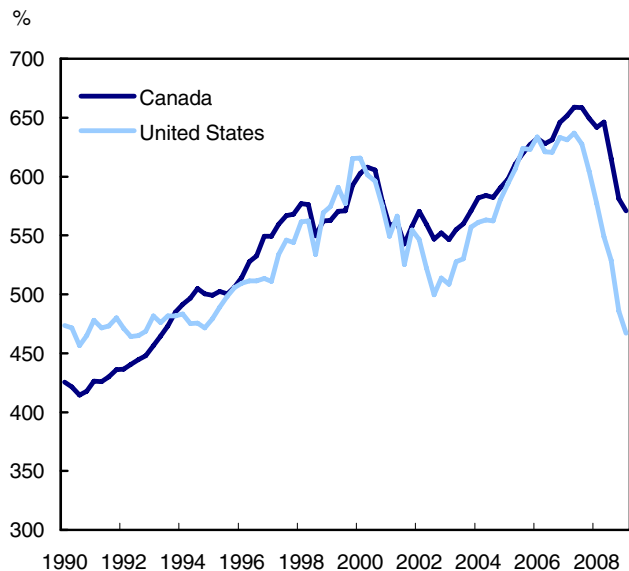
The national balance sheet accounts are comprised of the balance sheets of all of the sectors of the economy: the persons and unincorporated business, corporate, government and non-resident sectors. They cover all resident non-financial assets and all financial claims and associated liabilities outstanding in all sectors.

Quarterly series, both book and market value, are available from the first quarter of 1990. Marketable securities are at market value, unless otherwise stated. For more information on the market value estimates, consult the Balance sheet estimates at market value page of our website.

Additional sub-sector tables for the national balance sheet on a market value basis are now available on request (613-951-3640, read-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca). The sub-sectors covered will include a number of institutional investors, such as life insurance and pension funds, mutual funds, and chartered banks and near banks. These tables will provide the same level of detail as our existing market value tables, in terms of the financial instruments presented, and will cover the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 2009.

With the first quarter release of the 2009 National Balance Sheet Accounts, Statistics Canada is releasing a number of financial indicators for the persons and unincorporated businesses, corporate and government sectors (see National Balance Sheet Accounts: Data Tables, Vol. 2, no. 1 (13-022-X, free).

Household net worth as a percent of personal disposable income: Canada and the United States



Canadian equity markets, as measured by the Standard & Poor's / Toronto Stock Exchange composite index, fell 3.0% in the first quarter of 2009, following a drop of 24% in the previous quarter. The drop

contributed to a continuing decline in the value of household equity holdings.

Non-financial corporations' financial position largely unchanged

Profits of Canadian corporations weakened again in the first quarter of 2009, as falling commodity prices and declines in manufacturing and wholesale trade drove down corporate profits. However, non-financial private corporations' debt-to-equity ratio (at book value) was largely unchanged in the first quarter.

Federal government debt increases for a second consecutive quarter

The federal government's credit market debt rose by 10.5% in the first quarter of 2009, slightly less than the record growth in the previous quarter (+14.2%). Ongoing borrowing, partly in support of the federal government's economic stimulus plan and the Insured Mortgage Purchase (IMP) Program, contributed to the higher level of the federal government's credit market debt. The IMP program, which was introduced last fall, is intended to provide long-term stable funding to lenders and help ensure availability of funds to Canadian consumers and businesses.

The increase in federal debt during the quarter was coupled with increases in the debt of other levels of government, albeit at a much slower pace. Overall, total government net debt (at book value) as a percentage of gross domestic product was up, from 35% in the third quarter of 2008, the lowest since this series began in 1990, to 38% in the quarter. It remains well below the 92% reached in mid-1996.

Financial institutions continued to restructure

Lending institutions and institutional investors, such as trustee pension plans and mutual funds, recorded a small deceleration in financial asset growth. The drop in the value of their equity holdings in the first quarter of 2009 was less pronounced than in the latter part of 2008. The value of Canadian equities and mutual fund units held by financial institutions fell marginally in

the quarter, compared with the declines of 19.2% in the third quarter of 2008 and 20.6% in the fourth quarter.

Institutional investors continued to reduce their foreign portfolio asset holdings in favour of Canadian short-term paper and bonds, in part associated with the continued above-average issuances of *National Housing Act* Mortgage Backed-Securities in the quarter.

National net worth

For the first time since 1995, national net worth (sum of non-financial assets plus net foreign assets) declined, down 0.4%. Deceleration in the growth of national saving and business investment contributed to this decline. On a per capita basis, national net worth has fallen from \$180,000 in the fourth quarter of 2008 to \$178,800 in the first quarter of 2009.

Canada's net foreign asset position (on a market value basis) narrowed in the first quarter of 2009. Canadian direct investment abroad continued to be a major component sustaining Canada's net foreign asset position, largely reflecting the revaluation effect of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0003 to 378-0010 and 378-0012 to 378-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1806.

The first quarter 2009 issue of *National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (13-214-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

The complete first quarter 2009 *National Balance Sheet Accounts: Data Tables*, Vol. 2, no. 1 (13-022-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

National balance sheet accounts¹

	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	2007	2008
Market value, not seasonally adjusted								
\$ billions								
National net worth								
National wealth	5,663	5,741	5,845	5,958	5,976	5,971	5,663	5,976
	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	0.3	-0.1	8.2	5.5
Net foreign debt	-21	-13	-53	-15	54	35	-21	54
	...	...	...	...	...	-35.2	...	...
National net worth	5,643	5,728	5,792	5,942	6,030	6,006	5,643	6,030
	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.6	1.5	-0.4	7.1	6.9
National net worth per capita (dollars)	170,500	172,600	173,900	177,700	180,000	178,800	170,500	180,000

... not applicable

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in billions of dollars. The second line is the period-to-period percentage change.



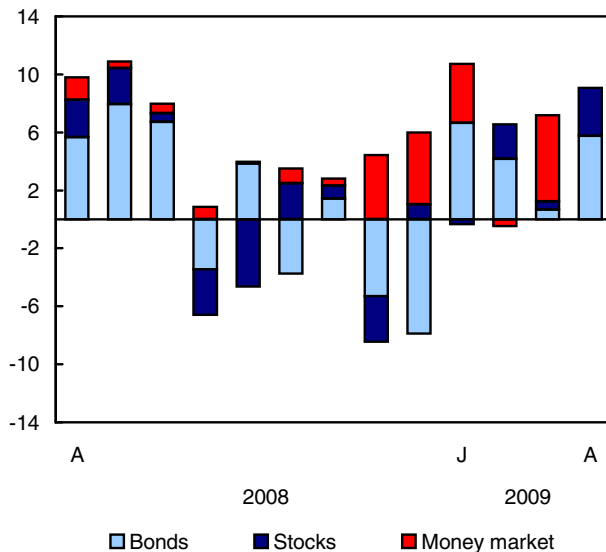
Canada's international transactions in securities

April 2009

Foreign demand for Canadian securities again outpaced Canadian investors' demand for foreign securities in April. Non-residents continued their strong acquisitions of Canadian securities by adding a further \$9.0 billion to their portfolios, mainly government debt instruments as well as shares. Meanwhile, Canadian investment in foreign securities slowed to \$1.3 billion with acquisitions comprised of non-US securities.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities

\$ billions



Foreign investment in Canadian debt instruments led by provincial bonds

Foreign acquisitions of Canadian bonds reached \$5.8 billion in April, similar to the activity in January and February. However, in April, the investment focus shifted from federal to provincial government bonds. Non-residents also invested in bonds of the federal enterprise sector, but these purchases were more than offset by divestment of federal government bonds.

Foreign investors added \$6.7 billion of provincial bonds to their holdings as total new issues for this sector expanded sharply in April, to levels last seen in the early 1990s. Most of the foreign investment in April was directed to provincial bonds denominated in non-US foreign currencies. Geographically, British investors acquired the majority of these provincial bonds.

Note to readers

All values in this release are net transactions unless otherwise stated.

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues.

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less.

Government of Canada paper includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills.

Foreign activity in Canadian money market instruments was marginal in April, following strong acquisitions in four of the previous five months. Although the overall supply of federal paper contracted in April, non-residents purchased \$1.5 billion worth in the secondary market, with nearly half in US dollar-denominated paper. These purchases were completely offset by reductions in foreign holdings of paper from other sectors.

Largest foreign investment in Canadian stocks in more than a year

Non-residents acquired \$3.3 billion of Canadian equities, the largest investment in more than a year. Investment favoured shares of information technology and energy firms, while holdings of gold stocks were reduced. Canadian equity prices increased 6.9% in April, led by the information technology sector.

Canadian investment in foreign debt instruments softens

Canadian investors acquired \$960 million of foreign bonds in April and removed \$594 million from their holdings of foreign money market instruments.

Canadian investment in foreign bonds was in non-US bonds, adding \$1.1 billion of these instruments in April. This was the highest acquisition of these instruments since the onset of the global credit crisis. While the pre-crisis investment in non-US foreign bonds was fuelled by corporate maple bonds, investment in April focussed on bonds issued by non-US governments, largely G8 members.

Canadian investors divested \$720 million of US treasury bills in April. By month end, the Canadian dollar rose 4.5 cents US, the largest monthly appreciation since October 2007.

Canadian investors reduce demand for foreign equities

Canadian purchases of foreign equities decelerated to \$907 million in April, following three months of robust investment. Acquisitions of non-US shares continued but Canadians sold US stocks in April, despite a strong gain in US equity prices. Canadian investment focussed on shares of overseas information technology, energy and consumer sectors while residents sold off a diversified basket of US equities.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029, 376-0042, 376-0058 and 376-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

The April 2009 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-X, free) will soon be available.

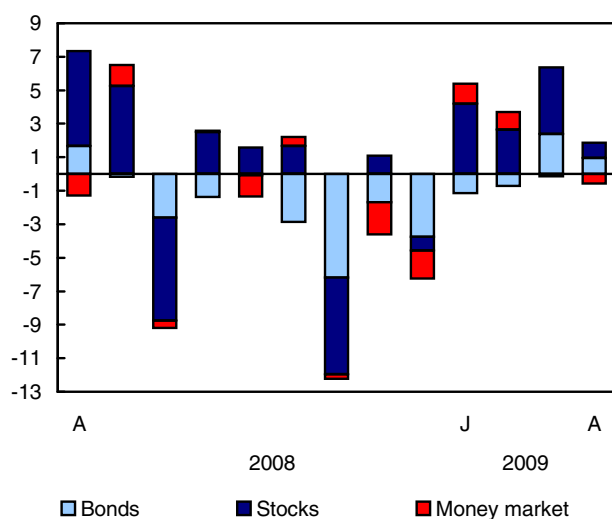
Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for May will be released on July 20.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yiling Zhang (613-951-2057), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities¹

\$ billions



Canada's international transactions in securities

	February 2009	March 2009	April 2009	January to April 2008	January to April 2009
	Cumulative transactions				
	\$ millions				
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	6,065	7,192	9,048	19,940	32,674
Bonds (net)	4,159	649	5,753	15,578	17,200
Outstanding	1,388	-864	207	14,935	3,109
New issues	4,507	5,423	7,562	13,838	24,169
Retirements	-1,769	-4,163	-2,436	-14,238	-11,497
Change in interest payable ¹	32	253	421	1,043	1,420
Money market paper (net)	-480	5,958	-5	-1,892	9,564
Government of Canada	342	4,216	1,533	-1,856	10,468
Other	-822	1,743	-1,538	-37	-903
Stocks (net)	2,386	584	3,300	6,255	5,910
Outstanding	1,575	584	3,300	4,593	5,007
Other transactions	811	0	0	1,662	903
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-2,996	-6,178	-1,272	-9,499	-14,694
Bonds (net)	716	-2,396	-960	-2,342	-1,493
Stocks (net)	-2,634	-3,961	-907	-8,583	-11,693
Money market paper (net)	-1,078	179	594	1,426	-1,508

1. Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.



Crushing statistics

May 2009

Oilseed processors crushed 320 201 metric tonnes of canola in May. Oil production in May totalled 138 734 tonnes while meal production amounted to 184 578 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The May 2009 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

May 2009

Aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations decreased 5.2% in May compared with the same month a year earlier. These 93 airports reported 561,299 movements in May compared with 591,817 movements at 95 airports in May 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The May 2009 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. 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; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Investment in new housing construction

April 2009

Data on the investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for April.

These series are not offered on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

To order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing

2007

Data on the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing industry are now available for 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 352-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2441.

For more information about the survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Meredith Thomas (613-951-6877; meredith.thomas@statcan.gc.ca; fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division. ■

New products

Survey Methodology, June 2009, vol. 35, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-X (PDF, free)

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review,
First quarter 2009, Vol. 8, no.1
Catalogue number 13-010-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Data Tables, First
quarter 2009, Vol. 2, no. 1
Catalogue number 13-022-X (HTML, free)

**National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly
Estimates**, First quarter 2009, Vol. 7, no. 1
Catalogue number 13-214-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Fruit and Vegetable Production, February 2009,
Vol. 77, no. 2
Catalogue number 22-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers
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Catalogue number 63-005-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, April 2009
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 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 \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower import deficit. In the financial account, foreign investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian 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

Counters and Messenger Services Price Index, April 2008 11

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey profits, 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 profile is 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 (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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