

The Daily

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Employment Insurance, August 2009

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The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in August fell 2.4% (-19,100) from July, the second consecutive monthly decline. Decreases occurred in nearly all provinces, with the most notable percentage declines in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

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Canadian Social Trends

October 2009

The October edition of *Canadian Social Trends* features an article that used data from the 2006 General Social Survey on family transitions to examine whether access to parental benefits influenced a couple's decision to have a child.

When the time came for Canadians to choose whether to have a child (or another child), benefits played a key role. They also assigned high value to their household's financial preparedness, the family's work-life balance, their health, if they were part of a dual-earner couple, and if they already had a child.

The article "Do parental benefits influence fertility decisions?" is now available in the October 2009 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 88 (11-008-X, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.



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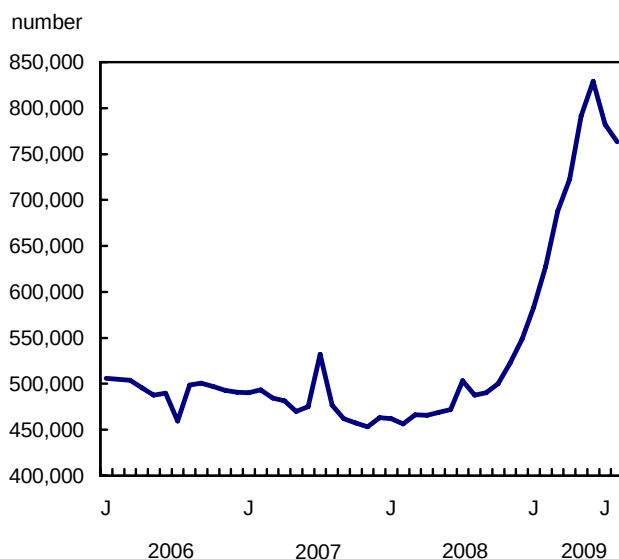
Releases

Employment Insurance

August 2009

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in August fell 2.4% (-19,100) from July, the second consecutive monthly decline. Decreases occurred in nearly all provinces, with the most notable percentage declines in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Second consecutive monthly decline in the number of people receiving regular benefits



There were 763,200 beneficiaries in August, up 52.5% from October 2008.

The number of initial and renewal claims received in August increased 8.2% (+22,500) to 298,300, following two months of declines.

Note to readers

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

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

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 July and August 2009 are preliminary.

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

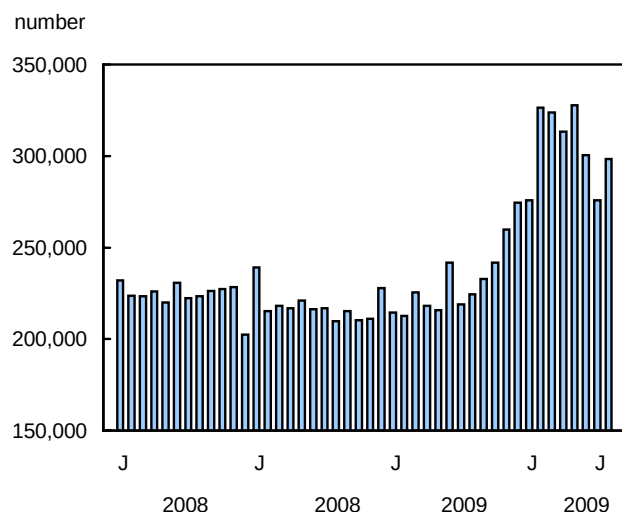
EI data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted and therefore should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. These comparisons can be influenced by unusual spikes or declines in the end points of the period.

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

Following two consecutive months of declines, the number of claims received in August rise to about the same level as in June



EI statistics provide unique insight on which areas of the country are being affected by the current economic situation. Compared with August 2008, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits was higher in all census metropolitan areas (see map). Calgary and Edmonton continued to show the largest year-over-year increase. In Vancouver, Greater Sudbury, Victoria, Abbotsford–Mission and Kitchener, the number of regular EI beneficiaries more than doubled from August 2008 to August 2009.

Fewer beneficiaries in most provinces in August compared with July

In August, the number of beneficiaries fell 8.7% (-4,100) in Newfoundland and Labrador to 43,600. This was the first decline for the province since the start of the labour market downturn in the fall of 2008.

In Ontario, the number of regular EI beneficiaries fell by 14,800 (-5.6%) to 247,400, the second consecutive monthly decline. Prior to these two declines, the number of beneficiaries had increased at an average pace of 16,500 a month between October and June.

In Saskatchewan, 13,000 people received regular EI benefits in August, down 730 (-5.3%) from July. It was also the province's second consecutive monthly decline, and followed monthly increases averaging 740 from October to June.

Manitoba experienced its third consecutive monthly decrease in the number of beneficiaries. In August, the number fell by 690 (-4.5%) to 14,500.

Quebec and New Brunswick were the only provinces with an increase in the number of beneficiaries in August. In Quebec, 208,000 people received benefits in August, up 9,700 (+4.9%), following a decline in July. The number of beneficiaries in New Brunswick edged up 650 to 37,100 in August.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

Continued large year-over-year increases in EI beneficiaries in large centres in the West while increases moderated in Ontario

EI data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted. They are, therefore, compared on a year-over-year basis.

The largest centres of Alberta continued to experience the fastest rates of increase in the number of regular beneficiaries compared with 12 months earlier. In Calgary, the number of people receiving regular benefits increased sharply from 5,700 in August 2008 to 22,100 in August 2009. Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries in Edmonton increased by 12,800 to 19,200. These steep increases coincided with year-over-year employment losses for the province in several sectors: manufacturing; construction; retail and wholesale trade; professional, scientific and technical services; and oil and gas.

In British Columbia, 13 of the 25 large centres had twice as many beneficiaries compared with a year ago. In Vancouver, the number of beneficiaries increased from 17,200 in August 2008 to 39,000 in August 2009. At the same time, the number of recipients increased by 2,300 to 4,500 in Victoria. Over the year-long period, the largest employment losses in the province were in construction, manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, as well as accommodation and food services.

In Ontario, the number of EI recipients more than doubled in 4 of its 41 large centres for the 12-month period ending in August. This contrasts with year-over-year increases ending in May and June when the number of beneficiaries at least doubled in more than half of the large centres in the province.

Several large centres in the southern part of Ontario contributed to the slower year-over-year increase in the number of beneficiaries. For example, in Windsor, the number of EI recipients increased by 50.1% from August 2008 to August 2009, much slower than earlier year-over-year increases. In Toronto, the number of beneficiaries increased by 75.3% or 47,700 between August 2008 and August 2009, the lowest 12-month increase since April.

In the northern part of Ontario, Greater Sudbury continued to experience a sharp year-over-year increase in the number of EI recipients, up from 2,400 in August 2008 to 4,900 in August 2009. At the same time, employment in Greater Sudbury declined, mostly in the natural resources sector.

Lower year-over-year growth was observed in several large centres in Quebec. In Montréal, the number of regular beneficiaries increased by 37.3% to 80,000 over the 12 months ending in August, slightly slower than in previous months. In the census metropolitan area of Québec, the number of beneficiaries rose by 18.3% between August 2008 and August 2009, the slowest year-over-year increase since January. This contrasts with Sorel-Tracy, where the number of beneficiaries rose sharply by 152.8% to 1,800 in August 2009, the fastest year-over-year increase in that centre since the start of the labour market downturn last fall.

Fastest rate of growth among youths

The downturn in the labour market has affected young people the most. In August, the number of youths under 25 receiving EI benefits nearly doubled (+94.0%) compared with August 2008. The increase was most pronounced for young men (+114.5%), while it was slower among young women (+61.9%).

The number of EI recipients aged 25 to 54 increased by 53.5% to 565,100 over the 12 months ending in August, with the sharpest increase among men in this age group (+84.1%). The number of female beneficiaries aged 25 to 54 grew more slowly (+29.9%) over the same period.

The number of beneficiaries aged 55 and over increased 49.3% from August 2008 to August 2009. Among men aged 55 and over, the number rose by 64.6%, nearly twice as fast as the increase among women (+33.6%) in the same age group.

More claims received in August

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. These provide an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Following declines in June and July, initial and renewal claims received in August were up 8.2% (+22,500), returning to about the same level as in June. Increases occurred in most provinces, most notably in British Columbia (+9.9%), Ontario (+8.9%) and Saskatchewan (+8.9%). Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province where the number of claims declined (-0.5%).

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 September will be released on November 24.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, August 2009 (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 *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-4064), Labour Statistics Division.

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Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	July 2009 ^p	August 2009 ^p	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	782,270	763,210	-19,060	275,390	-2.4	56.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	47,720	43,580	-4,140	7,800	-8.7	21.8
Prince Edward Island	8,870	8,650	-220	890	-2.5	11.5
Nova Scotia	34,360	33,850	-510	5,740	-1.5	20.4
New Brunswick	36,490	37,140	650	7,410	1.8	24.9
Quebec	198,300	207,950	9,650	43,760	4.9	26.7
Ontario	262,170	247,360	-14,810	102,550	-5.6	70.8
Manitoba	15,230	14,540	-690	3,980	-4.5	37.7
Saskatchewan	13,740	13,010	-730	4,170	-5.3	47.2
Alberta	58,720	57,650	-1,070	40,060	-1.8	227.7
British Columbia	90,580	88,670	-1,910	46,000	-2.1	107.8
Yukon	1,170	1,150	-20	370	-1.7	47.4
Northwest Territories	980	1,000	20	310	2.0	44.9
Nunavut	510	520	10	190	2.0	57.6
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	275,730	298,260	22,530	73,750	8.2	32.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,810	9,760	-50	800	-0.5	8.9
Prince Edward Island	2,150	2,580	430	90	20.0	3.6
Nova Scotia	10,520	10,520	0	1,380	0.0	15.1
New Brunswick	10,190	10,590	400	1,440	3.9	15.7
Quebec	79,390	83,260	3,870	13,890	4.9	20.0
Ontario	93,220	101,510	8,290	26,370	8.9	35.1
Manitoba	8,500	9,090	590	3,020	6.9	49.8
Saskatchewan	6,080	6,620	540	1,930	8.9	41.2
Alberta	25,640	26,110	470	13,250	1.8	103.0
British Columbia	32,430	35,650	3,220	10,900	9.9	44.0
Yukon	330	340	10	50	3.0	17.2
Northwest Territories	360	340	-20	80	-5.6	30.8
Nunavut	170	180	10	30	5.9	20.0

^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

	August 2008	August 2009 ^p	August 2008 to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	495,940	772,670	276,730	55.8
Under 25 years	37,660	73,070	35,410	94.0
25 to 54 years	368,200	565,080	196,880	53.5
55 years and over	90,080	134,520	44,440	49.3
Men	228,980	419,590	190,610	83.2
Under 25 years	22,970	49,270	26,300	114.5
25 to 54 years	160,370	295,190	134,820	84.1
55 years and over	45,640	75,130	29,490	64.6
Women	266,950	353,070	86,120	32.3
Under 25 years	14,690	23,790	9,100	61.9
25 to 54 years	207,830	269,900	62,070	29.9
55 years and over	44,440	59,390	14,950	33.6
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	29,520	35,920	6,400	21.7
Under 25 years	3,000	3,940	940	31.3
25 to 54 years	20,210	24,070	3,860	19.1
55 years and over	6,310	7,910	1,600	25.4
Men	15,850	21,050	5,200	32.8
Women	13,670	14,870	1,200	8.8
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	5,970	6,610	640	10.7
Under 25 years	670	760	90	13.4
25 to 54 years	4,110	4,500	390	9.5
55 years and over	1,200	1,360	160	13.3
Men	3,390	3,730	340	10.0
Women	2,590	2,880	290	11.2
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	26,640	31,850	5,210	19.6
Under 25 years	2,450	3,290	840	34.3
25 to 54 years	19,070	22,600	3,530	18.5
55 years and over	5,120	5,960	840	16.4
Men	14,440	18,160	3,720	25.8
Women	12,210	13,690	1,480	12.1
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	25,450	31,990	6,540	25.7
Under 25 years	2,110	2,860	750	35.5
25 to 54 years	18,440	22,700	4,260	23.1
55 years and over	4,900	6,430	1,530	31.2
Men	13,010	17,530	4,520	34.7
Women	12,450	14,450	2,000	16.1
Quebec				
Both sexes	154,810	195,600	40,790	26.3
Under 25 years	13,080	18,460	5,380	41.1
25 to 54 years	112,990	140,890	27,900	24.7
55 years and over	28,730	36,260	7,530	26.2
Men	74,960	103,990	29,030	38.7
Women	79,840	91,620	11,780	14.8
Ontario				
Both sexes	160,850	274,970	114,120	70.9
Under 25 years	10,130	22,270	12,140	119.8
25 to 54 years	123,140	206,810	83,670	67.9
55 years and over	27,580	45,900	18,320	66.4
Men	68,470	144,640	76,170	111.2
Women	92,380	130,340	37,960	41.1

^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 age group, sex, province and territory

	August 2008	August 2009 ^p	August 2008 to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	14,720	19,580	4,860	33.0
Under 25 years	980	1,680	700	71.4
25 to 54 years	11,200	14,570	3,370	30.1
55 years and over	2,540	3,330	790	31.1
Men	5,240	8,770	3,530	67.4
Women	9,480	10,810	1,330	14.0
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	10,580	15,360	4,780	45.2
Under 25 years	680	1,570	890	130.9
25 to 54 years	8,040	11,200	3,160	39.3
55 years and over	1,870	2,590	720	38.5
Men	3,770	7,200	3,430	91.0
Women	6,820	8,150	1,330	19.5
Alberta				
Both sexes	20,720	67,330	46,610	225.0
Under 25 years	1,250	8,100	6,850	548.0
25 to 54 years	15,890	49,740	33,850	213.0
55 years and over	3,590	9,480	5,890	164.1
Men	7,960	40,670	32,710	410.9
Women	12,760	26,660	13,900	108.9
British Columbia				
Both sexes	45,140	91,260	46,120	102.2
Under 25 years	3,210	9,910	6,700	208.7
25 to 54 years	33,900	66,340	32,440	95.7
55 years and over	8,040	15,010	6,970	86.7
Men	21,100	52,560	31,460	149.1
Women	24,050	38,700	14,650	60.9
Yukon				
Both sexes	480	710	230	47.9
Under 25 years	30	70	40	133.3
25 to 54 years	370	490	120	32.4
55 years and over	80	150	70	87.5
Men	250	420	170	68.0
Women	230	280	50	21.7
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	600	870	270	45.0
Under 25 years	50	100	50	100.0
25 to 54 years	460	670	210	45.7
55 years and over	90	100	10	11.1
Men	340	490	150	44.1
Women	250	380	130	52.0
Nunavut				
Both sexes	330	500	170	51.5
Under 25 years	40	60	20	50.0
25 to 54 years	270	390	120	44.4
55 years and over	30	50	20	66.7
Men	180	310	130	72.2
Women	150	190	40	26.7

^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

	August 2008	August 2009 ^p	August 2008 to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	4,180	5,400	1,220	29.2
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	5,010	6,800	1,790	35.7
New Brunswick				
Saint John	1,900	2,670	770	40.5
Quebec				
Saguenay	4,300	4,650	350	8.1
Québec	10,300	12,180	1,880	18.3
Sherbrooke	2,840	3,860	1,020	35.9
Trois-Rivières	3,890	4,110	220	5.7
Montréal	58,280	80,020	21,740	37.3
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	3,340	4,150	810	24.3
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	7,010	9,950	2,940	41.9
Kingston	1,640	2,240	600	36.6
Oshawa	4,600	8,270	3,670	79.8
Toronto	63,300	110,990	47,690	75.3
Hamilton	8,140	14,220	6,080	74.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,060	10,370	4,310	71.1
Kitchener	5,620	11,480	5,860	104.3
London	5,900	10,010	4,110	69.7
Windsor	6,270	9,410	3,140	50.1
Greater Sudbury	2,370	4,940	2,570	108.4
Thunder Bay	1,960	2,730	770	39.3
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	7,520	10,640	3,120	41.5
Saskatchewan				
Regina	1,390	1,940	550	39.6
Saskatoon	1,950	2,980	1,030	52.8
Alberta				
Calgary	5,680	22,070	16,390	288.6
Edmonton	6,370	19,150	12,780	200.6
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	1,630	3,330	1,700	104.3
Vancouver	17,160	38,980	21,820	127.2
Victoria	2,160	4,480	2,320	107.4

^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.



Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

July 2009

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Survey of Drinking Water Plants

2005 to 2007

Selected initial data from the Survey of Drinking Water Plants are now available at the national level and by drainage region for 2005, 2006 and 2007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5149.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; fax: 613-951-0634; environ@statcan.gc.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Cancer incidence in Canada

2007

A tabulation master file for 2007 cancer incidence is now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3207.

For more information, to order custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-4198; hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

New products

Canadian Social Trends, no. 88
Catalogue number **11-008-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, August 2009
Catalogue number **73-002-X** (HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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