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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, November 24, 2009**
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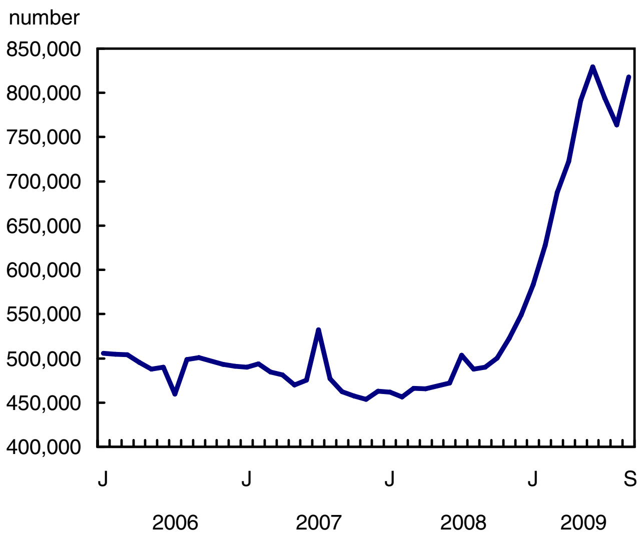
## Releases

# Releases

## Employment Insurance
September 2009

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits rose by 54,300 (+7.1%) in September, following two months of declines. The largest increases in September occurred in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

**Following two months of declines, the number of regular EI beneficiaries in September returned to a level similar to June**




The number of beneficiaries in September reached 818,000, up 63.5% from October 2008 when employment hit its peak. During this period, the largest increases occurred in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. The number of beneficiaries had shown a sharp upward trend from October 2008 to June 2009, but has since levelled off.

The number of initial and renewal claims received in September fell 5.0% (-14,700) to 280,700. The number of EI claims received has been trending down since the most recent peak in May 2009. Declines in the number of claims received in September were observed in most provinces.

### *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 November 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 August and September 2009 are preliminary.*

*The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from the 13th to the 19th of September. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS for September.*

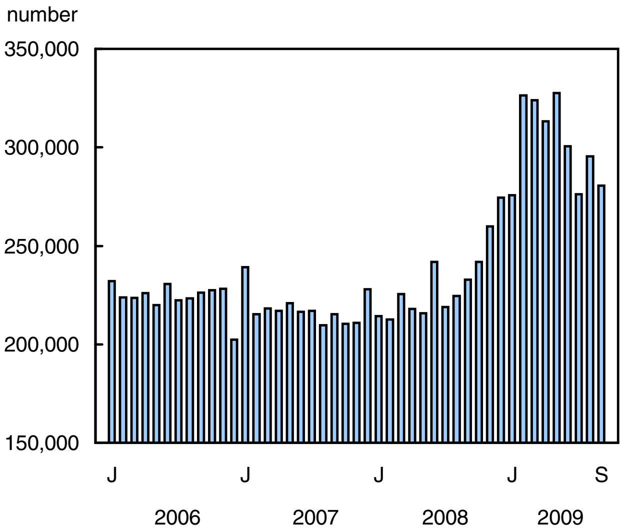
*EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with data coming from the LFS, which provides information on the total number of unemployed people.*

*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, and people leaving the EI system, either to go back to work or because they have exhausted their weeks of benefits.*

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

**Fewer claims received in September and the number remains well below the peak attained earlier in the year**




Compared with September 2008, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits was higher in all census metropolitan areas (see map). The number of beneficiaries more than doubled in several census metropolitan areas, with the fastest year-over-year increases in Calgary and Edmonton. The number of people receiving benefits also more than doubled in Greater Sudbury, Vancouver, Victoria, Saskatoon, Hamilton and Kitchener.

### Largest increases in the number of beneficiaries in Ontario and the West

In Ontario, the number of beneficiaries rose by 22,500 (+9.0%) in September, following declines in July and August. Since the start of the labour market downturn, Ontario has experienced the fastest rate of employment decline among all provinces. Over half of the decrease occurred in its manufacturing sector. During this period, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits in Ontario rose by 117,100 (+75.7%).

In Alberta, the number of regular EI beneficiaries increased by 14,400 (+25.0%) in September, following two months of slight declines. The number of beneficiaries in Alberta reached 71,900 in September, up 53,700 from the level in October 2008 when employment in the province was at its peak.

In British Columbia, 11,300 more people were receiving benefits in September, following decreases in July and August. Since the start of the labour market downturn last fall, the number of beneficiaries in the province has more than doubled to 99,400.

## Sub-provincial and demographic overview

### Continued large year-over-year increases in EI beneficiaries in large centres in the West

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

In Ontario, the number of EI recipients more than doubled in 10 of its 41 large centres between September 2008 and September 2009. In the southern part of the province, Hamilton and Kitchener saw the fastest increases in the number of beneficiaries. In Hamilton, the number of EI recipients rose from 4,800 to 10,400, while in Kitchener, the number increased from 3,900 to 8,400. At the same time, the number of EI recipients in Toronto rose from 46,300 to 86,600.

In the northern part of Ontario, Greater Sudbury continued to experience a sharp year-over-year increase. The number of EI recipients rose from 1,500 in September 2008 to 3,900 in September 2009. At the same time, employment in Greater Sudbury declined, mostly in the natural resources sector.

The large centres of Alberta with the fastest year-over-year growth rates were Grande Prairie, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Red Deer and Edmonton. In Calgary, the number of people receiving regular benefits increased sharply from 4,000 to 18,800, while the number of beneficiaries in Edmonton rose from 3,800 to 14,900. These steep increases coincided with year-over-year employment losses for the province in manufacturing; natural resources; and retail and wholesale trade.

In British Columbia, 15 of its 25 large centres had twice as many beneficiaries in September 2009 compared with September 2008. In Vancouver, the number of beneficiaries increased from 12,600 to 31,300, while in Victoria, the number rose from 1,600 to 3,700. During this year-long period, employment losses in the province occurred in a number of industries, with the largest declines in construction; professional, scientific and technical services; manufacturing; and transportation and warehousing.

## Fastest rate of growth among youths

In September, the fastest year-over-year rate of increase in the number of EI beneficiaries continued to be among young people under 25, up 91.3% (+28,400). Young men continued to experience the most pronounced increase, as the number of beneficiaries for this group more than doubled from 20,100 in September 2008 to 41,100 in September 2009. Over the same period, the increase for young women was 68.2% (+7,500).

The number of EI recipients aged 25 to 54 increased by 62.0% to 421,100 over the 12 months ending in September, with the sharpest increase among men in this age group (+79.1%). The number of female beneficiaries aged 25 to 54 grew half as fast (+42.3%) over the same period.

The number of beneficiaries aged 55 and over increased 59.3% (+37,600) from September 2008 to September 2009. Among older men, the number rose by 68.4% (+25,500), compared with 46.4% (+12,100) among older women.

**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 October will be released on December 22.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps* (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

| | August 2009[p] | September 2009[p] | August to September 2009 | September 2008 to September 2009 | August to September 2009 | September 2008 to September 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | number | | change in number | | % change | |
| **Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits** | | | | | | |
| **Canada** | **763,770** | **818,020** | **54,250** | **327,940** | **7.1** | **66.9** |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 43,430 | 43,410 | -20 | 6,840 | 0.0 | 18.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 8,660 | 8,800 | 140 | 950 | 1.6 | 12.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 33,970 | 34,450 | 480 | 6,700 | 1.4 | 24.1 |
| New Brunswick | 37,260 | 37,740 | 480 | 7,780 | 1.3 | 26.0 |
| Quebec | 207,520 | 209,840 | 2,320 | 52,940 | 1.1 | 33.7 |
| Ontario | 249,160 | 271,680 | 22,520 | 123,310 | 9.0 | 83.1 |
| Manitoba | 14,590 | 16,630 | 2,040 | 6,010 | 14.0 | 56.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 12,980 | 14,580 | 1,600 | 6,180 | 12.3 | 73.6 |
| Alberta | 57,520 | 71,910 | 14,390 | 54,850 | 25.0 | 321.5 |
| British Columbia | 88,080 | 99,360 | 11,280 | 56,290 | 12.8 | 130.7 |
| Yukon | 1,130 | 1,070 | -60 | 230 | -5.3 | 27.4 |
| Northwest Territories | 1,000 | 970 | -30 | 290 | -3.0 | 42.6 |
| Nunavut | 520 | 530 | 10 | 190 | 1.9 | 55.9 |
| **Initial and renewal claims received** | | | | | | |
| **Canada** | **295,350** | **280,650** | **-14,700** | **47,730** | **-5.0** | **20.5** |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 9,690 | 9,300 | -390 | 150 | -4.0 | 1.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,580 | 2,600 | 20 | 90 | 0.8 | 3.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 10,430 | 10,170 | -260 | 570 | -2.5 | 5.9 |
| New Brunswick | 10,690 | 11,050 | 360 | 1,600 | 3.4 | 16.9 |
| Quebec | 82,910 | 78,720 | -4,190 | 11,270 | -5.1 | 16.7 |
| Ontario | 100,350 | 96,040 | -4,310 | 15,770 | -4.3 | 19.6 |
| Manitoba | 8,980 | 8,150 | -830 | 1,010 | -9.2 | 14.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 6,600 | 6,320 | -280 | 770 | -4.2 | 13.9 |
| Alberta | 25,830 | 25,060 | -770 | 9,230 | -3.0 | 58.3 |
| British Columbia | 35,490 | 34,700 | -790 | 8,330 | -2.2 | 31.6 |
| Yukon | 340 | 310 | -30 | -10 | -8.8 | -3.1 |
| Northwest Territories | 330 | 320 | -10 | 30 | -3.0 | 10.3 |
| Nunavut | 180 | 180 | 0 | 30 | 0.0 | 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

| | September 2008 | September 2009p | September 2008 to September 2009 | September 2008 to September 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted for seasonality | | | |
| | number | | change in number | % change |
| **Canada** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 354,390 | 581,630 | 227,240 | 64.1 |
| Under 25 years | 31,100 | 59,480 | 28,380 | 91.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 259,850 | 421,080 | 161,230 | 62.0 |
| 55 years and over | 63,440 | 101,080 | 37,640 | 59.3 |
| Men | 197,010 | 353,810 | 156,800 | 79.6 |
| Under 25 years | 20,140 | 41,050 | 20,910 | 103.8 |
| 25 to 54 years | 139,500 | 249,860 | 110,360 | 79.1 |
| 55 years and over | 37,360 | 62,900 | 25,540 | 68.4 |
| Women | 157,380 | 227,820 | 70,440 | 44.8 |
| Under 25 years | 10,960 | 18,430 | 7,470 | 68.2 |
| 25 to 54 years | 120,350 | 171,220 | 50,870 | 42.3 |
| 55 years and over | 26,080 | 38,170 | 12,090 | 46.4 |
| **Newfoundland and Labrador** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 27,340 | 32,020 | 4,680 | 17.1 |
| Under 25 years | 2,600 | 3,380 | 780 | 30.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 18,770 | 21,430 | 2,660 | 14.2 |
| 55 years and over | 5,970 | 7,220 | 1,250 | 20.9 |
| Men | 14,770 | 18,510 | 3,740 | 25.3 |
| Women | 12,580 | 13,510 | 930 | 7.4 |
| **Prince Edward Island** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 5,080 | 5,730 | 650 | 12.8 |
| Under 25 years | 540 | 670 | 130 | 24.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 3,490 | 3,780 | 290 | 8.3 |
| 55 years and over | 1,050 | 1,270 | 220 | 21.0 |
| Men | 3,020 | 3,330 | 310 | 10.3 |
| Women | 2,070 | 2,400 | 330 | 15.9 |
| **Nova Scotia** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 20,620 | 25,250 | 4,630 | 22.5 |
| Under 25 years | 2,200 | 2,840 | 640 | 29.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 14,680 | 17,860 | 3,180 | 21.7 |
| 55 years and over | 3,730 | 4,550 | 820 | 22.0 |
| Men | 12,590 | 16,010 | 3,420 | 27.2 |
| Women | 8,030 | 9,240 | 1,210 | 15.1 |
| **New Brunswick** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 19,200 | 23,840 | 4,640 | 24.2 |
| Under 25 years | 1,740 | 2,220 | 480 | 27.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 13,540 | 16,590 | 3,050 | 22.5 |
| 55 years and over | 3,920 | 5,030 | 1,110 | 28.3 |
| Men | 11,010 | 14,310 | 3,300 | 30.0 |
| Women | 8,200 | 9,530 | 1,330 | 16.2 |
| **Quebec** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 111,260 | 145,420 | 34,160 | 30.7 |
| Under 25 years | 10,740 | 15,230 | 4,490 | 41.8 |
| 25 to 54 years | 79,540 | 102,890 | 23,350 | 29.4 |
| 55 years and over | 20,980 | 27,310 | 6,330 | 30.2 |
| Men | 61,700 | 85,950 | 24,250 | 39.3 |
| Women | 49,550 | 59,480 | 9,930 | 20.0 |
| **Ontario** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 111,250 | 200,770 | 89,520 | 80.5 |
| Under 25 years | 8,280 | 17,860 | 9,580 | 115.7 |
| 25 to 54 years | 85,390 | 150,250 | 64,860 | 76.0 |
| 55 years and over | 17,590 | 32,660 | 15,070 | 85.7 |
| Men | 61,590 | 121,250 | 59,660 | 96.9 |
| Women | 49,660 | 79,520 | 29,860 | 60.1 |

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

| | September 2008 | September 2009p | September 2008 to September 2009 | September 2008 to September 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted for seasonality | | | |
| | number | | change in number | % change |
| **Manitoba** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 7,020 | 11,110 | 4,090 | 58.3 |
| Under 25 years | 670 | 1,190 | 520 | 77.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 5,210 | 8,160 | 2,950 | 56.6 |
| 55 years and over | 1,140 | 1,760 | 620 | 54.4 |
| Men | 3,860 | 6,690 | 2,830 | 73.3 |
| Women | 3,170 | 4,420 | 1,250 | 39.4 |
| **Saskatchewan** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 5,450 | 9,450 | 4,000 | 73.4 |
| Under 25 years | 480 | 1,140 | 660 | 137.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 4,030 | 6,700 | 2,670 | 66.3 |
| 55 years and over | 950 | 1,600 | 650 | 68.4 |
| Men | 3,140 | 6,170 | 3,030 | 96.5 |
| Women | 2,310 | 3,280 | 970 | 42.0 |
| **Alberta** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 13,580 | 54,800 | 41,220 | 303.5 |
| Under 25 years | 970 | 6,460 | 5,490 | 566.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 10,260 | 40,540 | 30,280 | 295.1 |
| 55 years and over | 2,350 | 7,800 | 5,450 | 231.9 |
| Men | 6,690 | 35,640 | 28,950 | 432.7 |
| Women | 6,890 | 19,160 | 12,270 | 178.1 |
| **British Columbia** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 32,070 | 71,260 | 39,190 | 122.2 |
| Under 25 years | 2,760 | 8,310 | 5,550 | 201.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 23,770 | 51,370 | 27,600 | 116.1 |
| 55 years and over | 5,550 | 11,580 | 6,030 | 108.6 |
| Men | 17,790 | 44,740 | 26,950 | 151.5 |
| Women | 14,280 | 26,520 | 12,240 | 85.7 |
| **Yukon** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 490 | 630 | 140 | 28.6 |
| Under 25 years | 30 | 60 | 30 | 100.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 360 | 420 | 60 | 16.7 |
| 55 years and over | 100 | 150 | 50 | 50.0 |
| Men | 300 | 380 | 80 | 26.7 |
| Women | 200 | 250 | 50 | 25.0 |
| **Northwest Territories** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 580 | 810 | 230 | 39.7 |
| Under 25 years | 50 | 80 | 30 | 60.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 450 | 640 | 190 | 42.2 |
| 55 years and over | 80 | 90 | 10 | 12.5 |
| Men | 360 | 500 | 140 | 38.9 |
| Women | 220 | 310 | 90 | 40.9 |
| **Nunavut** | | | | |
| Both sexes | 280 | 420 | 140 | 50.0 |
| Under 25 years | 30 | 50 | 20 | 66.7 |
| 25 to 54 years | 230 | 320 | 90 | 39.1 |
| 55 years and over | 30 | 40 | 10 | 33.3 |
| Men | 170 | 270 | 100 | 58.8 |
| Women | 110 | 140 | 30 | 27.3 |

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 census metropolitan areas

| | September 2008 | September 2009p | September 2008 to September 2009 | September 2008 to September 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted for seasonality | | | |
| | number | | change in number | % change |
| **Newfoundland and Labrador** | | | | |
| St. John's | 3,240 | 4,410 | 1,170 | 36.1 |
| **Nova Scotia** | | | | |
| Halifax | 3,530 | 5,070 | 1,540 | 43.6 |
| **New Brunswick** | | | | |
| Saint John | 1,050 | 1,720 | 670 | 63.8 |
| **Quebec** | | | | |
| Saguenay | 3,370 | 3,680 | 310 | 9.2 |
| Québec | 6,060 | 7,820 | 1,760 | 29.0 |
| Sherbrooke | 1,780 | 2,740 | 960 | 53.9 |
| Trois-Rivières | 2,780 | 2,990 | 210 | 7.6 |
| Montréal | 39,140 | 59,510 | 20,370 | 52.0 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part | 1,950 | 2,580 | 630 | 32.3 |
| Ontario | | | | |
| Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part | 4,530 | 6,970 | 2,440 | 53.9 |
| Kingston | 820 | 1,320 | 500 | 61.0 |
| Oshawa | 4,420 | 5,780 | 1,360 | 30.8 |
| Toronto | 46,330 | 86,610 | 40,280 | 86.9 |
| Hamilton | 4,810 | 10,430 | 5,620 | 116.8 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 3,730 | 6,990 | 3,260 | 87.4 |
| Kitchener | 3,890 | 8,420 | 4,530 | 116.5 |
| London | 4,100 | 7,010 | 2,910 | 71.0 |
| Windsor | 4,630 | 6,760 | 2,130 | 46.0 |
| Greater Sudbury | 1,540 | 3,860 | 2,320 | 150.6 |
| Thunder Bay | 1,090 | 1,870 | 780 | 71.6 |
| **Manitoba** | | | | |
| Winnipeg | 3,250 | 6,050 | 2,800 | 86.2 |
| **Saskatchewan** | | | | |
| Regina | 670 | 1,160 | 490 | 73.1 |
| Saskatoon | 700 | 1,610 | 910 | 130.0 |
| **Alberta** | | | | |
| Calgary | 3,960 | 18,830 | 14,870 | 375.5 |
| Edmonton | 3,830 | 14,920 | 11,090 | 289.6 |
| **British Columbia** | | | | |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 1,160 | 2,710 | 1,550 | 133.6 |
| Vancouver | 12,590 | 31,340 | 18,750 | 148.9 |
| Victoria | 1,560 | 3,650 | 2,090 | 134.0 |

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.*

■

# Fixed assets

2009

The value of Canada's fixed assets reached $1,646 billion in 2009, up 1% from 2008. The advance was almost entirely due to the 4% increase of the assets in the public administration sector. From 1999 to 2009, fixed assets have grown by 23%.

The business sector accounted for $1,280 billion, or 78% of this total. The public administration sector, which includes the three levels of government, educational services and health care, accounted for the remaining $367 billion, or 22%.

In contrast to the public administration sector, the value of assets in the business sector remained virtually unchanged from 2008, suggesting that investment was almost equal to depreciation.

### Non-residential building and engineering account for majority of assets

Canada's stock of fixed assets is divided into two main groupings. The first is non-residential construction, which includes both non-residential building and engineering structures. The second is machinery and equipment.

The value of assets in the construction grouping amounted to $1,078 billion, or nearly two-thirds (65%) of total fixed assets. Machinery and equipment assets amounted to $568 billion, or 35% of the total.

Machinery and equipment assets increased 39% in value from 1999, more than twice the 17% increase in non-residential building and engineering assets.

Commercial buildings remained the most valuable asset, amounting to $247 billion, or 18% of total assets. This was a 4% increase from 1999. Following closely in second place was the value of assets in oil and gas engineering, amounting to $236 billion, or 17% of the total. The value of these assets increased 59%.

In the machinery and equipment grouping, industrial machinery assets had the highest value at nearly $165 billion.

However, the fastest growth rate belonged to computer assets, the value of which increased more than four-fold to just over $55 billion during the 10-year period.

### Provinces: Alberta, British Colombia lead growth of fixed assets

Between 1999 and 2009, fixed assets increased in every province and territory.

During this time, assets in Alberta increased by 72%, a much faster pace than any other province. As a result, the value of its assets increased to $379 billion in 2009 from $221 billion in 1999, replacing Quebec as the second largest asset holder in Canada.

The mining and oil and gas extraction sector accounted for nearly half of Alberta's total fixed assets in 2009. This sector was the main contributor to the large increase, despite a slowdown in capital expenditures intentions in 2009.

British Columbia had $194 billion worth of building, structures and equipment in use in 2009, up 21% from 1999, the second fastest rate of growth. During this period, increases in mining and oil and gas extraction, and transportation and warehousing were partly offset by decreases in the manufacturing and real estate sectors.

Ontario had the nation's largest fixed capital stock at $524 billion in 2009. This stock grew by a modest 13% over the decade. Quebec's capital stock rose 11% to $309 billion.

As a result of their lower rates of growth, the shares of Ontario and Quebec in Canadian fixed assets declined from 1999 to 30% and 18% respectively in 2009. The downturn in the manufacturing sector in both provinces had a negative impact on their fixed asset growth.

### Strength in information and communications technologies assets continues

Information and communications technologies (ICT) represent key assets in the total stock of machinery and equipment available in the Canadian economy. The continuous and rapid expansion of ICT applications and the sharp price decreases encouraged Canadian industries to invest heavily in ICT assets over the last decade.

In 2009, the ICT stock was worth $147 billion. In 1999, ICT in machinery and equipment had already accounted for 19% of the total. By 2009, this proportion had reached 21%.

***Note to readers***

*Fixed assets comprise the total value of non-residential buildings, engineering structures, and machinery and equipment used in the production of goods and services. This release with 2009 data refers to the net linear stock in 2002 constant dollars and includes revisions going back to 2003. Shares are computed on the basis of current dollars.*

*Investment data originate in the Capital and Repair Expenditure Survey, are integrated into the capital stock estimates and benchmarked to series in the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division of Statistics Canada.*

*Estimates for current, 2002 constant and 2002 chained dollars are made available for three types of depreciation and the associated net stocks: linear, geometric and hyperbolic. The release, though, is based on the net linear stock, consistent with the adoption of the concept in the System of National Accounts.*

Information industries, finance and insurance, and public administration owned more than half of Canada's ICT assets. Robust investment over the last 10 years in these three sectors played an important role in the substantial increase in the net stock of ICT.

### Mining and oil and gas extraction replaces utilities as the largest sector

Fixed assets in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector nearly doubled in size over the decade to $281 billion in 2009. This sector replaced utilities as the largest sector in Canada.

Alberta accounted for two-thirds of the sector's assets. The mining and oil and gas extraction sector owned 19% of the total fixed assets in the economy in 2009, up from 11% in 1999.

The manufacturing sector slid from the third largest in 1999 to the fifth in 2009. The capital stock in manufacturing declined 15% over the last 10 years. Petroleum and coal products was one of the few industries in manufacturing in which net stock increased during the decade.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 031-0002 to 031-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2820.**

To order data, contact Flo Magmanlac (613-951-2765; *flo.magmanlac@statcan.gc.ca*). For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690; *michel.labonte@statcan.gc.ca*) or Xiang Zhou (613-951-0457; *xiang.zhou@statcan.gc.ca*), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

### Fixed assets by group of assets

| | 1999 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 to 2009 | 1999 to 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ millions (2002 constant dollars) | | | % change | |
| Industrial building construction | 77,945.9 | 68,114.6 | 66,486.3 | -2 | -15 |
| Commercial building | 237,668.2 | 247,493.7 | 246,986.2 | 0 | 4 |
| Institutional building | 101,804.3 | 125,075.7 | 127,980.8 | 2 | 26 |
| **Total building construction** | **417,418.3** | **440,684.0** | **441,453.4** | **0** | **6** |
| Marine engineering | 12,297.9 | 9,370.3 | 9,205.1 | -2 | -25 |
| Transportation engineering | 112,835.9 | 126,922.4 | 133,805.8 | 5 | 19 |
| Waterworks engineering | 23,688.5 | 28,036.1 | 29,243.4 | 4 | 23 |
| Sewage engineering | 29,747.1 | 27,588.1 | 28,204.6 | 2 | -5 |
| Electric power engineering | 112,096.2 | 123,056.8 | 127,648.8 | 4 | 14 |
| Communication engineering | 22,549.0 | 21,141.9 | 20,584.8 | -3 | -9 |
| Oil and gas engineering | 147,788.3 | 234,843.0 | 235,616.9 | 0 | 59 |
| Mining engineering | 17,066.8 | 23,417.4 | 24,582.8 | 5 | 44 |
| Other engineering | 28,513.6 | 27,178.8 | 27,628.1 | 2 | -3 |
| **Total engineering construction** | **506,583.3** | **621,554.9** | **636,520.2** | **2** | **26** |
| **Total construction** | **924,001.6** | **1,062,238.8** | **1,077,973.6** | **1** | **17** |
| Trucks | 12,590.2 | 23,077.7 | 22,717.1 | -2 | 80 |
| Automobiles | 30,080.3 | 39,429.4 | 38,013.1 | -4 | 26 |
| Agricultural machinery | 15,007.8 | 13,676.4 | 13,293.9 | -3 | -11 |
| Other transportation equipment | 41,927.3 | 52,689.4 | 52,459.4 | 0 | 25 |
| Industrial machinery | 147,427.7 | 165,915.8 | 164,674.8 | -1 | 12 |
| Furniture | 18,857.4 | 28,699.3 | 29,281.9 | 2 | 55 |
| Telecommunication equipment | 33,855.7 | 41,503.2 | 43,596.0 | 5 | 29 |
| Software | 23,818.3 | 46,874.6 | 48,363.7 | 3 | 103 |
| Computers | 12,859.5 | 55,206.3 | 55,372.7 | 0 | 331 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 72,880.4 | 100,908.9 | 100,580.3 | 0 | 38 |
| **Total machinery and equipment** | **409,304.7** | **567,981.0** | **568,353.1** | **0** | **39** |
| **Total all components** | **1,333,306.2** | **1,630,219.9** | **1,646,326.7** | **1** | **23** |

## Fixed assets by group of industries

| | 1999 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 à 2009 | 1999 à 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ millions (2002 constant dollars) | | | % change | |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 47,839.9 | 45,032.9 | 43,993.8 | -2 | -8 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 142,421.1 | 279,942.1 | 280,751.0 | 0 | 97 |
| Utilities | 212,916.0 | 216,596.5 | 221,943.8 | 2 | 4 |
| Construction | 15,891.5 | 25,394.1 | 26,335.5 | 4 | 66 |
| Manufacturing | 179,638.1 | 157,745.4 | 152,739.5 | -3 | -15 |
| Wholesale trade | 18,567.4 | 26,763.9 | 27,413.1 | 2 | 48 |
| Retail trade | 32,562.7 | 51,415.4 | 52,422.3 | 2 | 61 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 112,140.1 | 131,497.4 | 135,229.8 | 3 | 21 |
| Information and cultural industries | 61,767.1 | 68,794.9 | 69,117.6 | 0 | 12 |
| Finance and insurance | 56,751.6 | 80,822.2 | 79,114.0 | -2 | 39 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 111,497.6 | 122,444.1 | 120,015.2 | -2 | 8 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 8,423.7 | 16,289.2 | 16,502.8 | 1 | 96 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 674.6 | 938.9 | 926.2 | -1 | 37 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation service | 3,196.4 | 7,693.5 | 7,832.3 | 2 | 145 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 9,004.1 | 13,107.3 | 13,668.4 | 4 | 52 |
| Accommodation and food services | 17,629.7 | 20,301.9 | 20,052.1 | -1 | 14 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 8,977.6 | 11,591.5 | 11,650.2 | 1 | 30 |
| **Business sector** | **1,039,899.3** | **1,276,371.1** | **1,279,707.7** | **0** | **23** |
| Educational services | 54,603.1 | 69,883.0 | 71,068.9 | 2 | 30 |
| Health care and social assistance | 34,279.7 | 54,507.7 | 56,667.9 | 4 | 65 |
| Public administration | 204,524.2 | 229,458.1 | 238,882.2 | 4 | 17 |
| **Public administration sector** | **293,407.0** | **353,848.7** | **366,619.0** | **4** | **25** |
| **Total all industries** | **1,333,306.2** | **1,630,219.9** | **1,646,326.7** | **1** | **23** |

## Fixed assets by province and territory

| | 1999 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 to 2009 | 1999 to 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ millions (2002 constant dollars) | | | % change | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 27,077.0 | 27,852.1 | 27,541.5 | -1 | 2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,250.5 | 5,137.8 | 5,143.3 | 0 | 21 |
| Nova Scotia | 32,486.2 | 34,917.0 | 34,972.1 | 0 | 8 |
| New Brunswick | 29,142.0 | 33,007.3 | 33,046.6 | 0 | 13 |
| Quebec | 279,127.0 | 305,642.9 | 309,145.7 | 1 | 11 |
| Ontario | 463,803.3 | 522,874.9 | 523,712.6 | 0 | 13 |
| Manitoba | 46,387.9 | 51,302.6 | 52,114.3 | 2 | 12 |
| Saskatchewan | 58,057.1 | 67,120.4 | 69,524.6 | 4 | 20 |
| Alberta | 220,637.0 | 372,740.7 | 378,817.8 | 2 | 72 |
| British Columbia | 159,944.3 | 191,583.2 | 194,282.5 | 1 | 21 |
| Yukon | 2,952.4 | 3,375.7 | 3,400.3 | 1 | 15 |
| Northwest Territories | 7,293.2 | 10,650.9 | 10,481.9 | -2 | 44 |
| Nunavut | 2,148.4 | 4,014.3 | 4,143.6 | 3 | 93 |
| **Canada** | **1,333,306.2** | **1,630,219.9** | **1,646,326.7** | **1** | **23** |

■

# Energy supply and demand

2008

Canada's energy consumption declined 2.1% in 2008 from 2007, the result of lower consumption in the industrial and transportation sectors.

Declines in those sectors offset slight increases in the residential, public administration, and commercial and other institutional sectors.

Canadians consumed 7 793 petajoules of energy in 2008, down from 7 958 petajoules in 2007. One petajoule equals roughly the amount of energy required to operate the Montréal subway system for one year.

Energy use derived from the three main fossil fuels (natural gas, refined petroleum products and coal) fell 3.6%. This was due to lower demand from the iron and steel industry and transportation sectors.

In the transportation sector, the largest user of energy, consumption fell 3.5%. The sector accounted for about 31% of final demand.

The industrial sector, the second largest user of energy, consumed 5.9% less. This decrease was due primarily to three industries: pulp and paper, iron and steel, and cement.

Total demand for all refined petroleum products, including fuel oil and motor gasoline, dropped 3.0% in 2008. Sales of motor gasoline amounted to 41 billion litres, down 3.4%.

### Crude oil production decreases

Canadian companies produced 159 million cubic metres of crude oil in 2008, down 1.2% over 2007. (A cubic metre contains 1 000 litres).

Alberta's oil sands accounted for 70% of total crude oil production in 2008, up from 43% in 2007 and well above the 28% in 2000. The oil sands produced 192 000 cubic metres of oil a day in 2008.

Exports of crude oil, primarily to the United States, increased 1.6% from 2007. According to the United States Energy Information Administration, Canada remained the leading export country to the United States, ahead of both Mexico and Saudi Arabia.

Canadian crude oil now represents 20% of total US demand for imported crude oil. These exports account for more than 65% of all Canadian production. The US Midwest is the most significant market for Western Canadian crude oil.

***Note to readers***

*In addition to the data for 2008, revised data are also available for the reference year 2007.*

*Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of company data and updates to previously estimated or reported data. The revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.*

### Modest decrease in natural gas production

Natural gas production fell 4.9% in 2008. At the same time, natural gas drilling declined by 16%.

Natural gas exports to the United States fell to 3 941 petajoules in 2008, down 4.0% from 4 106 petajoules in 2007. This decrease reflected increases in natural gas production in the United States.

Well over one-half (59%) of total Canadian natural gas marketable production goes for export. In the United States, Canadian natural gas accounts for 16% of total American consumption of natural gas.

### Marginal increase in electricity production

Electricity production from primary sources (hydro, nuclear, wind and tidal) increased 2.7% in 2008, while demand increased 2.9%.

Hydro generation accounted for 60% of electric power in 2008, the largest source. Nuclear energy provided about 15%. (In Ontario, nuclear power accounted for more than 53% of total electricity generation.)

Although electricity generation from wind, solar and tidal sources is rising, total generation from these sources represented less than 0.5% of total generation.

Wind generation capacity in 2008 rose 26.3% to 2 369 megawatts. In 2000, this capacity was 137 megawatts. According to the Canadian Wind Energy Association, Canada ranked 10th in the world in terms of new wind energy capacity at the end of 2008.

### Coal production decreases and exports increase

Coal production was down 2.3% in 2008, primarily the result of lower demand by electric utilities as well as the manufacturing sector.

Final demand for coal by the manufacturing sector decreased 10.7% from 2007. Exports of Canadian coal increased 1.2% in 2008 from a year earlier, compared with a 9.3% advance in 2007.

## Demand remained highest in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta

Energy demand in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta together accounted for 72.6% of Canada's total energy demand. Demand decreased slightly in each of these provinces from 2007.

In all three provinces, decreases in the manufacturing and transportation sectors accounted for the overall decline in demand.

Energy consumption increased slightly in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba and Saskatchewan from 2007. Combined, these three provinces accounted for just over 10% of Canada's total energy demand.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 128-0009, 128-0010 and 128-0012 to 128-0015.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2167, 2168, 2191, 2194, 2196 and 2198.**

The 2008 issue of *Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003-X) will be available soon.

For more information, to order data, 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.

### Energy supply and demand

| | 2007[r] | 2008 | 2007 to 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | petajoules[1] | | % change |
| **Production[2]** | **17 148** | **16 660** | **-2.8** |
| Exports[2] | 9 331 | 9 206 | -1.3 |
| Imports[2] | 3 124 | 3 116 | -0.3 |
| Availability[2] | 11 969 | 11 545 | -3.5 |
| Electricity generation | 1 639 | 1 683 | 2.7 |
| Producer consumption | 1 364 | 1 285 | -5.8 |
| Non-energy use | 1 084 | 1 042 | -3.9 |
| **Final demand[3]** | **7 958** | **7 793** | **-2.1** |
| Industrial | 2 451 | 2 306 | -5.9 |
| Transportation | 2 484 | 2 396 | -3.5 |
| Residential and agriculture | 1 552 | 1 578 | 1.7 |
| Commercial and public administration | 1 472 | 1 523 | 3.5 |
| | 2007[r] | 2008 | 2007 to 2008 |
| | petajoules[1] | | % change |
| **Final demand[3]** | | | |
| **Canada** | **7 958** | **7 793** | **-2.1** |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 125 | 126 | 0.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 25 | 23 | -8.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 176 | 171 | -2.8 |
| New Brunswick | 175 | 164 | -6.3 |
| Quebec | 1 594 | 1 524 | -4.4 |
| Ontario | 2 639 | 2 587 | -2.0 |
| Manitoba | 264 | 268 | 1.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 419 | 429 | 2.4 |
| Alberta | 1 566 | 1 544 | -1.4 |
| British Columbia | 945 | 928 | -1.8 |
| North[4] | 30 | 29 | -3.3 |

*r revised*

1. *A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.*
2. *Primary energy sources: coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.*
3. *Final demand represents the sum of energy use by mining, manufacturing, forestry, construction, transportation, agriculture, residential, public administration and commercial and other institutional.*
4. *North includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*

■

## Wholesale Services Price Index

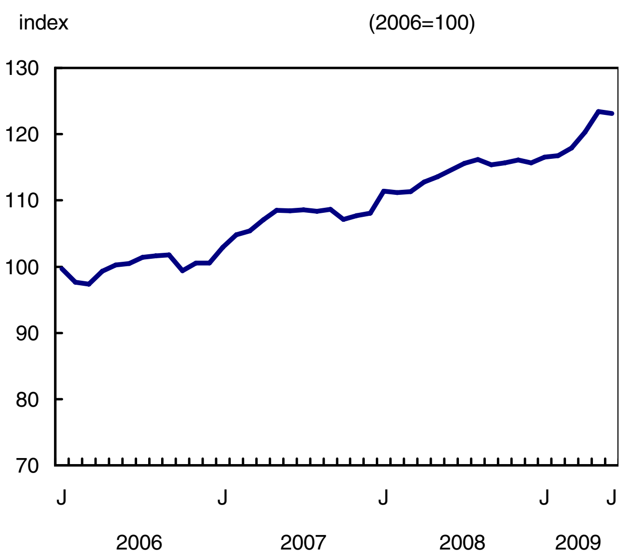
Second quarter 2009

First-ever data are now available from the new Wholesale Services Price Index.

The purpose of this survey is to collect and compile data to measure movements in the price of wholesale services. These data are combined to estimate a price index for the wholesale services sector. This index can be joined with other business service indexes to provide better estimates of real output and productivity and to monitor inflation.

The Wholesale Services Price Index increased 4.4% in the second quarter of 2009, compared with a 1.1% advance in the first quarter, marking the sixth consecutive quarterly increase.

**Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services**




The largest increases in wholesale margins were 15.9% for petroleum product wholesalers and 8.2% for miscellaneous product wholesalers. Within the miscellaneous products sector, this gain was attributable to a 23.6% advance among wholesalers of agricultural supplies.

Wholesalers of personal and household goods posted the smallest margin increases (+0.4%), largely stemming from a decline in margins among textile, clothing and footwear wholesalers (-4.6%).

Year-over-year, the Wholesale Services Price Index was up 7.7% in the second quarter of 2009 compared with the second quarter of 2008.

With this release, data are also available from January 2006. Over the three-year period, from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2008, the Wholesale Services Price Index advanced 16.0%.

**Note:** The Wholesale Services Price Index is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. The Wholesale Services Price Index is not a wholesale selling price index. The Index represents the change in the price of the wholesale service. The price of the wholesale service is defined as the margin price which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the wholesale product being priced.

**Available on CANSIM: table 332-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5106.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-3902; toll-free 1-866-230-2248; fax: 613-951-3117, *prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division.

### Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale services

| | Relative Importance[1] | First quarter 2009 | Second quarter 2009p | First quarter to second quarter 2009 | Second quarter 2008 to second quarter 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (2006=100) | | | % change | |
| **Services Producer Price Index: Wholesale Services** | **100.00** | **117.1** | **122.3** | **4.4** | **7.7** |
| Farm products | 1.86 | 181.7 | 192.5 | 5.9 | 29.7 |
| Petroleum products | 5.20 | 157.7 | 182.7 | 15.9 | 33.7 |
| Food, beverage and tobacco | 13.57 | 99.2 | 105.4 | 6.3 | 4.4 |
| Personal and household goods | 16.60 | 101.4 | 101.8 | 0.4 | -1.4 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 9.59 | 114.9 | 118.8 | 3.4 | 11.1 |
| Building material and supplies | 15.22 | 113.4 | 115.3 | 1.7 | 0.5 |
| Machinery, equipment and supplies | 23.21 | 123.6 | 126.9 | 2.7 | 7.4 |
| Miscellaneous | 11.54 | 123.9 | 134.1 | 8.2 | 10.4 |

p *preliminary*
1. *The relative importance is based on the weight that each 3-digit North American Industrial Classification System contributes to the overall Wholesale Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as the Wholesale Agents and Brokers group was not priced and data are imputed.*

■

## Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports
October 2009

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations declined by 14.4% in October compared with October 2008. These 93 airports reported 474,604 movements in October compared with 554,419 movements at 95 airports in October 2008.

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

The October 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. ■

## Production and disposition of tobacco products
October 2009

Canadian manufacturers produced 2.1 billion cigarettes in October, up 4.1% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold decreased by 9.9% to 1.8 billion, while closing inventories increased by 20.1% to 1.9 billion cigarettes in October.

**Note:** This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers and the disposition or sales of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for domestic consumption of tobacco products.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.**

The October 2009 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 38, no. 10 (32-022-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 dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; *manufact@statcan.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Sawmills

September 2009

Monthly lumber production by sawmills increased 16.2% to 4 181.3 thousand cubic metres in September. Compared with the same month last year, lumber production declined 16.2%.

Sawmills shipped 4 123.7 thousand cubic metres of lumber in September, up 13.4% from August.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.**

The September 2009 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 63, no. 9 (35-003-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

To order data, obtain 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. ■

# New products

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**Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)**, October 2009
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