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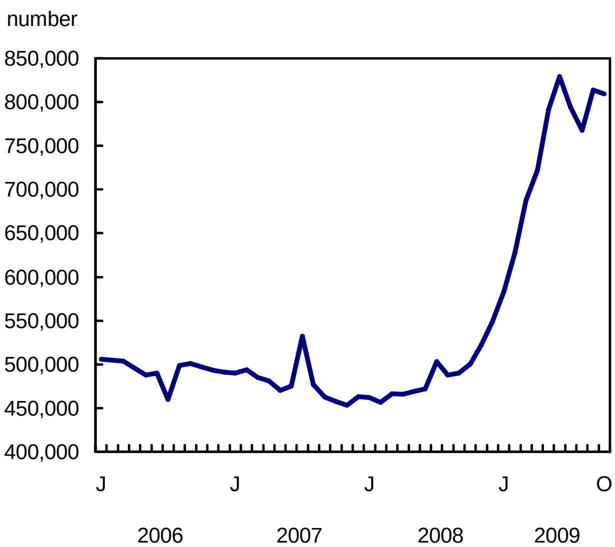
Releases

Releases

Employment Insurance
October 2009

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in October edged down 0.5% to 809,600.

The number of people receiving Employment Insurance benefits edges down in October



In the year since October 2008, the number of regular EI beneficiaries increased by 309,300, or 61.8%.

During this 12-month period, the number rose in every province and territory. The largest gains occurred in Ontario (+122,200), Alberta (+56,400), British Columbia (+52,500) and Quebec (+49,200).

The number of regular EI beneficiaries peaked in June at 829,300. Since then, it has declined slightly. This is in contrast with the trend from October 2008 to June 2009, when monthly increases averaged 41,100 people.

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 December 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 September and October 2009 are preliminary.*

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from the 11th to the 17th of October. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS for October.

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.

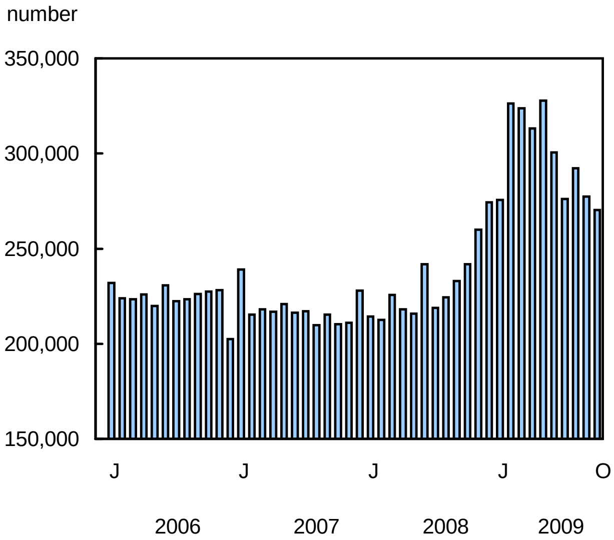
There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not 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.

The number of initial and renewal claims received in October amounted to 270,300, down by 7,000 or 2.5%, with the largest drop in Ontario. The number of EI claims received has been on a downward trend since the most recent peak in May 2009.

The number of claims received has been trending down since the most recent peak in May 2009



Compared with October 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 every metropolitan area in Alberta and British Columbia, as well as in Greater Sudbury, Hamilton and Saskatoon.

Beneficiaries down in half the provinces

In October, the number of regular EI beneficiaries declined in half the provinces, with the largest decline in Quebec.

In Quebec, the number of people on EI was down slightly by 2,200 in October. Compared with June, the number of beneficiaries was lower by 2,500.

In Ontario, the number of EI beneficiaries was up slightly in October (+4,200), but remained down compared with June, as decreases over the summer months were only partly offset by an increase during the fall.

The number of EI beneficiaries was up in Alberta in October (+2,900 or +4.1%), following a substantial increase the month before (+13,700). Since June, the overall increase amounted to 11,800, the largest increase of all provinces over the period.

Although little changed in October, the number of EI beneficiaries in British Columbia was up 3,900 compared with June.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

Year-over-year increases in EI beneficiaries slows in large centres of Quebec and the Atlantic provinces

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

All large centres in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces have shown smaller year-over-year increases in regular EI use. In Quebec, there was a notable change in Sherbrooke, with a much slower year-over-year increase in October (+33.7%) than in June.

In Montréal, the number of beneficiaries increased by 48.2% to 59,700 in October. In Québec, there were 8,100 beneficiaries in October, 28.5% more than a year earlier.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the year-over-year increases were around 13% for Corner Brook and Grand-Falls-Windsor and 52.0% for Labrador City.

In Hamilton, Ontario, the number of EI beneficiaries rose from 4,800 to 10,000, and in Kitchener, the number increased from 4,200 to 8,100. At the same time, the number of EI recipients in Toronto rose from 46,400 to 82,400.

In the northern part of Ontario, Greater Sudbury continued to experience a sharp year-over-year increase. The number of EI recipients rose from 1,600 in October 2008 to 4,000 in October 2009. At the same time, employment in Greater Sudbury declined, mostly in the natural resources sector.

The large centres of Alberta continued to show large year-over-year increases in the number of EI regular beneficiaries. The fastest year-over-year percentage increases were in Grande Prairie, Calgary and Medicine Hat. In Calgary, the number of people receiving regular benefits increased sharply from 4,100 to 18,400, while the number of beneficiaries in Edmonton rose from 4,200 to 14,700. These steep increases coincided with year-over-year employment losses for the province in manufacturing; retail and wholesale trade; professional, scientific and technical services; construction; and natural resources.

Fastest rate of growth among men under 55 during past 12 months

Between October 2008 and October 2009, the number of regular beneficiaries increased for both sexes and for all age groups. However, it rose at a faster pace for men aged 15 to 24 and those aged 25 to 54.

Employment losses have affected men more than women, since more men work in the manufacturing and construction sectors. The employment losses also affected youth more than older workers, as in previous downturns.

In October, there were 254,200 men aged 25 to 54 receiving regular EI benefits. They accounted for 42.9% of all regular beneficiaries, up from 40.2% in October 2008.

There were 41,600 young men in the 15 to 24 age group receiving regular benefits in October. They accounted for 7.0% of all regular beneficiaries, up from 5.9% a year earlier.

The number of women aged 25 to 54 receiving benefits increased from 124,100 to 172,200 during the year-long period. However, their share of total beneficiaries fell from 32.6% to 29.1%.

Fewer claims received in October

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

The number of initial and renewal claims received in October amounted to 270,300, down by 7,000 or 2.5%. The biggest decline occurred in Ontario where 7,400 fewer workers filed a claim, a 7.9% drop.

The number of EI claims received has been on a downward trend, a decline of 57,400 over the last five months since the most recent peak in May. During this period, the number of EI claims received has declined in every province.

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 *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for November will be released on January 22, 2010.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, October 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 *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dominique Pérusse (613-951-4064) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	September 2009p	October 2009p	September to October 2009	October 2008 to October 2009	September to October 2009	October 2008 to October 2009
	Seasonally adjusted					
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	**813,640**	**809,600**	**-4,040**	**309,260**	**-0.5**	**61.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	42,790	42,240	-550	5,730	-1.3	15.7
Prince Edward Island	8,890	9,340	450	1,360	5.1	17.0
Nova Scotia	34,520	34,930	410	6,950	1.2	24.8
New Brunswick	37,370	36,960	-410	6,910	-1.1	23.0
Quebec	209,630	207,470	-2,160	49,170	-1.0	31.1
Ontario	272,690	276,850	4,160	122,230	1.5	79.1
Manitoba	16,760	16,840	80	6,030	0.5	55.8
Saskatchewan	14,610	14,410	-200	5,910	-1.4	69.5
Alberta	71,710	74,640	2,930	56,400	4.1	309.2
British Columbia	98,200	98,040	-160	52,500	-0.2	115.3
Yukon	1,060	1,030	-30	160	-2.8	18.4
Northwest Territories	970	920	-50	260	-5.2	39.4
Nunavut	520	510	-10	140	-1.9	37.8
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	**277,240**	**270,260**	**-6,980**	**28,450**	**-2.5**	**11.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,220	9,200	-20	130	-0.2	1.4
Prince Edward Island	2,600	2,550	-50	60	-1.9	2.4
Nova Scotia	10,150	10,220	70	510	0.7	5.3
New Brunswick	10,960	10,240	-720	620	-6.6	6.4
Quebec	78,520	78,770	250	8,420	0.3	12.0
Ontario	93,950	86,540	-7,410	-830	-7.9	-0.9
Manitoba	8,160	8,700	540	1,660	6.6	23.6
Saskatchewan	6,370	6,700	330	1,630	5.2	32.1
Alberta	24,940	25,410	470	9,540	1.9	60.1
British Columbia	34,360	33,610	-750	5,830	-2.2	21.0
Yukon	310	340	30	40	9.7	13.3
Northwest Territories	320	350	30	60	9.4	20.7
Nunavut	190	210	20	20	10.5	10.5

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

	October 2008	October 2009[p]	October 2008 to October 2009	October 2008 to October 2009
	Unadjusted for seasonality			
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	381,080	592,570	211,490	55.5
Under 25 years	33,920	60,200	26,280	77.5
25 to 54 years	277,410	426,380	148,970	53.7
55 years and over	69,750	105,990	36,240	52.0
Men	217,470	361,620	144,150	66.3
Under 25 years	22,520	41,580	19,060	84.6
25 to 54 years	153,320	254,200	100,880	65.8
55 years and over	41,640	65,840	24,200	58.1
Women	163,610	230,960	67,350	41.2
Under 25 years	11,400	18,630	7,230	63.4
25 to 54 years	124,090	172,180	48,090	38.8
55 years and over	28,120	40,150	12,030	42.8
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	29,900	34,040	4,140	13.8
Under 25 years	2,770	3,340	570	20.6
25 to 54 years	20,390	22,820	2,430	11.9
55 years and over	6,740	7,880	1,140	16.9
Men	16,170	19,550	3,380	20.9
Women	13,730	14,500	770	5.6
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	5,540	6,600	1,060	19.1
Under 25 years	560	730	170	30.4
25 to 54 years	3,790	4,350	560	14.8
55 years and over	1,190	1,520	330	27.7
Men	3,120	3,680	560	17.9
Women	2,420	2,920	500	20.7
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	21,740	26,730	4,990	23.0
Under 25 years	2,290	2,980	690	30.1
25 to 54 years	15,390	18,760	3,370	21.9
55 years and over	4,060	4,990	930	22.9
Men	13,320	16,880	3,560	26.7
Women	8,420	9,850	1,430	17.0
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	22,400	26,790	4,390	19.6
Under 25 years	1,850	2,350	500	27.0
25 to 54 years	15,760	18,540	2,780	17.6
55 years and over	4,790	5,900	1,110	23.2
Men	13,330	16,140	2,810	21.1
Women	9,070	10,650	1,580	17.4
Quebec				
Both sexes	122,170	154,180	32,010	26.2
Under 25 years	11,960	15,960	4,000	33.4
25 to 54 years	87,000	108,570	21,570	24.8
55 years and over	23,220	29,640	6,420	27.6
Men	70,480	92,930	22,450	31.9
Women	51,690	61,240	9,550	18.5
Ontario				
Both sexes	114,230	194,700	80,470	70.4
Under 25 years	8,810	17,650	8,840	100.3
25 to 54 years	87,320	145,210	57,890	66.3
55 years and over	18,090	31,850	13,760	76.1
Men	64,640	117,810	53,170	82.3
Women	49,590	76,890	27,300	55.1

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

	October 2008	October 2009^p	October 2008 to October 2009	October 2008 to October 2009
	Unadjusted for seasonality			
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	7,310	11,180	3,870	52.9
Under 25 years	740	1,210	470	63.5
25 to 54 years	5,340	8,120	2,780	52.1
55 years and over	1,230	1,840	610	49.6
Men	4,280	7,020	2,740	64.0
Women	3,030	4,150	1,120	37.0
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	5,830	9,560	3,730	64.0
Under 25 years	490	1,180	690	140.8
25 to 54 years	4,240	6,700	2,460	58.0
55 years and over	1,100	1,690	590	53.6
Men	3,430	6,290	2,860	83.4
Women	2,400	3,270	870	36.3
Alberta				
Both sexes	14,210	53,920	39,710	279.5
Under 25 years	1,050	6,210	5,160	491.4
25 to 54 years	10,630	39,790	29,160	274.3
55 years and over	2,530	7,920	5,390	213.0
Men	7,390	34,880	27,490	372.0
Women	6,810	19,040	12,230	179.6
British Columbia				
Both sexes	35,980	72,660	36,680	101.9
Under 25 years	3,280	8,390	5,110	155.8
25 to 54 years	26,160	51,890	25,730	98.4
55 years and over	6,540	12,380	5,840	89.3
Men	20,310	45,090	24,780	122.0
Women	15,670	27,570	11,900	75.9
Yukon				
Both sexes	710	820	110	15.5
Under 25 years	60	80	20	33.3
25 to 54 years	500	550	50	10.0
55 years and over	150	200	50	33.3
Men	400	480	80	20.0
Women	320	350	30	9.4
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	620	830	210	33.9
Under 25 years	50	80	30	60.0
25 to 54 years	470	650	180	38.3
55 years and over	90	100	10	11.1
Men	380	540	160	42.1
Women	230	300	70	30.4
Nunavut				
Both sexes	310	410	100	32.3
Under 25 years	20	50	30	150.0
25 to 54 years	260	320	60	23.1
55 years and over	30	40	10	33.3
Men	200	280	80	40.0
Women	110	130	20	18.2

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

	October 2008	October 2009p	October 2008 to October 2009	October 2008 to October 2009
	Unadjusted for seasonality			
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	3,340	4,570	1,230	36.8
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	3,460	4,860	1,400	40.5
New Brunswick				
Saint John	1,070	1,730	660	61.7
Quebec				
Saguenay	3,650	3,740	90	2.5
Québec	6,280	8,070	1,790	28.5
Sherbrooke	1,960	2,620	660	33.7
Trois-Rivières	2,790	3,070	280	10.0
Montréal	40,250	59,660	19,410	48.2
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	1,970	2,610	640	32.5
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	4,400	6,950	2,550	58.0
Kingston	800	1,340	540	67.5
Oshawa	4,270	5,630	1,360	31.9
Toronto	46,410	82,410	36,000	77.6
Hamilton	4,820	9,980	5,160	107.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	3,890	7,200	3,310	85.1
Kitchener	4,160	8,100	3,940	94.7
London	4,270	6,800	2,530	59.3
Windsor	4,720	6,230	1,510	32.0
Greater Sudbury	1,640	3,990	2,350	143.3
Thunder Bay	1,150	1,800	650	56.5
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	3,270	6,010	2,740	83.8
Saskatchewan				
Regina	660	1,190	530	80.3
Saskatoon	720	1,550	830	115.3
Alberta				
Calgary	4,060	18,350	14,290	352.0
Edmonton	4,190	14,740	10,550	251.8
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	1,650	3,330	1,680	101.8
Vancouver	13,790	31,000	17,210	124.8
Victoria	1,720	3,730	2,010	116.9

p *preliminary*

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

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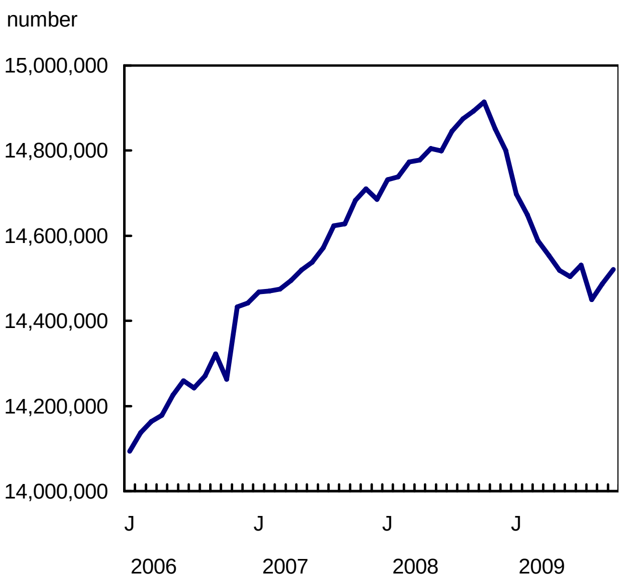
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

October 2009 (preliminary)

Non-farm payroll employment increased by a moderate 34,500 in October. Since June, the trend in non-farm payroll employment has been flat, as a number of industries have shown a marked shift away from the large cuts that occurred during the first eight months in the economic downturn.

Total payroll employment



In October, less than half (44.3%) of all industries added to their payrolls. However, gains in education, health care and social assistance, as well as construction, were sufficiently large to offset declines elsewhere.

October's increase was mainly the result of an additional 20,000 jobs in educational services and 14,600 in health care and social assistance, as well as smaller gains in the construction sector and the banking industry.

The increases in education and health care and social assistance employment are part of a longer trend. Both sectors have recorded payroll employment gains throughout the economic downturn. Construction-related payroll jobs have been trending up since June.

Note to readers

These data come from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH is a business survey that provides a detailed portrait of employees by industry. It complements information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a household survey.

Estimates of employment, wages and hours derived from these two surveys differ for a number of reasons.

First, the reference periods are different. LFS data are collected during a "reference week", usually the week following the 15th of the month. For SEPH, the reference period is an entire month.

The LFS includes people who are self-employed, as well as workers who take unpaid leave. SEPH does not cover these groups. Industry coverage for the LFS is comprehensive; SEPH excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, and religious organizations.

The two count multiple job holders differently. In the LFS, people with more than one job are counted only once as "employed". SEPH is a count of filled positions on payroll, so each job is counted separately.

Finally, national estimates produced by the LFS do not include people living in the three territories or on reserves while SEPH does. LFS estimates are based on where people usually reside. SEPH counts employees in the province or territory where they work, although this has little effect on the comparability at the national level.

Stabilization of labour market coming from a number of industries

Since June, when most Canadian industries began shifting away from heavy declines, non-farm payroll employment has edged up by 16,900. This amounts to an average increase of about 4,200 jobs per month nationally. This is not large, but is a notable change from the average monthly loss of 51,200 jobs in the eight months that followed October 2008.

The shift in trends since June has come from a number of industries, with the largest change coming from manufacturing. From October 2008 to June 2009, manufacturing shed over 21,600 jobs a month on average. Since June, the pace of job losses has slowed considerably to about 6,000 a month.

Virtually all parts of manufacturing have moved from large declines to more moderate reductions in payroll counts. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing, where job losses were particularly steep between October 2008 and June 2009, has shown a slight increase since June.

The situation was similar in wood product manufacturing, another major contributor to the shift in the employment trend within manufacturing. With a small increase in payroll jobs in October, employment in this industry was up from where it was four months earlier. Wood manufacturers make lumber, plywood and other related products.

Solid recovery in construction

The improvement of the situation in wood product manufacturing is likely related to a recovery in construction, where payroll employment rose by 3,000 in October, the third consecutive monthly increase.

Compared with June, almost all industries in the construction sector have added jobs. The largest gains have been in heavy and civil construction jobs, the building of highway, streets, bridges and utilities systems. In that part of construction, payroll employment has increased by 7,500 since June, accounting for half of the overall gain in construction during this four-month period.

Job levels in some wholesale and retail trade industries with ties to construction have also stabilized or risen in recent months. This part of retail and wholesale trade appears to be recovering better than many other parts of the sector, which continued to see an overall decline in employment.

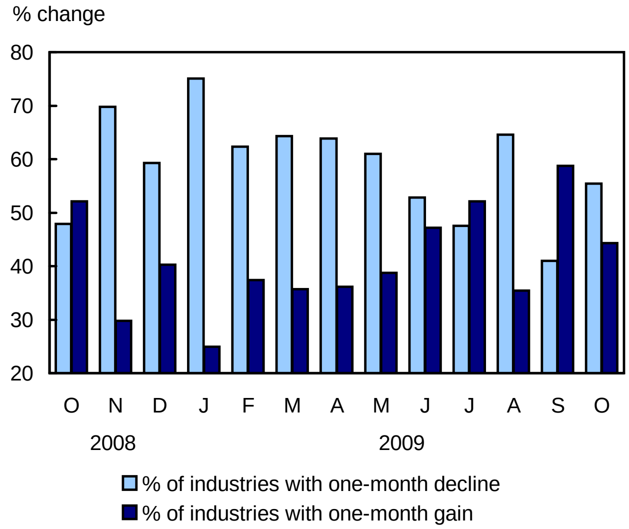
In October, 4,400 payroll jobs were added in depository credit intermediation, which includes banks and credit unions. This increase brought the number of employees working in this industry back to the record-high of January 2009.

Employment services (the group which includes temporary help agencies and job placement services) also saw an increase in October (+2,100). Employment services had seen a particularly large drop in payroll jobs in the early months of the downturn. It was another industry where the job situation showed more recent stability.

Although unchanged in October, the traveller accommodation industry has recovered almost all the job losses experienced earlier in the year. However, payroll employment in food service and drinking places fell by 3,200 in October, continuing its downward trend.

Payroll employment in public administration fell by 2,700 in October. Despite this drop, the level in public administration remains 20,500 higher than it was in June.

Proportion of industries experiencing a month-to-month change in payroll employment, October 2008 to October 2009



Slower growth in average weekly earnings in October than at start of downturn

Average weekly earnings, including overtime, of payroll employees was $831.17 in October, up 1.6% from October 2008. Year-over-year growth has been hovering around this level since June. In the months before the labour market contraction began, the year-over-year increase in average weekly earnings was in the 3% range.

Among Canada's largest industrial sectors, average weekly earnings increased between October 2008 and October 2009 in public administration (+4.2%), retail trade (+4.1%), educational services (+3.0%), accommodation and food services (+1.9%), and health care and social assistance (+1.1%). Average weekly earnings in construction were down 0.3% from October 2008.

Over the same period, average weekly earnings also fell in manufacturing (-1.9%). Earnings fell 6.3% from $1,011.79 to $947.65 in motor vehicle parts manufacturing, the manufacturing industry with the largest year-over-year drop in payroll jobs.

Other manufacturing industries experienced sharper drops in average weekly earnings than motor vehicle parts over this span. These include steel product manufacturing from purchased steel (-17.6%), iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy (-15.7%), non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing (-12.7%), and printing and related support activities (-12.6%).

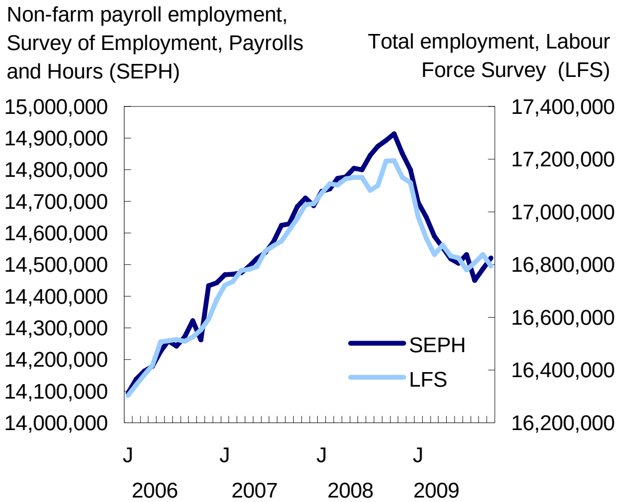
Average weekly earnings rose in all provinces between October 2008 and October 2009. The fastest increase occurred in Prince Edward Island (+5.2%), followed by Manitoba (+4.7%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.6%). Quebec experienced the smallest year-over-year increase (+0.7%).

Comparing Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and Labour Force Survey

In October 2009, the number of non-farm payroll jobs as measured by the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) rose by 34,500 from September. For the same month, the number of employees in all industries as measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) fell by 71,000.

Some of this difference can be explained by the fact that SEPH shows payroll employment over the entire month, while the LFS reflects labour market conditions only for the week that usually includes the 15th of the month (see Note).

Non-farm payroll employment of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours and total employment of the Labour Force Survey



In October, SEPH showed a gain in employment in education, which was not picked up during the October LFS reference week. There was, however, a large gain in education in the LFS by the time of the November LFS. This suggests that hiring in that sector occurred during the last two weeks of October, after the LFS reference week for that month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for November will be released on January 28, 2010.

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 revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	October 2008	September 2009[r]	October 2009[p]	September to October 2009	October 2008 to October 2009
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**818.36**	**828.51**	**831.17**	**0.3**	**1.6**
Forestry, logging and support	930.52	871.05	923.34	6.0	-0.8
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,544.02	1,553.82	1,549.11	-0.3	0.3
Utilities	1,417.95	1,566.33	1,573.13	0.4	10.9
Construction	1,058.09	1,031.68	1,054.51	2.2	-0.3
Manufacturing	940.78	949.70	923.34	-2.8	-1.9
Wholesale trade	976.06	947.51	997.25	5.2	2.2
Retail trade	479.72	499.01	499.33	0.1	4.1
Transportation and warehousing	884.30	858.36	858.64	0.0	-2.9
Information and cultural industries	990.84	1,122.52	1,058.66	-5.7	6.8
Finance and insurance	990.81	991.54	1,060.04	6.9	7.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	782.18	748.84	768.27	2.6	-1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,106.64	1,119.10	1,125.99	0.6	1.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1,040.39	1,190.64	1,217.13	2.2	17.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	701.76	674.51	675.21	0.1	-3.8
Educational services	875.74	900.15	901.92	0.2	3.0
Health care and social assistance	759.83	775.94	767.93	-1.0	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	489.04	529.54	524.07	-1.0	7.2
Accommodation and food services	336.67	340.52	342.95	0.7	1.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	669.97	671.40	692.52	3.1	3.4
Public administration	1,040.22	1,084.81	1,084.05	-0.1	4.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	775.31	795.70	810.87	1.9	4.6
Prince Edward Island	670.24	700.56	705.11	0.6	5.2
Nova Scotia	725.01	739.61	735.05	-0.6	1.4
New Brunswick	740.22	761.08	756.42	-0.6	2.2
Quebec	762.60	764.02	767.62	0.5	0.7
Ontario	844.80	854.08	857.05	0.3	1.5
Manitoba	754.40	785.08	789.85	0.6	4.7
Saskatchewan	794.86	809.13	815.22	0.8	2.6
Alberta	930.75	952.64	953.69	0.1	2.5
British Columbia	794.46	798.51	805.57	0.9	1.4
Yukon	848.61	905.24	909.02	0.4	7.1
Northwest Territories[1]	1,119.13	1,156.15	1,157.96	0.2	3.5
Nunavut[1]	904.77	871.37	867.30	-0.5	-4.1

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2008	October 2008	September 2009[r]	October 2009[p]	September to October 2009	October 2008 to October 2009	December 2008 to October 2009
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	**14,800.4**	**14,913.9**	**14,486.5**	**14,521.0**	**0.2**	**-2.6**	**-1.9**
Forestry, logging and support	44.7	46.8	40.2	39.3	-2.2	-16.0	-12.1
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	203.5	209.0	172.6	171.1	-0.9	-18.1	-15.9
Utilities	122.7	121.5	116.6	117.3	0.6	-3.5	-4.4
Construction	817.7	847.8	797.3	800.3	0.4	-5.6	-2.1
Manufacturing	1,599.6	1,646.2	1,454.1	1,448.9	-0.4	-12.0	-9.4
Wholesale trade	753.7	760.1	722.9	721.3	-0.2	-5.1	-4.3
Retail trade	1,884.0	1,902.8	1,851.3	1,851.2	0.0	-2.7	-1.7
Transportation and warehousing	696.7	697.2	668.2	666.5	-0.3	-4.4	-4.3
Information and cultural industries	326.3	327.5	317.3	316.0	-0.4	-3.5	-3.2
Finance and insurance	666.4	674.3	671.3	673.3	0.3	-0.1	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.8	251.8	244.4	240.7	-1.5	-4.4	-2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	766.6	768.9	732.7	732.6	0.0	-4.7	-4.4
Management of companies and enterprises	121.3	124.4	111.6	115.2	3.2	-7.4	-5.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	754.2	768.5	713.0	713.4	0.1	-7.2	-5.4
Educational services	1,147.5	1,141.5	1,135.8	1,155.8	1.8	1.3	0.7
Health care and social assistance	1,567.2	1,543.2	1,584.5	1,599.1	0.9	3.6	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	242.1	246.7	251.8	251.3	-0.2	1.9	3.8
Accommodation and food services	1,095.3	1,091.0	1,064.6	1,062.3	-0.2	-2.6	-3.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.5	512.6	506.4	503.0	-0.7	-1.9	-1.5
Public administration	1,024.4	1,018.6	1,056.7	1,054.0	-0.3	3.5	2.9
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	192.4	193.1	191.4	193.1	0.9	0.0	0.4
Prince Edward Island	61.5	61.9	63.5	62.9	-0.9	1.6	2.3
Nova Scotia	393.0	397.3	392.0	392.0	0.0	-1.3	-0.3
New Brunswick	311.0	314.8	309.1	309.4	0.1	-1.7	-0.5
Quebec	3,393.1	3,414.9	3,365.6	3,372.1	0.2	-1.3	-0.6
Ontario	5,671.0	5,714.0	5,547.9	5,553.2	0.1	-2.8	-2.1
Manitoba	562.8	567.6	555.4	552.6	-0.5	-2.6	-1.8
Saskatchewan	439.9	437.6	437.9	437.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6
Alberta	1,789.8	1,803.5	1,711.5	1,713.5	0.1	-5.0	-4.3
British Columbia	1,935.0	1,952.0	1,880.6	1,877.3	-0.2	-3.8	-3.0
Yukon	19.5	19.4	19.0	19.0	0.0	-2.1	-2.6
Northwest Territories[1]	26.8	27.5	27.7	27.1	-2.2	-1.5	1.1
Nunavut[1]	10.1	10.8	10.7	11.1	3.7	2.8	9.9

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

October 2009

Prices farmers received for their commodities fell 15.2% in October from the same month a year earlier, as both the crops index and the livestock and animal products index declined.

The prices producers received for crops in October were 17.7% lower compared with October 2008 as all commodities except fruit recorded declines. This marks the 11th consecutive year-over-year decrease for the crops index. Before the slide, crop prices had recorded year-over-year increases from September 2006 until October 2008, when world grain and oilseed supplies were replenished by record harvests.

The prices producers received for livestock and animal products in October were down 8.9% compared with October 2008. Declines were recorded for all commodities. The largest decrease was in hog prices, down 22.8% from October 2008. Hog producers have been affected by the US Country of Origin Labeling legislation, concerns about the H1N1 flu virus and lower demand driven by the economic situation. By October 1, 2009, the number of hogs on Canadian farms had declined by 7.3% with 9.4% fewer farms reporting hogs compared with October 2008.

On a month-to-month basis, the total index (1997=100) fell from 103.7 in September to 103.5 in October.

The overall livestock and animal products index in October was 0.8% below the September index as cattle and calves and poultry prices recorded declines.

The total crops index was down 0.2% in October compared with the September index, as prices for oilseeds and potatoes were lower.

After the challenging 2009 summer growing season, the much needed dry and mild weather in September boosted crop development and helped the harvest progress. However, October returned to more challenging conditions all across North America, again raising concerns over harvest progress.

Note: The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. The growth rate of the total FPPI is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of the components.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The October 2009 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 9, no. 10 (21-007-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects* then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to order data, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax 204-983-7543; *gailann.breese@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division.

Farm Product Price Index

	October 2008[r]	September 2009[r]	October 2009[p]	October 2008 to October 2009	September to October 2009
	(1997=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	**122.1**	**103.7**	**103.5**	**-15,2**	**-0,2**
Crops	**137.9**	**113.7**	**113.5**	**-17,7**	**-0,2**
Grains	138.8	88.5	91.6	-34,0	3,5
Oilseeds	125.5	112.2	111.7	-11,0	-0,4
Specialty crops	182.2	146.2	152.9	-16,1	4,6
Fruit	131.4	132.3	132.8	1,1	0,4
Vegetables	119.5	118.3	118.9	-0,5	0,5
Potatoes	166.3	191.6	164.5	-1,1	-14,1
Livestock and animal products	**108.1**	**99.3**	**98.5**	**-8,9**	**-0,8**
Cattle and calves	101.3	95.2	91.8	-9,4	-3,6
Hogs	77.1	56.3	59.5	-22,8	5,7
Poultry	122.2	120.0	116.1	-5,0	-3,3
Eggs	111.7	103.5	103.5	-7,3	0,0
Dairy	142.5	140.3	140.3	-1,5	0,0

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

■

Production and value of honey and maple products
2009

Production of maple syrup increased to a record high in 2009, while production of honey remained relatively stable.

In 2009, Canadian operators produced a record high 9.1 million gallons of maple syrup, up 4.2 million gallons, or 85.7%, over 2008. The increase was largely due to favourable weather conditions. The 2009 level surpassed the previous record of 7.3 million gallons in 2000.

The total value of the 2009 maple syrup crop amounted to $353.8 million, up $141.9 million, or two-thirds, from the value reported in 2008.

Farmers in Quebec, who account for over 90% of Canadian maple syrup, produced 8.3 million gallons of syrup in 2009, 3.8 million gallons more than 2008. Prices for maple syrup were $36.92 per gallon in Quebec for 2009, $5.14 lower than the $42.06 per gallon in 2008.

Canadian beekeepers produced 64.8 million pounds in 2009, slightly below the level of 64.9 million pounds in 2008. Yields fell slightly from 116 pounds of honey per colony in 2008 to 115 pounds this year.

In 2009, production and yields remained virtually unchanged from 2008 levels. At the provincial level, the three Prairie provinces account for over 80% of honey production in 2009, with Alberta the leading honey producing province. Factors affecting honey production are the weather, the amount of nectar available and presence of disease or mites.

In 2009, 6,728 people were engaged in commercial beekeeping activity, 200 fewer than in 2008. However, they had 576,000 managed hives, 5,600 more than in 2008.

In 2008, the total value of honey produced amounted to $105.2 million, up by $20.3 million, or 23.9% from 2007.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0007 and 001-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3414 and 3419.

The 2008 issue of *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products*, 2009 (23-221-X, free), is now available online. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Agriculture*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lorie Shinder (613-951-0524), Agriculture Division. ■

Total income of farm families
2007

Data on total income of farm families for 2007 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0024 to 002-0033.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3447.

The *Canadian Farm Financial Database* (21F0001X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The publication *Statistics on Income of Farm Families, 2007* (21-207-X, free) will be available in early 2010.

For custom data requests, 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. ■

International Travel Survey
2008

The annual publication, *International Travel*, summarizes the characteristics of travellers entering or leaving Canada. It provides data on international travel and travellers by country, province, state, and region of residence or destination, as well as by transportation mode, trip purpose, length of stay, expenditures, age group and sex in the form of tables, charts and analytical review.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

The publication *International Travel*, 2008 (66-201-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; *tourism@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

Canadian Financial Capability Survey
2008

Data from the Canadian Financial Capability Survey are now available for 2008.

Note: The Canadian Financial Capability Survey was conducted between February and May of 2009 on behalf of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and Finance Canada. The survey was designed to collect information surrounding respondents' approaches to day-to-day money management and budgeting, longer term money management and general approaches to financial planning. The file contains data from just over 15,500 respondents.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5159.

For more information, or to obtain data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; *ssd@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stephen Arrowsmith (613-951-0566; fax: 613-951-0562; *steve.arrowsmith@statcan.gc.ca*), Special Surveys Division. ■

New products and studies

Farm Product Price Index, October 2009, Vol. 9, no. 10
Catalogue number 21-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canadian Farm Financial Database,
Catalogue number 21F0001X (Database, free)

Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products, 2009
Catalogue number 23-221-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Retail Trade, October 2009, Vol. 81, no. 10
Catalogue number 63-005-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

International Travel, 2008
Catalogue number 66-201-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, October 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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