

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 25, 2009

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Employment Insurance, June 2009	2
In June, 816,600 people received regular Employment Insurance benefits, up 5.1% (+39,500) from a month earlier. Provincially, the largest percentage increases occurred in Alberta, British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador.	
Study: Family work patterns, 1996 to 2007	9
Private radio broadcasting, 2008	9

New products	11
---------------------	----

Perspectives on Labour and Income

August 2009 online edition

The August 2009 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, features two articles.

The article "Pathways into the GIS" examines the strong correlation of Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) receipt with people's income levels at younger ages, particularly one's 40s. Negative labour market and health occurrences, having a low income and the receipt of social assistance benefits increased the probability of GIS receipt, while having an employer pension plan or a registered retirement savings plan decreased it.

"Family work patterns" looks at increased challenges for families over recent decades in balancing work-life responsibilities.

This edition also features a yearly update on unionization.

The August 2009 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 10, no. 8 (75-001-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546; ted.wannell@statcan.gc.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

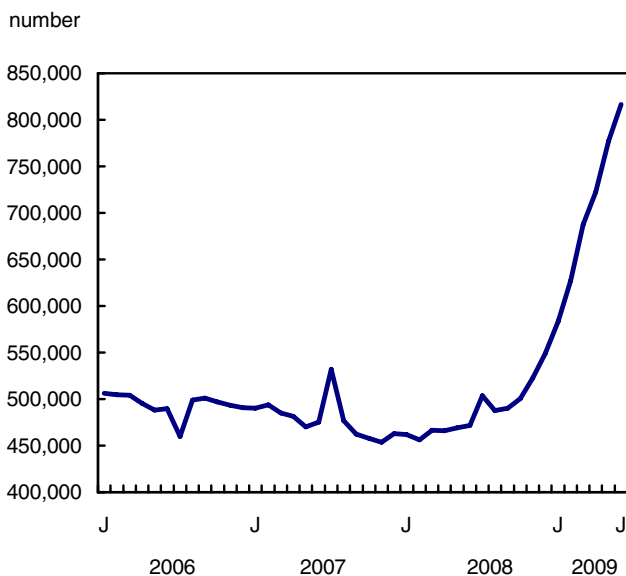
Releases

Employment Insurance

June 2009

In June, 816,600 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, up 5.1% (+39,500) from a month earlier. Provincially, the largest percentage increases occurred in Alberta, British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Continued growth in the number of people receiving regular benefits



During the second quarter of 2009, the number of beneficiaries increased 18.8%, down from the growth rate (+25.2%) during the first quarter. This trend is similar to that shown by the Labour Force Survey, which recorded a rate of decline in employment in the second quarter that was much reduced from the decline in the first three months of the year.

Since the labour market began to deteriorate last autumn, the number of people receiving EI benefits has risen sharply. Compared with October 2008, the number of people on EI has increased 63.2%, or 316,300.

Initial and renewal claims received fell in June by 7.9% (-26,100). Declines occurred in all provinces and territories, except Ontario, where there was a slight increase.

Between June 2008 and June 2009, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits increased in

Note to readers

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

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from the 14th to the 20th of June. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS for June.

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.

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.

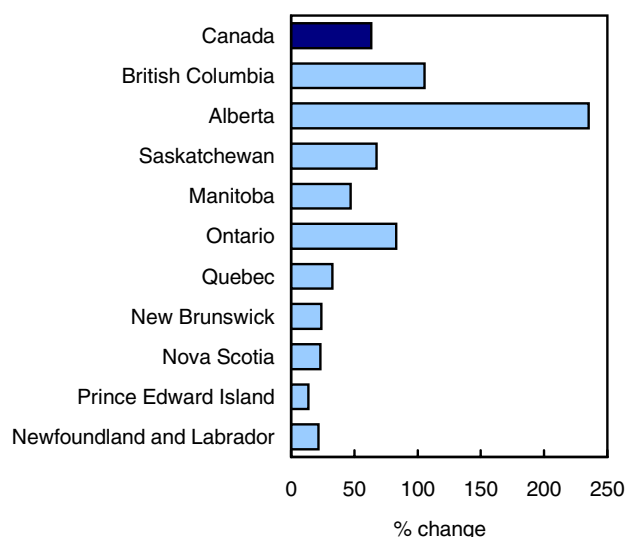
all census metropolitan areas ([see map](#)). In Alberta, pronounced increases occurred in many large centres, particularly Calgary and Edmonton. Ontario was also hard hit, especially the southwestern part of the province, with sharp year-over-year increases in Windsor, Kitchener, Hamilton, St. Catharines–Niagara and London.

The West and Ontario experience large increases in the number of beneficiaries

Since the employment peak of last October, the number of regular EI beneficiaries has risen by 63.2%, or 316,300. Increases occurred in all provinces and territories.

Between October 2008 and June 2009, the largest percentage growth in the number of regular beneficiaries occurred in Alberta, followed by British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

The percentage increase in the number of people receiving benefits from October 2008 to June 2009 continued to be the highest in Alberta



In Alberta, the number of regular EI beneficiaries rose by 9.4% to 61,100 in June. Since the labour market started to deteriorate last October, the number of beneficiaries in this province has risen every month, bringing the total increase to 42,900. During the same period, the unemployment rate in the province climbed from 3.7% to 6.8%, but remained well below the national rate of 8.6% in June.

In British Columbia, the number of people receiving benefits increased by 5.5%, or 4,900 in June, a similar rate of increase as in May. Since October, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits in the province has doubled to 93,500.

In Ontario, the number of regular EI beneficiaries increased by 3.0% to 283,000 in June, much slower than the 14.3% increase during the previous month. Since October, the number of regular beneficiaries has increased by 83.0% (+128,400).

In Saskatchewan, the number of regular beneficiaries rose 2.1% in June, its slowest rate of growth since the start of the downturn. From October to June, the number of beneficiaries rose by 5,700 to 14,200. Despite this increase, the unemployment rate in Saskatchewan was the lowest in the country in June.

Rates of growth in beneficiaries in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Manitoba were slower than the national average of 63.2% between October and June.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

Sharp year-over-year percentage increases in the number of beneficiaries in large centres in the West and 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 percentage increases in the number of regular beneficiaries from June 2008 to June 2009 occurred in the large centres of Alberta. In Calgary, the number of beneficiaries rose from 4,000 to 19,000 over the 12-month period. At the same time, the number of Edmontonians receiving regular benefits rose from 4,000 to 16,300.

These increases coincided with employment losses for Alberta. Compared with June last year, there were fewer people working in professional, scientific and technical services; construction; manufacturing; retail and wholesale trade as well as support activities in mining, oil and gas extraction.

In British Columbia, the number of regular EI beneficiaries more than doubled in many large centres. In Victoria, 3,800 people received regular benefits in June 2009, up 2,400 from a year earlier, while in Vancouver, 34,600 beneficiaries collected regular benefits in June 2009, up by 21,800. These increases coincided with a substantial rise in the province's unemployment rate during the year from 4.5% to 8.1%. The largest employment losses for the province over this period occurred in manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, as well as in construction.

In Saskatoon, the number of regular beneficiaries more than doubled to 1,800 from June 2008 to June 2009. Large percentage increases in the number of beneficiaries over the same period were also observed in Moose Jaw and North Battleford.

In Ontario, the number of regular beneficiaries also more than doubled in many large centres from June 2008 to June 2009. The southwestern part of Ontario was particularly affected as large employment losses over the same period occurred in the province's manufacturing sector, especially in motor vehicles and parts. In Windsor, the number of beneficiaries increased from 4,500 to 14,200 between June 2008 and June 2009. In Oshawa, the number rose from 3,300 to 7,000, and in London, it went from 4,200 to 9,400.

In Toronto, the number of beneficiaries more than doubled from 45,100 in June 2008 to 95,800 in

June 2009. In Hamilton, the number rose from 5,400 to 12,300 and it went from 3,900 to 8,800 in St. Catharines–Niagara.

Fastest rate of growth among young people

In June 2009, the year-over-year percentage increase in the number of youths under 25 years old receiving regular EI benefits continued to rise sharply (+108.6%). The current labour market downturn has had a substantial impact on youths, as their unemployment rate over the period increased more than for any other age group, advancing from 12.2% in June 2008 to 15.9% in June 2009.

The growth in the number of beneficiaries aged 25 to 54 and 55 and over increased at a slower pace over the same period, up 81.6% and 67.5%, respectively.

Among men, the number of beneficiaries doubled during this year-long period, nearly twice the growth rate of 55.3% among women. Employment losses since June 2008 have been greater for men.

Number of claims received drops in June

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

In June, the number of initial and renewal claims received fell 7.9% to 302,200, the largest decline since the start of the labour market downturn. Claims fell in

all provinces and territories, except for a slight 0.9% increase in Ontario. Declines were most notable in Quebec (-15.7%), Manitoba (-13.3%) and Alberta (-12.7%).

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 July will be released on September 28.

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.

□

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	May 2009 ^p	June 2009 ^p	May to June 2009	June to June 2009	May to June 2009	June to June 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	777,170	816,630	39,460	344,790	5.1	73.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	42,190	44,470	2,280	9,740	5.4	28.0
Prince Edward Island	8,900	9,060	160	1,200	1.8	15.3
Nova Scotia	33,360	34,470	1,110	7,190	3.3	26.4
New Brunswick	36,090	37,280	1,190	7,920	3.3	27.0
Quebec	208,640	209,910	1,270	53,070	0.6	33.8
Ontario	274,840	283,000	8,160	148,110	3.0	109.8
Manitoba	15,760	15,880	120	5,450	0.8	52.3
Saskatchewan	13,940	14,230	290	6,010	2.1	73.1
Alberta	55,880	61,140	5,260	44,340	9.4	263.9
British Columbia	88,660	93,510	4,850	52,180	5.5	126.3
Yukon	1,110	1,170	60	440	5.4	60.3
Northwest Territories	960	1,020	60	310	6.3	43.7
Nunavut	510	520	10	240	2.0	85.7
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	328,310	302,240	-26,070	60,390	-7.9	25.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	10,010	9,150	-860	-230	-8.6	-2.5
Prince Edward Island	2,870	2,540	-330	-210	-11.5	-7.6
Nova Scotia	11,110	10,860	-250	580	-2.3	5.6
New Brunswick	10,610	10,310	-300	510	-2.8	5.2
Quebec	84,930	71,600	-13,330	3,130	-15.7	4.6
Ontario	115,340	116,350	1,010	30,080	0.9	34.9
Manitoba	9,870	8,560	-1,310	-200	-13.3	-2.3
Saskatchewan	7,300	6,490	-810	680	-11.1	11.7
Alberta	28,710	25,050	-3,660	10,730	-12.7	74.9
British Columbia	38,320	37,770	-550	10,940	-1.4	40.8
Yukon	380	320	-60	20	-15.8	6.7
Northwest Territories	330	300	-30	20	-9.1	7.1
Nunavut	170	160	-10	20	-5.9	14.3

^p preliminary

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

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

	June 2008	June 2009 ^p	June 2008 to June 2009	June 2008 to June 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	364,500	662,110	297,610	81.6
Under 25 years	34,810	72,630	37,820	108.6
25 to 54 years	263,250	478,160	214,910	81.6
55 years and over	66,440	111,320	44,880	67.5
Men	214,600	429,270	214,670	100.0
Under 25 years	23,670	53,010	29,340	124.0
25 to 54 years	150,160	303,940	153,780	102.4
55 years and over	40,770	72,330	31,560	77.4
Women	149,900	232,840	82,940	55.3
Under 25 years	11,140	19,620	8,480	76.1
25 to 54 years	113,090	174,220	61,130	54.1
55 years and over	25,670	38,990	13,320	51.9
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	26,760	35,090	8,330	31.1
Under 25 years	3,020	3,950	930	30.8
25 to 54 years	18,090	23,600	5,510	30.5
55 years and over	5,660	7,540	1,880	33.2
Men	15,290	21,610	6,320	41.3
Women	11,470	13,480	2,010	17.5
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	4,570	5,400	830	18.2
Under 25 years	560	690	130	23.2
25 to 54 years	3,100	3,590	490	15.8
55 years and over	920	1,120	200	21.7
Men	2,670	3,190	520	19.5
Women	1,900	2,220	320	16.8
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	21,420	27,620	6,200	28.9
Under 25 years	2,390	3,410	1,020	42.7
25 to 54 years	15,150	19,420	4,270	28.2
55 years and over	3,880	4,790	910	23.5
Men	13,190	18,000	4,810	36.5
Women	8,220	9,610	1,390	16.9
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	20,970	27,440	6,470	30.9
Under 25 years	2,070	2,850	780	37.7
25 to 54 years	14,640	18,740	4,100	28.0
55 years and over	4,270	5,840	1,570	36.8
Men	12,840	17,450	4,610	35.9
Women	8,130	9,990	1,860	22.9
Quebec				
Both sexes	115,600	157,900	42,300	36.6
Under 25 years	11,670	17,580	5,910	50.6
25 to 54 years	81,610	110,490	28,880	35.4
55 years and over	22,320	29,830	7,510	33.6
Men	68,060	98,840	30,780	45.2
Women	47,540	59,060	11,520	24.2
Ontario				
Both sexes	111,430	243,140	131,710	118.2
Under 25 years	9,320	22,800	13,480	144.6
25 to 54 years	84,210	183,360	99,150	117.7
55 years and over	17,910	36,980	19,070	106.5
Men	64,490	157,500	93,010	144.2
Women	46,940	85,640	38,700	82.4

^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.

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

	June 2008	June 2009 ^p	June 2008 to June 2009	June 2008 to June 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	7,470	11,820	4,350	58.2
Under 25 years	780	1,450	670	85.9
25 to 54 years	5,510	8,620	3,110	56.4
55 years and over	1,180	1,750	570	48.3
Men	4,440	7,940	3,500	78.8
Women	3,030	3,880	850	28.1
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	5,710	10,400	4,690	82.1
Under 25 years	590	1,490	900	152.5
25 to 54 years	4,090	7,280	3,190	78.0
55 years and over	1,030	1,630	600	58.3
Men	3,560	7,360	3,800	106.7
Women	2,150	3,040	890	41.4
Alberta				
Both sexes	14,540	57,950	43,410	298.6
Under 25 years	1,190	7,690	6,500	546.2
25 to 54 years	10,940	42,390	31,450	287.5
55 years and over	2,400	7,870	5,470	227.9
Men	8,370	40,220	31,850	380.5
Women	6,170	17,730	11,560	187.4
British Columbia				
Both sexes	34,570	83,030	48,460	140.2
Under 25 years	3,100	10,480	7,380	238.1
25 to 54 years	24,790	58,920	34,130	137.7
55 years and over	6,680	13,630	6,950	104.0
Men	20,780	55,630	34,850	167.7
Women	13,790	27,400	13,610	98.7
Yukon				
Both sexes	480	790	310	64.6
Under 25 years	40	90	50	125.0
25 to 54 years	350	540	190	54.3
55 years and over	90	160	70	77.8
Men	310	520	210	67.7
Women	170	270	100	58.8
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	620	900	280	45.2
Under 25 years	60	100	40	66.7
25 to 54 years	470	690	220	46.8
55 years and over	90	110	20	22.2
Men	370	590	220	59.5
Women	240	310	70	29.2
Nunavut				
Both sexes	280	500	220	78.6
Under 25 years	30	60	30	100.0
25 to 54 years	230	390	160	69.6
55 years and over	20	50	30	150.0
Men	180	360	180	100.0
Women	100	140	40	40.0

^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 census metropolitan areas

	June 2008	June 2009 ^p	June 2008 to June 2009	June 2008 to June 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	3,350	4,670	1,320	39.4
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	3,620	5,550	1,930	53.3
New Brunswick				
Saint John	1,270	1,940	670	52.8
Quebec				
Saguenay	3,600	3,940	340	9.4
Québec	6,020	8,590	2,570	42.7
Sherbrooke	1,850	3,160	1,310	70.8
Trois-Rivières	2,570	3,150	580	22.6
Montréal	39,890	61,360	21,470	53.8
Ottawa-Gatineau, Gatineau part	1,970	2,830	860	43.7
Ontario				
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ottawa part	4,100	6,810	2,710	66.1
Kingston	1,000	1,580	580	58.0
Oshawa	3,340	7,000	3,660	109.6
Toronto	45,080	95,820	50,740	112.6
Hamilton	5,360	12,300	6,940	129.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	3,900	8,810	4,910	125.9
Kitchener	4,220	10,570	6,350	150.5
London	4,190	9,350	5,160	123.2
Windsor	4,480	14,240	9,760	217.9
Greater Sudbury	1,640	3,510	1,870	114.0
Thunder Bay	1,400	2,240	840	60.0
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	3,430	6,080	2,650	77.3
Saskatchewan				
Regina	660	1,210	550	83.3
Saskatoon	790	1,750	960	121.5
Alberta				
Calgary	3,960	19,020	15,060	380.3
Edmonton	3,950	16,250	12,300	311.4
British Columbia				
Abbotsford-Mission	1,270	3,400	2,130	167.7
Vancouver	12,750	34,560	21,810	171.1
Victoria	1,350	3,760	2,410	178.5

^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.

■

Study: Family work patterns

1996 to 2007

Significant differences in work patterns were apparent between families with children and those without children, according to a new article published today in the online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*.

For example, among families with children, more than one-half had a parent, usually the mother, who spent less time at a paid job over a five-year period than the other parent.

Among families without children, this work pattern was less common. These families were more likely to have both partners working full-time in all five years.

Furthermore, families with parents who worked particularly long hours over the five-year period surprisingly earned less than parents who worked standard work years.

One possible explanation is that parents with long work hours were more likely to be self-employed people, who tend to have lower earnings, and might not be able to work fewer hours because of family responsibilities.

These differences in earnings were not seen among families without children.

While families working long hours were more stressed than other types of families on average, the presence of children did not appear to have much impact on their stress levels.

Note: The article, "Family work patterns," examined the work patterns of 8,800 couples with and without children over a period of five years by combining three longitudinal panels of respondents from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Some 4,800 were families with children, defined as those with at least one child under age 18.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3889.

The article "Family work patterns" is now available in the August 2009 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, vol. 10, no. 8 (75-001-X, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact Sébastien LaRoche-Côté (613-951-0803; sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.gc.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Private radio broadcasting

2008

In 2008, the operating revenue of private radio broadcasters rose 5.6% to \$1.6 billion (current dollars) and their profits before interest and taxes increased 12.2% to \$336.5 million.

The profit margin before interest and taxes of 21.1% realized in 2008 was almost identical to the industry's best performance in the last 30 years, the 21.2 % margin achieved in 2005.

For the past several years, the private radio industry has been doing relatively well with respect to profitability. Its profit margin before interest and taxes has exceeded 15.0% every year since the start of the decade. This is largely due to a major reorganization that has seen the radio industry transform itself in two ways.

First, the industry's large companies are operating an increasing number of stations, especially in the biggest markets. This change has enabled the industry to withstand competition from other media by improving the offer to advertisers, and to gain better control of its spending as a result of the economies of scale that come from operating several stations within the same market. It is moreover in the large markets that radio has, for a number of years, been the most profitable. In 2008, the industry had a profit margin of 25.4% before interest and taxes in those markets, compared with 19.1% in medium-sized markets and 15.6% in small markets.

Second, the industry has been rejuvenated by the gradual transfer of stations from the AM band to the more popular and profitable FM band. This transition began in the early 1990s and is still continuing. The number of AM stations stood at 159 in 2008, 15 fewer than in 2007.

Stations still broadcasting on the AM band are generally more profitable than they were previously. In 2008, they generated a profit margin of 8.1% before interest and taxes, their best performance in the past 20 years. However, this is only a fraction of the 24.5% generated by FM radio.

FM radio is one of the best performing traditional media with respect to profitability. Its profit margin before interest and taxes in 2008 (24.5%) was higher than that of specialty television (23.6%), pay television (22.3%) and especially, private conventional television (0.2%).

The financial successes of FM radio are not new; since 1997, FM has consistently generated a profit margin of more than 20% before interest and taxes.

Radio stations' performance varied considerably depending on the broadcasting language. In 2008, Anglophone stations recorded the highest profit margin before interest and taxes (23.0%), followed by Francophone stations (13.8%) and stations broadcasting in other languages (4.2%). This ranking has remained unchanged since 1998.

Note: The statistics presented here are for the fiscal year ending August 31. They do not reflect the impact on the radio industry of the economic downturn that began in the final months of 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 357-0002 and 357-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2724.

The publication *Radio Broadcasting Industry*, 2008 (56-208-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 Daniel April (613-951-3177; daniel.april@statcan.gc.ca) or Sylvain Ouellet (613-951-2779; sylvain.ouellet@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division.

Operating revenues: Private radio broadcasters

	2007	2008	2007 to 2008
	\$ millions		% change
By type of broadcaster			
AM stations	331.3	329.4	-0.6
FM stations	1,179.9	1,265.9	7.3
Total	1,511.2	1,595.3	5.6
By market size			
Five largest census metropolitan areas (large markets)	719.6	745.9	3.6
Other census metropolitan areas (medium markets)	402.0	427.1	6.2
Non-census metropolitan areas (small markets)	389.6	422.4	8.4
Total	1,511.2	1,595.3	5.6

Profit margin before interest and taxes¹: Private radio broadcasters

	2007	2008
	% of revenues	
By type of broadcaster		
AM stations	4.9	8.1
FM stations	24.0	24.5
Total	19.8	21.1
By market size		
Five largest census metropolitan areas (large markets)	25.7	25.4
Other census metropolitan areas (medium markets)	14.8	19.1
Non-census metropolitan areas (small markets)	14.2	15.6
Total	19.8	21.1

1. The profit margin is obtained by dividing profits before interest and taxes by total operating revenues.

New products

Radio Broadcasting Industry, 2008
Catalogue number 56-208-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Retail Trade, June 2009, Vol. 81, no. 6
Catalogue number 63-005-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Travel Arrangement Services, 2007
Catalogue number 63-250-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Traveller Accommodation Services, 2007
Catalogue number 63-253-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

Perspectives on Labour and Income, August 2009,
Vol. 10, no. 8
Catalogue number 75-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
 - The catalogue number
 - The volume number
 - The issue number
 - Your credit card number.
- From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.gc.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (English) 11-001-XIE-1000-1000-1000

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008	2
<small>The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities compared with a lower level of oil. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.</small>	
Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008	7
Study: The year to review for wholesale trade, 2007	9
Public sector employment, first quarter 2008	10
Consumer and Mortgage Services Price Index, April 2008	11
Placement of fishery, chicken and turkey profits, April 2008	12
Health indicators, 2008	12
New products	13

2006 Census profiles

Within the releases of the census and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to lstproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2009. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.