

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, September 28, 2009**

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### **Employment Insurance, July 2009**

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In July, 787,700 people received regular Employment Insurance benefits, down by 31,500, or 3.8%, from a month earlier, the first decrease in 11 months. The largest declines occurred in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

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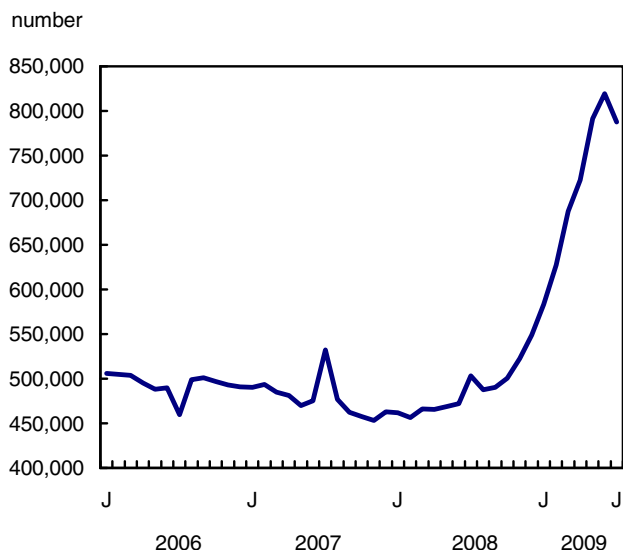
## Releases

### Employment Insurance

July 2009

In July, 787,700 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, down by 31,500, or 3.8%, from a month earlier, the first decrease in 11 months. The largest declines occurred in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

#### First decrease in 11 months in the number of people receiving regular benefits



There were 274,700 initial and renewal claims received in July, down by 25,500, or 8.5%, following a similar decrease the previous month.

Despite the decline in July, the number of regular beneficiaries was still 287,400, or 57.4%, above the level in October 2008.

EI statistics provide a unique insight on what parts of the country are being affected by the current economic situation. In the last 12 months, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits rose in all census metropolitan areas ([see map](#)). The largest increases were in Calgary, Edmonton, Greater Sudbury, Vancouver, Kitchener, Victoria and Abbotsford–Mission, where the number of beneficiaries more than doubled.

#### 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 September 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 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 June and July 2009 are preliminary.

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

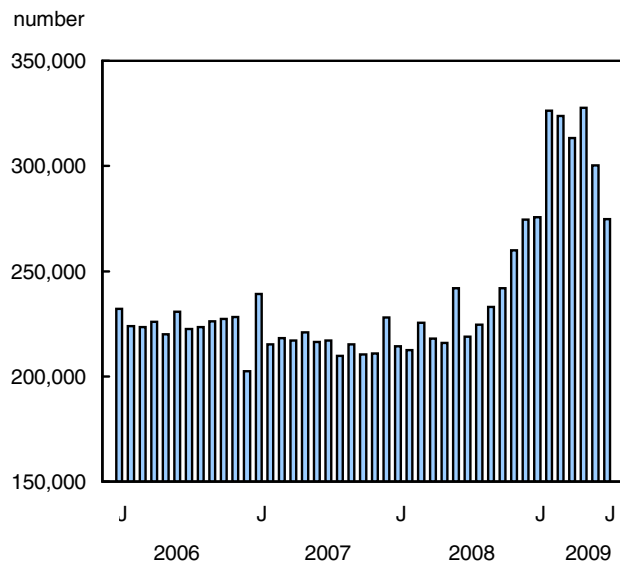
EI data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted and therefore should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. These comparisons can be influenced by unusual spikes or declines in the end points of the period.

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

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

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

### The number of claims received in July returns to the level of last January



### Fewer beneficiaries in July in most provinces

In July, the number of regular EI beneficiaries declined by 31,500, with the largest decreases in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. This was the first decline in these three provinces since the labour market started to deteriorate in the fall of 2008.

In Ontario, the number of regular EI beneficiaries fell by 5.9% (-16,800) to 266,800 in July. From October to June, the number of beneficiaries had increased every month, with monthly increases averaging 16,100.

In Quebec, the number of beneficiaries declined 5.3% (-11,000) in July, when 197,700 people received benefits. From October to May, the number of beneficiaries had increased on average each month by 7,200 people, while there had been no change in June.

In Alberta, the number of regular EI beneficiaries fell 4.4% (-2,700) to 59,500 in July. From October to June, the number of beneficiaries in this province had risen each month, with increases averaging 5,500.

The only province to record a notable increase was Newfoundland and Labrador, where 47,700 people received benefits in July, up by 2,900, or 6.5%, from June.

### Sub-provincial and demographic overview

#### Sharp year-over-year 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.

Although there was a one-month decrease in the number of beneficiaries in July nationwide, the number of beneficiaries remained substantially higher compared with July 2008.

The largest percentage increases in the number of regular beneficiaries from July 2008 to July 2009 occurred in the large centres of Alberta. In Calgary, the number of beneficiaries rose from 5,100 to 21,200 over the 12-month period. At the same time, the number of people in Edmonton receiving benefits rose from 6,000 to 18,500.

These increases coincided with employment losses in Alberta. Compared with July 2008, there were fewer people working in manufacturing; construction; retail and wholesale trade; professional, scientific and technical services; and the oil and gas sector.

In British Columbia, the number of regular EI beneficiaries more than doubled in many large centres. In Vancouver, 37,500 people received benefits in July, up 22,000 from July 2008. In Victoria, 4,300 beneficiaries collected benefits in July, up by 2,300. The largest employment losses for the province over this period occurred in manufacturing, construction, as well as transportation and warehousing.

In Ontario, the number of beneficiaries more than doubled in 6 of the 41 large centres of that province from July 2008 to July 2009. Over that period, employment losses occurred in a number of industries, including manufacturing, construction, retail and wholesale trade, accommodation and food services, and transport and warehousing.

In the southern part of Ontario, the number of beneficiaries in Windsor, Toronto, Hamilton, Leamington, Chatham-Kent, St. Catharines-Niagara and Oshawa all grew in July at a slower pace than that of the 12-month period ending in June. In Windsor, the number of beneficiaries rose by 1,800 to 10,900 in the 12-month period ending in July 2009, a smaller increase than the growth of 9,800 for the 12-month period ending in June. In Toronto, the number of beneficiaries increased by 48,100 to 107,800 in July 2009, a smaller increase than the growth of 50,700 in the previous 12-month period. The southern part of Ontario was particularly affected by large employment losses in the province's manufacturing sector.

In Greater Sudbury, the number of beneficiaries rose from 2,300 to 5,700, the fastest rate of increase in the province, as there were employment losses over that period in the natural resources sector.

In Quebec, the number of beneficiaries in Montréal, Québec, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, and Gatineau rose in July at a slower pace than that observed in the 12-month period ending in June.

In Montréal, the number of beneficiaries increased by 20,200 to 73,700 for the 12-month period ending in July 2009, a smaller increase than the growth of 21,500 for the 12-month period ending in June. In the census metropolitan area of Québec, the number of beneficiaries increased by 2,100 to 11,300 in July 2009, a smaller increase than the growth of 2,600 for the 12-month period ending in June.

In Labrador City, the number of beneficiaries doubled from 290 to 600, the fastest increase of all the centres in Newfoundland and Labrador.

#### **Fastest rate of growth among young men**

Youths and men have been most affected by the labour market downturn. The number of young men aged under 25 receiving regular benefits more than doubled (+122%) over 12 months, reaching 52,000 in July. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries aged 25 to 54 increased 86.4% to 302,900, while it increased 66.1% to 76,000 for men aged 55 and older.

In the last 12 month, the rate of increase in the number of female regular beneficiaries was lower for all age groups. The number of male beneficiaries increased 85.9% during this year-long period, more than twice the growth rate of 32.5% for women. Over the period, overall employment declined by 238,000 among men, nearly four times the drop of 64,000 among women.

In July, the number of youths aged under 25 receiving EI benefits nearly doubled (+98.6%) on a year-over-year basis. 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, rising from 11.0 % in July 2008 to 16.2% in July 2009.

#### **Number of claims received down for the second consecutive month**

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

Initial and renewal claims received declined 8.5% (-25,500) in July, following a similar decrease in June. Most of the decline came from Ontario, where 92,400 claims were received, 20,900 fewer than in the previous month. In British Columbia, 32,200 claims were received, down 4,000 from the previous month.

In Quebec, the number of claims increased by 6,500, after a decline of 12,200 in June. In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of claims rose by 800, following a decline of 1,100 in June.

**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 August will be released on October 27.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, July 2009 (73-002-X, free), is now available online. The maps show percent changes in the number of people receiving regular EI benefits for all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in Canada. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *Labour*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.gc.ca](mailto: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.

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## Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	June 2009 <sup>P</sup>	July 2009 <sup>P</sup>	June to July 2009	July 2008 to July 2009	June to July 2009	July 2008 to July 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
<b>Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits</b>						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>819,210</b>	<b>787,710</b>	<b>-31,500</b>	<b>284,320</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>56.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	44,840	47,740	2,900	11,860	6.5	33.1
Prince Edward Island	9,060	8,980	-80	960	-0.9	12.0
Nova Scotia	34,610	34,640	30	5,510	0.1	18.9
New Brunswick	37,330	36,390	-940	6,690	-2.5	22.5
Quebec	208,770	197,730	-11,040	43,640	-5.3	28.3
Ontario	283,660	266,830	-16,830	114,760	-5.9	75.5
Manitoba	15,640	15,170	-470	2,560	-3.0	20.3
Saskatchewan	14,180	14,080	-100	4,310	-0.7	44.1
Alberta	62,200	59,490	-2,710	40,720	-4.4	216.9
British Columbia	93,030	92,550	-480	47,280	-0.5	104.4
Yukon	1,170	1,170	0	420	0.0	56.0
Northwest Territories	1,020	980	-40	270	-3.9	38.0
Nunavut	510	510	0	210	0.0	70.0
<b>Initial and renewal claims received</b>						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>300,190</b>	<b>274,740</b>	<b>-25,450</b>	<b>55,780</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,960	9,790	830	390	9.3	4.1
Prince Edward Island	2,510	2,160	-350	-310	-13.9	-12.6
Nova Scotia	10,790	10,530	-260	1,370	-2.4	15.0
New Brunswick	10,270	10,170	-100	1,060	-1.0	11.6
Quebec	72,410	78,870	6,460	12,680	8.9	19.2
Ontario	113,280	92,380	-20,900	18,600	-18.4	25.2
Manitoba	8,520	8,460	-60	2,610	-0.7	44.6
Saskatchewan	6,330	6,150	-180	1,540	-2.8	33.4
Alberta	25,160	25,580	420	12,150	1.7	90.5
British Columbia	36,290	32,240	-4,050	7,630	-11.2	31.0
Yukon	320	330	10	30	3.1	10.0
Northwest Territories	310	360	50	110	16.1	44.0
Nunavut	160	170	10	0	6.3	0.0

<sup>P</sup> 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

	July 2008	July 2009 <sup>p</sup>	July 2008 to July 2009	July 2008 to July 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
<b>Canada</b>				
Both sexes	476,290	754,960	278,670	58.5
Under 25 years	37,710	74,900	37,190	98.6
25 to 54 years	352,320	549,490	197,170	56.0
55 years and over	86,260	130,570	44,310	51.4
Men	231,730	430,850	199,120	85.9
Under 25 years	23,450	51,950	28,500	121.5
25 to 54 years	162,550	302,920	140,370	86.4
55 years and over	45,730	75,970	30,240	66.1
Women	244,560	324,110	79,550	32.5
Under 25 years	14,260	22,950	8,690	60.9
25 to 54 years	189,770	246,570	56,800	29.9
55 years and over	40,530	54,600	14,070	34.7
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>				
Both sexes	27,170	36,980	9,810	36.1
Under 25 years	2,920	4,080	1,160	39.7
25 to 54 years	18,510	24,900	6,390	34.5
55 years and over	5,740	8,000	2,260	39.4
Men	14,810	21,700	6,890	46.5
Women	12,350	15,280	2,930	23.7
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>				
Both sexes	6,290	6,950	660	10.5
Under 25 years	680	790	110	16.2
25 to 54 years	4,380	4,760	380	8.7
55 years and over	1,240	1,400	160	12.9
Men	3,630	4,020	390	10.7
Women	2,660	2,940	280	10.5
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
Both sexes	25,700	31,360	5,660	22.0
Under 25 years	2,380	3,370	990	41.6
25 to 54 years	18,400	22,160	3,760	20.4
55 years and over	4,910	5,830	920	18.7
Men	13,990	18,250	4,260	30.5
Women	11,700	13,110	1,410	12.1
<b>New Brunswick</b>				
Both sexes	27,220	33,360	6,140	22.6
Under 25 years	2,240	3,040	800	35.7
25 to 54 years	19,540	23,440	3,900	20.0
55 years and over	5,440	6,880	1,440	26.5
Men	13,760	18,430	4,670	33.9
Women	13,460	14,930	1,470	10.9
<b>Quebec</b>				
Both sexes	145,240	183,700	38,460	26.5
Under 25 years	13,040	18,490	5,450	41.8
25 to 54 years	104,540	130,080	25,540	24.4
55 years and over	27,660	35,140	7,480	27.0
Men	74,560	104,090	29,530	39.6
Women	70,680	79,620	8,940	12.6
<b>Ontario</b>				
Both sexes	157,040	274,420	117,380	74.7
Under 25 years	10,230	23,140	12,910	126.2
25 to 54 years	120,860	206,820	85,960	71.1
55 years and over	25,960	44,460	18,500	71.3
Men	71,680	151,840	80,160	111.8
Women	85,370	122,580	37,210	43.6

<sup>p</sup> 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

	July 2008	July 2009 <sup>P</sup>	July 2008 to July 2009	July 2008 to July 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
<b>Manitoba</b>				
Both sexes	14,080	16,680	2,600	18.5
Under 25 years	950	1,600	650	68.4
25 to 54 years	10,690	12,420	1,730	16.2
55 years and over	2,440	2,660	220	9.0
Men	5,200	8,560	3,360	64.6
Women	8,880	8,120	-760	-8.6
<b>Saskatchewan</b>				
Both sexes	10,210	15,150	4,940	48.4
Under 25 years	660	1,600	940	142.4
25 to 54 years	7,710	11,020	3,310	42.9
55 years and over	1,840	2,540	700	38.0
Men	3,760	7,440	3,680	97.9
Women	6,460	7,710	1,250	19.3
<b>Alberta</b>				
Both sexes	19,730	65,750	46,020	233.2
Under 25 years	1,310	8,390	7,080	540.5
25 to 54 years	15,160	48,370	33,210	219.1
55 years and over	3,260	8,990	5,730	175.8
Men	8,490	41,760	33,270	391.9
Women	11,250	24,000	12,750	113.3
<b>British Columbia</b>				
Both sexes	42,100	88,350	46,250	109.9
Under 25 years	3,180	10,150	6,970	219.2
25 to 54 years	31,350	63,830	32,480	103.6
55 years and over	7,570	14,370	6,800	89.8
Men	21,030	53,410	32,380	154.0
Women	21,070	34,940	13,870	65.8
<b>Yukon</b>				
Both sexes	480	760	280	58.3
Under 25 years	30	80	50	166.7
25 to 54 years	370	530	160	43.2
55 years and over	80	150	70	87.5
Men	260	470	210	80.8
Women	220	280	60	27.3
<b>Northwest Territories</b>				
Both sexes	620	850	230	37.1
Under 25 years	50	100	50	100.0
25 to 54 years	470	650	180	38.3
55 years and over	90	100	10	11.1
Men	360	500	140	38.9
Women	260	350	90	34.6
<b>Nunavut</b>				
Both sexes	320	510	190	59.4
Under 25 years	40	70	30	75.0
25 to 54 years	260	400	140	53.8
55 years and over	30	50	20	66.7
Men	180	330	150	83.3
Women	140	190	50	35.7

<sup>P</sup> 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

	July 2008	July 2009 <sup>P</sup>	July 2008 to July 2009	July 2008 to July 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>				
St. John's	4,020	5,430	1,410	35.1
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
Halifax	4,850	6,670	1,820	37.5
<b>New Brunswick</b>				
Saint John	1,940	2,730	790	40.7
<b>Quebec</b>				
Saguenay	4,280	4,700	420	9.8
Québec	9,170	11,250	2,080	22.7
Sherbrooke	2,700	3,630	930	34.4
Trois-Rivières	3,440	3,780	340	9.9
Montréal	53,490	73,700	20,210	37.8
Ottawa-Gatineau, Gatineau part	3,280	3,930	650	19.8
<b>Ontario</b>				
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ottawa part	6,620	9,400	2,780	42.0
Kingston	1,520	2,180	660	43.4
Oshawa	4,510	7,730	3,220	71.4
Toronto	59,670	107,810	48,140	80.7
Hamilton	7,860	13,910	6,050	77.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	5,510	9,900	4,390	79.7
Kitchener	5,380	11,890	6,510	121.0
London	5,950	11,290	5,340	89.7
Windsor	9,040	10,850	1,810	20.0
Greater Sudbury	2,280	5,740	3,460	151.8
Thunder Bay	1,900	2,690	790	41.6
<b>Manitoba</b>				
Winnipeg	7,150	8,400	1,250	17.5
<b>Saskatchewan</b>				
Regina	1,160	1,790	630	54.3
Saskatoon	1,910	2,880	970	50.8
<b>Alberta</b>				
Calgary	5,070	21,240	16,170	318.9
Edmonton	6,040	18,490	12,450	206.1
<b>British Columbia</b>				
Abbotsford-Mission	1,570	3,330	1,760	112.1
Vancouver	15,560	37,540	21,980	141.3
Victoria	1,950	4,270	2,320	119.0

<sup>P</sup> 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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## **Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities**

2008/2009 (supplementary)

Preliminary data on the salaries of full-time teaching staff at 65 Canadian universities for the 2008/2009 academic year were released in *The Daily* on May 14, 2009.

Data on the salaries of full-time teaching staff at additional Canadian universities are now available, along with information on the salary scales for selected institutions for the 2008/2009 academic year. The institutions included are those that completed the survey by the middle of September 2009.

The information is collected annually under the University and College Academic Staff System.

As more information becomes available, it will be released periodically. Once information for all institutions has been received, a final report will be issued. Also available are special requests for this data set.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3101.**

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; [educationstats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.gc.ca)), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

## **Primary iron and steel**

July 2009

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for July.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.**

The July 2009 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## New products

**Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, July 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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