

The Daily

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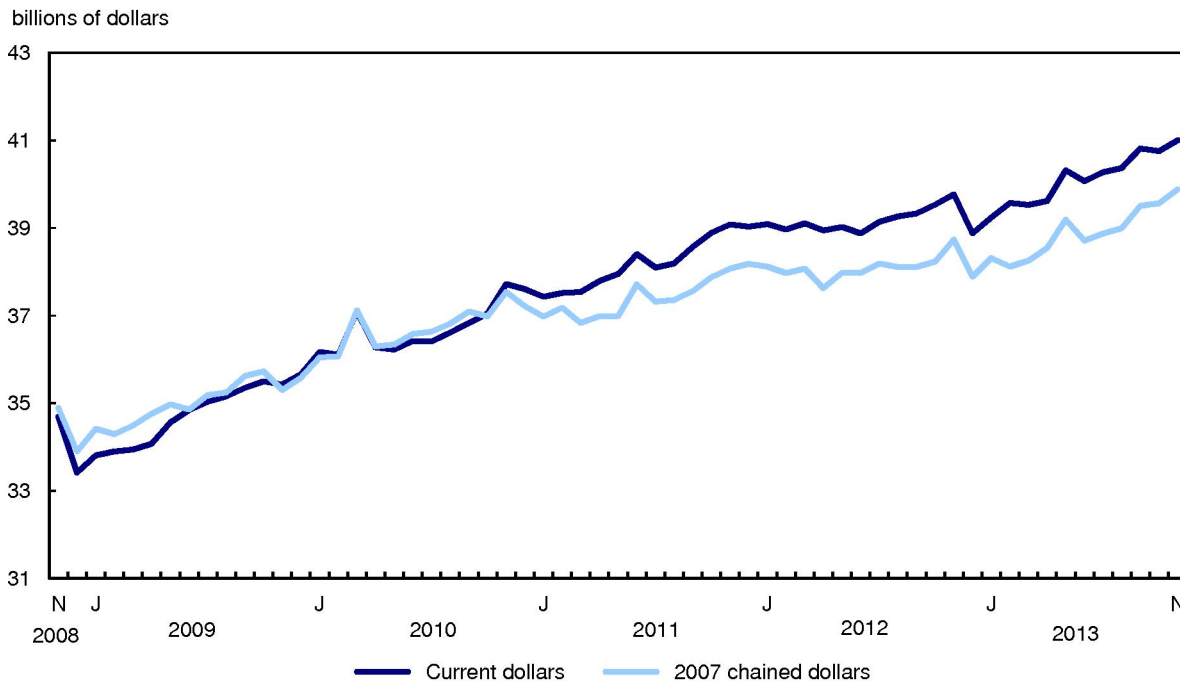
Retail trade, November 2013

Retail sales rose 0.6% in November to \$41.0 billion, the fourth increase in five months. This increase was largely attributable to higher sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers as well as electronics and appliance stores.

Gains were observed in 9 of 11 subsectors, accounting for 72% of retail trade. Weather and the timing of new product releases had a greater effect on monthly sales than promotional events in November such as Black Friday.

In volume terms, retail sales rose 0.8%.

Chart 1
Retail sales increase in November



Retail sales rise in November

A 1.2% increase at motor vehicle and parts dealers accounted for the largest sales gain among all subsectors. Sales were up 0.6% at new car dealers. Early winter snowfalls across much of the country influenced sales of seasonal items at other motor vehicle dealers (+5.5%) and automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+4.2%).

After increasing 3.0% in October, sales at electronics and appliance stores (+6.4%) advanced for the second consecutive month on the strength of new product releases.

November's 1.0% increase in sales at gasoline stations did not offset October's decline.

General merchandise store receipts rose 0.8% in November, a fourth increase in five months. Sales at department stores (+3.5%) more than offset a decline in sales at other general merchandise stores (-1.4%).

Colder weather and earlier than normal winter snowfalls advanced the purchase of winter merchandise at clothing and clothing accessories stores (+1.1%).

Following three consecutive monthly gains, receipts at food and beverage stores declined 1.1% in November. The decrease was largely attributable to lower sales at supermarkets and grocery stores (-1.4%) and to a lesser extent convenience stores (-2.0%).

Sales at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (-1.5%) were down for the second consecutive month.

Sales up in seven provinces

Retail sales rose in seven provinces in November.

British Columbia (+1.4%) reported the largest increase in dollar terms, in part due to higher sales at department stores. This was the third gain in four months.

In Quebec (+0.9%), sales advanced for the third straight month.

Higher clothing, footwear and accessories sales contributed to a 0.4% increase in Ontario.

Retail sales in Saskatchewan (+1.0%) increased for the third time in four months.

Lower sales were reported in the Atlantic provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia (+0.2%), where sales rose for the eighth time in nine months.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Total retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales](#).

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	October 2013 ^r	November 2013 ^p	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	39,768	40,759	41,006	0.6	3.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	696	721	712	-1.3	2.3
Prince Edward Island	162	165	164	-0.5	1.4
Nova Scotia	1,120	1,149	1,152	0.2	2.8
New Brunswick	915	933	930	-0.4	1.6
Quebec	8,799	8,861	8,936	0.9	1.6
Ontario	13,960	14,250	14,302	0.4	2.5
Manitoba	1,435	1,468	1,469	0.1	2.3
Saskatchewan	1,514	1,549	1,564	1.0	3.3
Alberta	5,860	6,220	6,258	0.6	6.8
British Columbia	5,150	5,297	5,373	1.4	4.3
Yukon	57	53	53	0.3	-6.4
Northwest Territories	70	63	63	-0.3	-9.9
Nunavut	30	29	29	1.0	-3.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	October 2013 ^r	November 2013 ^p	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	39,768	40,759	41,006	0.6	3.1
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	38,739	39,567	39,885	0.8	3.0
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	30,618	31,243	31,374	0.4	2.5
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	25,608	26,240	26,319	0.3	2.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,150	9,516	9,632	1.2	5.3
New car dealers	7,439	7,768	7,815	0.6	5.1
Used car dealers	503	516	524	1.6	4.1
Other motor vehicle dealers	624	613	647	5.5	3.7
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	584	620	646	4.2	10.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,293	1,277	1,300	1.8	0.6
Furniture stores	796	803	820	2.1	3.0
Home furnishings stores	497	475	481	1.3	-3.2
Electronics and appliance stores	1,346	1,226	1,304	6.4	-3.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,224	2,355	2,320	-1.5	4.3
Food and beverage stores	8,977	9,147	9,046	-1.1	0.8
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,347	6,445	6,357	-1.4	0.2
Convenience stores	550	554	543	-2.0	-1.3
Specialty food stores	455	489	489	0.0	7.5
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,624	1,658	1,656	-0.1	2.0
Health and personal care stores	2,845	2,970	2,995	0.8	5.3
Gasoline stations	5,010	5,003	5,055	1.0	0.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,185	2,292	2,317	1.1	6.0
Clothing stores	1,684	1,778	1,789	0.7	6.3
Shoe stores	244	251	261	4.0	6.9
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	257	263	266	1.2	3.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	887	939	952	1.4	7.3
General merchandise stores	4,904	5,050	5,088	0.8	3.8
Department stores	2,211	2,228	2,305	3.5	4.3
Other general merchandise stores	2,693	2,821	2,782	-1.4	3.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	949	984	997	1.4	5.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.

The November 2013 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for December 2013 will be released on February 21.

For more information, or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kimberley Evans (613-951-0502; kimberley.evans@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Employment Insurance, November 2013

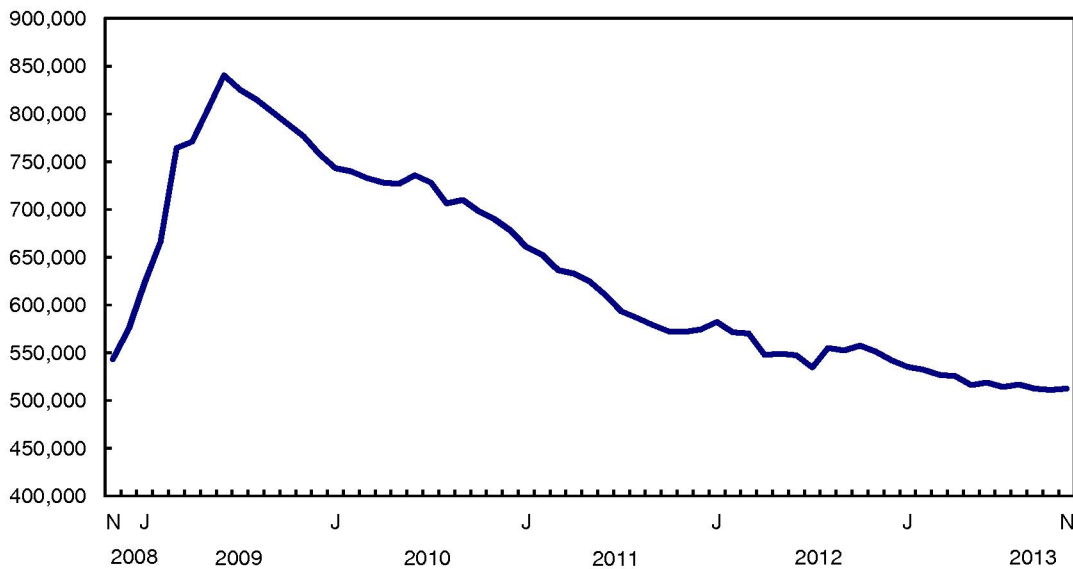
There were 512,300 people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in November, virtually unchanged from October. The number of beneficiaries has been relatively stable since May 2013.

Provincially, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick saw more people receiving regular EI benefits in November compared with October. At the same time, there was little change in the other provinces.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people who no longer receive regular benefits.

Chart 1
Little change in the number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries since May 2013

number



Provincial and metropolitan area overview

The number of people receiving regular EI benefits in Prince Edward Island increased 2.4% from October to November, continuing the upward trend that started last August.

In Nova Scotia, the number of beneficiaries rose by 1.6% in November, the second increase in the past three months. The number of beneficiaries in Halifax rose by 2.0% in November, similar to the increase the month before.

The number of regular EI beneficiaries was up slightly (+1.2%) in New Brunswick, following a decline in the previous month. In Saint John, the number increased by 2.8% in November, while there was a slight decline (-1.1%) in Moncton.

The number of beneficiaries was little changed in the other provinces. However, this was not the case in some of the metropolitan areas within these provinces.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries in the metropolitan area of St. John's increased 10.4% in November, offsetting some of the declines in the previous two months.

In Quebec, there were slight declines in the metropolitan areas of Gatineau, Montréal and Trois-Rivières. There were small increases in the metropolitan areas of Saguenay and Québec.

Ontario had more regular EI beneficiaries in three metropolitan areas in November, most notably Oshawa, where the number of beneficiaries rose by 5.6%. There were also more beneficiaries in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo and Greater Sudbury. At the same time, there were fewer beneficiaries in St. Catharines–Niagara and Brantford.

In Regina, the number of beneficiaries increased slightly in November following six consecutive months of decline. In turn, Saskatoon saw fewer beneficiaries for the seventh month in a row.

In Calgary, the number of beneficiaries fell by 3.5% in November, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. In Edmonton, the number increased by 3.2%, after falling in the previous two months.

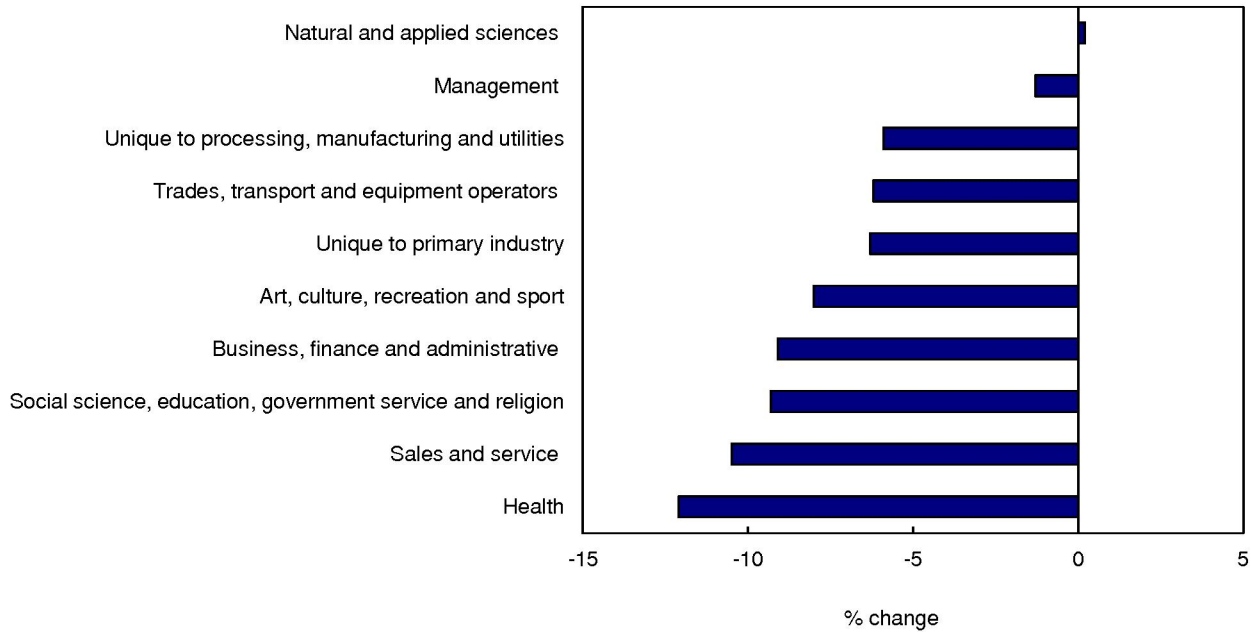
The number of beneficiaries in Kelowna rose by 4.4% in November, following two consecutive months of decline. In Abbotsford–Mission, the number declined by 5.2% after a sharp increase in October. The number of beneficiaries in Vancouver increased slightly.

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

Of the 10 major occupation groups, art, culture, recreation and sports posted a slight decline in the number of beneficiaries in November, while occupations unique to primary industry and those in trades, transport and equipment operation recorded slight increases. There was little change in all other occupation groups.

On a year-over-year basis, there were fewer beneficiaries in all occupation groups, except natural and applied science. The most notable declines occurred in health occupations (-12.1%) and in sales and service (-10.5%).

Chart 2
Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, November 2012 to November 2013



Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

For the second consecutive month, there were more men aged 55 and over receiving regular EI benefits, up 2.2% in November. In contrast, there were fewer beneficiaries among young men aged 15 to 24 (-1.6%), marking the second consecutive monthly decline. There was little change in the number of women receiving benefits across all age groups.

On a year-over-year basis, women receiving regular EI benefits in all age groups continued to experience faster rates of decline than men.

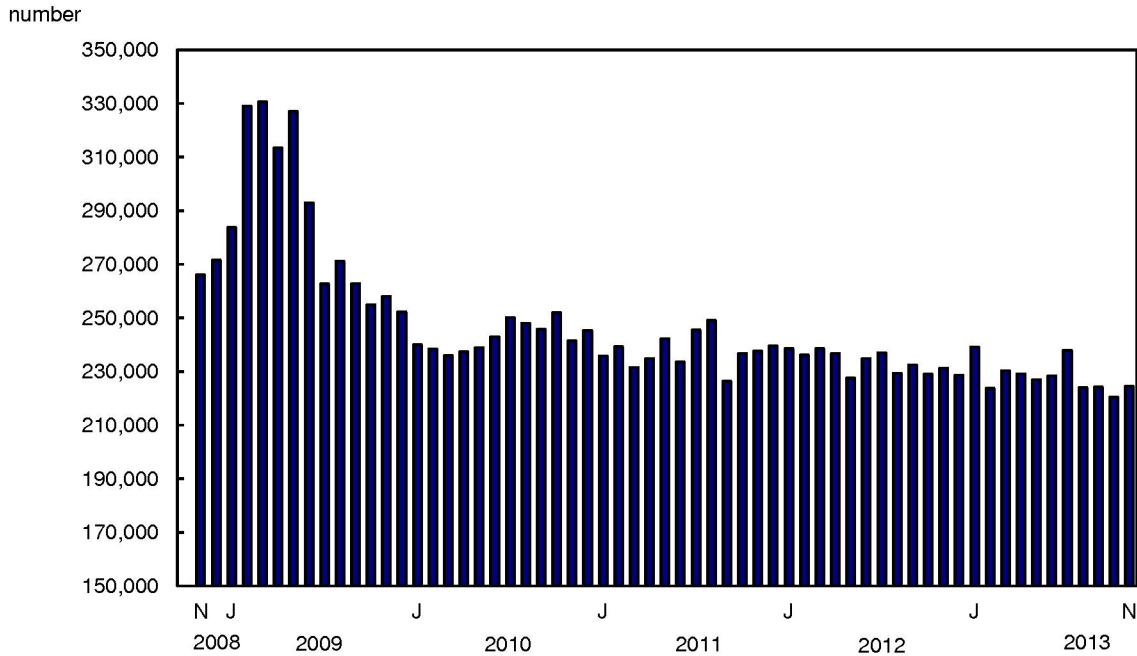
More Employment Insurance claims in November

The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Following a decline in October, the number of initial and renewal claims rose by 1.9% in November to 224,500. Compared with November 2012, claims fell by 3.0%.

Provincially, the number of claims increased by 9.4% in Newfoundland and Labrador, 7.5% in Nova Scotia, 4.8% in Manitoba, 4.7% in Quebec, and 3.4% in New Brunswick. However, the number of claims declined by 3.3% in British Columbia and fell slightly in Saskatchewan (-1.1%). There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Chart 3
More Employment Insurance claims in November



Note to readers

Regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but can't find a job. To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

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.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Employment and Social Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. Recent examples are the pilot project entitled "Working While on Claim," introduced on August 5, 2012, and the regulation on search for suitable employment, that came into effect on January 6, 2013.

The number of regular EI beneficiaries and the number of claims received for the current and previous month are subject to revision.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received EI benefits from November 10 to 16. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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

Table 1
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory,² sex and age –
Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	October 2013 ^P	November 2013 ^P	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	551,110	511,060	512,330	1,270	-38,780	0.2	-7.0
15 to 24 years	57,860	52,200	51,600	-600	-6,260	-1.1	-10.8
25 to 54 years	372,610	346,330	346,540	210	-26,070	0.1	-7.0
55 years and over	120,650	112,520	114,190	1,670	-6,460	1.5	-5.4
Men	334,260	317,940	319,400	1,460	-14,860	0.5	-4.4
15 to 24 years	42,600	39,630	39,000	-630	-3,600	-1.6	-8.5
25 to 54 years	218,040	209,080	209,670	590	-8,370	0.3	-3.8
55 years and over	73,630	69,220	70,720	1,500	-2,910	2.2	-4.0
Women	216,850	193,120	192,940	-180	-23,910	-0.1	-11.0
15 to 24 years	15,260	12,570	12,600	30	-2,660	0.2	-17.4
25 to 54 years	154,570	137,250	136,870	-380	-17,700	-0.3	-11.5
55 years and over	47,020	43,300	43,470	170	-3,550	0.4	-7.5
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	34,850	32,080	32,190	110	-2,660	0.3	-7.6
15 to 24 years	3,240	2,850	2,860	10	-380	0.4	-11.7
25 to 54 years	21,520	19,960	20,010	50	-1,510	0.3	-7.0
55 years and over	10,080	9,270	9,320	50	-760	0.5	-7.5
Men	20,130	18,760	18,950	190	-1,180	1.0	-5.9
Women	14,710	13,320	13,250	-70	-1,460	-0.5	-9.9
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	8,730	7,570	7,750	180	-980	2.4	-11.2
15 to 24 years	1,010	880	860	-20	-150	-2.3	-14.9
25 to 54 years	5,380	4,630	4,740	110	-640	2.4	-11.9
55 years and over	2,340	2,070	2,140	70	-200	3.4	-8.5
Men	5,150	4,570	4,660	90	-490	2.0	-9.5
Women	3,580	3,000	3,090	90	-490	3.0	-13.7
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	30,430	27,550	27,990	440	-2,440	1.6	-8.0
15 to 24 years	3,340	2,840	2,830	-10	-510	-0.4	-15.3
25 to 54 years	19,740	17,960	18,300	340	-1,440	1.9	-7.3
55 years and over	7,340	6,750	6,860	110	-480	1.6	-6.5
Men	18,910	17,680	17,980	300	-930	1.7	-4.9
Women	11,510	9,860	10,010	150	-1,500	1.5	-13.0
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	35,590	32,230	32,630	400	-2,960	1.2	-8.3
15 to 24 years	4,190	3,690	3,680	-10	-510	-0.3	-12.2
25 to 54 years	22,370	20,080	20,320	240	-2,050	1.2	-9.2
55 years and over	9,030	8,460	8,630	170	-400	2.0	-4.4
Men	22,610	20,710	20,910	200	-1,700	1.0	-7.5
Women	12,980	11,510	11,720	210	-1,260	1.8	-9.7
Quebec							
Both sexes	163,080	150,360	150,030	-330	-13,050	-0.2	-8.0
15 to 24 years	17,410	15,680	15,450	-230	-1,960	-1.5	-11.3
25 to 54 years	108,050	101,240	100,610	-630	-7,440	-0.6	-6.9
55 years and over	37,620	33,440	33,970	530	-3,650	1.6	-9.7
Men	103,560	98,040	98,310	270	-5,250	0.3	-5.1
Women	59,520	52,320	51,720	-600	-7,800	-1.1	-13.1

Table 1 - continued
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory,² sex and age –
Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	October 2013 ^P	November 2013 ^P	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
Ontario							
Both sexes	162,190	151,730	152,120	390	-10,070	0.3	-6.2
15 to 24 years	15,380	14,000	13,780	-220	-1,600	-1.6	-10.4
25 to 54 years	115,920	107,660	107,790	130	-8,130	0.1	-7.0
55 years and over	30,890	30,070	30,550	480	-340	1.6	-1.1
Men	93,690	91,720	91,970	250	-1,720	0.3	-1.8
Women	68,500	60,010	60,150	140	-8,350	0.2	-12.2
Manitoba							
Both sexes	14,550	13,270	13,250	-20	-1,300	-0.2	-8.9
15 to 24 years	1,920	1,780	1,730	-50	-190	-2.8	-9.9
25 to 54 years	10,030	9,120	9,130	10	-900	0.1	-9.0
55 years and over	2,600	2,370	2,390	20	-210	0.8	-8.1
Men	9,300	8,490	8,470	-20	-830	-0.2	-8.9
Women	5,250	4,780	4,780	0	-470	0.0	-9.0
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	11,480	9,940	9,880	-60	-1,600	-0.6	-13.9
15 to 24 years	1,630	1,360	1,340	-20	-290	-1.5	-17.8
25 to 54 years	7,380	6,520	6,470	-50	-910	-0.8	-12.3
55 years and over	2,470	2,060	2,080	20	-390	1.0	-15.8
Men	7,510	6,460	6,420	-40	-1,090	-0.6	-14.5
Women	3,970	3,470	3,460	-10	-510	-0.3	-12.8
Alberta							
Both sexes	30,070	29,260	29,060	-200	-1,010	-0.7	-3.4
15 to 24 years	3,670	3,760	3,730	-30	60	-0.8	1.6
25 to 54 years	21,050	20,270	20,080	-190	-970	-0.9	-4.6
55 years and over	5,340	5,230	5,250	20	-90	0.4	-1.7
Men	18,480	18,260	18,130	-130	-350	-0.7	-1.9
Women	11,590	11,000	10,940	-60	-650	-0.5	-5.6
British Columbia							
Both sexes	56,630	52,790	53,050	260	-3,580	0.5	-6.3
15 to 24 years	5,670	4,930	4,870	-60	-800	-1.2	-14.1
25 to 54 years	38,650	35,840	35,990	150	-2,660	0.4	-6.9
55 years and over	12,310	12,030	12,190	160	-120	1.3	-1.0
Men	32,700	30,600	30,860	260	-1,840	0.8	-5.6
Women	23,940	22,200	22,190	-10	-1,750	0.0	-7.3
Yukon							
Both sexes	980	960	950	-10	-30	-1.0	-3.1
15 to 24 years	100	120	120	0	20	0.0	20.0
25 to 54 years	660	610	610	0	-50	0.0	-7.6
55 years and over	230	220	220	0	-10	0.0	-4.3
Men	630	620	610	-10	-20	-1.6	-3.2
Women	350	340	340	0	-10	0.0	-2.9
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	940	780	780	0	-160	0.0	-17.0
15 to 24 years	100	60	70	10	-30	16.7	-30.0
25 to 54 years	700	600	580	-20	-120	-3.3	-17.1
55 years and over	140	120	120	0	-20	0.0	-14.3
Men	620	510	500	-10	-120	-2.0	-19.4
Women	320	260	280	20	-40	7.7	-12.5

Table 1
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory,² sex and age –
Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	October 2013 ^P	November 2013 ^P	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
Nunavut							
Both sexes	590	470	480	10	-110	2.1	-18.6
15 to 24 years	70	50	50	0	-20	0.0	-28.6
25 to 54 years	450	390	400	10	-50	2.6	-11.1
55 years and over	60	30	40	10	-20	33.3	-33.3
Men	420	310	310	0	-110	0.0	-26.2
Women	170	170	170	0	0	0.0	0.0

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0022.

Table 2
Initial and renewal claims received, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	October 2013 ^P	November 2013 ^P	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	number			change		% change	
Canada	231,330	220,350	224,480	4,130	-6,850	1.9	-3.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,550	8,650	9,460	810	910	9.4	10.6
Prince Edward Island	2,410	2,400	2,400	0	-10	0.0	-0.4
Nova Scotia	9,260	9,020	9,700	680	440	7.5	4.8
New Brunswick	10,140	9,340	9,660	320	-480	3.4	-4.7
Quebec	69,700	63,920	66,930	3,010	-2,770	4.7	-4.0
Ontario	72,010	69,950	69,740	-210	-2,270	-0.3	-3.2
Manitoba	7,880	7,060	7,400	340	-480	4.8	-6.1
Saskatchewan	5,680	5,390	5,330	-60	-350	-1.1	-6.2
Alberta	17,940	18,330	18,310	-20	370	-0.1	2.1
British Columbia	26,480	25,180	24,340	-840	-2,140	-3.3	-8.1
Yukon	350	310	310	0	-40	0.0	-11.4
Northwest Territories	290	270	260	-10	-30	-3.7	-10.3
Nunavut	160	170	170	0	10	0.0	6.3

^P preliminary

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0004.

Table 3
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by census metropolitan area² – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	October 2013 ^P	November 2013 ^P	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
St. John's	3,720	3,380	3,730	350	10	10.4	0.3
Nova Scotia							
Halifax	5,130	4,580	4,670	90	-460	2.0	-9.0
New Brunswick							
Moncton	3,190	2,760	2,730	-30	-460	-1.1	-14.4
Saint John	2,930	2,510	2,580	70	-350	2.8	-11.9
Quebec							
Saguenay	3,900	4,060	4,130	70	230	1.7	5.9
Québec	9,670	9,420	9,530	110	-140	1.2	-1.4
Sherbrooke	3,500	3,160	3,170	10	-330	0.3	-9.4
Trois-Rivières	3,630	3,270	3,220	-50	-410	-1.5	-11.3
Montréal	57,860	54,980	54,040	-940	-3,820	-1.7	-6.6
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part	3,760	3,470	3,410	-60	-350	-1.7	-9.3
Ontario							
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	7,350	7,100	7,150	50	-200	0.7	-2.7
Kingston	1,570	1,630	1,640	10	70	0.6	4.5
Peterborough	1,600	1,310	1,300	-10	-300	-0.8	-18.8
Oshawa	4,560	3,950	4,170	220	-390	5.6	-8.6
Toronto	62,690	58,160	58,460	300	-4,230	0.5	-6.7
Hamilton	7,470	6,850	6,890	40	-580	0.6	-7.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,640	6,380	6,200	-180	-440	-2.8	-6.6
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,500	5,090	5,210	120	-290	2.4	-5.3
Brantford	2,100	2,010	1,960	-50	-140	-2.5	-6.7
Guelph	1,400	1,150	1,160	10	-240	0.9	-17.1
London	6,020	5,700	5,720	20	-300	0.4	-5.0
Windsor	4,580	4,150	4,180	30	-400	0.7	-8.7
Barrie	2,460	2,310	2,330	20	-130	0.9	-5.3
Greater Sudbury	2,470	2,500	2,540	40	70	1.6	2.8
Thunder Bay	1,640	1,640	1,650	10	10	0.6	0.6
Manitoba							
Winnipeg	7,460	6,850	6,880	30	-580	0.4	-7.8
Saskatchewan							
Regina	1,390	1,170	1,190	20	-200	1.7	-14.4
Saskatoon	2,210	1,780	1,750	-30	-460	-1.7	-20.8
Alberta							
Calgary	9,730	9,980	9,630	-350	-100	-3.5	-1.0
Edmonton	9,500	9,440	9,740	300	240	3.2	2.5
British Columbia							
Kelowna	2,690	2,290	2,390	100	-300	4.4	-11.2
Abbotsford–Mission	3,080	3,250	3,080	-170	0	-5.2	0.0
Vancouver	23,160	22,050	22,320	270	-840	1.2	-3.6
Victoria	3,130	2,900	2,900	0	-230	0.0	-7.3

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0031.

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	October 2013 ^P	November 2013 ^P	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	551,110	511,060	512,330	1,270	-38,780	0.2	-7.0
Management occupations	32,130	31,730	31,710	-20	-420	-0.1	-1.3
Senior management occupations	2,760	2,740	2,760	20	0	0.7	0.0
Other management occupations	29,360	28,990	28,950	-40	-410	-0.1	-1.4
Business, finance and administrative occupations	70,780	64,860	64,340	-520	-6,440	-0.8	-9.1
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,220	5,100	5,050	-50	-170	-1.0	-3.3
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	18,460	17,290	17,190	-100	-1,270	-0.6	-6.9
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	47,110	42,470	42,110	-360	-5,000	-0.8	-10.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	26,900	27,020	26,960	-60	60	-0.2	0.2
Health occupations	8,630	7,560	7,590	30	-1,040	0.4	-12.1
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,350	1,240	1,250	10	-100	0.8	-7.4
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	7,280	6,320	6,340	20	-940	0.3	-12.9
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	30,800	28,050	27,930	-120	-2,870	-0.4	-9.3
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	15,690	14,460	14,290	-170	-1,400	-1.2	-8.9
Teachers and professors	15,110	13,590	13,640	50	-1,470	0.4	-9.7
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	10,830	10,090	9,960	-130	-870	-1.3	-8.0
Sales and service occupations	103,420	92,780	92,580	-200	-10,840	-0.2	-10.5
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,660	5,200	5,210	10	-450	0.2	-8.0
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	19,410	17,740	17,590	-150	-1,820	-0.8	-9.4
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	19,970	16,800	17,560	760	-2,410	4.5	-12.1
Occupations in protective services	5,690	5,270	5,180	-90	-510	-1.7	-9.0
Childcare and home support workers	17,200	15,340	15,230	-110	-1,970	-0.7	-11.5
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	35,490	32,420	31,810	-610	-3,680	-1.9	-10.4
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	173,700	161,420	162,960	1,540	-10,740	1.0	-6.2
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,360	6,020	6,200	180	-160	3.0	-2.5
Construction trades	35,640	32,900	33,840	940	-1,800	2.9	-5.1
Other trades occupations	39,000	39,560	39,390	-170	390	-0.4	1.0
Transport and equipment operators	41,850	37,320	37,670	350	-4,180	0.9	-10.0
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	50,860	45,630	45,860	230	-5,000	0.5	-9.8

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	October 2013 ^P	November 2013 ^P	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
Occupations unique to primary industry	40,270	37,320	37,720	400	-2,550	1.1	-6.3
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	53,510	50,050	50,350	300	-3,160	0.6	-5.9
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	25,320	25,170	25,640	470	320	1.9	1.3
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	28,190	24,880	24,710	-170	-3,480	-0.7	-12.3

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 National Occupational Classification – Statistics.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0041.

Available in CANSIM: tables 276-0003, 276-0004, 276-0011, 276-0020 to 276-0022, 276-0030 to 276-0032, 276-0040 and 276-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

[Data tables](#) are also now available online. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject*, then *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for December 2013 will be released on February 20.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Study: Long-term labour market premiums associated with a terminal high school diploma, 1991 to 2010

A new study that followed a group of men and women for two decades reports that men who had finished high school by 1991 earned \$206,000 more over those 20 years than men with no high school diploma. For women, the difference between the two groups was \$161,000. The dollar figures are expressed in 2010 constant dollars to account for inflation.

Using longitudinal tax data linked to 1991 Census data, the study tracked the two groups from 1991, when individuals were 26 years old, to 2010, when they were 45. Individuals were grouped according to their highest level of completed education in 1991.

The first group, termed "terminal high school graduates," included those who had completed a high school diploma by 1991, but had not pursued a post secondary education. Men in this group earned \$776,000 over the 20-year study period, while women earned \$424,000.

The second group, composed of individuals who had not completed high school by 1991, earned considerably less over the 20-year period. Men in this group earned \$570,000, while women earned \$263,000.

In addition, the study finds that compared with individuals with no high school diploma, terminal high school graduates spent about two additional years in employment, were covered by an employer-sponsored pension plan for two to three more years, and were in unionized positions for about an additional year over the 20-year period. Moreover, men with a terminal high school diploma experienced about one fewer layoff over the period than men with no high school diploma. No difference in the number of layoffs was found for women.

The research paper "The Long-term Labour Market Premiums Associated with a Terminal High School Diploma" (no. 354), part of the *Analytical Studies Research Paper Series* (11F0019M), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are available in the [Update on Social Analysis Research](#) module of our website.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Frenette (613-951-3852; marc.frenette@statcan.gc.ca), Social Analysis Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, December 2013

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in December compared with the previous month. The composite index was up 1.3% compared with December 2012.

Note to readers

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

The wage rates and indexes are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data. This is due to the length of time that can transpire between the expiration of a collective agreement and the ratification of a new collective agreement. The wage rates and indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for January will be released on February 20.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Large urban transit, November 2013

In November, total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit systems rose 5.7% from November 2012 to \$284.3 million.

Over the same period, ridership levels decreased 0.6% to 143.8 million passenger trips.

Note to readers

Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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Catalogue number 61-517-X (CD-ROM, \$375/\$1,065)

New studies

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "The Long-term Labour Market Premiums Associated with a Terminal High School Diploma", No. 354
Catalogue number 11F0019M2014354 (HTML | PDF)



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