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Releases

Study: Employment transitions among older workers leaving long-term jobs

Many older workers who leave long-term jobs do not fully enter retirement. In fact, over one-half of workers aged 55 to 64 who left long-term jobs between 1994 and 2000 were re-employed within a decade.

A new study examined the employment of older workers in Canada over the decade following their exit from a long-term job — defined as a job that had lasted 12 years or more. About two-thirds of employed Canadians entered their fifties in long-term jobs.

Of Canadians who exited a long-term job at age 55 to 59, 60% were re-employed within the next 10 years. This was the case for 44% of those who exited their long-term job at age 60 to 64. Men were more likely than women to be re-employed.

Compared with Ontario residents, older workers in Atlantic Canada were less likely to be re-employed after leaving their long-term job, while those in the Prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories were more likely. Older workers who left their long-term job because of illness or injury, who had pension coverage in their long-term job, or whose long-term job was in the public sector were less likely than others to be re-employed.

Most re-employment occurred quite soon after long-term jobs ended. For example, among men who were re-employed after exiting their long-term job at age 60 to 64, 42% were re-employed the same year their long-term job ended and another 21% were re-employed the following year. The probability of re-employment fell sharply in subsequent years. This pattern was observed among workers of different ages at exit from the long-term job, with different reasons for leaving, province of residence as well as financial status.

The paid employment of men who exited their long-term job at age 60 to 64 subsequently lasted 4.6 years, on average, while among women it subsequently lasted, on average, 3.8 years. During these years, these individuals typically had earnings that were about 18% of those they had received when employed in their long-term job. However, there was considerable variability in this regard.

The research paper "Employment Transitions Among Older Workers Leaving Long-term Jobs: Evidence from Administrative Data", part of *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).

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Causes of death, 2010 and 2011

Cancer and heart disease remained the top two leading causes of death for both men and women in 2010 and 2011, a pattern observed since 2000. Together, these two causes of death were responsible for half of all deaths in Canada.

While their rankings have differed somewhat since 2000, the other eight leading causes of death in 2010 and 2011 remained stroke, chronic lower respiratory diseases, accidents (unintentional injuries), diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, influenza and pneumonia, suicide and kidney diseases.

Together, the 10 leading causes of death were responsible for three-quarters of all deaths in 2010 (76%) and in 2011 (75%). In contrast, they accounted for 80% of all deaths in 2000.

While the age-standardized mortality rates for all 10 of the leading causes of death declined in both 2010 and 2011 compared with 10 years earlier, the rates for cancer (180.4 in 2000 to 154.1 in 2011), heart disease (152.0 to 91.0) and stroke (42.2 to 24.8) have consistently shown year-to-year reductions over the 2000 to 2011 period. This has been the main contributor to a decrease in the all-causes mortality rate, from 615.5 deaths per 100,000 standard population in 2000 to 489.0 in 2011.

Note to readers

To control for the impact of population aging on death rates, comparisons over time are made using the "age-standardized mortality rate", which shows the number of deaths per 100,000 standard population. This removes the impact of differences in the age structure of populations between reference periods.

Table 1
Ranking, number and percentage of deaths for the 10 leading causes, Canada, 2000, 2010 and 2011

	2000			2010			2011		
	rank	number	%	rank	number	%	rank	number	%
All causes of death	...	218,062	100.0	...	240,075	100.0	...	242,074	100.0
Males	...	111,742	51.2	...	120,638	50.3	...	121,042	50.0
Females	...	106,320	48.8	...	119,437	49.7	...	121,032	50.0
Total, 10 leading causes of death	...	175,149	80.3	...	182,287	75.9	...	181,625	75.0
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	1	62,672	28.7	1	71,882	29.9	1	72,476	29.9
Diseases of heart (heart disease)	2	55,070	25.3	2	48,757	20.3	2	47,627	19.7
Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	3	15,576	7.1	3	13,706	5.7	3	13,283	5.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4	9,813	4.5	5	10,757	4.5	4	11,184	4.6
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	5	8,589	3.9	4	10,866	4.5	5	10,716	4.4
Diabetes mellitus (diabetes)	6	6,714	3.1	6	6,942	2.9	6	7,194	3.0
Alzheimer's disease	7	5,007	2.3	7	6,452	2.7	7	6,356	2.6
Influenza and pneumonia	8	4,966	2.3	8	5,106	2.1	8	5,767	2.4
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	9	3,606	1.7	9	3,951	1.6	9	3,728	1.5
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease)	10	3,136	1.4	10	3,868	1.6	10	3,294	1.4
All other causes	...	42,913	19.7	...	57,788	24.1	...	60,449	25.0

... not applicable

Note(s): The order of the causes of death in this table is based on the ranking of the 10 leading causes of death in 2011.

Table 2
Age-standardized mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of death, Canada, 2000, 2010 and 2011

	2000	2010	2011
	standardized rate ¹		
All causes of death	615.5	501.0	489.0
Males	778.3	608.9	589.9
Females	493.2	413.7	406.3
10 leading causes of death			
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	180.4	157.2	154.1
Diseases of heart (heart disease)	152.0	96.5	91.0
Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	42.2	26.6	24.8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	27.2	21.9	22.1
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	25.8	25.3	24.2
Diabetes mellitus (diabetes)	18.9	14.4	14.5
Alzheimer's disease	13.2	11.5	10.8
Influenza and pneumonia	13.2	9.5	10.4
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	11.4	10.7	10.1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease)	8.6	7.5	6.1

1. Age-standardized mortality rate per 100,000 standard population.

Available in CANSIM: tables 102-0110, 102-0521 to 102-0538, 102-0540, 102-0542, 102-0551, 102-0552 and 102-0561 to 102-0563.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3231 and 3233.

The *Health Fact Sheets* (82-625-X) "The 10 leading causes of death, 2011" and "Trends in mortality rates, 2000 to 2011" are now available from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, October 2013

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 5.1% to 17.1 million cubic metres in October from October 2012.

During the same period, crude oil exports increased 10.0%.

Marketable natural gas production increased 2.1% to 11.9 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas decreased 3.6%, while natural gas exports fell 11.9%.

Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

Selected series are available on CANSIM up to October 2013 inclusive. All series are available for crude oil (126-0001) up to August 2013 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to September 2013 inclusive.

Table 1
Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	October 2012	September 2013	October 2013 ^P	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply ¹					
Production	16 229.6	16 557.1	17 064.2	3.1	5.1
Imports ²	3 653.9	3 286.0	2 796.8	-14.9	-23.5
Disposition					
Refinery receipts ³	8 772.5	8 153.0	7 826.9	-4.0	-10.8
Exports ⁴	10 983.7	11 749.1	12 077.4	2.8	10.0
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply ⁵					
Marketable production ⁶	11 664.5	10 828.7	11 913.2	10.0	2.1
Imports	2 450.3	2 019.4	2 008.9	-0.5	-18.0
Disposition					
Domestic sales ⁷	6 412.6	4 855.7	6 179.8	27.3	-3.6
Exports	7 177.4	6 721.2	6 322.9	-5.9	-11.9

^P preliminary

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.

2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.

4. Exports may include some volumes that are not included in the supply, such as imports used for re-export and diluents that are blended in exports.

5. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses and line-pack fluctuations.

6. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.

7. Domestic sales include residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

Available in CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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Poultry and egg statistics, November 2013

Data on the production of eggs, placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, and stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products are now available for November.

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0021 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3425 and 5039.

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Canada's population estimates: Age, sex and marital status, July 1, 2013

Canada's population estimates by marital status, legal marital status, age and sex, as of July 1, 2013, are now available.

Note to readers

These estimates are based on the 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

Available in CANSIM: table 051-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3605.

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New products and studies

New products

Health Fact Sheets

Catalogue number 82-625-X (HTML)

New studies

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Employment Transitions Among Older Workers Leaving Long-term Jobs: Evidence from Administrative Data", No. 355

Catalogue number 11F0019M2014355 (HTML | PDF)

Trends in mortality rates, 2000 to 2011

Health Fact Sheets

The 10 leading causes of death, 2011

Health Fact Sheets



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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