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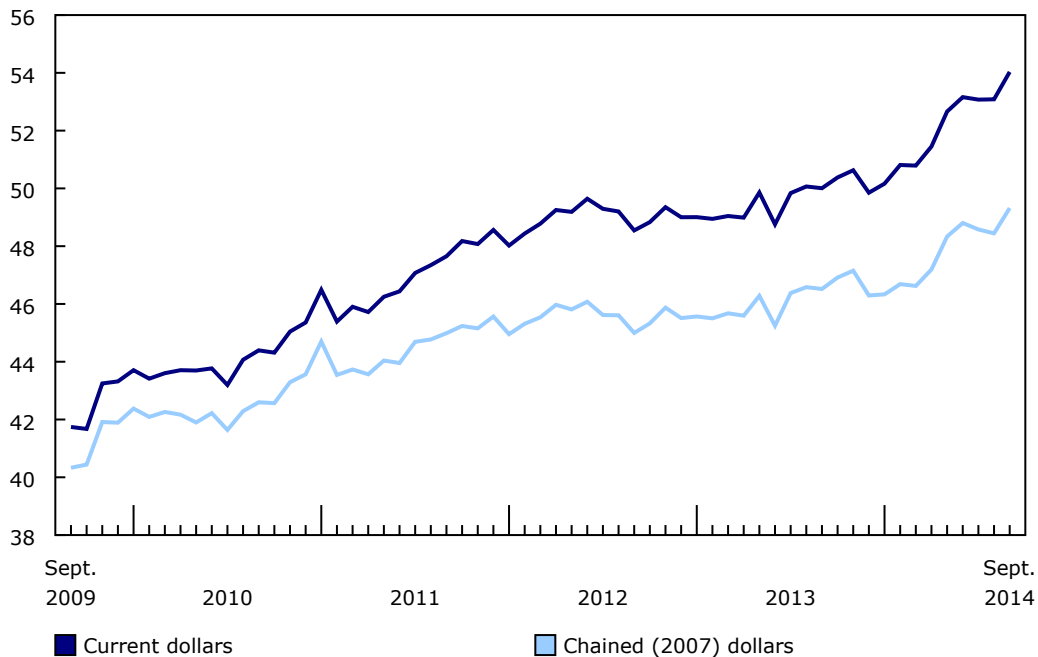
Wholesale trade, September 2014

Wholesale sales rose 1.8% to \$54.0 billion in September. While higher sales were recorded in six of the seven subsectors, accounting for 83% of total wholesale sales, the increase was led by the building material and supplies subsector (+5.5%).

In volume terms, wholesale sales increased 1.8%.

Chart 1 Wholesale sales increase in September

billions of dollars



Higher sales in six subsectors

The building material and supplies subsector recorded the largest gain in September, rising 5.5% to \$8.1 billion. This was largely attributable to the strength of gains in the electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies industry (+11.5%), which posted a seventh consecutive increase. The subsector has been on an upward trend since January 2014.

Sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector rose 2.2% to \$11.6 billion, on the strength of the farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment industry (+10.2%) and the computer and communications equipment and supplies industry (+3.9%).

The personal and household goods subsector rose 1.8% to \$7.4 billion. This subsector saw gains in five of six industries.

Sales in the miscellaneous subsector rose 1.8% to \$6.8 billion. The agricultural supplies industry (+3.9%) and the other miscellaneous industry (+2.3%) accounted for over half of the gains. The other miscellaneous industry includes wholesalers of goods such as logs, wood chips, minerals, ores and precious metals.

The food, beverage and tobacco subsector increased 1.1% to \$10.4 billion, primarily as a result of gains in the food industry (+0.9%), which accounted for over 90% of sales in this subsector.

The motor vehicle and parts subsector (-1.1%) posted the lone decline in September. The decrease in the motor vehicle industry (-3.8%) was largely offset by higher sales in the new motor vehicle parts and accessories industry (+7.2%).

Sales up in eight provinces

In September, sales increased in eight provinces, led by Ontario (+1.5%) and Quebec (+3.7%).

Sales rose 1.5% to \$26.4 billion in Ontario, a sixth consecutive increase, with the building material and supplies subsector and the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector contributing the most to the increase.

In dollar terms, Quebec was the second largest contributor to the increase in September, rising 3.7% to \$9.9 billion. This was the fourth increase in five months. Gains were recorded in most subsectors, led by the building material and supplies subsector.

Sales in Saskatchewan increased for the fourth time in five months, rising 4.7% to \$2.1 billion. The machinery, equipment and supplies subsector and the miscellaneous subsector led the gains.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, sales increased 12.4% to \$496 million. This was the third increase in four months for the province.

Sales in British Columbia (+1.1%) increased for the first time in four months, led by gains in the building material and supplies subsector.

New Brunswick (+1.7%) and Prince Edward Island (+5.7%) both recorded their first increase in three months.

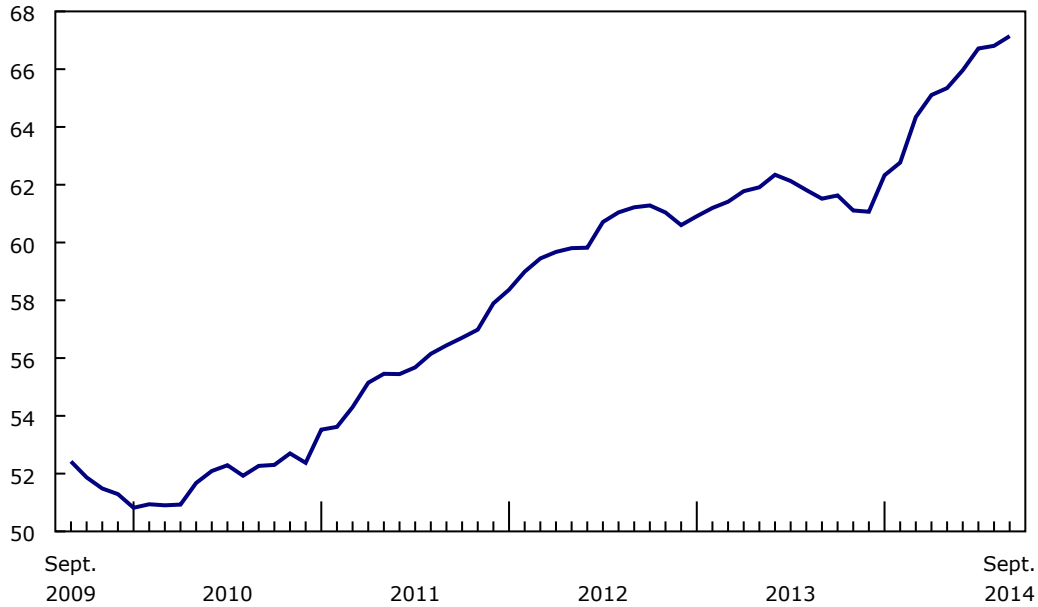
Sales were down in Manitoba (-1.4%) and Nova Scotia (-0.7%).

Inventories continue to increase in September

Inventories increased for a ninth consecutive month, rising 0.5% to \$67.1 billion in September, the highest level on record. Four of the seven subsectors recorded gains, representing 54% of wholesale inventories.

Chart 2
Wholesale inventories increase in September

billions of dollars



In dollar terms, the largest gain was in the miscellaneous subsector (+2.0%), an eighth consecutive increase, led by the agricultural supplies industry (+4.0%). Inventories rose for the third time in four months in the motor vehicle and parts subsector (+1.2%), while inventories in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector were up 1.7%, a seventh consecutive monthly increase.

The inventory-to-sales ratio decreased from 1.26 in August to 1.24 in September. The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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

The Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey covers all industries within the wholesale sector as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), with the exception of oilseed and grain merchant wholesalers (NAICS 41112), petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers (NAICS 412) and business-to-business electronic markets, and agents and brokers (NAICS 419).

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2013	August 2014 ^r	September 2014 ^p	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)	50,006	53,084	54,032	1.8	8.1
Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)	46,518	48,444	49,319	1.8	6.0
Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts	41,445	43,953	44,999	2.4	8.6
Farm product	609	688	699	1.6	14.8
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,768	10,301	10,411	1.1	6.6
Food	8,757	9,303	9,387	0.9	7.2
Beverage	510	490	494	1.0	-3.1
Cigarette and tobacco product	501	509	530	4.1	5.6
Personal and household goods	7,173	7,234	7,363	1.8	2.6
Textile, clothing and footwear	993	903	939	4.0	-5.4
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	789	747	717	-4.0	-9.1
Home furnishings	472	487	507	4.0	7.3
Personal goods	703	715	736	2.9	4.7
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,571	3,713	3,792	2.1	6.2
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	644	670	672	0.3	4.4
Motor vehicle and parts	8,562	9,131	9,033	-1.1	5.5
Motor vehicle	6,404	6,864	6,604	-3.8	3.1
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,105	2,215	2,375	7.2	12.8
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	52	52	55	5.3	4.4
Building material and supplies	7,046	7,676	8,096	5.5	14.9
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,145	2,400	2,675	11.5	24.7
Metal service centres	1,593	1,760	1,753	-0.4	10.1
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,308	3,516	3,668	4.3	10.9
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,681	11,351	11,606	2.2	8.7
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,321	1,326	1,461	10.2	10.6
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,599	3,929	3,932	0.1	9.3
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,313	3,541	3,677	3.9	11.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,448	2,556	2,536	-0.8	3.6
Miscellaneous	6,168	6,702	6,823	1.8	10.6
Recyclable material	642	868	869	0.1	35.4
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	902	914	899	-1.7	-0.4
Agricultural supplies	1,591	1,714	1,780	3.9	11.8
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,147	1,189	1,212	1.9	5.7
Other miscellaneous	1,886	2,018	2,064	2.3	9.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Table 2
Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2013	August 2014 ^r	September 2014 ^p	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	50,006	53,084	54,032	1.8	8.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	441	441	496	12.4	12.4
Prince Edward Island	55	57	60	5.7	9.1
Nova Scotia	707	741	736	-0.7	4.1
New Brunswick	502	519	528	1.7	5.2
Quebec	9,384	9,548	9,903	3.7	5.5
Ontario	24,220	26,047	26,444	1.5	9.2
Manitoba	1,345	1,442	1,421	-1.4	5.7
Saskatchewan	1,934	2,013	2,108	4.7	9.0
Alberta	6,571	7,141	7,150	0.1	8.8
British Columbia	4,765	5,058	5,114	1.1	7.3
Yukon	12	12	11	-3.4	-2.5
Northwest Territories	62	58	56	-3.9	-9.9
Nunavut	10	6	5	-20.9	-49.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2013	August 2014 ^r	September 2014 ^p	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	61,517	66,808	67,144	0.5	9.1
Farm product	F	250 ^E	F	F	F
Food, beverage and tobacco	5,608	6,143	6,247	1.7	11.4
Food	5,063	5,540	5,646	1.9	11.5
Beverage	308	361	358	-0.8	16.3
Cigarette and tobacco product	238	243	243	0.2	2.1
Personal and household goods	10,818	11,583	11,578	-0.0	7.0
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,948	2,090	2,095	0.2	7.5
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	736	771	756	-2.0	2.7
Home furnishings	1,065	1,187	1,195	0.6	12.1
Personal goods	1,430	1,352	1,340	-0.9	-6.3
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,927	5,461	5,515	1.0	11.9
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	712	723	678	-6.2	-4.7
Motor vehicle and parts	8,131	8,896	9,003	1.2	10.7
Motor vehicle	4,264	4,695	4,806	2.4	12.7
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,751	4,095	4,089	-0.1	9.0
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	116	106	107	1.2	-7.5
Building material and supplies	11,072	11,812	11,912	0.8	7.6
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,973	3,151	3,178	0.9	6.9
Metal service centres	3,243	3,581	3,652	2.0	12.6
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,856	5,081	5,082	0.0	4.6
Machinery, equipment and supplies	17,904	19,422	19,284	-0.7	7.7
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,983	4,297	4,312	0.3	8.2
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	8,971	9,754	9,515	-2.5	6.1
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,563	1,757	1,768	0.6	13.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,386	3,614	3,689	2.1	9.0
Miscellaneous	7,737	8,702	8,873	2.0	14.7
Recyclable material	541	578	605	4.6	11.8
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	677	730	739	1.3	9.2
Agricultural supplies	3,012	3,788	3,938	4.0	30.8
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,015	1,172	1,182	0.8	16.5
Other miscellaneous	2,493	2,435	2,410	-1.0	-3.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

^E use with caution

^F too unreliable to be published

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

Available in CANSIM: tables [081-0011](#), [081-0012](#) and [081-0015](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2401](#).

The September 2014 issue of *Wholesale Trade* ([63-008-X](#)) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for October will be released on December 17.

For more information, 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 Rhonda Tsang (613-951-0418; rhonda.tsang@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade Division.

Employment Insurance, September 2014

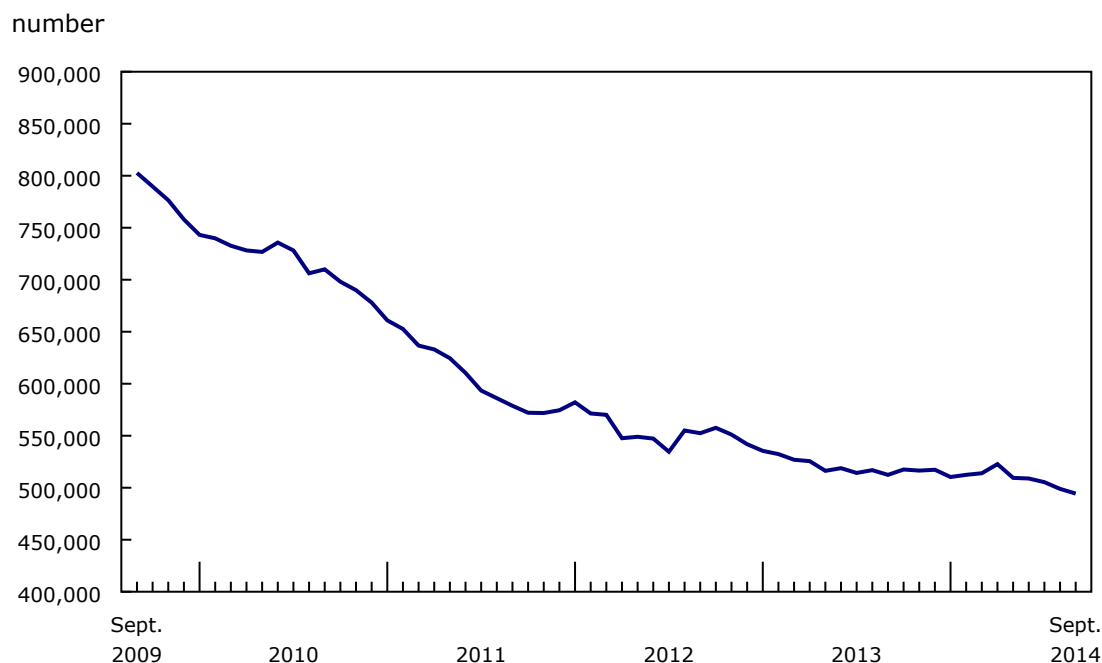
The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in September was 494,400, little changed from the previous month. Compared with September 2013, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 18,000 or 3.5%.

Ontario was the only province with a notable decline in September, while there were more people receiving regular benefits in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Manitoba. There was little or no 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 no longer receiving regular benefits.

Chart 1

The number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries little changed in September



Provincial and metropolitan area overview

In Ontario, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits fell for the second month in a row, down 6.3% to 139,500 in September. Among the 15 metropolitan areas in the province, 13 posted decreases in the number of beneficiaries, ranging from declines of 1.0% in Ottawa to 40.2% in Oshawa. The decrease in Oshawa was mainly among people whose most recent occupation was in processing, manufacturing and utilities, offsetting the increase posted for this group back in July. At the same time, there was little or no change in the metropolitan areas of Kingston and St. Catharines–Niagara. The number of beneficiaries in Toronto fell 5.7% to 53,500.

Following two consecutive monthly declines, the number of beneficiaries in British Columbia increased 2.6% to 52,500 in September. There were fewer people receiving benefits in Abbotsford–Mission and Victoria, while there was little change in Kelowna. In Vancouver, the number of beneficiaries rose slightly (+1.1%) to 21,300.

In September, the number of beneficiaries rose 2.4% in Saskatchewan, following declines in the previous two months. Both Saskatoon (+3.0%) and Regina (+2.3%) posted increases.

In Quebec, the number of beneficiaries rose 2.1% to 150,600. All six metropolitan areas in the province recorded increases, ranging from 1.8% in Saguenay to 4.6% in Sherbrooke. The number of people receiving regular benefits in Montréal increased 3.2% to 56,400.

In Manitoba, the number of regular EI beneficiaries increased slightly (+1.3%) in September, following a decline in August. In Winnipeg, the number of beneficiaries was up slightly in September (+1.4%), following a notable decline in August.

While the other provinces saw little or no change in the number of beneficiaries, this was not the case in some of the metropolitan areas within those provinces.

In Alberta, 28,800 people received regular benefits in September, with Calgary posting an increase of 2.4%. At the same time, there was little change in Edmonton.

In September, the number of people receiving benefits in Newfoundland and Labrador was 30,600. In St. John's, the number of beneficiaries decreased 10.7%, continuing a downward trend that began in April.

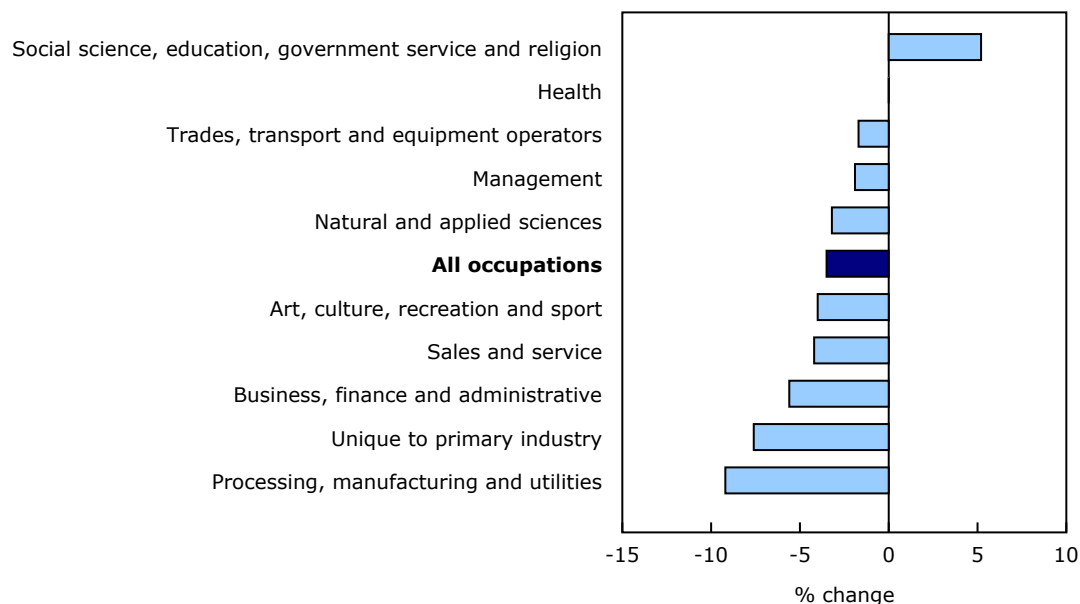
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

In the 12 months to September, the number of beneficiaries in all occupation groups declined by 3.5%. There were fewer people receiving benefits in 8 of the 10 major occupation groups, most notably occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities (-9.2%), primary industry (-7.6%), as well as business, finance and administrative occupations (-5.6%).

At the same time, there were more beneficiaries among people whose last occupation was in social science, education, government and religion (+5.2%). The number of beneficiaries whose last occupation was in health was unchanged.

Chart 2

Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, September 2013 to September 2014



Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

In September, the number of beneficiaries declined among women aged 15 to 24 (-4.9%) and men aged 55 and older (-1.8%), while there was little change among the other age groups.

On a year-over-year basis, the fastest rate of decline in the number of beneficiaries continued to be among people aged 15 to 24 (-7.6% for both men and women). Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries among men aged 25 to 54 fell by 5.5%, a faster rate of decline than the 3.8% decrease observed for women in the same age group. In contrast, among those aged 55 and older, both women (+2.9%) and men (+2.4%) showed increases.

Employment Insurance claims

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

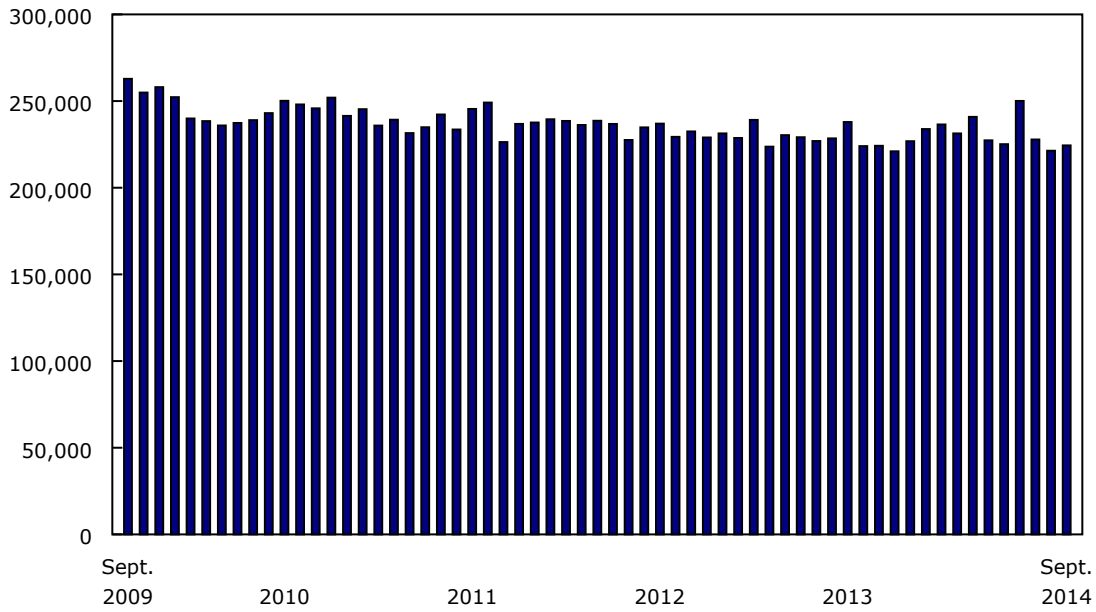
Nationally, there were slightly more Employment Insurance claims in September compared with August, up 1.4% to 224,400.

Provincially, claims increased notably in Alberta (+9.4%) and Manitoba (+6.0%). There were also more claims in Saskatchewan (+4.0%), New Brunswick (+3.9%) and Nova Scotia (+1.6%).

At the same time, there was a decline in Newfoundland and Labrador (-3.6%), while there was little or no change in the other provinces.

Chart 3
Slightly more Employment Insurance claims in September

number of claims



Upcoming revisions

With the December 18 release of October data, Employment Insurance (EI) statistics will be based on the Census 2011 geography. In addition, seasonally adjusted series will be revised to reflect the most recent seasonal factors. To ensure that the data are comparable across time, all EI data series will be revised historically back to January 1997.

In particular, CANSIM tables 276-0030, 276-0031 and 276-0032 will be terminated and replaced by tables 276-0033, 276-0034 and 276-0035. CANSIM tables 276-0005, 276-0015 and 276-0016 covering benefit payments and number of weeks paid will be terminated and data will be updated in two new tables: 276-0017 and 276-0018.

Note to readers

Regular EI benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but cannot 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 [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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.

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 September 14 to 20. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). However, initial and renewal claims data are for the entire month.

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, sex and age –
Seasonally adjusted

	September 2013	August 2014 ^P	September 2014 ^P	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	512,340	498,880	494,390	-4,490	-17,950	-0.9	-3.5
15 to 24 years	53,230	49,730	49,160	-570	-4,070	-1.1	-7.6
25 to 54 years	348,070	333,730	331,290	-2,440	-16,780	-0.7	-4.8
55 years and over	111,050	115,420	113,940	-1,480	2,890	-1.3	2.6
Men	317,210	306,810	304,230	-2,580	-12,980	-0.8	-4.1
15 to 24 years	40,420	37,280	37,330	50	-3,090	0.1	-7.6
25 to 54 years	209,110	198,970	197,600	-1,370	-11,510	-0.7	-5.5
55 years and over	67,670	70,560	69,300	-1,260	1,630	-1.8	2.4
Women	195,130	192,060	190,160	-1,900	-4,970	-1.0	-2.5
15 to 24 years	12,810	12,450	11,840	-610	-970	-4.9	-7.6
25 to 54 years	138,950	134,760	133,690	-1,070	-5,260	-0.8	-3.8
55 years and over	43,370	44,860	44,640	-220	1,270	-0.5	2.9
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	32,290	30,620	30,550	-70	-1,740	-0.2	-5.4
15 to 24 years	2,960	2,720	2,710	-10	-250	-0.4	-8.4
25 to 54 years	20,050	18,550	18,280	-270	-1,770	-1.5	-8.8
55 years and over	9,270	9,360	9,550	190	280	2.0	3.0
Men	18,860	18,510	18,100	-410	-760	-2.2	-4.0
Women	13,430	12,110	12,440	330	-990	2.7	-7.4
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,520	7,050	6,990	-60	-530	-0.9	-7.0
15 to 24 years	880	760	770	10	-110	1.3	-12.5
25 to 54 years	4,720	4,290	4,240	-50	-480	-1.2	-10.2
55 years and over	1,930	2,000	1,980	-20	50	-1.0	2.6
Men	4,440	4,260	4,230	-30	-210	-0.7	-4.7
Women	3,080	2,790	2,770	-20	-310	-0.7	-10.1
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	27,620	24,990	25,060	70	-2,560	0.3	-9.3
15 to 24 years	2,910	2,490	2,480	-10	-430	-0.4	-14.8
25 to 54 years	18,020	16,020	16,170	150	-1,850	0.9	-10.3
55 years and over	6,690	6,480	6,410	-70	-280	-1.1	-4.2
Men	17,670	16,010	15,970	-40	-1,700	-0.2	-9.6
Women	9,950	8,980	9,090	110	-860	1.2	-8.6
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	32,760	30,290	30,300	10	-2,460	0.0	-7.5
15 to 24 years	3,850	3,300	3,390	90	-460	2.7	-11.9
25 to 54 years	20,340	18,560	18,550	-10	-1,790	-0.1	-8.8
55 years and over	8,560	8,440	8,360	-80	-200	-0.9	-2.3
Men	20,840	19,330	19,210	-120	-1,630	-0.6	-7.8
Women	11,920	10,960	11,090	130	-830	1.2	-7.0
Quebec							
Both sexes	152,400	147,460	150,620	3,160	-1,780	2.1	-1.2
15 to 24 years	16,140	15,390	15,460	70	-680	0.5	-4.2
25 to 54 years	102,990	97,400	100,260	2,860	-2,730	2.9	-2.7
55 years and over	33,280	34,670	34,900	230	1,620	0.7	4.9
Men	98,870	95,880	97,090	1,210	-1,780	1.3	-1.8
Women	53,530	51,580	53,530	1,950	0	3.8	0.0
Ontario							
Both sexes	152,330	148,870	139,450	-9,420	-12,880	-6.3	-8.5
15 to 24 years	14,110	13,340	12,460	-880	-1,650	-6.6	-11.7
25 to 54 years	108,230	105,470	97,830	-7,640	-10,400	-7.2	-9.6
55 years and over	30,000	30,060	29,170	-890	-830	-3.0	-2.8
Men	91,480	85,950	83,470	-2,480	-8,010	-2.9	-8.8
Women	60,850	62,920	55,980	-6,940	-4,870	-11.0	-8.0

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

	September 2013	August 2014 ^P	September 2014 ^P	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
Manitoba							
Both sexes	13,420	12,800	12,970	170	-450	1.3	-3.4
15 to 24 years	1,840	1,810	1,800	-10	-40	-0.6	-2.2
25 to 54 years	9,190	8,500	8,730	230	-460	2.7	-5.0
55 years and over	2,390	2,490	2,440	-50	50	-2.0	2.1
Men	8,540	8,370	8,320	-50	-220	-0.6	-2.6
Women	4,880	4,430	4,650	220	-230	5.0	-4.7
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	10,130	10,550	10,800	250	670	2.4	6.6
15 to 24 years	1,400	1,340	1,470	130	70	9.7	5.0
25 to 54 years	6,610	6,900	7,040	140	430	2.0	6.5
55 years and over	2,120	2,310	2,280	-30	160	-1.3	7.5
Men	6,530	7,060	7,140	80	610	1.1	9.3
Women	3,600	3,490	3,650	160	50	4.6	1.4
Alberta							
Both sexes	29,920	28,540	28,760	220	-1,160	0.8	-3.9
15 to 24 years	3,890	3,440	3,720	280	-170	8.1	-4.4
25 to 54 years	20,790	19,520	19,680	160	-1,110	0.8	-5.3
55 years and over	5,240	5,580	5,360	-220	120	-3.9	2.3
Men	18,590	17,810	18,220	410	-370	2.3	-2.0
Women	11,330	10,730	10,530	-200	-800	-1.9	-7.1
British Columbia							
Both sexes	49,630	51,110	52,450	1,340	2,820	2.6	5.7
15 to 24 years	4,830	4,590	4,310	-280	-520	-6.1	-10.8
25 to 54 years	34,010	33,810	35,850	2,040	1,840	6.0	5.4
55 years and over	10,790	12,700	12,290	-410	1,500	-3.2	13.9
Men	28,750	29,900	28,600	-1,300	-150	-4.3	-0.5
Women	20,880	21,210	23,850	2,640	2,970	12.4	14.2
Yukon							
Both sexes	1,000	930	910	-20	-90	-2.2	-9.0
15 to 24 years	130	90	90	0	-40	0.0	-30.8
25 to 54 years	650	600	620	20	-30	3.3	-4.6
55 years and over	220	230	200	-30	-20	-13.0	-9.1
Men	640	580	530	-50	-110	-8.6	-17.2
Women	360	350	370	20	10	5.7	2.8
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	770	780	780	0	10	0.0	1.3
15 to 24 years	60	60	60	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	590	580	590	10	0	1.7	0.0
55 years and over	120	140	130	-10	10	-7.1	8.3
Men	500	510	510	0	10	0.0	2.0
Women	270	270	280	10	10	3.7	3.7
Nunavut							
Both sexes	460	430	420	-10	-40	-2.3	-8.7
15 to 24 years	40	30	40	10	0	33.3	0.0
25 to 54 years	390	350	340	-10	-50	-2.9	-12.8
55 years and over	40	40	40	0	0	0.0	0.0
Men	300	280	280	0	-20	0.0	-6.7
Women	170	140	140	0	-30	0.0	-17.6

^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.

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

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

	September 2013	August 2014 ^P	September 2014 ^P	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	number			change		% change	
Canada	224,180	221,330	224,410	3,080	230	1.4	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,820	8,930	8,610	-320	-210	-3.6	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	2,330	2,250	2,250	0	-80	0.0	-3.4
Nova Scotia	9,090	8,950	9,090	140	0	1.6	0.0
New Brunswick	9,540	9,240	9,600	360	60	3.9	0.6
Quebec	65,680	65,530	66,000	470	320	0.7	0.5
Ontario	70,920	69,860	69,770	-90	-1,150	-0.1	-1.6
Manitoba	7,350	6,690	7,090	400	-260	6.0	-3.5
Saskatchewan	5,710	5,740	5,970	230	260	4.0	4.6
Alberta	18,640	17,490	19,130	1,640	490	9.4	2.6
British Columbia	25,160	25,790	25,950	160	790	0.6	3.1
Yukon	310	290	310	20	0	6.9	0.0
Northwest Territories	290	290	290	0	0	0.0	0.0
Nunavut	190	170	190	20	0	11.8	0.0

^P preliminary

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

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

	September 2013	August 2014 ^P	September 2014 ^P	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
St. John's	3,500	3,630	3,240	-390	-260	-10.7	-7.4
Nova Scotia							
Halifax	4,500	4,760	4,740	-20	240	-0.4	5.3
New Brunswick							
Moncton	2,810	2,840	2,830	-10	20	-0.4	0.7
Saint John	2,520	2,330	2,340	10	-180	0.4	-7.1
Quebec							
Saguenay	4,060	3,880	3,950	70	-110	1.8	-2.7
Québec	9,480	9,400	9,710	310	230	3.3	2.4
Sherbrooke	3,300	3,280	3,430	150	130	4.6	3.9
Trois-Rivières	3,340	3,050	3,160	110	-180	3.6	-5.4
Montréal	56,300	54,650	56,410	1,760	110	3.2	0.2
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part	3,630	3,410	3,500	90	-130	2.6	-3.6
Ontario							
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	7,190	6,930	6,860	-70	-330	-1.0	-4.6
Kingston	1,640	1,550	1,560	10	-80	0.6	-4.9
Peterborough	1,300	1,580	1,270	-310	-30	-19.6	-2.3
Oshawa	4,090	6,040	3,610	-2,430	-480	-40.2	-11.7
Toronto	58,140	56,780	53,520	-3,260	-4,620	-5.7	-7.9
Hamilton	7,010	6,690	6,200	-490	-810	-7.3	-11.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,460	5,800	5,800	0	-660	0.0	-10.2
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,110	5,260	4,960	-300	-150	-5.7	-2.9
Brantford	2,030	1,930	1,890	-40	-140	-2.1	-6.9
Guelph	1,160	1,260	990	-270	-170	-21.4	-14.7
London	5,680	5,520	5,290	-230	-390	-4.2	-6.9
Windsor	4,470	4,010	3,520	-490	-950	-12.2	-21.3
Barrie	2,200	2,300	2,030	-270	-170	-11.7	-7.7
Greater Sudbury	2,490	2,430	2,350	-80	-140	-3.3	-5.6
Thunder Bay	1,580	1,640	1,570	-70	-10	-4.3	-0.6
Manitoba							
Winnipeg	6,920	6,550	6,640	90	-280	1.4	-4.0
Saskatchewan							
Regina	1,240	1,290	1,320	30	80	2.3	6.5
Saskatoon	1,820	2,010	2,070	60	250	3.0	13.7
Alberta							
Calgary	10,110	9,480	9,710	230	-400	2.4	-4.0
Edmonton	9,830	9,690	9,620	-70	-210	-0.7	-2.1
British Columbia							
Kelowna	2,320	2,360	2,380	20	60	0.8	2.6
Abbotsford–Mission	2,340	2,640	2,540	-100	200	-3.8	8.5
Vancouver	20,800	21,040	21,270	230	470	1.1	2.3
Victoria	2,780	2,840	2,790	-50	10	-1.8	0.4

^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 occupation², Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2013	August 2014 ^P	September 2014 ^P	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	number		change		% change		
All occupations	512,340	498,880	494,390	-4,490	-17,950	-0.9	-3.5
Management occupations	31,690	30,770	31,100	330	-590	1.1	-1.9
Senior management occupations	2,710	2,720	2,750	30	40	1.1	1.5
Other management occupations	28,970	28,040	28,350	310	-620	1.1	-2.1
Business, finance and administrative occupations	65,210	61,610	61,580	-30	-3,630	0.0	-5.6
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,120	4,790	4,710	-80	-410	-1.7	-8.0
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,380	16,520	16,770	250	-610	1.5	-3.5
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	42,710	40,310	40,090	-220	-2,620	-0.5	-6.1
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	27,230	26,710	26,360	-350	-870	-1.3	-3.2
Health occupations	7,560	7,700	7,560	-140	0	-1.8	0.0
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,240	1,280	1,250	-30	10	-2.3	0.8
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,320	6,420	6,310	-110	-10	-1.7	-0.2
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	28,170	29,920	29,640	-280	1,470	-0.9	5.2
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	14,640	15,990	15,620	-370	980	-2.3	6.7
Teachers and professors	13,530	13,920	14,020	100	490	0.7	3.6
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	10,110	9,400	9,710	310	-400	3.3	-4.0
Sales and service occupations	94,320	90,400	90,390	-10	-3,930	0.0	-4.2
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,240	5,030	5,020	-10	-220	-0.2	-4.2
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	18,140	16,130	15,730	-400	-2,410	-2.5	-13.3
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	17,230	16,840	16,520	-320	-710	-1.9	-4.1
Occupations in protective services	5,330	4,730	4,760	30	-570	0.6	-10.7
Childcare and home support workers	15,370	16,450	17,300	850	1,930	5.2	12.6
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	33,010	31,220	31,060	-160	-1,950	-0.5	-5.9
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	160,700	160,690	157,960	-2,730	-2,740	-1.7	-1.7
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,040	6,120	6,000	-120	-40	-2.0	-0.7
Construction trades	32,240	33,950	33,690	-260	1,450	-0.8	4.5
Other trades occupations	39,440	37,260	37,310	50	-2,130	0.1	-5.4
Transport and equipment operators	37,370	39,030	38,060	-970	690	-2.5	1.8
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	45,610	44,320	42,890	-1,430	-2,720	-3.2	-6.0
Occupations unique to primary industry	37,090	33,600	34,270	670	-2,820	2.0	-7.6

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation², Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2013	August 2014 ^P	September 2014 ^P	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	50,100	47,490	45,480	-2,010	-4,620	-4.2	-9.2
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	25,250	24,230	22,420	-1,810	-2,830	-7.5	-11.2
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	24,850	23,260	23,060	-200	-1,790	-0.9	-7.2

^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 October will be released on December 18.

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

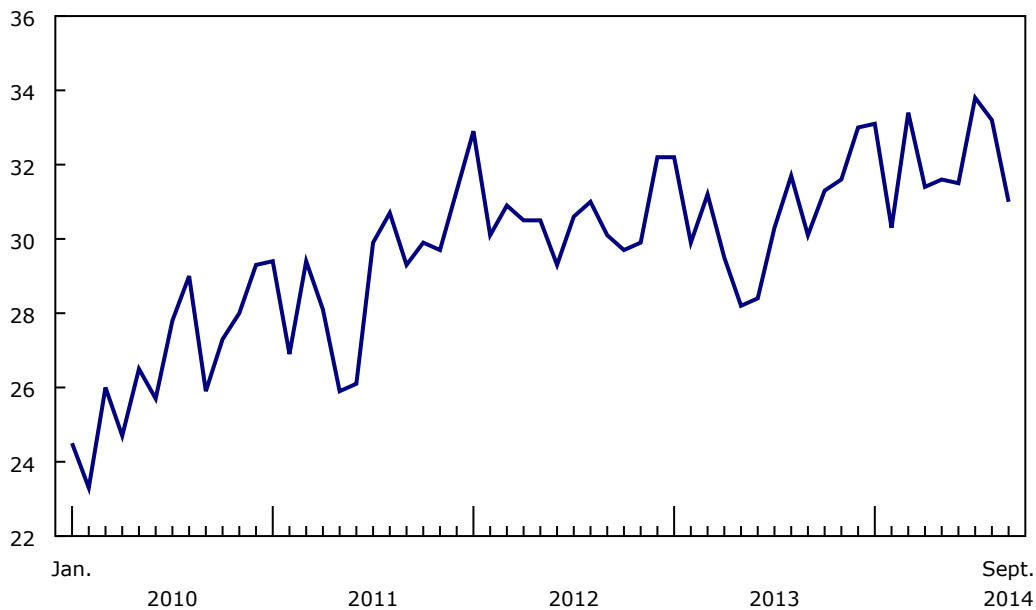
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, September 2014

Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products, totalled 31.0 million cubic metres in September, up 3.0% from the same month last year. This growth was mainly attributable to receipts from processing plants, up 8.1% from September 2013 to 15.9 million cubic metres.

Chart 1
Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

millions of cubic metres



The growth in receipts was led by two provinces. Alberta experienced a 4.5% increase to 24.5 million cubic metres, while Saskatchewan saw a 22.1% increase to 2.4 million cubic metres.

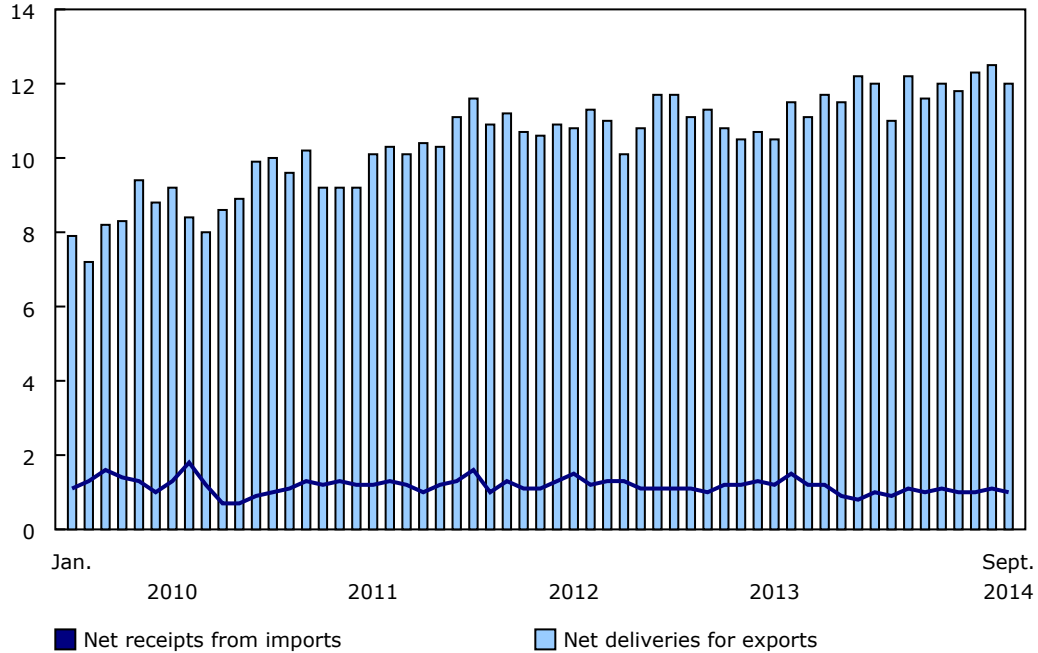
During September, Canadian pipelines net deliveries reached 31.0 million cubic metres of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products, up 3.8% compared with September 2013.

Exports increase

Exports of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products rose 8.7% from the same month a year earlier to 12.0 million cubic metres in September. The difference between exports and imports grew during this period, as imports fell 16.3% to 1.0 million cubic metres in September.

Chart 2
Canadian pipelines net deliveries for exports and net receipts from imports of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

millions of cubic metres



Note to readers

This report covers the monthly activities of all pipelines in Canada receiving and delivering crude oils, liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butane and ethane) and refined petroleum products. These data are required for integration into the input-output sector of the Canadian System of National Accounts. Data are also intended for use by survey respondents, industry associations, industry analysts and the general public.

Oil pipelines net receipts include receipts of products from fields, processing plants, refineries, imports, and other sources. Total receipts include net receipts and transfers from provinces and other pipelines. Net deliveries include deliveries to refineries, plants, exports, and other destinations. Total deliveries include net deliveries and transfers to other provinces and other pipelines, inventory changes, and line losses and adjustments.

The difference between total receipts and deliveries is in inventory changes and line losses and adjustments applied to total deliveries.

Available in CANSIM: tables [133-0001](#) to [133-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2148](#) and [2191](#).

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Natural gas sales, September 2014

Natural gas sales totalled 4 971 million cubic metres in September, up 2.6% from September 2013.

The volumes of sales to the residential (+6.2%), commercial (+13.1%), and industrial (+1.1%) sectors were up compared with the same month a year earlier.

Total sales in September were 0.1% higher compared with the previous month.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Table 1
Natural gas sales

	September 2013	August 2014	September 2014 ^P	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	4 845 995	4 966 558	4 971 120	0.1	2.6
Residential ¹	487 462	423 901	517 864	22.2	6.2
Commercial ²	384 777	342 219	435 180	27.2	13.1
Industrial ³ and direct sales ⁴	3 973 756	4 200 438	4 018 076	-4.3	1.1

^P preliminary

1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit
2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.
3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.
4. Represents direct, non-utility sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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Civil aviation operating statistics, September 2014

In September, the two major Canadian air carriers flew 3.7 million passengers on their scheduled and charter services, up 8.9% from the same month in 2013.

Both Air Canada and WestJet increased their passenger capacity and traffic in September. Capacity advanced 9.7% on a year-over-year basis to 12.7 billion available seat-kilometres. Traffic totalled 10.6 billion passenger-kilometres, an increase of 10.8%.

Note to readers

Data for Air Canada Rouge, which began operations on July 1, 2013, are included with Air Canada for September 2014, but were not included in September 2013.

Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0001](#) and [401-0043](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5026](#).

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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).

Investment in new housing construction, September 2014

Data on investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for September.

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0017](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5155](#).

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

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