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The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in October was 491,400, little changed from the previous month. Compared with October 2013, the number of beneficiaries decreased 26,800 or 5.2%.

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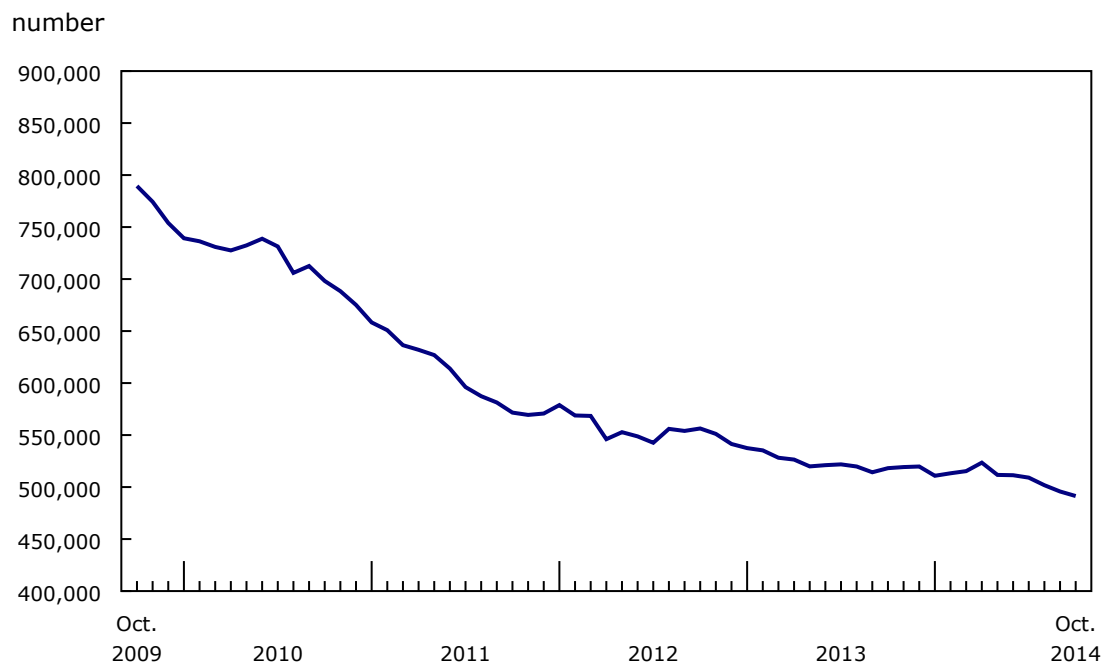
Employment Insurance, October 2014

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in October was 491,400, little changed from the previous month. Compared with October 2013, the number of beneficiaries decreased 26,800 or 5.2%.

All provinces saw little change in October in the number of people receiving regular benefits, except for British Columbia, where there was a marked decline compared with September.

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



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

Provincial and metropolitan area overview

The number of beneficiaries in British Columbia fell 10.3% to 50,500 in October, more than offsetting the previous months' increase. In Vancouver, the number of beneficiaries decreased 13.3% to 19,900, reversing the increase in September. Victoria (-6.3%) and Kelowna (-5.6%) also had fewer beneficiaries in October, while the number increased in Abbotsford–Mission (+5.1%).

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 these provinces.

In October, 25,200 people received regular Employment Insurance benefits in Nova Scotia, with Halifax posting a decline of 2.6%. The decrease in Halifax continued a downward trend that began in the spring.

In Quebec, 150,000 people received benefits in October. There were more beneficiaries in the metropolitan area of Saguenay (+5.0%). In Montréal, the number of people receiving regular benefits edged up to 55,800.

The number of people receiving regular EI benefits in Ontario was 144,000 in October. However, there were fewer beneficiaries in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (-3.1%), as well as Windsor (-2.7%). At the same time, the number of beneficiaries increased in Barrie (+9.7%). In Toronto, the number of beneficiaries edged up to 55,700.

The number of people receiving benefits in Saskatchewan totalled 10,800, with Regina reporting a 1.5% increase in beneficiaries.

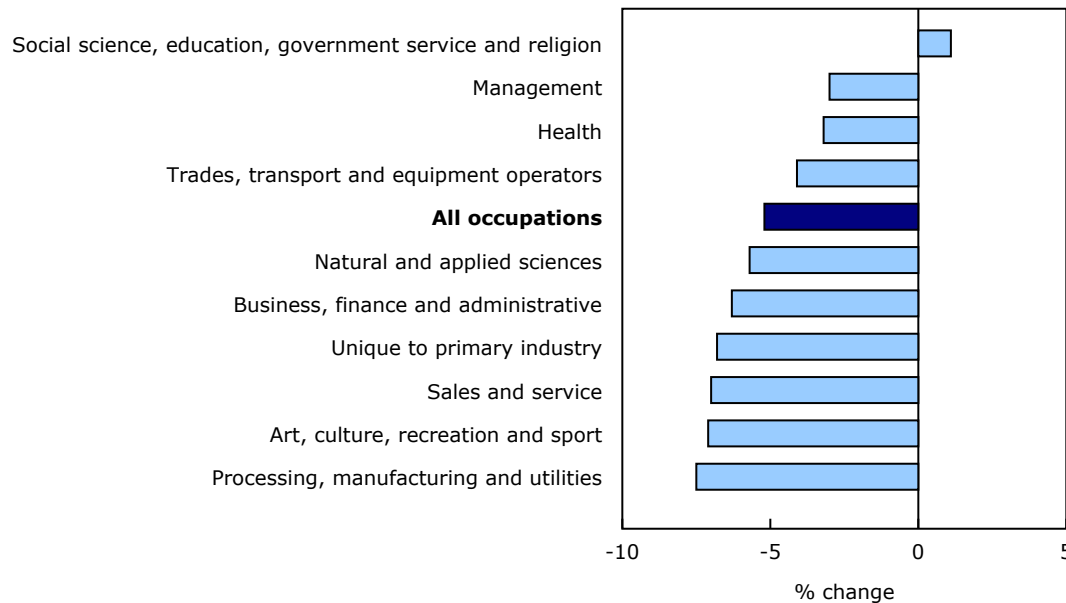
In Alberta, 28,700 people received regular benefits in October, with Edmonton posting a slight decline of 1.2%.

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

In the 12 months to October, the number of beneficiaries in all occupation groups combined declined 5.2%. There were fewer people receiving benefits in 9 of the 10 major occupation groups, most notably in occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities (-7.5%); occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (-7.1%); sales and service occupations (-7.0%); as well as occupations unique to primary industry (-6.8%).

People whose last occupation was in social science, education, government service and religion made up the only group to report an increase in beneficiaries (+1.1%).

Chart 2
Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, October 2013 to October 2014



Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0041](#).

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

In October, the number of beneficiaries decreased among women aged 25 to 54 (-2.7%) and women aged 55 and over (-1.8%). Also, fewer men aged 15 to 24 (-1.8%) received benefits.

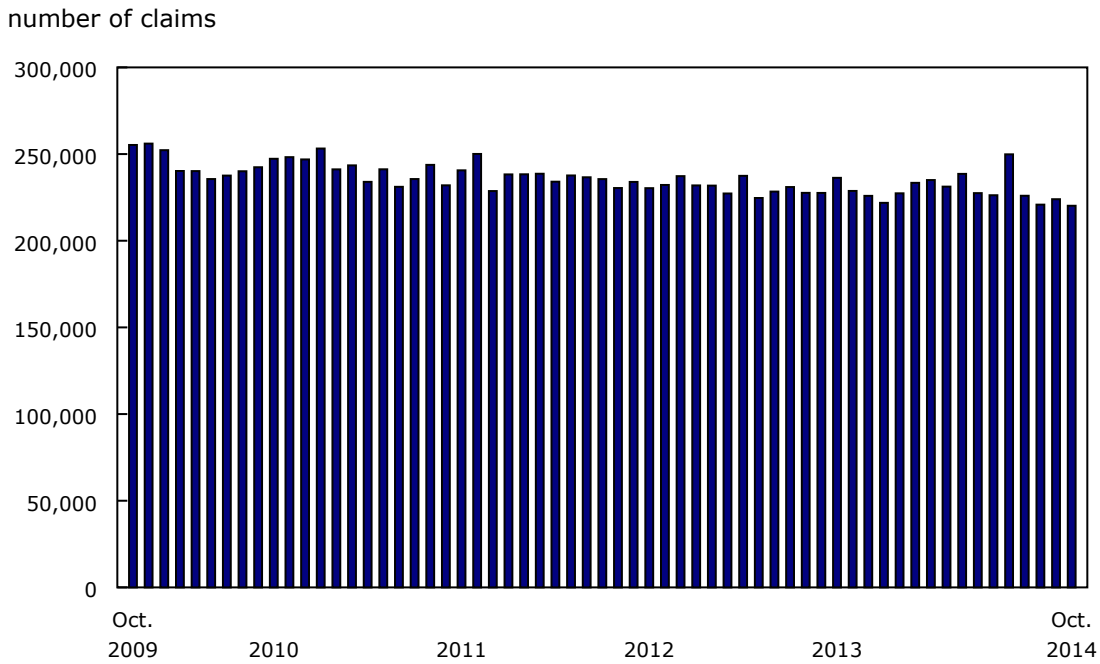
On a year-over-year basis, the fastest rate of decline in the number of beneficiaries continued to be among people aged 15 to 24, down 8.7% for women and 7.6% for men. Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries among men aged 25 to 54 fell by 6.4%, a slightly faster rate of decline than the 6.0% decrease observed for women in the same age group. Among people aged 55 and older, men posted a slight decline of 1.1%, while there was little change for women.

Employment Insurance claims

Nationally, there were fewer Employment Insurance claims in October compared with September, down 1.7% to 220,200. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Provincially, claims fell notably in Alberta (-6.3%), Saskatchewan (-5.7%), British Columbia (-3.7%) and Manitoba (-3.3%). There were also fewer claims in Newfoundland and Labrador (-1.6%), New Brunswick (-1.6%) and Nova Scotia (-1.5%), while there was little change in the remaining provinces.

Chart 3
Fewer Employment Insurance claims in October



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

Historical revisions and updates

Geographic boundaries have been updated from the 2006 edition of the Standard Geographical Classification to the 2011 edition. The update mainly affects boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

New seasonally adjusted data by sex, age, census metropolitan area, census agglomeration and occupation are also available.

CANSIM tables 276-0005, 276-0015, 276-0030, 276-0031 and 276-0032 have been terminated and replaced by tables 276-0017, 276-0018, 276-0033, 276-0034 and 276-0035, respectively. Also, data on new benefit programs for self-employed and for parents of critically ill children have been added to 276-0017 (unadjusted for seasonality) and 276-0018 (seasonally adjusted). Finally, CANSIM table 276-0016 has been terminated.

To maintain consistency, all Employment Insurance (EI) data series have been revised historically back to January 1997.

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 October 12 to 18. 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

	October 2013	September 2014 ^P	October 2014 ^P	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	518,170	495,740	491,370	-4,370	-26,800	-0.9	-5.2
15 to 24 years	53,810	50,320	49,600	-720	-4,210	-1.4	-7.8
25 to 54 years	347,660	328,330	326,030	-2,300	-21,630	-0.7	-6.2
55 years and over	116,700	117,080	115,740	-1,340	-960	-1.1	-0.8
Men	318,390	301,190	301,390	200	-17,000	0.1	-5.3
15 to 24 years	40,640	38,250	37,570	-680	-3,070	-1.8	-7.6
25 to 54 years	205,940	191,390	192,780	1,390	-13,160	0.7	-6.4
55 years and over	71,810	71,550	71,040	-510	-770	-0.7	-1.1
Women	199,770	194,550	189,980	-4,570	-9,790	-2.3	-4.9
15 to 24 years	13,170	12,070	12,030	-40	-1,140	-0.3	-8.7
25 to 54 years	141,710	136,940	133,250	-3,690	-8,460	-2.7	-6.0
55 years and over	44,900	45,540	44,700	-840	-200	-1.8	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	32,090	29,790	29,540	-250	-2,550	-0.8	-7.9
15 to 24 years	2,930	2,710	2,610	-100	-320	-3.7	-10.9
25 to 54 years	19,700	17,560	17,580	20	-2,120	0.1	-10.8
55 years and over	9,460	9,520	9,350	-170	-110	-1.8	-1.2
Men	18,680	17,540	17,130	-410	-1,550	-2.3	-8.3
Women	13,410	12,250	12,410	160	-1,000	1.3	-7.5
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,490	6,870	6,830	-40	-660	-0.6	-8.8
15 to 24 years	890	800	790	-10	-100	-1.3	-11.2
25 to 54 years	4,480	4,030	4,050	20	-430	0.5	-9.6
55 years and over	2,130	2,040	1,980	-60	-150	-2.9	-7.0
Men	4,450	4,080	4,050	-30	-400	-0.7	-9.0
Women	3,040	2,780	2,770	-10	-270	-0.4	-8.9
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	27,160	25,000	25,150	150	-2,010	0.6	-7.4
15 to 24 years	2,860	2,550	2,520	-30	-340	-1.2	-11.9
25 to 54 years	17,500	15,900	16,060	160	-1,440	1.0	-8.2
55 years and over	6,790	6,550	6,570	20	-220	0.3	-3.2
Men	17,220	15,870	15,990	120	-1,230	0.8	-7.1
Women	9,940	9,130	9,160	30	-780	0.3	-7.8
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	32,260	29,880	30,030	150	-2,230	0.5	-6.9
15 to 24 years	3,810	3,500	3,510	10	-300	0.3	-7.9
25 to 54 years	19,830	17,950	18,150	200	-1,680	1.1	-8.5
55 years and over	8,620	8,440	8,370	-70	-250	-0.8	-2.9
Men	20,490	18,850	19,040	190	-1,450	1.0	-7.1
Women	11,770	11,030	10,990	-40	-780	-0.4	-6.6
Quebec							
Both sexes	150,210	148,890	150,030	1,140	-180	0.8	-0.1
15 to 24 years	16,040	15,900	15,650	-250	-390	-1.6	-2.4
25 to 54 years	99,440	97,400	98,620	1,220	-820	1.3	-0.8
55 years and over	34,720	35,600	35,750	150	1,030	0.4	3.0
Men	96,970	95,470	96,650	1,180	-320	1.2	-0.3
Women	53,240	53,430	53,380	-50	140	-0.1	0.3
Ontario							
Both sexes	158,200	143,870	143,950	80	-14,250	0.1	-9.0
15 to 24 years	14,570	12,560	12,470	-90	-2,100	-0.7	-14.4
25 to 54 years	111,560	100,600	101,100	500	-10,460	0.5	-9.4
55 years and over	32,060	30,710	30,370	-340	-1,690	-1.1	-5.3
Men	94,170	84,220	84,670	450	-9,500	0.5	-10.1
Women	64,020	59,650	59,290	-360	-4,730	-0.6	-7.4

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

	October 2013	September 2014 ^P	October 2014 ^P	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
Manitoba							
Both sexes	13,430	12,850	12,970	120	-460	0.9	-3.4
15 to 24 years	1,870	1,860	1,830	-30	-40	-1.6	-2.1
25 to 54 years	9,140	8,520	8,690	170	-450	2.0	-4.9
55 years and over	2,420	2,480	2,450	-30	30	-1.2	1.2
Men	8,530	8,160	8,280	120	-250	1.5	-2.9
Women	4,890	4,690	4,690	0	-200	0.0	-4.1
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	10,230	10,710	10,760	50	530	0.5	5.2
15 to 24 years	1,420	1,510	1,520	10	100	0.7	7.0
25 to 54 years	6,670	6,870	6,900	30	230	0.4	3.4
55 years and over	2,140	2,330	2,340	10	200	0.4	9.3
Men	6,580	7,040	7,060	20	480	0.3	7.3
Women	3,650	3,670	3,700	30	50	0.8	1.4
Alberta							
Both sexes	30,010	28,730	28,720	-10	-1,290	0.0	-4.3
15 to 24 years	3,850	3,850	3,780	-70	-70	-1.8	-1.8
25 to 54 years	20,780	19,410	19,540	130	-1,240	0.7	-6.0
55 years and over	5,380	5,480	5,400	-80	20	-1.5	0.4
Men	18,410	18,060	17,960	-100	-450	-0.6	-2.4
Women	11,600	10,670	10,760	90	-840	0.8	-7.2
British Columbia							
Both sexes	54,310	56,310	50,500	-5,810	-3,810	-10.3	-7.0
15 to 24 years	5,290	4,830	4,640	-190	-650	-3.9	-12.3
25 to 54 years	36,530	38,070	33,260	-4,810	-3,270	-12.6	-9.0
55 years and over	12,490	13,410	12,610	-800	120	-6.0	1.0
Men	31,100	30,160	28,800	-1,360	-2,300	-4.5	-7.4
Women	23,210	26,150	21,700	-4,450	-1,510	-17.0	-6.5
Yukon							
Both sexes	960	890	870	-20	-90	-2.2	-9.4
15 to 24 years	120	90	90	0	-30	0.0	-25.0
25 to 54 years	610	590	570	-20	-40	-3.4	-6.6
55 years and over	230	210	210	0	-20	0.0	-8.7
Men	610	520	530	10	-80	1.9	-13.1
Women	340	370	350	-20	10	-5.4	2.9
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	780	780	790	10	10	1.3	1.3
15 to 24 years	60	70	70	0	10	0.0	16.7
25 to 54 years	600	580	590	10	-10	1.7	-1.7
55 years and over	120	130	130	0	10	0.0	8.3
Men	510	500	510	10	0	2.0	0.0
Women	270	280	290	10	20	3.6	7.4
Nunavut							
Both sexes	480	410	400	-10	-80	-2.4	-16.7
15 to 24 years	50	40	40	0	-10	0.0	-20.0
25 to 54 years	390	320	320	0	-70	0.0	-17.9
55 years and over	40	40	40	0	0	0.0	0.0
Men	310	270	260	-10	-50	-3.7	-16.1
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.

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

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

	October 2013	September 2014 ^P	October 2014 ^P	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	number			change		% change	
Canada	221,850	223,950	220,170	-3,780	-1,680	-1.7	-0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,590	8,530	8,390	-140	-200	-1.6	-2.3
Prince Edward Island	2,350	2,240	2,250	10	-100	0.4	-4.3
Nova Scotia	8,990	9,090	8,950	-140	-40	-1.5	-0.4
New Brunswick	9,410	9,600	9,450	-150	40	-1.6	0.4
Quebec	63,580	65,920	65,520	-400	1,940	-0.6	3.1
Ontario	71,600	69,470	69,340	-130	-2,260	-0.2	-3.2
Manitoba	7,160	7,350	7,110	-240	-50	-3.3	-0.7
Saskatchewan	5,520	5,940	5,600	-340	80	-5.7	1.4
Alberta	18,250	19,260	18,040	-1,220	-210	-6.3	-1.2
British Columbia	25,340	25,620	24,660	-960	-680	-3.7	-2.7
Yukon	310	310	300	-10	-10	-3.2	-3.2
Northwest Territories	280	290	280	-10	0	-3.4	0.0
Nunavut	180	180	120	-60	-60	-33.3	-33.3

^P preliminary

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

Table 3
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by census metropolitan category² – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	September 2014 ^P	October 2014 ^P	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	3,520	3,280	3,230	-50	-290	-1.5	-8.2
St. John's	3,520	3,280	3,230	-50	-290	-1.5	-8.2
Census agglomerations	3,210	3,030	3,050	20	-160	0.7	-5.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	25,370	23,490	23,270	-220	-2,100	-0.9	-8.3
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	3,120	2,840	2,880	40	-240	1.4	-7.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,370	4,030	3,950	-80	-420	-2.0	-9.6
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	4,640	4,620	4,500	-120	-140	-2.6	-3.0
Halifax	4,640	4,620	4,500	-120	-140	-2.6	-3.0
Census agglomerations	8,620	7,620	7,800	180	-820	2.4	-9.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,900	12,760	12,840	80	-1,060	0.6	-7.6
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,350	5,130	5,110	-20	-240	-0.4	-4.5
Moncton	2,860	2,810	2,790	-20	-70	-0.7	-2.4
Saint John	2,490	2,320	2,320	0	-170	0.0	-6.8
Census agglomerations	6,710	6,020	6,150	130	-560	2.2	-8.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	20,190	18,730	18,770	40	-1,420	0.2	-7.0
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	78,600	79,660	80,150	490	1,550	0.6	2.0
Montréal	54,710	55,590	55,820	230	1,110	0.4	2.0
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,600	3,570	3,580	10	-20	0.3	-0.6
Québec	9,470	9,700	9,770	70	300	0.7	3.2
Saguenay	4,280	4,180	4,390	210	110	5.0	2.6
Sherbrooke	3,250	3,460	3,400	-60	150	-1.7	4.6
Trois-Rivières	3,300	3,160	3,190	30	-110	0.9	-3.3
Census agglomerations	21,210	20,890	21,140	250	-70	1.2	-0.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	50,400	48,340	48,730	390	-1,670	0.8	-3.3
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	114,890	104,640	104,790	150	-10,100	0.1	-8.8
Barrie	2,410	1,960	2,150	190	-260	9.7	-10.8
Brantford	2,090	1,940	1,900	-40	-190	-2.1	-9.1
Greater Sudbury	2,550	2,380	2,300	-80	-250	-3.4	-9.8
Guelph	1,260	1,140	1,170	30	-90	2.6	-7.1
Hamilton	7,260	6,340	6,400	60	-860	0.9	-11.8
Kingston	1,690	1,590	1,560	-30	-130	-1.9	-7.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,380	5,100	4,940	-160	-440	-3.1	-8.2
London	5,950	5,410	5,320	-90	-630	-1.7	-10.6
Oshawa	4,070	3,770	3,700	-70	-370	-1.9	-9.1
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,380	7,140	7,120	-20	-260	-0.3	-3.5
Peterborough	1,380	1,420	1,390	-30	10	-2.1	0.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,510	5,930	5,910	-20	-600	-0.3	-9.2
Thunder Bay	1,730	1,630	1,670	40	-60	2.5	-3.5
Toronto	60,920	55,240	55,700	460	-5,220	0.8	-8.6
Windsor	4,310	3,670	3,570	-100	-740	-2.7	-17.2
Census agglomerations	18,110	16,300	16,440	140	-1,670	0.9	-9.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	25,200	22,930	22,720	-210	-2,480	-0.9	-9.8
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	6,960	6,590	6,620	30	-340	0.5	-4.9
Winnipeg	6,960	6,590	6,620	30	-340	0.5	-4.9
Census agglomerations	870	850	880	30	10	3.5	1.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,590	5,410	5,470	60	-120	1.1	-2.1

Table 3 - continued

Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by census metropolitan category² – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	September 2014 ^P	October 2014 ^P	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	3,190	3,440	3,460	20	270	0.6	8.5
Regina	1,250	1,340	1,360	20	110	1.5	8.8
Saskatoon	1,940	2,090	2,100	10	160	0.5	8.2
Census agglomerations	1,830	1,860	1,850	-10	20	-0.5	1.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,220	5,420	5,450	30	230	0.6	4.4
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	19,880	19,330	19,200	-130	-680	-0.7	-3.4
Calgary	10,140	9,580	9,570	-10	-570	-0.1	-5.6
Edmonton	9,740	9,750	9,630	-120	-110	-1.2	-1.1
Census agglomerations	5,000	4,390	4,420	30	-580	0.7	-11.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,130	5,010	5,090	80	-40	1.6	-0.8
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	31,620	31,220	28,000	-3,220	-3,620	-10.3	-11.4
Abbotsford–Mission	3,630	2,930	3,080	150	-550	5.1	-15.2
Kelowna	2,350	2,500	2,360	-140	10	-5.6	0.4
Vancouver	22,710	22,920	19,870	-3,050	-2,840	-13.3	-12.5
Victoria	2,930	2,870	2,690	-180	-240	-6.3	-8.2
Census agglomerations	12,950	14,070	12,730	-1,340	-220	-9.5	-1.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	9,740	11,020	9,780	-1,240	40	-11.3	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. 2011 Standard Geographical Classification.

Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0034](#).

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

	October 2013	September 2014 ^P	October 2014 ^P	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	518,170	495,740	491,370	-4,370	-26,800	-0.9	-5.2
Management occupations	32,050	31,040	31,080	40	-970	0.1	-3.0
Senior management occupations	2,790	2,760	2,760	0	-30	0.0	-1.1
Other management occupations	29,260	28,290	28,320	30	-940	0.1	-3.2
Business, finance and administrative occupations	65,610	61,660	61,470	-190	-4,140	-0.3	-6.3
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,180	4,730	4,830	100	-350	2.1	-6.8
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,450	16,700	16,470	-230	-980	-1.4	-5.6
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	42,990	40,220	40,170	-50	-2,820	-0.1	-6.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	27,760	26,300	26,170	-130	-1,590	-0.5	-5.7
Health occupations	7,720	7,560	7,470	-90	-250	-1.2	-3.2
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,280	1,240	1,200	-40	-80	-3.2	-6.3
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,440	6,320	6,260	-60	-180	-0.9	-2.8
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	28,210	29,410	28,530	-880	320	-3.0	1.1
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	14,710	15,450	15,120	-330	410	-2.1	2.8
Teachers and professors	13,510	13,960	13,410	-550	-100	-3.9	-0.7
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	10,210	9,650	9,490	-160	-720	-1.7	-7.1
Sales and service occupations	94,380	92,210	87,770	-4,440	-6,610	-4.8	-7.0
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,210	4,980	4,980	0	-230	0.0	-4.4
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	18,060	15,670	15,800	130	-2,260	0.8	-12.5
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	17,580	16,640	16,560	-80	-1,020	-0.5	-5.8
Occupations in protective services	5,300	4,730	4,630	-100	-670	-2.1	-12.6
Childcare and home support workers	15,490	19,160	15,100	-4,060	-390	-21.2	-2.5
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	32,740	31,030	30,700	-330	-2,040	-1.1	-6.2
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	165,390	157,720	158,580	860	-6,810	0.5	-4.1
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,190	6,010	6,070	60	-120	1.0	-1.9
Construction trades	34,060	33,750	34,590	840	530	2.5	1.6
Other trades occupations	39,880	36,990	36,730	-260	-3,150	-0.7	-7.9
Transport and equipment operators	38,200	37,820	37,690	-130	-510	-0.3	-1.3
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	47,060	43,160	43,510	350	-3,550	0.8	-7.5
Occupations unique to primary industry	36,920	33,920	34,400	480	-2,520	1.4	-6.8

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

	October 2013	September 2014 ^P	October 2014 ^P	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	49,720	45,920	46,000	80	-3,720	0.2	-7.5
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	24,690	22,750	22,820	70	-1,870	0.3	-7.6
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	25,040	23,170	23,180	10	-1,860	0.0	-7.4

^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 National Occupational Classification – Statistics.

Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0041](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [276-0003](#), [276-0004](#), [276-0011](#), [276-0017](#), [276-0018](#), [276-0020 to 276-0022](#), [276-0033 to 276-0035](#), [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 November 2014 will be released on January 22, 2015.

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: New facts on pension coverage in Canada, 2012

In 2012, one-third of employed women and one-quarter of employed men aged 25 to 54 were covered by a defined benefit (DB) pension plan. Women had higher coverage rates mostly because they were more likely than men to be employed in sectors with higher rates of pension coverage.

These sectors included educational services, health care and social assistance, and public administration, which, in 2012, employed 42% of women and 17% of men.

The finding is part of a new study that sheds light on the relationship between the type of pension coverage and the individual characteristics of employed people. It is based on recently released data from the Longitudinal and International Study of Adults.

While the study mainly focuses on DB plans—which predetermine the benefits workers will receive based on a formula in their plan—other information is also available on defined contribution plans and hybrid/mixed plans.

Higher education associated with more generous pension benefits

Among employed university graduates, 42% of women and 30% of men were covered by a DB plan in 2012. This compared with DB coverage rates that hovered around 18% among men and women with a high school diploma or less.

Young university graduates were also more likely to be covered by a DB plan than their less-educated counterparts.

In 2012, 35% of female university graduates and 22% of male university graduates aged 25 to 34 were covered by a DB plan, compared with 15% of females and 9% of males in the same age group with a high school diploma or less.

When they were covered by a DB plan, those with a university education were also entitled to more generous benefits.

Of all university degree holders with DB plans, 96% had plans where the pension formula was based on 'average best earnings,' or 'final average earnings.' This compared with 69% among DB plan members who had a high school diploma or less.

Larger workplaces and better paid workers also have higher rates of defined benefit plan coverage

Pension coverage, particularly by DB plans, was higher in larger workplaces.

For example, 46% of men working in workplaces with over 1,000 employees were covered by DB plans. This compared with 14% among men working in workplaces with 10 workers or less.

Since workers in larger firms and highly educated individuals are better paid than those in smaller firms and with a lower level of educational attainment, higher wages were also associated with higher pension coverage rates.

Among those in the top 10% of wage earners, 60% of female employees and 37% of male employees were covered by a DB pension plan.

This compared with less than 7% among men and women in the bottom 10% of wage earners.

Note to readers

In this study, data from the 2012 Longitudinal and International Study of Adults (LISA) are used to examine the pension coverage of employed Canadians aged 25 to 54 (who worked during the reference week or in the 12 months preceding the survey and who had positive employment income in the previous year).

The core content of LISA provides information on the interaction of labour market, education and family experiences; positions these events in the context of people's lives by recognizing the dynamics between yesterday's decisions and today's achievements; and links these transitions to outcomes within other areas of life. In 2012, the survey was collected for the first time and will be collected every two years.

Two categories of pension plans are examined in this study: (1) **defined benefit plans**, under which benefits correspond to a set amount or are determined with a formula providing a pension unit for each year of service; and (2) other types of pension plans, including **defined contribution plans** in which the value of accumulated contributions is applied upon employee retirement to provide pension income, and **hybrid/mixed plans**, which have both a defined benefit portion and a defined contribution portion.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5144](#).

The article "New facts on pension coverage in Canada" is now available online in *Insights on Canadian Society* ([75-006-X](#)) from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 Marie Drolet (613-951-5691; marie.drolet@statcan.gc.ca), Social Analysis and Modelling Division.

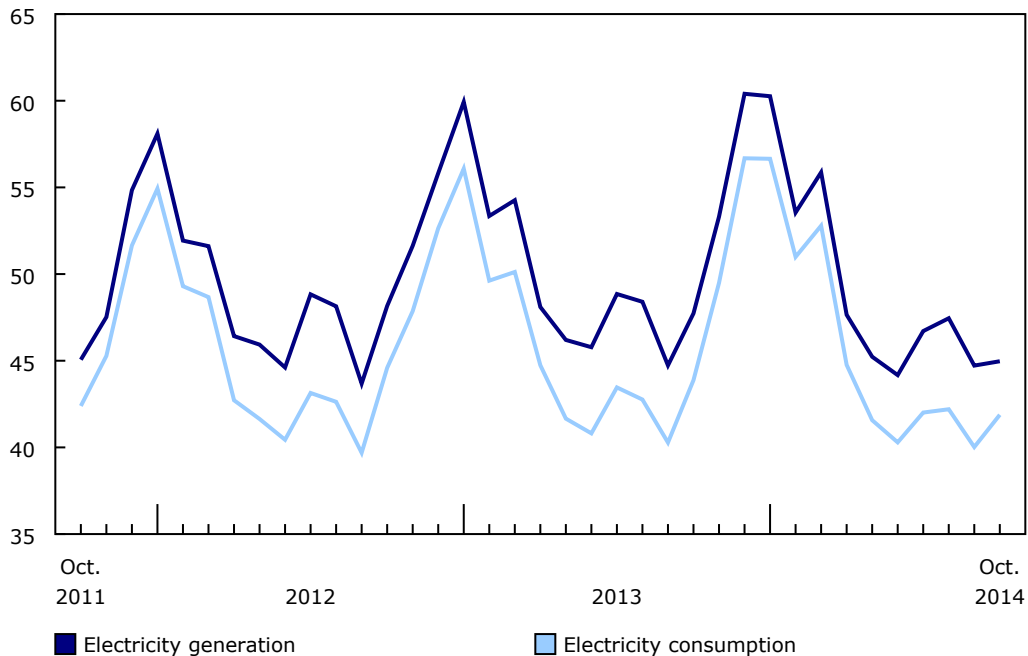
For more information on *Insights on Canadian Society*, contact Sébastien LaRoche-Côté (613-951-0803; sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Electric power statistics, October 2014

Canada consumed 41.9 million megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity in October, down 4.5% from the same month in 2013. With lower demand, total generation in Canada dropped 5.8% to 45.0 million MWh. A 9.8% reduction in hydro power generation led the decline in overall power generation, which has decreased on a year-over-year basis for the past seven months. Flows in and out of Canada were also curtailed, with exports dropping 19.7% to 3.8 million MWh, while imports fell 20.0% to 0.7 million MWh.

Chart 1
Electricity generation and consumption

millions of megawatt hours



Source(s): CANSIM tables [127-0002](#) and [127-0003](#).

Quebec was the largest contributor to Canada's decline in hydro power generation, as the province's electricity production fell 9.7% from October 2013 to 14.1 million MWh. In six of the past seven months, Quebec has posted year-over-year declines in hydro generation, driven by lower demand in the province.

Manitoba (-26.3%), British Columbia (-8.1%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (-8.3%) also contributed to the decline in overall power generation. Like Quebec, these three provinces are predominately powered by hydro generation. While Manitoba's lower production was attributable to lower than normal precipitation in October, both British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador were mainly affected by lower demand.

Tempering the decline in electric power generation was New Brunswick, where electricity production rose 28.1% in October to 1.2 million MWh. The gain was the result of higher hydro and nuclear generation. The significant increase in nuclear generation reported for October 2014 reflected a maintenance shutdown in October 2013. Hydro generation rose 28.2% to 0.2 million MWh as a result of high levels of precipitation. While generation rose, demand in New Brunswick slipped 4.9% to 1.0 million MWh, resulting in a large increase in exports to the United States.

Note to readers

The purpose of this report is to produce a consistent monthly indicator of the supply of electricity in Canada, a key input in the calculation of monthly gross domestic product.

Total net electricity generation for Canada, the provinces and the territories combines all of the electricity generated from sources, including hydro, steam, nuclear, internal combustion, wind, solar and tidal.

Total available electricity is the total electricity generation, minus deliveries, plus receipts of electricity.

All data on imports and exports are provided directly by the National Energy Board.

Data for May, June, July, August, and September 2014 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables [127-0002](#) and [127-0003](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2151](#).

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).

Civil aviation operating statistics, October 2014

In October, the two major Canadian air carriers flew 3.7 million passengers on their scheduled and charter services, up 9.2% from the same month in 2013.

Both Air Canada and WestJet increased their passenger capacity and traffic in October. Capacity grew 11.7% on a year-over-year basis to 12.2 billion available seat-kilometres, as international growth (+13.5%) for scheduled services outstripped domestic growth (+8.5%). Traffic totalled 9.9 billion passenger-kilometres, up 11.4%.

The volume of turbo fuel consumed totalled 397.7 million litres, up 6.0% from the same month the previous year.

Note to readers

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

Large urban transit, October 2014

In October, total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit systems rose 2.8% compared with the same month in 2013 to \$288.7 million.

Over the same period, ridership levels increased 1.0% to 148.0 million passenger trips.

Note to readers

This survey collects gross revenue (excluding subsidies) and passenger trip data from 10 urban transit companies across Canada. These companies represent approximately 80% of urban transit activity revenue across Canada.

Data aggregations are available for Canada.

The aggregations in this 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).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, November 2014

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in November compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 2.1% in the 12 months to November.

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 December 2014 will be released on January 22, 2015.

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).

Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012

Data on the labour force status of adults with disabilities, by disability type, sex and age group for Canada and the provinces and territories are now available for 2012.

Available in CANSIM: table [115-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3251](#).

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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Wholesale Trade, October 2014, Vol. 77, no. 10
Catalogue number [63-008-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Insights on Canadian Society
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