# The Daily

# Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 19, 2014

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### Releases

New products and studies	23
Quarterly civil aviation statistics, second quarter 2013	22
Travel Survey of Residents of Canada, third quarter 2013	21
Civil aviation operating statistics, April 2014	20
Canadian Demographics at a Glance	19
National balance sheet and financial flow accounts, first quarter 2014  National net worth rose 1.5% from the fourth quarter of 2013 to \$7.8 trillion in the first quarter reaching \$221,300 on a per capita basis. This was slower than the 2.6% advance in the previous quarter. The change in national net worth was led by a 1.5% increase in non-financial assets.	
Employment Insurance, April 2014  The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits totalled 517,100 in April, up slightly (+1.1% or +5,600) from March. The number of beneficiaries has been relatively unchanged for almost a year, following a long-term downward trend that began in the summer of 2009.	

#### Releases

# **Employment Insurance, April 2014**

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits totalled 517,100 in April, up slightly (+1.1% or +5,600) from March. The number of beneficiaries has been relatively unchanged for almost a year, following a long-term downward trend that began in the summer of 2009.

Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick saw increases in the number of beneficiaries, while Newfoundland and Labrador posted a decline. 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 no longer receiving regular benefits.

#### Chart 1

The number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries has been relatively unchanged for almost a year

#### Provincial and metropolitan area overview

In Quebec, the number of people receiving regular benefits increased for the third consecutive month, up 4.3% in April, continuing an upward trend that began at the start of the year. All six metropolitan areas in the province had more beneficiaries, with Sherbrooke (+9.0%) and Montréal (+5.4%) posting their third consecutive month of increases. There were 57,600 beneficiaries in Montréal in April, the highest level since November 2012.

The number of beneficiaries in Nova Scotia rose by 2.7%, following four consecutive monthly declines. Halifax saw a 1.4% increase in the number of people receiving benefits in April, continuing an upward trend that began in the fall of 2013.

New Brunswick had slightly more beneficiaries in April (+1.3%), leaving it at a level similar to that seen in the fall of 2013. In Saint John, there was a marked increase in the number of beneficiaries (+13.0%), following four consecutive monthly declines.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries fell 2.1% in April, continuing the downward trend of recent months. All of the April decline occurred outside the metropolitan area of St. John's.

The number of people receiving regular EI benefits in April was little changed in Ontario and in all Western provinces, but this was not the case in some metropolitan areas within these provinces.

In Ontario, 6 of 15 metropolitan areas had more beneficiaries in April, with the largest increases in Windsor (+3.1%) and Greater Sudbury (+3.0%). At the same time, Oshawa and Toronto posted declines of 5.7% and 2.1% respectively. The number of beneficiaries in Toronto was down for the second month in a row, at 57,900 in April.

The number of beneficiaries declined 1.4% in Saskatoon, 1.9% in Edmonton and 1.7% in Kelowna.

#### Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

From March to April, there were more beneficiaries among people whose last occupation was in trades, transport and equipment operation (+3.1%), especially those who had worked in construction trades and "other" trades occupations. The latter group includes occupations such as machinists, mechanics and electricians.

In April, there was also an increase in the number of beneficiaries for those who were in processing, manufacturing and utilities (+1.4%), the bulk of which was among those who had worked as machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors.

In the 12 months to April, the number of beneficiaries among all occupation groups was down by 1.6%, with five occupation groups recording declines, ranging from 3.3% in primary industry to 7.7% in sales and service.

At the same time, the number of beneficiaries increased among people who had worked in three occupational groups.

There was a 7.5% increase in the social science, education, government service and religion group, mainly attributable to teachers and professors. There were also more beneficiaries among those whose last occupation was in natural and applied sciences (+5.7%), as well as in trades, transport and equipment operation (+2.4%). For the latter group, most of the increase in the 12 months to April was among those who had worked in construction trades and "other" trades occupations.

#### Chart 2

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

#### Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

In each of the three broad age groups, more men received benefits in April, especially those aged 15 to 24, who saw an increase of 3.9%. In contrast, the number of women aged 15 to 24 receiving benefits fell for the third month in a row, down slightly by 1.1%, while there was little change for women aged 25 to 54 and those 55 and over.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of women aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 54 receiving benefits continued to fall faster than men in the same age groups. In contrast, the number of beneficiaries increased for the third consecutive month among men aged 55 and over, up 2.6% from 12 months earlier, while it was virtually unchanged for women in the same age group.

#### Fewer Employment Insurance claims in April

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

Following an increase in March, the number of initial and renewal claims fell by 5.8% in April.

#### **Chart 3**

Fewer Employment Insurance claims in April

In April, the number of Employment Insurance claims declined in seven provinces. Claims fell in Ontario and Alberta, down 12.6% and 12.0% respectively, following increases of similar magnitudes the previous month. Claims also fell in Saskatchewan in April, down 11.7%.

Relatively smaller declines were observed in British Columbia (-3.1%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-3.1%), Prince Edward Island (-2.2%) and Quebec (-1.2%).

At the same time, claims rose by 7.8% in Manitoba, following a decline of similar magnitude the previous month. There were also increases in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (+5.4% and +3.7% respectively), following two consecutive monthly declines.

#### 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 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 information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonally Adjusted Data – Frequently Asked Questions.

El 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 El benefits from April 13 to 19. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). However, initial and renewal claims data are for the entire month.

El statistics indicate the number of people who received El 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 benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory, sex and age – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2013	March 2014 <sup>p</sup>	April 2014 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
		number		char	nge	% ch	ange
Canada							
Both sexes	525,570	511,520	517,080	5,560	-8,490	1.1	-1.6
15 to 24 years	53,690	49,560	50,850	1,290	-2,840	2.6	-5.3
25 to 54 years	353,500	342,170	345,860	3,690	-7,640	1.1	-2.2
55 years and over	118,370	119,790	120,360	570	1,990	0.5	1.7
Men	319,990	316,470	322,060	5,590	2,070	1.8	0.6
15 to 24 years	39,470	36,840	38,270	1,430	-1,200	3.9	-3.0
25 to 54 years	207,080	204,980	208,430	3,450	1,350	1.7	0.7
55 years and over	73,440	74,650	75,360	710	1,920	1.0	2.6
Women	205,570	195,050	195,010	-40	-10,560	0.0	-5.1
15 to 24 years	14,220	12,720	12,580	-140	-1,640	-1.1	-11.5
25 to 54 years	146,420	137,190	137,430	240	-8,990	0.2	-6.1
55 years and over	44,930	45,140	45,010	-130	80	-0.3	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	32,110	31,830	31,150	-680	-960	-2.1	-3.0
15 to 24 years	2,820	2,740	2,720	-20	-100	-0.7	-3.5
25 to 54 years	19,610	19,250	18,840	-410	-770	-2.1	-3.9
55 years and over	9,680	9,840 <b>19.060</b>	9,600	-240	-80 <b>130</b>	-2.4 <b>-1.8</b>	-0.8
Men Women	18,590 13,520	12,770	18,720 12,430	-340 -340	-1,090	-1.6 -2.7	0.7 -8.1
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,900	7,260	7,260	0	-640	0.0	-8.1
15 to 24 years	900	810	810	0	-90	0.0	-10.0
25 to 54 years	4,740	4,310	4,310	0	-430	0.0	-9.1
55 years and over	2,250	2,140	2,130	-10	-120	-0.5	-5.3
Men	4,720	4,320	4,340	20	-380	0.5	-8.1
Women	3,180	2,940	2,920	-20	-260	-0.7	-8.2
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	28,350	26,230	26,940	710	-1,410	2.7	-5.0
15 to 24 years	2,910	2,510	2,570	60	-340	2.4	-11.7
25 to 54 years	18,470	16,940	17,370	430	-1,100	2.5	-6.0
55 years and over	6,960	6,780	7,000	220	40	3.2	0.6
Men Women	17,610 10,740	16,610 9,620	17,290 9,650	680 30	-320 -1,090	4.1 0.3	-1.8 -10.1
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New Brunswick Both sexes	33,720	31,780	32,190	410	-1,530	1.3	-4.5
15 to 24 years	3,810	3,480	3,480	0	-330	0.0	-8.7
25 to 54 years	20,990	19,510	19,770	260	-1,220	1.3	-5.8
55 years and over	8,930	8,780	8,940	160	10	1.8	0.1
Men	21,270	20,130	20,660	530	-610	2.6	-2.9
Women	12,450	11,650	11,540	-110	-910	-0.9	-7.3
Quebec							
Both sexes	150,760	150,890	157,360	6,470	6,600	4.3	4.4
15 to 24 years	15,840	15,100	16,070	970	230	6.4	1.5
25 to 54 years	99,240	99,350	104,000	4,650	4,760	4.7	4.8
55 years and over	35,690	36,440	37,300	860	1,610	2.4	4.5
Men Women	96,300 54,460	97,860 53,030	102,740 54,620	4,880 1,590	6,440 160	5.0 3.0	6.7 0.3
Ontario	•	•	, -	•			
Both sexes	161,060	153,860	152,960	-900	-8,100	-0.6	-5.0
15 to 24 years	14,780	13,070	13,360	290	-1,420	2.2	-9.6
25 to 54 years	114,020	108,120	107,210	-910	-6,810	-0.8	-6.0
55 years and over	32,250	32,670	32,390	-280	140	-0.9	0.4
Men	94,010	91,630	91,950	320	-2,060	0.3	-2.2
Women	67,050	62,230	61,010	-1,220	-6,040	-2.0	-9.0

Table 1 - continued Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory, sex and age – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2013	March 2014 <sup>p</sup>	April 2014 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
Manitoba							
Both sexes	14,480	13,160	13,200	40	-1,280	0.3	-8.8
15 to 24 years	1,910	1,800	1,810	10	-100	0.6	-5.2
25 to 54 years	9,840	8,910	8,910	0	-930	0.0	-9.5
5 years and over	2,740	2,450	2,490	40	-250	1.6	-9.1
len	9,440	8,500	8,610	110	-830	1.3	-8.8
Vomen	5,050	4,660	4,590	-70	-460	-1.5	-9.1
Saskatchewan							
oth sexes	11,050	10,710	10,740	30	-310	0.3	-2.8
5 to 24 years	1,500	1,410	1,430	20	-70	1.4	-4.7
5 to 54 years	7,200	7,060	7,050	-10	-150	-0.1	-2.1
5 years and over	2,350	2,230	2,260	30	-90	1.3	-3.8
len .	7,270	7,070	7,030	-40	-240	-0.6	-3.3
Vomen	3,780	3,630	3,710	80	-70	2.2	-1.9
lberta							
oth sexes	29,450	29,530	29,280	-250	-170	-0.8	-0.6
5 to 24 years	3,510	3,360	3,410	50	-100	1.5	-2.8
5 to 54 years	20,660	20,640	20,360	-280	-300	-1.4	-1.5
5 years and over	5,270	5,530	5,510	-20	240	-0.4	4.6
len	18,070	18,120	17,910	-210	-160	-1.2	-0.9
/omen	11,380	11,400	11,370	-30	-10	-0.3	-0.1
ritish Columbia							
oth sexes	52,900	51,070	50,720	-350	-2,180	-0.7	-4.1
5 to 24 years	5,280	4,750	4,680	-70	-600	-1.5	-11.4
5 to 54 years	36,050	34,380	34,280	-100	-1,770	-0.3	-4.9
years and over	11,580	11,940	11,760	-180	180	-1.5	1.6
en	30,380	30,020	29,610	-410	-770	-1.4	-2.
omen	22,520	21,050	21,110	60	-1,410	0.3	-6.3
ukon							
oth sexes	1,000	930	920	-10	-80	-1.1	-8.0
5 to 24 years	120	110	100	-10	-20	-9.1	-16.7
5 to 54 years	660	600	600	0	-60	0.0	-9.1
years and over	220	220	220	0	0	0.0	0.0
en	630	600	590	-10	-40	-1.7	-6.3
lomen	370	330	330	0	-40	0.0	-10.8
orthwest Territories							
oth sexes	830	780	800	20	-30	2.6	-3.6
5 to 24 years	80	60	70	10	-10	16.7	-12.5
5 to 54 years	620	580	590	10	-30	1.7	-4.8
5 years and over	130	140	140	0	10	0.0	7.7
len	540	490	510	20	-30	4.1	-5.6
<i>l</i> omen	290	290	290	0	0	0.0	0.0
lunavut							
oth sexes	480	490	500	10	20	2.0	4.2
5 to 24 years	50	40	40	0	-10	0.0	-20.0
5 to 54 years	390	400	410	10	20	2.5	5.
5 years and over	40	50	50	0	10	0.0	25.0
len	340	330	330	Ŏ	-10	0.0	-2.9
	0-10	170	170	ŏ	20	0.0	13.3

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.

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

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

	April 2013	March 2014 <sup>p</sup>	April 2014 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
		number		cha	nge	% ch	ange
Canada	229,120	241,170	227,090	-14,080	-2,030	-5.8	-0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,970	8,830	8,560	-270	-410	-3.1	-4.6
Prince Edward Island	2,450	2,300	2,250	-50	-200	-2.2	-8.2
Nova Scotia	9,380	9,070	9,410	340	30	3.7	0.3
New Brunswick	9,960	9,390	9,900	510	-60	5.4	-0.6
Quebec	68,010	68,790	67,940	-850	-70	-1.2	-0.1
Ontario	70,780	82,870	72,400	-10,470	1,620	-12.6	2.3
Manitoba	7,710	7,090	7,640	550	-70	7.8	-0.9
Saskatchewan	6,180	5,910	5,220	-690	-960	-11.7	-15.5
Alberta	18,780	19,880	17,500	-2,380	-1,280	-12.0	-6.8
British Columbia	26,050	26,170	25,370	-800	-680	-3.1	-2.6
Yukon	330	310	340	30	10	9.7	3.0
Northwest Territories	300	270	300	30	0	11.1	0.0
Nunavut	180	190	190	0	10	0.0	5.6

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

Table 3 Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by census metropolitan area<sup>2</sup> – Seasonally

	April 2013	March 2014 <sup>p</sup>	April 2014 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
		number		cha	nge	% ch	nange
Newfoundland and Labrador St. John's	3,580	3,890	3,890	0	310	0.0	8.7
Nova Scotia							
Halifax	5,200	5,090	5,160	70	-40	1.4	-0.8
New Brunswick							
Moncton	2,820	2,910	2,950	40	130	1.4	4.6
Saint John	2,810	2,150	2,430	280	-380	13.0	-13.5
Quebec							
Saguenay	3,710	3,990	4,100	110	390	2.8	10.5
Québec	9,120	9,590	9,910	320	790	3.3	8.7
Sherbrooke	3,220	3,220	3,510	290	290	9.0	9.0
Trois-Rivières	3,220	3,070	3,150	80	-70	2.6	-2.2
Montréal	55,060	54,680	57,630	2,950	2,570	5.4	4.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	3,750	3,450	3,610	160	-140	4.6	-3.7
Ontario							
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	7,590	7,140	7,250	110	-340	1.5	-4.5
Kingston	1,600	1,670	1,700	30	100	1.8	6.3
Peterborough	1,620	1,530	1,520	-10	-100	-0.7	-6.2
Oshawa	4,660	4,380	4,130	-250	-530	-5.7	-11.4
Toronto	62,840	59,120	57,870	-1,250	-4,970	-2.1	-7.9
Hamilton	7,270	7,210	7,270	60	0	0.8	0.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,440	5,870	5,900	30	-540	0.5	-8.4
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,510	5,670	5,600	-70	90	-1.2	1.6
Brantford	2,180	1,970	1,970	0	-210	0.0	-9.6
Guelph	1,250	1,270	1,270	0	20	0.0	1.6
London	5,910	5,840	5,930	90	20	1.5	0.3
Windsor	4,490	4,150 2,500	4,280 2,490	130 -10	-210	3.1 -0.4	-4.7
Barrie Creator Sudbury	2,640 2,900	2,500 2,700	2,490 2,780	-10 80	-150 -120	-0.4 3.0	-5.7 -4.1
Greater Sudbury Thunder Bay	2,900 1.610	2,700 1,810	2,780 1,850	40	-120 240	3.0 2.2	-4.1 14.9
munuer bay	1,610	1,610	1,000	40	240	2.2	14.8
Manitoba	7.500	0.000	0.040	00	500	0.0	7.5
Winnipeg	7,500	6,960	6,940	-20	-560	-0.3	-7.5
Saskatchewan							
Regina	1,480	1,410	1,410	0	-70	0.0	-4.7
Saskatoon	2,110	2,090	2,060	-30	-50	-1.4	-2.4
Alberta							
Calgary	9,550	9,680	9,730	50	180	0.5	1.9
Edmonton	10,020	10,250	10,060	-190	40	-1.9	0.4
British Columbia							
Kelowna	2,550	2,350	2,310	-40	-240	-1.7	-9.4
Abbotsford-Mission	2,660	2,790	2,820	30	160	1.1	6.0
Vancouver	22,500	21,390	21,260	-130	-1,240	-0.6	-5.5
Victoria	3,090	2,770	2,750	-20	-340	-0.7	-11.0

<sup>1.</sup> 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.

<sup>2. 2006</sup> Standard Geographical Classification. **Note(s):** Related CANSIM table: 276-0031.

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by occupation,<sup>2</sup> Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2013	March 2014 <sup>p</sup>	April 2014 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
		number		char	ige	% cha	ange
All occupations	525,570	511,520	517,080	5,560	-8,490	1.1	-1.6
Management occupations	31,380	31,150	31,090	-60	-290	-0.2	-0.9
Senior management occupations	2,670	2,780	2,780	0	110	0.0	4.1
Other management occupations	28,710	28,360	28,320	-40	-390	-0.1	-1.4
Business, finance and							
administrative occupations Professional occupations in	67,400	63,710	63,860	150	-3,540	0.2	-5.3
business and finance Financial, secretarial and	5,170	5,030	4,960	-70	-210	-1.4	-4.1
administrative occupations Clerical occupations, including	17,590	17,090	17,190	100	-400	0.6	-2.3
supervisors	44,640	41,600	41,700	100	-2,940	0.2	-6.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	26,540	28,140	28,060	-80	1,520	-0.3	5.7
Health occupations Professional occupations in health,	7,820	7,800	7,820	20	0	0.3	0.0
nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,250	1,290	1,290	0	40	0.0	3.2
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,570	6,510	6,520	10	-50	0.2	-0.8
Occupations in social science,							
education, government service and religion	26,200	28,020	28,160	140	1,960	0.5	7.5
Occupations in social science,							
government service and religion Teachers and professors	14,130 12,070	14,940 13,080	14,600 13,570	-340 490	470 1,500	-2.3 3.7	3.3 12.4
Occupations in art, culture,							
recreation and sport	10,280	9,800	9,790	-10	-490	-0.1	-4.8
Sales and service occupations Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail,	97,310	89,980	89,790	-190	-7,520	-0.2	-7.7
wholesale and grain buyers Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade	5,370	5,040	5,200	160	-170	3.2	-3.2
supervisors Chefs and cooks, and occupations	19,170	16,810	16,590	-220	-2,580	-1.3	-13.5
in food and beverage service, including supervisors	18,870	17,490	17,460	-30	-1,410	-0.2	-7.5
Occupations in protective services Childcare and home support	5,540	4,830	4,810	-20	-730	-0.4	-13.2
workers	15,320	15,040	14,840	-200	-480	-1.3	-3.1
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as							
supervisors	33,040	30,770	30,880	110	-2,160	0.4	-6.5
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related							
occupations Contractors and supervisors in	170,640	169,530	174,710	5,180	4,070	3.1	2.4
trades and transportation	6,620	6,600	6,730	130	110	2.0	1.7
Construction trades	36,230	36,330	38,430	2,100	2,200	5.8	6.1
Other trades occupations	37,580	38,920	40,540	1,620	2,960	4.2	7.9
Transport and equipment operators Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and	40,770	39,210	40,000	790	-770	2.0	-1.9
related occupations	49,440	48,470	49,000	530	-440	1.1	-0.9

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by occupation,<sup>2</sup> Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2013	March 2014 <sup>p</sup>	April 2014 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
Occupations unique to primary industry	37,170	36,000	35,950	-50	-1,220	-0.1	-3.3
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities Machine operators and assemblers	50,630	46,300	46,940	640	-3,690	1.4	-7.3
in manufacturing, including supervisors	24,420	22,310	22,810	500	-1,610	2.2	-6.6
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	26,210	23,990	24,130	140	-2,080	0.6	-7.9

p preliminary

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 May will be released on July 24.

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 Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

<sup>1.</sup> 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.

<sup>2. 2006</sup> National Occupational Classification - Statistics.

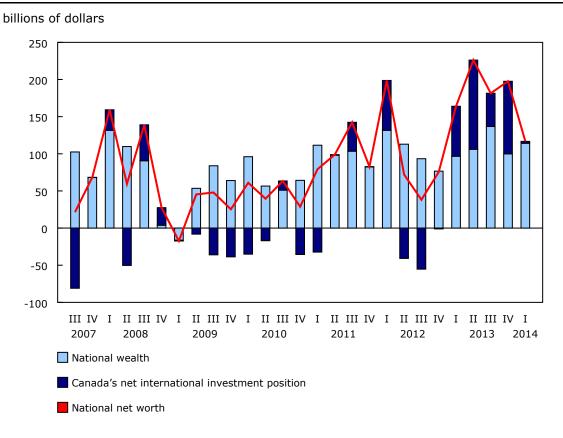
# National balance sheet and financial flow accounts, first quarter 2014

National net worth rose 1.5% from the fourth quarter of 2013 to \$7.8 trillion in the first quarter, reaching \$221,300 on a per capita basis. This was slower than the 2.6% advance in the previous quarter. The change in national net worth was led by a 1.5% increase in non-financial assets.

Economy-wide non-financial assets, or national wealth, advanced \$115 billion to \$7.8 trillion at the end of the first quarter. This growth mainly reflected gains in the value of real estate.

Canada's net asset position edged up by \$2.5 billion to \$30.2 billion in the first quarter. The increase in the value of Canada's foreign currency-denominated international assets reflected the effect of a weaker Canadian dollar, while liabilities held by non-resident investors were up mainly on higher Canadian equity prices.

**Chart 1 Changes in national net worth** 



#### **Debt of non-financial sectors**

Debt of domestic non-financial sectors edged down by the end of the first quarter. Retirement of federal government short-term paper continued at levels similar to those registered in the fourth quarter along with a reduction in short-term paper liabilities of other levels of government. Funds raised by non-financial private corporations eased in the first quarter.

Credit market debt (consumer credit, mortgages, loans, short-term paper and bonds) of domestic non-financial sectors totalled \$4.3 trillion at the end of the first quarter. This was largely unchanged from the previous quarter. Increases in bonds, mortgages and non-mortgage loans were offset by retirements in government short-term paper.

Of the total outstanding credit market debt at the end of the first quarter, bonds and mortgages continue to account for the majority at \$1.5 trillion and \$1.4 trillion respectively. These two liabilities accounted for 69.4% of total outstanding credit market debt in the first quarter.

#### Household sector

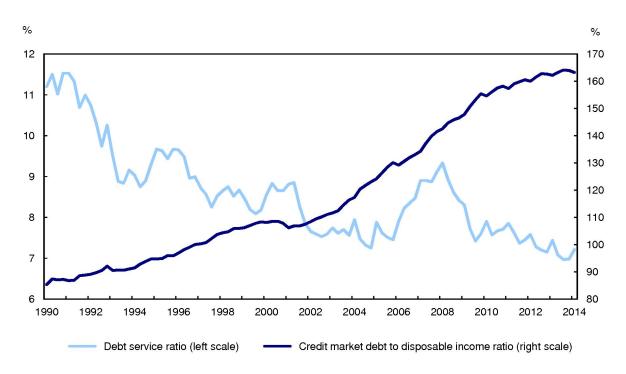
Household net worth advanced 2.5% in the first quarter, led by a 3.2% gain in the value of shares and other equities, notably mutual funds. This primarily reflected continued strength in domestic stock markets during the quarter. The increase in household net worth was also supported by a 2.0% gain in the value of household real estate. On a per capita basis, household net worth rose to \$222,600 in the first quarter.

The ratio of financial assets to non-financial assets has continued its general upward trend since its marked decline in 2008 when equity prices declined sharply. At the end of the first quarter, the ratio stood at 119.5%, up from 118.4% in the previous quarter.

At the end of the first quarter, mortgage debt stood at over \$1.1 trillion, up 0.6% over the previous quarter. This was the lowest rate of advance since early 2009. Consumer credit debt edged down 0.3% from the fourth quarter to \$507 billion by quarter end. Consumer credit debt as a proportion of total outstanding household debt has generally been declining since the financial crisis.

Leverage, as measured by household credit market debt to disposable income, edged down from 163.9% in the fourth quarter of 2013 to 163.2% in the first quarter of 2014. The household debt service ratio, defined as household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid divided by disposable income, continued to hover at historically low levels. Owner's equity as a percentage of real estate was 69.9% at the end of the first quarter, slightly higher than the 69.5% recorded at the end of the previous quarter.

**Chart 2 Household sector leverage indicators** 

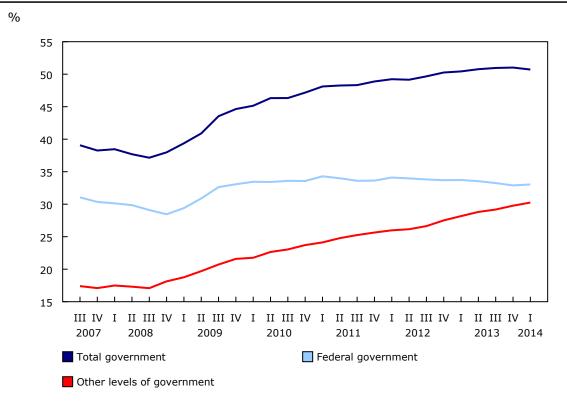


#### **Government sector**

Total government gross debt (expressed at book value) was unchanged in the first quarter. Increased provincial and municipal government borrowing was offset by lower borrowing by the federal government. By the end of the first quarter, the overall government deficit stood at \$17.0 billion compared with \$22.6 billion in the first quarter of 2013.

The ratio for the federal government net debt to gross domestic product increased compared with the previous quarter and the ratio for the other levels of government continued its upward trend, which began in late 2008.

Chart 3
Net debt (book value) to gross domestic product



#### Corporate sector

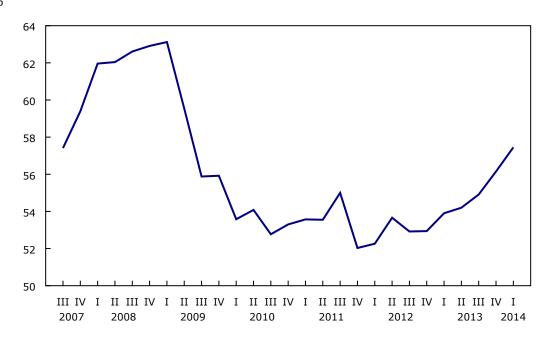
The corporate sector remained a net lender to the rest of the economy. Corporate net lending amounted to \$4.4 billion over the quarter, up from \$2.1 billion in the previous quarter.

Non-financial private corporations raised \$15.4 billion worth of funds during the first quarter. On a book value basis, the debt-to-equity ratio of non-financial corporation's was 57 cents of credit market debt for every dollar of equity at quarter end. This ratio has been rising since the end of 2012.

At the end of the first quarter, financial assets of financial corporations increased by \$204 billion to \$10.4 trillion. Domestic equity assets accounted for the largest share of this gain, reflecting a quarter of strong domestic stock prices that outpaced foreign stock prices.

Chart 4
Non-financial corporate debt-to-equity ratio





#### Note to readers

This is a combined release of the National balance sheet accounts and Financial flow accounts. The National balance sheet accounts comprise the balance sheets of all sectors and sub-sectors of the economy. The main sectors are households, non-profit institutions serving households, financial corporations, non-financial corporations, government, and non-residents. They cover all national non-financial assets and financial asset-liability claims outstanding in all sectors. All data is unadjusted for seasonal variation.

The Financial flow accounts (FFA) articulate net lending or borrowing activity by sector by measuring financial transactions in the economy. The FFA arrive at a measure of net financial investment, which is the difference between transactions in financial assets and liabilities (for example, net purchases of securities less net issuance of securities). The FFA also provide the link between financial and non-financial activity in the economy, which ties estimates of saving and non-financial capital acquisition (for example, investment in new housing) with the underlying financial transactions.

Definitions concerning financial indicators can be found in "Financial indicators from the National Balance Sheet Accounts" and in the System of macroeconomic accounts glossary.

Table 1 National balance sheet accounts - Market value, not seasonally adjusted

		juotou	accinally adj	iao, not oot	market va	accounts	Mational Balance Shoot
Fourth quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014	First quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	First quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2012	
change in billions of dollars			f dollars	billions o			
117	7,840	7,723	7,525	7,344	7,118	6,954	National net worth Period-to-period
	1.5	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.4	1.1	percentage change
115	7,810	7,695	7,596	7,459	7,353	7,256	National wealth Period-to-period percentage
	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	change
-2	-30	-28	70	115	235	302	Canada's net foreign debt
							National net worth, by sector
196	7,888	7,692	7,469	7,310	7,247	7,062	Household sector Non-profit institutions serving
2	76	74	73	72	71	75	household sector
-69	84	153	174	189	47	73	Corporate sector
-11	-207	-196	-191	-228	-247	-257	General government sector
change ir dollars			ars	doll			
2,800	221,300	218,500	213,200	208,900	203,200	198,400	National net worth per capita

...not applicable

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

Table 2
Households and non-profit institutions serving household sector indicators – Market value, not seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014
			%			
Household sector						
Debt to gross domestic product						
(GDP)	94.09	94.30	95.02	95.26	95.11	94.41
Debt to disposable income	164.76	164.31	165.34	166.22	166.13	165.36
Credit market debt to disposable						
income	162.62	162.14	163.24	164.10	163.93	163.22
Consumer credit and mortgage						
liabilities to disposable income	151.71	151.47	152.55	153.51	153.58	152.87
Net worth as a percentage of						
disposable income	679.43	690.93	691.57	699.61	714.15	726.31
Debt to total assets	19.52	19.21	19.29	19.20	18.87	18.55
Debt to net worth	24.25	23.78	23.91	23.76	23.26	22.77
Credit market debt to net worth	23.94	23.47	23.60	23.46	22.95	22.47
Consumer credit and mortgage						
liabilities to net worth	22.33	21.92	22.06	21.94	21.51	21.05
Total assets to net worth	124.25	123.78	123.91	123.76	123.26	122.77
Financial assets to net worth	66.73	66.94	66.41	66.41	66.83	66.83
Financial assets to non-financial						
assets	116.01	117.77	115.51	115.80	118.42	119.48
Owner's equity as a percentage of						
real estate	69.02	69.32	69.47	69.41	69.50	69.90
Real estate as a percentage of						
disposable income	337.42	339.94	344.57	346.93	348.85	352.78
Households and non-profit institutions serving household sector						
Debt to GDP	96.40	96.55	97.28	97.52	97.39	96.69
Debt to disposable income	164.68	164.13	165.20	166.06	165.97	165.29
Credit market debt to disposable						
income	159.54	159.03	160.16	161.00	160.81	160.16

Table 3
Corporations sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014
			%			
Corporations sector Private non-financial corporations total debt to equity (market value) Private non-financial corporations credit market debt to equity (book	183.67	183.68	188.99	188.84	187.43	185.56
value)	52.94	53.90	54.20	54.91	56.15	57.45

Table 4
General government sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014
			%			
General government sector General government gross debt (book value) to gross domestic						
product (GDP)	110.43	111.36	112.69	112.18	111.27	110.06
Federal general government gross debt (book value) to GDP Other levels of general government	48.78	49.36	49.39	49.16	47.80	46.76
gross debt (book value) to GDP	60.58	60.55	61.17	61.32	61.44	61.56
General government net debt (book value) to GDP	50.26	50.43	50.77	50.96	51.02	50.72
Federal general government net debt (book value) to GDP Other levels of general government	33.69	33.72	33.54	33.25	32.89	33.04
net debt (book value) to GDP	27.51	28.17	28.81	29.18	29.77	30.25

#### Available in CANSIM: tables 378-0119 to 378-0125.

#### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1804 and 1806.

The *System of macroeconomic accounts* module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the first quarter 2014 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 13, no. 1 (13-010-X). This publication is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. Revised national balance sheet and financial flow accounts for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2013 is now available, along with those for the first quarter of 2014. These data incorporate new and revised source data and updated data.

Data on National balance sheet accounts and financial flow accounts for the second quarter will be released on September 12.

# **Canadian Demographics at a Glance**

The second edition of Canadian Demographics at a Glance, Statistics Canada's compendium of the nation's population trends, is now available.

This compendium brings together, in one convenient and easily accessible publication, information on demographic patterns from existing or previously released sources. These demographic patterns are also analyzed in a broader historical context. The publication includes trends in population growth and age structure, as well as the evolution of the various components of Canada's population growth—fertility, mortality and migration—all of which are examined at the national, provincial/territorial and sub-provincial levels.

The publication also looks at a variety of topics related to the composition of the population at both the national level and for other selected geographies. These topics include ethnocultural diversity, language, Aboriginal identity, the labour force as well as families and households.

This compendium includes 54 charts and 13 tables. Each page of *Canadian Demographics at a Glance* highlights one figure or table, accompanied by a brief analysis in bullet form so it is easy to consult. Many charts and tables contain both historical and projected statistics, often providing an analysis over a long period of time.

Data and analysis for the collection are drawn from a broad range of sources including the 2011 Census of Population, the 2011 National Household Survey, various population projections as well as analytical products such as the *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada* (91-209-X) and *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories* (91-215-X).

This compendium will be of interest to many, including those working in various levels of government, individuals involved in an educational setting, such as professors, teachers and students, researchers, policy analysts, individuals working in the private sector and the media, as well as for any other organization or individual interested in Canadian demography.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3231, 3233, 3601, 3602, 3604, 3701, 3901, 5126, 5131 and 5178.

Canadian Demographics at a Glance (91-003-X) is now available from the Browse by key resource module of our website under Publications.

# Civil aviation operating statistics, April 2014

Operating data on civil aviation are now available for April.

#### Note to readers

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.

# Travel Survey of Residents of Canada, third quarter 2013

Data on domestic travel from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada are now available for the third quarter of 2013.

#### Note to readers

The Travel Survey of Residents of Canada underwent a redesign in 2011. The survey scope is more inclusive and allows more trips to be collected. Moreover, its new design makes it easier to report trips. These changes are increasing the survey estimates from previous years. This creates a break in the domestic tourism series.

A more exhaustive document explaining the differences between the redesigned 2011 Travel Survey of Residents of Canada and the 2010 survey is available on our website.

#### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

# Quarterly civil aviation statistics, second quarter 2013

Operating and financial data on civil aviation are now available for the second quarter of 2013.

#### Note to readers

The data in this quarterly release are not seasonally adjusted.

#### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2712.

Civil aviation data will appear later in the service bulletin Aviation (51-004-X).

## New products and studies

#### **New products**

#### **Newsletter for Communities**

Catalogue number 11-016-X (HTML | PDF)

#### **Newsletter for Small and Medium-sized Businesses**

Catalogue number 11-017-X (HTML | PDF)

Wholesale Trade, April 2014, Vol. 77, no. 4 Catalogue number 63-008-X (HTML | PDF)

#### **Canadian Demographics at a Glance**

Catalogue number 91-003-X (HTML)



#### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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