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Releases

Releases

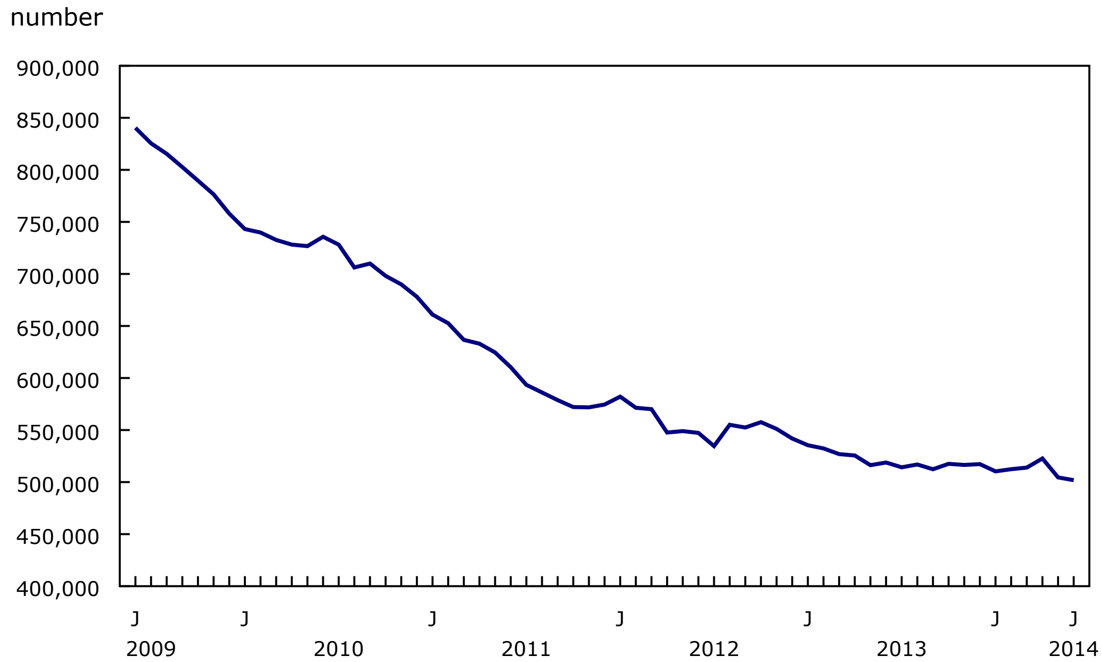
Employment Insurance, June 2014

Following a decline in May, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits was little changed in June at 501,900.

The number of beneficiaries fell notably in Ontario and New Brunswick, while increasing sharply in British Columbia.

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
Little change in the number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries in June



Provincial and metropolitan area overview

In Ontario, the number of beneficiaries fell for the second consecutive month, down 3.2% in June. There were declines in 14 of the 15 metropolitan areas in the province, ranging from 13.6% in Windsor to 1.6% in Brantford. The number of beneficiaries in Toronto fell for the third consecutive month, down 2.2% to 54,500. St. Catharines–Niagara (+2.1%) was the lone metropolitan area in the province to record more beneficiaries in June, offsetting the decline of the previous month.

The number of people receiving benefits in New Brunswick declined by 2.5% in June, as the province posted a second consecutive monthly decrease. At the same time, there were fewer beneficiaries in Saint John, also for the second month in a row.

The number of beneficiaries declined for the second consecutive month in Quebec, down 1.6% in June. The Québec metropolitan area posted a notable decrease of 11.4% for the month. However, there were more beneficiaries in the other five metropolitan areas of the province, with increases ranging from 5.1% in Gatineau to 1.0% in Saguenay. In Montréal, 58,200 people received benefits in June, up 4.0%.

There was a small decline of 1.2% in the number of people receiving benefits in Nova Scotia, with Halifax posting fewer beneficiaries.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries increased by 9.8% after having trended down since the fall of 2013. All four metropolitan areas in the province reported more beneficiaries in June. In Vancouver, the number of people receiving regular benefits totalled 22,600 in June, up 10.8%, partly offsetting the decline the previous month.

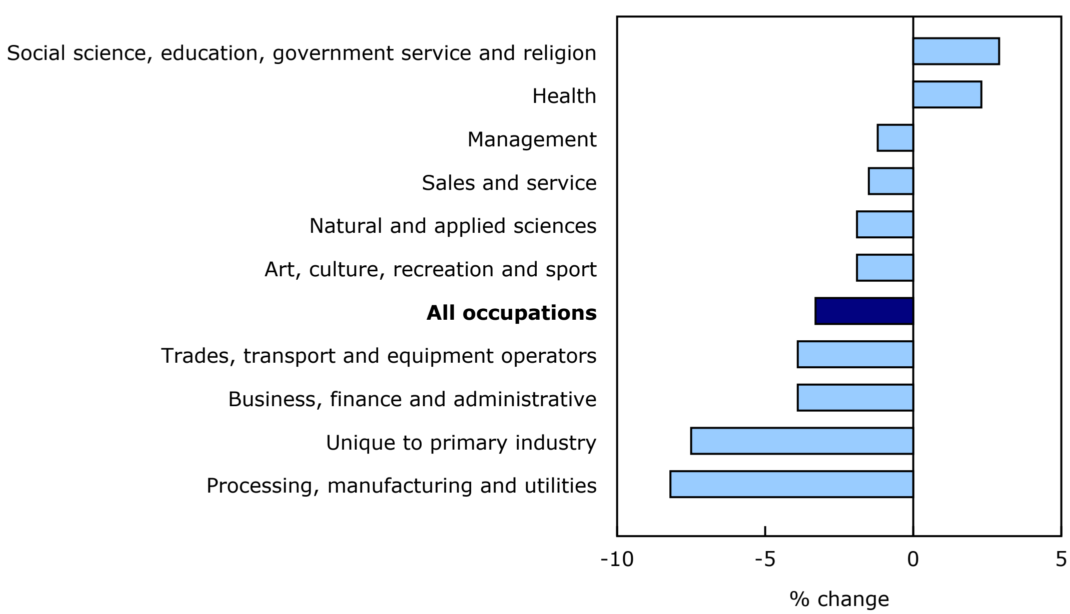
There was a small increase in the number of people receiving benefits in Prince Edward Island (+1.4%) in June. This follows a downward trend observed in the province since the fall of 2013.

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

In the 12 months to June, the number of beneficiaries among all occupation groups declined by 3.3%. There were fewer people receiving benefits in 8 of the 10 major occupation groups, especially occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities (-8.2%) as well as occupations unique to primary industry (-7.5%).

At the same time, there were more beneficiaries among people whose last occupation was in social science, education, government service and religion (+2.9%) and among people whose last occupation was in health (+2.3%). For people in social science, education, government service and religion, most of the increase was among teachers and professors.

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



Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

In June, there were fewer women aged 15 to 24 receiving benefits (-2.2%), adding to the decline observed in the previous month. At the same time, the number of beneficiaries increased among women aged 25 to 54 (+2.1%), counterbalancing the previous month's decline.

For men, the number of beneficiaries in June fell by 2.7% for the 55-and-over group, a second decline in a row, and decreased slightly for those aged 25 to 54 (-1.4%).

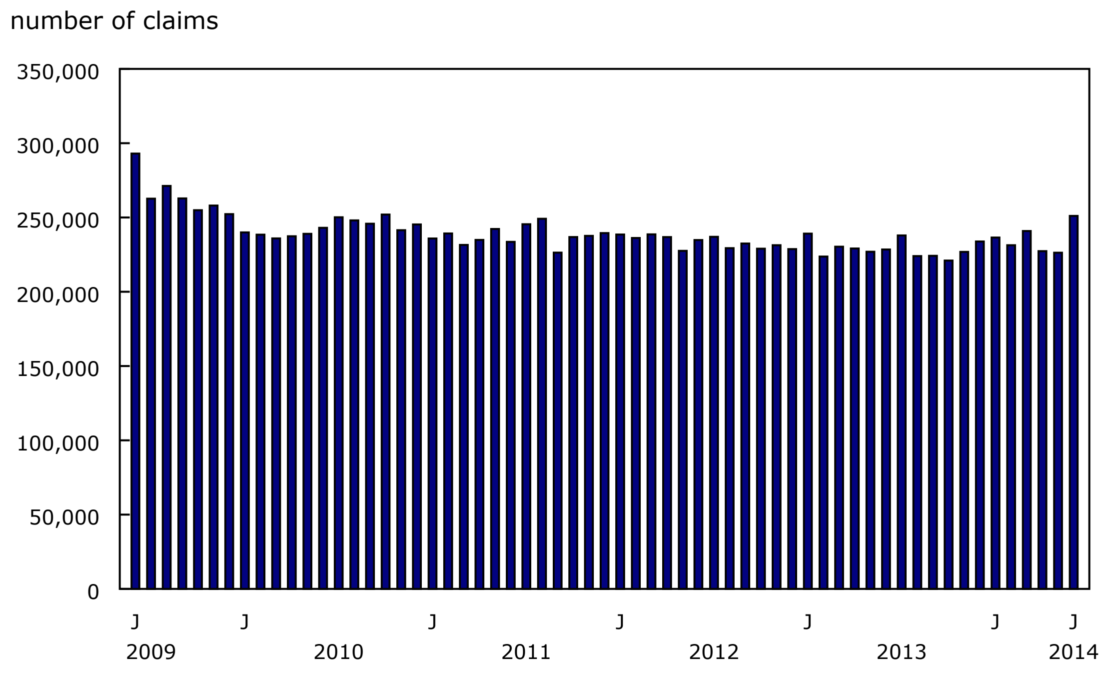
In the 12 months to June, the number of women aged 15 to 24 (-13.5%) receiving benefits continued to decline at a faster pace than men (-8.2%) in the same age group.

Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries among people aged 25 to 54 fell for men (-3.7%) and women (-3.1%). At the same time, women aged 55 and over posted a 1.7% decline, while men in the same age group experienced a 1.5% increase.

More Employment Insurance claims in June

Claims estimates in June were impacted by where the last day of June 2014 fell in the calendar. Since June 30 was a Monday, some claims which might normally be received in the first week of July were received in June. Therefore, results should be interpreted with caution. With this calendar effect, the number of claims received in Canada was unusually high in June (+10.9%). Manitoba (+44.3%), Ontario (+24.2%) and British Columbia (+18.8%) were most notably affected.

Chart 3
More Employment Insurance claims in June



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 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 June 15 to 21. 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 benefits[1] by province and territory, sex and age – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2013	May 2014p	June 2014p	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	**518,810**	**504,510**	**501,850**	**-2,660**	**-16,960**	**-0.5**	**-3.3**
15 to 24 years	54,320	49,610	49,160	-450	-5,160	-0.9	-9.5
25 to 54 years	350,730	338,500	338,610	110	-12,120	0.0	-3.5
55 years and over	113,760	116,410	114,090	-2,320	330	-2.0	0.3
Men	**318,370**	**313,320**	**308,430**	**-4,890**	**-9,940**	**-1.6**	**-3.1**
15 to 24 years	40,650	37,500	37,330	-170	-3,320	-0.5	-8.2
25 to 54 years	207,750	202,840	200,060	-2,780	-7,690	-1.4	-3.7
55 years and over	69,980	72,970	71,030	-1,940	1,050	-2.7	1.5
Women	**200,430**	**191,190**	**193,420**	**2,230**	**-7,010**	**1.2**	**-3.5**
15 to 24 years	13,680	12,100	11,830	-270	-1,850	-2.2	-13.5
25 to 54 years	142,980	135,660	138,540	2,880	-4,440	2.1	-3.1
55 years and over	43,780	43,430	43,050	-380	-730	-0.9	-1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	**32,390**	**31,430**	**31,430**	**0**	**-960**	**0.0**	**-3.0**
15 to 24 years	2,950	2,790	2,800	10	-150	0.4	-5.1
25 to 54 years	19,980	19,100	19,080	-20	-900	-0.1	-4.5
55 years and over	9,460	9,550	9,560	10	100	0.1	1.1
Men	**19,170**	**18,940**	**19,150**	**210**	**-20**	**1.1**	**-0.1**
Women	**13,210**	**12,490**	**12,290**	**-200**	**-920**	**-1.6**	**-7.0**
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	**7,300**	**6,980**	**7,080**	**100**	**-220**	**1.4**	**-3.0**
15 to 24 years	850	740	740	0	-110	0.0	-12.9
25 to 54 years	4,410	4,230	4,330	100	-80	2.4	-1.8
55 years and over	2,040	2,010	2,010	0	-30	0.0	-1.5
Men	**4,510**	**4,250**	**4,290**	**40**	**-220**	**0.9**	**-4.9**
Women	**2,800**	**2,740**	**2,790**	**50**	**-10**	**1.8**	**-0.4**
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	**28,010**	**25,750**	**25,440**	**-310**	**-2,570**	**-1.2**	**-9.2**
15 to 24 years	3,000	2,460	2,460	0	-540	0.0	-18.0
25 to 54 years	18,170	16,570	16,310	-260	-1,860	-1.6	-10.2
55 years and over	6,840	6,730	6,670	-60	-170	-0.9	-2.5
Men	**17,710**	**16,410**	**16,140**	**-270**	**-1,570**	**-1.6**	**-8.9**
Women	**10,300**	**9,340**	**9,300**	**-40**	**-1,000**	**-0.4**	**-9.7**
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	**32,620**	**31,670**	**30,890**	**-780**	**-1,730**	**-2.5**	**-5.3**
15 to 24 years	3,810	3,510	3,430	-80	-380	-2.3	-10.0
25 to 54 years	20,330	19,470	19,150	-320	-1,180	-1.6	-5.8
55 years and over	8,490	8,700	8,310	-390	-180	-4.5	-2.1
Men	**21,030**	**20,480**	**20,050**	**-430**	**-980**	**-2.1**	**-4.7**
Women	**11,590**	**11,190**	**10,850**	**-340**	**-740**	**-3.0**	**-6.4**
Quebec							
Both sexes	**149,600**	**153,830**	**151,370**	**-2,460**	**1,770**	**-1.6**	**1.2**
15 to 24 years	16,260	15,540	15,420	-120	-840	-0.8	-5.2
25 to 54 years	99,820	102,370	102,270	-100	2,450	-0.1	2.5
55 years and over	33,510	35,920	33,690	-2,230	180	-6.2	0.5
Men	**96,860**	**99,730**	**96,750**	**-2,980**	**-110**	**-3.0**	**-0.1**
Women	**52,740**	**54,100**	**54,630**	**530**	**1,890**	**1.0**	**3.6**
Ontario							
Both sexes	**158,800**	**146,680**	**141,970**	**-4,710**	**-16,830**	**-3.2**	**-10.6**
15 to 24 years	14,940	12,900	12,430	-470	-2,510	-3.6	-16.8
25 to 54 years	112,310	102,910	99,660	-3,250	-12,650	-3.2	-11.3
55 years and over	31,550	30,870	29,880	-990	-1,670	-3.2	-5.3
Men	**92,560**	**87,910**	**85,450**	**-2,460**	**-7,110**	**-2.8**	**-7.7**
Women	**66,230**	**58,780**	**56,520**	**-2,260**	**-9,710**	**-3.8**	**-14.7**

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

	June 2013	May 2014p	June 2014p	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
Manitoba							
Both sexes	**13,520**	**13,230**	**13,310**	**80**	**-210**	**0.6**	**-1.6**
15 to 24 years	1,820	1,840	1,860	20	40	1.1	2.2
25 to 54 years	9,260	8,950	9,000	50	-260	0.6	-2.8
55 years and over	2,430	2,430	2,450	20	20	0.8	0.8
Men	**8,660**	**8,600**	**8,660**	**60**	**0**	**0.7**	**0.0**
Women	**4,850**	**4,630**	**4,650**	**20**	**-200**	**0.4**	**-4.1**
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	**10,660**	**10,830**	**10,920**	**90**	**260**	**0.8**	**2.4**
15 to 24 years	1,450	1,330	1,400	70	-50	5.3	-3.4
25 to 54 years	7,010	7,160	7,170	10	160	0.1	2.3
55 years and over	2,200	2,350	2,350	0	150	0.0	6.8
Men	**7,010**	**7,140**	**7,310**	**170**	**300**	**2.4**	**4.3**
Women	**3,660**	**3,690**	**3,610**	**-80**	**-50**	**-2.2**	**-1.4**
Alberta							
Both sexes	**30,040**	**28,920**	**29,110**	**190**	**-930**	**0.7**	**-3.1**
15 to 24 years	3,690	3,360	3,490	130	-200	3.9	-5.4
25 to 54 years	21,050	20,160	20,270	110	-780	0.5	-3.7
55 years and over	5,300	5,410	5,350	-60	50	-1.1	0.9
Men	**18,570**	**17,790**	**17,880**	**90**	**-690**	**0.5**	**-3.7**
Women	**11,470**	**11,130**	**11,230**	**100**	**-240**	**0.9**	**-2.1**
British Columbia							
Both sexes	**52,020**	**49,970**	**54,870**	**4,900**	**2,850**	**9.8**	**5.5**
15 to 24 years	5,140	4,660	4,630	-30	-510	-0.6	-9.9
25 to 54 years	35,630	33,840	37,470	3,630	1,840	10.7	5.2
55 years and over	11,240	11,470	12,770	1,300	1,530	11.3	13.6
Men	**29,950**	**29,030**	**29,500**	**470**	**-450**	**1.6**	**-1.5**
Women	**22,060**	**20,940**	**25,370**	**4,430**	**3,310**	**21.2**	**15.0**
Yukon							
Both sexes	**1,040**	**930**	**960**	**30**	**-80**	**3.2**	**-7.7**
15 to 24 years	140	100	100	0	-40	0.0	-28.6
25 to 54 years	660	620	630	10	-30	1.6	-4.5
55 years and over	240	220	230	10	-10	4.5	-4.2
Men	**680**	**590**	**610**	**20**	**-70**	**3.4**	**-10.3**
Women	**370**	**340**	**360**	**20**	**-10**	**5.9**	**-2.7**
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	**790**	**800**	**790**	**-10**	**0**	**-1.3**	**0.0**
15 to 24 years	70	60	70	10	0	16.7	0.0
25 to 54 years	600	590	570	-20	-30	-3.4	-5.0
55 years and over	130	140	150	10	20	7.1	15.4
Men	**520**	**520**	**520**	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Women	**270**	**280**	**270**	**-10**	**0**	**-3.6**	**0.0**
Nunavut							
Both sexes	**460**	**470**	**460**	**-10**	**0**	**-2.1**	**0.0**
15 to 24 years	50	40	40	0	-10	0.0	-20.0
25 to 54 years	370	390	370	-20	0	-5.1	0.0
55 years and over	40	40	50	10	10	25.0	25.0
Men	**310**	**310**	**300**	**-10**	**-10**	**-3.2**	**-3.2**
Women	**150**	**160**	**150**	**-10**	**0**	**-6.3**	**0.0**

p preliminary

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

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

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

	June 2013	May 2014[p]	June 2014[p]	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	number			change		% change	
Canada	**228,450**	**226,280**	**251,040**	**24,760**	**22,590**	**10.9**	**9.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,960	8,630	8,130	-500	-830	-5.8	-9.3
Prince Edward Island	2,400	2,270	2,310	40	-90	1.8	-3.8
Nova Scotia	9,430	9,070	9,080	10	-350	0.1	-3.7
New Brunswick	9,820	9,480	9,640	160	-180	1.7	-1.8
Quebec	67,310	66,900	66,200	-700	-1,110	-1.0	-1.6
Ontario	71,600	70,650	87,780	17,130	16,180	24.2	22.6
Manitoba	7,100	7,320	10,560	3,240	3,460	44.3	48.7
Saskatchewan	5,590	6,220	6,240	20	650	0.3	11.6
Alberta	18,740	19,290	19,790	500	1,050	2.6	5.6
British Columbia	26,560	25,520	30,310	4,790	3,750	18.8	14.1
Yukon	340	340	370	30	30	8.8	8.8
Northwest Territories	310	310	310	0	0	0.0	0.0
Nunavut	190	190	190	0	0	0.0	0.0

[p] *preliminary*
Note(s): *Related CANSIM table: 276-0004.*

Table 3
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits[1] by census metropolitan area[2] – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2013	May 2014^p	June 2014^p	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	number			change		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
St. John's	3,660	3,710	3,600	-110	-60	-3.0	-1.6
Nova Scotia							
Halifax	4,980	4,930	4,820	-110	-160	-2.2	-3.2
New Brunswick							
Moncton	2,790	2,900	2,910	10	120	0.3	4.3
Saint John	2,630	2,310	2,230	-80	-400	-3.5	-15.2
Quebec							
Saguenay	3,780	4,200	4,240	40	460	1.0	12.2
Québec	9,460	10,150	8,990	-1,160	-470	-11.4	-5.0
Sherbrooke	3,360	3,350	3,500	150	140	4.5	4.2
Trois-Rivières	3,190	3,060	3,110	50	-80	1.6	-2.5
Montréal	55,630	55,960	58,220	2,260	2,590	4.0	4.7
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part	3,510	3,500	3,680	180	170	5.1	4.8
Ontario							
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	7,330	7,050	6,870	-180	-460	-2.6	-6.3
Kingston	1,620	1,620	1,580	-40	-40	-2.5	-2.5
Peterborough	1,420	1,320	1,240	-80	-180	-6.1	-12.7
Oshawa	4,740	3,700	3,600	-100	-1,140	-2.7	-24.1
Toronto	61,420	55,690	54,480	-1,210	-6,940	-2.2	-11.3
Hamilton	7,250	6,650	6,460	-190	-790	-2.9	-10.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,510	5,820	5,940	120	-570	2.1	-8.8
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,420	5,370	5,110	-260	-310	-4.8	-5.7
Brantford	2,110	1,910	1,880	-30	-230	-1.6	-10.9
Guelph	1,260	1,190	1,110	-80	-150	-6.7	-11.9
London	5,640	5,510	5,310	-200	-330	-3.6	-5.9
Windsor	4,580	3,910	3,380	-530	-1,200	-13.6	-26.2
Barrie	2,380	2,310	2,160	-150	-220	-6.5	-9.2
Greater Sudbury	2,850	2,610	2,450	-160	-400	-6.1	-14.0
Thunder Bay	1,590	1,780	1,620	-160	30	-9.0	1.9
Manitoba							
Winnipeg	7,020	6,860	6,820	-40	-200	-0.6	-2.8
Saskatchewan							
Regina	1,410	1,350	1,340	-10	-70	-0.7	-5.0
Saskatoon	2,000	1,980	2,020	40	20	2.0	1.0
Alberta							
Calgary	9,680	9,680	9,700	20	20	0.2	0.2
Edmonton	10,210	9,850	9,840	-10	-370	-0.1	-3.6
British Columbia							
Kelowna	2,490	2,340	2,500	160	10	6.8	0.4
Abbotsford–Mission	2,490	2,740	2,990	250	500	9.1	20.1
Vancouver	22,130	20,380	22,590	2,210	460	10.8	2.1
Victoria	3,050	2,760	3,020	260	-30	9.4	-1.0

^p preliminary
1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.
2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.
Note(s): *Related CANSIM table: 276-0031.*

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits[1] by occupation,[2] Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2013	May 2014p	June 2014p	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	**518,810**	**504,510**	**501,850**	**-2,660**	**-16,960**	**-0.5**	**-3.3**
Management occupations	**31,170**	**30,810**	**30,810**	**0**	**-360**	**0.0**	**-1.2**
Senior management occupations	2,680	2,690	2,640	-50	-40	-1.9	-1.5
Other management occupations	28,490	28,120	28,170	50	-320	0.2	-1.1
Business, finance and administrative occupations	**65,900**	**63,470**	**63,310**	**-160**	**-2,590**	**-0.3**	**-3.9**
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,140	4,910	4,880	-30	-260	-0.6	-5.1
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,090	17,290	17,630	340	540	2.0	3.2
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	43,670	41,260	40,800	-460	-2,870	-1.1	-6.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	**27,150**	**27,040**	**26,640**	**-400**	**-510**	**-1.5**	**-1.9**
Health occupations	**7,550**	**7,740**	**7,720**	**-20**	**170**	**-0.3**	**2.3**
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,220	1,260	1,240	-20	20	-1.6	1.6
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,330	6,480	6,470	-10	140	-0.2	2.2
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	**27,500**	**27,560**	**28,310**	**750**	**810**	**2.7**	**2.9**
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	14,480	14,520	14,680	160	200	1.1	1.4
Teachers and professors	13,010	13,040	13,630	590	620	4.5	4.8
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	**9,960**	**9,540**	**9,770**	**230**	**-190**	**2.4**	**-1.9**
Sales and service occupations	**96,950**	**89,150**	**95,510**	**6,360**	**-1,440**	**7.1**	**-1.5**
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,290	5,100	5,090	-10	-200	-0.2	-3.8
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	18,950	16,570	16,370	-200	-2,580	-1.2	-13.6
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	18,220	17,020	16,930	-90	-1,290	-0.5	-7.1
Occupations in protective services	5,490	4,870	4,830	-40	-660	-0.8	-12.0
Childcare and home support workers	15,700	14,390	20,900	6,510	5,200	45.2	33.1
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	33,310	31,210	31,400	190	-1,910	0.6	-5.7
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	**168,190**	**169,210**	**161,700**	**-7,510**	**-6,490**	**-4.4**	**-3.9**
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,300	6,490	6,030	-460	-270	-7.1	-4.3
Construction trades	35,890	35,930	33,560	-2,370	-2,330	-6.6	-6.5
Other trades occupations	38,260	38,000	37,760	-240	-500	-0.6	-1.3
Transport and equipment operators	40,050	40,870	39,140	-1,730	-910	-4.2	-2.3
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	47,690	47,920	45,210	-2,710	-2,480	-5.7	-5.2

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits[1] by occupation,[2] Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2013	May 2014[p]	June 2014[p]	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
Occupations unique to primary industry	**35,920**	**34,390**	**33,230**	**-1,160**	**-2,690**	**-3.4**	**-7.5**
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	**48,360**	**44,960**	**44,410**	**-550**	**-3,950**	**-1.2**	**-8.2**
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	23,260	21,400	21,500	100	-1,760	0.5	-7.6
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	25,100	23,560	22,910	-650	-2,190	-2.8	-8.7

[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 July will be released on September 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.

Production of principal field crops, July 2014

Canadian farmers expect production to return to more normal levels in 2014 for wheat, canola and corn for grain following record levels set in 2013. Soybean production is anticipated to increase to another record level this year, as farmers reported cultivating nearly a million additional acres.

At the time of the survey, farmers on the Prairies reported that excessive rains in late June were likely to affect harvestable area.

Wheat

At the national level, total wheat production is expected to reach 27.7 million tonnes in 2014, down 26.2% from 2013.

This anticipated decrease is the result of 2.6 million fewer harvested acres, and an overall yield decline of 17.6% to 44.0 bushels per acre.

In Saskatchewan, total wheat production is expected to decline 26.9% from 2013 to 13.4 million tonnes. This decrease is the result of 1.4 million fewer acres harvested and a lower yield (-19.0%) to 38.8 bushels per acre.

Production decreases are also expected in Alberta (-21.7%) and Manitoba (-34.9%).

Soybeans

Nationally, soybean production is expected to reach 5.9 million tonnes in 2014, surpassing the record 5.2 million tonnes set in 2013.

In Ontario, soybean production is expected to increase 15.8% to a record 3.6 million tonnes. This is due to a 21.4% increase in harvested area to 3.0 million acres, as average yield is expected to decrease 4.6% to 43.2 bushels per acre.

Quebec farmers project a 16.9% increase in soybean production to a record 990 000 tonnes. Harvested area is expected to increase 17.8% to 836,500 acres. However, yield is anticipated to decrease 0.7% to 43.5 bushels per acre.

In Manitoba, harvested area of soybeans is expected to increase 17.7% to 1.2 million acres, while yield is anticipated to decrease 14.6% to 32.1 bushels per acre. Consequently, soybean production (+0.6%) could reach a level similar to the 2013 record of 1.1 million tonnes.

Canola

Canadian farmers anticipate producing 13.9 million tonnes of canola in 2014, down 22.6% from 2013, mostly the result of a 20.0% decrease in average yield to 32.0 bushels per acre.

In Saskatchewan, 6.7 million tonnes of canola are expected to be produced, down 25.0% from 2013. This is due to a 21.3% decrease in the average yield to 29.6 bushels per acre and 495,000 fewer harvested acres.

In Alberta, farmers anticipate canola production to fall 16.8% to 5.0 million tonnes. This decline is the outcome of an 18.8% decrease in anticipated average yield, as harvested area is expected to increase 2.5% to 6.2 million acres.

In Manitoba, farmers expect canola production of 2.1 million tonnes, down 27.2% from 2013. The decrease is attributable to anticipated declines in both harvested area (-8.3%) and yield (-20.7%).

Corn for grain

At the national level, corn for grain production is expected to decrease 19.5%, from the record 14.2 million tonnes in 2013, to 11.4 million tonnes in 2014.

Following record corn for grain production in 2013, Ontario farmers anticipate a 16.8% decrease in 2014 to 7.5 million tonnes. This is mostly due to a 15.3% decrease in seeded area, since average yield (-1.7%) is expected to be relatively stable.

Quebec farmers project a 19.7% decrease in corn for grain production to 3.0 million tonnes, as a result of decreases in both harvested area (-15.4%) and average yield (-5.2%).

In Manitoba, production of corn for grain is anticipated to reach 739 200 tonnes, down from a record 1.2 million tonnes in 2013, as a result of lower harvested area (-26.7%) and lower yield (-17.3%).

Barley and oats

Nationally, barley production is anticipated to decline 30.0% to 7.2 million tonnes in 2014. This decrease is driven by lower expectations of both harvested area, down 19.9% to 5.2 million acres, and average yield, down 12.6% to 62.7 bushels per acre.

Canadian farmers expect oat production to fall 32.1% to 2.6 million tonnes, the result of anticipated declines in both harvested area and yield.

Note to readers

The July Farm Survey of crop production covering about 12,850 Canadian farms was conducted from July 23 to August 4, 2014. Farmers were asked to report their estimated area, yield and production of grains, oilseeds and special crops.

Farm surveys collect data from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at all six survey occasions during the crop year (which extends from the March to the November occasion). However, data are collected twice a year (in the June Farm survey on seeded areas and in the November Farm survey on final crop production) for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, which represent between 2% and 4% of national totals.

As of July 2014 for these provinces, July and September production estimates are calculated using the final estimates of the last three crop years. The harvested area is first estimated based on the ratio obtained from the sum of harvested areas of the last three years over the sum of the seeded areas of the last three years. This average ratio is applied to their 2014 reported seeded acreage from the June survey. This estimated harvested area is then multiplied by the average yield of the last three years to estimate production.

Final production estimates for 2014 will be released on December 4, 2014, and are subject to revision for two years.

***Auxiliary data source:** As an additional tool to assess growing conditions of field crops during the crop year, readers are invited to visit the Crop Condition Assessment Program web application. Readers can monitor a vegetation index of crop land on a weekly basis.*

Table 1
July estimates of production of principal field crops

	2012 (final)	2013 (final)	July 2014[1] (preliminary)	2012 to 2013	2013 to July 2014
	tonnes			% change	
Total wheat[2]	27 205 200	37 529 600	27 704 700	38.0	-26.2
Spring wheat	18 845 400	27 238 700	19 972 300	44.5	-26.7
Durum wheat	4 626 600	6 504 500	4 953 200	40.6	-23.8
Winter wheat	3 733 200	3 786 400	2 779 200	1.4	-26.6
Canola	13 868 500	17 960 100	13 908 000	29.5	-22.6
Corn for grain	13 060 100	14 193 800	11 430 500	8.7	-19.5
Barley	8 012 300	10 237 100	7 163 600	27.8	-30.0
Soybeans	5 086 400	5 198 400	5 900 700	2.2	13.5
Dry field peas	3 340 800	3 849 300	3 558 000	15.2	-7.6
Oats	2 811 900	3 888 000	2 639 400	38.3	-32.1
Lentils	1 537 900	1 880 500	1 929 900	22.3	2.6
Flaxseed	488 900	712 300	908 100	45.7	27.5
Total dry beans	274 400	205 900	300 200	-25.0	45.8
Mustard seed	118 600	154 500	222 300	30.3	43.9
Canary seed	149 700	131 000	145 700	-12.5	11.2
Chick peas	161 400	169 400	142 500	5.0	-15.9
Sunflower seed	86 900	51 900	78 200	-40.3	50.7

1. Farm surveys collect data from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at all six survey occasions during the crop year (which extends from the March to the November occasion). However, data are collected twice a year (in the June Farm survey on seeded areas and in the November Farm survey on final crop production) for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, which represent between 2% and 4% of national totals. As of July 2014 for these provinces, July and September production estimates are calculated using the final estimates of the last three crop years. The harvested area is first estimated based on the ratio obtained from the sum of harvested areas of the last three years over the sum of the seeded areas of the last three years. This average ratio is applied to their 2014 reported seeded acreage from the June survey. This estimated harvested area is then multiplied by the average yield of the last three years to estimate production.
2. Represents the sum of winter wheat, spring wheat and durum wheat.
Note(s): *Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0010 and 001-0017.

Table 001-0010: Estimated areas, yield, production and average farm price of principal field crops, in metric units.

Table 001-0017: Estimated areas, yield, production, average farm price and total farm value of principal field crops, in imperial units.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

The stocks of principal field crops at July 31, 2014, will be released on September 5.

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).

Machinery and Equipment Price Index, second quarter 2014

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) decreased 0.7% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. The import component was down 1.0% over the period, while the domestic component was unchanged.

The Canadian dollar appreciated 1.2% against the US dollar in the second quarter compared with the first quarter of 2014. Variations in exchange rates can have a significant influence on the MEPI given the high weight of imported machinery and equipment in the index.

All industries posted decreases in prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the second quarter. The largest contributor to the total MEPI quarterly decrease was the finance, insurance and real estate industry (-1.0%). Both subsectors of this industry experienced declines as the finance and insurance subcomponent fell 0.8% while the rental and leasing services subcomponent decreased 1.1%. The second largest contributor to the quarterly decline was manufacturing (-0.5%).

Most commodities posted price declines in the second quarter. Among them, trucks, road tractors and chassis (-1.7%), and automobiles, excluding passenger vans (-1.5%) contributed the most to the quarterly decrease of the total MEPI.

Compared with the second quarter of 2013, the total MEPI increased 5.2%, with the import component rising 8.0% and the domestic component up 0.8%. The movement in the import component was partly influenced by the year-over-year change in the Canadian dollar (-6.2%) against the US dollar.

Upcoming changes: Basket update (2010=100) and updated classifications

Statistics Canada is undertaking two important initiatives for the Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) program and changes will be reflected in the MEPI at the end of 2014.

With the release of third quarter 2014 data, the MEPI series will be converted from a base year of 1997=100 to 2010=100. The relative importance of the basket items will be updated using the 2010 annual gross additions to capital for machinery and equipment purchases by industries in Canada.

Also, the MEPI (2010=100) will adopt the commodity and industry classifications incorporated in the current input-output tables of the Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNA) for final demand expenditures by machinery and equipment categories. With the 2012 historical revision of the CSNA, the classifications incorporated in the input-output tables published by Statistics Canada have been updated.

The update of the classifications was triggered by the need to capture the evolving structure of the Canadian economy and to align the classifications to updated international classification systems (such as the North American Industry Classification System and the North American Product Classification System). As a result, the number of industry categories used for the MEPI (2010=100) will increase from 60 to 66, while the number of commodity categories will decrease from 106 to 56. For more information regarding the changes applied to the input-output tables, see the document Modernization of the Input-output Tables.

CANSIM tables 327-0041 and 327-0042, based on 1997=100, will be terminated with the release of data for the second quarter of 2014. New tables, based on 2010=100, with new vectors will be made available in CANSIM with the release of data for the third quarter of 2014.

Concordance information between the old CANSIM vectors and the new CANSIM vectors is available at the following link: Concordance table between the old and new CANSIM vectors. For more information, contact us (toll-free at 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

The MEPI provides quarterly estimates of price changes for machinery and equipment purchased by industries in Canada.

The contribution of a given sub-aggregate to the composite price change depends on both the price change exhibited by the sub-aggregate and its importance in the basket, as measured by the weight.

With each release, data for the previous four quarters may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
Machinery and Equipment Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	Second quarter 2013[r]	First quarter 2014[r]	Second quarter 2014[p]	First quarter to second quarter 2014	Second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014
	%	(1997=100)			% change	
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	**100.00**	**92.7**	**98.2**	**97.5**	**-0.7**	**5.2**
Domestic	**32.00**	**110.8**	**111.7**	**111.7**	**0.0**	**0.8**
Imported	**68.00**	**84.2**	**91.8**	**90.9**	**-1.0**	**8.0**
Crop and animal production	4.07	107.6	116.2	115.3	-0.8	7.2
Forestry and logging	0.27	107.2	114.3	113.4	-0.8	5.8
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	116.9	121.7	121.5	-0.2	3.9
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	106.0	113.5	112.7	-0.7	6.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	114.8	122.2	121.2	-0.8	5.6
Utilities	3.55	102.0	109.1	108.3	-0.7	6.2
Construction	3.54	102.8	110.2	109.4	-0.7	6.4
All manufacturing	22.34	100.0	106.4	105.9	-0.5	5.9
Trade	8.38	90.2	93.8	93.3	-0.5	3.4
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	108.8	115.2	114.3	-0.8	5.1
Pipeline transportation	1.18	109.4	116.6	116.1	-0.4	6.1
Warehousing and storage	0.26	114.1	119.7	119.5	-0.2	4.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	82.6	87.3	86.4	-1.0	4.6
Private education services	0.12	74.1	78.9	78.6	-0.4	6.1
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	88.0	92.6	92.2	-0.4	4.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	77.3	81.0	80.5	-0.6	4.1
Public administration	5.81	83.6	88.4	88.0	-0.5	5.3

[r] *revised*

[p] *preliminary*

1. The relative importance in the Machinery and Equipment Price Index represents shares of capital investment by industry for the year 1997. They are derived from the final demand matrix of the input-output table, compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Available in CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index for the third quarter will be released on November 20.

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

Livestock estimates, July 1, 2014

Canadian farmers had about 13.3 million cattle on their farms on July 1, down 1.4% from July 1, 2013, continuing a decline in the Canadian cattle herd. The total inventory of cattle and calves on July 1, 2014, was 21.0% below its peak level recorded on July 1, 2005.

Hog producers reported 12.9 million hogs, up 1.3% from July 1, 2013, while the number of sheep fell 2.3% to 1.1 million head.

Overall, cattle inventories declined across the board, with calves (down 1.4% or 63,400 head) showing the largest reduction from the same day a year earlier. The number of beef cows on Canadian farms fell 1.0% from July 1, 2013, to 3.92 million head. The number of beef heifers held for breeding was down 3.5% year over year to 616,200 head. Canadian farmers had 1.4 million dairy cows and heifers on their farms, down 0.5% from July 1, 2013.

As of July 1, 81,975 farms reported cattle and calves, down 1.6% from July 1, 2013 and 2.9% less than the same date in 2012.

Total disposition of cattle increased as both slaughter and exports rose during the first half of 2014 compared with the same period in 2013. Strong prices offered incentive for farmers to move their cattle. Slaughter increased 3.1% compared with the first six months of 2013 to 1.56 million head, while exports were up 6.0% to 601,800 head.

As of July 1, there were 7,035 hog farms in Canada, down 0.9% from the same date a year earlier. These farms reported 1.2 million sows and gilts, up 0.7% from July 1, 2013.

Domestic hog slaughter was down 1.1% for the first six months of 2014 compared with the same period in 2013 to 10.3 million head. Canada exported 2.4 million hogs in the first half of 2014, down 7.9% from the same period in 2013.

Sheep inventories decreased 2.3% from July 1, 2013, as a result of a decline in the breeding herd. The number of ewes was down 1.1% and the number of replacement lambs fell 3.4%. The number of market lambs also decreased, down 3.7% from 2013.

Table 1
Cattle inventories

	July 1, 2013[r]	January 1, 2014[r]	July 1, 2014	January 1 to July 1 ,2014	July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014
	thousands of head			% change	
Canada	**13,520.0**	**12,220.0**	**13,330.0**	**9.1**	**-1.4**
East	3,175.0	3,060.0	3,145.0	2.8	-0.9
Atlantic region	232.0	233.6	230.7	-1.2	-0.6
Quebec	1,200.0	1,150.0	1,175.0	2.2	-2.1
Ontario	1,743.0	1,676.4	1,739.3	3.8	-0.2
West	10,345.0	9,160.0	10,185.0	11.2	-1.5
Manitoba	1,255.0	1,105.0	1,220.0	10.4	-2.8
Saskatchewan	2,910.0	2,415.0	2,845.0	17.8	-2.2
Alberta	5,535.0	5,075.0	5,470.0	7.8	-1.2
British Columbia	645.0	565.0	650.0	15.0	0.8

[r] *revised*

Table 2
Hog inventories

	July 1, 2013[r]	January 1, 2014[r]	July 1, 2014	January 1 to July 1 ,2014	July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014
	thousands of head			% change	
Canada	**12,765.0**	**12,955.0**	**12,935.0**	**-0.2**	**1.3**
East	7,308.0	7,332.0	7,326.0	-0.1	0.2
Atlantic region	123.0	124.8	123.4	-1.1	0.3
Quebec	4,140.0	4,170.0	4,265.0	2.3	3.0
Ontario	3,045.0	3,037.2	2,937.6	-3.3	-3.5
West	5,457.0	5,623.0	5,609.0	-0.2	2.8
Manitoba	2,860.0	3,000.0	2,910.0	-3.0	1.7
Saskatchewan	1,070.0	1,090.0	1,135.0	4.1	6.1
Alberta	1,440.0	1,445.0	1,475.0	2.1	2.4
British Columbia	87.0	88.0	89.0	1.1	2.3

[r] *revised*

Table 3
Sheep inventories

	July 1, 2013[r]	January 1, 2014[r]	July 1, 2014	January 1 to July 1 ,2014	July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014
	thousands of head			% change	
Canada	**1,125.7**	**873.9**	**1,099.7**	**25.8**	**-2.3**
East	660.7	515.9	647.7	25.5	-2.0
Atlantic region	46.7	37.9	47.7	25.9	2.1
Quebec	263.0	220.0	264.0	20.0	0.4
Ontario	351.0	258.0	336.0	30.2	-4.3
West	465.0	358.0	452.0	26.3	-2.8
Manitoba	76.0	60.0	72.0	20.0	-5.3
Saskatchewan	126.0	101.0	123.0	21.8	-2.4
Alberta	204.0	153.0	201.0	31.4	-1.5
British Columbia	59.0	44.0	56.0	27.3	-5.1

[r] *revised*

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0026, 003-0028, 003-0031, 003-0032, 003-0083, 003-0085, 003-0094 and 003-0099 to 003-0105.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3460.

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).

Oilseed crushing statistics, July 2014

Oilseed processors crushed 680 808 tonnes of canola in July. Oil production totalled 297 961 tonnes while meal production amounted to 383 351 tonnes.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

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).

Deliveries of major grains, July 2014

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for July.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3403, 3404, 3443, 5046 and 5153.

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, June 2014

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

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).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520; mariane.bien-aime@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

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