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Releases

Releases

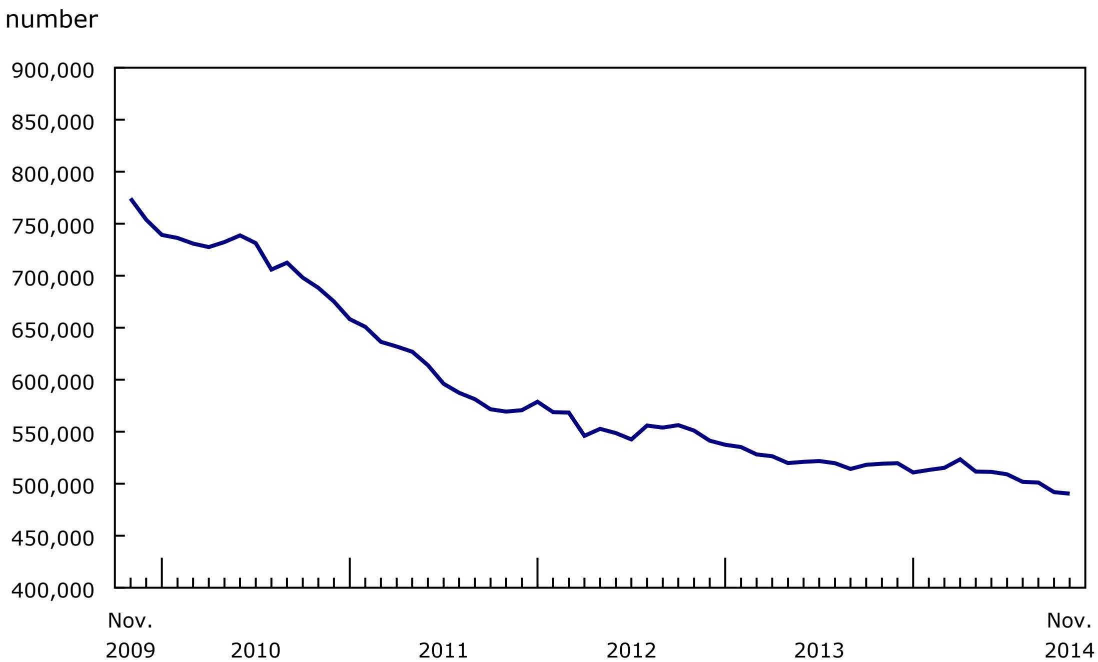
Employment Insurance, November 2014

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in November totalled 490,500, little changed (-0.3%) from the previous month. Compared with November 2013, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 28,800 or 5.5%.

Saskatchewan saw a decline in the number of beneficiaries in November, while there was a slight increase in New Brunswick. The number of beneficiaries in the remaining provinces was little changed between October and November.

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
Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries



Source(s): CANSIM table 276-0022.

Provincial and metropolitan area overview

The number of people receiving regular benefits in Saskatchewan decreased by 1.7% to 10,600, with most of the decline coming from outside of the metropolitan areas (-2.1%). Saskatoon reported slightly fewer beneficiaries (-1.0%) between October and November.

In New Brunswick, there were slightly more people receiving benefits (+1.4%) in November. Saint John had an increase of 2.6%. Outside of the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs), the number of beneficiaries rose by 1.5%. See "Geographical definitions" in the note to readers.

While the other provinces saw little change in the number of beneficiaries, this was not the case in some areas within the provinces.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's recorded an increase of 4.0% in the number of beneficiaries. This increase followed a period of declines over the previous six months.

In Nova Scotia, Halifax posted a slight decline of 1.1% in November, continuing a downward trend that began in the spring.

Of the six metropolitan areas in Quebec, four had fewer beneficiaries. Declines ranged from 2.5% in Trois-Rivières to 1.1% in Saguenay.

Of the 15 metropolitan areas in Ontario, 7 had fewer beneficiaries, with the largest declines in St. Catharines–Niagara (-3.7%), Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (-2.6%) and Brantford (-2.6%). At the same time, Oshawa posted a 3.2% increase, while Peterborough reported a 2.9% rise.

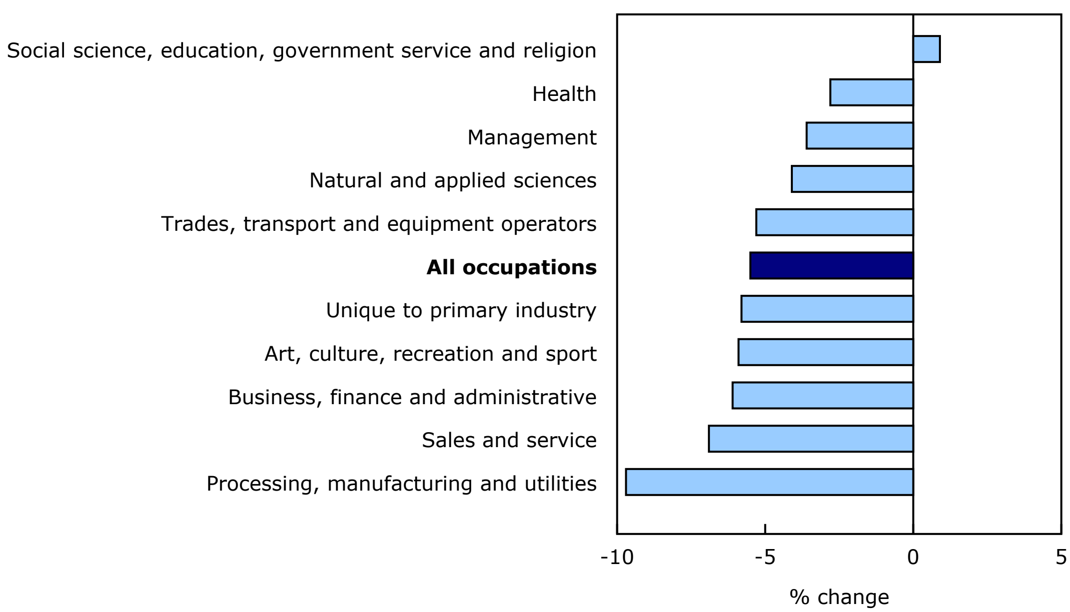
In Manitoba, the number of beneficiaries among people living outside of the CMAs and CAs fell by 1.7%.

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

In the 12 months to November, the number of beneficiaries in all occupation groups, based on EI recipients' last occupation, declined by 5.5%. There were fewer people receiving benefits in 9 of the 10 major occupation groups, most notably in occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities (-9.7%).

People whose last occupation was in social science, education, government service and religion saw little change in the number of beneficiaries, edging up 0.9%.

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



Source(s): CANSIM table 276-0041.

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

Compared with October, the number of beneficiaries decreased among men aged 15 to 24 (-3.0%) and declined slightly (-1.0%) for women aged 25 to 54. There was little change among other demographic groups.

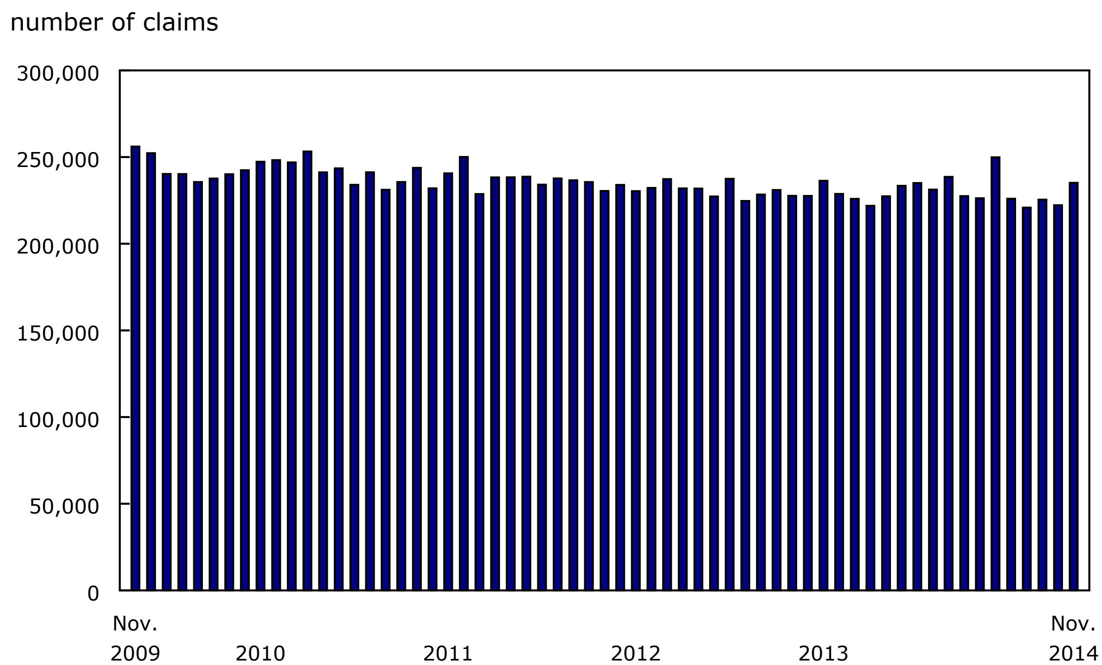
On a year-over-year basis, the fastest rate of decline in the number of beneficiaries continued to be among people aged 15 to 24, down 8.8% for men and 8.6% for women. Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries among men aged 25 to 54 fell by 6.8%, a faster rate of decline than the 6.0% decrease for women in the same age group. Among people aged 55 and older, men posted a decline of 1.7%, while there was little change for women.

Employment Insurance claims

Nationally, there were more EI claims in November compared with October, up 5.8% to 235,100. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Claims rose in every province, with notable increases in Quebec (+8.2%), Manitoba (+6.7%), Saskatchewan (+6.4%), Alberta (+5.6%) and Ontario (+5.1%).

Chart 3
More Employment Insurance claims in November



Source(s): CANSIM table 276-0004.

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 November 9 to 15. 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.

Geographical definitions

Census metropolitan areas (CMA) and census agglomerations (CA) are population centres formed by one or more adjacent municipalities. A CMA, also referred to as a 'metropolitan area' in this release, must have a total population of at least 100,000. A CA must have a population of at least 10,000.

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

	November 2013	October 2014[p]	November 2014[p]	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	**519,230**	**491,920**	**490,470**	**-1,450**	**-28,760**	**-0.3**	**-5.5**
15 to 24 years	52,890	49,450	48,270	-1,180	-4,620	-2.4	-8.7
25 to 54 years	348,760	326,490	326,070	-420	-22,690	-0.1	-6.5
55 years and over	117,580	115,980	116,120	140	-1,460	0.1	-1.2
Men	**320,990**	**301,810**	**302,010**	**200**	**-18,980**	**0.1**	**-5.9**
15 to 24 years	39,780	37,400	36,290	-1,110	-3,490	-3.0	-8.8
25 to 54 years	208,300	193,140	194,080	940	-14,220	0.5	-6.8
55 years and over	72,910	71,280	71,640	360	-1,270	0.5	-1.7
Women	**198,250**	**190,110**	**188,450**	**-1,660**	**-9,800**	**-0.9**	**-4.9**
15 to 24 years	13,110	12,050	11,980	-70	-1,130	-0.6	-8.6
25 to 54 years	140,460	133,350	132,000	-1,350	-8,460	-1.0	-6.0
55 years and over	44,670	44,700	44,480	-220	-190	-0.5	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	**32,320**	**29,620**	**29,770**	**150**	**-2,550**	**0.5**	**-7.9**
15 to 24 years	2,920	2,600	2,560	-40	-360	-1.5	-12.3
25 to 54 years	19,870	17,640	17,840	200	-2,030	1.1	-10.2
55 years and over	9,530	9,380	9,370	-10	-160	-0.1	-1.7
Men	**19,030**	**17,160**	**17,380**	**220**	**-1,650**	**1.3**	**-8.7**
Women	**13,290**	**12,460**	**12,390**	**-70**	**-900**	**-0.6**	**-6.8**
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	**7,710**	**6,820**	**6,780**	**-40**	**-930**	**-0.6**	**-12.1**
15 to 24 years	880	790	780	-10	-100	-1.3	-11.4
25 to 54 years	4,630	4,030	3,960	-70	-670	-1.7	-14.5
55 years and over	2,200	2,000	2,040	40	-160	2.0	-7.3
Men	**4,610**	**4,060**	**4,060**	**0**	**-550**	**0.0**	**-11.9**
Women	**3,110**	**2,760**	**2,720**	**-40**	**-390**	**-1.4**	**-12.5**
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	**27,640**	**25,210**	**25,100**	**-110**	**-2,540**	**-0.4**	**-9.2**
15 to 24 years	2,840	2,510	2,480	-30	-360	-1.2	-12.7
25 to 54 years	17,920	16,130	16,130	0	-1,790	0.0	-10.0
55 years and over	6,880	6,570	6,500	-70	-380	-1.1	-5.5
Men	**17,600**	**16,040**	**15,970**	**-70**	**-1,630**	**-0.4**	**-9.3**
Women	**10,040**	**9,170**	**9,140**	**-30**	**-900**	**-0.3**	**-9.0**
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	**32,710**	**30,290**	**30,710**	**420**	**-2,000**	**1.4**	**-6.1**
15 to 24 years	3,730	3,530	3,470	-60	-260	-1.7	-7.0
25 to 54 years	20,240	18,310	18,640	330	-1,600	1.8	-7.9
55 years and over	8,740	8,460	8,610	150	-130	1.8	-1.5
Men	**20,920**	**19,290**	**19,730**	**440**	**-1,190**	**2.3**	**-5.7**
Women	**11,790**	**11,000**	**10,980**	**-20**	**-810**	**-0.2**	**-6.9**
Quebec							
Both sexes	**150,050**	**150,020**	**149,100**	**-920**	**-950**	**-0.6**	**-0.6**
15 to 24 years	15,750	15,530	14,950	-580	-800	-3.7	-5.1
25 to 54 years	99,330	98,700	98,340	-360	-990	-0.4	-1.0
55 years and over	34,970	35,780	35,800	20	830	0.1	2.4
Men	**97,500**	**96,680**	**96,410**	**-270**	**-1,090**	**-0.3**	**-1.1**
Women	**52,560**	**53,340**	**52,680**	**-660**	**120**	**-1.2**	**0.2**
Ontario							
Both sexes	**158,330**	**144,160**	**143,380**	**-780**	**-14,950**	**-0.5**	**-9.4**
15 to 24 years	14,320	12,480	12,220	-260	-2,100	-2.1	-14.7
25 to 54 years	111,700	101,270	100,690	-580	-11,010	-0.6	-9.9
55 years and over	32,310	30,410	30,470	60	-1,840	0.2	-5.7
Men	**94,570**	**84,690**	**84,280**	**-410**	**-10,290**	**-0.5**	**-10.9**
Women	**63,760**	**59,470**	**59,100**	**-370**	**-4,660**	**-0.6**	**-7.3**

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

	November 2013	October 2014p	November 2014p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
Manitoba							
Both sexes	**13,450**	**12,970**	**12,900**	**-70**	**-550**	**-0.5**	**-4.1**
15 to 24 years	1,810	1,820	1,780	-40	-30	-2.2	-1.7
25 to 54 years	9,210	8,690	8,700	10	-510	0.1	-5.5
55 years and over	2,440	2,450	2,410	-40	-30	-1.6	-1.2
Men	**8,600**	**8,270**	**8,230**	**-40**	**-370**	**-0.5**	**-4.3**
Women	**4,850**	**4,700**	**4,670**	**-30**	**-180**	**-0.6**	**-3.7**
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	**10,230**	**10,730**	**10,550**	**-180**	**320**	**-1.7**	**3.1**
15 to 24 years	1,380	1,500	1,420	-80	40	-5.3	2.9
25 to 54 years	6,710	6,870	6,770	-100	60	-1.5	0.9
55 years and over	2,140	2,350	2,360	10	220	0.4	10.3
Men	**6,610**	**7,020**	**6,830**	**-190**	**220**	**-2.7**	**3.3**
Women	**3,620**	**3,710**	**3,720**	**10**	**100**	**0.3**	**2.8**
Alberta							
Both sexes	**30,330**	**28,760**	**28,980**	**220**	**-1,350**	**0.8**	**-4.5**
15 to 24 years	3,850	3,770	3,750	-20	-100	-0.5	-2.6
25 to 54 years	21,020	19,600	19,810	210	-1,210	1.1	-5.8
55 years and over	5,450	5,400	5,410	10	-40	0.2	-0.7
Men	**18,730**	**17,990**	**18,130**	**140**	**-600**	**0.8**	**-3.2**
Women	**11,600**	**10,770**	**10,840**	**70**	**-760**	**0.6**	**-6.6**
British Columbia							
Both sexes	**53,650**	**50,470**	**50,370**	**-100**	**-3,280**	**-0.2**	**-6.1**
15 to 24 years	5,120	4,640	4,590	-50	-530	-1.1	-10.4
25 to 54 years	36,120	33,180	33,160	-20	-2,960	-0.1	-8.2
55 years and over	12,410	12,650	12,620	-30	210	-0.2	1.7
Men	**31,020**	**28,890**	**29,250**	**360**	**-1,770**	**1.2**	**-5.7**
Women	**22,620**	**21,580**	**21,120**	**-460**	**-1,500**	**-2.1**	**-6.6**
Yukon							
Both sexes	**950**	**870**	**870**	**0**	**-80**	**0.0**	**-8.4**
15 to 24 years	120	90	90	0	-30	0.0	-25.0
25 to 54 years	610	570	570	0	-40	0.0	-6.6
55 years and over	220	210	200	-10	-20	-4.8	-9.1
Men	**610**	**520**	**520**	**0**	**-90**	**0.0**	**-14.8**
Women	**340**	**350**	**350**	**0**	**10**	**0.0**	**2.9**
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	**780**	**780**	**760**	**-20**	**-20**	**-2.6**	**-2.6**
15 to 24 years	70	80	60	-20	-10	-25.0	-14.3
25 to 54 years	580	580	580	0	0	0.0	0.0
55 years and over	130	120	120	0	-10	0.0	-7.7
Men	**500**	**500**	**480**	**-20**	**-20**	**-4.0**	**-4.0**
Women	**280**	**280**	**270**	**-10**	**-10**	**-3.6**	**-3.6**
Nunavut							
Both sexes	**490**	**400**	**390**	**-10**	**-100**	**-2.5**	**-20.4**
15 to 24 years	50	40	30	-10	-20	-25.0	-40.0
25 to 54 years	400	320	310	-10	-90	-3.1	-22.5
55 years and over	40	40	40	0	0	0.0	0.0
Men	**310**	**260**	**260**	**0**	**-50**	**0.0**	**-16.1**
Women	**180**	**140**	**130**	**-10**	**-50**	**-7.1**	**-27.8**

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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

	November 2013	October 2014[p]	November 2014[p]	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	number			change		% change	
Canada	**227,350**	**222,210**	**235,110**	**12,900**	**7,760**	**5.8**	**3.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,440	8,380	8,690	310	-750	3.7	-7.9
Prince Edward Island	2,330	2,250	2,290	40	-40	1.8	-1.7
Nova Scotia	9,680	9,050	9,290	240	-390	2.7	-4.0
New Brunswick	9,760	9,520	9,900	380	140	4.0	1.4
Quebec	67,720	66,520	71,990	5,470	4,270	8.2	6.3
Ontario	71,590	69,840	73,430	3,590	1,840	5.1	2.6
Manitoba	7,450	7,160	7,640	480	190	6.7	2.6
Saskatchewan	5,490	5,660	6,020	360	530	6.4	9.7
Alberta	18,280	18,320	19,350	1,030	1,070	5.6	5.9
British Columbia	24,510	24,610	25,510	900	1,000	3.7	4.1
Yukon	320	300	310	10	-10	3.3	-3.1
Northwest Territories	260	280	300	20	40	7.1	15.4
Nunavut	170	120	170	50	0	41.7	0.0

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Source(s): CANSIM table **276-0004**.

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

	November 2013	October 2014^p	November 2014^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	number			change		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	**3,810**	**3,250**	**3,380**	**130**	**-430**	**4.0**	**-11.3**
St. John's	3,810	3,250	3,380	130	-430	4.0	-11.3
Census agglomerations	**3,300**	**3,030**	**2,970**	**-60**	**-330**	**-2.0**	**-10.0**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**25,220**	**23,340**	**23,420**	**80**	**-1,800**	**0.3**	**-7.1**
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	**3,240**	**2,860**	**2,800**	**-60**	**-440**	**-2.1**	**-13.6**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**4,470**	**3,960**	**3,980**	**20**	**-490**	**0.5**	**-11.0**
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	**4,780**	**4,550**	**4,500**	**-50**	**-280**	**-1.1**	**-5.9**
Halifax	4,780	4,550	4,500	-50	-280	-1.1	-5.9
Census agglomerations	**8,850**	**7,820**	**7,800**	**-20**	**-1,050**	**-0.3**	**-11.9**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**14,010**	**12,840**	**12,800**	**-40**	**-1,210**	**-0.3**	**-8.6**
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	**5,440**	**5,170**	**5,260**	**90**	**-180**	**1.7**	**-3.3**
Moncton	2,850	2,820	2,850	30	0	1.1	0.0
Saint John	2,590	2,350	2,410	60	-180	2.6	-6.9
Census agglomerations	**6,580**	**6,200**	**6,250**	**50**	**-330**	**0.8**	**-5.0**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**20,690**	**18,920**	**19,210**	**290**	**-1,480**	**1.5**	**-7.2**
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	**77,890**	**80,060**	**79,390**	**-670**	**1,500**	**-0.8**	**1.9**
Montréal	53,960	55,840	55,500	-340	1,540	-0.6	2.9
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,550	3,590	3,620	30	70	0.8	2.0
Québec	9,530	9,660	9,490	-170	-40	-1.8	-0.4
Saguenay	4,350	4,390	4,340	-50	-10	-1.1	-0.2
Sherbrooke	3,260	3,400	3,350	-50	90	-1.5	2.8
Trois-Rivières	3,230	3,170	3,090	-80	-140	-2.5	-4.3
Census agglomerations	**21,490**	**21,180**	**21,150**	**-30**	**-340**	**-0.1**	**-1.6**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**50,680**	**48,780**	**48,550**	**-230**	**-2,130**	**-0.5**	**-4.2**
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	**115,420**	**105,030**	**104,490**	**-540**	**-10,930**	**-0.5**	**-9.5**
Barrie	2,430	2,180	2,210	30	-220	1.4	-9.1
Brantford	2,040	1,890	1,840	-50	-200	-2.6	-9.8
Greater Sudbury	2,600	2,290	2,240	-50	-360	-2.2	-13.8
Guelph	1,290	1,170	1,160	-10	-130	-0.9	-10.1
Hamilton	7,340	6,480	6,430	-50	-910	-0.8	-12.4
Kingston	1,710	1,570	1,580	10	-130	0.6	-7.6
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,510	4,910	4,780	-130	-730	-2.6	-13.2
London	5,950	5,310	5,220	-90	-730	-1.7	-12.3
Oshawa	4,290	3,730	3,850	120	-440	3.2	-10.3
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,410	7,170	7,230	60	-180	0.8	-2.4
Peterborough	1,460	1,390	1,430	40	-30	2.9	-2.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,280	5,870	5,650	-220	-630	-3.7	-10.0
Thunder Bay	1,740	1,670	1,650	-20	-90	-1.2	-5.2
Toronto	61,110	55,840	55,740	-100	-5,370	-0.2	-8.8
Windsor	4,270	3,560	3,490	-70	-780	-2.0	-18.3
Census agglomerations	**18,000**	**16,410**	**16,360**	**-50**	**-1,640**	**-0.3**	**-9.1**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**24,910**	**22,730**	**22,530**	**-200**	**-2,380**	**-0.9**	**-9.6**

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

	November 2013	October 2014^p	November 2014^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	**7,010**	**6,630**	**6,630**	**0**	**-380**	**0.0**	**-5.4**
Winnipeg	7,010	6,630	6,630	0	-380	0.0	-5.4
Census agglomerations	**850**	**880**	**900**	**20**	**50**	**2.3**	**5.9**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**5,590**	**5,450**	**5,360**	**-90**	**-230**	**-1.7**	**-4.1**
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	**3,190**	**3,450**	**3,410**	**-40**	**220**	**-1.2**	**6.9**
Regina	1,300	1,350	1,340	-10	40	-0.7	3.1
Saskatoon	1,890	2,090	2,070	-20	180	-1.0	9.5
Census agglomerations	**1,820**	**1,850**	**1,800**	**-50**	**-20**	**-2.7**	**-1.1**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**5,220**	**5,430**	**5,330**	**-100**	**110**	**-1.8**	**2.1**
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	**20,270**	**19,280**	**19,370**	**90**	**-900**	**0.5**	**-4.4**
Calgary	10,020	9,480	9,510	30	-510	0.3	-5.1
Edmonton	10,250	9,800	9,870	70	-380	0.7	-3.7
Census agglomerations	**4,910**	**4,430**	**4,520**	**90**	**-390**	**2.0**	**-7.9**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**5,140**	**5,060**	**5,080**	**20**	**-60**	**0.4**	**-1.2**
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	**30,950**	**28,220**	**28,270**	**50**	**-2,680**	**0.2**	**-8.7**
Abbotsford–Mission	3,200	3,070	3,090	20	-110	0.7	-3.4
Kelowna	2,440	2,340	2,350	10	-90	0.4	-3.7
Vancouver	22,380	20,150	20,210	60	-2,170	0.3	-9.7
Victoria	2,930	2,660	2,620	-40	-310	-1.5	-10.6
Census agglomerations	**12,980**	**12,530**	**12,400**	**-130**	**-580**	**-1.0**	**-4.5**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**9,720**	**9,710**	**9,710**	**0**	**-10**	**0.0**	**-0.1**

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 benefits[1] by occupation[2], Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2013	October 2014p	November 2014p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	**519,230**	**491,920**	**490,470**	**-1,450**	**-28,760**	**-0.3**	**-5.5**
Management occupations	**32,080**	**30,980**	**30,910**	**-70**	**-1,170**	**-0.2**	**-3.6**
Senior management occupations	2,800	2,750	2,730	-20	-70	-0.7	-2.5
Other management occupations	29,280	28,220	28,170	-50	-1,110	-0.2	-3.8
Business, finance and administrative occupations	**65,070**	**61,470**	**61,090**	**-380**	**-3,980**	**-0.6**	**-6.1**
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,140	4,800	4,750	-50	-390	-1.0	-7.6
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,330	16,500	16,380	-120	-950	-0.7	-5.5
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	42,590	40,180	39,960	-220	-2,630	-0.5	-6.2
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	**27,770**	**26,430**	**26,620**	**190**	**-1,150**	**0.7**	**-4.1**
Health occupations	**7,780**	**7,490**	**7,560**	**70**	**-220**	**0.9**	**-2.8**
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,290	1,210	1,250	40	-40	3.3	-3.1
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,480	6,290	6,320	30	-160	0.5	-2.5
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	**28,130**	**28,500**	**28,370**	**-130**	**240**	**-0.5**	**0.9**
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	14,590	15,130	15,020	-110	430	-0.7	2.9
Teachers and professors	13,530	13,380	13,340	-40	-190	-0.3	-1.4
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	**10,070**	**9,550**	**9,480**	**-70**	**-590**	**-0.7**	**-5.9**
Sales and service occupations	**93,590**	**87,720**	**87,120**	**-600**	**-6,470**	**-0.7**	**-6.9**
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,190	4,930	4,810	-120	-380	-2.4	-7.3
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	17,840	15,820	15,710	-110	-2,130	-0.7	-11.9
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	17,770	16,650	16,680	30	-1,090	0.2	-6.1
Occupations in protective services	5,200	4,670	4,640	-30	-560	-0.6	-10.8
Childcare and home support workers	15,410	15,010	14,970	-40	-440	-0.3	-2.9
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	32,190	30,640	30,300	-340	-1,890	-1.1	-5.9
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	**168,190**	**158,950**	**159,350**	**400**	**-8,840**	**0.3**	**-5.3**
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,390	6,040	5,990	-50	-400	-0.8	-6.3
Construction trades	35,030	34,460	33,850	-610	-1,180	-1.8	-3.4
Other trades occupations	40,200	36,790	36,750	-40	-3,450	-0.1	-8.6
Transport and equipment operators	38,940	37,720	38,040	320	-900	0.8	-2.3
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	47,630	43,950	44,710	760	-2,920	1.7	-6.1
Occupations unique to primary industry	**37,200**	**34,680**	**35,030**	**350**	**-2,170**	**1.0**	**-5.8**

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

	November 2013	October 2014[p]	November 2014[p]	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	**49,160**	**45,740**	**44,410**	**-1,330**	**-4,750**	**-2.9**	**-9.7**
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	24,350	22,680	21,710	-970	-2,640	-4.3	-10.8
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	24,810	23,060	22,700	-360	-2,110	-1.6	-8.5

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 December 2014 will be released on February 19, 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.

Survey of Household Spending, 2013

Canadian households spent an average of $58,592 on goods and services in 2013, up 4.1% from 2012.

Spending on shelter accounted for 28.0% of this total, followed by transportation (20.6%) and food (13.6%). These shares were virtually unchanged from 2012.

Provincially, the highest average spending on goods and services was reported by households in Alberta ($71,429), followed by British Columbia ($61,007) and Ontario ($60,718). Households in Prince Edward Island ($47,410) reported the lowest average spending.

On average, couples with children spent $81,636 on goods and services. One-person households headed by a senior aged 65 years and older reported the lowest average spending of all household types at $29,064 in 2013.

Shelter

Households spent an average of $16,387 on shelter in 2013, up 3.6% from 2012. This category includes rent, mortgage payments, repairs and maintenance costs, property taxes and utilities.

Among homeowners, average spending on shelter was $18,669 in 2013, accounting for 27.6% of their total spending on goods and services. Renters spent an average of $11,616 on shelter, or 29.5% of their goods and services budget.

Households in British Columbia allocated the highest proportion of their goods and services budget to shelter at 30.8%, while households in Newfoundland and Labrador allocated the smallest share at 22.7%.

Households in Alberta reported the highest average spending on shelter at $19,532. Households in New Brunswick averaged the lowest spending at $11,702. Spending on shelter was highest among households in population centres of one million or more at $18,485. Households in rural areas had the lowest average spending at $13,346.

Transportation

Households spent an average of $12,041 on transportation in 2013, up 7.4% from 2012.

Transportation spending consisted of $10,825 on average for private transportation (which includes spending on the purchase of cars, trucks and vans, as well as their operating costs). The remaining $1,216 went to public transportation (which covered spending on public transit, taxis, air fares, intercity buses and trains). Household spending on private transportation has risen by 7.3% since 2012, while public transportation spending has increased by 7.8%.

Households in Newfoundland and Labrador reported spending the highest proportion of their overall budget on transportation costs (24.9%), followed by households in Saskatchewan (24.5%). Transportation costs made up the smallest share of household spending in British Columbia (18.3%).

Households in rural areas allocated 23.1% of their total spending on goods and services to transportation, while households in the largest population centres (population over one million) spent 19.7% of their total goods and services budget on transportation.

Food

On average, households spent $7,980 on food, 13.6% of their total spending. Spending on food purchased from stores rose 3.3% to an average of $5,754, while spending on food from restaurants increased 2.7% to an average of $2,226.

Households in Alberta reported the highest average spending on food at $9,295, while households in New Brunswick report the lowest average spending at $6,853.

Couples with children reported the highest average spending on both food purchased from stores at $8,331, and food purchased from restaurants at $2,970. The lowest average spending on food purchased from stores was by one-person households at $3,032. Of these one-person households, those headed by a senior aged at least 65 years reported the lowest average spending on food purchased from restaurants at $761.

Health care

Households spent an average of $2,407 on out-of-pocket health care expenses in 2013, a 4.1% share of their total consumption. This included spending on health insurance premiums and health care costs (for example, prescription and non-prescription medications, eye wear and dental care) not reimbursed by a public or private health care plan.

Spending shares on health care increased with age. Households headed by a senior aged at least 65 years allocated 7.6% of their goods and services spending to health care, compared with 2.9% for households headed by someone under 30.

Communications

In 2013, 20.4% of households reported having only a cell phone and no land line, up from 15.7% of households in 2012. Ownership of at least one cell phone was reported by 84.9% of households. Cell phone ownership was highest in Alberta (90.1%) and lowest in Quebec (78.4%). Home Internet access was reported by 83.9% of Canadian households. Home Internet access was most prevalent in British Columbia (89.6%) and Alberta (88.1%) and least common in New Brunswick (78.6%) and Quebec (79.8%).

Cable was the most popular method of Internet connection, used by 39.9% of all households in 2013, followed by high-speed telephone connection at 24.7%. Wireless connections were used by 15.9% of households.

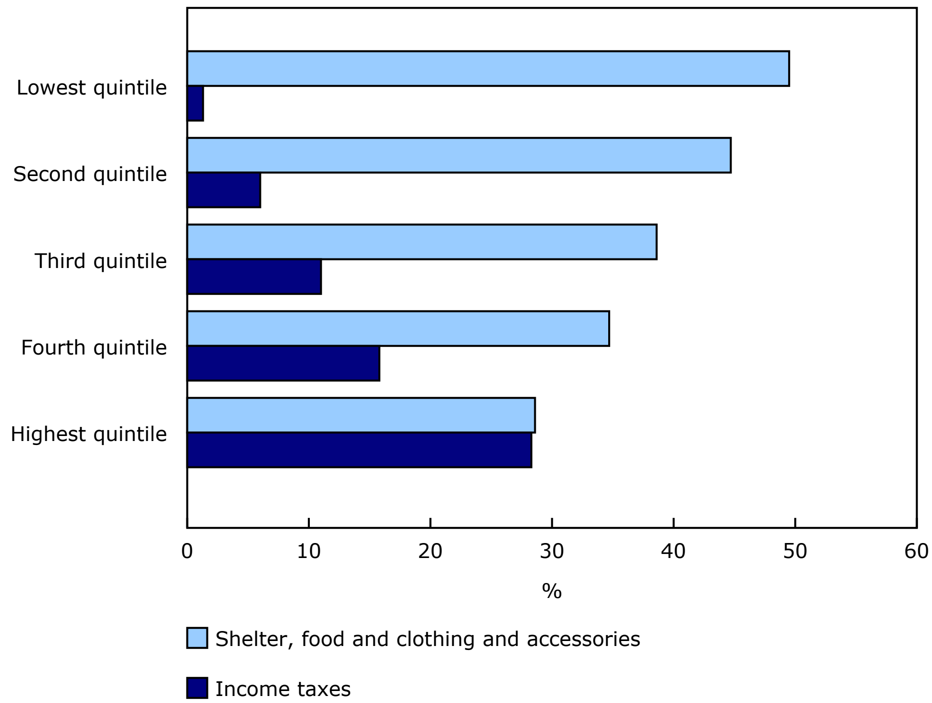
Average total expenditures

On average, households reported total expenditures of $79,012 in 2013, up 4.7% from 2012. This total includes $58,592 spent on goods and services, and represented 74.2% of total expenditure. Income taxes, pension contributions, insurance premiums and gifts of money accounted for the remaining 25.8%.

Distributing the population into five equal income groups, or quintiles, allows for examination of spending for different household income levels. The 20% of households with the lowest income spent an average of $31,442 in 2013. Of this total, 49.5% went to shelter, food and clothing and accessories. Income taxes represented 1.3% of their total expenditure.

In contrast, the 20% of households with the highest income reported spending an average of $155,888. They allocated 28.6% of their budgets to shelter, food and clothing and accessories, while 28.3% went toward income taxes.

Chart 1
Shares of total expenditure by income quintile, 2013



Source(s): Survey of Household Spending (3508).

Note to readers

This release is based on data from the 2013 Survey of Household Spending (SHS), which gathered detailed information from a sample of close to 17,400 households.

Average spending for a specific good or service is calculated for all households, including those with and those without expenditures for the category. Average spending includes sales taxes.

Total current consumption refers to the sum of the expenditures for food, shelter, household operations, household furnishings and equipment, clothing and accessories, transportation, health care, personal care, recreation, education, reading materials and other printed matter, tobacco products and alcoholic beverages, games of chance, and miscellaneous expenditures.

Total expenditure refers to the sum of total current consumption, income taxes, personal insurance payments and pension contributions, and gifts of money, alimony and contributions to charity.

The survey methodology combines a questionnaire with recall periods appropriate to an expenditure item and a diary of daily expenses that selected households complete over the two weeks following an interview. The diary provides more detailed information, particularly for spending on food and other frequent purchases.

In 2013, the sample size for the expenditure diary was 50% of the total sample.

Comparisons of spending between years have not been adjusted for inflation.

Table 1
Average spending on goods and services and shares of spending of major categories by province, 2013

	Average spending on goods and services	Shelter	Transportation	Food	Clothing and accessories
	dollars	shares of spending on goods and services (%)			
Canada	**58,592**	**28.0**	**20.6**	**13.6**	**6.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	55,216	22.7	24.9	13.9	6.5
Prince Edward Island	47,410	24.7	21.3	14.8	5.8
Nova Scotia	52,051	26.0	22.8	13.6	6.0
New Brunswick	49,457	23.7	23.9	13.9	6.1
Quebec	51,431	25.0	20.9	15.5	6.1
Ontario	60,718	29.8	19.9	12.9	6.1
Manitoba	53,088	26.1	22.0	13.7	5.9
Saskatchewan	58,075	25.3	24.5	12.6	6.3
Alberta	71,429	27.3	21.5	13.0	6.5
British Columbia	61,007	30.8	18.3	13.3	5.7

Source(s): Survey of Household Spending (**3508**).

Table 2
Budget shares of major spending categories by income quintile, 2013

	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile
	dollars				
Average household expenditures	**31,442**	**47,791**	**66,723**	**93,005**	**155,888**
	shares of spending (%)				
Food	13.8	13.3	11.4	10.0	7.8
Shelter	30.4	26.3	22.2	20.5	16.6
Clothing and accessories	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.1
Transportation	15.6	15.9	16.6	16.5	13.7
Income taxes	1.3	6.0	11.0	15.8	28.3

Source(s): Survey of Household Spending (**3508**).

Available in CANSIM: tables 203-0021 to 203-0028.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3508.

Data tables are also now available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The report "User Guide for the Survey of Household Spending, 2013," which is now available as part of the *Household Expenditures Research Paper Series* (**62F0026M**), presents information about the survey methodology, concepts and data quality. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

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

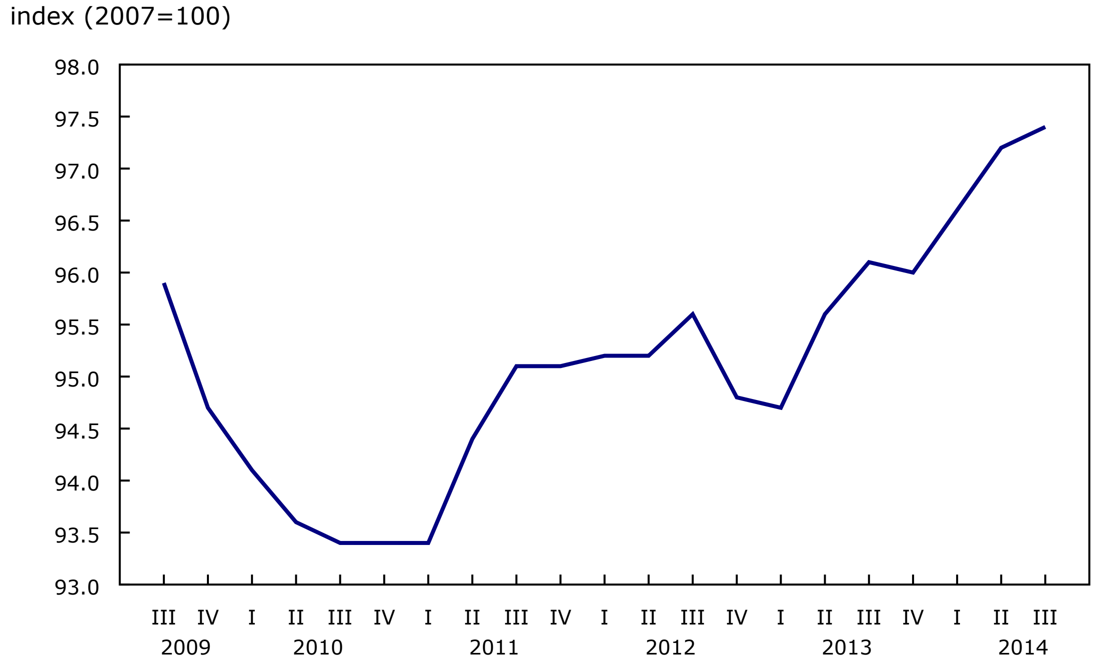
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Zietsma (613-618-0705; **danielle.zietsma@statcan.gc.ca**), Income Statistics Division.

Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index, third quarter 2014

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index rose 0.2% in the third quarter. Rental and leasing prices have increased in each of the first three quarters of 2014.

The heavy machinery and equipment (construction, transportation, mining and forestry) component increased 0.4% while the office and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing component declined 0.4%.

Chart 1
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index



Source(s): CANSIM table 332-0010.

The index was up 1.4% in the third quarter compared with the same quarter of 2013.

Note to readers

This price index measures price changes of rental and leasing activities for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment industry at the national level.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. Data are also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

The Office and Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index combines the North American Industry Classification System codes 53242 and 53249.

Table 1
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	Third quarter 2013	Second quarter 2014[r]	Third quarter 2014[p]	Second quarter to third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services	**100.00**	**96.1**	**97.2**	**97.4**	**0.2**	**1.4**
Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	68.21	98.2	99.7	100.1	0.4	1.9
Office and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing[2]	31.79	91.5	92.0	91.6	-0.4	0.1

r revised

p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each five-digit North American Industry Classification System contributes to the overall Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index.
2. Data for office machinery and equipment rental and leasing services and for other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services were collected separately. The indexes were then combined at aggregation.

Source(s): CANSIM table **332-0010**.

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0005 and 332-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5137.

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released in April 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**).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, December 2014

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

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 January will be released on February 26.

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, November 2014

Investment in new residential building construction amounted to $4.1 billion in November, up 3.7% from November 2013.

Alberta registered the largest year-over-year gain, followed by British Columbia and Ontario. In Alberta, investment was up 18.4% to $972 million. In British Columbia, investment rose 10.7% to $687 million. Ontario saw a 4.5% increase in spending to $1.4 billion.

In contrast, Quebec posted the largest decline, down 8.2% to $605 million. Gains recorded in the other dwelling types were not enough to offset decline in single-family dwellings.

At the national level, investment in new housing construction rose in all building types except single-family dwellings, where investment totalled $2.2 billion in November, remaining relatively unchanged from November 2013.

Spending in apartment and apartment-condominium building construction led the increase, with investment rising 6.0% to $1.3 billion, followed by row houses, up 16.6% to $411 million, and semi-detached dwellings, up 7.1% to $216 million.

Note to readers

Data on investment in new housing construction (including single-family dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are not seasonally adjusted and all comparisons in this release are between November 2013 and November 2014.

Data in CANSIM are available at the national and provincial levels, in both current and constant dollars (base year 2007).

Unless otherwise specified, the highlights refer to current dollars and are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

Estimates for investment in new housing construction are periodically revised when quarterly residential investment data are released.

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.

Large urban transit, November 2014

In November, total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit systems rose 1.3% from the same month in 2013 to $287.0 million.

Over the same period, ridership levels increased 0.6% to 144.6 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**).

Inter-corporate ownership, fourth quarter 2014

The fourth quarter issue of the product *Inter-corporate Ownership* is now available.

This product is a directory of corporate ownership in Canada that provides information on every individual corporation that is part of a group of commonly controlled corporations with combined assets exceeding $600 million or combined revenue exceeding $200 million. Individual corporations with debt obligations or equity owing to non-residents exceeding a net book value of $1 million are covered as well.

Ultimate corporate control is determined through a careful study of holdings by corporations, the effects of options, insider holdings, convertible shares and interlocking directorships.

The information presented is based on non-confidential returns filed by Canadian corporations under the *Corporations Returns Act* and on research using public sources such as Internet sites. Entries for each corporation provide both the country of control and the country of residence.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2503.

The fourth quarter 2014 issue of *Inter-corporate Ownership* (**61-517-X**) is now available via Statistics Canada's electronic file transfer system.

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

To order this product, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Louise Noel (**iofd-clientservicesunit@statcan.gc.ca**), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Canadian potato production, 2014

Final 2013 and revised 2014 data on Canadian potato production are now available.

Potato production data from the United States are also available for 2013 and 2014.

Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0014 and 001-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3407, 3446, 7526 and 7529.

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**).

New products and studies

New products

Inter-corporate Ownership, Fourth quarter 2014
Catalogue number **61-517-X** (CD-ROM)

Household Expenditures Research Paper Series: "User Guide for the Survey of Household Spending, 2013", No. 1
Catalogue number **62F0026M2015001** (HTML | PDF)

Wholesale Trade, November 2014, Vol. 77, no. 11
Catalogue number **63-008-X** (HTML | PDF)

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