

The Daily

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Releases

Labour Force Survey: Year-end review, 2014

Employment gains in 2014 amounted to 121,000 or 0.7%, with the bulk of the growth in September and October. In the 12 months to December, the unemployment rate declined 0.5 percentage points to 6.7%.

Following the release of population estimates based on the most recent Census of Population, a standard revision is applied to the Labour Force Survey estimates. This review is based on these revised estimates released today, which are different from those published on January 9 (see note to readers).

The employment growth rate of 0.7% observed in 2014 was the same as that of 2013, and below the rate of 1.8% recorded in 2012.

Compared with December 2013, full-time employment increased by 158,000 or 1.1%, while part-time employment was little changed. The total number of hours worked increased by 0.6% over the period.

Employment growth in the year was concentrated among men aged 25 and older.

Provincially, employment grew in Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario in 2014. At the same time, employment declined in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as in New Brunswick.

In the 12 months to December, employment increased in health care and social assistance, construction, and educational services, while it declined in 'other services.'

There were more private sector employees (+88,000 or +0.8%) compared with December 2013. The number of public sector employees and self-employed was little changed.

Adjusted to the concepts used in the United States, the unemployment rate in Canada was 5.7% in December, while the US rate was 5.6%.

Participation rate trended down

The population aged 15 and older grew by 1.1% in 2014, a faster pace than employment. As a result, the employment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 61.3%.

The labour market participation rate trended downward throughout 2014, falling 0.6 percentage points to 65.7% in December 2014—the lowest since 2000.

The downward trend in labour force participation was partly due to population ageing. There was an increase in the share of Canadians aged 55 and older, who are less likely to participate in the labour market. Furthermore, the participation rate among people aged 55 and older declined 0.9 percentage points over the 12 months. At the same time, the rate for women aged 25 to 54 declined 0.8 percentage points, also contributing to the downward trend.

The unemployment rate was 6.7% in December, down 0.5 percentage points compared with December 2013. The unemployment rate edged downward in the fall of 2014, hitting a five-year low of 6.6% in October.

Employment gains for men aged 25 and older

From December 2013 to December 2014, employment among men aged 25 to 54 increased by 75,000 (+1.2%), mostly in full-time work. Their unemployment rate fell 0.9 percentage points to 5.6%, the lowest rate for this group since October 2008.

In December 2014, employment was little changed for women aged 25 to 54 compared with 12 months earlier. Their unemployment rate declined 0.4 percentage points to 5.3%, the result of fewer women in this age group looking for work.

Among men aged 55 and older, employment grew by 44,000 (+2.3%) in the 12 months to December, pushing their unemployment rate down 0.8 percentage points to 5.8%. For their female counterparts, employment was little changed and their unemployment rate in December was 5.1%.

In the 12 months to December, youth employment edged up by 26,000 (+1.0%), all among women. At the same time, the youth population declined 39,000 (-0.9%). As a result, the youth participation rate increased 1.0 percentage point to 64.6% over the period. The unemployment rate for this age group was 13.5% in December.

Fastest employment growth in the Western provinces

Employment in Alberta trended upward throughout 2014, increasing 2.8% (+63,000) compared with December 2013, the fastest growth rate of all the provinces. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.7%, the second-lowest among the provinces.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan also had year-over-year employment growth above the national average, at 2.3% and 1.4% respectively. The unemployment rate in Saskatchewan was 3.7%, the lowest among the provinces. In Manitoba, the unemployment rate was 5.4% in December.

Employment in Ontario increased 0.6% (+38,000) in the 12 months to December. The unemployment rate in the province trended downward in 2014, reaching 7.0% in December 2014.

In British Columbia, employment was little changed compared with December 2013. However, the unemployment rate in the province declined 1.4 percentage points to 5.5% in December, as fewer people searched for work. This was the lowest rate since November 2008.

In the 12 months to December, employment in Quebec was little changed and the unemployment rate was 7.5% in December, also little changed.

There were no employment gains in the Atlantic provinces from December 2013 to December 2014. While employment was little changed in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, it declined by 2.5% in Newfoundland and Labrador and 1.6% in New Brunswick.

Nova Scotia was the lone Atlantic province with a notable change in its unemployment rate, down 0.9 percentage points to 8.4%, as fewer people searched for work.

Largest employment gains in health care and social assistance

Employment in health care and social assistance trended upward throughout 2014, increasing by 54,000 (+2.4%).

From December 2013 to December 2014, employment in construction grew by 39,000 (+2.9%), driven by gains in the second half of the year.

Employment in educational services went up by 37,000 (+3.1%) in the 12 months to December.

The lone industry with an employment decline in 2014 was 'other services,' down 35,000 (-4.4%) over the 12-month period. The declines were among private household services, such as services provided by nannies and home support workers.

Employment levels for all other industries were relatively unchanged on a year-over-year basis.

Canada–United States comparison

Adjusted to US concepts, the unemployment rate in Canada was 5.7% in December 2014, and the US rate was 5.6%. In the 12 months to December, the unemployment rate in Canada declined by 0.4 percentage points, while the rate in the United States fell by 1.1 percentage points.

In December, the employment rate in Canada, adjusted to US concepts, was 61.9%, compared with 59.2% in the United States. Compared with a year earlier, the employment rate declined by 0.2 percentage points in Canada, while it increased by 0.6 percentage points in the United States.

Revisions

Statistics Canada has an established history of applying a standard revision to the Labour Force Survey estimates following the release of postcensal population estimates from each census of population. For more information on the revisions, refer to the publication "The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)," which is now available as part of the Improvements to the Labour Force Survey (71F0031X) series.

Note to readers

The LFS estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. For more information, see "[Interpreting Monthly Changes in Employment from the Labour Force Survey](#)." Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries also have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X).

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

The **employment rate** is the number of employed persons as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The rate for a particular group (for example, youths aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The **unemployment rate** is the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed as a percentage of the population. For more detailed information, see the Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G).

Seasonal adjustment

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Table 1
Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2013	December 2014	Standard error ¹	December 2013 to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)	% change
Both sexes, 15 years and over					
Population	28,809.0	29,116.6	...	307.6	1.1
Labour force	19,107.9	19,127.7	52.7	19.8	0.1
Employment	17,730.2	17,851.5	54.9	121.3	0.7
Full-time	14,307.7	14,466.0	62.7	158.3	1.1
Part-time	3,422.5	3,385.5	52.0	-37.0	-1.1
Unemployment	1,377.7	1,276.2	35.6	-101.5	-7.4
Participation rate	66.3	65.7	0.2	-0.6	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.7	0.2	-0.5	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.3	0.2	-0.2	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years					
Population	4,494.4	4,455.0	...	-39.4	-0.9
Labour force	2,858.8	2,875.8	28.7	17.0	0.6
Employment	2,463.4	2,488.9	29.0	25.5	1.0
Full-time	1,259.4	1,289.5	27.9	30.1	2.4
Part-time	1,204.0	1,199.3	28.8	-4.7	-0.4
Unemployment	395.4	387.0	19.1	-8.4	-2.1
Participation rate	63.6	64.6	0.6	1.0	...
Unemployment rate	13.8	13.5	0.6	-0.3	...
Employment rate	54.8	55.9	0.6	1.1	...
Men, 25 to 54 years					
Population	7,243.5	7,256.4	...	12.9	0.2
Labour force	6,572.5	6,591.4	23.5	18.9	0.3
Employment	6,147.4	6,222.2	28.6	74.8	1.2
Full-time	5,809.0	5,877.2	32.4	68.2	1.2
Part-time	338.4	345.0	18.9	6.6	2.0
Unemployment	425.1	369.2	19.5	-55.9	-13.1
Participation rate	90.7	90.8	0.3	0.1	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.6	0.3	-0.9	...
Employment rate	84.9	85.7	0.4	0.8	...
Women, 25 to 54 years					
Population	7,292.5	7,313.0	...	20.5	0.3
Labour force	6,008.6	5,970.5	28.2	-38.1	-0.6
Employment	5,665.9	5,654.1	29.7	-11.8	-0.2
Full-time	4,587.5	4,589.2	36.5	1.7	0.0
Part-time	1,078.4	1,064.9	29.4	-13.5	-1.3
Unemployment	342.7	316.4	17.2	-26.3	-7.7
Participation rate	82.4	81.6	0.4	-0.8	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.3	0.3	-0.4	...
Employment rate	77.7	77.3	0.4	-0.4	...
Men, 55 years and over					
Population	4,648.8	4,805.2	...	156.4	3.4
Labour force	2,010.1	2,040.3	23.5	30.2	1.5
Employment	1,877.2	1,921.3	24.3	44.1	2.3
Unemployment	132.8	119.0	10.4	-13.8	-10.4
Participation rate	43.2	42.5	0.5	-0.7	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	5.8	0.5	-0.8	...
Employment rate	40.4	40.0	0.5	-0.4	...

Table 1
Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2013	December 2014	Standard error ¹	December 2013 to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
Women, 55 years and over					
Population	5,129.8	5,286.9		157.1	3.1
Labour force	1,658.0	1,649.7	24.1	-8.3	-0.5
Employment	1,576.3	1,565.1	24.5	-11.2	-0.7
Unemployment	81.7	84.6	8.8	2.9	3.5
Participation rate	32.3	31.2	0.5	-1.1	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	0.5	0.2	...
Employment rate	30.7	29.6	0.5	-1.1	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for the change between December 2013 and December 2014. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

Table 2
Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS¹) – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2013	December 2014	Standard error ²	December 2013 to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	thousands			change in thousands	% change
Class of worker					
Employees	15,026.5	15,126.3	63.7	99.8	0.7
Self-employed	2,703.7	2,725.2	44.4	21.5	0.8
Public/private sector employees					
Public	3,549.4	3,561.4	40.2	12.0	0.3
Private	11,477.1	11,564.9	64.6	87.8	0.8
All industries	17,730.2	17,851.5	54.9	121.3	0.7
Goods-producing sector					
Goods-producing sector	3,875.0	3,907.5	36.5	32.5	0.8
Agriculture	302.2	303.3	11.6	1.1	0.4
Natural resources ³	370.2	377.5	11.9	7.3	2.0
Utilities	139.9	138.3	6.3	-1.6	-1.1
Construction	1,349.6	1,388.5	25.2	38.9	2.9
Manufacturing	1,713.1	1,699.9	24.5	-13.2	-0.8
Services-producing sector					
Services-producing sector	13,855.1	13,943.9	56.4	88.8	0.6
Trade	2,732.9	2,715.5	32.7	-17.4	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	887.1	904.2	18.8	17.1	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,092.8	1,093.8	19.7	1.0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,325.1	1,328.8	25.2	3.7	0.3
Business, building and other support services	744.7	751.2	21.4	6.5	0.9
Educational services	1,219.0	1,256.4	23.1	37.4	3.1
Health care and social assistance	2,191.6	2,245.2	24.9	53.6	2.4
Information, culture and recreation	763.9	760.1	20.7	-3.8	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	1,188.8	1,216.2	25.8	27.4	2.3
Other services	797.5	762.6	19.5	-34.9	-4.4
Public administration	911.6	910.1	15.7	-1.5	-0.2

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for the change between December 2013 and December 2014. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

3. Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [282-0088](#) and [282-0089](#).

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2013	December 2014	Standard error ¹	December 2013 to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)	% change
Canada					
Population	28,809.0	29,116.6	...	307.6	1.1
Labour force	19,107.9	19,127.7	52.7	19.8	0.1
Employment	17,730.2	17,851.5	54.9	121.3	0.7
Full-time	14,307.7	14,466.0	62.7	158.3	1.1
Part-time	3,422.5	3,385.5	52.0	-37.0	-1.1
Unemployment	1,377.7	1,276.2	35.6	-101.5	-7.4
Participation rate	66.3	65.7	0.2	-0.6	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.7	0.2	-0.5	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.3	0.2	-0.2	...
Newfoundland and Labrador					
Population	445.0	443.3	...	-1.7	-0.4
Labour force	275.3	268.7	3.7	-6.6	-2.4
Employment	243.3	237.1	3.9	-6.2	-2.5
Full-time	206.4	203.6	4.2	-2.8	-1.4
Part-time	36.8	33.5	3.0	-3.3	-9.0
Unemployment	32.0	31.6	2.8	-0.4	-1.3
Participation rate	61.9	60.6	0.8	-1.3	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.8	1.0	0.2	...
Employment rate	54.7	53.5	0.9	-1.2	...
Prince Edward Island					
Population	120.2	120.7	...	0.5	0.4
Labour force	82.8	82.2	1.1	-0.6	-0.7
Employment	73.5	73.1	1.2	-0.4	-0.5
Full-time	61.6	62.0	1.3	0.4	0.6
Part-time	11.9	11.1	1.0	-0.8	-6.7
Unemployment	9.3	9.1	0.9	-0.2	-2.2
Participation rate	68.9	68.1	0.9	-0.8	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.1	1.1	-0.1	...
Employment rate	61.1	60.6	1.0	-0.5	...
Nova Scotia					
Population	782.5	784.1	...	1.6	0.2
Labour force	493.2	492.1	4.8	-1.1	-0.2
Employment	447.5	451.0	5.1	3.5	0.8
Full-time	359.3	369.0	5.9	9.7	2.7
Part-time	88.2	82.0	4.7	-6.2	-7.0
Unemployment	45.7	41.1	3.6	-4.6	-10.1
Participation rate	63.0	62.8	0.6	-0.2	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.4	0.7	-0.9	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.5	0.7	0.3	...
New Brunswick					
Population	622.4	621.7	...	-0.7	-0.1
Labour force	396.7	390.2	3.8	-6.5	-1.6
Employment	356.9	351.2	4.3	-5.7	-1.6
Full-time	299.1	295.5	4.9	-3.6	-1.2
Part-time	57.8	55.7	3.7	-2.1	-3.6
Unemployment	39.8	39.0	3.2	-0.8	-2.0
Participation rate	63.7	62.8	0.6	-0.9	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	10.0	0.8	0.0	...
Employment rate	57.3	56.5	0.7	-0.8	...

Table 3 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2013	December 2014	Standard error ¹	December 2013 to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
Quebec					
Population	6,778.1	6,822.3	...	44.2	0.7
Labour force	4,410.5	4,389.5	26.2	-21.0	-0.5
Employment	4,070.7	4,061.1	28.0	-9.6	-0.2
Full-time	3,256.0	3,261.7	32.6	5.7	0.2
Part-time	814.7	799.4	27.3	-15.3	-1.9
Unemployment	339.9	328.4	19.0	-11.5	-3.4
Participation rate	65.1	64.3	0.4	-0.8	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.5	0.4	-0.2	...
Employment rate	60.1	59.5	0.4	-0.6	...
Ontario					
Population	11,206.7	11,320.4	...	113.7	1.0
Labour force	7,419.9	7,407.2	36.9	-12.7	-0.2
Employment	6,847.3	6,885.0	38.2	37.7	0.6
Full-time	5,531.6	5,540.1	42.8	8.5	0.2
Part-time	1,315.7	1,344.9	35.3	29.2	2.2
Unemployment	572.6	522.2	25.1	-50.4	-8.8
Participation rate	66.2	65.4	0.3	-0.8	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.0	0.3	-0.7	...
Employment rate	61.1	60.8	0.3	-0.3	...
Manitoba					
Population	969.9	981.5	...	11.6	1.2
Labour force	657.1	670.0	4.8	12.9	2.0
Employment	619.6	633.8	5.0	14.2	2.3
Full-time	500.9	514.9	5.8	14.0	2.8
Part-time	118.7	118.9	5.2	0.2	0.2
Unemployment	37.5	36.2	2.9	-1.3	-3.5
Participation rate	67.7	68.3	0.5	0.6	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	0.4	-0.3	...
Employment rate	63.9	64.6	0.5	0.7	...
Saskatchewan					
Population	845.6	857.0	...	11.4	1.3
Labour force	590.7	597.3	5.0	6.6	1.1
Employment	566.8	575.0	5.2	8.2	1.4
Full-time	465.4	479.7	6.1	14.3	3.1
Part-time	101.4	95.3	4.6	-6.1	-6.0
Unemployment	23.9	22.3	2.5	-1.6	-6.7
Participation rate	69.9	69.7	0.6	-0.2	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.7	0.4	-0.3	...
Employment rate	67.0	67.1	0.6	0.1	...
Alberta					
Population	3,232.0	3,317.2	...	85.2	2.6
Labour force	2,347.1	2,413.4	17.1	66.3	2.8
Employment	2,237.1	2,300.2	18.0	63.1	2.8
Full-time	1,880.9	1,924.3	21.1	43.4	2.3
Part-time	356.2	375.9	17.1	19.7	5.5
Unemployment	110.0	113.2	9.7	3.2	2.9
Participation rate	72.6	72.8	0.5	0.2	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	0.4	0.0	...
Employment rate	69.2	69.3	0.6	0.1	...

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2013	December 2014	Standard error ¹	December 2013 to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
British Columbia					
Population	3,806.6	3,848.4	...	41.8	1.1
Labour force	2,434.5	2,417.1	19.3	-17.4	-0.7
Employment	2,267.4	2,283.9	20.0	16.5	0.7
Full-time	1,746.4	1,815.1	22.4	68.7	3.9
Part-time	521.0	468.8	18.6	-52.2	-10.0
Unemployment	167.1	133.2	11.4	-33.9	-20.3
Participation rate	64.0	62.8	0.5	-1.2	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	5.5	0.5	-1.4	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.3	0.5	-0.3	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for the change between December 2013 and December 2014. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [282-0001 to 282-0024](#), [282-0085 to 282-0089](#), [282-0092 to 282-0095](#), [282-0100](#) and [282-0122 to 282-0136](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

[Summary tables](#) are now available online. From the *Browse by subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on February 6, 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 Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca) or Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Revisions to the Labour Force Survey, 2001 to 2014

Statistics Canada has an established history of applying a standard revision to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates following the release of postcensal population estimates from each census of population.

This revision includes an update of the LFS estimates to reflect the most recent population estimates; an update of geographic boundaries; methodological enhancements to imputation; as well as an update of seasonal adjustment. These revised LFS estimates are now available for 2001 to 2014.

Up to December 2014, labour force estimates had been based on data from the 2006 Census of Population. Starting with today's release, all estimates are now based on the 2011 Census of Population counts. In general, population estimates based on the 2011 Census have been revised slightly downward. As a result, the LFS population aged 15 and older has been revised downward by 0.3% or 73,000 for December 2014. This is similar to the size of the previous revision in 2011.

At the national level, the rates of employment, unemployment and participation were little changed from the unrevised rates. For example, the national unemployment rate in December 2014 was 6.7%, a difference of 0.1 percentage points from the unrevised rate of 6.6%.

Like the population estimates, levels of employment have been revised downward. For December 2014, overall employment was revised down 0.6%, mostly the result of lower population estimates for men aged 25 to 54.

Provincially, employment levels in December 2014 were revised downward by 1% or more in British Columbia (-2.7%), Manitoba (-1.6%), Prince Edward Island (-1.2%) and Ontario (-1.0%). The only upward revision greater than 1% was for Newfoundland and Labrador (+3.6%).

There was a general shift downward in the number of workers employed in educational services; public administration; professional, scientific and technical services; as well as finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. At the same time, there was a general shift upward in the number of workers employed in construction, accommodation and food services as well as 'other services.'

By class of worker, employment was revised downward in the public sector, while there was little change in the number of private sector employees and the number of self-employed.

Note to readers

More details on these revisions are available in the publication "The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)," as part of the *Improvements to the Labour Force Survey (71F0031X)* series.

With today's release, the following CANSIM tables are available and have been revised from 2001 to 2014: 282-0001 to 282-0024, 282-0085 to 282-0089, 282-0093 to 282-0095, 282-0100 and 282-0122 to 282-0136. CANSIM table 282-0092 on actual hours has been revised from 1987 to 2014.

New CANSIM tables have been created for all sub-provincial areas based on the 2011 Census boundaries and the data series is available for 2001 and onwards. [Concordance tables](#) for the CANSIM vectors are now available. For CANSIM concordance tables for 282-0109, 282-0110, 282-0118 and 282-0119, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

The remaining tables will be released in CANSIM according to the following schedule:

January 29, 2015

CANSIM tables 282-0027 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051 and 282-0069 to 282-0078.

January 30, 2015

CANSIM tables 279-0029 to 279-0039, 282-0025, 282-0026, 282-0101 to 282-0108, 282-0137 to 282-0140 and 282-0200 to 282-0225.

February 2, 2015

CANSIM tables 282-0079 to 282-0084.

These revisions do not include updates to the classification structures for industries and occupations. These updates will take place in early 2016.

The January 2015 Labour Force Survey estimates will be released on February 6.

Available in CANSIM: tables [282-0001 to 282-0024](#), [282-0085 to 282-0089](#), [282-0092 to 282-0095](#), [282-0100](#) and [282-0122 to 282-0136](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

The article "The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)," as part of *Improvements to the Labour Force Survey (71F0031X)*, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca) or Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Electric power statistics, November 2014

Canada consumed 47.7 million megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity in November, down 3.0% from November 2013. With declining demand, electric power generation also fell, decreasing 2.5% on a year-over-year basis to 51.7 million MWh. Meanwhile, exports to the United States rose 5.0% to 4.9 million MWh. Imports totalled 0.9 million MWh, up 7.1% compared with November 2013.

Chart 1 Electricity generation and consumption

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

Ontario led the decline in demand for electricity in November, down 6.5% from November 2013 to 10.9 million MWh. In contrast, Ontario's power generation edged up 0.8% to 12.8 million MWh. Hydro and nuclear power generation rose 4.5% and 2.7% respectively, contributing 11.5 million MWh of power to the province's grid, representing 89.8% of total generation.

Also contributing to Canada's lower domestic demand were Quebec and British Columbia. In Quebec, demand for electricity totalled 17.7 million MWh in November, 3.3% less than the same month a year earlier, aided by warmer temperatures in the Montréal–Québec corridor. As with demand, generation in the province also fell, down 8.0% year over year to 16.5 million MWh as a result of lower precipitation. In British Columbia, 5.4 million MWh of electricity was consumed, representing a 6.6% decrease in demand. Generation levels were also lower, declining 4.7% to 5.2 million MWh.

In contrast, Saskatchewan (+5.5%) and Manitoba (+8.1%) both experienced a significant uptick in demand for electricity in November compared with the same month in 2013. With consumption in both Prairie provinces exceeding the growth in provincial generation, Saskatchewan and Manitoba also cut back on deliveries to other jurisdictions, while increasing their purchases of electricity.

Note to readers

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

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

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

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

Data from November 2013 to October 2014 have been revised.

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

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

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

Railway carloadings, November 2014

The volume of rail freight carried in Canada totalled 27.6 million tonnes in November, down 7.1% from the same month in 2013.

Domestic rail freight originating in Canada and destined within Canada and other parts of the world declined 6.8% to 24.5 million tonnes. These shipments were composed of non-intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars).

Non-intermodal freight decreased 7.7% to 270,000 carloads. The amount of freight loaded into these cars totalled 22.0 million tonnes, down 7.4%. The drop was attributable to reduced freight loadings in several commodity groupings, particularly iron ores and concentrates (down 927 000 tonnes) and coal (down 416 000 tonnes).

Intermodal freight loadings declined 1.8% to 168,000 units in November. From a tonnage perspective, traffic fell 2.0% to 2.5 million tonnes. The drop stemmed solely from a reduction in containerized cargo shipments.

Traffic received from the United States decreased 8.8% to 3.0 million tonnes. The decline was the result of a drop in both non-intermodal and intermodal shipments.

Note to readers

The survey presents data essential to the timely analysis of the rail transportation industry and its contribution to the Canadian economy. Survey data cover carrier railways operating in Canada that provide for-hire freight service and their transportation of various railway carloading components, such as the number of rail cars, tonnage, units, and 20-foot equivalent units.

Data aggregations are available for Canada, the Eastern Division and the Western Division.

The aggregations in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table [404-0002](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2732](#).

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).

Poultry and egg statistics, November 2014

Egg production increased 1.4% in November from the same month a year earlier to 55.6 million dozen, while placements of hatchery chicks on farms were up 2.3% to 62.0 million birds in December.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on January 1 declined 2.9% from the same date a year earlier to 52 335 tonnes.

Note to readers

Poultry and egg statistics are available for Canada and the provinces.

Data on poultry and egg production for November are now available. Data on the placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults for December are now available. Data on stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products for January are also available.

These data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0021 to 003-0024](#), [003-0038](#) and [003-0039](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3425](#) and [5039](#).

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).

Study: Source-country female labour force participation and the wages of immigrant women in Canada, 2006 to 2012

A new study finds a positive association between source-country female labour force participation rates and immigrant women's wages in Canada.

After controlling for individual-level characteristics, such as education, age at immigration, years since landing, job tenure and region of residence, as well as selected national-level characteristics, such as gender role attitudes, immigrant women from nations with higher female labour force participation rates had higher wages in Canada than women from nations with lower female labour force participation rates.

Note to readers

This national level study used 2006 to 2012 data from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey together with data from the World Values Survey. At the time of Labour Force Survey, women were aged 25 to 64 and had been living in Canada for at least one year.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

The research paper "Source-country Female Labour Force Participation and the Wages of Immigrant Women in Canada," part of the *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series* ([11F0019M](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are available in the [Update on Social Analysis Research](#) module of our website

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 Kristyn Frank (613-864-0694; kristyn.frank@statcan.gc.ca), Social Analysis and Modelling Division.

Sampling and Weighting Technical Report: National Household Survey, 2011

The *Sampling and Weighting Technical Report* for the National Household Survey (NHS) is now available. This report describes sampling and weighting procedures used in the 2011 NHS and presents the evaluation results of these procedures.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5178](#).

The *Sampling and Weighting Technical Report, National Household Survey, 2011* ([99-002-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Source-country Female Labour Force Participation and the Wages of Immigrant Women in Canada", No. 365
Catalogue number [11F0019M2015365](#) (HTML | PDF)

Improvements to the Labour Force Survey (LFS): "The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)", No. 5
Catalogue number [71F0031X2015001](#) (HTML | PDF)

Sampling and Weighting Technical Report, National Household Survey: "Sampling and Weighting Technical Report, National Household Survey, 2011", No. 1
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