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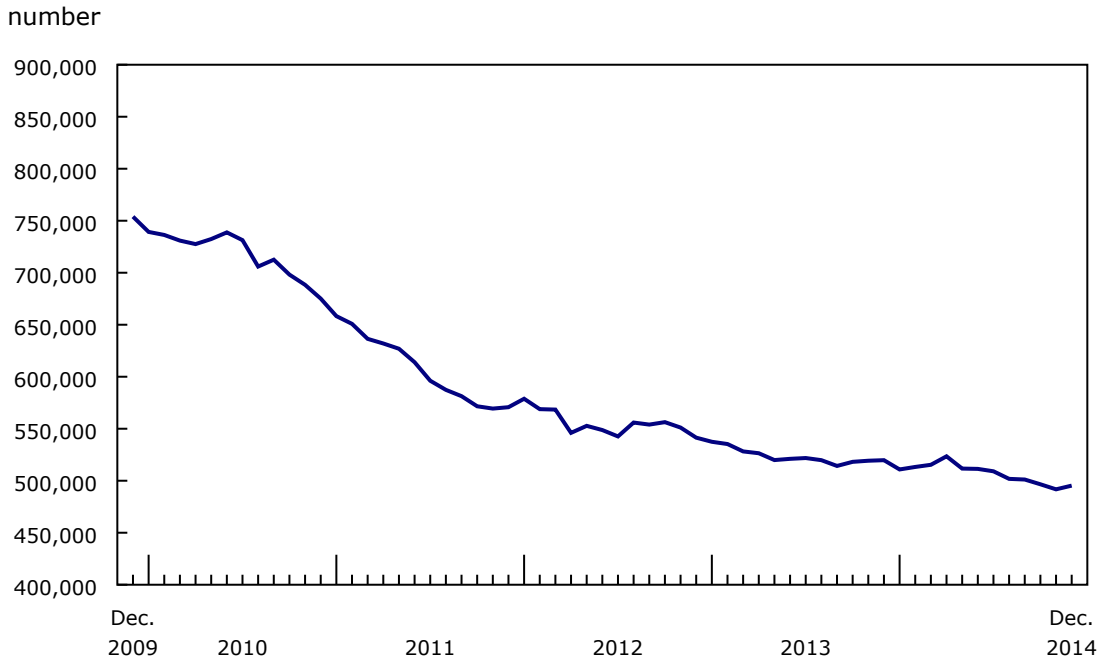
Employment Insurance, December 2014

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits totalled 495,300 in December, little changed (+0.7%) from the previous month. Compared with December 2013, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 24,500 or 4.7%.

In December, there were more beneficiaries in New Brunswick and Manitoba compared with the previous month. As well, increases were posted in Alberta, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec. There was a slight decline in beneficiaries for British Columbia, and little change in all other provinces.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work and people no longer receiving regular benefits.

Chart 1
Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries



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

Provincial and metropolitan area overview

Between November and December, the number of people receiving regular benefits in New Brunswick rose by 3.8% to 32,200. The number of beneficiaries in the province has risen since September 2014, following declines earlier in the year. Every sub-provincial region in New Brunswick had more beneficiaries in December. For example, the number of beneficiaries rose 3.8% in the metropolitan areas of Moncton, while Saint John saw a 3.7% increase. Outside of the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs), the number of beneficiaries rose by 3.6%. See "Geographic definitions" in note to readers.

In Manitoba, 13,300 people received regular benefits in December, up 2.1% from the previous month, driven by a 3.7% increase in Winnipeg. For both Manitoba and Winnipeg, this was the first notable increase since July 2014.

Compared with November, the number of beneficiaries in Alberta rose by 1.9% to 29,700 in December. Edmonton posted a 3.3% increase, while there was no change in Calgary. In regions outside of the CMAs and CAs, the number of beneficiaries increased 2.5%.

In Prince Edward Island, the number of beneficiaries totalled 7,000 in December, up 1.7% from the previous month and the first notable increase since June 2014. The increase in December was in Summerside, as well as among people living outside of the CAs.

In Nova Scotia, there were 25,700 people receiving regular EI benefits in December, up 1.6% from November. There were more beneficiaries in both Halifax (+2.7%) and in the province's CAs (+3.3%). The increase in Halifax followed a downward trend observed since the spring of 2014.

In Quebec, 150,900 people received regular EI benefits in December, up slightly (+1.1%) from the previous month. There were notable increases in two of the six metropolitan areas in the province. Gatineau posted a 1.9% increase, while Saguenay had 1.8% more beneficiaries. This contrasts with Trois-Rivières, where the number of beneficiaries fell 3.6%.

British Columbia was the lone province with fewer beneficiaries in December compared with November, edging down 1.1% to 49,700 people. There were fewer beneficiaries in three of its four metropolitan areas, most notably in Abbotsford–Mission (-8.9%). Smaller percentage declines were posted in Victoria (-2.3%) and Vancouver (-1.5%), while there was little change in Kelowna.

While Ontario and Saskatchewan saw little change in the number of beneficiaries between November and December, this was not the case in some areas within these provinces.

Of the 15 metropolitan areas in Ontario, 5 had more beneficiaries, with the largest percentage increases in Barrie (+2.7%), Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (+2.3%) and Windsor (+2.3%). At the same time, St. Catharines–Niagara posted a 2.3% decrease.

In Saskatchewan, the number of beneficiaries edged up in Saskatoon (+1.0%), while there was no change in Regina.

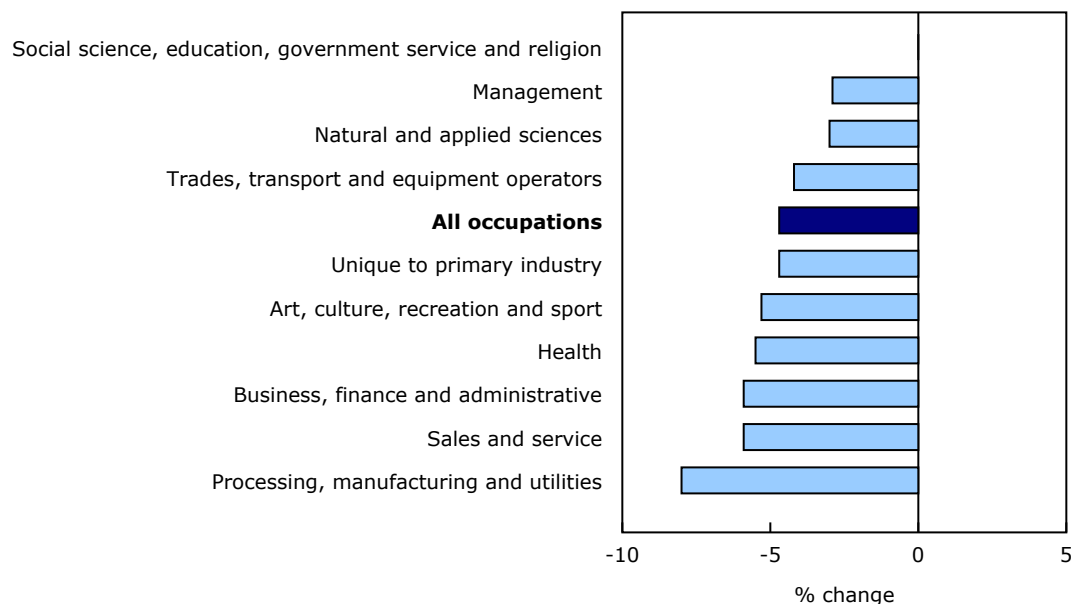
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

In the 12 months to December, the number of beneficiaries in all occupation groups, based on EI recipients' last occupation, declined by 4.7%. There were fewer people receiving benefits in 9 of the 10 major occupation groups, most notably in occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities (-8.0%).

People whose last occupation was in social science, education, government service and religion saw no change in the number of beneficiaries.

Chart 2

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



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

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

Compared with November, the number of regular beneficiaries increased among men aged 25 to 54 (+2.5%) and declined slightly (-1.1%) for women in the same age group.

For men aged 15 to 24, the number of beneficiaries fell 1.5% in December, while there was a slight increase (+1.0%) in the number of men aged 55 and over receiving benefits. At the same time, there was virtually no change in the number of women in both age groups receiving benefits.

On a year-over-year basis, the fastest rate of decline in the number of beneficiaries continued to be among people aged 15 to 24, down 9.0% for men and 8.7% for women. Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries among women aged 25 to 54 fell by 5.9%, a faster rate of decline than the 5.2% decrease observed for men in the same age group. Among people aged 55 and older, men (-1.1%) posted a slight decline while there was virtually no change for women.

Employment Insurance claims

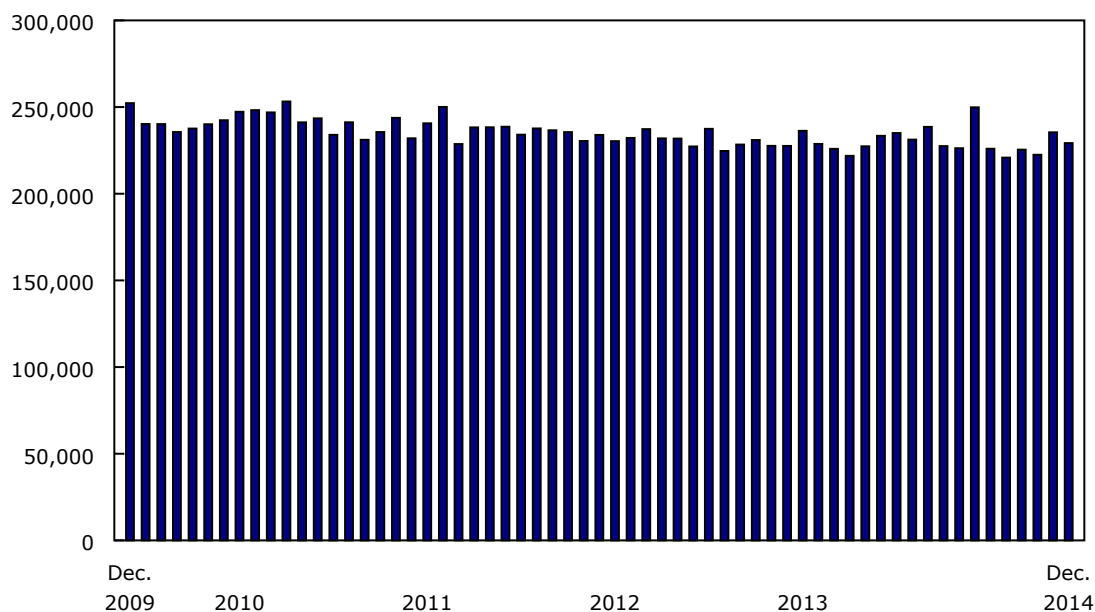
Nationally, the number of EI claims declined 2.6% in December compared with November. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Provincially, claims fell in Quebec (-6.1%), Manitoba (-3.0%) and Alberta (-2.1%). There were smaller declines in Saskatchewan (-1.8%), British Columbia (-1.5%), Ontario (-1.4%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.3%).

However, the number of claims increased in New Brunswick, (+4.1%) as well as in Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.5%). There was virtually no change in Nova Scotia.

Chart 3 Fewer Employment Insurance claims in December

number of claims



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 December 7 to 13. 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

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre. 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. See [Standard Geographical Classification 2011—definitions](#) for more information.

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

	December 2013	November 2014 ^P	December 2014 ^P	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	number		change		% change		
Canada							
Both sexes	519,760	491,730	495,290	3,560	-24,470	0.7	-4.7
15 to 24 years	52,390	48,360	47,730	-630	-4,660	-1.3	-8.9
25 to 54 years	349,280	326,760	330,190	3,430	-19,090	1.0	-5.5
55 years and over	118,090	116,600	117,360	760	-730	0.7	-0.6
Men	323,400	303,040	308,080	5,040	-15,320	1.7	-4.7
15 to 24 years	39,330	36,330	35,800	-530	-3,530	-1.5	-9.0
25 to 54 years	210,500	194,670	199,540	4,870	-10,960	2.5	-5.2
55 years and over	73,560	72,030	72,750	720	-810	1.0	-1.1
Women	196,360	188,690	187,210	-1,480	-9,150	-0.8	-4.7
15 to 24 years	13,060	12,030	11,930	-100	-1,130	-0.8	-8.7
25 to 54 years	138,780	132,090	130,660	-1,430	-8,120	-1.1	-5.9
55 years and over	44,520	44,570	44,620	50	100	0.1	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	32,930	29,830	29,850	20	-3,080	0.1	-9.4
15 to 24 years	2,920	2,580	2,530	-50	-390	-1.9	-13.4
25 to 54 years	20,310	17,840	17,920	80	-2,390	0.4	-11.8
55 years and over	9,690	9,410	9,400	-10	-290	-0.1	-3.0
Men	19,710	17,430	17,660	230	-2,050	1.3	-10.4
Women	13,220	12,400	12,190	-210	-1,030	-1.7	-7.8
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,630	6,920	7,040	120	-590	1.7	-7.7
15 to 24 years	860	800	810	10	-50	1.3	-5.8
25 to 54 years	4,610	4,030	4,100	70	-510	1.7	-11.1
55 years and over	2,160	2,090	2,120	30	-40	1.4	-1.9
Men	4,580	4,140	4,240	100	-340	2.4	-7.4
Women	3,050	2,780	2,790	10	-260	0.4	-8.5
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	27,450	25,280	25,690	410	-1,760	1.6	-6.4
15 to 24 years	2,750	2,500	2,510	10	-240	0.4	-8.7
25 to 54 years	17,780	16,220	16,480	260	-1,300	1.6	-7.3
55 years and over	6,930	6,560	6,700	140	-230	2.1	-3.3
Men	17,550	16,070	16,490	420	-1,060	2.6	-6.0
Women	9,900	9,200	9,200	0	-700	0.0	-7.1
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	32,430	31,050	32,220	1,170	-210	3.8	-0.6
15 to 24 years	3,620	3,510	3,560	50	-60	1.4	-1.7
25 to 54 years	20,020	18,820	19,630	810	-390	4.3	-1.9
55 years and over	8,790	8,720	9,040	320	250	3.7	2.8
Men	20,980	19,940	20,820	880	-160	4.4	-0.8
Women	11,460	11,110	11,400	290	-60	2.6	-0.5
Quebec							
Both sexes	151,260	149,230	150,940	1,710	-320	1.1	-0.2
15 to 24 years	15,680	14,840	14,490	-350	-1,190	-2.4	-7.6
25 to 54 years	100,040	98,420	99,870	1,450	-170	1.5	-0.2
55 years and over	35,530	35,960	36,580	620	1,050	1.7	3.0
Men	98,740	96,450	98,350	1,900	-390	2.0	-0.4
Women	52,520	52,770	52,590	-180	70	-0.3	0.1
Ontario							
Both sexes	157,670	143,660	143,510	-150	-14,160	-0.1	-9.0
15 to 24 years	14,210	12,330	12,340	10	-1,870	0.1	-13.2
25 to 54 years	111,300	100,830	100,920	90	-10,380	0.1	-9.3
55 years and over	32,160	30,500	30,260	-240	-1,900	-0.8	-5.9
Men	94,530	84,640	85,400	760	-9,130	0.9	-9.7
Women	63,140	59,020	58,120	-900	-5,020	-1.5	-8.0

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

	December 2013	November 2014 ^P	December 2014 ^P	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
Manitoba							
Both sexes	13,470	13,010	13,280	270	-190	2.1	-1.4
15 to 24 years	1,830	1,800	1,770	-30	-60	-1.7	-3.3
25 to 54 years	9,240	8,770	9,020	250	-220	2.9	-2.4
55 years and over	2,400	2,430	2,490	60	90	2.5	3.8
Men	8,710	8,330	8,660	330	-50	4.0	-0.6
Women	4,770	4,680	4,620	-60	-150	-1.3	-3.1
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	10,640	10,570	10,630	60	-10	0.6	-0.1
15 to 24 years	1,420	1,420	1,420	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	6,980	6,780	6,860	80	-120	1.2	-1.7
55 years and over	2,240	2,360	2,350	-10	110	-0.4	4.9
Men	6,960	6,860	6,900	40	-60	0.6	-0.9
Women	3,670	3,700	3,740	40	70	1.1	1.9
Alberta							
Both sexes	30,750	29,140	29,700	560	-1,050	1.9	-3.4
15 to 24 years	3,820	3,740	3,660	-80	-160	-2.1	-4.2
25 to 54 years	21,410	19,920	20,430	510	-980	2.6	-4.6
55 years and over	5,530	5,480	5,610	130	80	2.4	1.4
Men	19,080	18,240	18,630	390	-450	2.1	-2.4
Women	11,670	10,900	11,070	170	-600	1.6	-5.1
British Columbia							
Both sexes	52,670	50,230	49,660	-570	-3,010	-1.1	-5.7
15 to 24 years	4,990	4,550	4,390	-160	-600	-3.5	-12.0
25 to 54 years	35,550	33,100	32,980	-120	-2,570	-0.4	-7.2
55 years and over	12,120	12,570	12,300	-270	180	-2.1	1.5
Men	30,720	29,190	29,230	40	-1,490	0.1	-4.9
Women	21,950	21,040	20,440	-600	-1,510	-2.9	-6.9
Yukon							
Both sexes	940	860	840	-20	-100	-2.3	-10.6
15 to 24 years	110	90	90	0	-20	0.0	-18.2
25 to 54 years	610	560	530	-30	-80	-5.4	-13.1
55 years and over	220	210	220	10	0	4.8	0.0
Men	610	520	520	0	-90	0.0	-14.8
Women	330	340	330	-10	0	-2.9	0.0
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	780	760	750	-10	-30	-1.3	-3.8
15 to 24 years	70	60	60	0	-10	0.0	-14.3
25 to 54 years	580	580	580	0	0	0.0	0.0
55 years and over	130	120	110	-10	-20	-8.3	-15.4
Men	490	480	470	-10	-20	-2.1	-4.1
Women	290	280	280	0	-10	0.0	-3.4
Nunavut							
Both sexes	460	380	370	-10	-90	-2.6	-19.6
15 to 24 years	40	30	30	0	-10	0.0	-25.0
25 to 54 years	380	300	300	0	-80	0.0	-21.1
55 years and over	50	40	40	0	-10	0.0	-20.0
Men	300	250	240	-10	-60	-4.0	-20.0
Women	160	130	130	0	-30	0.0	-18.8

^P preliminary

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

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

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

	December 2013	November 2014 ^P	December 2014 ^P	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	number			change		% change	
Canada	233,390	235,410	229,210	-6,200	-4,180	-2.6	-1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,610	8,800	8,930	130	320	1.5	3.7
Prince Edward Island	2,210	2,300	2,270	-30	60	-1.3	2.7
Nova Scotia	9,230	9,310	9,230	-80	0	-0.9	0.0
New Brunswick	9,830	10,020	10,430	410	600	4.1	6.1
Quebec	68,150	71,830	67,420	-4,410	-730	-6.1	-1.1
Ontario	76,610	73,760	72,710	-1,050	-3,900	-1.4	-5.1
Manitoba	7,410	7,680	7,450	-230	40	-3.0	0.5
Saskatchewan	5,840	6,030	5,920	-110	80	-1.8	1.4
Alberta	18,300	19,310	18,910	-400	610	-2.1	3.3
British Columbia	26,210	25,350	24,970	-380	-1,240	-1.5	-4.7
Yukon	320	320	340	20	20	6.3	6.3
Northwest Territories	290	290	250	-40	-40	-13.8	-13.8
Nunavut	200	180	200	20	0	11.1	0.0

^P preliminary

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

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

	December 2013	November 2014 ^P	December 2014 ^P	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	4,000	3,380	3,390	10	-610	0.3	-15.3
St. John's	4,000	3,380	3,390	10	-610	0.3	-15.3
Census agglomerations	3,330	2,990	3,060	70	-270	2.3	-8.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	25,610	23,460	23,400	-60	-2,210	-0.3	-8.6
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	3,180	2,850	2,890	40	-290	1.4	-9.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,450	4,070	4,150	80	-300	2.0	-6.7
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	4,840	4,480	4,600	120	-240	2.7	-5.0
Halifax	4,840	4,480	4,600	120	-240	2.7	-5.0
Census agglomerations	8,900	7,890	8,150	260	-750	3.3	-8.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,710	12,910	12,940	30	-770	0.2	-5.6
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,490	5,300	5,490	190	0	3.6	0.0
Moncton	2,910	2,860	2,970	110	60	3.8	2.1
Saint John	2,580	2,440	2,530	90	-50	3.7	-1.9
Census agglomerations	6,640	6,290	6,560	270	-80	4.3	-1.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	20,300	19,460	20,160	700	-140	3.6	-0.7
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	78,140	79,400	79,970	570	1,830	0.7	2.3
Montréal	54,100	55,530	55,920	390	1,820	0.7	3.4
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,580	3,630	3,700	70	120	1.9	3.4
Québec	9,530	9,500	9,630	130	100	1.4	1.0
Saguenay	4,470	4,350	4,430	80	-40	1.8	-0.9
Sherbrooke	3,230	3,340	3,350	10	120	0.3	3.7
Trois-Rivières	3,220	3,050	2,940	-110	-280	-3.6	-8.7
Census agglomerations	21,610	21,200	21,490	290	-120	1.4	-0.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	51,510	48,630	49,490	860	-2,020	1.8	-3.9
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	115,190	104,670	104,530	-140	-10,660	-0.1	-9.3
Barrie	2,540	2,250	2,310	60	-230	2.7	-9.1
Brantford	2,010	1,840	1,820	-20	-190	-1.1	-9.5
Greater Sudbury	2,640	2,240	2,250	10	-390	0.4	-14.8
Guelph	1,300	1,170	1,180	10	-120	0.9	-9.2
Hamilton	7,470	6,450	6,430	-20	-1,040	-0.3	-13.9
Kingston	1,690	1,590	1,600	10	-90	0.6	-5.3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,570	4,760	4,870	110	-700	2.3	-12.6
London	5,760	5,170	5,100	-70	-660	-1.4	-11.5
Oshawa	4,280	3,800	3,850	50	-430	1.3	-10.0
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,350	7,290	7,350	60	0	0.8	0.0
Peterborough	1,490	1,420	1,430	10	-60	0.7	-4.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,100	5,640	5,510	-130	-590	-2.3	-9.7
Thunder Bay	1,710	1,650	1,670	20	-40	1.2	-2.3
Toronto	60,890	55,920	55,600	-320	-5,290	-0.6	-8.7
Windsor	4,390	3,480	3,560	80	-830	2.3	-18.9
Census agglomerations	18,130	16,360	16,430	70	-1,700	0.4	-9.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	24,350	22,630	22,560	-70	-1,790	-0.3	-7.4

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

	December 2013	November 2014 ^P	December 2014 ^P	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	7,040	6,730	6,980	250	-60	3.7	-0.9
Winnipeg	7,040	6,730	6,980	250	-60	3.7	-0.9
Census agglomerations	870	890	870	-20	0	-2.2	0.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,560	5,390	5,430	40	-130	0.7	-2.3
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	3,410	3,420	3,450	30	40	0.9	1.2
Regina	1,380	1,340	1,340	0	-40	0.0	-2.9
Saskatoon	2,030	2,090	2,110	20	80	1.0	3.9
Census agglomerations	1,900	1,810	1,860	50	-40	2.8	-2.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,330	5,330	5,330	0	0	0.0	0.0
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	20,610	19,500	19,840	340	-770	1.7	-3.7
Calgary	10,120	9,520	9,530	10	-590	0.1	-5.8
Edmonton	10,490	9,980	10,310	330	-180	3.3	-1.7
Census agglomerations	4,920	4,530	4,600	70	-320	1.5	-6.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,230	5,120	5,250	130	20	2.5	0.4
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	30,250	28,050	27,400	-650	-2,850	-2.3	-9.4
Abbotsford–Mission	2,980	3,040	2,770	-270	-210	-8.9	-7.0
Kelowna	2,440	2,350	2,330	-20	-110	-0.9	-4.5
Vancouver	21,960	20,070	19,760	-310	-2,200	-1.5	-10.0
Victoria	2,870	2,590	2,530	-60	-340	-2.3	-11.8
Census agglomerations	12,840	12,390	12,420	30	-420	0.2	-3.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	9,570	9,790	9,840	50	270	0.5	2.8

^P preliminary

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

2. 2011 Standard Geographical Classification.

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

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

	December 2013	November 2014 ^P	December 2014 ^P	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	519,760	491,730	495,290	3,560	-24,470	0.7	-4.7
Management occupations	31,870	31,030	30,940	-90	-930	-0.3	-2.9
Senior management occupations	2,810	2,760	2,770	10	-40	0.4	-1.4
Other management occupations	29,060	28,260	28,170	-90	-890	-0.3	-3.1
Business, finance and administrative occupations	64,770	61,200	60,940	-260	-3,830	-0.4	-5.9
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,080	4,730	4,650	-80	-430	-1.7	-8.5
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,410	16,460	16,480	20	-930	0.1	-5.3
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	42,270	40,000	39,810	-190	-2,460	-0.5	-5.8
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	28,000	26,810	27,160	350	-840	1.3	-3.0
Health occupations	7,860	7,530	7,430	-100	-430	-1.3	-5.5
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,320	1,240	1,230	-10	-90	-0.8	-6.8
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,550	6,290	6,210	-80	-340	-1.3	-5.2
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	27,810	28,090	27,800	-290	-10	-1.0	0.0
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	14,600	14,960	14,970	10	370	0.1	2.5
Teachers and professors	13,210	13,130	12,830	-300	-380	-2.3	-2.9
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	9,950	9,470	9,420	-50	-530	-0.5	-5.3
Sales and service occupations	92,620	87,400	87,180	-220	-5,440	-0.3	-5.9
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,200	4,840	4,820	-20	-380	-0.4	-7.3
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	17,610	15,740	15,810	70	-1,800	0.4	-10.2
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	17,730	16,710	16,640	-70	-1,090	-0.4	-6.1
Occupations in protective services	5,080	4,680	4,730	50	-350	1.1	-6.9
Childcare and home support workers	15,270	15,030	15,020	-10	-250	-0.1	-1.6
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	31,730	30,390	30,160	-230	-1,570	-0.8	-4.9
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	172,120	160,260	164,930	4,670	-7,190	2.9	-4.2
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,670	6,020	6,360	340	-310	5.6	-4.6
Construction trades	36,620	33,670	34,700	1,030	-1,920	3.1	-5.2
Other trades occupations	40,340	37,120	38,050	930	-2,290	2.5	-5.7
Transport and equipment operators	39,940	38,240	38,920	680	-1,020	1.8	-2.6
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	48,550	45,210	46,890	1,680	-1,660	3.7	-3.4
Occupations unique to primary industry	37,180	35,210	35,430	220	-1,750	0.6	-4.7
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	47,200	44,200	43,410	-790	-3,790	-1.8	-8.0
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	22,750	21,500	20,800	-700	-1,950	-3.3	-8.6
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	24,450	22,700	22,610	-90	-1,840	-0.4	-7.5

^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 on Employment Insurance for January will be released on March 26.

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.

Civil aviation operating statistics, December 2014

The two major Canadian air carriers flew 3.9 million passengers on their scheduled and charter services in December, up 9.7% from the same month in 2013. On average, each passenger travelled 2 681 kilometres, up 0.8% compared with December 2013.

Both Air Canada and WestJet increased their passenger capacity and traffic in December. Capacity advanced 11.1% on a year-over-year basis to 12.5 billion available seat-kilometres, as international growth (+14.0%) for scheduled services outstripped domestic growth (+5.1%). Traffic totalled 10.3 billion passenger-kilometres, up 10.6%.

The volume of turbo fuel consumed totalled 414.6 million litres, up 5.6% from the same month the previous year.

Note to readers

Data for Air Canada rouge, which began operations on July 1, 2013, are included in the December 2014 data for Air Canada, but were not included in the December 2013 data for Air Canada.

Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0001](#) and [401-0043](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5026](#).

A [summary table](#) is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, August 2014

The number of take-offs and landings for 129 airports without air traffic control towers reached 67,231 movements in August. The five airports that recorded more than 2,000 take-offs and landings were Peterborough, Ontario (7,767 movements), Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (3,265), Red Lake, Ontario (2,491), Trois-Rivières, Quebec (2,412), and Muskoka, Ontario (2,353). These airports accounted for 27% of the movements during the month.

Note to readers

This release also includes the monthly aircraft movement statistics of small airports from March to July 2014. Data for January and February 2014 have been revised.

*The August 2014 edition is the final issue of the publication *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X). Data previously included in the publication will be regularly released and made available in *The Daily*, CANSIM or the service bulletin *Aviation* (51-004-X).*

Additional information previously included in the publication is available on the [Aircraft Movement Statistics](#) (survey 2715) page of our website.

Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0021](#) and [401-0022](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2715](#).

The August 2014 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report, which presents monthly statistics for Canadian airports without NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and/or flight service stations, is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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).

Travel Survey of Residents of Canada, third quarter 2014

In the third quarter, the number of domestic trips decreased 3.1% from the same quarter in 2013 to 97.1 million. Total expenditures for those trips decreased 0.7% to \$16.3 billion.

Note to readers

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

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).

Grain storage capacity, December 31, 2014

Grains and oilseeds storage capacity data as of December 31, 2014, are now available upon request.

Note to readers

Storage capacity data refers to the volumes of grains that farm operators can hold on their farm, using permanent storage structures. The data also shows the percentage of all reported grain stocks that are stored outside of permanent structures, using temporary storage methods. The provinces covered are Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The data come from the December 2014 Farm survey on stocks of principal field crops, and are provided at the provincial and national levels only.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3401](#).

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New products and studies

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), August 2014
Catalogue number [51-008-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Wholesale Trade, December 2014, Vol. 77, no. 12
Catalogue number [63-008-X](#) (HTML | PDF)



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