

The Daily

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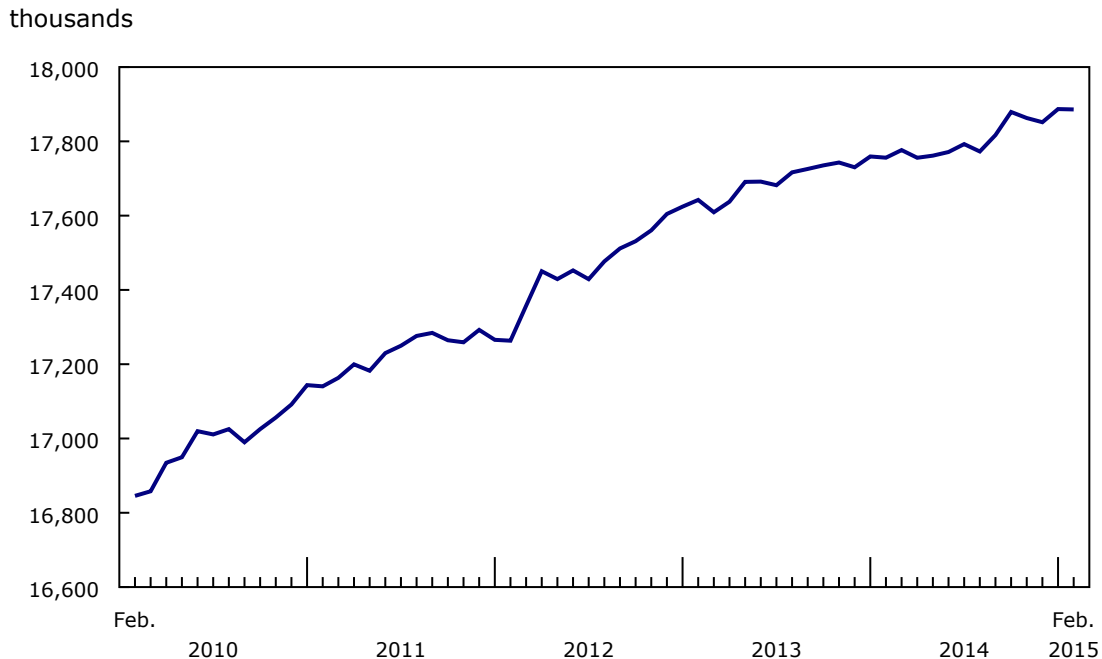
Labour Force Survey, February 2015

Employment was unchanged in February, while the unemployment rate rose by 0.2 percentage points to 6.8% as more people searched for work.

In the 12 months to February, employment increased by 130,000 (+0.7%) with most of the growth in the second half of the period.

Compared with February 2014, full-time employment rose by 121,000 (+0.8%), while there was little change in part-time work. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked was up slightly (+0.2%).

Chart 1 Employment



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

In February, employment increased among men aged 55 and older, while there was little change in the other demographic groups.

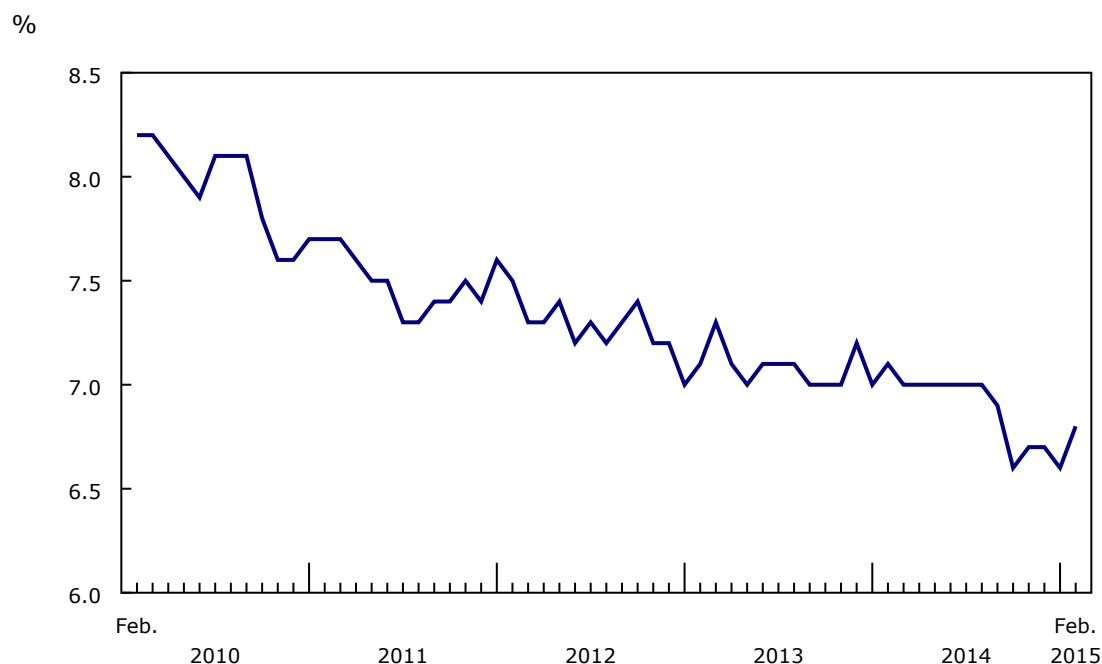
Provincially, employment declined in Alberta, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, while it increased in Quebec.

There were fewer people working in manufacturing; natural resources; information, culture and recreation; as well as in 'other services.' However, there were gains in construction and educational services in February.

The number of public sector workers increased in February. There was little change in the number of private sector employees and the self-employed.

Adjusted to the concepts used in the United States, the unemployment rate in Canada was 5.9% in February, up 0.3 percentage points compared with January. At the same time, the US unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 5.5%.

Chart 2 Unemployment rate



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

More employed men aged 55 and older

There were 17,000 more men aged 55 and older working in February and their unemployment rate was 6.3%. Employment for women in the same age group was little changed. However, their unemployment rate rose by 0.4 percentage points to 5.2% as more of them were searching for work.

While youth employment was virtually unchanged in February, their unemployment rate rose 0.5 percentage points to 13.3% as more youths looked for work.

For men and women aged 25 to 54, employment was little changed in February. However, the unemployment rate for men went up 0.5 percentage points to 6.1% as more of them searched for work. The unemployment rate for women in this age group was 5.1% in February, down 0.2 percentage points from the previous month.

In the 12 months to February, most of the increase in employment was among men aged 25 and older, up 91,000 or 1.1%. These gains were entirely in full-time work.

Provincial summary

Employment in Alberta fell by 14,000 in February, pushing the unemployment rate in the province up 0.8 percentage points to 5.3%, the highest since September 2011. Employment losses were in a number of industries, most notably retail and wholesale trade; natural resources; professional, scientific and technical services; as well as manufacturing. In the province's natural resources sector, employment has decreased by 20,000 (-11.0%) since the most recent peak in September 2014.

In Nova Scotia, employment fell by 4,400 and the unemployment rate increased 0.7 percentage points to 9.1%. Despite fewer people working in February, employment in the province was virtually unchanged on a year-over-year basis.

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador declined by 3,000 in February, bringing losses over the past 12 months to 6,900 (-2.9%). In February, the unemployment rate in the province increased by 1.2 percentage points to 12.6%.

In Quebec, employment increased for the second consecutive month, up 17,000 in February and all in part-time work. In the 12 months to February, overall employment in the province increased by 44,000 or 1.1%. Despite more employment in February, the unemployment rate remained at 7.4% as more people participated in the labour force.

In Ontario, gains in full-time employment were largely offset by declines in part-time work, leaving overall employment little changed. The unemployment rate in the province remained at 6.9%. Compared with a year earlier, employment increased by 39,000 or 0.6%.

Employment in the remaining provinces was little changed between January and February.

Industry perspective

The number of people employed in manufacturing fell by 20,000 in February, the first decline since August 2014. The bulk of the losses in February occurred in Ontario and Alberta.

Employment in natural resources decreased by 17,000 in February, bringing losses over the past two months to 26,000 (-6.8%). Most of the declines for the month were in British Columbia and Alberta.

The number of people employed in information, culture and recreation declined by 12,000 in February. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this industry was little changed.

In February, employment declined by 12,000 in 'other services' industries, such as repair and maintenance, bringing losses over the past 12 months to 44,000 (-5.5%).

More people were working in construction in February, up 16,000, bringing gains over the past 12 months to 56,000 (+4.1%).

Employment also rose in educational services (+15,000) in February. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the industry increased by 61,000 or 5.0%.

Between January and February, the number of public sector employees rose by 24,000, while there was little change in the number of private sector employees and the self-employed.

On a year-over-year basis, self-employment grew by 60,000 or 2.2% and the number of public sector employees was up by 43,000 or 1.2%. Over the same period, the number of private sector employees was little changed.

Canada–United States comparison

Adjusted to US concepts, the unemployment rate in Canada was 5.9%, while the rate in the United States was 5.5%. Compared with February 2014, the unemployment rate in Canada edged down 0.1 percentage points, while the US rate fell by 1.2 percentage points.

In February, the employment rate in Canada (adjusted to US concepts) was 62.0%, compared with 59.3% in the United States. On a year-over-year basis, the employment rate declined by 0.2 percentage points in Canada, while it increased by 0.5 percentage points in the United States.

Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for February are for the week of February 15 to 21.

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](#).

Sample redesign

Every 10 years, the LFS undergoes a sample redesign to reflect changes in population and labour market characteristics, as well as new definitions of geographical boundaries. The redesigned sample was introduced starting in January 2015 and will be fully implemented by June 2015.

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

	January 2015	February 2015	Standard error ¹	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	29,139.2	29,160.7	...	21.5	305.6	0.1	1.1
Labour force	19,148.4	19,197.6	29.0	49.2	91.3	0.3	0.5
Employment	17,886.9	17,885.9	28.7	-1.0	129.9	0.0	0.7
Full-time	14,454.2	14,488.2	39.2	34.0	121.1	0.2	0.8
Part-time	3,432.7	3,397.8	36.1	-34.9	8.9	-1.0	0.3
Unemployment	1,261.5	1,311.7	24.6	50.2	-38.6	4.0	-2.9
Participation rate	65.7	65.8	0.1	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.8	0.1	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	19.2	19.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,451.4	4,446.9	...	-4.5	-42.5	-0.1	-0.9
Labour force	2,860.5	2,870.9	16.9	10.4	19.7	0.4	0.7
Employment	2,495.6	2,488.4	15.6	-7.2	28.4	-0.3	1.2
Full-time	1,286.5	1,266.2	18.8	-20.3	-16.9	-1.6	-1.3
Part-time	1,209.1	1,222.1	19.8	13.0	45.2	1.1	3.8
Unemployment	364.9	382.6	14.5	17.7	-8.6	4.9	-2.2
Participation rate	64.3	64.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	13.3	0.5	0.5	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.0	0.3	-0.1	1.2	...	...
Part-time rate	48.4	49.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	12,074.8	12,087.5	...	12.7	169.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,636.1	8,674.0	15.3	37.9	78.8	0.4	0.9
Employment	8,137.5	8,139.5	16.5	2.0	91.1	0.0	1.1
Full-time	7,455.4	7,497.2	21.9	41.8	90.1	0.6	1.2
Part-time	682.1	642.3	17.9	-39.8	1.0	-5.8	0.2
Unemployment	498.6	534.5	14.3	35.9	-12.3	7.2	-2.2
Participation rate	71.5	71.8	0.1	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.2	0.2	0.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	8.4	7.9	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,613.1	12,626.2	...	13.1	178.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,651.7	7,652.7	16.5	1.0	-7.2	0.0	-0.1
Employment	7,253.7	7,258.1	16.0	4.4	10.5	0.1	0.1
Full-time	5,712.2	5,724.7	24.9	12.5	47.8	0.2	0.8
Part-time	1,541.5	1,533.4	23.7	-8.1	-37.3	-0.5	-2.4
Unemployment	398.0	394.6	13.2	-3.4	-17.7	-0.9	-4.3
Participation rate	60.7	60.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	57.5	0.1	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	21.3	21.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. 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

	January 2015	February 2015	Standard error ²	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,120.6	15,116.0	34.8	-4.6	70.5	0.0	0.5
Self-employed	2,766.3	2,769.9	24.8	3.6	59.5	0.1	2.2
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,554.7	3,579.0	19.6	24.3	42.8	0.7	1.2
Private	11,566.0	11,537.0	34.8	-29.0	27.6	-0.3	0.2
All industries	17,886.9	17,885.9	28.7	-1.0	129.9	0.0	0.7
Goods-producing sector	3,917.2	3,893.1	16.2	-24.1	-19.7	-0.6	-0.5
Agriculture	304.8	303.2	5.7	-1.6	-13.6	-0.5	-4.3
Natural resources ³	368.7	351.8	5.5	-16.9	-21.3	-4.6	-5.7
Utilities	139.8	138.7	2.4	-1.1	-2.7	-0.8	-1.9
Construction	1,393.2	1,408.7	10.9	15.5	56.1	1.1	4.1
Manufacturing	1,710.6	1,690.7	10.3	-19.9	-38.1	-1.2	-2.2
Services-producing sector	13,969.6	13,992.8	27.2	23.2	149.7	0.2	1.1
Trade	2,711.3	2,723.7	14.2	12.4	-5.7	0.5	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing	898.3	902.1	7.7	3.8	6.8	0.4	0.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,090.3	1,089.7	8.1	-0.6	7.4	-0.1	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,351.2	1,351.1	10.5	-0.1	27.0	0.0	2.0
Business, building and other support services	754.3	750.6	9.6	-3.7	26.6	-0.5	3.7
Educational services	1,262.5	1,277.9	10.3	15.4	61.2	1.2	5.0
Health care and social assistance	2,253.0	2,262.7	10.5	9.7	67.0	0.4	3.1
Information, culture and recreation	761.0	748.6	9.5	-12.4	-17.0	-1.6	-2.2
Accommodation and food services	1,218.2	1,223.4	11.2	5.2	13.2	0.4	1.1
Other services	767.8	756.3	8.1	-11.5	-43.9	-1.5	-5.5
Public administration	901.8	906.7	6.9	4.9	7.2	0.5	0.8

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. 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

	January 2015	February 2015	Standard error ¹	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	443.4	443.2	...	-0.2	-1.6	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	268.5	268.7	1.9	0.2	-5.5	0.1	-2.0
Employment	237.9	234.9	2.1	-3.0	-6.9	-1.3	-2.9
Full-time	200.9	200.4	2.5	-0.5	-7.6	-0.2	-3.7
Part-time	37.0	34.5	2.0	-2.5	0.7	-6.8	2.1
Unemployment	30.6	33.9	1.9	3.3	1.5	10.8	4.6
Participation rate	60.6	60.6	0.4	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	12.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.7	53.0	0.5	-0.7	-1.4	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	120.8	120.7	...	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2
Labour force	82.5	82.4	0.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-1.2
Employment	74.1	74.1	0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Full-time	62.4	61.8	0.9	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	-0.6
Part-time	11.7	12.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	5.1	2.5
Unemployment	8.4	8.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.9	-1.2	-9.8
Participation rate	68.3	68.3	0.5	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.1	0.7	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.4	0.5	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	784.1	784.2	...	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.2
Labour force	492.0	491.2	2.6	-0.8	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2
Employment	450.9	446.5	2.6	-4.4	-1.8	-1.0	-0.4
Full-time	369.2	367.4	3.5	-1.8	5.1	-0.5	1.4
Part-time	81.7	79.0	3.1	-2.7	-7.0	-3.3	-8.1
Unemployment	41.1	44.8	2.4	3.7	0.9	9.0	2.1
Participation rate	62.7	62.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	9.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	56.9	0.3	-0.6	-0.4	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	622.0	622.1	...	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Labour force	394.0	393.4	2.3	-0.6	-2.1	-0.2	-0.5
Employment	354.6	352.4	2.4	-2.2	-4.6	-0.6	-1.3
Full-time	298.9	296.8	3.0	-2.1	-4.4	-0.7	-1.5
Part-time	55.7	55.6	2.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4
Unemployment	39.4	41.0	2.1	1.6	2.5	4.1	6.5
Participation rate	63.3	63.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	10.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.6	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,825.0	6,827.5	...	2.5	44.3	0.0	0.7
Labour force	4,400.7	4,420.3	14.7	19.6	20.6	0.4	0.5
Employment	4,077.1	4,093.9	14.5	16.8	44.4	0.4	1.1
Full-time	3,257.3	3,257.1	19.9	-0.2	10.5	0.0	0.3
Part-time	819.8	836.8	18.3	17.0	33.9	2.1	4.2
Unemployment	323.6	326.4	13.0	2.8	-23.8	0.9	-6.8
Participation rate	64.5	64.7	0.2	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.4	0.3	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	60.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	...

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

	January 2015	February 2015	Standard error ¹	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
Ontario							
Population	11,329.1	11,338.1	...	9.0	113.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	7,393.3	7,414.1	20.0	20.8	-3.2	0.3	0.0
Employment	6,886.3	6,900.1	19.2	13.8	39.0	0.2	0.6
Full-time	5,516.9	5,577.1	26.6	60.2	12.0	1.1	0.2
Part-time	1,369.3	1,323.1	24.3	-46.2	27.1	-3.4	2.1
Unemployment	507.1	514.0	16.9	6.9	-42.2	1.4	-7.6
Participation rate	65.3	65.4	0.2	0.1	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.9	0.2	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.9	0.2	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	982.5	983.1	...	0.6	11.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	675.3	671.9	2.6	-3.4	13.5	-0.5	2.1
Employment	635.0	634.6	2.6	-0.4	11.2	-0.1	1.8
Full-time	518.1	518.7	3.7	0.6	16.7	0.1	3.3
Part-time	116.9	115.9	3.5	-1.0	-5.5	-0.9	-4.5
Unemployment	40.3	37.3	2.1	-3.0	2.4	-7.4	6.9
Participation rate	68.7	68.3	0.3	-0.4	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.6	0.3	-0.4	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	857.8	858.4	...	0.6	10.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	593.1	595.7	2.6	2.6	6.6	0.4	1.1
Employment	566.6	565.9	2.6	-0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.1
Full-time	468.2	470.0	3.5	1.8	2.9	0.4	0.6
Part-time	98.4	96.0	3.3	-2.4	-2.0	-2.4	-2.0
Unemployment	26.5	29.8	1.8	3.3	5.9	12.5	24.7
Participation rate	69.1	69.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	66.1	65.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,323.0	3,327.8	...	4.8	82.4	0.1	2.5
Labour force	2,423.5	2,429.2	9.5	5.7	62.8	0.2	2.7
Employment	2,313.9	2,299.9	10.1	-14.0	36.7	-0.6	1.6
Full-time	1,934.4	1,927.5	13.3	-6.9	34.2	-0.4	1.8
Part-time	379.5	372.4	12.0	-7.1	2.5	-1.9	0.7
Unemployment	109.7	129.3	7.6	19.6	26.1	17.9	25.3
Participation rate	72.9	73.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	69.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.6	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,851.6	3,855.5	...	3.9	42.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,425.5	2,430.6	10.1	5.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
Employment	2,290.6	2,283.6	9.9	-7.0	11.2	-0.3	0.5
Full-time	1,827.9	1,811.4	14.1	-16.5	52.1	-0.9	3.0
Part-time	462.7	472.3	13.4	9.6	-40.8	2.1	-8.0
Unemployment	134.9	147.0	7.9	12.1	-10.7	9.0	-6.8
Participation rate	63.0	63.0	0.3	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.0	0.3	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. 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 282-0042](#), [282-0047 to 282-0051](#), [282-0069 to 282-0089](#), [282-0092 to 282-0095](#), [282-0100 to 282-0108](#), [282-0122 to 282-0140](#) and [282-0200 to 282-0225](#).

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

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)*, is now available for the week ending February 21. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects* then *Labour*.

[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 April 10.

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) or Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012

A profile of persons with disabilities among Canadians aged 15 years or older

In 2012, almost 14% of the Canadian population aged 15 years or older—or 3.8 million individuals—reported a difficulty or impairment due to a long-term condition or health problem that limited their daily activities.

Women (15%) reported a slightly higher prevalence of disability than did men (13%). Disabilities related to pain (10%), flexibility (8%), and mobility (7%) were the most common, while more than three-quarters of persons with disabilities reported being affected by more than one type.

The prevalence of disability increased with age. The average age of onset was the early 40s. About 13% of persons with disabilities who were of working age (15 to 64 years) reported that they had been born with their disability.

A global severity score that takes into account all disability types, the level of difficulty, and the frequency of the activity limitation was developed to better analyze the situation faced by persons with disabilities. To make the global severity score easier to use, severity classes were established. About one-quarter of Canadians with disabilities were classified as having a very severe disability.

Less likely to be university graduates

While 31% of Canadians aged 25 to 64 years without disabilities had a university degree at the bachelor's level or higher, the figure among those with disabilities was 16%. The percentage with a university degree decreased as the severity of the disability increased.

Just under half of 25- to 64-year-olds whose disabilities existed before they completed school said that the condition influenced their choice of courses and career and 30% reported that it took them longer to achieve their current level of education.

Almost half of working-age adults with disabilities employed

Close to half (47%) of 15- to 64-year-olds with disabilities reported that they were employed, compared with 74% of those who were disability-free. More persons with disabilities (45%) were not in the labour force compared with those without disabilities (21%).

Just over one-quarter of Canadians with disabilities who were employed reported that their employer was not aware of it. Among the working-age population with disabilities, 24% required modified hours or days or reduced work hours.

Median total income of persons with disabilities \$10,000 less than median for those without disabilities

In 2010, the self-reported median total income of Canadians aged 15 to 64 years with disabilities was slightly more than \$20,000, compared with just over \$30,000 for those without disabilities. Non-employment income (pensions, lump-sum payments or investment income) was the lone source of income for 37% of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years.

Most use at least one aid or assistive device

More than 80% of persons with disabilities reported using at least one aid or assistive device. A slightly higher percentage of women (83%) than men (80%) used at least one aid or assistive device.

Just over one-quarter (27%) of Canadians with disabilities said there was at least one aid that they needed that they did not have. The prevalence of unmet needs for aids varied by age, peaking at 30% among 45- to 64-year-olds. Cost was the most commonly reported reason for unmet needs for aids or assistive devices.

Help with heavy household chores most common

Help with heavy household chores was the assistance most commonly received by persons with disabilities (49%). Family members were most often the reported source of help.

One-fifth regularly use public transit

Public transit was used by 20% of persons with disabilities, while 8% reported using specialized transit. The majority reported no difficulty using public or specialized transit, but this depended on the severity of the disability. For those with moderate disabilities, about 4% reported experiencing "a lot" of difficulty in using transit. This increased to 29% among those with very severe disabilities.

Note to readers

In this study, data from the Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) are used to present a profile of Canadian adults whose daily activities are limited because of a long-term condition or health-related problem. The study provides information by type of disability, information on supports for persons with disabilities, and on their employment, income and participation in society.

The CSD was conducted in 2012 on the basis of a sample of persons who reported an activity limitation in the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). The results of this study are therefore a combination of disability information collected as part of the CSD in 2012, with information from the 2011 NHS.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3251](#).

The report "A profile of persons with disabilities among Canadians aged 15 years or older, 2012," as part of *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012* ([89-654-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).

Survey of Environmental Goods and Services, 2012

Revenues derived by Canadian businesses from sales of environmentally-related goods and services totalled almost \$4.1 billion in 2012, up from \$3.9 billion in 2010.

Of this total, just under \$1.8 billion in revenues were derived from sales of environmental goods manufactured in Canada, while sales of environmental services accounted for \$2.3 billion.

Sales of environmental services increased by 33% between 2010 and 2012. Revenues from environmental consulting services made up two-thirds of the sales total, accounting for \$1.5 billion. Site remediation and emergency environmental services generated the remaining \$757 million in revenue.

In 2012, revenue from the sales of environmental goods fell by 19% from 2010. Most revenue from environmentally-related goods was from the sales of machinery and equipment in renewable energy technologies, which accounted for about \$600 million. Management of industrial wastewater and municipal sewage treatment generated \$500 million. Together, they accounted for about 63% of total sales of environmental goods. Sales of goods related to the management of non-hazardous waste amounted to \$309 million in 2012.

Businesses exported \$748 million worth of environmental goods and services in 2012, with the majority (78%) going to the United States. The remainder was distributed among other international markets.

Note to readers

Many of the category-specific revenue estimates for environmental goods are associated with large confidence intervals, particularly in the 2008 and 2010 cycles of this survey. These large intervals should be taken into account when comparing the results from previous cycles.

Changes to the survey methodology were made for the estimates of environmental goods. For this reason, comparison of the 2012 estimates with the 2008 and 2010 estimates should be made with caution. This is particularly the case with category-specific estimates.

Environmental consulting services include revenues for the following services: environmental assessments; environmental audits; site remediation planning services; natural resource management consulting services; waste management consulting services; environmental policy development consulting services; and other environmental consulting services. For more information on this industry definition, please consult the [Annual Survey of Service Industries: Consulting Services](#).

Table 1
Revenues from sales of environmental goods manufactured in Canada, by type of good, 2012

	Manufactured in Canada ¹
	thousands of dollars
Total	1,770,279
Renewable energy production	603,338 ^A
Non-hazardous waste management	308,540 ^B
Industrial air pollution or flue gas management	167,360 ^D
Industrial wastewater and municipal sewage treatment	506,729 ^B
Remediation of ground and surface water, leachate, soil, sediment and sludge	184,312 ^D

A excellent (0.00% to 4.99%)

B very good (5.00% to 9.99%)

C good (10.00% to 14.99%)

D acceptable (15.00% to 24.99%)

1. Includes revenues reported by the manufacturing sector only.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to the total as a result of rounding. Estimates contained in this table have been assigned a letter value to indicate the quality of the estimate, as measured by the coefficient of variation (expressed as a percentage).

Source(s): Survey of Environmental Goods and Services ([1209](#)).

Table 2
Revenues from sales of environmental services, by type of service and industry group, 2012

	Site remediation and emergency environmental services	Environmental consulting	Total
	thousands of dollars ¹		
Total	756,804	1,536,405	2,293,209
Manufacturing and wholesale ²	86,380 ^B	...	86,380
Remediation ²	670,424 ^A	...	670,424
Environmental consulting services ³	.	1,536,405 ^A	1,536,405

. not available for any reference period

... not applicable

A excellent (0.00% to 4.99%)

B very good (5.00% to 9.99%)

1. Includes revenues for sales of goods related to services provided.

2. Includes revenues for the following services: in situ and ex situ remediation of soil, sediment, and sludge; in situ and ex situ remediation of ground and surface water and leachate; remediation of air or off-gas; control, containment and monitoring services (air, water, soil); and environmental emergency response services.

3. Includes revenues for the following services: environmental assessments; environmental audits; site remediation planning services; natural resource management consulting services; waste management consulting services; environmental policy development consulting services; and other environmental consulting services.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding. Estimates contained in this table have been assigned a letter value to indicate the quality of the estimate, as measured by the coefficient of variation (expressed as a percentage).

Source(s): Survey of Environmental Goods and Services ([1209](#)).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1209](#).

For more information, to request data tables, 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).

Cement, January 2015

Canadian manufacturers produced 607 000 tonnes of cement in January, down 18.5% from the previous month. Declines are usual for this time of year. Compared with January 2014, cement production was up 38.6%.

Total shipments, own manufactured, decreased 30.6% to 519 000 tonnes. Like production, shipments of cement typically decline this time of year. Shipments, own manufactured, were up 5.7% from the same month a year earlier.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

The Cement Survey measures, on a monthly basis, the quantities of domestic cement that are produced and shipped by Canadian manufacturers. The survey also measures quantities of sales of domestic and imported cement that are distributed by region and exported.

Available in CANSIM: tables [303-0060](#) and [303-0061](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2140](#).

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, October 2014

Aircraft take-offs and landings at 116 Canadian airports without air traffic control towers reached 47,773 movements in October. Three airports, each with more than 2,000 movements, accounted for 20% of the activity during the month: Peterborough, Ontario (4,363 movements), Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (3,204) and Red Lake, Ontario (2,044).

Note to readers

This release also includes the monthly aircraft movement statistics of small airports for September 2014. Data for September and October 2013 have been revised.

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

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

Additional analytical information is now available in "Monthly Aircraft Movements: Small airports – Airports Without NAV CANADA Towers or Flight Service Stations," as part of the service bulletin *Aviation* ([51-004-X](#)), 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 motor vehicle sales, January 2015

New motor vehicle sales data for Canada and the provinces are now available for January.

This survey collects data on monthly sales (in dollars and in units) of new motor vehicles sold in Canada, by type of vehicle and origin of manufacture.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: table [079-0003](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2402](#).

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

Aviation: "Monthly Aircraft Movements: Small airports – Airports Without NAV CANADA Towers or Flight Service Stations", October 2014, Vol. 47, no. 4
Catalogue number [51-004-X2015004](#) (HTML)

Labour Force Information, February 15 to 21, 2015
Catalogue number [71-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, February 2015
Catalogue number [71M0001X](#) (CD-ROM)

Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012: "A profile of persons with disabilities among Canadians aged 15 years or older, 2012"
Catalogue number [89-654-X2015001](#) (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: March 16 to 20, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	January 2015
17	Job vacancies	Three-month average ending in December 2014
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 2015
18	Wholesale trade	January 2015
18	Study: Changes in the regional distribution of new immigrants to Canada	January 2015
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	January 2015
20	Retail trade	January 2015
20	Consumer Price Index	February 2015

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



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