

# The Daily

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### Employment Insurance, January 2015

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The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits totalled 496,600 in January, virtually unchanged from the previous month. Compared with January 2014, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 14,200 or 2.8%.

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## Releases

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### Employment Insurance, January 2015

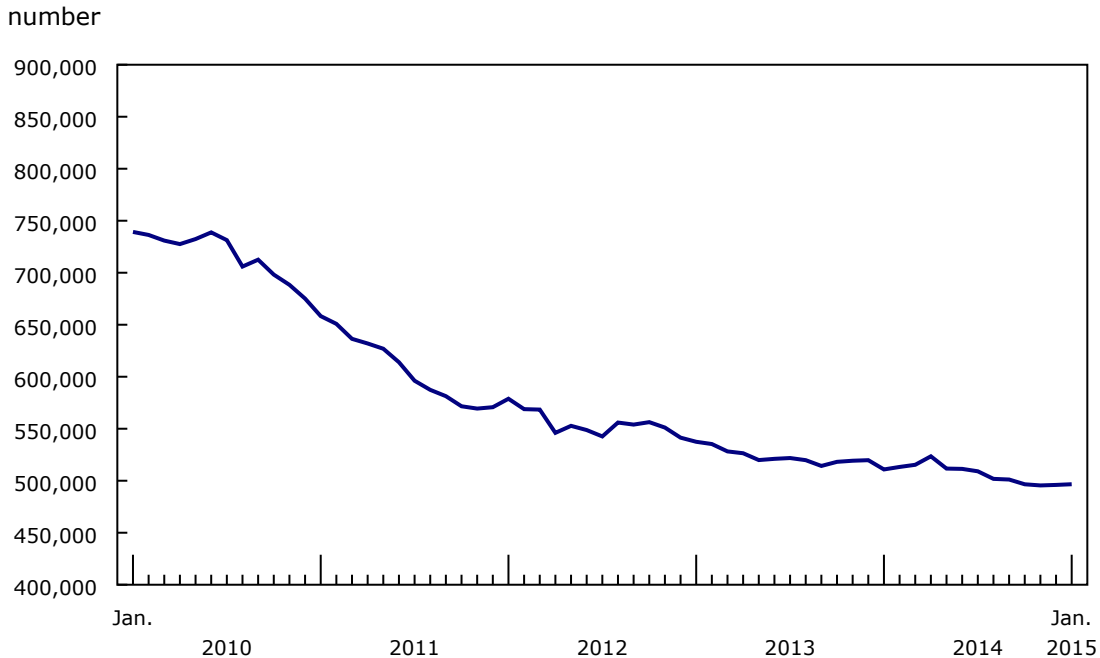
The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits totalled 496,600 in January, virtually unchanged from the previous month. Compared with January 2014, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 14,200 or 2.8%.

In January, four provinces had more beneficiaries compared with a month earlier: Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. In contrast, there were fewer beneficiaries in British Columbia and New Brunswick. There was little change in the 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**

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

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### Provincial and metropolitan area overview

Between December and January, the number of people receiving regular benefits in Newfoundland and Labrador rose by 2.7% to 30,800, following little change over the previous three months. There was a notable increase in the metropolitan area of St. John's (+7.2%). Outside of this census metropolitan area, the number of beneficiaries rose by 2.1%. See "Geographical definitions" in the note to readers.

In Alberta, 31,000 people received benefits in January, up 2.4% from the previous month and the third consecutive monthly increase. Edmonton posted a 3.6% gain, while there was little change in Calgary. In the province's census agglomerations (CAs), the number of beneficiaries rose by 3.2%. There were notable increases in Alberta among beneficiaries who last worked in occupations unique to primary industry (+6.5%), natural and applied sciences (+5.6%) and in trades, transport and equipment operators (+4.5%).

In Saskatchewan, the number of people receiving benefits rose by 1.6% to 10,900. Both Saskatoon (+2.8%) and Regina (+2.2%) posted increases, while there was little change in the number of beneficiaries in outlying areas.

In Nova Scotia, there were 26,300 people receiving regular EI benefits in January, up 1.5% from December. There were more beneficiaries in both Halifax (+2.4%) and in the province's CAs (+3.2%).

Compared with December, British Columbia reported fewer beneficiaries in January, down 2.2% to 48,200 people. This decline in the province continued the downward trend that began in October 2014. Abbotsford–Mission (-4.0%) and Vancouver (-2.8%) had fewer beneficiaries in January, while there were increases in Kelowna (+2.1%) and Victoria (+2.0%).

In January, the number of people receiving regular benefits in New Brunswick declined by 1.6% to 31,600, following increases the previous three months. The metropolitan areas of Moncton (-3.7%) and Saint John (-2.4%) posted the largest declines in beneficiaries.

While the remaining four provinces saw little change in the number of beneficiaries between December and January, this was not the case in some areas within Quebec and Ontario.

In Quebec, the number of beneficiaries fell in Trois-Rivières (-3.1%) and Sherbrooke (-2.1%), while there were more people receiving benefits in Gatineau (+2.2%). At the same time, the province's CAs posted a decline of 1.6% in the number of beneficiaries.

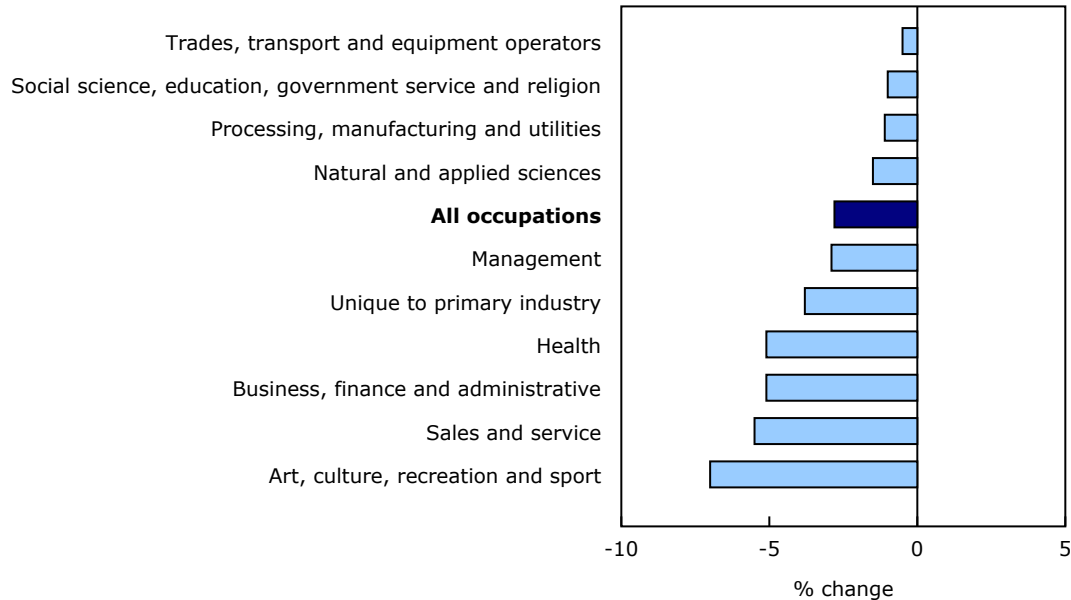
Of the 15 metropolitan areas in Ontario, 8 had more beneficiaries in January, with the largest percentage increases in Oshawa (+12.3%), Hamilton (+4.3%), London (+3.5%) and Guelph (+3.4%). At the same time, the number of beneficiaries declined by 3.4% in Windsor and by 1.8% in both Greater Sudbury and in St Catharines–Niagara.

### **Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation**

In the 12 months to January, the number of beneficiaries in all occupation groups, based on EI recipients' last occupation, declined by 2.8%. There were fewer people receiving benefits in all major occupation groups, most notably in art, culture, recreation and sport occupations (-7.0%).

**Chart 2**

**Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, January 2014 to January 2015**



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

**Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups**

Compared with December, the number of beneficiaries fell 3.2% in January among men aged 15 to 24, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. There was little change for women in the same age group.

For men aged 25 to 54, the number of beneficiaries rose 1.8% in January, while there was a slight decline of 1.4% among women in the same age group.

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 6.2% for women and 5.7% for men. Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries among women aged 25 to 54 fell by 4.9%, a faster rate of decline than the 2.5% decrease observed for men in the same age group.

**Employment Insurance claims**

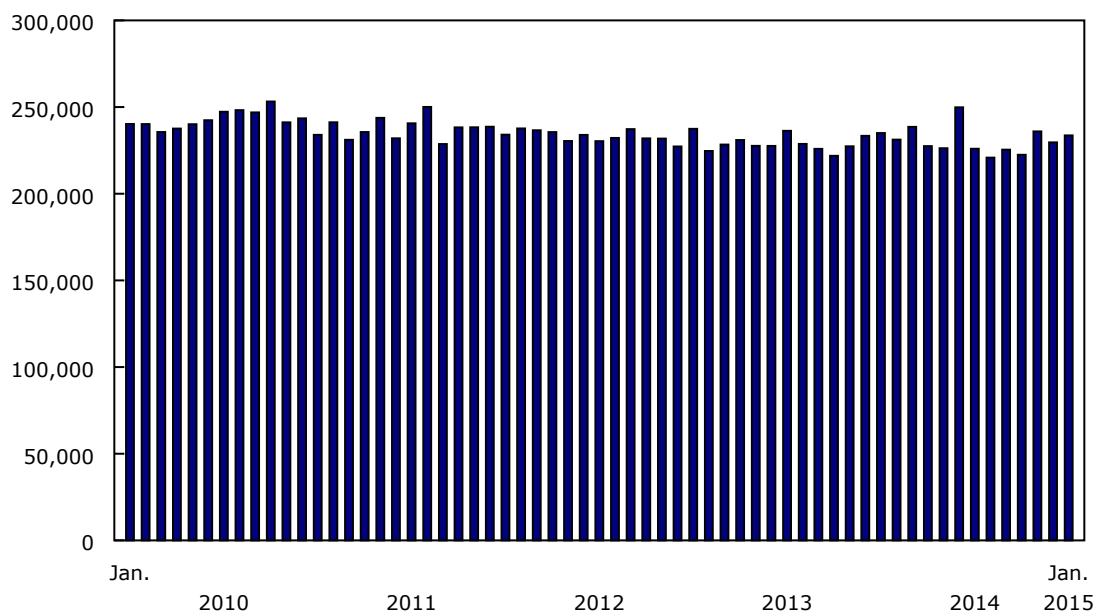
Nationally, the number of EI claims in January increased 1.8% compared with December. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Provincially, claims increased by 25.7% in Alberta, the largest increase in the province since February 2009. Claims also rose in Saskatchewan (+4.8%), Prince Edward Island (+2.6%) and British Columbia (+2.1%) in January.

At the same time, the number of claims fell in New Brunswick (-5.9%) and declined slightly in Quebec (-1.2%). There was little change in the other provinces.

### Chart 3 More Employment Insurance claims in January

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 January 11 to 17. 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 benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory, sex and age –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2014	December 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January 2015 <sup>P</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	number		change		% change		
<b>Canada</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>510,850</b>	<b>495,970</b>	<b>496,640</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>-14,210</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
15 to 24 years	49,500	47,800	46,600	-1,200	-2,900	-2.5	-5.9
25 to 54 years	344,230	330,620	332,340	1,720	-11,890	0.5	-3.5
55 years and over	117,110	117,550	117,710	160	600	0.1	0.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>318,670</b>	<b>308,830</b>	<b>311,680</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>-6,990</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
15 to 24 years	36,750	35,780	34,640	-1,140	-2,110	-3.2	-5.7
25 to 54 years	209,030	200,160	203,760	3,600	-5,270	1.8	-2.5
55 years and over	72,890	72,900	73,270	370	380	0.5	0.5
<b>Women</b>	<b>192,180</b>	<b>187,130</b>	<b>184,970</b>	<b>-2,160</b>	<b>-7,210</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
15 to 24 years	12,750	12,020	11,960	-60	-790	-0.5	-6.2
25 to 54 years	135,200	130,460	128,580	-1,880	-6,620	-1.4	-4.9
55 years and over	44,230	44,650	44,430	-220	200	-0.5	0.5
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>32,950</b>	<b>30,030</b>	<b>30,840</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>-2,110</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
15 to 24 years	2,830	2,570	2,660	90	-170	3.5	-6.0
25 to 54 years	20,370	18,020	18,600	580	-1,770	3.2	-8.7
55 years and over	9,760	9,440	9,580	140	-180	1.5	-1.8
<b>Men</b>	<b>20,020</b>	<b>17,830</b>	<b>18,490</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>-1,530</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-7.6</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>12,930</b>	<b>12,210</b>	<b>12,350</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>-580</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>7,540</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>7,140</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
15 to 24 years	840	820	800	-20	-40	-2.4	-4.8
25 to 54 years	4,590	4,130	4,210	80	-380	1.9	-8.3
55 years and over	2,120	2,130	2,130	0	10	0.0	0.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-210</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-180</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>27,320</b>	<b>25,880</b>	<b>26,260</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>-1,060</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
15 to 24 years	2,640	2,540	2,560	20	-80	0.8	-3.0
25 to 54 years	17,840	16,600	16,870	270	-970	1.6	-5.4
55 years and over	6,840	6,740	6,830	90	-10	1.3	-0.1
<b>Men</b>	<b>17,590</b>	<b>16,630</b>	<b>17,020</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>-570</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>9,240</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-490</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>32,720</b>	<b>32,170</b>	<b>31,640</b>	<b>-530</b>	<b>-1,080</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
15 to 24 years	3,540	3,540	3,390	-150	-150	-4.2	-4.2
25 to 54 years	20,350	19,600	19,410	-190	-940	-1.0	-4.6
55 years and over	8,820	9,020	8,840	-180	20	-2.0	0.2
<b>Men</b>	<b>21,210</b>	<b>20,820</b>	<b>20,720</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-490</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>11,350</b>	<b>10,930</b>	<b>-420</b>	<b>-580</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>146,520</b>	<b>150,640</b>	<b>149,460</b>	<b>-1,180</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
15 to 24 years	14,230	14,340	13,550	-790	-680	-5.5	-4.8
25 to 54 years	96,950	99,730	99,240	-490	2,290	-0.5	2.4
55 years and over	35,340	36,580	36,670	90	1,330	0.2	3.8
<b>Men</b>	<b>94,800</b>	<b>98,090</b>	<b>97,370</b>	<b>-720</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>51,720</b>	<b>52,560</b>	<b>52,090</b>	<b>-470</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>153,720</b>	<b>143,890</b>	<b>145,110</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>-8,610</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
15 to 24 years	13,620	12,450	12,490	40	-1,130	0.3	-8.3
25 to 54 years	108,460	101,070	101,840	770	-6,620	0.8	-6.1
55 years and over	31,630	30,370	30,770	400	-860	1.3	-2.7
<b>Men</b>	<b>92,540</b>	<b>85,750</b>	<b>87,300</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>-5,240</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>61,180</b>	<b>58,140</b>	<b>57,810</b>	<b>-330</b>	<b>-3,370</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-5.5</b>

**Table 1 - continued**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory, sex and age –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2014	December 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January 2015 <sup>P</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
<b>Manitoba</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13,430</b>	<b>13,260</b>	<b>13,270</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
15 to 24 years	1,790	1,780	1,760	-20	-30	-1.1	-1.7
25 to 54 years	9,240	9,000	9,070	70	-170	0.8	-1.8
55 years and over	2,400	2,480	2,440	-40	40	-1.6	1.7
<b>Men</b>	<b>8,790</b>	<b>8,660</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-140</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>10,870</b>	<b>10,690</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
15 to 24 years	1,380	1,420	1,370	-50	-10	-3.5	-0.7
25 to 54 years	7,210	6,920	7,140	220	-70	3.2	-1.0
55 years and over	2,270	2,350	2,350	0	80	0.0	3.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>6,970</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Alberta</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>30,890</b>	<b>30,240</b>	<b>30,960</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
15 to 24 years	3,620	3,710	3,540	-170	-80	-4.6	-2.2
25 to 54 years	21,710	20,800	21,640	840	-70	4.0	-0.3
55 years and over	5,560	5,720	5,780	60	220	1.0	4.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>19,260</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,850</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>11,630</b>	<b>11,240</b>	<b>11,110</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-520</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>49,300</b>	<b>48,220</b>	<b>-1,080</b>	<b>-3,680</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
15 to 24 years	4,720	4,360	4,190	-170	-530	-3.9	-11.2
25 to 54 years	35,340	32,750	32,250	-500	-3,090	-1.5	-8.7
55 years and over	11,840	12,200	11,780	-420	-60	-3.4	-0.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>30,760</b>	<b>29,070</b>	<b>28,820</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-1,940</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-6.3</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>21,140</b>	<b>20,230</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>-830</b>	<b>-1,740</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
<b>Yukon</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
15 to 24 years	110	100	100	0	-10	0.0	-9.1
25 to 54 years	610	530	550	20	-60	3.8	-9.8
55 years and over	220	220	220	0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-11.5</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-8.9</b>
15 to 24 years	70	60	60	0	-10	0.0	-14.3
25 to 54 years	590	570	550	-20	-40	-3.5	-6.8
55 years and over	130	110	110	0	-20	0.0	-15.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-13.5</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-25.5</b>
15 to 24 years	40	30	30	0	-10	0.0	-25.0
25 to 54 years	380	290	280	-10	-100	-3.4	-26.3
55 years and over	40	40	40	0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-25.8</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-25.0</b>

<sup>P</sup> 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**

	January 2014	December 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January 2015 <sup>P</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	number			change		% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>229,620</b>	<b>233,640</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>-1,360</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,050	8,930	8,850	-80	-200	-0.9	-2.2
Prince Edward Island	2,480	2,270	2,330	60	-150	2.6	-6.0
Nova Scotia	9,580	9,240	9,250	10	-330	0.1	-3.4
New Brunswick	10,160	10,430	9,810	-620	-350	-5.9	-3.4
Quebec	69,290	67,310	66,510	-800	-2,780	-1.2	-4.0
Ontario	76,720	72,770	72,510	-260	-4,210	-0.4	-5.5
Manitoba	7,110	7,450	7,460	10	350	0.1	4.9
Saskatchewan	5,890	6,000	6,290	290	400	4.8	6.8
Alberta	18,400	19,080	23,990	4,910	5,590	25.7	30.4
British Columbia	25,380	25,180	25,700	520	320	2.1	1.3
Yukon	330	340	400	60	70	17.6	21.2
Northwest Territories	300	250	270	20	-30	8.0	-10.0
Nunavut	190	200	180	-20	-10	-10.0	-5.3

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

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



**Table 3**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by census metropolitan category<sup>2</sup> – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2014	December 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January 2015 <sup>P</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	number		change		% change		
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>-290</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-7.2</b>
St. John's	4,010	3,470	3,720	250	-290	7.2	-7.2
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-170</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>25,660</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-1,660</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-260</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-150</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-220</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
Halifax	5,000	4,670	4,780	110	-220	2.4	-4.4
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>8,250</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>-260</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>13,540</b>	<b>12,970</b>	<b>12,970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-570</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>-180</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Moncton	2,960	2,960	2,850	-110	-110	-3.7	-3.7
Saint John	2,420	2,500	2,440	-60	20	-2.4	0.8
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>6,730</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-230</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>20,160</b>	<b>19,860</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-740</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>75,610</b>	<b>79,790</b>	<b>79,270</b>	<b>-520</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Montréal	52,630	55,750	55,330	-420	2,700	-0.8	5.1
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,440	3,710	3,790	80	350	2.2	10.2
Québec	9,400	9,610	9,590	-20	190	-0.2	2.0
Saguenay	4,210	4,450	4,460	10	250	0.2	5.9
Sherbrooke	2,940	3,350	3,280	-70	340	-2.1	11.6
Trois-Rivières	2,990	2,920	2,830	-90	-160	-3.1	-5.4
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>20,970</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>21,050</b>	<b>-350</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>49,940</b>	<b>49,440</b>	<b>49,140</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>112,630</b>	<b>104,930</b>	<b>106,200</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>-6,430</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
Barrie	2,490	2,330	2,350	20	-140	0.9	-5.6
Brantford	1,900	1,820	1,800	-20	-100	-1.1	-5.3
Greater Sudbury	2,550	2,250	2,210	-40	-340	-1.8	-13.3
Guelph	1,280	1,190	1,230	40	-50	3.4	-3.9
Hamilton	7,300	6,670	6,960	290	-340	4.3	-4.7
Kingston	1,660	1,620	1,630	10	-30	0.6	-1.8
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,540	4,890	4,940	50	-600	1.0	-10.8
London	5,780	5,100	5,280	180	-500	3.5	-8.7
Oshawa	4,260	3,890	4,370	480	110	12.3	2.6
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,120	7,390	7,500	110	380	1.5	5.3
Peterborough	1,530	1,430	1,460	30	-70	2.1	-4.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	5,890	5,490	5,390	-100	-500	-1.8	-8.5
Thunder Bay	1,730	1,670	1,650	-20	-80	-1.2	-4.6
Toronto	59,830	55,660	56,000	340	-3,830	0.6	-6.4
Windsor	3,750	3,550	3,430	-120	-320	-3.4	-8.5
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>17,590</b>	<b>16,460</b>	<b>16,620</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-970</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,290</b>	<b>-210</b>	<b>-1,210</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-5.1</b>

**Table 3 - continued**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by census metropolitan category<sup>2</sup> – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2014	December 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January 2015 <sup>P</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
<b>Manitoba</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>6,970</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Winnipeg	7,050	6,970	6,980	10	-70	0.1	-1.0
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Regina	1,420	1,350	1,380	30	-40	2.2	-2.8
Saskatoon	2,120	2,130	2,190	60	70	2.8	3.3
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>5,340</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
<b>Alberta</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>20,190</b>	<b>20,650</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Calgary	10,180	9,720	9,810	90	-370	0.9	-3.6
Edmonton	10,720	10,470	10,850	380	130	3.6	1.2
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>29,870</b>	<b>27,190</b>	<b>26,630</b>	<b>-560</b>	<b>-3,240</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-10.8</b>
Abbotsford–Mission	2,780	2,740	2,630	-110	-150	-4.0	-5.4
Kelowna	2,450	2,340	2,390	50	-60	2.1	-2.4
Vancouver	21,790	19,600	19,050	-550	-2,740	-2.8	-12.6
Victoria	2,850	2,510	2,560	50	-290	2.0	-10.2
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>12,580</b>	<b>12,340</b>	<b>12,120</b>	<b>-220</b>	<b>-460</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>9,770</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

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

2. 2011 Standard Geographical Classification.

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

**Table 4**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by occupation<sup>2</sup>, Canada – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2014	December 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January 2015 <sup>P</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	number			change		% change	
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>510,850</b>	<b>495,970</b>	<b>496,640</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>-14,210</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>Management occupations</b>	<b>31,720</b>	<b>30,920</b>	<b>30,790</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-930</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Senior management occupations	2,800	2,790	2,820	30	20	1.1	0.7
Other management occupations	28,930	28,140	27,980	-160	-950	-0.6	-3.3
<b>Business, finance and administrative occupations</b>	<b>64,090</b>	<b>60,940</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>-140</b>	<b>-3,290</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,090	4,650	4,570	-80	-520	-1.7	-10.2
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,320	16,500	16,430	-70	-890	-0.4	-5.1
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	41,680	39,790	39,800	10	-1,880	0.0	-4.5
<b>Natural and applied sciences and related occupations</b>	<b>27,660</b>	<b>27,130</b>	<b>27,250</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>-410</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>Health occupations</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,290	1,240	1,250	10	-40	0.8	-3.1
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,560	6,250	6,210	-40	-350	-0.6	-5.3
<b>Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion</b>	<b>27,680</b>	<b>27,820</b>	<b>27,390</b>	<b>-430</b>	<b>-290</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	14,710	14,960	14,910	-50	200	-0.3	1.4
Teachers and professors	12,970	12,860	12,480	-380	-490	-3.0	-3.8
<b>Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport</b>	<b>9,840</b>	<b>9,370</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>-220</b>	<b>-690</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-7.0</b>
<b>Sales and service occupations</b>	<b>91,490</b>	<b>87,100</b>	<b>86,440</b>	<b>-660</b>	<b>-5,050</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,170	4,840	4,830	-10	-340	-0.2	-6.6
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	17,410	15,760	15,580	-180	-1,830	-1.1	-10.5
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	17,620	16,650	16,570	-80	-1,050	-0.5	-6.0
Occupations in protective services	4,990	4,710	4,640	-70	-350	-1.5	-7.0
Childcare and home support workers	15,020	15,110	15,180	70	160	0.5	1.1
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	31,280	30,040	29,640	-400	-1,640	-1.3	-5.2
<b>Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations</b>	<b>168,810</b>	<b>165,530</b>	<b>167,900</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>-910</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,600	6,440	6,630	190	30	3.0	0.5
Construction trades	35,990	34,910	35,730	820	-260	2.3	-0.7
Other trades occupations	39,060	38,090	38,270	180	-790	0.5	-2.0
Transport and equipment operators	38,810	39,030	39,420	390	610	1.0	1.6
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	48,350	47,060	47,850	790	-500	1.7	-1.0
<b>Occupations unique to primary industry</b>	<b>36,720</b>	<b>35,450</b>	<b>35,310</b>	<b>-140</b>	<b>-1,410</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
<b>Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities</b>	<b>43,960</b>	<b>43,570</b>	<b>43,460</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	19,660	20,800	20,390	-410	730	-2.0	3.7
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	24,300	22,770	23,060	290	-1,240	1.3	-5.1

<sup>P</sup> 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 February will be released on April 23.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto: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](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

## Canada's natural resource wealth, 2013

The value of Canada's natural resource assets stood at \$744 billion in 2013, down 13% from 2012. This followed a 29% decline a year earlier.

Energy resources accounted for 66% of the value of all natural resource assets in 2013, followed by minerals (19%) and timber (15%).

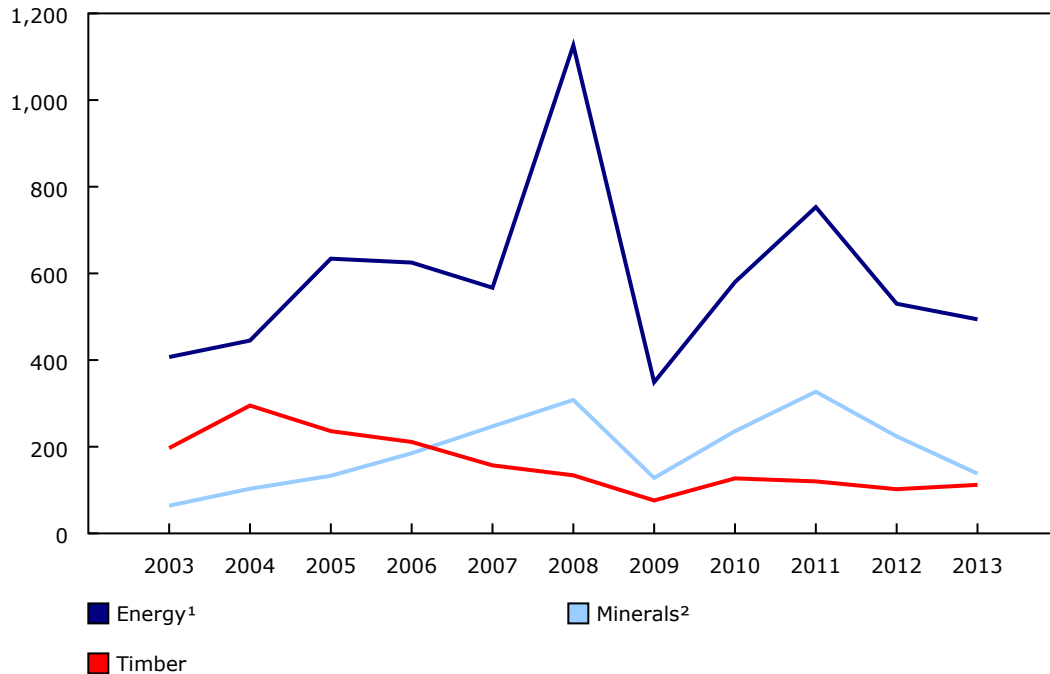
Energy resource assets consist of coal, crude bitumen, crude oil and natural gas. After decreasing by 30% the previous year, the value of these assets fell 7% from their 2012 level to \$494 billion in 2013. Declines in the value of coal resources accounted for much of this change.

The value of mineral assets fell 38% to \$138 billion in 2013, following a 31% decline a year earlier. In general, lower prices for mineral assets compared with the previous year contributed to the decline. The change in potash value was the largest contributor to the decrease.

The value of timber assets increased 9% in 2013, following a 15% decrease in 2012.

**Chart 1**  
**Natural resource assets, 2003 to 2013**

billions of dollars



1. Coal, crude bitumen, oil and natural gas.

2. Copper, nickel, diamonds, gold, iron, zinc, molybdenum, uranium and potash.

Source(s): CANSIM table [153-0121](#).

### Note to readers

Data for this release came from the Natural Resource Asset Accounts (NRAA). These accounts measure the value of natural resource assets; for example, reserves of metal ore in the ground or accessible stands of timber in forests. For mineral and energy resources, reserves are defined by the amount of proven and probable stocks that are economical to extract using available technology. For timber resources, only the stocks that are physically accessible and available for harvesting are accounted for.

#### Changes to the Natural Resource Asset Accounts

As of reference year 2013, data for the NRAA program have been revised to reflect changes made to the underlying capital stock data used in the estimation of the value of natural resource assets. These changes reflect the recent redesign of the Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital Program of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA). The methodology for estimating the flows and stocks of fixed capital has been redeveloped to ensure greater coherence of the capital stock program within the CSMA. This is done by incorporating investment flows directly from the CSMA on a detailed industry/asset basis. The redesigned program incorporates updated depreciation profiles and service lives into its capital stock estimates; in addition, the program's classification (by industry and asset class) is now based on the input-output final demand classification. For more information on the redesign, see "Changes to the Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital."

As a result of these changes, the 'return to produced capital' and 'depreciation of produced capital' components of the natural resource stock assets estimates program were revised slightly downward for most resource assets. As natural resource assets are valued net of these capital costs, most natural resource assets within the NRAA program were revised upward to an extent. Revisions apply to the entire time series, from 1961 onwards for energy resources, mineral resources and timber. For more information on the calculation of natural resource asset values, see chapter 3 of Concepts, Sources and Methods of the Canadian System of Environmental and Resource Accounts ([16-505-G](#)).

As of reference year 2012, Statistics Canada has implemented some important methodological changes to the NRAA program to align with the new international standard for environmental accounting, the System of Environmental Economic Accounting 2012.

For more information, see "[Methodological changes made to the Natural Resource Stock Accounts as of reference year 2012](#)" (survey number 5114).

Available in CANSIM: tables [153-0121](#), [153-0122](#) and [378-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5114](#).

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Construction Union Wage Rate Index, February 2015

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in February compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 2.2% in the 12 months to February.

### **Note to readers**

*Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.*

*The wage rates and indexes are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data. This is because of the length of time that can transpire between the expiration of a collective agreement and the ratification of a new collective agreement. The wage rates and indexes are not seasonally adjusted.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [327-0003](#) and [327-0045](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2307](#).**

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for March will be released on April 23.

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## Quarterly civil aviation statistics, first quarter 2014

Canadian Level I and II air carriers reported 17.1 million enplaned passengers in the first quarter of 2014, up 2.6% from the same quarter in 2013. The passenger counts on scheduled flights rose 2.2% to 14.9 million, while the number of passengers flying on chartered flights rose 5.8% to 2.2 million. Traffic totalled 40.5 billion passenger-kilometres, up 3.1% from a year earlier.

These carriers reported total operating revenues of \$4.9 billion, up 3.6% from the same quarter in 2013, while total operating expenses rose 2.9% to \$4.9 billion. This resulted in operating income of \$41.8 million which, after including non-operating expenses, produced a net loss of \$277.6 million.

Although the average number of employees reported in the first quarter declined 0.9% to 48,973, total wages and salaries paid increased 1.7% to \$846.8 million.

### **Note to readers**

*Data in this quarterly release are not seasonally adjusted.*

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2712](#).**

Civil aviation data will appear in the service bulletin *Aviation* ([51-004-X](#)), which will soon be available.

For more information, to order 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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



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## Coal and coke statistics, January 2015

Monthly data for January on the production and export volumes of coal, by coal type and use, are now available. Data are available at the Canada level and by coal producing province.

As well, monthly data for January on the volumes of coal received by coal coke plants, and volumes of coke produced and sold are now available. Data are available at the Canada level only.

### **Note to readers**

*The purpose of this release is to produce a monthly indicator of the supply of coal and coke in Canada.*

*Data for December 2014 on [coal](#) and [coke](#) statistics were released in The Daily on March 9, 2015.*

*Data for previous months have been revised, where applicable.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [135-0001](#) and [135-0002](#).**

Table 135-0001: Coke.

Table 135-0002: Coal.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2003](#) and [2147](#).**

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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