

The Daily

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Releases

Retail trade, May 2015

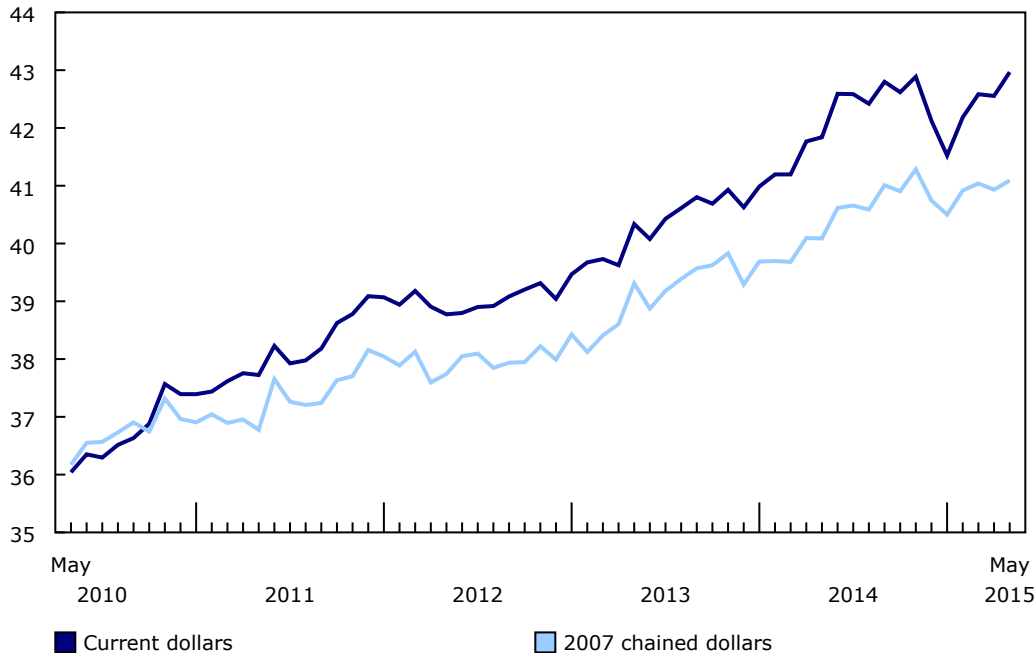
Retail sales rose 1.0% to \$43.0 billion in May. After steep declines in December and January, retail sales increased for the third time in four months to reach a new high.

Sales were up in 9 of 11 subsectors, representing 92% of retail trade.

After removing the effects of price changes, retail sales in volume terms were up 0.4%.

Chart 1 Retail sales up in May

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Motor vehicle and parts dealer sales rose 1.3% in May. This was entirely due to a 2.0% increase at new car dealers, the fourth consecutive gain for this store type. Used car dealers (-1.2%) reported lower sales for the first time in seven months.

Sales at gasoline stations increased 1.9%, marking the subsector's second gain since June 2014.

Receipts advanced 6.1% at electronics and appliance stores in May, but did not offset the decrease in April.

Higher sales were reported at food and beverage stores (+0.6%). Both supermarkets and other grocery stores and specialty food stores posted 1.0% gains. Sales at beer, wine and liquor stores (-0.7%) decreased for the second month in a row.

After declining the previous two months, sales at general merchandise stores were up 0.7%.

Store types traditionally associated with housing purchases and home renovation showed continued growth in May. Receipts at furniture and home furnishings stores (+ 0.3%) rose for the fourth consecutive month. Sales at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+1.9%) increased for the sixth straight month.

Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores (-1.8%) and clothing and clothing accessories stores (-0.5%) were the only subsectors to decline in May.

Sales up in nine provinces

Retail sales were up in nine provinces in May. Higher sales in Ontario, Nova Scotia and, to a lesser extent, British Columbia accounted for most of the increase.

Sales in Ontario (+1.2%) rose for the fourth consecutive month.

Nova Scotia (+7.3%) posted its largest monthly increase on record. Gains were reported across most store types in May, as prolonged winter weather in March and April may have in part delayed purchases.

Retail sales in British Columbia advanced 1.0% in May. The main contributors were higher sales at general merchandise stores and clothing stores.

Receipts in Alberta rose 0.4% as a result of higher sales at electronics and appliance stores and supermarkets and other grocery stores.

New Brunswick (+2.7%) reported higher retail sales for the fourth month in a row as a result of stronger sales at new car dealers.

Sales edged up 0.1% in Quebec.

Saskatchewan was the lone province to post weaker sales in May, edging down 0.1% following three straight monthly gains.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Total retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales](#).

Next release

Data on retail trade for June will be released on August 21.

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2014	April 2015 ^r	May 2015 ^p	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	41,840	42,554	42,966	1.0	2.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	731	731	735	0.5	0.5
Prince Edward Island	167	166	172	3.7	3.1
Nova Scotia	1,156	1,126	1,208	7.3	4.5
New Brunswick	961	970	997	2.7	3.7
Quebec	9,068	9,041	9,053	0.1	-0.2
Ontario	14,618	15,168	15,352	1.2	5.0
Manitoba	1,491	1,479	1,494	1.0	0.1
Saskatchewan	1,601	1,561	1,559	-0.1	-2.6
Alberta	6,449	6,313	6,341	0.4	-1.7
British Columbia	5,447	5,840	5,898	1.0	8.3
Yukon	56	57	57	1.2	1.8
Northwest Territories	65	70	69	-0.8	6.9
Nunavut	30	30	31	1.9	4.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [080-0020](#).

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2014	April 2015 ^r	May 2015 ^p	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	41,840	42,554	42,966	1.0	2.7
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	40,088	40,931	41,092	0.4	2.5
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	31,875	32,148	32,428	0.9	1.7
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	26,352	27,594	27,789	0.7	5.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,965	10,405	10,537	1.3	5.7
New car dealers	8,170	8,434	8,601	2.0	5.3
Used car dealers	540	646	638	-1.2	18.2
Other motor vehicle dealers	599	627	622	-0.8	3.8
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	657	699	676	-3.2	3.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,342	1,416	1,420	0.3	5.8
Furniture stores	847	895	898	0.3	6.0
Home furnishings stores	495	521	522	0.1	5.4
Electronics and appliance stores	1,220	1,148	1,218	6.1	-0.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,390	2,566	2,616	1.9	9.4
Food and beverage stores	8,911	9,395	9,454	0.6	6.1
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,203	6,540	6,607	1.0	6.5
Convenience stores	567	614	612	-0.2	8.0
Specialty food stores	498	515	521	1.0	4.6
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,643	1,725	1,713	-0.7	4.3
Health and personal care stores	2,974	3,160	3,164	0.1	6.4
Gasoline stations	5,523	4,554	4,639	1.9	-16.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,306	2,483	2,471	-0.5	7.2
Clothing stores	1,805	1,941	1,943	0.1	7.6
Shoe stores	265	284	278	-1.9	5.1
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	237	257	250	-2.8	5.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	958	985	968	-1.8	1.0
General merchandise stores	5,252	5,437	5,473	0.7	4.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	999	1,004	1,007	0.3	0.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2406](#) and [2408](#).

The May 2015 issue of *Retail Trade* ([63-005-X](#)) will soon be available.

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

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252; ashley.ker@statcan.gc.ca), Retail and Service Industries Division.

Employment Insurance, May 2015

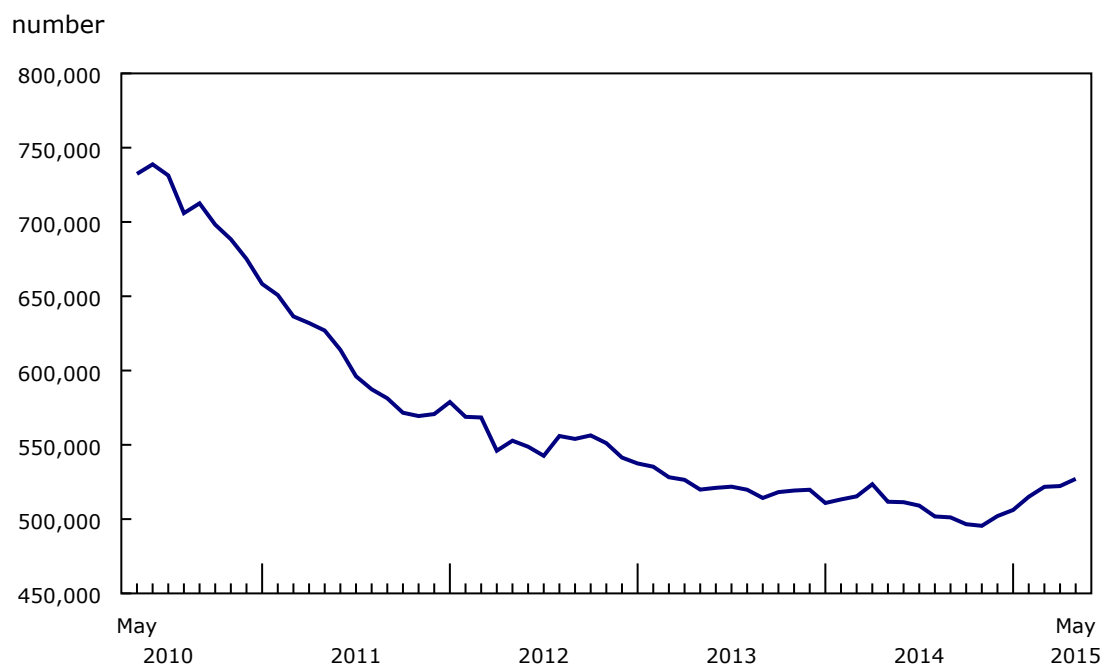
There were 527,100 people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in May, edging up 0.9% or 4,800 from April.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of beneficiaries increased by 15,400 (+3.0%). However, excluding Alberta, the number of beneficiaries in Canada edged down 0.7% (-3,200) on a year-over-year basis.

In Alberta, the number of beneficiaries rose for the seventh consecutive month, up 10.4% in May. Smaller increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. On the other hand, there were slightly fewer beneficiaries in Ontario and Manitoba.

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

For the seventh month in a row, there were more EI beneficiaries in Alberta, up 10.4% to 48,800 in May. Over the past 12 months, the number of beneficiaries in the province increased by 18,600 (+38.3%). The largest increases in May came from Albertans whose last job was in natural and applied sciences and related occupations (+15.6%), processing, manufacturing and utilities (+14.3%) or primary industry (+13.5%).

Both Edmonton (+13.3%) and Calgary (+9.6%) reported more beneficiaries in May, marking a seventh consecutive monthly increase. In the rest of Alberta, the number was up 8.5% compared with April.

Prince Edward Island saw the number of beneficiaries rise by 3.8% in May, mostly offsetting the decline in April. Most of the increase in May came from the areas outside Charlottetown and Summerside.

In Saskatchewan, there were 12,800 beneficiaries in May, up 1.9% from the previous month. Both Regina (+3.4%) and Saskatoon (+1.6%) posted increases. In the rest of the province, the number of beneficiaries was up 1.7%.

In Nova Scotia, 28,900 people received EI benefits in May, up 1.6% from April. Halifax recorded a small decline (-1.6%), while the rest of the province posted a 2.3% increase.

The number of people receiving benefits in Ontario declined 1.5% to 144,500 in May. Among the 15 metropolitan areas in the province, Oshawa recorded the largest decrease (-23.1%) in the number of beneficiaries, offsetting the 21.2% increase the previous month. The decline in Oshawa was driven by fewer beneficiaries among workers whose most recent occupation was in processing, manufacturing and utilities.

In Manitoba, there were slightly fewer beneficiaries (-1.2%) in May, with Winnipeg recording a 2.6% decline.

While there was little change in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador, this was not the case in some areas within these provinces.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries increased 3.1% in Kelowna and edged up 1.5% in Victoria. However, there was no change in either Vancouver or Abbotsford–Mission.

In New Brunswick, there were more beneficiaries in Moncton (+3.2%) and fewer in Saint John (-1.8%).

Of the six metropolitan areas in Quebec, two posted increases in May—Trois-Rivières (+4.9%) and Saguenay (+1.7%). There were also more beneficiaries in the province's census agglomerations.

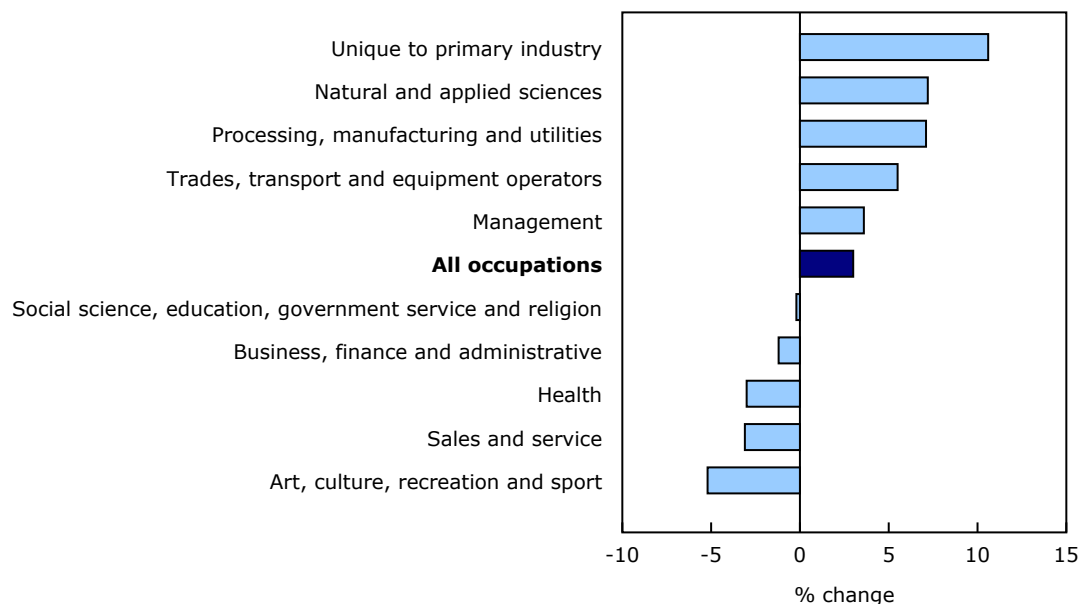
In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries fell 1.8% in the census agglomerations, while there was little change in St. John's and in the rest of the province.

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

Compared with May 2014, there were more EI recipients among workers whose last job was in primary industry (+10.6%), natural and applied sciences (+7.2%) or processing, manufacturing and utilities (+7.1%). There were also increases among people who had last worked in trades and transport or as equipment operators (+5.5%) and among those who had held a management occupation (+3.6%).

On the other hand, the largest declines in the number of beneficiaries were mainly found in occupations for people whose last job was in art, culture, recreation and sport (-5.2%), sales and service (-3.1%) or health occupations (-3.0%).

Chart 2
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, May 2014 to May 2015



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

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

The number of men aged 15 to 24 receiving EI benefits rose for the fourth consecutive month, up 3.0% in May. In the remaining demographic groups, there was no notable change compared with April.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of beneficiaries increased for men in all age groups (+5.4%) and for women aged 55 and older (+4.6%). In contrast, there was a 2.6% decline among women aged 25 to 54 and little change among women aged 15 to 24.

Employment Insurance claims

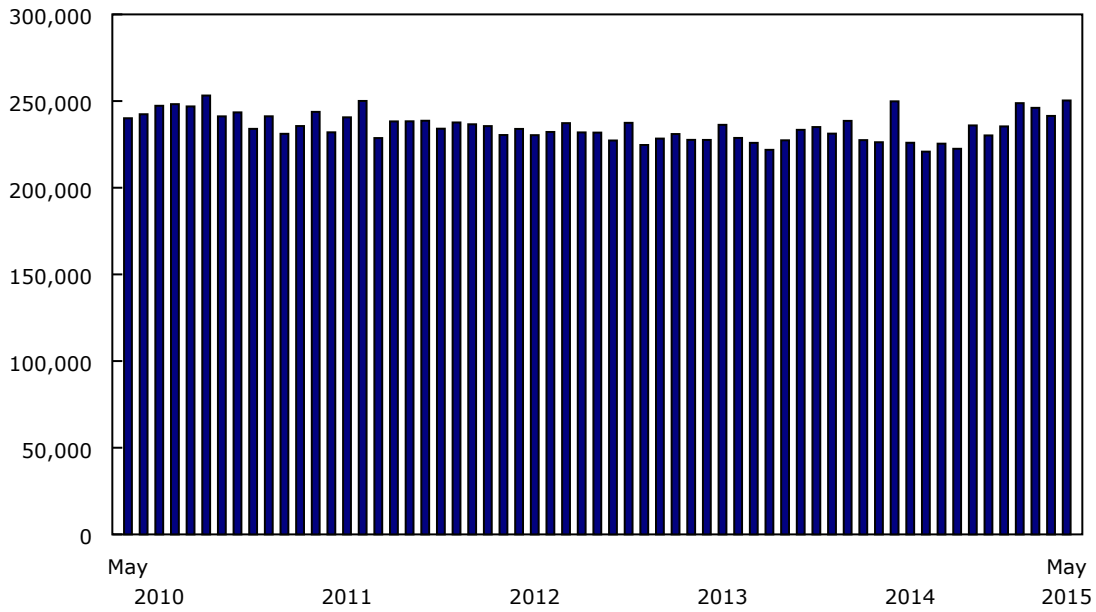
Following two months of declines, the number of Employment Insurance claims increased by 3.7% to 250,300 in May. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Except for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, all provinces recorded increases in claims in May, ranging from 1.1% in Alberta to 5.4% in Prince Edward Island. In Alberta, claims have been on an upward trend since September 2014.

The number of claims decreased slightly in Manitoba (-1.4%) and was little changed in Saskatchewan.

Chart 3
Employment Insurance claims

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 May 10 to 16. 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.

Next release

Data on Employment Insurance for June will be released on August 20.

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

	May 2014	April 2015 ^P	May 2015 ^P	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	number		change		% change		
Canada							
Both sexes	511,680	522,250	527,080	4,830	15,400	0.9	3.0
15 to 24 years	50,560	51,240	52,450	1,210	1,890	2.4	3.7
25 to 54 years	343,260	349,070	350,960	1,890	7,700	0.5	2.2
55 years and over	117,870	121,950	123,680	1,730	5,810	1.4	4.9
Men	317,020	331,290	334,090	2,800	17,070	0.8	5.4
15 to 24 years	38,070	38,870	40,020	1,150	1,950	3.0	5.1
25 to 54 years	205,400	216,250	216,740	490	11,340	0.2	5.5
55 years and over	73,550	76,170	77,330	1,160	3,780	1.5	5.1
Women	194,660	190,970	192,990	2,020	-1,670	1.1	-0.9
15 to 24 years	12,490	12,370	12,420	50	-70	0.4	-0.6
25 to 54 years	137,850	132,820	134,210	1,390	-3,640	1.0	-2.6
55 years and over	44,320	45,770	46,350	580	2,030	1.3	4.6
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	31,680	32,110	32,170	60	490	0.2	1.5
15 to 24 years	2,810	2,900	2,940	40	130	1.4	4.6
25 to 54 years	19,270	19,340	19,240	-100	-30	-0.5	-0.2
55 years and over	9,600	9,870	9,990	120	390	1.2	4.1
Men	19,170	19,630	19,700	70	530	0.4	2.8
Women	12,510	12,480	12,470	-10	-40	-0.1	-0.3
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,000	7,170	7,440	270	440	3.8	6.3
15 to 24 years	760	820	810	-10	50	-1.2	6.6
25 to 54 years	4,220	4,260	4,370	110	150	2.6	3.6
55 years and over	2,020	2,090	2,260	170	240	8.1	11.9
Men	4,250	4,500	4,680	180	430	4.0	10.1
Women	2,750	2,670	2,760	90	10	3.4	0.4
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	26,240	28,410	28,860	450	2,620	1.6	10.0
15 to 24 years	2,500	2,860	2,940	80	440	2.8	17.6
25 to 54 years	16,900	18,250	18,390	140	1,490	0.8	8.8
55 years and over	6,840	7,300	7,540	240	700	3.3	10.2
Men	16,770	18,690	19,050	360	2,280	1.9	13.6
Women	9,470	9,710	9,810	100	340	1.0	3.6
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	31,940	32,330	32,600	270	660	0.8	2.1
15 to 24 years	3,520	3,610	3,640	30	120	0.8	3.4
25 to 54 years	19,670	19,650	19,680	30	10	0.2	0.1
55 years and over	8,740	9,070	9,280	210	540	2.3	6.2
Men	20,690	21,270	21,440	170	750	0.8	3.6
Women	11,250	11,060	11,160	100	-90	0.9	-0.8
Quebec							
Both sexes	154,650	150,560	151,230	670	-3,420	0.4	-2.2
15 to 24 years	15,870	14,410	14,490	80	-1,380	0.6	-8.7
25 to 54 years	102,580	98,800	99,180	380	-3,400	0.4	-3.3
55 years and over	36,200	37,350	37,570	220	1,370	0.6	3.8
Men	100,080	97,450	97,560	110	-2,520	0.1	-2.5
Women	54,580	53,110	53,680	570	-900	1.1	-1.6
Ontario							
Both sexes	151,830	146,650	144,470	-2,180	-7,360	-1.5	-4.8
15 to 24 years	13,340	12,900	12,870	-30	-470	-0.2	-3.5
25 to 54 years	106,880	102,870	100,700	-2,170	-6,180	-2.1	-5.8
55 years and over	31,620	30,880	30,910	30	-710	0.1	-2.2
Men	90,070	89,300	87,130	-2,170	-2,940	-2.4	-3.3
Women	61,760	57,350	57,340	-10	-4,420	0.0	-7.2

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

	May 2014	April 2015 ^P	May 2015 ^P	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
Manitoba							
Both sexes	13,410	13,660	13,500	-160	90	-1.2	0.7
15 to 24 years	1,860	1,870	1,910	40	50	2.1	2.7
25 to 54 years	9,010	9,350	9,160	-190	150	-2.0	1.7
55 years and over	2,540	2,440	2,430	-10	-110	-0.4	-4.3
Men	8,730	9,140	9,020	-120	290	-1.3	3.3
Women	4,680	4,520	4,480	-40	-200	-0.9	-4.3
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	10,840	12,560	12,800	240	1,960	1.9	18.1
15 to 24 years	1,330	1,740	1,810	70	480	4.0	36.1
25 to 54 years	7,160	8,260	8,360	100	1,200	1.2	16.8
55 years and over	2,350	2,550	2,630	80	280	3.1	11.9
Men	7,140	8,570	8,780	210	1,640	2.5	23.0
Women	3,700	3,990	4,020	30	320	0.8	8.6
Alberta							
Both sexes	30,260	44,210	48,820	4,610	18,560	10.4	61.3
15 to 24 years	3,570	5,030	5,690	660	2,120	13.1	59.4
25 to 54 years	21,010	31,480	34,750	3,270	13,740	10.4	65.4
55 years and over	5,680	7,710	8,380	670	2,700	8.7	47.5
Men	18,650	29,540	33,140	3,600	14,490	12.2	77.7
Women	11,610	14,680	15,680	1,000	4,070	6.8	35.1
British Columbia							
Both sexes	51,070	51,370	51,830	460	760	0.9	1.5
15 to 24 years	4,750	4,790	5,020	230	270	4.8	5.7
25 to 54 years	34,540	34,460	34,710	250	170	0.7	0.5
55 years and over	11,780	12,130	12,100	-30	320	-0.2	2.7
Men	29,730	31,170	31,520	350	1,790	1.1	6.0
Women	21,340	20,210	20,310	100	-1,030	0.5	-4.8
Yukon							
Both sexes	930	820	790	-30	-140	-3.7	-15.1
15 to 24 years	100	100	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	620	520	500	-20	-120	-3.8	-19.4
55 years and over	220	190	190	0	-30	0.0	-13.6
Men	590	520	500	-20	-90	-3.8	-15.3
Women	340	290	290	0	-50	0.0	-14.7
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	810	730	720	-10	-90	-1.4	-11.1
15 to 24 years	60	50	50	0	-10	0.0	-16.7
25 to 54 years	600	560	550	-10	-50	-1.8	-8.3
55 years and over	140	120	120	0	-20	0.0	-14.3
Men	530	480	460	-20	-70	-4.2	-13.2
Women	280	250	250	0	-30	0.0	-10.7
Nunavut							
Both sexes	470	360	360	0	-110	0.0	-23.4
15 to 24 years	40	30	40	10	0	33.3	0.0
25 to 54 years	390	280	280	0	-110	0.0	-28.2
55 years and over	40	50	50	0	10	0.0	25.0
Men	310	220	220	0	-90	0.0	-29.0
Women	160	140	140	0	-20	0.0	-12.5

^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.

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

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

	May 2014	April 2015 ^P	May 2015 ^P	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	number			change		% change	
Canada	226,240	241,420	250,330	8,910	24,090	3.7	10.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,690	8,960	9,110	150	420	1.7	4.8
Prince Edward Island	2,260	2,240	2,360	120	100	5.4	4.4
Nova Scotia	9,040	9,960	10,430	470	1,390	4.7	15.4
New Brunswick	9,480	9,780	10,120	340	640	3.5	6.8
Quebec	66,880	66,840	70,110	3,270	3,230	4.9	4.8
Ontario	71,070	73,910	77,050	3,140	5,980	4.2	8.4
Manitoba	7,400	7,850	7,740	-110	340	-1.4	4.6
Saskatchewan	6,110	6,520	6,550	30	440	0.5	7.2
Alberta	19,160	27,530	27,820	290	8,660	1.1	45.2
British Columbia	25,160	26,880	28,000	1,120	2,840	4.2	11.3
Yukon	340	340	370	30	30	8.8	8.8
Northwest Territories	310	290	350	60	40	20.7	12.9
Nunavut	190	210	220	10	30	4.8	15.8

^P preliminary

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

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

	May 2014	April 2015 ^P	May 2015 ^P	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	3,800	4,010	4,000	-10	200	-0.2	5.3
St. John's	3,800	4,010	4,000	-10	200	-0.2	5.3
Census agglomerations	3,230	3,290	3,230	-60	0	-1.8	0.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	24,660	24,810	24,940	130	280	0.5	1.1
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	2,870	2,810	2,880	70	10	2.5	0.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,130	4,360	4,560	200	430	4.6	10.4
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	4,980	5,100	5,020	-80	40	-1.6	0.8
Halifax	4,980	5,100	5,020	-80	40	-1.6	0.8
Census agglomerations	8,110	9,120	9,350	230	1,240	2.5	15.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,150	14,190	14,490	300	1,340	2.1	10.2
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,340	5,830	5,870	40	530	0.7	9.9
Moncton	2,970	3,100	3,200	100	230	3.2	7.7
Saint John	2,370	2,730	2,680	-50	310	-1.8	13.1
Census agglomerations	6,740	6,690	6,740	50	0	0.7	0.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	19,850	19,800	19,990	190	140	1.0	0.7
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	81,310	80,330	80,750	420	-560	0.5	-0.7
Montréal	56,480	55,420	55,590	170	-890	0.3	-1.6
Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,670	4,000	3,980	-20	310	-0.5	8.4
Québec	10,010	9,980	10,050	70	40	0.7	0.4
Saguenay	4,510	4,670	4,750	80	240	1.7	5.3
Sherbrooke	3,490	3,390	3,360	-30	-130	-0.9	-3.7
Trois-Rivières	3,150	2,880	3,020	140	-130	4.9	-4.1
Census agglomerations	22,080	21,160	21,600	440	-480	2.1	-2.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	51,270	49,070	48,880	-190	-2,390	-0.4	-4.7
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	110,440	107,580	105,680	-1,900	-4,760	-1.8	-4.3
Barrie	2,410	2,260	2,320	60	-90	2.7	-3.7
Brantford	1,970	1,890	1,930	40	-40	2.1	-2.0
Greater Sudbury	2,620	2,140	2,100	-40	-520	-1.9	-19.8
Guelph	1,300	1,070	1,080	10	-220	0.9	-16.9
Hamilton	6,900	6,590	6,600	10	-300	0.2	-4.3
Kingston	1,660	1,610	1,590	-20	-70	-1.2	-4.2
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	5,540	4,650	4,710	60	-830	1.3	-15.0
London	5,650	4,900	4,770	-130	-880	-2.7	-15.6
Oshawa	3,910	4,980	3,830	-1,150	-80	-23.1	-2.0
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,320	7,210	7,250	40	-70	0.6	-1.0
Peterborough	1,390	1,380	1,270	-110	-120	-8.0	-8.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	5,940	5,240	5,290	50	-650	1.0	-10.9
Thunder Bay	1,830	1,630	1,660	30	-170	1.8	-9.3
Toronto	57,850	54,520	54,220	-300	-3,630	-0.6	-6.3
Windsor	4,150	7,500	7,070	-430	2,920	-5.7	70.4
Census agglomerations	17,630	16,940	16,560	-380	-1,070	-2.2	-6.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	23,770	22,120	22,240	120	-1,530	0.5	-6.4

Table 3 - continued

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

	May 2014	April 2015 ^P	May 2015 ^P	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	6,930	7,020	6,840	-180	-90	-2.6	-1.3
Winnipeg	6,930	7,020	6,840	-180	-90	-2.6	-1.3
Census agglomerations	870	970	970	0	100	0.0	11.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,610	5,680	5,690	10	80	0.2	1.4
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	3,430	3,960	4,050	90	620	2.3	18.1
Regina	1,370	1,490	1,540	50	170	3.4	12.4
Saskatoon	2,050	2,470	2,510	40	460	1.6	22.4
Census agglomerations	1,870	2,460	2,520	60	650	2.4	34.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,540	6,140	6,230	90	690	1.5	12.5
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	20,490	28,340	31,600	3,260	11,110	11.5	54.2
Calgary	10,140	13,780	15,100	1,320	4,960	9.6	48.9
Edmonton	10,350	14,560	16,500	1,940	6,150	13.3	59.4
Census agglomerations	4,610	7,750	8,460	710	3,850	9.2	83.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,160	8,120	8,760	640	3,600	7.9	69.8
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	28,890	27,010	27,120	110	-1,770	0.4	-6.1
Abbotsford–Mission	2,670	2,820	2,810	-10	140	-0.4	5.2
Kelowna	2,370	2,590	2,670	80	300	3.1	12.7
Vancouver	21,030	19,000	19,010	10	-2,020	0.1	-9.6
Victoria	2,820	2,600	2,640	40	-180	1.5	-6.4
Census agglomerations	12,460	13,730	13,920	190	1,460	1.4	11.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	9,720	10,630	10,800	170	1,080	1.6	11.1

^P preliminary

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

2. 2011 Standard Geographical Classification.

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

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2014	April 2015 ^P	May 2015 ^P	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	511,680	522,250	527,080	4,830	15,400	0.9	3.0
Management occupations	31,200	31,820	32,320	500	1,120	1.6	3.6
Senior management occupations	2,740	2,850	2,880	30	140	1.1	5.1
Other management occupations	28,460	28,970	29,440	470	980	1.6	3.4
Business, finance and administrative occupations	63,980	62,850	63,200	350	-780	0.6	-1.2
Professional occupations in business and finance	4,970	4,810	4,980	170	10	3.5	0.2
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,290	17,090	17,240	150	-50	0.9	-0.3
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	41,720	40,960	40,990	30	-730	0.1	-1.7
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	27,880	28,900	29,900	1,000	2,020	3.5	7.2
Health occupations	7,870	7,590	7,630	40	-240	0.5	-3.0
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,300	1,260	1,250	-10	-50	-0.8	-3.8
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,570	6,330	6,380	50	-190	0.8	-2.9
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	28,380	27,280	28,320	1,040	-60	3.8	-0.2
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	14,970	15,020	15,170	150	200	1.0	1.3
Teachers and professors	13,410	12,260	13,150	890	-260	7.3	-1.9
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	9,610	9,180	9,110	-70	-500	-0.8	-5.2
Sales and service occupations	90,710	87,340	87,920	580	-2,790	0.7	-3.1
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,160	4,920	4,930	10	-230	0.2	-4.5
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	16,780	15,150	15,050	-100	-1,730	-0.7	-10.3
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	17,310	16,710	16,720	10	-590	0.1	-3.4
Occupations in protective services	4,920	4,760	4,810	50	-110	1.1	-2.2
Childcare and home support workers	15,080	15,550	15,450	-100	370	-0.6	2.5
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	31,460	30,250	30,980	730	-480	2.4	-1.5
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	169,950	177,250	179,370	2,120	9,420	1.2	5.5
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,540	7,070	7,190	120	650	1.7	9.9
Construction trades	35,990	36,820	36,770	-50	780	-0.1	2.2
Other trades occupations	38,050	43,110	44,040	930	5,990	2.2	15.7
Transport and equipment operators	41,240	41,720	42,780	1,060	1,540	2.5	3.7
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	48,130	48,530	48,590	60	460	0.1	1.0
Occupations unique to primary industry	35,110	37,470	38,840	1,370	3,730	3.7	10.6
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	46,360	51,690	49,670	-2,020	3,310	-3.9	7.1
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	22,520	28,040	26,170	-1,870	3,650	-6.7	16.2
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	23,840	23,640	23,500	-140	-340	-0.6	-1.4

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](#).

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 Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Civil aviation operating statistics, May 2015

The two major Canadian air carriers flew 3.9 million passengers on scheduled and charter services in May, up 6.0% from the same month in 2014. On average, each passenger travelled 2 791 kilometres, up 2.4% compared with May 2014.

Both Air Canada and WestJet increased their passenger capacity and traffic in May. Capacity advanced 10.4% on a year-over-year basis to 13.4 billion available seat-kilometres, as international growth (+13.0%) for scheduled services outstripped domestic growth (+5.7%). Traffic totalled 10.9 billion passenger-kilometres, up 8.5%.

The volume of turbo fuel consumed totalled 428.1 million litres, up 6.9% from the same month a year earlier.

These carriers increased flying hours by 7.3% in May, logging 111,000 hours on scheduled and charter services.

Note to readers

Data for Air Canada also include data for Air Canada rouge.

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*.

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Large urban transit, May 2015

In May, total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit systems rose 1.8% from the same month in 2014 to \$277.7 million.

Over the same period, ridership fell 1.9% to 133.3 million passenger trips.

Note to readers

This survey collects operating revenue (excluding subsidies) and passenger trip data from 10 urban transit companies across Canada. These companies represent approximately 80% of urban transit activity revenue across Canada.

Data aggregations are available for Canada.

The aggregations in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table [408-0004](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2745](#).

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Construction Union Wage Rate Index, June 2015

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including selected pay supplements) for Canada was unchanged in June compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 1.7% in the 12 months to June.

Note to readers

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

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

Next release

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for July will be released on August 27.

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

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

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Oilseed crushing statistics, June 2015

Oilseed processors crushed 633 874 tonnes of canola in June. Oil production totalled 277 900 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 358 560 tonnes.

Note to readers

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is also available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3404](#).

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Deliveries of major grains, June 2015

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for June.

Major grains include wheat (excluding durum), durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and canola. Data on the deliveries of these grains are available at the Canada and regional levels.

Note to readers

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is also available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0001](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#), [3404](#), [3443](#), [5046](#) and [5153](#).

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