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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

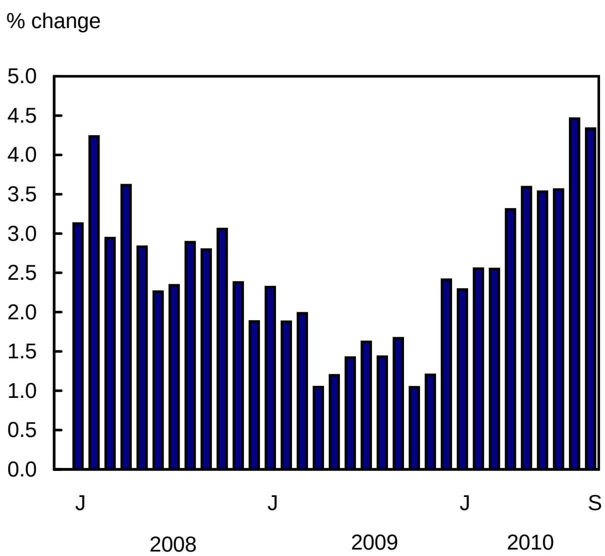
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

September 2010 (preliminary)

Between September 2009 and September 2010, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees rose 4.3% to $864.13. This was the second consecutive month with year-over-year growth over 4.0%.

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings



Some of the weekly earnings growth is attributable to an increase in the number of hours worked per week between September 2009 and September of 2010 (+0.9%). The remainder of the increase reflects a number of other factors, including changes in the composition of employment by industry, changes in occupations within industry, job experience, as well as wage growth.

The pace of growth in earnings has been increasing in recent months. September marked the sixth consecutive month in which the year-over-year increase surpassed 3.0%. In contrast, year-over-year growth was below 2.0% for most of 2009.

Average weekly earnings increased in most provinces from September 2009 to September 2010. Growth was above the national average in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, Alberta and Quebec.

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is a business census of non-farm payroll employees. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey whose main objective is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications — the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of these conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

Changes in average earnings can be influenced by a number of factors. Changes in the level of earnings, the number of payroll employees, and the number of hours worked can have an impact. Other factors could include compositional changes over time, such as changes in the proportions of full-time and part-time work; proportions of casual, senior and junior employees; the occupational distribution within and across industries; and in the distribution of employment between industries. Such effects may apply differently within different provinces and territories, and over time.

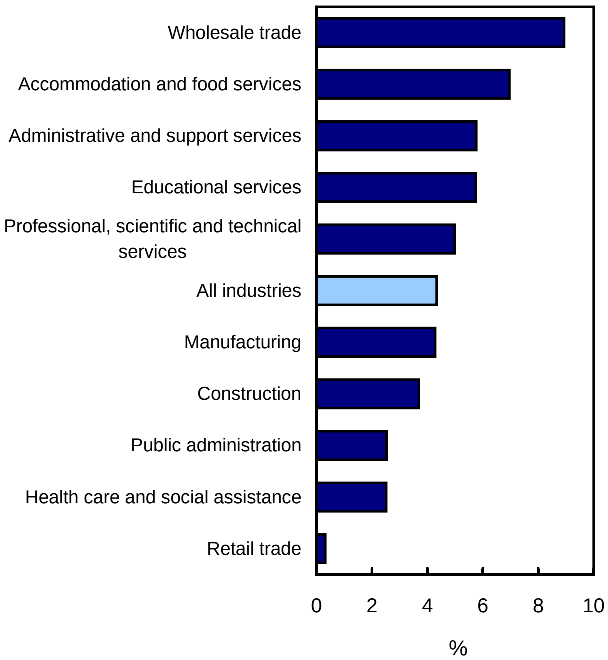
Because earnings can be influenced by any number of these factors, it is sometimes the case where earnings are moving in one direction and payroll employment is going the opposite direction (either at the aggregate level, by sector or industry).

Year-over-year growth was slowest in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, while earnings declined slightly in New Brunswick.

Average weekly earnings by industry

Among Canada’s largest industrial sectors, growth in average weekly earnings from September 2009 to September 2010 was above the national average of 4.3% in wholesale trade; accommodation and food services; administrative and support services; educational services; and professional, scientific and technical services. The slowest growth in earnings occurred in retail trade.

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest industries, September 2009 to September 2010



In the wholesale trade sector, average weekly earnings have been steadily increasing, reaching $1,031.92 in September. This was an 8.9% increase from September 2009, when earnings hit the most recent low.

Among the larger wholesale industries, the growth in earnings during this one-year period was strongest in computer and communications equipment and supplies (+15.2%); construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies (+13.3%); and food wholesalers (+13.2%).

Non-farm payroll employment by industry

In September, non-farm payroll employment edged up 0.1% (+14,100) from August, following a similar percentage increase the month before. Since September 2009, the number of payroll employees has increased by 1.6% (+236,200).

In the mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector, the number of workers on payroll rose by 1.7% (+3,200) in September, the eighth consecutive monthly increase. Most of September's increase came from mining for oil and gas. Since September 2009, payroll employment in this sector has increased by 11.6% (+20,000). Payroll jobs rose in all industries in this sector during the year, led by support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction (+12,800).

In public administration, payroll employment increased by 0.7% (+7,500) in September, with gains in the federal, provincial and municipal administration. Despite the increase, payroll jobs in public administration remained 0.2% below the level in September 2009.

The number of jobs in health care and social assistance increased by 0.4% (+5,900) from August. The gains were mainly in individual and family services and general medical and surgical hospitals. Since September 2009, payroll employment in this sector has increased by 2.7% (+43,200), making it one of the top contributors to total growth over the year.

In manufacturing, payroll jobs increased by 0.4% in September (+5,600), following declines in the previous two months. Most of September's gains were in seafood product preparation and packaging; motor vehicle; and motor vehicle parts manufacturing. Since September 2009, total factory jobs have risen by 0.7% (+10,900), with most of the increases in early 2010.

In the construction sector, payroll employment has changed little since April of this year. However, compared with September 2009, jobs in this sector have risen by 3.2% (+25,600).

Hours worked and average hours worked by hourly and salaried employees

Total hours worked by hourly and salaried employees were down by 0.3% in September, the second consecutive monthly decline. Despite these decreases, total hours were up 2.1% over the past 12 months.

Average weekly hours worked by hourly and salaried employees amounted to 32.9 hours in September. This was unchanged from the previous month but up from 32.6 hours in September 2009.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for October will be released on December 23.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090;

labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	September 2009	August 2010[r]	September 2010[p]	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ current			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**828.23**	**860.86**	**864.13**	**0.4**	**4.3**
Forestry, logging and support	866.25	961.33	965.27	0.4	11.4
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,554.10	1,763.11	1,726.35	-2.1	11.1
Utilities	1,557.50	1,546.76	1,560.06	0.9	0.2
Construction	1,034.55	1,074.01	1,072.82	-0.1	3.7
Manufacturing	951.29	981.31	992.02	1.1	4.3
Wholesale trade	947.31	1,022.65	1,031.92	0.9	8.9
Retail trade	499.22	498.84	500.81	0.4	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	857.83	900.73	910.39	1.1	6.1
Information and cultural industries	1,122.52	1,095.08	1,038.83	-5.1	-7.5
Finance and insurance	994.83	1,045.83	1,046.75	0.1	5.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	748.84	779.95	807.14	3.5	7.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,119.10	1,152.85	1,174.93	1.9	5.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,190.64	1,117.47	1,184.23	6.0	-0.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	674.51	722.58	713.40	-1.3	5.8
Educational services	899.01	950.63	950.71	0.0	5.8
Health care and social assistance	777.06	798.26	796.58	-0.2	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	527.82	561.40	550.27	-2.0	4.3
Accommodation and food services	340.36	362.15	364.04	0.5	7.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	671.40	666.86	697.96	4.7	4.0
Public administration	1,084.41	1,103.85	1,111.76	0.7	2.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	795.74	833.20	841.64	1.0	5.8
Prince Edward Island	698.51	698.33	701.89	0.5	0.5
Nova Scotia	741.38	759.57	765.33	0.8	3.2
New Brunswick	760.88	754.27	759.46	0.7	-0.2
Quebec	763.74	782.37	799.70	2.2	4.7
Ontario	853.96	892.31	900.08	0.9	5.4
Manitoba	782.61	788.32	784.74	-0.5	0.3
Saskatchewan	809.40	851.07	841.74	-1.1	4.0
Alberta	952.52	999.86	997.40	-0.2	4.7
British Columbia	798.25	824.27	819.95	-0.5	2.7
Yukon	903.94	915.56	906.53	-1.0	0.3
Northwest Territories[1]	1,155.94	1,220.35	1,188.82	-2.6	2.8
Nunavut[1]	871.39	859.75	878.74	2.2	0.8

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2009	September 2009	August 2010[r]	September 2010[p]	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010	December 2009 to September 2010
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	**14,532.4**	**14,498.6**	**14,720.8**	**14,734.9**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**1.4**
Forestry, logging and support	39.1	40.2	39.2	39.3	0.3	-2.2	0.5
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	173.4	172.6	189.4	192.6	1.7	11.6	11.1
Utilities	117.5	116.4	118.2	117.9	-0.3	1.3	0.3
Construction	805.5	797.7	822.1	823.3	0.1	3.2	2.2
Manufacturing	1,447.3	1,455.0	1,460.2	1,465.9	0.4	0.7	1.3
Wholesale trade	723.0	723.1	728.5	731.0	0.3	1.1	1.1
Retail trade	1,859.9	1,851.8	1,850.8	1,853.6	0.2	0.1	-0.3
Transportation and warehousing	669.7	668.5	667.2	667.9	0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Information and cultural industries	313.4	317.1	312.8	312.2	-0.2	-1.5	-0.4
Finance and insurance	682.6	673.5	690.7	691.8	0.2	2.7	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	245.2	244.3	239.1	238.8	-0.1	-2.3	-2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	740.2	732.8	752.0	752.7	0.1	2.7	1.7
Management of companies and enterprises	117.9	111.8	108.5	108.8	0.3	-2.7	-7.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	719.2	713.0	729.3	730.9	0.2	2.5	1.6
Educational services	1,161.9	1,135.8	1,170.1	1,149.5	-1.8	1.2	-1.1
Health care and social assistance	1,606.5	1,585.7	1,623.0	1,628.9	0.4	2.7	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.8	251.7	247.3	247.7	0.2	-1.6	-0.4
Accommodation and food services	1,068.5	1,065.0	1,058.9	1,062.0	0.3	-0.3	-0.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	506.2	506.7	505.5	505.9	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Public administration	1,054.7	1,056.5	1,046.6	1,054.1	0.7	-0.2	-0.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	193.8	192.0	196.7	197.4	0.4	2.8	1.9
Prince Edward Island	63.6	63.6	64.6	64.7	0.2	1.7	1.7
Nova Scotia	395.6	392.9	403.8	406.3	0.6	3.4	2.7
New Brunswick	314.4	310.0	320.9	318.7	-0.7	2.8	1.4
Quebec	3,360.1	3,340.3	3,371.5	3,384.9	0.4	1.3	0.7
Ontario	5,576.6	5,566.1	5,653.9	5,659.7	0.1	1.7	1.5
Manitoba	557.4	556.7	557.3	557.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Saskatchewan	438.8	439.6	441.6	443.2	0.4	0.8	1.0
Alberta	1,718.3	1,714.2	1,748.1	1,757.5	0.5	2.5	2.3
British Columbia	1,876.8	1,881.7	1,893.4	1,892.7	0.0	0.6	0.8
Yukon	20.1	19.0	19.6	19.3	-1.5	1.6	-4.0
Northwest Territories[1]	26.8	27.7	28.1	28.2	0.4	1.8	5.2
Nunavut[1]	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.6	4.5	8.4	13.7

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

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Characteristics of international overnight travellers

Second quarter 2010 (preliminary)

During the second quarter, the majority of overnight trips by Canadian residents to overseas countries were for pleasure, followed by trips to visit friends and relatives and business trips. At the same time, overseas residents took more overnight trips to Canada to visit friends and relatives than for any other reason.

Canadian residents made 1.3 million overnight trips to overseas countries for pleasure. Meanwhile, overseas residents took 386,000 overnight pleasure trips to Canada.

Overseas residents took 428,000 overnight trips to visit friends and relatives in Canada, spending $446 million. Canadian residents took 351,000 overnight trips to visit friends and relatives in overseas countries and spent $438 million while there.

In terms of overseas travel, the United Kingdom, France and Germany were the top three overseas countries of origin in the second quarter.

The United Kingdom was the most popular overseas destination for Canadian residents in the second quarter.

Canadian residents also took 3.0 million overnight pleasure trips to the United States and spent $3.1 billion. There were also 607,000 overnight business trips with $545 million spent while on these trips.

American residents took 1.7 million overnight pleasure trips to Canada during the second quarter and spent $889 million during their trips. They also took 487,000 overnight business trips with $435 million spent in Canada while on these trips.

While both Canadian and American residents used the automobile for more than half of their trans-border trips, air travel was more common for overnight trips for Canadian residents than for their American counterparts.

Canadian residents took 1.7 million overnight plane trips to the United States, or 35.4% of all overnight travel. In contrast, US residents took 912,000 overnight trips by airplane, or 29.8% of all overnight travel.

The top destination for Canadian residents in the United States was New York State, followed by Florida and Washington State. Canadian residents took 861,000 overnight trips to New York State during the second quarter, spending $336 million.

The top three states of origin for Americans who came to Canada were New York State, Michigan and Washington State.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using the preliminary second quarter 2010 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the third quarter will be released on February 24, 2011.

To obtain one or more of these products, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; *tourism@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; fax: 613-951-2909; *frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. □

Overnight travel to and from Canada by trip purpose, second quarter 2010[1]

	Trips[p]	Spending[p]
	thousands	$ millions
Canadian trips abroad		
To the United States	4,890	4,228
Business	607	545
Pleasure	3,018	3,083
Visiting friends/relatives	802	340
To other countries	2,016	2,811
Business	202	404
Pleasure	1,338	1,764
Visiting friends/relatives	351	438
Travel to Canada		
From the United States	3,063	1,599
Business	487	435
Pleasure	1,659	889
Visiting friends/relatives	685	197
From other countries	1,120	1,442
Business	176	253
Pleasure	386	577
Visiting friends/relatives	428	446

p *preliminary*

1. *Totals also include other trip purposes.*

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Machinery and equipment price indexes

Third quarter 2010

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) increased by 0.7% in the third quarter. The import component increased by 1.1% over this period, while the domestic component rose by 0.1%. Compared with the third quarter of 2009, the total MEPI fell by 3.5% with the import component declining by 5.2%. The domestic component decreased by 0.5% for this period.

All industries recorded increases in the prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the third quarter. Manufacturing industries increased by 1.0%, contributing the most to the total MEPI quarterly rise. Within this sector, the subcomponents contributing the most to the increase included transportation equipment manufacturing (+1.0%) and primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing (+1.0%). The second largest contributor to the total quarterly increase in the MEPI was transportation (excluding pipeline transportation), with a quarterly increase of 1.0%.

Among commodities, price increases for other industry specific machinery (+1.4%) and other agricultural machinery (+1.5%) were the largest contributors to the quarterly index advance.

The Canadian dollar depreciated by 1.1% against the US dollar in the third quarter, while, year over year, it gained 5.6% against its US counterpart. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the MEPI, given the high weight that imported machinery and equipment has on the index.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a four quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The third quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in January 2011.

The machinery and equipment price indexes for the fourth quarter will be released on February 24, 2011.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division. □

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Industries	Relative importance[1]	Third quarter 2009	Second quarter 2010p	Third quarter 2010p	Second quarter to third quarter 2010	Third quarter 2009 to third quarter 2010
			(1997=100)		% change	
Total Machinery and Equipment Price Index	**100.00**	**93.2**	**89.3**	**89.9**	**0.7**	**-3.5**
Domestic	**32.03**	**108.0**	**107.4**	**107.5**	**0.1**	**-0.5**
Imported	**67.97**	**86.2**	**80.8**	**81.7**	**1.1**	**-5.2**
Crop and animal production	4.07	105.8	101.6	102.8	1.2	-2.8
Forestry and logging	0.27	103.7	97.9	98.7	0.8	-4.8
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	113.3	112.6	112.8	0.2	-0.4
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	103.2	99.4	100.4	1.0	-2.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	111.6	106.3	107.0	0.7	-4.1
Utilities	3.55	103.9	98.8	99.7	0.9	-4.0
Construction	3.54	101.3	96.0	97.3	1.4	-3.9
All manufacturing	22.34	100.2	95.6	96.6	1.0	-3.6
Trade	8.38	89.8	86.8	87.1	0.3	-3.0
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	106.2	102.9	103.9	1.0	-2.2
Pipeline transportation	1.18	109.2	104.5	105.6	1.1	-3.3
Warehousing and storage	0.26	109.9	106.1	106.8	0.7	-2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	84.5	81.0	81.3	0.4	-3.8
Private education services	0.12	77.4	73.1	73.5	0.5	-5.0
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	87.8	84.3	84.7	0.5	-3.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	79.6	76.3	76.5	0.3	-3.9
Public administration	5.81	85.8	82.7	83.1	0.5	-3.1

p *preliminary*
1. *The relative importance in the MEPI represents shares of capital investment by industry for year 1997. They are derived from the final demand matrix of the input-output table, compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.*

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Crushing statistics
October 2010

Oilseed processors crushed 551 318 metric tonnes of canola in October. Oil production totalled 239 345 metric tonnes while meal production amounted to 306 559 metric tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The October 2010 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in December.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review
September 2010

Data from the September issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. September's issue contains the "Annual Prices Supplement for 2009/2010" and an overview of October's market conditions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The September 2010 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 33, no. 9 (22-007-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains
October 2010

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3443, 5046 and 5153.

The October 2010 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in December.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Fixed assets
2010

Data on the stock value of fixed assets in Canada are now available for 2010.

Available on CANSIM: tables 031-0002 to 031-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2820.

To order data, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689; *joanne.bureau@statcan.gc.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Haaris Jafri (613-951-4307; *haaris.jafri@statcan.gc.ca*), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

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Catalogue number 66M0001X (CD-ROM, $500/$2,000)

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