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Releases

Releases

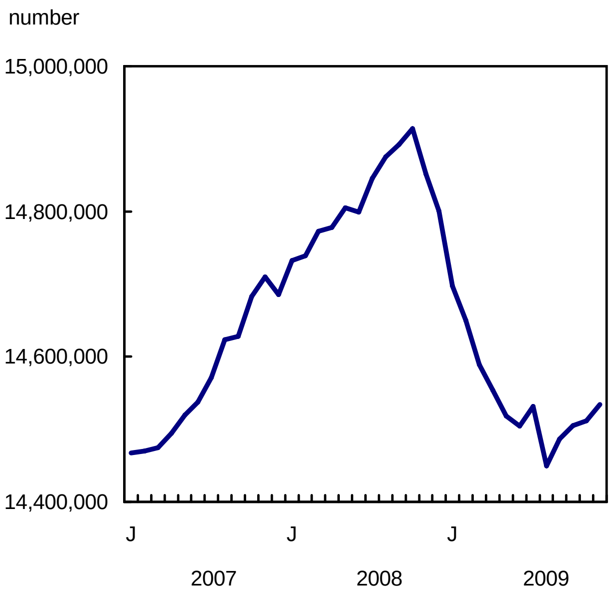
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

December 2009 (preliminary)

Non-farm payroll employment increased by 22,000 in December compared with the previous month. This represented the fourth consecutive month of modest gains.

Payroll employment has been on an upward trend since August 2009, in contrast to the previous 10 months when it had declined sharply. Despite recent gains, payroll employment remained down 380,000 from the peak in October 2008.

Total payroll employment



Job gains in December were spread across a number of goods and service industries. Overall, 61% of industries had some gains in the month, the highest share since October 2007. There were only two sectors in which the majority of industries had job declines in December: transportation and warehousing, and public administration.

Shifting trend in employment since August

Since August, a number of industries have increased payroll employment. The construction sector has increased by 19,300 (+2.4%) over this 4-month period. During the first 10 months of the economic downturn, it had shed 61,200 jobs.

Other industries with ties to construction have either had modest job growth or smaller declines in recent months, after large decreases from October 2008 to August 2009. These include building material and supplies dealers; household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing; building material and supplies wholesaler-distributors; and architectural, engineering and related services.

Depository credit intermediation, which includes banks and credit unions, has also been on an upward trend in recent months, with average monthly gains of 2,500 jobs since August 2009.

Employment services, which include placement agencies, temporary services and human resource management services, have also increased since August 2009. From October 2008 to August 2009, payroll employment in this industry had declined sharply, but since then it has increased by an average of 500 jobs per month.

Employment up in health, public administration and education since October 2008

While many industries had overall job declines from October 2008 to December 2009, almost all industries within health care, public administration and educational services saw their payroll employment increase over the period.

From October 2008 to August 2009, health care employment grew by 2.3%; from August to December, it grew by 3.0%. While educational services was on a flat trend from October to August, it grew by 2.2% from August to December. Meanwhile, public administration grew by 2.7% over the first 10 months and by 0.8% over the past 4 months.

Within the health care sector, one example of this upward trend over the 14-month period is the ambulatory (out-patient) health care services sub-sector. This sub-sector, which employs over 400,000 people, consists of offices of health care practitioners; out-patient care centres; medical and diagnostic laboratories; home health care services; and other ambulatory care services such as ambulance and blood donor services.

From August to December 2009, ambulatory health care services grew by 2.2%, with the same or a higher rate of job growth as that of educational services (+2.2%); federal public administration (+1.3%); local, municipal and regional public administration (+0.3%); provincial and territorial public administration (-0.1%) and hospitals (-0.1%).

Slower declines in manufacturing since August

Since August, the pace of job losses in manufacturing has slowed considerably to 2,100 per month on average. However, between October 2008, when overall employment peaked, and August 2009, manufacturing had shed over 19,400 jobs a month on average.

Manufacturing industries that were still experiencing job losses, but at a much slower pace since August, include plastic products; architectural and structural metals; other wood product manufacturing; and sawmills and wood preservation.

At the same time, a few manufacturing industries that had shed jobs from October to August have seen recent gains, including motor vehicle parts; motor vehicle assembly; communications equipment manufacturing; veneer, plywood and engineered wood product manufacturing; and machine shops, turned product, and screw, nut and bolt manufacturing.

Fastest pace in year-over-year average weekly earnings growth since October 2008

Average weekly earnings, including overtime, of payroll employees rose to $837.08 in December, up 2.8% from December 2008. This was the fastest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings since the peak in employment in October 2008.

Among Canada's largest industrial sectors, average weekly earnings increased between December 2008 and December 2009 in health care and social assistance (+5.6%); accommodation and food services (+4.8%); public administration (+3.8%); retail trade (+3.8%); educational services (+3.3%); and manufacturing (+2.7%).

Over the same period, average weekly earnings declined 0.7% in construction.

All provinces reported growth in average weekly earnings in December compared with December 2008. Newfoundland and Labrador (+5.6%) experienced the fastest growth, followed by Saskatchewan (+4.9%) and Ontario (+3.9%). Alberta (+1.2%) had the slowest year-over-year growth.

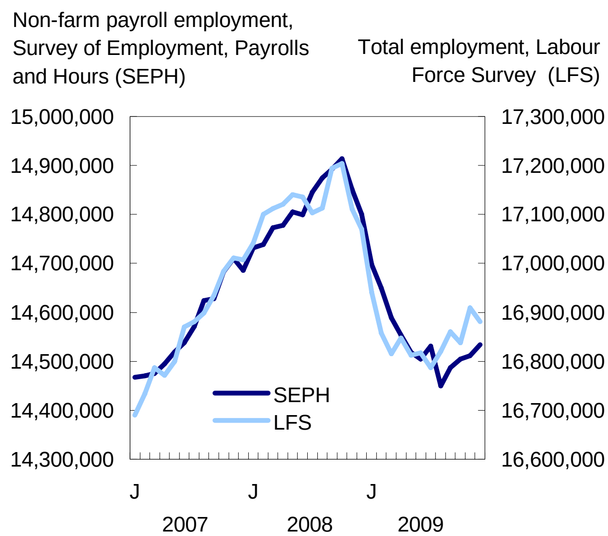
Comparing the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and the Labour Force Survey

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is designed to provide wage information, as well as a detailed portrait of employees by industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

The Labour Force Survey, the official source for the unemployment rate, provides a complete picture of the labour market, as it includes information on those employed (including self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force.

While the monthly estimates from the two surveys may differ for conceptual and methodological reasons, the trends in the data are quite similar.

Non-farm payroll employment of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours and total employment of the Labour Force Survey



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 January will be released on March 31.

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 the revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2008	November 2009^r	December 2009^p	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
	Seasonally adjusted				
	current dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**814.51**	**829.49**	**837.08**	**0.9**	**2.8**
Forestry, logging and support	875.43	897.88	907.17	1.0	3.6
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,553.59	1,578.12	1,646.10	4.3	6.0
Utilities	1,439.20	1,526.45	1,532.36	0.4	6.5
Construction	1,044.83	1,052.06	1,037.59	-1.4	-0.7
Manufacturing	914.41	931.76	938.75	0.8	2.7
Wholesale trade	978.77	991.13	1,020.51	3.0	4.3
Retail trade	480.58	490.84	498.69	1.6	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	895.15	852.58	852.35	0.0	-4.8
Information and cultural industries	1,058.56	1,064.74	1,062.81	-0.2	0.4
Finance and insurance	997.07	1,029.39	1,045.95	1.6	4.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	808.16	794.88	814.26	2.4	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,122.23	1,139.14	1,161.94	2.0	3.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1,062.10	1,228.49	1,193.63	-2.8	12.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	670.17	682.29	696.64	2.1	3.9
Educational services	867.64	889.05	896.66	0.9	3.3
Health care and social assistance	752.21	783.01	794.17	1.4	5.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	510.75	513.31	513.24	0.0	0.5
Accommodation and food services	330.28	337.61	346.12	2.5	4.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	666.85	681.42	709.15	4.1	6.3
Public administration	1,053.24	1,084.30	1,093.75	0.9	3.8
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	779.44	820.21	823.36	0.4	5.6
Prince Edward Island	668.39	690.16	689.98	0.0	3.2
Nova Scotia	725.06	730.57	740.64	1.4	2.1
New Brunswick	732.96	752.31	755.50	0.4	3.1
Quebec	748.54	762.33	771.78	1.2	3.1
Ontario	836.62	856.66	869.55	1.5	3.9
Manitoba	762.85	777.54	775.40	-0.3	1.6
Saskatchewan	793.86	817.19	832.56	1.9	4.9
Alberta	947.61	962.54	959.40	-0.3	1.2
British Columbia	789.99	799.04	810.07	1.4	2.5
Yukon	855.12	893.64	909.21	1.7	6.3
Northwest Territories[1]	1,100.30	1,158.08	1,171.64	1.2	6.5
Nunavut[1]	876.96	884.26	883.78	-0.1	0.8

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

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2008	November 2009[r]	December 2009[p]	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
	Seasonally adjusted				
	thousands			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**14,800.4**	**14,511.8**	**14,533.8**	**0.2**	**-1.8**
Forestry, logging and support	44.7	39.2	38.8	-1.0	-13.2
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	203.5	171.1	172.5	0.8	-15.2
Utilities	122.7	116.4	117.5	0.9	-4.2
Construction	817.7	802.1	805.9	0.5	-1.4
Manufacturing	1,599.6	1,445.7	1,444.0	-0.1	-9.7
Wholesale trade	753.7	722.1	723.0	0.1	-4.1
Retail trade	1,884.0	1,857.4	1,856.5	0.0	-1.5
Transportation and warehousing	696.7	670.4	667.8	-0.4	-4.1
Information and cultural industries	326.3	313.0	313.0	0.0	-4.1
Finance and insurance	666.4	680.6	681.2	0.1	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.8	243.0	245.9	1.2	-0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	766.6	738.8	740.8	0.3	-3.4
Management of companies and enterprises	121.3	118.6	120.9	1.9	-0.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	754.2	714.9	718.8	0.5	-4.7
Educational services	1,147.5	1,150.9	1,165.6	1.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance	1,567.2	1,603.3	1,611.1	0.5	2.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	242.1	249.9	248.8	-0.4	2.8
Accommodation and food services	1,095.3	1,067.5	1,067.9	0.0	-2.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.5	507.3	507.0	-0.1	-0.7
Public administration	1,024.4	1,055.6	1,054.7	-0.1	3.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	192.4	194.2	194.0	-0.1	0.8
Prince Edward Island	61.5	63.2	63.9	1.1	3.9
Nova Scotia	393.0	392.9	395.7	0.7	0.7
New Brunswick	311.0	311.7	315.5	1.2	1.4
Quebec	3,393.1	3,351.1	3,358.6	0.2	-1.0
Ontario	5,671.0	5,571.4	5,575.8	0.1	-1.7
Manitoba	562.8	554.0	557.1	0.6	-1.0
Saskatchewan	439.9	441.4	438.7	-0.6	-0.3
Alberta	1,789.8	1,715.6	1,717.7	0.1	-4.0
British Columbia	1,935.0	1,871.8	1,877.2	0.3	-3.0
Yukon	19.5	19.2	19.8	3.1	1.5
Northwest Territories[1]	26.8	26.5	26.7	0.8	-0.4
Nunavut[1]	10.1	10.6	10.3	-2.8	2.0

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

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International travel account

Fourth quarter 2009 (preliminary)

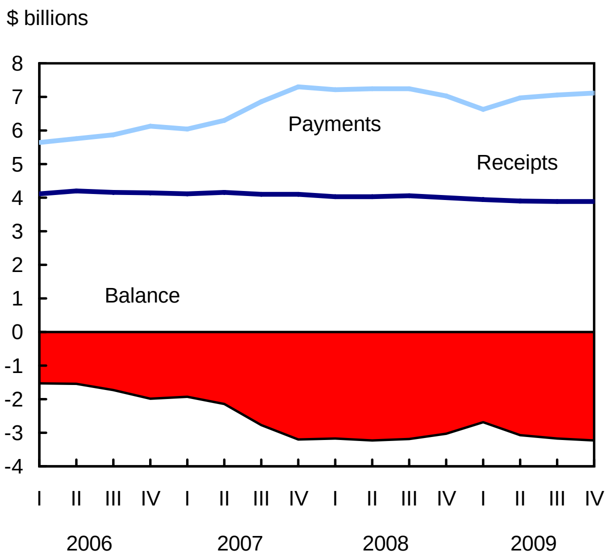
Canada's international travel deficit edged up $53 million to $3.2 billion in the fourth quarter. Higher travel spending by Canadians outside the country contributed to the increase in the deficit.

Canadian travellers spent $7.1 billion outside the country in the fourth quarter, up 0.8% from the third quarter and the highest level in over a year.

Foreign travellers spent $3.9 billion in Canada, slightly more than in the previous quarter but still one of the lowest quarterly levels in the last decade.

On an annual basis, the travel deficit fell $448 million to $12.2 billion in 2009, the first decline since 2005. Both inbound and outbound travel spending decreased in 2009, dropping to $15.6 billion and $27.8 billion respectively.

Travel deficit edges up on increased outbound spending



Travel spending from the United States lowest in over 12 years

The travel deficit with the United States increased $97 million to $2.3 billion in the fourth quarter. The larger deficit was the result of both higher spending by Canadian travellers in the United States and lower spending by American travellers in Canada.

United States residents spent $1.8 billion in the fourth quarter, down 2.0% from the third quarter and the lowest level since the second quarter of 1997. A 0.6% decline in overnight travel to Canada by US travellers likely contributed to the decrease in spending.

Canadian travellers spent $4.1 billion in the United States in the fourth quarter, up 1.5% from the previous quarter. This coincided with a 1.9% increase in overnight travel to the United States.

Annually, the travel deficit with the United States decreased $329 million to $8.6 billion in 2009. Despite the decline, the annual travel deficit with the United States has doubled since 2006.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *This international travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.*
>
> ***Receipts*** *represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.* ***Payments*** *represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.*
>
> ***Overseas countries*** *are those other than the United States.*

Increased inbound spending pushes travel deficit with overseas countries down

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries declined $44 million to $906 million in the fourth quarter.

The decline in the deficit was partly the result of a 1.8% increase in spending by travellers from overseas countries in Canada, which reached $2.1 billion in the fourth quarter. Similarly, overnight travel from overseas countries increased 2.4% between the third and fourth quarters.

A decline in spending by Canadian travellers overseas also contributed to the lower deficit. Canadians spent $3.0 billion in overseas countries in the fourth quarter, down 0.2% from the third quarter. The decline in spending occurred despite a 0.9% increase in overnight travel overseas.

On an annual basis, the travel deficit with overseas countries fell $119 million to $3.5 billion in 2009. This was attributable to a $115 million decline in Canadian travel spending overseas.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3152 and 5005.

The international travel account for the first quarter of 2010 will be released on May 28.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Beverly Tennant (613-951-6261; *beverly.tennant@statcan.gc.ca*) or Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; *tourism@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

International travel account receipts and payments

	Fourth quarter 2008[r]	Third quarter 2009[r]	Fourth quarter 2009[p]	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2009
	Seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
United States				
Receipts	1,910	1,791	1,755	-2.0
Payments	3,944	4,016	4,077	1.5
Balance	-2,033	-2,225	-2,322	...
All other countries				
Receipts	2,095	2,088	2,126	1.8
Payments	3,088	3,038	3,033	-0.2
Balance	-993	-951	-906	...
Total				
Receipts	4,006	3,879	3,881	0.1
Payments	7,032	7,055	7,110	0.8
Balance	-3,026	-3,176	-3,228	...

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
... *not applicable*
Note: *Data may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

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Railway carloadings

December 2009

The volume of cargo carried by Canadian railways declined in December, as did traffic received from the United States, while commodity loadings in Canada rose.

Total freight traffic originating in Canada and received from the United States decreased to 21.5 million metric tones in December, down 0.2% from December 2008.

Compared with December 2008, freight loaded in Canada rose 1.5% to 19.5 million metric tonnes in December. The Canadian railway industry's core transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, both contributed to the rise in cargo loaded.

Non-intermodal freight loadings, which are typically carried in bulk or loaded in box cars, rose 1.2% to 17.5 million metric tonnes. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were iron ores and concentrates, coal, other oil seeds and nuts and other agricultural products, wood pulp, and fresh, chilled and dried vegetables.

In contrast, several commodity groups registered decreases. Loadings of newsprint led the pack, followed by wheat and nickel ores and concentrates.

Intermodal freight loadings, transported through containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars, increased 4.5% to 2.0 million metric tonnes in December, compared with the same month the previous year.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States fell to about 2.0 million metric tonnes, down 14.6% from December 2008. Both non-intermodal and intermodal freight transported from the United States contributed to the decline.

From a geographic perspective, 54.8% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The December 2009 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 86, no. 12 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; *transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada

February 2010

The February 2010 issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada* contains two articles.

"Trends in the trades: Registered apprenticeship total registrations, completions and certification, 1991 to 2007" examines trends in total registrations, completions and certification of registered apprentices, by major trade group, and by sex and age group. Following the recession of the early 1990s and the period of slow growth through the mid-1990s, registrations in apprenticeship programs showed strong growth through to 2007. This was especially the case for the building construction, metal fabricating and motor vehicle and heavy equipment major trade groups.

"Changes in participation in adult education and training, 2002 and 2008" examines patterns of participation in adult education and training among the working-age population. Compared with 2002, engagement in job-related education and training activities in 2008 was no longer concentrated among the young but increasingly involved individuals aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 64. Employers continue to be a key source of support for job-related education and training. In 2008, employers invested not only in skills development for employees with a postsecondary education, but also to a greater extent than previously for those with a high school education or less.

This issue also includes a series of new tables which are part of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program.

The February 2010 issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, Vol. 6, no. 6 (81-004-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website. Under *Publications*, choose *Education Matters*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *educationstats@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review
December 2009

Data from the December issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. December's issue contains the "Feed grain purchases" supplement and an overview of January's market conditions.

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

The December 2009 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 32, no. 12 (22-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

Consulting services
2008

Data on the consulting services industry are now available for 2008.

Available on CANSIM: table 360-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4717.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Consulting Services*, 2008 (63-259-X, free), will be available in May.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; *servicesind@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sheila Thomas (613-951-4303; *sheila.thomas@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

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