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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Perspectives on Labour and Income
June 2010

The June 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, features two items.

"Health factors and early retirement among older workers" uses data from the National Population Health Survey to examine the longitudinal effects of health status, chronic health conditions, health behaviours, and workplace stress on early exits from the labour market.

"Work absences in 2009" presents an overview of absences from work for personal reasons (illness or disability and personal or family responsibilities) among full-time employees.

The June 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 11, no. 6 (75-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546; *ted.wannell@statcan.gc.ca*), Labour Statistics Division.

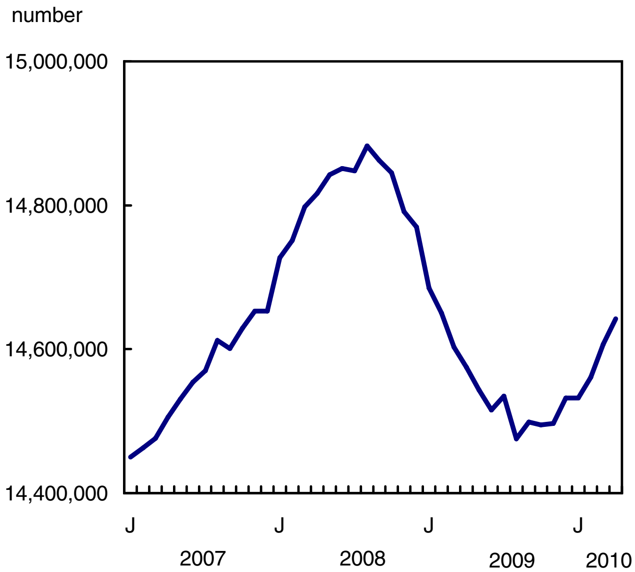
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

April 2010 (preliminary)

Non-farm payroll employment rose for the third consecutive month in April, increasing by 35,600. This brings total gains since the start of the upward trend in August 2009 to 166,900 (+1.2%).

Total payroll employment



April's increases were widespread among services industries, with the largest gains in retail and wholesale trade; amusement, gambling and recreation; professional, scientific and technical services and administrative and support services.

There were also gains in the goods sector in April, as the number of jobs continued to grow in construction and in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction.

Widespread increases in services in April

Employment rose in retail and wholesale trade in April (+11,400), the largest increase in over two years. In retail trade, payroll jobs were up in building material, garden equipment and supplies dealers; food and beverage stores; and general merchandise stores. In wholesale trade, employment increased in machinery, equipment and supplies and building material and supplies.

> **Note to readers**
>
> *Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which eases comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.*

Payroll employment increased by 5,200 in other amusement and recreational services in April, specifically in golf course facilities. Employment increased one month earlier in this industry than usual.

In professional, scientific and technical services, payroll jobs increased by 3,400 in April, bringing growth in this industry to 15,100 (+2.1%) since August 2009. Over this period, most of the gains were in architectural, engineering and related services as well as management, scientific and technical consulting services.

There was also a gain of 3,100 in administrative and support services employment in April, particularly in services in buildings and dwellings; office administrative services and employment services. Since August 2009, payroll jobs have been on an upward trend in employment services (+10,900 or +7.4%) and services to buildings and dwellings (+6,200 or +4.0%).

April's gains in the services sector were partly offset by declines in investigation and security services; warehousing and storage; and food services and drinking places.

Continued gains in construction and mining

Construction employment increased by 5,400 in April. Since August 2009, construction has added jobs every month, with the total increase reaching 36,500 (+4.6%). Growth since August has been particularly notable in specialty trade contracting and building construction. Some industries with ties to construction have also experienced job gains over this period, including building material and supplies dealers; and lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies wholesaler-distributors.

Mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction added 2,600 payroll jobs in April. Since August 2009, this industry has added 9,800 jobs (+5.7%), all in support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction and mining and quarrying. These gains were partially offset by losses in oil and gas extraction.

Manufacturing down in April

Payroll employment in manufacturing declined by 8,600 in April, following four consecutive months of increases. Losses were concentrated in transportation equipment; paper; and chemical manufacturing.

Despite April's losses, the number of payroll jobs in this sector has risen since November 2009 (+14,400 or +1.0%), with notable gains in petroleum and coal product manufacturing; plastic products; foundries; sawmills and wood preservation; and other wood product manufacturing. Over the same period, there were losses in both pulp, paper and paperboard mills and printing and related support activities.

Weekly earnings growth accelerating since December 2009

In April, average weekly earnings, including overtime, of non-farm payroll employees was $845.25, up 3.3% from April 2009. This was the largest year-over-year increase since April 2008. In recent months, the pace of growth in average weekly earnings has accelerated.

Average weekly earnings grew in six of Canada's seven largest industrial sectors. From April 2009 to April 2010, growth was above average in educational services (+8.6%), retail trade (+5.2%), manufacturing (+4.2%), and accommodation and food services (+4.2%). Over the same period, average weekly earnings declined in health care and social assistance (-2.0%).

Year-over-year average weekly earnings rose in every province. Saskatchewan and Alberta had the fastest increases (+5.7% each), followed by Prince Edward Island (+4.9%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.6%) while Quebec (+2.2%) had the slowest increase.

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

The data in this report come from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH is a business survey that provides a detailed portrait of employees by industry. It complements information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a household survey.

Data on employment, wages and hours derived from these two surveys differ for a number of reasons.

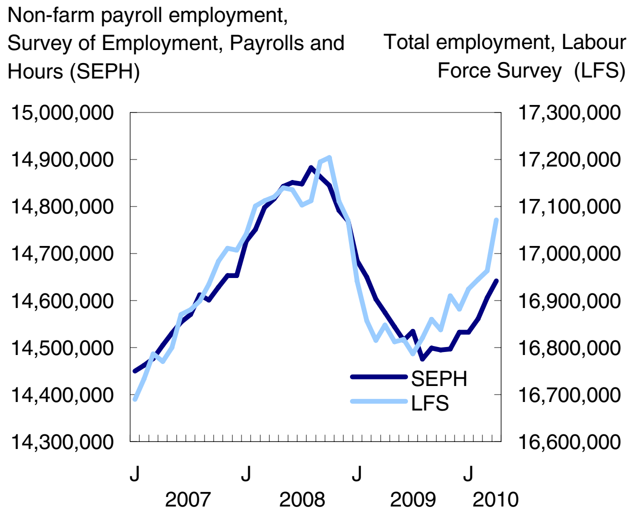
First, the reference periods are different. LFS data are collected during a "reference week," usually the week following the 15th of the month. For SEPH, the reference period is an entire month.

The LFS includes people who are self-employed, as well as workers who take unpaid leave. SEPH does not cover these groups. Industry coverage for the LFS is comprehensive; SEPH excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, and religious organizations.

The two data sources count multiple job holders differently. In the LFS, people with more than one job are counted only once as "employed." SEPH is a count of filled positions on payroll, so each job is counted separately.

Finally, national data produced by the LFS do not include people living in the three territories or on reserves while SEPH does. LFS data are based on where people usually reside. SEPH counts employees in the province or territory where they work, although this has little effect on the comparability at the national level.

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 May will be released on July 30.

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)	April 2009	March 2010[r]	April 2010[p]	March to April 2010	April 2009 to April 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	current dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**818.11**	**841.39**	**845.25**	**0.5**	**3.3**
Forestry, logging and support	828.05	945.62	1,026.74	8.6	24.0
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,615.16	1,689.31	1,702.97	0.8	5.4
Utilities	1,466.37	1,592.00	1,546.07	-2.9	5.4
Construction	1,037.65	1,064.02	1,068.67	0.4	3.0
Manufacturing	905.02	949.78	942.89	-0.7	4.2
Wholesale trade	959.20	1,005.63	1,016.42	1.1	6.0
Retail trade	478.18	496.58	502.93	1.3	5.2
Transportation and warehousing	892.45	851.34	880.87	3.5	-1.3
Information and cultural industries	1,074.76	1,065.72	1,048.83	-1.6	-2.4
Finance and insurance	1,047.35	1,027.40	1,037.68	1.0	-0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	764.31	831.07	830.45	-0.1	8.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,133.02	1,168.64	1,163.00	-0.5	2.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,094.89	1,244.02	1,249.76	0.5	14.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	686.76	708.19	711.38	0.5	3.6
Educational services	854.35	932.11	928.11	-0.4	8.6
Health care and social assistance	776.49	766.83	761.25	-0.7	-2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	494.44	541.84	548.20	1.2	10.9
Accommodation and food services	330.15	343.35	344.07	0.2	4.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	682.09	707.26	710.09	0.4	4.1
Public administration	1,063.70	1,071.86	1,094.14	2.1	2.9
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	795.90	834.20	832.47	-0.2	4.6
Prince Edward Island	687.54	708.99	721.54	1.8	4.9
Nova Scotia	730.64	748.95	750.70	0.2	2.7
New Brunswick	739.39	758.80	767.22	1.1	3.8
Quebec	759.21	767.98	776.25	1.1	2.2
Ontario	846.11	871.38	871.43	0.0	3.0
Manitoba	761.36	776.26	783.62	0.9	2.9
Saskatchewan	790.16	835.04	835.39	0.0	5.7
Alberta	936.23	993.04	989.93	-0.3	5.7
British Columbia	789.86	810.49	817.85	0.9	3.5
Yukon	887.46	907.21	916.11	1.0	3.2
Northwest Territories[1]	1,134.76	1,183.00	1,186.05	0.3	4.5
Nunavut[1]	858.34	838.15	833.75	-0.5	-2.9

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

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2009	April 2009	March 2010[r]	April 2010[p]	March to April 2010	April 2009 to April 2010	December 2009 to April 2010
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	**14,532.4**	**14,574.5**	**14,606.6**	**14,642.2**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.8**
Forestry, logging and support	39.1	38.3	40.4	41.1	1.7	7.3	5.1
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	173.4	185.1	179.5	182.1	1.4	-1.6	5.0
Utilities	117.5	120.4	116.8	117.8	0.9	-2.2	0.3
Construction	805.5	785.8	819.0	824.4	0.7	4.9	2.3
Manufacturing	1,447.3	1,515.3	1,466.9	1,458.3	-0.6	-3.8	0.8
Wholesale trade	723.0	735.0	724.9	729.7	0.7	-0.7	0.9
Retail trade	1,859.9	1,862.8	1,850.0	1,856.7	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing	669.7	681.3	673.8	669.7	-0.6	-1.7	0.0
Information and cultural industries	313.4	324.9	314.4	313.6	-0.3	-3.5	0.1
Finance and insurance	682.6	665.5	684.1	684.2	0.0	2.8	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	245.2	242.1	239.5	240.4	0.4	-0.7	-2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	740.2	747.9	745.6	749.0	0.5	0.1	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	117.9	120.1	110.4	109.6	-0.7	-8.7	-7.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	719.2	726.9	732.5	734.9	0.3	1.1	2.2
Educational services	1,161.9	1,149.5	1,160.8	1,165.8	0.4	1.4	0.3
Health care and social assistance	1,606.5	1,570.0	1,611.2	1,612.0	0.0	2.7	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.8	246.4	242.1	246.7	1.9	0.1	-0.8
Accommodation and food services	1,068.5	1,073.1	1,066.0	1,062.9	-0.3	-1.0	-0.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	506.2	505.0	503.2	506.1	0.6	0.2	0.0
Public administration	1,054.7	1,029.2	1,046.4	1,046.6	0.0	1.7	-0.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	193.8	193.8	196.7	197.3	0.3	1.8	1.8
Prince Edward Island	63.6	62.0	63.3	63.5	0.3	2.4	-0.2
Nova Scotia	395.6	393.4	403.7	401.7	-0.5	2.1	1.5
New Brunswick	314.4	310.4	315.3	317.3	0.6	2.2	0.9
Quebec	3,360.1	3,332.5	3,350.3	3,364.4	0.4	1.0	0.1
Ontario	5,576.6	5,586.1	5,606.4	5,621.3	0.3	0.6	0.8
Manitoba	557.4	557.3	555.1	557.7	0.5	0.1	0.1
Saskatchewan	438.8	440.6	439.8	439.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.0
Alberta	1,718.3	1,734.3	1,724.4	1,729.7	0.3	-0.3	0.7
British Columbia	1,876.8	1,892.7	1,888.6	1,889.7	0.1	-0.2	0.7
Yukon	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.4	-0.5	0.0	-3.5
Northwest Territories[1]	26.8	26.3	26.9	26.7	-0.7	1.5	-0.4
Nunavut[1]	10.2	9.9	10.7	10.3	-3.7	4.0	1.0

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

Study: Export market dynamics and plant-level productivity

1984 to 2006

The more productive a plant is, the more likely it is to make a transition to export markets, and the less likely it is to leave them. The reverse also occurs; plants that enter export markets improve their productivity performance compared with similar firms that do not.

In addition, plants that stayed in export markets did better than comparable plants that exited export markets. This lends support to the thesis that plants that successfully transition to export markets boost their productivity.

The study, "Export market dynamics and plant-level productivity: Impact of tariff reductions and exchange rate cycles," examined how the impact of entry to export markets responded to the changing ease of entry to export markets. It analyzed plant-level data from the Canadian manufacturing sector between 1984 and 2006. The ease of access to foreign markets varied over this 22-year period because of different rates of Canada/US bilateral tariff reductions and differing movements in bilateral real exchange rates.

While entering into export markets was associated with increases in productivity, the magnitude depended on the trading environment facing new exporters.

Export market participants gained more in productivity growth during periods of currency depreciation than non-participants did. The superior performance of Canadian export starters or continuing exporters was greater in the period between 1990 and 1996 when the Canadian dollar depreciated.

However, this advantage was reduced in two other periods, between 1984 and 1990 and between 2000 and 2006, when the Canadian dollar appreciated. In particular, the dramatic increase in the value of the Canadian dollar during the post-2000 period was associated with a much lower advantage enjoyed by export market participants.

The study also examined the impact of changing international conditions on the entry and exit dynamics of exporters. It found that plants "self-select" into export markets. That is, a select group of plants with superior chances of succeeding chose to experiment in these markets. More efficient plants were more likely to enter and less likely to exit export markets.

Changing international conditions relating to tariffs and exchange rate movements had an impact on the degree of experimentation. Tariff reductions and currency depreciation increased the probability that more efficient non-exporters would enter export markets. Currency depreciation also increased the likelihood that less efficient exporters would stop exporting.

The study "Export market dynamics and plant-level productivity: Impact of tariff reductions and exchange rate cycles" is now available as part of the *Economic Analysis and Research Paper Series* (11F0027M2010063, free). From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis division are available at (*www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis*)

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), or Beiling Yan (613-951-1234) Economic Analysis Division. ■

Note to readers

Data for this study came from the Annual Survey of Manufactures developed at Statistics Canada.

Study: Health factors and early retirement among older workers

1996/1997 to 2006/2007

Workers with health problems were most likely to retire before reaching the age of 65, whereas the exit rate from the labour force was consistently lower for healthy workers without chronic conditions.

About 35% of full-time workers who were between the ages of 40 and 52 in 1994/1995, and who reported poor or fair health, had left work by 2006/2007 when they were at most 64 years of age. About 24% of workers who had been diagnosed with three or more chronic conditions had also left work during this 12-year period.

However, among workers who reported excellent or very good health and did not have chronic conditions, just 16% had left the workforce during this period.

The study also examined the relationship between health-related factors and early retirement. The effect of heavy drinking on labour force exits was a significant factor for men. Compared with other workers, those who consumed five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion at least once per month were almost twice as likely to take an early retirement.

Among women, obesity was the main factor related to earlier retirement. Obese workers were 1.6 times more likely than the non-obese to retire early.

In addition, men who smoked daily had a significantly higher risk of early exit from the labour force. Daily smokers were almost twice as likely as other workers to retire early.

Smoking and obesity were found to affect early retirement through their effects on health status. When health status was taken into consideration, the effects of those two conditions disappeared. However, even after controlling for self-perceived health, heavy drinking still had a significant effect on early exits from the labour market.

For the purposes of this study, job strain was defined as workers reporting highly demanding jobs and limited control over their work environment. Job strain significantly increased the likelihood of early retirement for women. Women with high-strain jobs were almost twice as likely as their colleagues with low-strain jobs to leave the labour force early.

Among men, those who felt that they had low support from their supervisors were at almost twice the risk of retiring early compared with those who had support. Similarly, physically demanding jobs increased the risk of early retirement by 53% for men.

Dissatisfied workers were 62% more likely than satisfied workers to stop working early in their lifetime.

Note: This study used the National Population Health Survey to examine associations between various health factors and early departure from the labour market. The study included respondents 40 to 52 years of age in 1994/1995 who indicated their pattern of working hours in the previous 12 months as one full-time job, only full-time at all jobs, or some full-time and some part-time jobs. Their work activities were followed until 2005/2006, when they were between 52 and 64. Statistical models were used to examine longitudinal associations between health factors and retirement.

Available on CANSIM: tables 279-0029 to 279-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3225.

The article "Health factors and early retirement among older workers" is now available in the June 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 11, no. 6 (75-001-X, free), 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 Jungwee Park (613-951-4598; *jungwee.park@statcan.gc.ca*), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index
May 2010

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.3% in May compared with April. The courier portion rose 0.3% and the local messengers component advanced 0.2%.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

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. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults
May 2010 (preliminary)

Data on placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

The June data on placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults will be available on July 29.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gabriella Martello (613-951-8715; *gabriella.martello@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Total income of farm operators
2008

Data on total income of farm operators are now available for 2008.

Note: The Taxation Data Program uses taxation records to produce estimates on total income of farm operators.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0034 to 002-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3447.

Data tables are available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The *Canadian Farm Financial Database* (21F0001X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For custom data requests, 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. ■

New products and studies

Study: Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series: "Export Market Dynamics and Plant-level Productivity: Impact of Tariff Reductions and Exchange Rate Cycles", no. 63
Catalogue number 11F0027M2010063 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canadian Farm Financial Database
Catalogue number 21F0001X (Database, free)

Study: Canadian Trade Review: "A Profile of Canadian Importers, 2002 to 2007", no. 9
Catalogue number 65-507-M2010009 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Work Absence Rates, 2009
Catalogue number 71-211-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Perspectives on Labour and Income, June 2010, Vol. 11, no. 6
Catalogue number 75-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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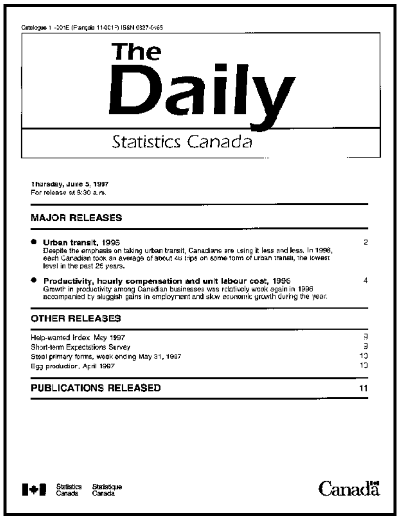
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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Release dates: June 28 to July 2, 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
28	**Quarterly demographic estimates**	April 1, 2010
29	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	May 2010
30	**National tourism indicators**	First quarter 2010
30	**Gross domestic product by industry**	April 2010