

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 28, 2011

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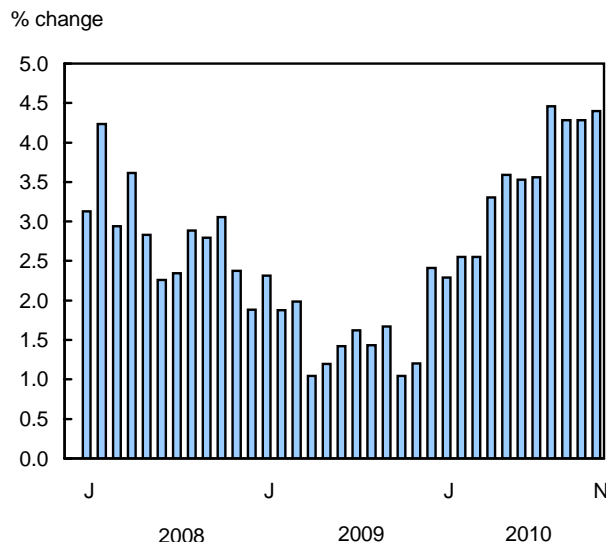
## Releases

### Payroll employment, earnings and hours

November 2010 (preliminary)

Between November 2009 and November 2010, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees rose 4.4% to \$865.17.

#### The 12-month change in average weekly earnings



Some of the growth in weekly earnings between November 2009 and November 2010 was attributable to a 1.3% increase in the average number of hours worked per week. This follows a decline of 1.6% in average hours from November 2008 to November 2009. The remainder of the year-over-year wage increase in November 2010 reflects a number of other factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, changes in occupations within industries and job experience.

Average weekly earnings increased in every province. Growth was above the national average in Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nova Scotia. New Brunswick had the slowest growth.

#### Average weekly earnings by industry

Among the 10 industrial sectors with more than 700,000 employees, growth in average

#### 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 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- 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 that earnings are moving in one direction and payroll employment is going the opposite direction (either at the aggregate level, by sector or industry).

weekly earnings between November 2009 and November 2010 was faster than the national average of 4.4% in educational services; manufacturing; accommodation and food services; professional, scientific and technical services; and wholesale trade. The slowest growth in earnings occurred in health care and social assistance as well as administrative and support services.

Average weekly earnings in educational services increased by 6.0% in the 12 months to November. The earnings growth over this period was strongest in primary and secondary schools and universities.

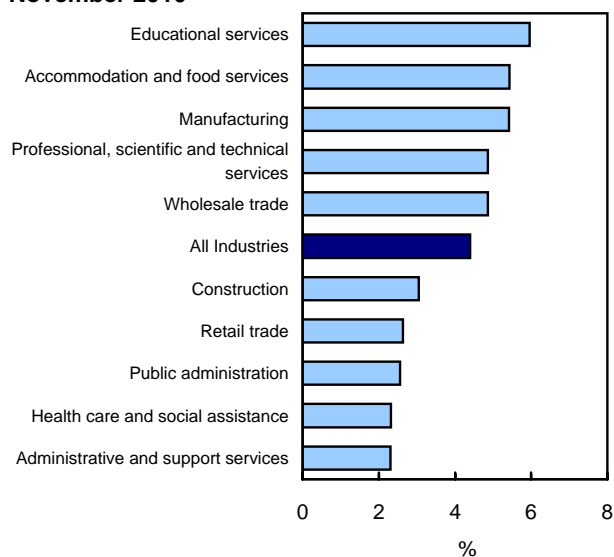
Weekly earnings increased 2.3% in the 12 months to November in the administrative and support

services sector. This was the slowest increase among the 10 largest industrial sectors. However, there were notable differences among certain industries within this sector.

The growth in average weekly earnings during the 12 months was strong in some smaller sectors. For example, earnings in forestry, logging and support increased by 11.9%, the fastest among all sectors. The second-highest earnings growth was in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (+10.7%). Both sectors have shown strong earnings growth in recent months.

Arts, entertainment and recreation sector earnings have also been on an upward trend. From November 2009 to November 2010, earnings in this sector rose by 10.2%. Earnings growth was strong in all the arts, entertainment and recreation industries.

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



### Non-farm payroll employment by industry

Non-farm payroll employment edged up 0.1% (+7,700) from October to November, the sixth consecutive month of job gains. Between November 2009 and November 2010, the number of payroll employees increased by 1.8% (+263,500).

Public administration payroll jobs rose by 0.4% (+4,500) in November, mainly the result of increases in provincial and territorial public administration. In the 12 months to November, the number of payroll jobs in public administration increased by 0.2% (+1,900).

In manufacturing, payroll employment increased by 0.3% (+4,800) from October to November, erasing a decline of a similar magnitude the month before. Most of November's manufacturing gains were in food; electrical equipment, appliance and components; and primary metals. In the 12 months to November, total payroll jobs in manufacturing increased by 1.5% (+21,700).

In accommodation and food services, the number of payroll jobs decreased by 0.3% (-2,800) from October to November, with most of the decline in limited service eating places. The number of employees in accommodation and food services was down 0.5% (-5,100) compared with November 2009.

The number of payroll jobs in administrative and support services fell by 0.3% (-2,400) in November. Gains in business support services were more than offset by small losses spread across three industries: travel arrangement and reservation services; investigation and security services; and services to buildings and dwellings. During the previous 12 months, the number of payroll employees in administrative and support services increased by 2.2% (+15,700).

### Hours worked and average hours worked by hourly and salaried employees

Total hours worked by hourly and salaried employees were virtually unchanged in November compared with October. In the 12 months to November, total hours increased by 2.5%.

Average weekly hours worked by hourly and salaried employees amounted to 33.0 hours in November, up from both the previous month (32.9 hours or +0.3%) and November 2009 (32.6 hours or +1.3%).

**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 December will be released on February 24.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about 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)	November 2009	October 2010 <sup>r</sup>	November 2010 <sup>p</sup>	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	current dollars			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>828.70</b>	<b>862.33</b>	<b>865.17</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Forestry, logging and support	896.54	995.70	1,003.50	0.8	11.9
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,573.71	1,735.83	1,741.55	0.3	10.7
Utilities	1,523.63	1,546.98	1,579.52	2.1	3.7
Construction	1,052.29	1,067.27	1,084.38	1.6	3.0
Manufacturing	927.81	977.32	978.13	0.1	5.4
Wholesale trade	988.49	1,034.05	1,036.53	0.2	4.9
Retail trade	490.42	507.96	503.36	-0.9	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	852.52	910.96	902.31	-0.9	5.8
Information and cultural industries	1,064.74	1,089.33	1,116.00	2.4	4.8
Finance and insurance	1,028.08	1,058.82	1,068.91	1.0	4.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	794.88	818.00	834.67	2.0	5.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,139.14	1,180.57	1,194.56	1.2	4.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,228.49	1,148.87	1,141.16	-0.7	-7.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	682.29	699.96	698.03	-0.3	2.3
Educational services	889.15	936.40	942.11	0.6	6.0
Health care and social assistance	780.67	799.14	798.79	0.0	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	514.40	561.47	566.97	1.0	10.2
Accommodation and food services	337.40	350.20	355.70	1.6	5.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	681.42	695.04	698.90	0.6	2.6
Public administration	1,082.41	1,101.93	1,110.12	0.7	2.6
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	820.21	835.48	854.73	2.3	4.2
Prince Edward Island	690.58	716.38	730.07	1.9	5.7
Nova Scotia	729.10	769.62	769.59	0.0	5.6
New Brunswick	752.32	762.41	769.30	0.9	2.3
Quebec	762.33	786.74	795.46	1.1	4.3
Ontario	855.16	889.54	891.42	0.2	4.2
Manitoba	779.00	795.21	798.58	0.4	2.5
Saskatchewan	815.92	867.76	862.83	-0.6	5.7
Alberta	962.54	1,009.35	1,016.27	0.7	5.6
British Columbia	798.11	830.67	829.38	-0.2	3.9
Yukon	891.75	921.07	926.31	0.6	3.9
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	1,158.08	1,216.91	1,214.03	-0.2	4.8
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	884.26	911.80	870.46	-4.5	-1.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2009	November 2009	October 2010 <sup>r</sup>	November 2010 <sup>p</sup>	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010	December 2009 to November 2010
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>14,532.4</b>	<b>14,496.8</b>	<b>14,752.6</b>	<b>14,760.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Forestry, logging and support	39.1	39.2	38.8	38.6	-0.5	-1.5	-1.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	173.4	170.9	191.6	192.7	0.6	12.8	11.1
Utilities	117.5	116.3	118.1	118.0	-0.1	1.5	0.4
Construction	805.5	801.7	826.3	827.2	0.1	3.2	2.7
Manufacturing	1,447.3	1,443.9	1,460.8	1,465.6	0.3	1.5	1.3
Wholesale trade	723.0	721.7	730.8	730.4	-0.1	1.2	1.0
Retail trade	1,859.9	1,857.8	1,850.8	1,851.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Transportation and warehousing	669.7	670.6	668.0	669.8	0.3	-0.1	0.0
Information and cultural industries	313.4	313.1	324.8	321.4	-1.0	2.7	2.6
Finance and insurance	682.6	684.9	691.9	691.9	0.0	1.0	1.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	245.2	242.6	241.4	243.6	0.9	0.4	-0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	740.2	739.2	753.5	754.5	0.1	2.1	1.9
Management of companies and enterprises	117.9	117.6	106.7	104.7	-1.9	-11.0	-11.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	719.2	714.7	732.8	730.4	-0.3	2.2	1.6
Educational services	1,161.9	1,149.6	1,167.0	1,164.4	-0.2	1.3	0.2
Health care and social assistance	1,606.5	1,602.6	1,626.0	1,622.2	-0.2	1.2	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.8	249.9	242.8	242.4	-0.2	-3.0	-2.6
Accommodation and food services	1,068.5	1,067.6	1,065.3	1,062.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	506.2	507.3	508.7	507.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.2
Public administration	1,054.7	1,056.4	1,053.8	1,058.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	193.8	194.4	199.2	200.7	0.8	3.2	3.6
Prince Edward Island	63.6	63.1	64.0	63.9	-0.2	1.3	0.5
Nova Scotia	395.6	392.4	405.9	406.9	0.2	3.7	2.9
New Brunswick	314.4	311.1	320.4	319.0	-0.4	2.5	1.5
Quebec	3,360.1	3,355.1	3,376.0	3,370.7	-0.2	0.5	0.3
Ontario	5,576.6	5,569.7	5,670.4	5,683.9	0.2	2.1	1.9
Manitoba	557.4	553.5	562.1	559.9	-0.4	1.2	0.4
Saskatchewan	438.8	442.0	443.6	443.1	-0.1	0.2	1.0
Alberta	1,718.3	1,715.6	1,761.8	1,758.2	-0.2	2.5	2.3
British Columbia	1,876.8	1,870.1	1,897.1	1,895.1	-0.1	1.3	1.0
Yukon	20.1	19.1	19.8	20.1	1.5	5.2	0.0
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	26.8	26.5	28.2	27.8	-1.4	4.9	3.7
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	10.2	10.6	11.8	11.6	-1.7	9.4	13.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.



## Labour Force Survey: 2011 revisions

Statistics Canada has an established practice of revising the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates after a new series of postcensal population estimates become available. This standard revision includes: an update of the LFS estimates to reflect the most recent series of postcensal population estimates; updates to more current industry and occupation classifications; an update of geographic boundaries; as well as an update of seasonal adjustment. These revised LFS estimates are now available.

Up to December 2010, labour force estimates had been based on population data from the 2001 Census. Starting with today's release, all estimates are now based on the 2006 Census population counts. With this revision, the total Canadian population has been revised downward 0.3%, which is approximately half the size of the previous revision in 2005.

Levels of employment and unemployment have been revised downward when using the new population estimates. For December 2010, overall employment was revised down 0.6%, mostly the result of a downward revision of the population aged 25 to 54, the group with the highest employment rate. However, the unemployment rate was unchanged for December 2010.

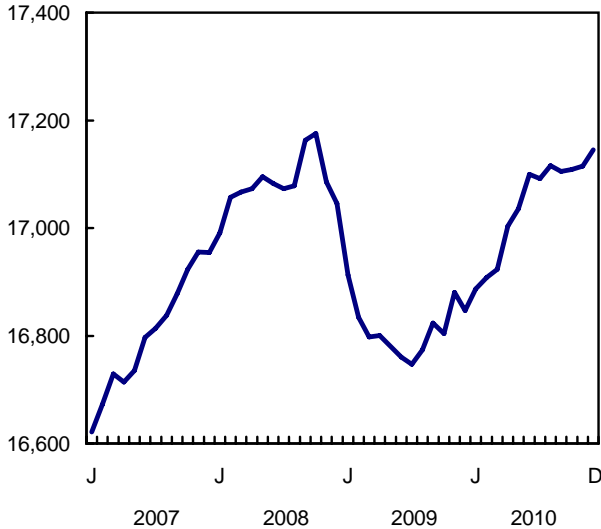
Compared with the employment peak of October 2008, employment in December 2010 was lower by 30,000 (-0.2%) based on the revised LFS estimates.

Between the employment peak of October 2008 and the recent low in July 2009, the revised LFS estimates show an employment decline of 428,000 (-2.5%). Between July 2009 and December 2010, the revised LFS estimates indicate employment increased by 398,000 (+2.4%).

For the provinces, employment levels in December 2010 were revised downward by 1% or more for New Brunswick (-2.4%); British Columbia (-1.9%); Newfoundland and Labrador (-1.8%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.1%). The only upward revision was in Alberta (+0.8%).

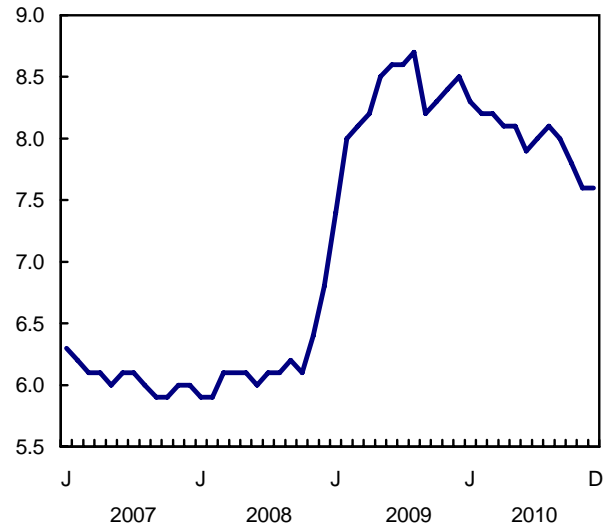
### Employment

thousands



### Unemployment rate

%



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Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051, 282-0054, 282-0055, 282-0060 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0089, 282-0092 to 282-0095 and 282-0100 to 282-0121.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

To facilitate access to the revised estimates, LFS data on CANSIM will be free of charge from January 28 to February 11.

More detail on the 2011 revisions to the LFS data can be found in the article "The 2011 revisions of the Labour Force Survey", which is now available as part of the *Improvements to the Labour Force Survey* (71F0031X2011001, free) series. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

The January 2011 Labour Force Survey estimates will be released on February 4.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; [jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca)) or Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; [jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division. ■

## Commercial Software Price Index

December 2010

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) decreased 1.3% in December from the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI decreased by 4.3%.

**Note:** With the release of the Commercial Software Price Index on February 25, Producer Prices Division will be converting its index series to 2007=100 as its time reference year. The index will also be updated using a 2009 weighting pattern.

The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a six month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.**

The commercial software price indexes for January will be released on February 25.

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](mailto:ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division. ■

## Computer and peripherals price indexes

December 2010

From November to December, the price index for commercial computers decreased 2.3% and the index for consumer computers declined 0.7%.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 1.1% in December compared with the previous month, while printer prices declined 0.8%.

**Note:** With the release of the Computer and peripherals price indexes on February 25, Producer Prices Division will be converting its index series to 2007=100 as its time reference year. The indexes for the computer series will also be updated using a 2009 weighting pattern.

The Computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a six month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0004 and 331-0005.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.**

The Computer and peripherals price indexes for January will be released on February 25.

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

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## Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

January 2011

Data on stocks of frozen and chilled meats are now available for January.

This release contains data on stock holdings for various cuts of pork, beef, veal, poultry, mutton, and fancy meats at the Canada level, as well as total red meats at the regional level. This release also contains the holdings of imported meat at the national level for the same periods.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0081 and 003-0082.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.**

The January 2011 issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats*, Vol. 5, no. 4 (23-009-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; [barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Profile of Canadian exporters and importers

2009

Data from the Exporter Register Database are now available for 1996 to 2009. The database provides information on exporters by industry groupings, exporter size, province or territory of residence, country of destination and employment size.

Data from the Importer Register Database are also now available for 2002 to 2009. The database provides information on importers by industry groupings, importer size, province or territory of residence, country of origin and/or employment size.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5124.**

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to order custom tabulation requests, contact Marc Nadeau (613-951-9786) or Client Services (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; [trade@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:trade@statcan.gc.ca)), International Trade Division. ■

## Purchasing power parities

2009

Updated data for purchasing power parities (PPPs) and related series are now available for 2009. These include consumption- and expenditure-based data from the Canada/United States bilateral program as well as PPPs from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) multilateral program.

These statistics incorporate the latest prices from the OECD's benchmark exercise for 2005. Current dollar expenditure and corresponding price indices from the Canadian System of National Accounts (released in May, 2010) and the US National Income and Product Accounts (released in August, 2010) have also been used in the bilateral program. The latter include significant revisions due to the incorporation of the 2002 Input-output tables. For this reason, the PPP-related data have been revised back to 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 380-0037, 380-0057 and 380-0058.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1901.**

The document *Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, United States and Canada, 2002 to 2009* (13-604-M2010064, 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 the information officer (613-951-3640; [lead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:lead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■



## New products and studies

**Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series:**  
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**Catalogue number 13-604-M2010064** (PDF, free; Print, free; HTML, free)

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**Catalogue number 23-009-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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