

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 26, 2012

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, November 2011	2
In November, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$883.96, virtually unchanged from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings rose 2.2%.	
Study: Criminal victimization in the territories, 2009	7
Oilseed crushing statistics, December 2011	7
Deliveries of major grains, December 2011	8
Cereals and oilseeds review, November 2011	8

New products and studies	9
---------------------------------	---



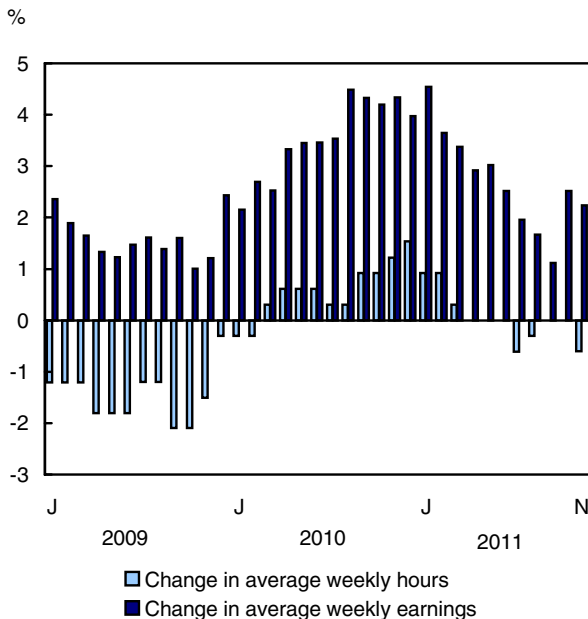
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

November 2011 (preliminary)

In November, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$883.96, virtually unchanged from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings rose 2.2%.

Year-to-year change in average weekly hours and average weekly earnings



The 2.2% increase in average weekly earnings during the 12 months to November reflects a number of factors, such as wage growth and changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience.

Average hours worked per week can also contribute to changes in earnings. A year-over-year decline in average hours worked per week tempered the

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 groups: 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.

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System code.

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

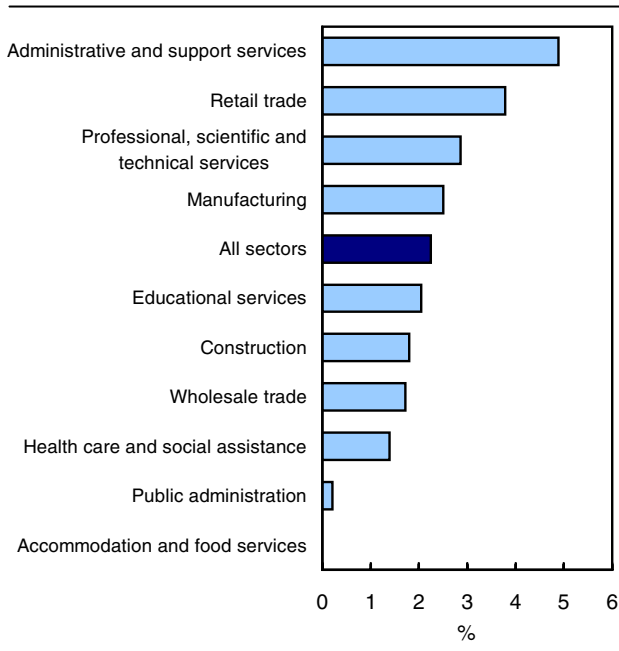
Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

increase in weekly earnings. In November, average hours worked per week amounted to 32.9, down from 33.1 hours 12 months earlier. Compared with the previous month, average weekly hours were down slightly (-0.3%).

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings exceeded the national average of 2.2% in four of Canada's largest industrial sectors: administrative and support services; retail trade; professional, scientific and technical services; and manufacturing.

Year-to-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, November 2010 to November 2011



In administration and support services, average weekly earnings rose 4.9% to \$734.24. Year-over-year growth was widespread across most industries in this sector.

In retail trade, average weekly earnings were up 3.8% to \$521.41.

In professional, scientific and technical services, average weekly earnings increased 2.9% to \$1,229.64. Increases were particularly pronounced in management, scientific and technical consulting; accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping payroll services; and architectural, engineering and related services.

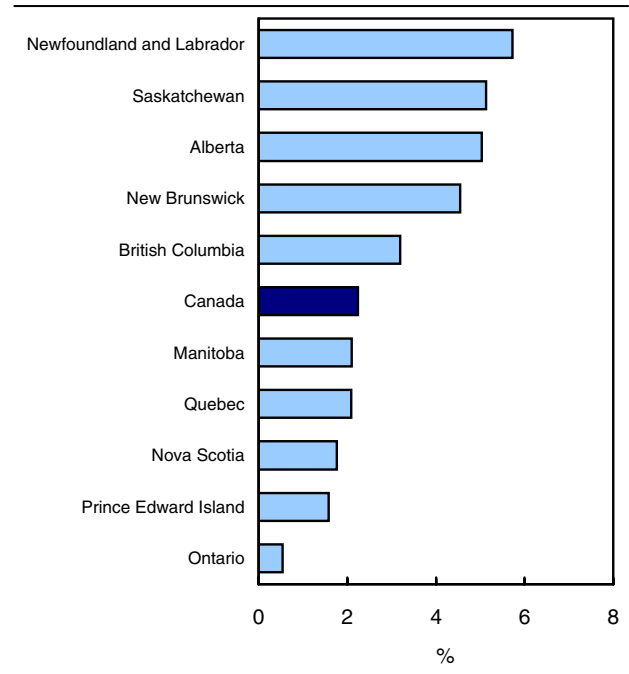
Average weekly earnings in manufacturing increased 2.5% to \$999.75, with growth spread across many industries.

Growth in earnings also surpassed the national average in some smaller sectors. From November 2010 to November 2011, earnings increased in the two highest-paying industries: utilities, where they increased 7.8% to \$1,705.73; and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, where they rose 3.7% to \$1,788.92.

Average weekly earnings rose in every province

Average weekly earnings rose in every province in the 12 months to November, led by growth in Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick. The lowest rate of growth was in Ontario.

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, November 2010 to November 2011



In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings increased 5.7% to \$898.95. Earnings in this province have been higher than the national average since September 2011.

In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings were up 5.1% to \$904.42. This province's earnings have exceeded the national average since August 2011.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings increased 5.0% to \$1,052.53. Alberta continued to post the highest level of earnings among the provinces.

The increase in average weekly earnings was also above the national average in New Brunswick, up 4.6% to \$803.99, and in British Columbia, up 3.2% to \$849.99.

The lowest year-over-year growth occurred in Ontario, as average weekly earnings were up 0.5% to \$898.63.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

From October to November, non-farm payroll employment increased 12,300. The increases were widespread, with notable gains in retail trade; construction; manufacturing; health care and social assistance; wholesale trade; and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees rose 1.7% (+247,700).

The highest rates of growth were in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (+9.1%); utilities (+6.3%); construction (+3.6%); and professional, scientific and technical services (+3.0%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

A data table is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators are now available in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, Vol. 89, no. 11 (72-002-X, free). From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

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

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

To enquire about the 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 – Seasonally adjusted

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	November 2010	October 2011 ^r	November 2011 ^p	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate	865.05	884.00	883.96	0.0	2.2
Forestry, logging and support	976.99	1,019.43	1,007.74	-1.1	3.1
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,725.51	1,794.19	1,788.92	-0.3	3.7
Utilities	1,582.52	1,685.14	1,705.73	1.2	7.8
Construction	1,082.98	1,090.28	1,102.40	1.1	1.8
Manufacturing	975.34	1,004.13	999.75	-0.4	2.5
Wholesale trade	1,032.11	1,057.88	1,049.84	-0.8	1.7
Retail trade	502.39	509.90	521.41	2.3	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	905.44	918.26	935.82	1.9	3.4
Information and cultural industries	1,087.73	1,063.51	1,078.15	1.4	-0.9
Finance and insurance	1,068.93	1,070.64	1,078.59	0.7	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	839.71	819.09	847.48	3.5	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,195.46	1,238.52	1,229.64	-0.7	2.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,129.06	1,160.44	1,156.28	-0.4	2.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	700.02	749.98	734.24	-2.1	4.9
Educational services	942.33	961.08	961.24	0.0	2.0
Health care and social assistance	798.89	813.24	809.97	-0.4	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	560.83	541.55	524.96	-3.1	-6.4
Accommodation and food services	355.40	350.81	355.02	1.2	-0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	700.08	708.73	735.81	3.8	5.1
Public administration	1,115.09	1,124.88	1,117.45	-0.7	0.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	850.28	901.13	898.95	-0.2	5.7
Prince Edward Island	729.11	726.78	740.84	1.9	1.6
Nova Scotia	765.88	768.98	779.43	1.4	1.8
New Brunswick	768.50	796.79	803.99	0.9	4.6
Quebec	797.35	811.47	814.02	0.3	2.1
Ontario	894.44	903.23	898.63	-0.5	0.5
Manitoba	796.04	807.53	812.73	0.6	2.1
Saskatchewan	860.62	891.06	904.42	1.5	5.1
Alberta	1,002.79	1,049.86	1,052.53	0.3	5.0
British Columbia	823.71	846.09	849.99	0.5	3.2
Yukon	917.60	967.42	960.90	-0.7	4.7
Northwest Territories ¹	1,235.68	1,289.70	1,257.41	-2.5	1.8
Nunavut ¹	893.97	945.00	950.75	0.6	6.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2010	November 2010	October 2011 ^r	November 2011 ^p	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011	December 2010 to November 2011
	thousands				% change		
Sector aggregate	14,842.2	14,785.2	15,020.7	15,032.9	0.1	1.7	1.3
Forestry, logging and support	39.8	39.1	39.9	40.3	1.0	3.1	1.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	197.3	192.4	207.9	210.0	1.0	9.1	6.4
Utilities	120.2	118.4	125.3	125.9	0.5	6.3	4.7
Construction	834.4	829.3	854.5	858.9	0.5	3.6	2.9
Manufacturing	1,469.3	1,463.9	1,481.2	1,485.4	0.3	1.5	1.1
Wholesale trade	735.1	731.9	744.0	747.7	0.5	2.2	1.7
Retail trade	1,864.1	1,854.2	1,843.7	1,851.7	0.4	-0.1	-0.7
Transportation and warehousing	675.6	668.9	684.8	686.8	0.3	2.7	1.7
Information and cultural industries	333.2	329.0	327.0	326.9	0.0	-0.6	-1.9
Finance and insurance	677.7	684.7	678.3	679.5	0.2	-0.8	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	248.9	245.1	242.1	241.7	-0.2	-1.4	-2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	764.5	761.7	784.1	784.8	0.1	3.0	2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	105.8	104.3	103.1	105.7	2.5	1.3	-0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	734.2	735.9	746.4	747.8	0.2	1.6	1.9
Educational services	1,167.8	1,164.9	1,161.1	1,159.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7
Health care and social assistance	1,634.5	1,627.4	1,662.5	1,666.4	0.2	2.4	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.9	244.3	249.5	251.2	0.7	2.8	2.6
Accommodation and food services	1,066.8	1,068.2	1,093.9	1,093.1	-0.1	2.3	2.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.9	509.6	519.1	519.6	0.1	2.0	1.7
Public administration	1,053.2	1,052.2	1,049.6	1,050.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	203.9	202.2	205.8	205.2	-0.3	1.5	0.6
Prince Edward Island	64.6	64.2	64.4	64.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9
Nova Scotia	411.5	406.6	401.4	402.5	0.3	-1.0	-2.2
New Brunswick	321.9	320.0	318.1	317.1	-0.3	-0.9	-1.5
Quebec	3,406.7	3,392.4	3,437.7	3,441.9	0.1	1.5	1.0
Ontario	5,690.3	5,673.3	5,738.3	5,736.6	0.0	1.1	0.8
Manitoba	561.3	560.6	565.1	564.5	-0.1	0.7	0.6
Saskatchewan	446.5	444.4	458.3	460.5	0.5	3.6	3.1
Alberta	1,770.0	1,759.0	1,840.1	1,848.8	0.5	5.1	4.5
British Columbia	1,906.1	1,903.5	1,932.0	1,931.8	0.0	1.5	1.3
Yukon	20.1	20.0	20.3	20.6	1.5	3.0	2.5
Northwest Territories ¹	27.8	27.6	28.1	27.6	-1.8	0.0	-0.7
Nunavut ¹	11.4	11.5	11.8	11.8	0.0	2.6	3.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.



Study: Criminal victimization in the territories

2009

In 2009, 34% of residents of the three territories aged 15 and over reported to the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization that they had been the victim of at least one criminal incident in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Nearly half (46%) of the 38,000 self-reported incidents in the territories were violent, with assault being the most common crime reported. The remainder of reported incidents were crimes against the household (35%) or thefts of personal property (19%). In contrast, the vast majority (70%) of self-reported criminal incidents in the provinces were non-violent.

About 1 in every 5 violent incidents in the territories was reported to have been committed by a current or former spouse or partner. Rates of spousal violence were highest for young adults aged 15 to 34, Aboriginal people and those living in a low income household.

For non-spousal violent incidents in the territories, most victims (66%) said they knew the perpetrator, and 78% said the incident could be related to the offender's alcohol or drug use. A weapon was present in close to one-quarter (24%) of all non-spousal violent incidents, and more than one-third (36%) of violent incidents resulted in physical injury.

About 13,400 crimes against households were reported in the territories in 2009, or 379 incidents per 1,000 households. Higher rates of household victimization were found among those who reported problems in their neighbourhood with noisy neighbours and loud parties (657 per 1,000), people hanging around on the streets (608 per 1,000) or people using or selling drugs (523 per 1,000). Among all household crimes, theft of household property was the most common, accounting for 41% of self-reported household incidents.

About 30% of violent and household victimizations in the territories reported on the GSS had been reported to police. This rate was virtually identical to the rate of reporting to police in the provinces. Non-violent crimes in the territories were more likely to be reported to police when there was a police detachment in the community.

More than 9 in 10 residents of the territories reported being satisfied with their personal safety. The majority of residents (88%) of the territories believed the police were doing an average or good job in ensuring the safety of citizens.

Note: Criminal victimization data in Canada are collected via the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, a sample survey that is representative of the non-institutionalized population aged 15 years and over. In 2009, the GSS on Victimization included both a provincial and a territorial component. While the questions were generally the same, the sampling and collection methods used for each component were slightly different. As such, comparisons between provincial and territorial findings should be made with caution.

Rates of self-reported violent and household victimization were generally similar across the three territories in 2009. There was also little variation in the rates of victimization between the capital cities and other areas within the territories.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4504.

The *Juristat* article "Criminal victimization in the territories, 2009" (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Oilseed crushing statistics

December 2011

Oilseed processors crushed 673 070 tonnes of canola in December. Oil production totalled 299 750 tonnes while meal production amounted to 381 993 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The December 2011 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in February.

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

December 2011

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for December.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

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

The December 2011 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in February.

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

November 2011

Data from the November issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. November's issue contains the "Annual Processing Supplement for 2010/2011" and an overview of December's market conditions.

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

The November 2011 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 34, no. 11 (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. ■

New products and studies

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, November 2011,
Vol. 34, no. 11
Catalogue number 22-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Inter-corporate Ownership, Fourth quarter 2011
Catalogue number 61-517-X (CD-ROM, \$375/\$1,065)

Employment, Earnings and Hours, November 2011,
Vol. 89, no. 11
Catalogue number 72-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Juristat
Catalogue number 85-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries, call:

1-613-951-2800

To fax your order, call:

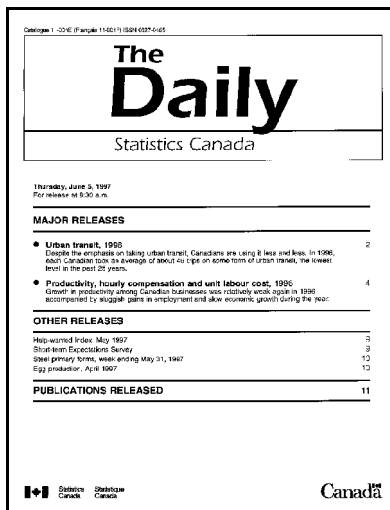
1-877-287-4369

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website at www.statcan.gc.ca and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to lstproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2012. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Information Management Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.