

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 28, 2013
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

| | |
|--|----|
| Payroll employment, earnings and hours, June 2013 | 2 |
| Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$919 in June, up 0.2% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 2.6%. | |
| Railway carloadings, June 2013 | 9 |
| Quarterly civil aviation statistics, fourth quarter 2012 | 10 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| New products and studies | 11 |
|---------------------------------|----|

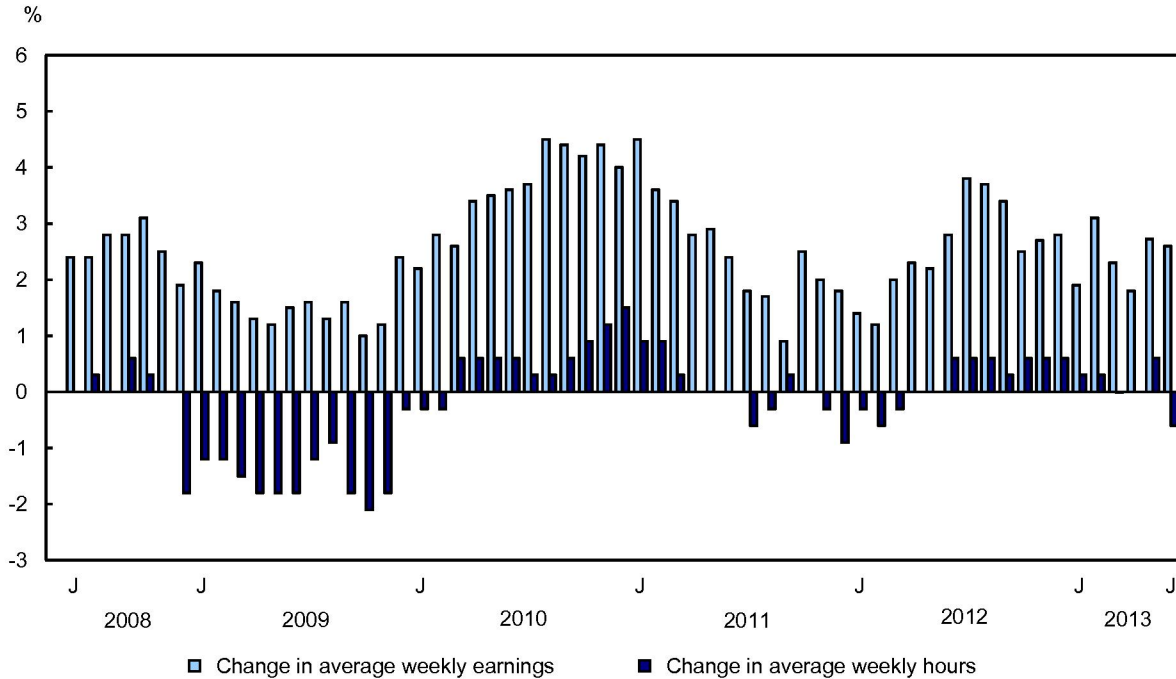


Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, June 2013

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$919 in June, up 0.2% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 2.6%.

Chart 1
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours

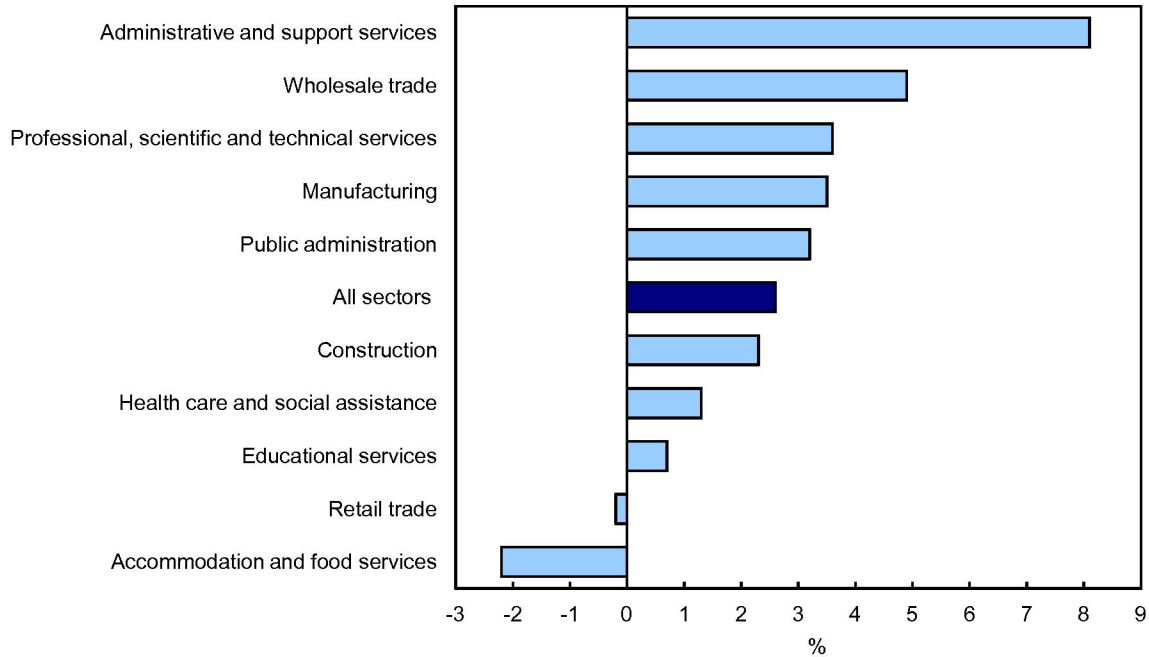


The 2.6% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to June reflected a number of factors including wage growth, changes in composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. In June, non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.9 hours per week, down from 33.1 hours per week recorded both the month before as well as in June 2012.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in five of the largest industrial sectors.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, June 2012 to June 2013



From a recent low in June 2012, average weekly earnings grew by 8.1% in administrative and support services to \$764. Several industries posted earnings increases over the year, including business support services; office administrative services; employment services as well as investigation and security services.

Weekly earnings in wholesale trade rose 4.9% to \$1,107 in the 12 months to June, with most of the gains since October 2012. Growth over the 12-month period was driven by merchant wholesalers in machinery, equipment and supplies; motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories and wholesalers of food.

In professional, scientific and technical services, weekly earnings increased 3.6% to \$1,273. Growth was highest in scientific research and development services as well as computer systems design and related services.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing increased 3.5% to \$1,044 year over year, led by growth in the manufacturing of transportation equipment; chemical products; and computer and electronic products.

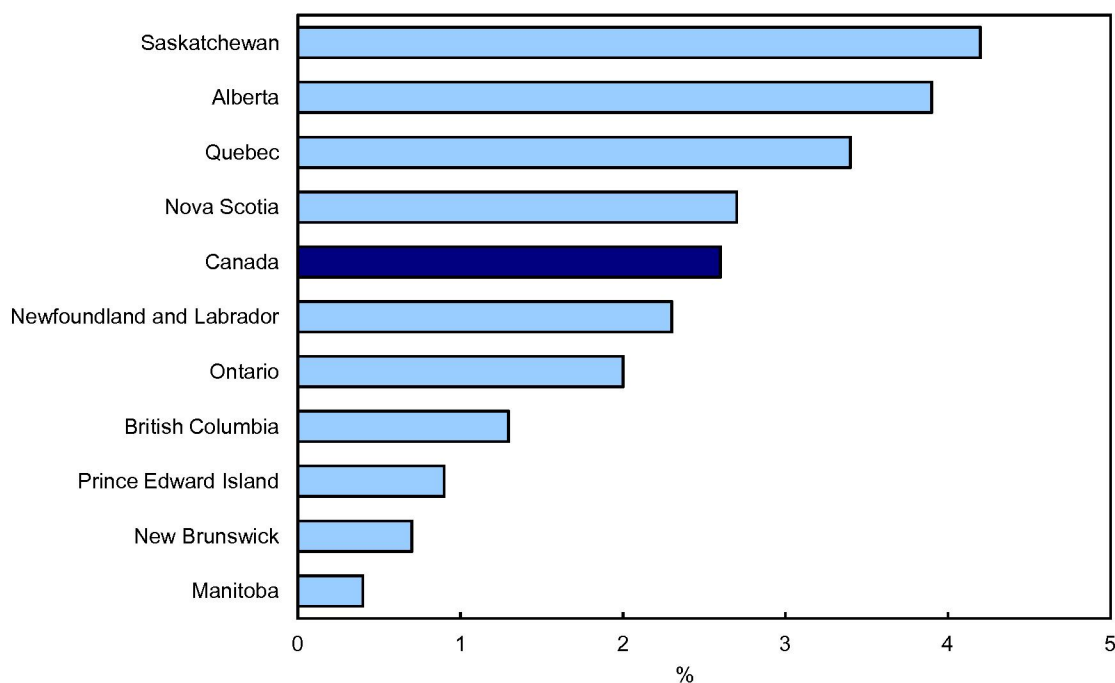
In public administration, weekly earnings rose 3.2% to \$1,174, mainly the result of increases in local, municipal and regional and federal government public administration.

From a high in June 2012, weekly earnings in accommodation and food services decreased by 2.2% to \$362 in the 12 months to June. Declines were concentrated in full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings growth of non-farm payroll employees continued to increase in Saskatchewan and Alberta. These two provinces have had the highest year-over-year growth among all provinces for five consecutive months.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, June 2012 to June 2013



Average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan rose 4.2% to \$953, with gains spread across the goods and services industries.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings increased 3.9% to \$1,110 in the 12 months to June, with growth in most sectors.

The lowest year-over-year growth was in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, where earnings increased by less than 1% in each province. In June, average weekly earnings in Manitoba amounted to \$836, in New Brunswick, it was \$822, and in Prince Edward Island, \$764.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment edged down by 3,600 in June, following little change in May. In the 12 months to June, the number of non-farm payroll employees rose by 66,600 or 0.4%. Employment has been little changed since August 2012.

In June, the number of payroll employees declined in construction; public administration; transportation and warehousing and "other services". At the same time, there were increases in administrative and support services as well as educational services.

Among all sectors, real estate and rental and leasing posted the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment at 5.0%, with most of the gains occurring since December 2012. Growth rates from June 2012 to June 2013 were also notable in accommodation and food services (+3.2%), a sector that has been on an upward trend since early 2011. Educational services, up 2.5% from 12 months earlier, has been on an upward trend for the past two years.

Since June 2012, there have been notable job declines in three sectors. Payroll employment fell by 2.6% in information and cultural industries, with the losses spread across a number of industries within the sector. In public administration, employment decreased by 1.8%, mostly a result of losses in federal public administration in 2013. In the 12 months to June, manufacturing payroll employment was down by 1.0%, with the declines occurring since March 2013.

Construction strike in Quebec

There were strikes in the last two weeks of June 2013 in the construction sector in Quebec. Declines in total employment, payroll and hours were observed in the sector. However, the survey is not designed to measure the full impact of strikes, especially those that last less than a month. Therefore, the impact is not fully reflected in the estimates.

Floods in Southern Alberta

Extensive flooding began in Southern Alberta in the second half of June, followed by evacuations and cleanup. The flood could have had some impact on the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours estimates for Alberta.

For more direct estimates on the impact of the flood on hours worked, specific questions were added to the July Labour Force Survey. The results were published in the August 27 issue of *The Daily*.

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey (BPS), which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. 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.

Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey, the main objective of which 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. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

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 (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Table 1
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^r | June 2013 ^p | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | current dollars | | | change in current dollars | | % change | |
| Sector aggregate¹ | 895.82 | 916.73 | 918.67 | 1.94 | 22.85 | 0.2 | 2.6 |
| Forestry, logging and support | 997.26 | 1,060.47 | 1,053.00 | -7.47 | 55.74 | -0.7 | 5.6 |
| Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 1,836.50 | 1,817.53 | 1,905.67 | 88.14 | 69.17 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Utilities | 1,623.69 | 1,638.74 | 1,695.92 | 57.18 | 72.23 | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| Construction | 1,139.92 | 1,217.36 | 1,166.43 | -50.93 | 26.51 | -4.2 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing | 1,009.06 | 1,020.27 | 1,044.21 | 23.94 | 35.15 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 1,054.92 | 1,085.21 | 1,106.94 | 21.73 | 52.02 | 2.0 | 4.9 |
| Retail trade | 530.64 | 528.36 | 529.64 | 1.28 | -1.00 | 0.2 | -0.2 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 929.99 | 999.70 | 978.74 | -20.96 | 48.75 | -2.1 | 5.2 |
| Information and cultural industries | 1,084.72 | 1,143.67 | 1,147.54 | 3.87 | 62.82 | 0.3 | 5.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 1,071.54 | 1,110.49 | 1,129.61 | 19.12 | 58.07 | 1.7 | 5.4 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 872.63 | 899.48 | 877.57 | -21.91 | 4.94 | -2.4 | 0.6 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 1,229.56 | 1,274.34 | 1,273.39 | -0.95 | 43.83 | -0.1 | 3.6 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 1,275.54 | 1,211.14 | 1,226.17 | 15.03 | -49.37 | 1.2 | -3.9 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 706.90 | 766.14 | 764.36 | -1.78 | 57.46 | -0.2 | 8.1 |
| Educational services | 994.11 | 998.35 | 1,000.71 | 2.36 | 6.60 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Health care and social assistance | 823.21 | 818.21 | 833.61 | 15.40 | 10.40 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 546.85 | 561.91 | 567.30 | 5.39 | 20.45 | 1.0 | 3.7 |
| Accommodation and food services | 370.57 | 365.70 | 362.40 | -3.30 | -8.17 | -0.9 | -2.2 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 753.49 | 760.62 | 753.47 | -7.15 | -0.02 | -0.9 | 0.0 |
| Public administration | 1,138.03 | 1,181.32 | 1,173.88 | -7.44 | 35.85 | -0.6 | 3.2 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 921.14 | 939.45 | 942.41 | 2.96 | 21.27 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 757.27 | 759.13 | 764.33 | 5.20 | 7.06 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 787.90 | 799.05 | 809.02 | 9.97 | 21.12 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| New Brunswick | 815.90 | 816.76 | 821.61 | 4.85 | 5.71 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Quebec | 810.45 | 844.43 | 838.08 | -6.35 | 27.63 | -0.8 | 3.4 |
| Ontario | 912.87 | 926.32 | 931.01 | 4.69 | 18.14 | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| Manitoba | 832.40 | 831.97 | 836.09 | 4.12 | 3.69 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 914.46 | 939.28 | 952.63 | 13.35 | 38.17 | 1.4 | 4.2 |
| Alberta | 1,067.90 | 1,119.34 | 1,109.80 | -9.54 | 41.90 | -0.9 | 3.9 |
| British Columbia | 865.38 | 881.20 | 877.00 | -4.20 | 11.62 | -0.5 | 1.3 |
| Yukon | 994.40 | 971.87 | 979.65 | 7.78 | -14.75 | 0.8 | -1.5 |
| Northwest Territories | 1,299.33 | 1,304.91 | 1,310.72 | 5.81 | 11.39 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Nunavut | 950.62 | 999.85 | 1,023.60 | 23.75 | 72.98 | 2.4 | 7.7 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Note(s): Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^r | June 2013 ^p | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | thousands | | | change in thousands | | % change | |
| Sector aggregate¹ | 15,277.5 | 15,347.7 | 15,344.1 | -3.6 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Forestry, logging and support | 40.0 | 37.3 | 37.6 | 0.3 | -2.4 | 0.9 | -5.9 |
| Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 223.1 | 225.6 | 224.4 | -1.2 | 1.3 | -0.6 | 0.6 |
| Utilities | 121.9 | 118.2 | 118.9 | 0.7 | -3.0 | 0.5 | -2.5 |
| Construction | 888.7 | 915.8 | 905.1 | -10.7 | 16.4 | -1.2 | 1.8 |
| Manufacturing | 1,489.7 | 1,475.4 | 1,474.4 | -1.0 | -15.3 | -0.1 | -1.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 754.4 | 760.5 | 758.9 | -1.6 | 4.5 | -0.2 | 0.6 |
| Retail trade | 1,876.1 | 1,878.2 | 1,876.9 | -1.3 | 0.8 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 699.0 | 712.9 | 709.6 | -3.3 | 10.6 | -0.5 | 1.5 |
| Information and cultural industries | 331.6 | 325.6 | 323.0 | -2.6 | -8.6 | -0.8 | -2.6 |
| Finance and insurance | 698.9 | 699.6 | 698.6 | -1.0 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 254.4 | 267.3 | 267.1 | -0.2 | 12.7 | -0.1 | 5.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 801.2 | 802.2 | 803.9 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 112.7 | 106.7 | 106.3 | -0.4 | -6.4 | -0.4 | -5.7 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 755.9 | 751.6 | 756.4 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Educational services | 1,168.1 | 1,193.2 | 1,197.8 | 4.6 | 29.7 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,692.0 | 1,715.6 | 1,714.9 | -0.7 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 248.8 | 247.6 | 247.0 | -0.6 | -1.8 | -0.2 | -0.7 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,116.8 | 1,152.2 | 1,152.2 | 0.0 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 520.8 | 528.8 | 525.6 | -3.2 | 4.8 | -0.6 | 0.9 |
| Public administration | 1,049.4 | 1,036.1 | 1,031.1 | -5.0 | -18.3 | -0.5 | -1.8 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 211.5 | 214.8 | 214.4 | -0.4 | 2.9 | -0.2 | 1.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 65.1 | 61.1 | 60.5 | -0.6 | -4.6 | -1.1 | -7.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 403.3 | 399.1 | 397.9 | -1.2 | -5.4 | -0.3 | -1.3 |
| New Brunswick | 313.4 | 308.1 | 307.2 | -0.9 | -6.2 | -0.3 | -2.0 |
| Quebec | 3,472.5 | 3,469.0 | 3,455.8 | -13.2 | -16.7 | -0.4 | -0.5 |
| Ontario | 5,822.0 | 5,825.2 | 5,833.6 | 8.4 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Manitoba | 576.2 | 585.3 | 582.9 | -2.4 | 6.7 | -0.4 | 1.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 471.0 | 476.4 | 477.1 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| Alberta | 1,928.9 | 1,975.0 | 1,976.2 | 1.2 | 47.3 | 0.1 | 2.5 |
| British Columbia | 1,952.8 | 1,973.1 | 1,978.5 | 5.4 | 25.7 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Yukon | 21.3 | 21.0 | 20.9 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -1.7 |
| Northwest Territories | 28.5 | 28.1 | 27.6 | -0.5 | -0.9 | -1.9 | -3.4 |
| Nunavut | 10.9 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.7 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Available in 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 *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for July will be released on September 27.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@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), Labour Statistics Division.

Railway carloadings, June 2013

Freight carried by Canadian railways fell 3.4% compared with June 2012 to 26.2 million tonnes in June. The drop marks the first decline in freight loadings for the month of June since 2009.

Within Canada, combined loadings of non-intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars) decreased 4.2% to 22.7 million tonnes.

Non-intermodal freight loadings fell 4.0% to 20.3 million tonnes, as freight activity was significantly pulled down by a number of commodity groupings. These included potash (down 406 000 tonnes), coal (down 388 000 tonnes), canola (down 234 000 tonnes), and wheat (down 165 000 tonnes). In total, 32 of the 64 commodity groups carried by Canadian railways fell during the month.

The drop in loadings occurred despite a strong push from a number of commodities that rose during the month. These included fuel oils and crude petroleum (up 393 000 tonnes); iron ores and concentrates (up 308 000 tonnes); and sand, gravel and crushed stone (up 105 000 tonnes).

Intermodal loadings decreased 5.4% to 2.5 million tonnes. The decline was the result of a drop in containerized cargo shipments, which offset robust growth from trailers loaded onto flat cars.

From a geographic perspective, both the Western and Eastern railway divisions in Canada saw a drop in loadings in June. The Western Division, which accounted for 58.4% of the domestic freight loadings, fell 6.6% from the same month in 2012 to 13.3 million tonnes. The Eastern Division accounted for the remainder of the loadings and declined 0.5% to 9.5 million tonnes. For statistical purposes, cargo loadings from Thunder Bay, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast are classified to the Western Division while loadings from Armstrong, Ontario, to the Atlantic Coast are classified to the Eastern Division.

Rail traffic received from the United States rose 1.9% to 3.5 million tonnes. The gain in tonnage occurred mainly on the strength of intermodal freight, particularly containerized cargo shipments.

Note to readers

All the data in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The June 2013 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 90, no. 6 (52-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Quarterly civil aviation statistics, fourth quarter 2012

Operational and financial data on civil aviation are now available for the fourth quarter.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2712.

Civil aviation data will appear later in the service bulletin *Aviation* (51-004-X).

For more information, to order data tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Monthly Railway Carloadings, June 2013, Vol. 90, no. 6
Catalogue number 52-001-X (HTML | PDF)



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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 or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2013. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>