

The Daily

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Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$928 in November, up 0.9% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, weekly earnings increased 2.5%.

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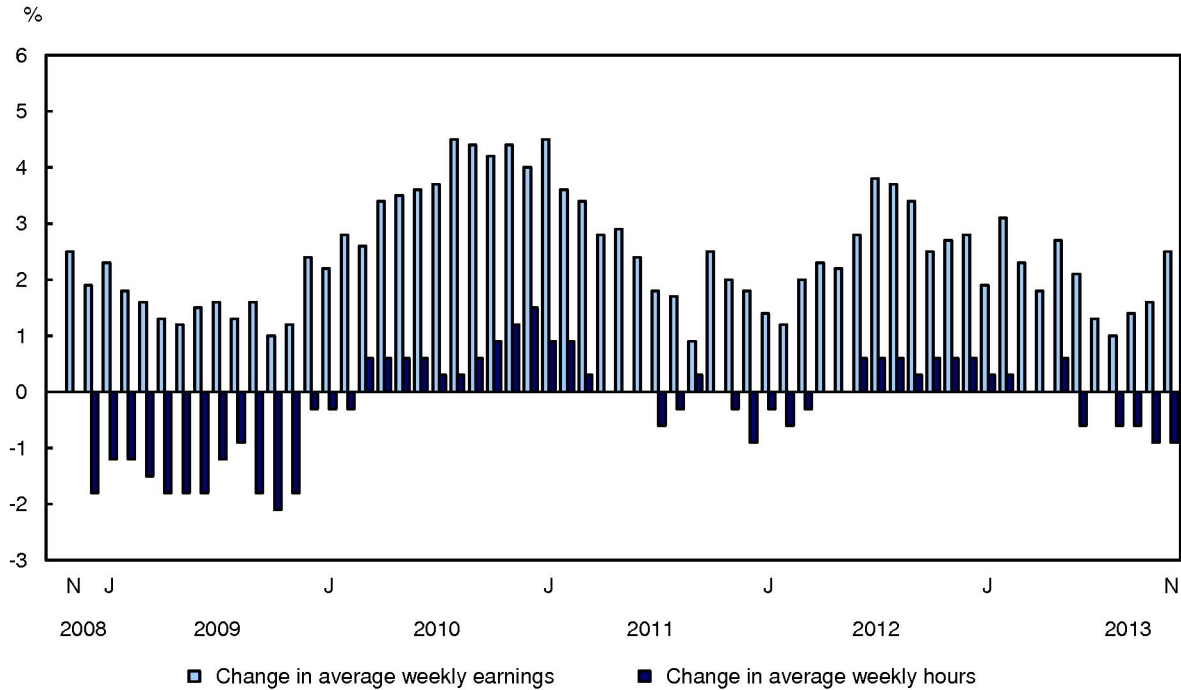


Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, November 2013

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$928 in November, up 0.9% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, weekly earnings increased 2.5%.

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



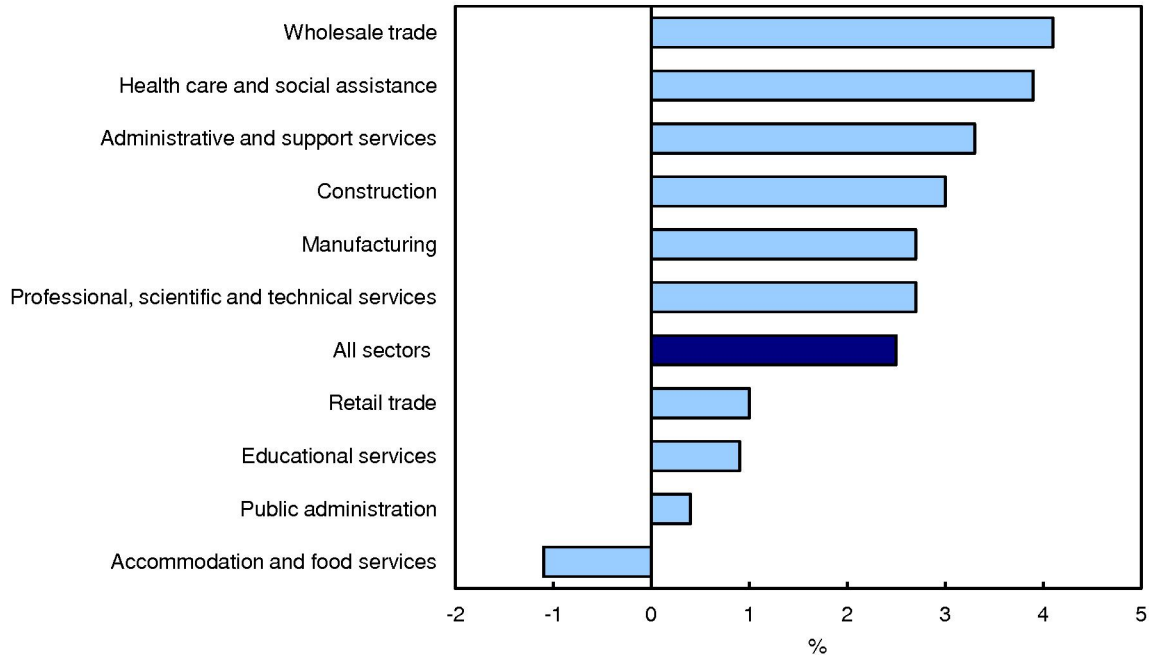
The 2.5% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to November reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.8 hours per week in November, unchanged from the month before, but down from 33.1 hours in November 2012.

Average weekly earnings by sector

From November 2012 to November 2013, average weekly earnings were above the national average in 6 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by wholesale trade and health care and social assistance.

Chart 2

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



Average weekly earnings in wholesale trade increased 4.1% to \$1,100 in the 12 months to November, with gains among most industries in this sector.

Compared with November 2012, earnings in health care and social assistance rose by 3.9% to \$858, led by growth in hospitals and social assistance.

Weekly earnings in administrative and support services increased 3.3% to \$749, with notable growth in business support services as well as investigation and security services.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average earnings in construction rose by 3.0% to \$1,221. Gains were highest in heavy and civil engineering construction.

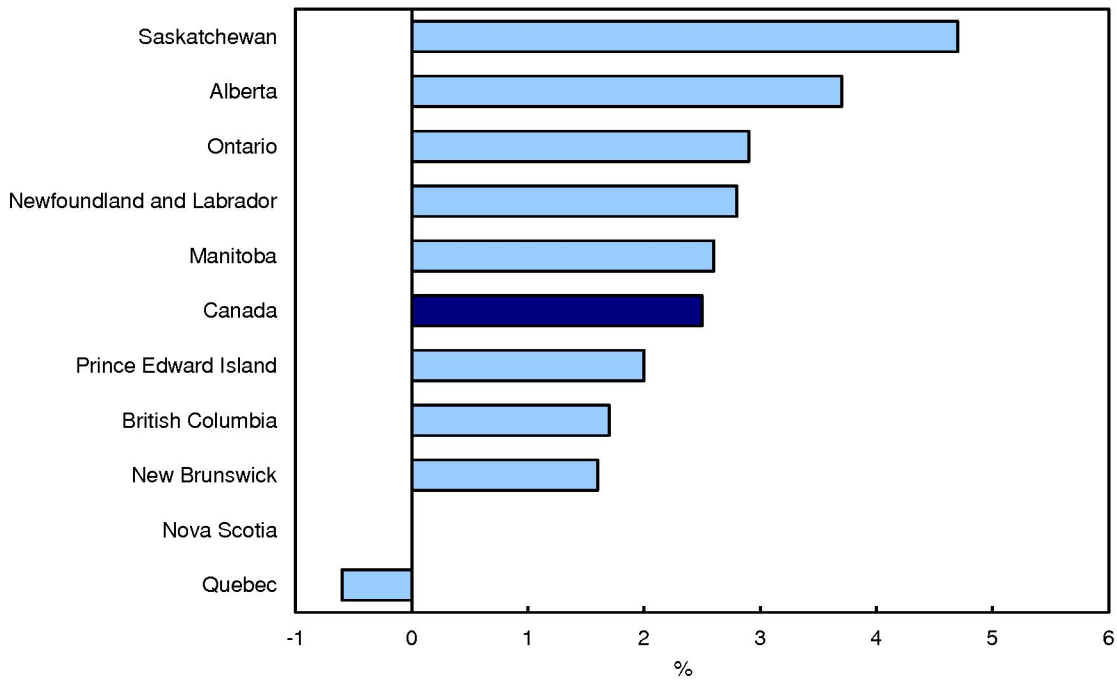
Earnings in accommodation and food services edged down compared with November 2012 to \$367, a result of declines in full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in eight provinces, with the highest growth in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Earnings declined in Quebec over the same period, while they were little changed in Nova Scotia.

Chart 3

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, November 2012 to November 2013



Weekly earnings in Saskatchewan rose 4.7% to \$967 in the 12 months to November, led by gains in manufacturing, construction, retail trade and educational services. Weekly earnings in this province have been above the national average since August 2011.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings increased 3.7% to \$1,131, with growth across most sectors. In November, earnings in this province were at least 17% higher than those of any other province.

Compared with November 2012, earnings in Quebec fell 0.6% to \$831. Declines were spread across five of the largest industrial sectors, led by accommodation and food services as well as construction. These losses were partially offset by increased earnings in wholesale trade and health care and social assistance.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment fell by 27,600 in November, following an increase of 19,600 in October. Several service industries had fewer employees in November, notably accommodation and food services and retail trade.

In the 12 months to November, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 118,300, or 0.8%.

Among all sectors, real estate and rental and leasing posted the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment at 5.2%. Growth in this sector has been trending upward since December 2012. Employment growth from November 2012 to November 2013 was also notable in educational services (+3.3%), construction (+3.2%) and accommodation and food services (+2.3%).

Since November 2012, employment has declined notably in utilities (-4.2%), information and cultural industries (-1.7%) and manufacturing (-1.6%).

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. This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level. 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.

Revisions

With the March 31 release of January data, SEPH will be incorporating an additional method in assigning 2012 NAICS codes to businesses. The impact of this change will be seen in a reduction of the current payroll employment level in the unclassified businesses category, while corresponding increases will be seen within various classified industries. This method will be applied back to 2008.

At the same time, seasonally adjusted data will be revised based on the latest seasonal factors. Historical revisions will also be made to a small number of industries by province or territory. These data will be revised back to 2001.

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

	November 2012	October 2013 ^r	November 2013 ^p	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	905.19	919.64	927.61	7.97	22.42	0.9	2.5
Forestry, logging and support	1,049.08	1,040.41	1,059.92	19.51	10.84	1.9	1.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,870.40	1,921.14	1,957.05	35.91	86.65	1.9	4.6
Utilities	1,605.07	1,631.08	1,728.41	97.33	123.34	6.0	7.7
Construction	1,185.65	1,234.01	1,221.45	-12.56	35.80	-1.0	3.0
Manufacturing	1,000.45	1,015.63	1,027.93	12.30	27.48	1.2	2.7
Wholesale trade	1,056.53	1,068.02	1,100.03	32.01	43.50	3.0	4.1
Retail trade	527.21	530.01	532.41	2.40	5.20	0.5	1.0
Transportation and warehousing	941.30	977.58	969.44	-8.14	28.14	-0.8	3.0
Information and cultural industries	1,125.90	1,095.23	1,153.55	58.32	27.65	5.3	2.5
Finance and insurance	1,100.66	1,122.30	1,151.91	29.61	51.25	2.6	4.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	867.56	872.24	907.50	35.26	39.94	4.0	4.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,265.00	1,290.78	1,298.80	8.02	33.80	0.6	2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1,228.25	1,241.84	1,304.50	62.66	76.25	5.0	6.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	725.34	763.41	749.27	-14.14	23.93	-1.9	3.3
Educational services	986.71	990.04	995.24	5.20	8.53	0.5	0.9
Health care and social assistance	826.04	841.19	858.19	17.00	32.15	2.0	3.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	540.13	575.88	577.45	1.57	37.32	0.3	6.9
Accommodation and food services	370.78	366.18	366.72	0.54	-4.06	0.1	-1.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	761.44	753.53	767.52	13.99	6.08	1.9	0.8
Public administration	1,169.95	1,176.71	1,174.19	-2.52	4.24	-0.2	0.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	933.11	967.37	959.41	-7.96	26.30	-0.8	2.8
Prince Edward Island	744.61	757.27	759.24	1.97	14.63	0.3	2.0
Nova Scotia	810.81	809.69	810.92	1.23	0.11	0.2	0.0
New Brunswick	813.59	811.70	826.59	14.89	13.00	1.8	1.6
Quebec	836.45	854.45	831.34	-23.11	-5.11	-2.7	-0.6
Ontario	913.60	927.49	939.83	12.34	26.23	1.3	2.9
Manitoba	835.28	829.50	857.06	27.56	21.78	3.3	2.6
Saskatchewan	924.45	945.74	967.45	21.71	43.00	2.3	4.7
Alberta	1,091.24	1,126.96	1,131.40	4.44	40.16	0.4	3.7
British Columbia	876.80	877.46	892.14	14.68	15.34	1.7	1.7
Yukon	993.00	991.50	1,009.56	18.06	16.56	1.8	1.7
Northwest Territories	1,295.29	1,328.61	1,337.17	8.56	41.88	0.6	3.2
Nunavut	969.81	989.68	1,096.53	106.85	126.72	10.8	13.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 281-0063. Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	October 2013 ^r	November 2013 ^p	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,339.1	15,484.9	15,457.4	-27.6	118.3	-0.2	0.8
Forestry, logging and support	38.0	37.7	37.9	0.2	-0.1	0.5	-0.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	226.8	225.9	225.3	-0.6	-1.5	-0.3	-0.6
Utilities	122.2	117.8	117.1	-0.7	-5.1	-0.6	-4.2
Construction	906.4	932.6	935.1	2.5	28.7	0.3	3.2
Manufacturing	1,487.0	1,466.8	1,463.9	-2.9	-23.1	-0.2	-1.6
Wholesale trade	761.6	764.3	765.3	1.0	3.7	0.1	0.5
Retail trade	1,879.1	1,881.1	1,874.7	-6.4	-4.4	-0.3	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing	712.2	717.3	719.5	2.2	7.3	0.3	1.0
Information and cultural industries	323.0	319.1	317.6	-1.5	-5.4	-0.5	-1.7
Finance and insurance	699.3	702.4	700.3	-2.1	1.0	-0.3	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	257.7	271.2	271.0	-0.2	13.3	-0.1	5.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	803.6	812.9	810.9	-2.0	7.3	-0.2	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	109.6	105.4	104.8	-0.6	-4.8	-0.6	-4.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	759.1	774.0	771.3	-2.7	12.2	-0.3	1.6
Educational services	1,182.0	1,217.3	1,220.5	3.2	38.5	0.3	3.3
Health care and social assistance	1,705.1	1,721.6	1,723.8	2.2	18.7	0.1	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	249.9	251.4	250.5	-0.9	0.6	-0.3	0.2
Accommodation and food services	1,127.4	1,161.4	1,152.9	-8.5	25.5	-0.7	2.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	523.5	531.6	528.8	-2.8	5.3	-0.5	1.0
Public administration	1,048.9	1,047.6	1,049.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	212.8	214.9	215.4	0.5	2.6	0.2	1.2
Prince Edward Island	63.5	64.1	62.7	-1.4	-0.8	-2.1	-1.2
Nova Scotia	403.1	400.5	399.4	-1.1	-3.7	-0.3	-0.9
New Brunswick	311.4	307.7	305.5	-2.2	-5.9	-0.7	-1.9
Quebec	3,491.4	3,477.6	3,472.5	-5.1	-18.9	-0.1	-0.5
Ontario	5,831.2	5,880.4	5,871.3	-9.1	40.1	-0.2	0.7
Manitoba	577.1	592.7	581.7	-11.0	4.6	-1.9	0.8
Saskatchewan	473.0	479.3	480.1	0.8	7.1	0.2	1.5
Alberta	1,954.1	2,012.8	2,014.7	1.9	60.6	0.1	3.1
British Columbia	1,960.2	1,994.3	1,994.1	-0.2	33.9	0.0	1.7
Yukon	21.0	20.9	20.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.1
Northwest Territories	28.6	27.9	27.6	-0.3	-1.0	-1.3	-3.4
Nunavut	11.7	11.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 281-0063.

Available in CANSIM: tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026, 281-0027, 281-0029, 281-0030, 281-0032, 281-0033, 281-0035 to 281-0039, 281-0041 to 281-0049 and 281-0063.

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 December 2013 will be released on February 27.

More information about the concepts and use of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is available online in *The Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (72-203-G)*, from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Food services and drinking places, November 2013

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry edged up 0.1% from October to \$4.7 billion in November. During the same period, the price index for food purchased from restaurants was relatively stable.

In November, two of the four industry sectors posted higher sales compared with October: the limited-service restaurant sector (+0.4%) and the drinking places sector (+0.8%).

Sales in the full-service restaurant sector edged down 0.2%, while sales in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services were unchanged.

In November, six provinces posted higher sales. The largest increase was in Prince Edward Island (+2.5%). The month-over-month increase in Saskatchewan (+1.4%) was due in part to the 101st Grey Cup event hosted in Regina.

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2012	August 2013 ^r	September 2013 ^r	October 2013 ^r	November 2013 ^p	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	thousands of dollars					change %	
Total, food services sales	4,447,628	4,648,524	4,621,423	4,670,196	4,676,481	0.1	5.1
Full-service restaurants	1,917,110	2,021,011	1,994,623	2,003,735	1,999,410	-0.2	4.3
Limited-service eating places	1,955,686	2,038,227	2,042,919	2,073,001	2,082,168	0.4	6.5
Special food services	376,721	392,407	390,138	399,392	399,282	0.0	6.0
Drinking places	198,111	196,879	193,743	194,068	195,622	0.8	-1.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	63,756	67,342	67,528	69,759	70,424	1.0	10.5
Prince Edward Island	17,003	16,719	16,670	16,908	17,330	2.5	1.9
Nova Scotia	111,099	112,356	112,298	112,729	112,452	-0.2	1.2
New Brunswick	82,841	82,647	83,056	83,512	83,567	0.1	0.9
Quebec	872,790	904,547	883,234	892,229	891,658	-0.1	2.2
Ontario	1,711,536	1,774,299	1,765,780	1,783,026	1,782,332	0.0	4.1
Manitoba	125,275	137,144	134,580	137,855	138,399	0.4	10.5
Saskatchewan	138,442	145,775	146,598	148,734	150,782	1.4	8.9
Alberta	650,705	689,197	697,497	704,937	704,577	-0.1	8.3
British Columbia	660,068	704,218	701,378	706,972	711,003	0.6	7.7
Yukon	5,035	5,379	5,097	5,360	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,859	6,979	6,531	7,036	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,218	1,922	1,175	1,138	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions improve data quality and coherence and are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates.

Available in CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Carey Olineck (613-951-1984; carey.olineck@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

The underground economy in Canada, 2011

In 2011, the estimated upper bound for total underground economy activity was \$40.9 billion. This is equivalent to 2.3% of gross domestic product. This proportion trended down from a high of 2.6% in 1994 until 2001 when it reached its current level of 2.3%. This proportion has remained relatively stable in the decade that followed.

The underground economy can be defined as consisting of market-based economic activities, whether legal or illegal, that escape measurement as a result of their hidden, illegal or informal nature. For the purpose of this study, some illegal activities (such as drug trafficking and prostitution) have been excluded.

In 2011, the four most significant industries in terms of underground economy activity were construction (28%), finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and holding companies (13%), retail trade (12%) and accommodation and food services (12%). These four industries together accounted for almost 65% of the total underground economy value added.

Household final consumption expenditure accounted for about 65% of underground economy activities in 2011. Business gross fixed capital formation accounted for another 28%, and net trade (exports minus imports) for 7%. Underground economy activities related to household final consumption expenditure could have reached as much as \$1,948 per household in 2011. The top five categories are food and beverage services (\$405 per household), paid rental fees for housing (\$369 per household), tobacco (\$154 per household), alcoholic beverages (\$142 per household) and food (\$113 per household).

Over 48% of all the income from underground economy activities went to households in the form of wages and tips. Corporations received the second highest share (28%), followed by unincorporated businesses at 24%. Wages paid under the table and undeclared tips accounted for an estimated \$19.7 billion in 2011 at an upper bound, equivalent to 2.2% of the published estimates of compensation of employees. This amount represents \$1,406 per job in the business sector in 2011.

Note to readers

This study provides data on the underground economy in Canada. This update includes revised data for 1992 to 2009 and new data for reference years 2010 and 2011.

It presents underground economy estimates based on the three methods of measuring gross domestic product (GDP), the expenditure-based approach, the income-based approach and the industry-based approach. The study also provides an estimate of underground economy without the effect of inflation.

With this update, the underground economy estimates are fully integrated with the revised framework of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Readers should be careful in interpreting the results of this study. First, estimates presented give an upper bound, as recommended by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development handbook on measuring the non-observed economy. In order to derive these bounds, assumptions were made to estimate the maximum potential underground activity beyond what is already included in GDP using standard methods. Second, because of their nature, it is difficult to obtain information on underground economy activities so that the estimates necessarily rely on assumptions, weak indicative information and various indirect methods. Third, the official GDP already includes some implicit and explicit adjustments for underground economy activity. For these reasons the estimates calculated in this study cannot simply be added to the official GDP to arrive at a measure of GDP including underground economy activity. Estimates are also less likely to be as accurate or reliable as other Canadian Economic Accounts estimates.

The *System of macroeconomic accounts* module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

The paper "The Underground Economy in Canada, 1992 to 2011" is now available as part of the *Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series* (13-604-M). From the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, October 2013

In October, 133 airports without air traffic control towers reported 52,924 movements (take-offs and landings). Barrie–Orillia–Lake Simcoe Regional, Ontario (2,716 movements) and Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (2,664 movements) were the most active sites.

Note to readers

Data for October 2012 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The October 2013 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141) (51-008-X)* is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report, which presents monthly statistics for Canadian airports without NAVCANADA air traffic control towers and/or flight service stations, is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, December 2013

Data on mineral wool, including fibrous glass insulation, are now available for December.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Longitudinal and International Study of Adults, 2012

The data from the first wave of the Longitudinal and International Study of Adults are now available for 2012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5144.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: "The Underground Economy in Canada, 1992 to 2011", No. 73

Catalogue number 13-604-M2014073 (HTML | PDF)

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), October 2013

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