

The Daily

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Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, August 2014	2
Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$943 in August, little changed from \$942 the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased 3.5%.	
Study: Child care in Canada, 2011	9
Energy consumption by the manufacturing sector, 2013	10
Computer and peripherals price indexes, September 2014	14
Commercial Software Price Index, September 2014	15
Survey on Living with Chronic Diseases in Canada, 2014	16

New products and studies	17
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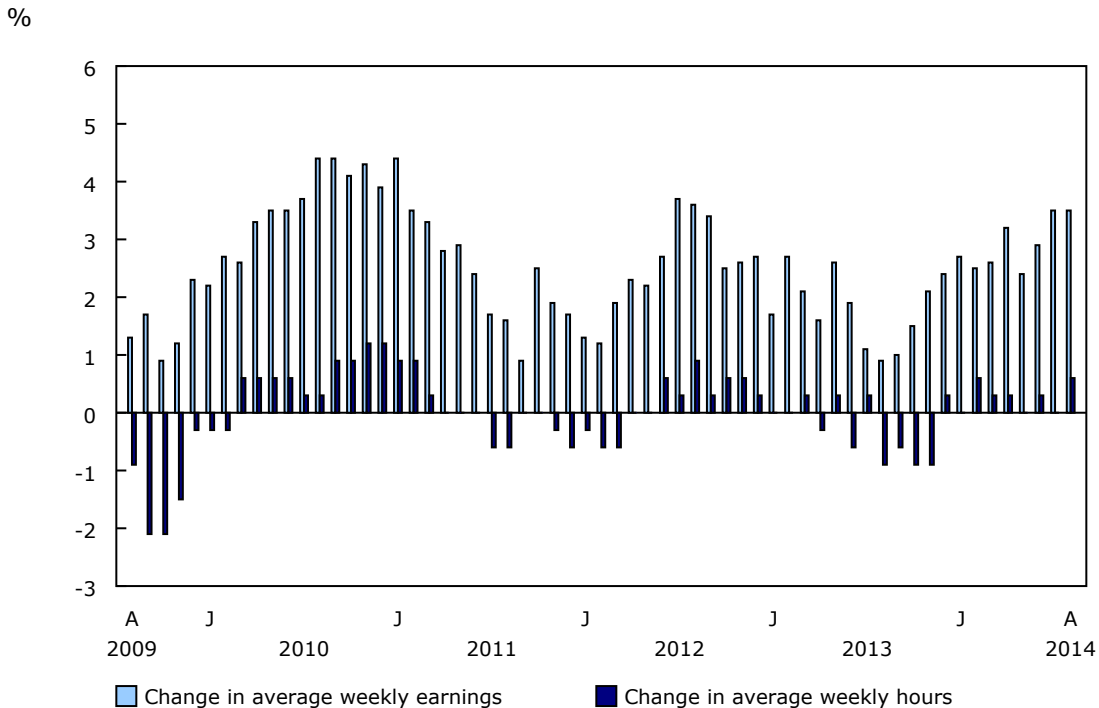


Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, August 2014

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$943 in August, little changed from \$942 the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased 3.5%.

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

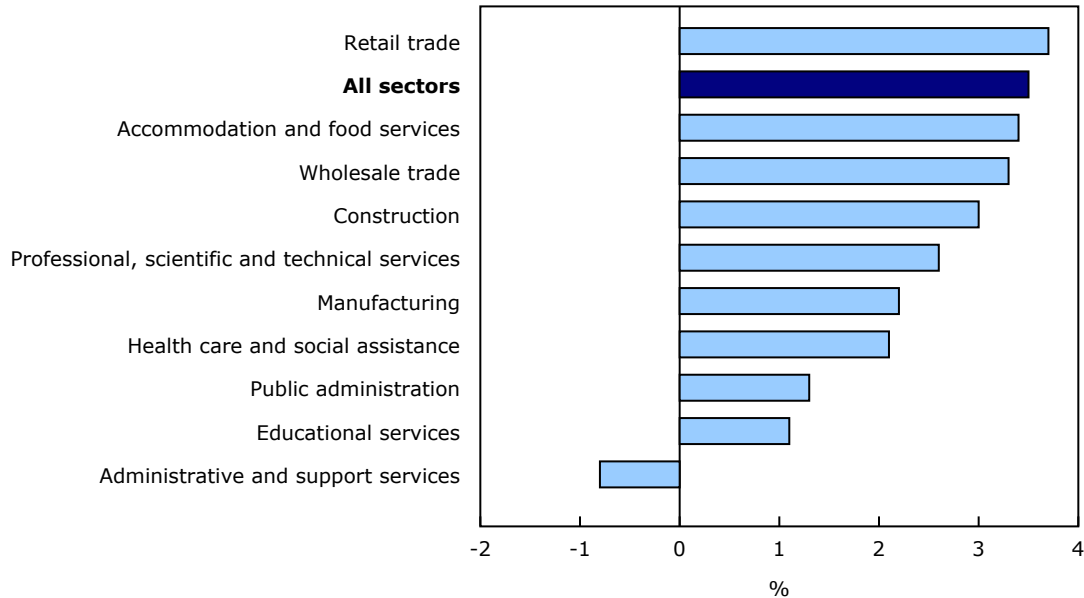


The 3.5% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to August reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.0 hours in August, unchanged from the previous month but up from the weekly average of 32.8 hours observed in August 2013.

Average weekly earnings by sector

In the 12 months to August, average weekly earnings increased in 8 of the 10 largest industrial sectors while earnings in the other 2 sectors were little changed.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, August 2013 to August 2014



Compared with August 2013, average weekly earnings in retail trade increased 3.7% to \$551. Earnings growth was widespread across most industries in this sector, led by clothing and clothing accessories stores as well as electronics and appliance stores. At the same time, there was a decline in food and beverage stores.

Average weekly earnings in accommodation and food services rose 3.4% to \$374 in the 12 months to August, led by earnings growth in traveller accommodation.

In wholesale trade, average weekly earnings were \$1,089 in August, up 3.3% compared with August 2013. The largest growth in earnings was in building material and supplies merchant wholesalers as well as personal and household goods merchant wholesalers.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in construction were up 3.0% to \$1,233, although earnings in this sector have been relatively stable since October 2013. Year-over-year earnings growth in this sector was widespread, led by building finishing contractors as well as foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors.

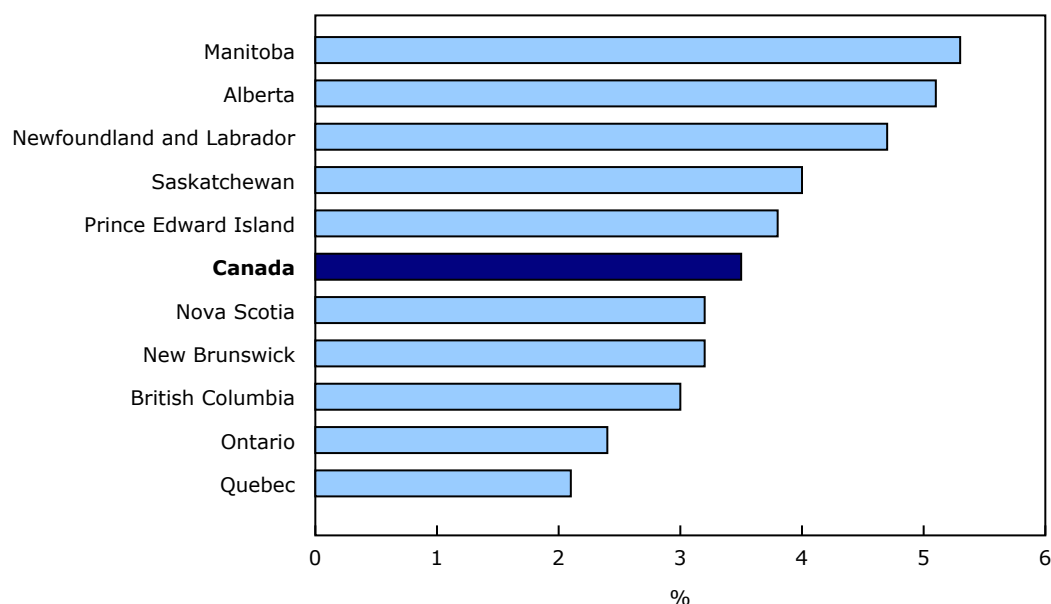
Average weekly earnings were little changed in administrative and support services as well as educational services in the 12 months to August.

Among the smaller industrial sectors, the highest year-over-year earnings growth was in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (+13.4% to \$2,115) as well as finance and insurance (+12.4% to \$1,204).

Average weekly earnings by province

Year over year, earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in all provinces in August. The highest earnings growth was in Manitoba and Alberta, while Ontario and Quebec had the lowest.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, August 2013 to August 2014



Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in Manitoba increased 5.3% to \$875. Weekly earnings in the province have trended upwards since January. Earnings growth was largest in health care and social assistance as well as finance and insurance.

Average weekly earnings in Alberta were up 5.1% to \$1,165 from 12 months earlier. Growth was widespread across most sectors, led by finance and insurance; mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; manufacturing; and retail trade.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador rose 4.7% to \$989, with the largest growth in transportation and warehousing; manufacturing; and public administration.

Average weekly earnings in Canada's two largest provinces had the lowest year-over-year growth. Compared with August 2013, average weekly earnings increased 2.4% to \$947 in Ontario while Quebec had an increase of 2.1% to \$847.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment increased by 11,000 in August, following the July increase of 35,100. The largest employment gains in August were in professional, scientific and technical services; accommodation and food services; and construction. These gains were partly offset by declines in transportation and warehousing as well as 'other services.'

On a year-over-year basis, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 130,800 or 0.8%, with all of the gains occurring since April.

Over the 12-month period, employment growth was highest in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (+3.5%); real estate and rental and leasing (+3.3%); professional, scientific and technical services (+2.9%); and construction (+2.8%). At the same time, payroll employment declined in utilities (-1.5%) and information and cultural industries (-0.9%).

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, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. The key objective of SEPH is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, and the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours worked 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 Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a monthly 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 [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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

	August 2013	July 2014 ^r	August 2014 ^p	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	911.45	942.01	943.30	1.29	31.85	0.1	3.5
Forestry, logging and support	1,072.12	1,090.88	1,071.70	-19.18	-0.42	-1.8	0.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,865.62	2,034.72	2,115.17	80.45	249.55	4.0	13.4
Utilities	1,649.28	1,756.81	1,798.44	41.63	149.16	2.4	9.0
Construction	1,197.16	1,235.35	1,233.26	-2.09	36.10	-0.2	3.0
Manufacturing	1,029.85	1,055.40	1,052.39	-3.01	22.54	-0.3	2.2
Wholesale trade	1,054.56	1,134.54	1,089.23	-45.31	34.67	-4.0	3.3
Retail trade	531.04	542.45	550.83	8.38	19.79	1.5	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	995.92	1,014.85	998.02	-16.83	2.10	-1.7	0.2
Information and cultural industries	1,135.37	1,170.01	1,211.48	41.47	76.11	3.5	6.7
Finance and insurance	1,070.74	1,177.19	1,203.96	26.77	133.22	2.3	12.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	886.51	968.53	918.80	-49.73	32.29	-5.1	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,277.90	1,299.24	1,310.73	11.49	32.83	0.9	2.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,188.70	1,357.96	1,374.66	16.70	185.96	1.2	15.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	745.15	743.40	739.41	-3.99	-5.74	-0.5	-0.8
Educational services	995.29	1,006.28	1,006.40	0.12	11.11	0.0	1.1
Health care and social assistance	823.64	857.05	840.84	-16.21	17.20	-1.9	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	561.16	574.15	606.93	32.78	45.77	5.7	8.2
Accommodation and food services	361.82	371.90	373.99	2.09	12.17	0.6	3.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	748.31	743.56	758.55	14.99	10.24	2.0	1.4
Public administration	1,170.83	1,201.90	1,186.06	-15.84	15.23	-1.3	1.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	944.83	994.19	989.37	-4.82	44.54	-0.5	4.7
Prince Edward Island	759.14	778.39	787.70	9.31	28.56	1.2	3.8
Nova Scotia	803.59	824.97	829.49	4.52	25.90	0.5	3.2
New Brunswick	809.34	844.77	835.25	-9.52	25.91	-1.1	3.2
Quebec	830.21	873.31	847.47	-25.84	17.26	-3.0	2.1
Ontario	924.77	946.08	946.81	0.73	22.04	0.1	2.4
Manitoba	830.65	864.62	874.89	10.27	44.24	1.2	5.3
Saskatchewan	948.04	978.14	986.22	8.08	38.18	0.8	4.0
Alberta	1,107.93	1,155.54	1,164.88	9.34	56.95	0.8	5.1
British Columbia	873.63	893.42	899.97	6.55	26.34	0.7	3.0
Yukon	937.37	1,029.07	1,012.49	-16.58	75.12	-1.6	8.0
Northwest Territories	1,298.62	1,374.94	1,397.53	22.59	98.91	1.6	7.6
Nunavut	1,037.05	1,150.21	1,136.21	-14.00	99.16	-1.2	9.6

^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

	August 2013	July 2014 ^r	August 2014 ^p	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,478.2	15,598.0	15,609.1	11.0	130.8	0.1	0.8
Forestry, logging and support	37.9	37.9	38.9	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	226.1	233.9	233.9	0.0	7.8	0.0	3.5
Utilities	118.3	116.8	116.6	-0.2	-1.7	-0.2	-1.5
Construction	953.4	975.3	980.0	4.7	26.6	0.5	2.8
Manufacturing	1,482.4	1,475.4	1,478.1	2.7	-4.3	0.2	-0.3
Wholesale trade	763.7	780.7	781.3	0.6	17.6	0.1	2.3
Retail trade	1,920.5	1,939.3	1,937.9	-1.4	17.4	-0.1	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	718.1	736.8	731.4	-5.4	13.3	-0.7	1.8
Information and cultural industries	321.2	318.3	318.4	0.1	-2.8	0.0	-0.9
Finance and insurance	709.4	706.5	709.2	2.7	-0.2	0.4	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	272.7	281.8	281.7	-0.1	9.0	0.0	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	825.3	843.3	849.5	6.2	24.2	0.7	2.9
Management of companies and enterprises	102.0	102.6	101.8	-0.8	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	773.5	781.5	782.2	0.7	8.7	0.1	1.1
Educational services	1,210.4	1,214.4	1,212.0	-2.4	1.6	-0.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance	1,748.7	1,784.4	1,782.5	-1.9	33.8	-0.1	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	254.1	257.2	257.3	0.1	3.2	0.1	1.3
Accommodation and food services	1,194.0	1,204.3	1,209.0	4.7	15.0	0.4	1.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	541.6	550.1	547.1	-3.0	5.5	-0.5	1.0
Public administration	1,043.0	1,040.1	1,038.9	-1.2	-4.1	-0.1	-0.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	215.2	219.2	218.7	-0.5	3.5	-0.2	1.6
Prince Edward Island	62.5	62.0	62.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.5
Nova Scotia	398.9	401.8	401.1	-0.7	2.2	-0.2	0.6
New Brunswick	310.3	301.9	301.4	-0.5	-8.9	-0.2	-2.9
Quebec	3,479.3	3,466.9	3,472.0	5.1	-7.3	0.1	-0.2
Ontario	5,888.3	5,937.2	5,932.5	-4.7	44.2	-0.1	0.8
Manitoba	591.5	584.6	580.2	-4.4	-11.3	-0.7	-1.9
Saskatchewan	479.8	487.0	486.5	-0.5	6.7	-0.1	1.4
Alberta	1,999.5	2,058.7	2,065.1	6.4	65.6	0.3	3.3
British Columbia	1,991.6	2,018.4	2,028.3	9.9	36.7	0.5	1.8
Yukon	21.3	20.5	21.3	0.8	0.0	4.2	0.2
Northwest Territories	28.5	27.8	27.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-2.6
Nunavut	11.6	12.0	11.9	-0.1	0.3	-1.1	2.7

^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](#), [281-0026](#), [281-0029](#), [281-0032](#), [281-0035](#), [281-0037](#), [281-0039](#), [281-0047](#) 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 September will be released on November 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 May Roos (613-951-6014; may.roos@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Study: Child care in Canada, 2011

In 2011, about half (46%) of all Canadian parents relied on some form of child care for their children aged 14 years and younger, according to a new study using data from the 2011 General Social Survey on Families.

Child care was most often used for children 2 to 4 years old, with about 6 in 10 of their parents using some form of child care arrangement. The use of child care was less common before the age of 2 and after the age of 10.

Three forms of care—daycare centres, home daycare and private arrangements—were most often used for children under the age of 5. Before and after school care was the leading choice for children aged 5 and older.

Overall, child care rates were significantly above the national average in Quebec, where 58% of parents placed their children in care. Those least likely to use child care were parents living in Manitoba (34%), Alberta (40%) and Ontario (43%). All of these rates were below the national average (46%).

The cost of care also varied widely across Canada. Reflecting Quebec's subsidized daily rate of \$7 per day, Quebec recorded the lowest monthly cost of full-time care for children under the age of 5, with a median monthly cost of \$152 per child. The cost in the second lowest region, the Atlantic provinces, was \$541, almost four times the Quebec cost. The highest cost for full-time child care was found in Ontario, with a median monthly cost of \$677.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4501](#).

This release is based on the report "Child care in Canada," available today in the publication *Spotlight on Canadians: Results from the General Social Survey* ([89-652-X](#)).

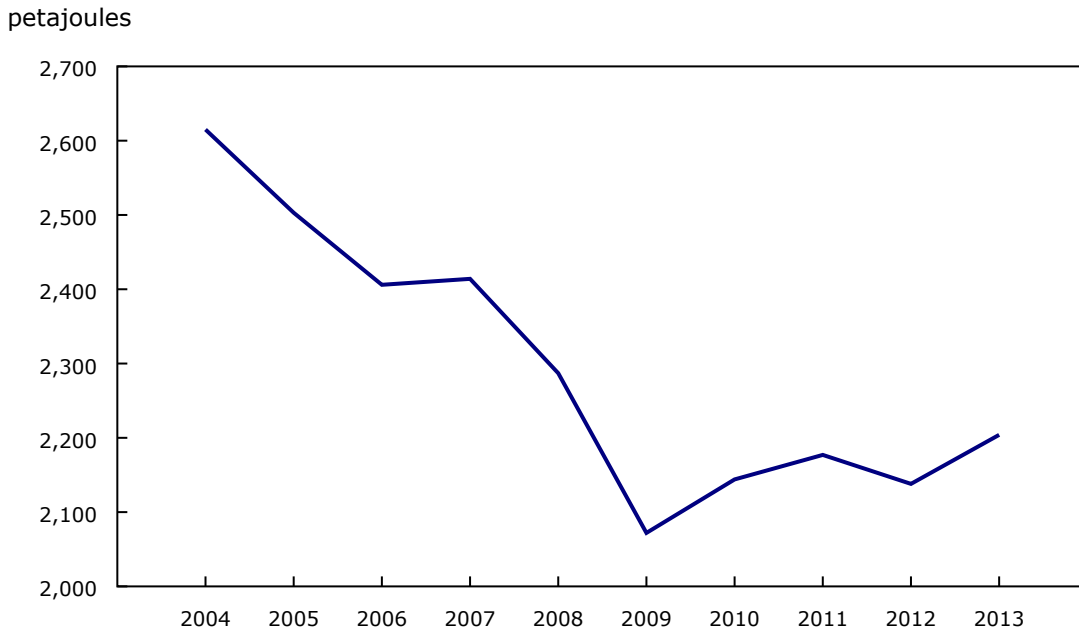
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Energy consumption by the manufacturing sector, 2013

Energy consumption for Canada's manufacturing sector increased 3.1% from a year earlier to 2,204 petajoules in 2013.

This follows a 1.8% decline in 2012 and a 1.6% increase in 2011. Total industrial energy consumption has risen 6.4% since 2009. This trend is consistent with data showing that real manufacturing sales have increased 12.1% over the same period.

Chart 1
Energy consumption, all manufacturing



Despite the overall increase over the past 5 years, industrial energy consumption totals remain well below those reported 10 years earlier. The 2013 total, for example, was 15.7% below the level in 2004.

This decline in industrial energy consumption partly reflects manufacturing sales, which decreased 10.1% in real terms from 2004 to 2013.

Paper manufacturing consumes more energy while primary metal and petroleum and coal products consume less

Energy consumption in the paper manufacturing industry rose 7.6% to 564.4 petajoules in 2013. This was the second time in 10 years that the industry posted an increase in energy consumption.

Primary metal manufacturing, meanwhile, saw energy consumption fall 3.6% to 449.8 petajoules in 2013. This decline followed annual increases in two of the previous three years, with the 2013 totals 5.2% higher than those from 2009. Energy consumption for the industry, however, was still 13.7% below 2004 levels.

Energy consumption in the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry edged down 1.0% to 314.1 petajoules in 2013. This marked the sixth consecutive annual decline in this industry, as energy consumption levels remained 22.5% lower than 2004 levels. The decrease from 2012 to 2013 was mainly driven by lower energy consumption in the petroleum refineries industry (-1.3%).

Combined, the paper, primary metal and petroleum and coal products industries represented 60.3% of all industrial energy consumption in 2013.

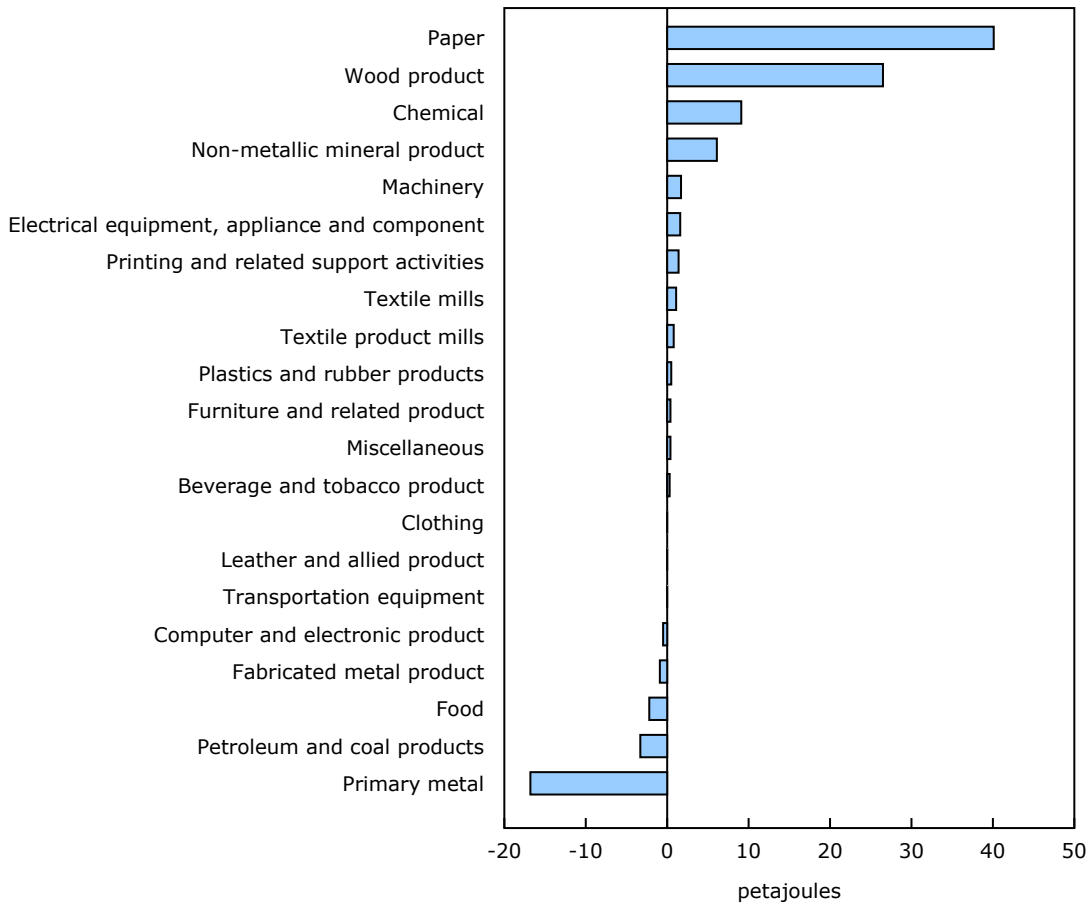
Consumption reaches a 10-year high in the wood product and electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing industries

Both the wood product (+19.9%) and the electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing (+28.3%) industries reached 10-year highs in energy consumption in 2013.

The increase in energy consumption in the wood product manufacturing industry was partly related to a recovering housing market in the United States.

Manufacturing sales in the electrical equipment, appliance and component industry saw modest gains in 2013.

Chart 2
Change in energy consumption by manufacturing industry, 2012 to 2013

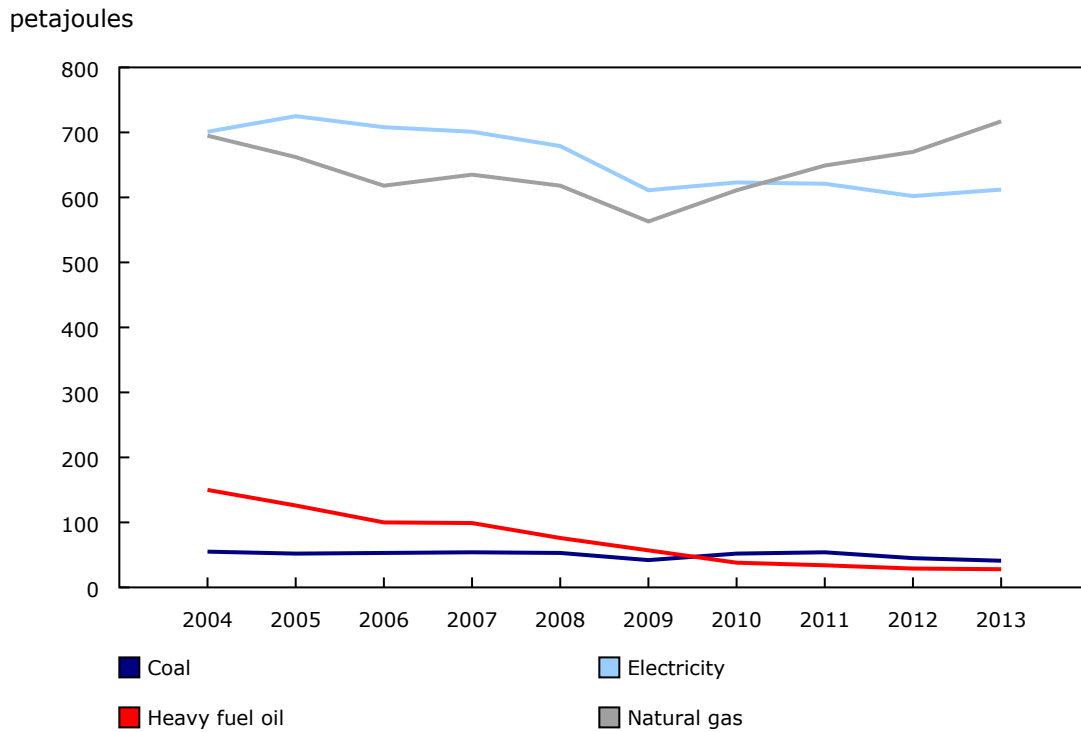


Natural gas increasing at the expense of heavy fuel oil

The use of natural gas as fuel in manufacturing increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2013, rising 7.0% from 2012. Natural gas accounted for 32.5% of total energy consumption in 2013. Lower prices for natural gas had fuelled this trend in recent years, though prices levelled off somewhat in 2013.

Following two years of modest declines, electricity use in manufacturing increased 1.7% in 2013, accounting for 27.8% of total energy consumption.

Chart 3
Energy consumption, all manufacturing, by selected type of energy



The importance of heavy fuel oil continued to decline, as usage fell for the 10th consecutive year. Usage declined 5.6% in 2013, following decreases of 13.9% in 2012 and 9.3% in 2011. Compared with 2004, usage of this fuel has fallen 81.5%.

Coal usage in manufacturing also fell for a second consecutive year, down 9.1% in 2013 following a 16.5% decline in 2012.

Note to readers

This marks the first time that an analytical text accompanies the Industrial Consumption of Energy survey data availability notice.

The Industrial Consumption of Energy survey, funded by Natural Resources Canada and Environment Canada, provides estimates of energy consumption by manufacturing establishments in Canada. Survey results are used by government to track, for example, energy efficiency improvements and carbon dioxide emissions. Industry uses the estimates to help monitor the results of energy reduction efforts and to measure their contributions to Canada's climate change goals.

The target population includes manufacturing establishments in Canada classified to the North American Industry Classification System sectors 31, 32 and 33 as well as some outside of manufacturing, such as mining, oil and gas extraction and utilities. The 2013 survey estimates are based on a sample of 4,698 establishments and an un-weighted response rate of 86.8% was obtained.

One petajoule equals approximately the amount of energy required to power the Montréal subway system for one year.

Manufacturing sales figures referenced within this text refers to data from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (tables 304-0014 and 377-0009).

Data for 2013 are subject to revision. Data for 2012 have been revised.

All data points in this text come from CANSIM table 128-0006.

Available in CANSIM: tables [128-0005](#) and [128-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5047](#).

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).

Computer and peripherals price indexes, September 2014

Prices for commercial computers increased 0.2% from August to September and consumer computer prices rose by 0.8%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices fell by 0.1% and printer prices were unchanged.

Year over year, prices for commercial computers decreased 2.2% and prices for consumer computers were down by 2.9%. Monitor prices decreased by 4.4% and printer prices declined by 1.9%.

Note to readers

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. With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: tables [331-0010](#) and [331-0011](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5032](#).

The computer and peripherals price indexes for October will be released on November 28.

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).

Commercial Software Price Index, September 2014

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased by 0.1% in September compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up by 4.4%.

Note to readers

The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of software typically bought by businesses and governments. With each release, data for the previous six months may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: table [331-0009](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5068](#).

The Commercial Software Price Index for October will be released on November 28.

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).

Survey on Living with Chronic Diseases in Canada, 2014

Data from the 2014 Survey on Living with Chronic Diseases in Canada are now available upon request.

The objective of the survey (sponsored by the Public Health Agency of Canada) was to assess the impact of mood and anxiety disorders on quality of life and to provide more information on how Canadians manage their chronic condition.

Data were collected from October 2013 until March 2014. Approximately 3,400 individuals aged 18 years and older residing in households in the 10 provinces were interviewed.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5160](#).

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 studies

Spotlight on Canadians: Results from the General Social Survey: "Child care in Canada", No. 5
Catalogue number [89-652-X2014005](#) (HTML | PDF)



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