

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

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Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$942 in October, little changed from \$939 the previous month. Average weekly earnings have hovered around \$940 since July. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased 2.8%.	
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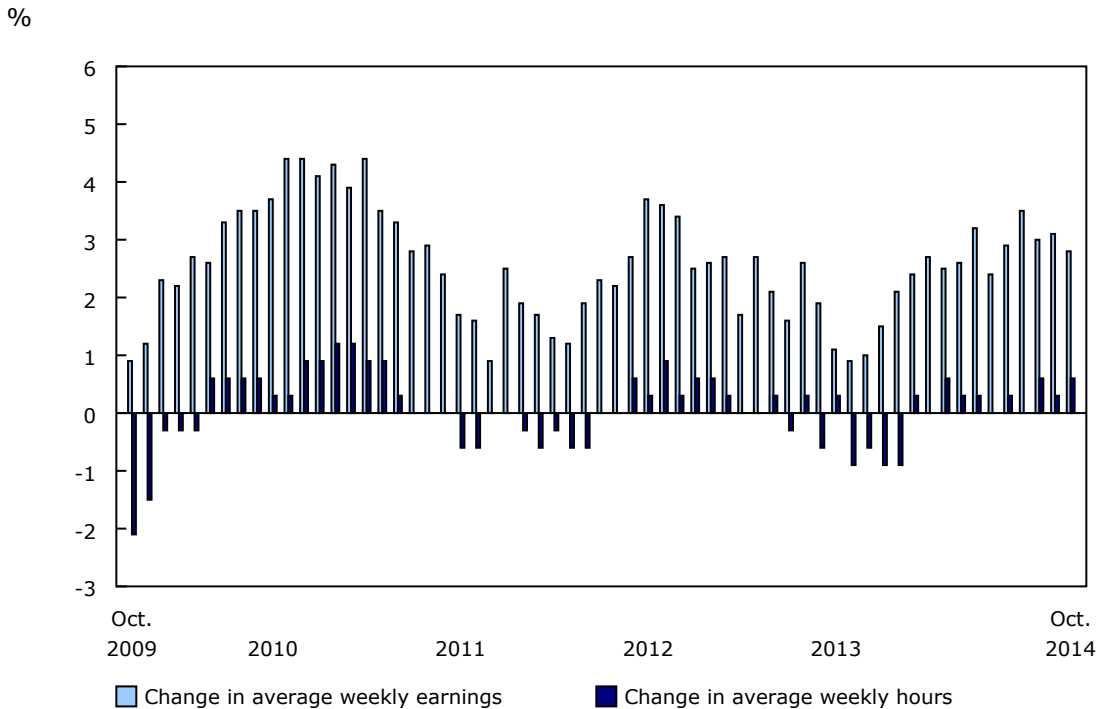


Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, October 2014

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$942 in October, little changed from \$939 the previous month. Average weekly earnings have hovered around \$940 since July. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased 2.8%.

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



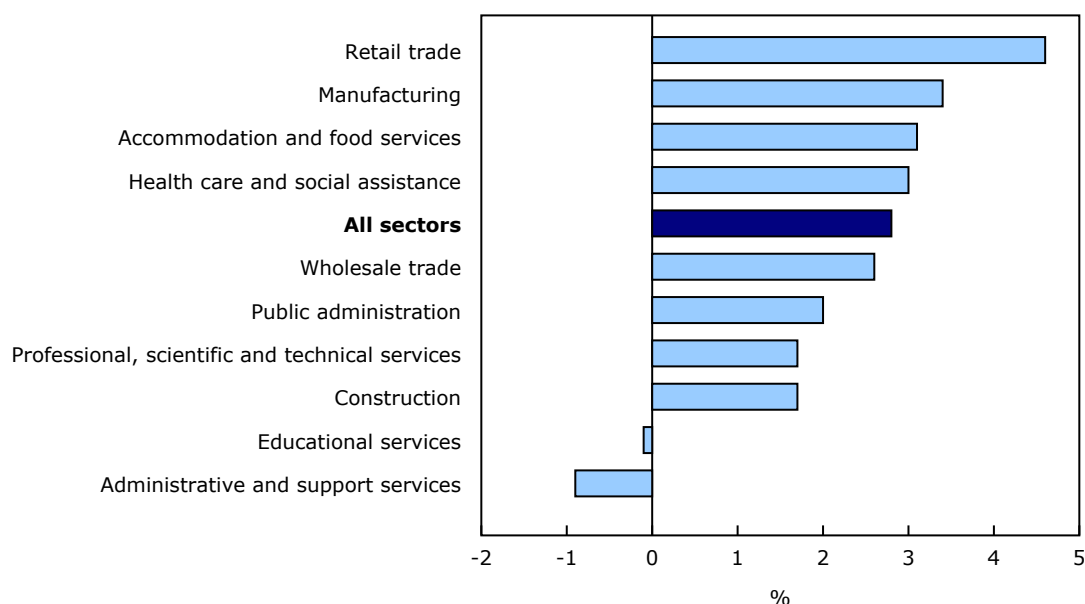
Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

The 2.8% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to October 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 October, little changed from the previous month and up from the 32.8 hours observed in October 2013.

Average weekly earnings by sector

In the 12 months to October, average weekly earnings increased in 8 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by retail trade.

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



Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0047](#).

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in retail trade increased 4.6% to \$554. Earnings growth was widespread in this sector, led by gains in general merchandise stores. Average weekly earnings in retail trade have been on an upward trend since the spring.

Compared with a recent low in October 2013, average weekly earnings in manufacturing were up 3.4% to \$1,047 in October 2014. Gains in this sector were led by the chemical, paper, and miscellaneous manufacturing subsectors.

In accommodation and food services, average weekly earnings rose 3.1% on a year-over-year basis to \$377 in October. Gains in average weekly earnings in this sector were mainly driven by full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places.

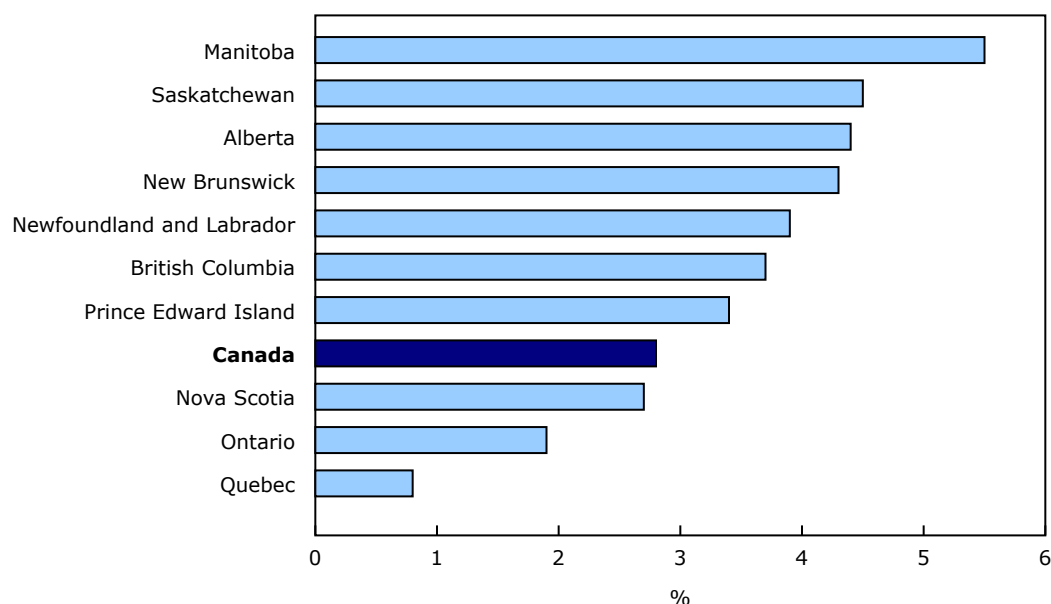
Compared with a year earlier, average weekly earnings in health care and social assistance rose 3.0% to \$866. Year-over-year earnings growth was led by nursing and residential care facilities.

In the 12 months to October, average weekly earnings were little changed in educational services as well as administrative and support services. These 2 sectors have recorded the lowest year-over-year average weekly earnings growth amongst the 10 largest industrial sectors since May 2014.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year over year, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in every province in October. The gains were led by Manitoba, while Ontario and Quebec had the lowest earnings growth.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, October 2014



Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0049](#).

Average weekly earnings in Manitoba were \$873 in October, up 5.5% compared with 12 months earlier. Year-over-year earnings growth in Manitoba has been the highest among the provinces since August. In the 12 months to October, growth was spread across most sectors in the province, led by health care and social assistance, and educational services.

In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings rose 4.5% year over year to \$985, with growth spread across most sectors. Earnings in this province have been trending upward since October 2013.

In the 12 months to October, average weekly earnings in Alberta increased 4.4% to \$1,172. Most of the gains in the province were among high-earning industries such as real estate and rental and leasing; mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; transportation and warehousing; and manufacturing.

Year over year, average weekly earnings in New Brunswick were up 4.3% to \$843, reflecting earnings growth in administrative and support services, manufacturing, and educational services.

Average weekly earnings in Canada's two largest provinces recorded the lowest year-over-year growth. Compared with October 2013, average weekly earnings increased 1.9% to \$941 in Ontario and 0.8% to \$858 in Quebec.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment rose by 14,600 in October, following an increase of 14,300 in September. The largest employment gains in October were in educational services; transportation and warehousing; and retail trade. These increases were partly offset by notable declines in wholesale trade, and accommodation and food services.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of non-farm payroll employees rose 150,800 or 1.0%, with all of the gains occurring since April 2014.

Over the 12-month period, employment growth was highest in real estate and rental and leasing (+4.4%); mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (+3.9%); and construction (+3.4%). At the same time, the largest declines in payroll employment were in utilities (-1.5%); information and cultural industries (-1.4%); and public administration (-1.3%).

Rebound in educational services employment in British Columbia

There was a strike among public sector primary and secondary school teachers in British Columbia that started in June and continued until the third week of September. British Columbia employment in the educational services sector as a whole rebounded by 14,400 between September and October, following a decline of 15,700 between August and September (see "Measuring the impact of labour disputes with SEPH" in the note to readers). In October, employment in the British Columbia primary and secondary schools subsector returned to a level similar to those observed for the month of October in previous years.

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.

Measuring the impact of labour disputes with SEPH

Employees involved in a labour dispute (that is, on strike or locked out) are not on the payroll deductions remittance (PD7). Therefore, they are not included in the SEPH earnings estimates but contribute to a decline in the level of employment.

The survey is not designed to measure the specific impact of labour disputes on earnings, hours worked or total employment; however, some of the impact can be reflected in the estimates. It is not possible to separate the impact of labour disputes from changes in the estimates due to other reasons.

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

	October 2013	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	916.29	939.27	942.00	2.73	25.71	0.3	2.8
Forestry, logging and support	1,034.66	1,023.46	1,028.69	5.23	-5.97	0.5	-0.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,925.26	2,069.14	2,052.64	-16.50	127.38	-0.8	6.6
Utilities	1,642.78	1,782.01	1,820.41	38.40	177.63	2.2	10.8
Construction	1,223.13	1,243.43	1,243.34	-0.09	20.21	0.0	1.7
Manufacturing	1,011.67	1,056.89	1,046.50	-10.39	34.83	-1.0	3.4
Wholesale trade	1,066.92	1,091.80	1,094.40	2.60	27.48	0.2	2.6
Retail trade	529.46	545.75	553.85	8.10	24.39	1.5	4.6
Transportation and warehousing	965.35	1,007.09	1,016.11	9.02	50.76	0.9	5.3
Information and cultural industries	1,094.43	1,191.28	1,161.71	-29.57	67.28	-2.5	6.1
Finance and insurance	1,121.82	1,157.97	1,150.55	-7.42	28.73	-0.6	2.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	871.91	902.79	945.04	42.25	73.13	4.7	8.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,284.18	1,308.92	1,306.04	-2.88	21.86	-0.2	1.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1,241.84	1,319.06	1,340.53	21.47	98.69	1.6	7.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	761.71	735.53	755.13	19.60	-6.58	2.7	-0.9
Educational services	986.22	973.39	984.78	11.39	-1.44	1.2	-0.1
Health care and social assistance	840.99	858.94	865.99	7.05	25.00	0.8	3.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	573.70	565.12	569.38	4.26	-4.32	0.8	-0.8
Accommodation and food services	365.84	366.45	377.16	10.71	11.32	2.9	3.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	749.82	754.70	783.43	28.73	33.61	3.8	4.5
Public administration	1,176.33	1,199.81	1,199.97	0.16	23.64	0.0	2.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	965.43	995.99	1,003.45	7.46	38.02	0.7	3.9
Prince Edward Island	756.82	773.58	782.76	9.18	25.94	1.2	3.4
Nova Scotia	807.88	818.38	829.92	11.54	22.04	1.4	2.7
New Brunswick	807.86	840.70	842.70	2.00	34.84	0.2	4.3
Quebec	851.11	841.67	857.67	16.00	6.56	1.9	0.8
Ontario	923.44	941.06	940.81	-0.25	17.37	0.0	1.9
Manitoba	827.09	871.31	872.70	1.39	45.61	0.2	5.5
Saskatchewan	943.24	979.19	985.29	6.10	42.05	0.6	4.5
Alberta	1,123.12	1,152.65	1,172.33	19.68	49.21	1.7	4.4
British Columbia	874.43	898.24	906.97	8.73	32.54	1.0	3.7
Yukon	989.25	1,050.56	1,087.25	36.69	98.00	3.5	9.9
Northwest Territories	1,323.38	1,389.86	1,396.61	6.75	73.23	0.5	5.5
Nunavut	992.94	1,176.65	1,158.93	-17.72	165.99	-1.5	16.7

^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.

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,490.7	15,626.9	15,641.5	14.6	150.8	0.1	1.0
Forestry, logging and support	38.5	38.6	39.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	226.5	234.5	235.3	0.8	8.8	0.4	3.9
Utilities	117.8	116.2	116.1	-0.2	-1.7	-0.1	-1.5
Construction	955.3	986.1	987.8	1.7	32.5	0.2	3.4
Manufacturing	1,478.5	1,471.4	1,471.8	0.4	-6.7	0.0	-0.5
Wholesale trade	766.8	782.1	780.0	-2.1	13.2	-0.3	1.7
Retail trade	1,918.7	1,943.6	1,947.2	3.6	28.4	0.2	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	721.7	732.9	737.0	4.1	15.3	0.6	2.1
Information and cultural industries	320.7	314.3	316.3	2.0	-4.4	0.6	-1.4
Finance and insurance	705.8	706.9	706.2	-0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	272.6	284.7	284.6	-0.1	12.0	0.0	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	828.2	849.8	851.6	1.8	23.4	0.2	2.8
Management of companies and enterprises	105.4	102.5	102.1	-0.3	-3.2	-0.3	-3.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	779.0	784.0	783.0	-1.0	4.0	-0.1	0.5
Educational services	1,218.6	1,217.1	1,222.8	5.7	4.2	0.5	0.3
Health care and social assistance	1,752.2	1,787.0	1,786.4	-0.5	34.3	0.0	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	253.7	257.7	257.3	-0.4	3.6	-0.2	1.4
Accommodation and food services	1,188.4	1,212.6	1,211.1	-1.5	22.7	-0.1	1.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	540.6	549.9	550.4	0.5	9.8	0.1	1.8
Public administration	1,045.4	1,032.2	1,031.8	-0.4	-13.6	0.0	-1.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	215.1	215.8	216.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.5
Prince Edward Island	64.2	62.6	62.4	-0.1	-1.8	-0.2	-2.8
Nova Scotia	402.1	402.2	401.5	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1
New Brunswick	307.9	301.4	300.2	-1.1	-7.7	-0.4	-2.5
Quebec	3,478.6	3,478.7	3,477.9	-0.8	-0.7	0.0	0.0
Ontario	5,882.1	5,937.1	5,951.6	14.6	69.6	0.2	1.2
Manitoba	592.9	585.0	582.0	-3.0	-10.9	-0.5	-1.8
Saskatchewan	479.5	486.6	485.8	-0.8	6.3	-0.2	1.3
Alberta	2,012.4	2,081.5	2,081.0	-0.6	68.5	0.0	3.4
British Columbia	1,995.3	2,015.4	2,022.3	6.9	27.0	0.3	1.4
Yukon	21.1	21.1	21.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.1
Northwest Territories	28.1	27.6	27.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-1.9
Nunavut	11.5	12.0	11.8	-0.2	0.3	-1.7	2.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [281-0023](#), [281-0026](#), [281-0029](#), [281-0032](#), [281-0035](#), [281-0037](#), [281-0039](#), [281-0041](#), [281-0043](#), [281-0045](#), [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 November 2014 will be released on January 29, 2015.

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.

Investment in new housing construction, October 2014

Investment in new housing construction rose 5.1% to \$4.5 billion in October compared with the same month in 2013.

Alberta recorded the largest year-over-year increase, with investment up 23.0% to \$1.1 billion, followed by British Columbia, up 10.9% to \$745 million, and Ontario, up 4.8% to \$1.5 billion. Conversely, Quebec posted the biggest decline in investment, down 8.0% to \$629 million.

At the national level, investment was up year over year for all building types. Single-family dwellings led the increase, with investment rising 3.5% to \$2.4 billion, followed by apartment and apartment-condominium buildings, up 4.5% to \$1.4 billion, and row houses, up 15.4% to \$433 million.

Note to readers

Data on investment in new housing construction (including single-family dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are not seasonally adjusted and all comparisons in this release are between October 2013 and October 2014.

Data in CANSIM are available at the national and provincial levels, in both current and constant dollars (base year 2007).

Unless otherwise specified, the highlights refer to current dollars and are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

Estimates for investment in new housing construction are periodically revised when quarterly residential investment data are released.

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0017](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5155](#).

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 Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520; mariane.bien-aime@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Oilseed crushing statistics, November 2014

Oilseed processors crushed 539 705 tonnes of canola in November. Oil production totalled 232 795 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 304 503 tonnes.

Note to readers

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is now available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3404](#).

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).

Poultry and egg statistics, October 2014

Egg production decreased 1.0% in October from the same month a year earlier to 54.8 million dozen, while placements of hatchery chicks on farms were down 3.2% to 49.6 million birds in November.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on December 1 declined 12.0% from the same date a year earlier to 59 593 tonnes.

Note to readers

Poultry and egg statistics are available for Canada and the provinces.

Data on poultry and egg production for October are now available. Data on the placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults for November are now available. Data on stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats and as well as edible dried egg products for December are also available.

These data are subject to revision.

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is now available.

Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0021 to 003-0024](#), [003-0038](#) and [003-0039](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3425](#) and [5039](#).

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).

Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, October 2014

Millers milled 257 922 tonnes of wheat in October, and wheat flour production totalled 198 108 tonnes.

Note to readers

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is now available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0044](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#) and [3443](#).

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).

Deliveries of major grains, November 2014

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for November.

Major grains include wheat (excluding durum), durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and canola. Data on the deliveries of these grains are available at the Canada and regional levels.

Note to readers

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is now available.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0001](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#), [3404](#), [3443](#), [5046](#) and [5153](#).

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

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Third quarter 2014, Vol. 25, no. 3
Catalogue number [61-008-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Retail Trade, October 2014, Vol. 86, no. 10
Catalogue number [63-005-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Gross Domestic Expenditures on Research and Development in Canada (GERD), the Provinces and Territories
Catalogue number [88-221-X](#) (HTML | PDF)



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