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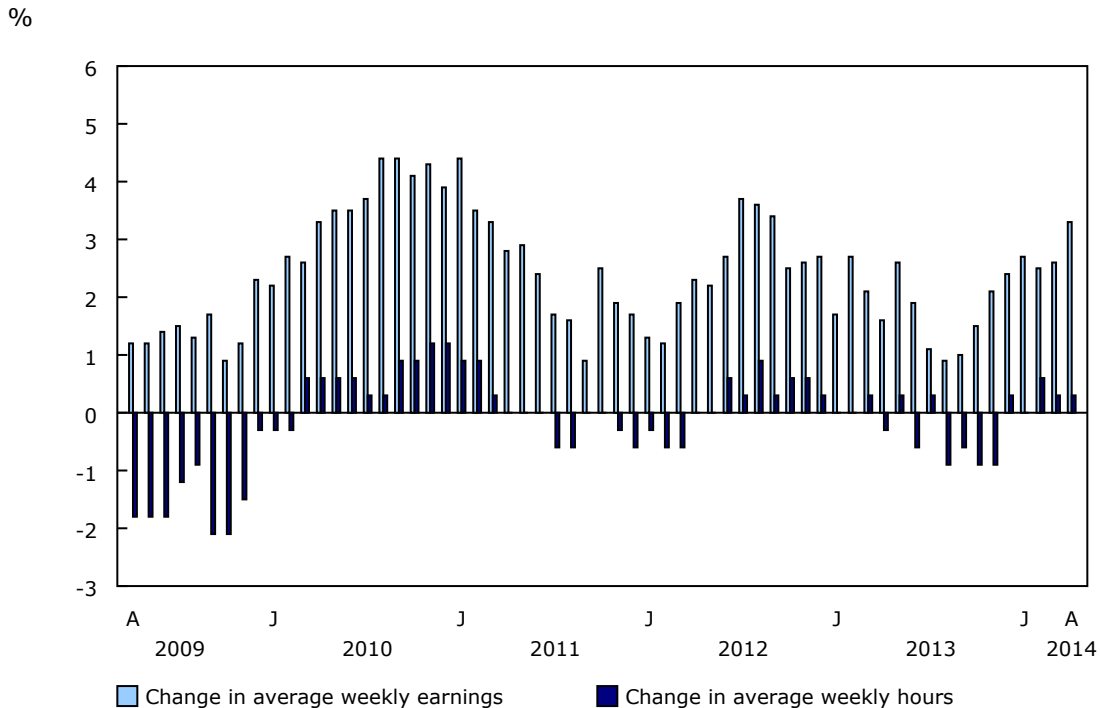


Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, April 2014

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$932 in April, up 0.5% from the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings rose 3.3%.

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

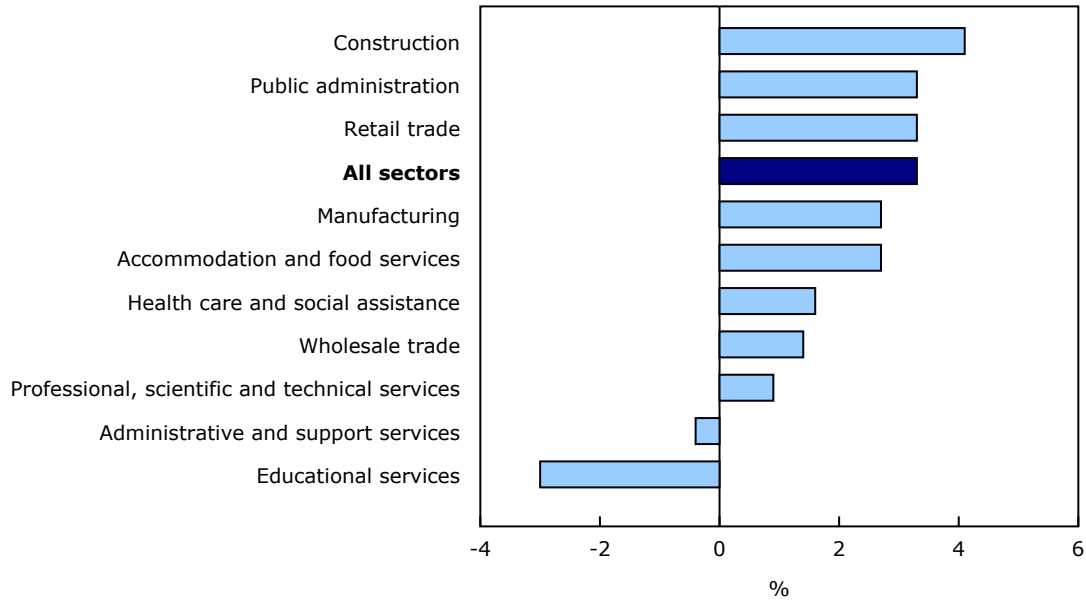


The 3.3% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to April reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.9 hours per week in April, up slightly from the average of 32.8 hours observed 12 months earlier.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Among the 10 largest industrial sectors, only construction outpaced the national year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings.

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



Earnings in construction rose 4.1% compared with 12 months earlier to \$1,209. However, all the increases occurred between July and October 2013. Year-over-year gains were observed among most industries within this sector, led by residential and non-residential building construction.

Average weekly earnings in public administration were also \$1,209, up 3.3% compared with 12 months earlier, the same growth rate as the national average. Most of the growth occurred between January and April and notable gains were observed in federal protective services as well as provincial protective services.

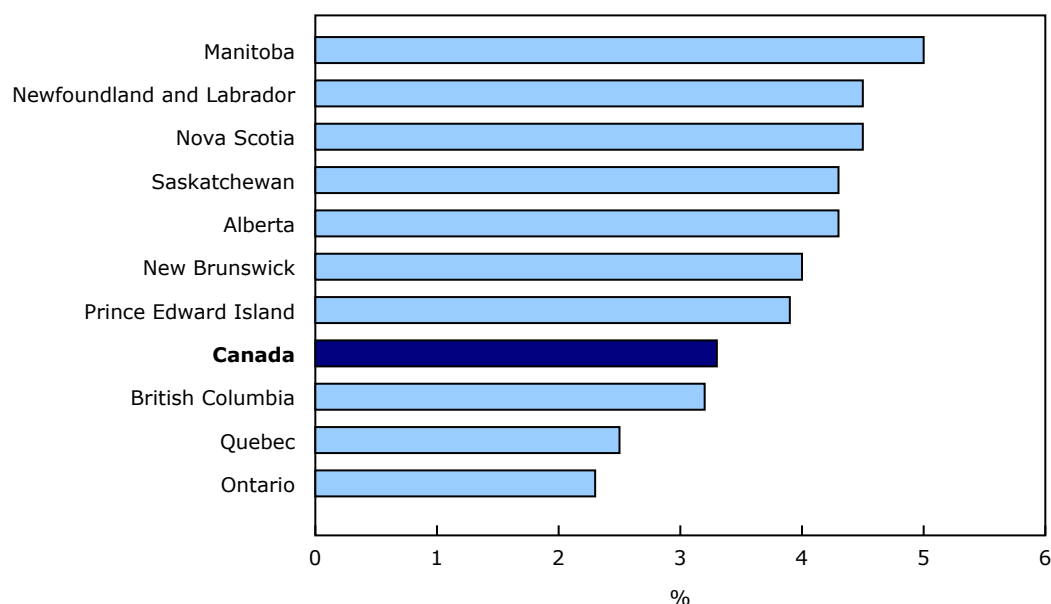
On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings in retail trade increased 3.3% to \$539 in April, with notable earnings growth in clothing and clothing accessories stores.

From a recent high of \$1,007 in April 2013, weekly earnings in educational services declined by 3.0% to \$977 in April. Most of these declines occurred between August and December 2013. The largest year-over-year declines were in universities as well as elementary and secondary schools.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in all provinces. Growth was above the national average in seven provinces, led by Manitoba.

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



Average weekly earnings in Manitoba rose 5.0% to \$871 in the 12 months to April. Earnings growth was observed in administrative and support services; transportation and warehousing as well as health care and social assistance.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, year-over-year average earnings grew by 4.5% to \$986 in April, the second highest average earnings level in the country. Gains in this province were widespread over most sectors, led by public administration and manufacturing.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were up 4.5% to \$825 in April. Growth was spread across several industries, led by administrative and support services; wholesale trade; accommodation and food services as well as retail trade.

Weekly earnings in Alberta increased by 4.3% to \$1,142 in the 12 months to April. Average earnings in this province remained the highest in the country. Most of the growth occurred between June and December 2013 and the earnings have been little changed since then. Gains in the province were widespread in most sectors, and were notable in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. Large earnings growth was also observed in transportation and warehousing as well as retail trade.

In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings increased 4.3% to \$976 on a year-over-year basis. There was large growth in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; retail trade; transportation and warehousing as well as accommodation and food services.

Increases in the average earnings in the two largest provinces, Quebec and Ontario, were below the national average. Earnings growth in Quebec was 2.5% to \$843 while it was 2.3% to \$934 in Ontario.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment declined by 18,500 in April, following a 27,700 increase in March. The largest declines in April were in manufacturing; public administration; and construction. At the same time, there was more payroll employment in educational services; wholesale trade; and health care and social assistance.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 115,700 or 0.8%, with the bulk of the growth occurring in July and August 2013.

Among all sectors, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (+3.2%) posted the highest 12-month growth rate, followed by real estate and rental and leasing (+2.6%). Over the same period, employment declined in information and cultural industries (-3.9%) 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, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. Its key objective 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

	April 2013	March 2014 ^r	April 2014 ^P	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	902.76	927.49	932.13	4.64	29.37	0.5	3.3
Forestry, logging and support	1,045.35	996.19	1,042.31	46.12	-3.04	4.6	-0.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,824.93	2,027.18	2,068.34	41.16	243.41	2.0	13.3
Utilities	1,620.57	1,755.01	1,783.12	28.11	162.55	1.6	10.0
Construction	1,161.68	1,208.95	1,209.30	0.35	47.62	0.0	4.1
Manufacturing	1,018.69	1,034.34	1,046.65	12.31	27.96	1.2	2.7
Wholesale trade	1,070.03	1,081.28	1,085.05	3.77	15.02	0.3	1.4
Retail trade	522.15	532.68	539.33	6.65	17.18	1.2	3.3
Transportation and warehousing	950.14	990.00	1,026.89	36.89	76.75	3.7	8.1
Information and cultural industries	1,110.01	1,179.70	1,190.38	10.68	80.37	0.9	7.2
Finance and insurance	1,121.26	1,192.31	1,228.66	36.35	107.40	3.0	9.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	857.96	906.06	917.00	10.94	59.04	1.2	6.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,281.14	1,290.20	1,293.09	2.89	11.95	0.2	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,212.13	1,332.74	1,298.27	-34.47	86.14	-2.6	7.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	737.63	764.48	734.91	-29.57	-2.72	-3.9	-0.4
Educational services	1,007.46	986.99	977.37	-9.62	-30.09	-1.0	-3.0
Health care and social assistance	823.55	848.21	836.89	-11.32	13.34	-1.3	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	560.85	614.91	593.84	-21.07	32.99	-3.4	5.9
Accommodation and food services	360.24	368.70	369.87	1.17	9.63	0.3	2.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	736.89	737.37	741.09	3.72	4.20	0.5	0.6
Public administration	1,170.44	1,195.14	1,209.04	13.90	38.60	1.2	3.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	943.15	983.03	985.71	2.68	42.56	0.3	4.5
Prince Edward Island	748.18	765.18	777.51	12.33	29.33	1.6	3.9
Nova Scotia	789.78	813.38	825.18	11.80	35.40	1.5	4.5
New Brunswick	802.88	821.20	834.81	13.61	31.93	1.7	4.0
Quebec	823.09	834.82	843.46	8.64	20.37	1.0	2.5
Ontario	913.13	930.15	934.36	4.21	21.23	0.5	2.3
Manitoba	829.74	857.03	871.14	14.11	41.40	1.6	5.0
Saskatchewan	935.21	967.82	975.87	8.05	40.66	0.8	4.3
Alberta	1,094.83	1,140.00	1,141.70	1.70	46.87	0.1	4.3
British Columbia	868.02	894.42	895.63	1.21	27.61	0.1	3.2
Yukon	992.66	1,007.71	1,030.25	22.54	37.59	2.2	3.8
Northwest Territories	1,271.41	1,351.86	1,372.13	20.27	100.72	1.5	7.9
Nunavut	997.86	1,093.43	1,104.69	11.26	106.83	1.0	10.7

^r revised

^P preliminary

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

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

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2013	March 2014 ^r	April 2014 ^P	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,351.4	15,485.6	15,467.1	-18.5	115.7	-0.1	0.8
Forestry, logging and support	38.7	39.1	39.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	224.0	230.2	231.2	1.0	7.2	0.4	3.2
Utilities	120.4	118.6	120.1	1.5	-0.3	1.2	-0.2
Construction	945.1	960.5	956.0	-4.5	10.9	-0.5	1.1
Manufacturing	1,491.9	1,473.0	1,467.6	-5.4	-24.3	-0.4	-1.6
Wholesale trade	763.3	772.1	773.7	1.6	10.4	0.2	1.4
Retail trade	1,906.4	1,927.8	1,928.5	0.7	22.1	0.0	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	711.1	724.5	724.9	0.4	13.8	0.1	1.9
Information and cultural industries	328.8	319.3	316.0	-3.3	-12.8	-1.0	-3.9
Finance and insurance	699.3	703.3	704.2	0.9	4.9	0.1	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	267.5	273.2	274.5	1.3	7.0	0.5	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	815.5	827.1	828.6	1.5	13.1	0.2	1.6
Management of companies and enterprises	106.2	102.6	102.6	0.0	-3.6	0.1	-3.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	760.0	775.1	773.3	-1.8	13.3	-0.2	1.8
Educational services	1,197.2	1,211.4	1,214.0	2.6	16.8	0.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance	1,737.7	1,767.4	1,769.0	1.6	31.3	0.1	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.7	254.1	250.4	-3.7	1.7	-1.5	0.7
Accommodation and food services	1,174.1	1,189.6	1,185.8	-3.8	11.7	-0.3	1.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	537.8	541.7	540.9	-0.8	3.1	-0.1	0.6
Public administration	1,036.7	1,041.2	1,036.4	-4.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	213.9	216.1	215.9	-0.2	2.0	-0.1	0.9
Prince Edward Island	62.4	63.2	63.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.3
Nova Scotia	403.1	400.4	399.4	-1.0	-3.7	-0.3	-0.9
New Brunswick	310.1	302.9	297.7	-5.2	-12.4	-1.7	-4.0
Quebec	3,472.2	3,474.0	3,456.9	-17.1	-15.3	-0.5	-0.4
Ontario	5,820.6	5,877.1	5,874.6	-2.5	54.0	0.0	0.9
Manitoba	585.1	577.5	578.2	0.7	-6.9	0.1	-1.2
Saskatchewan	476.6	484.2	480.4	-3.8	3.8	-0.8	0.8
Alberta	1,971.4	2,029.2	2,034.6	5.4	63.2	0.3	3.2
British Columbia	1,975.2	1,999.7	2,005.1	5.4	29.9	0.3	1.5
Yukon	21.2	21.8	21.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.2
Northwest Territories	28.1	27.9	27.6	-0.3	-0.5	-1.1	-1.7
Nunavut	11.6	11.5	11.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	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, 281-0026, 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 May will be released on July 31.

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.

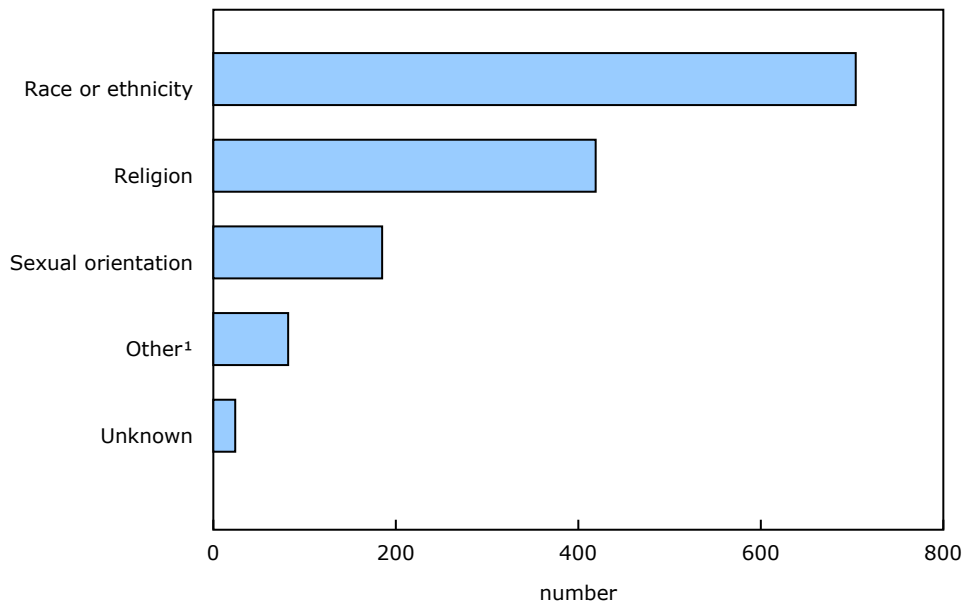
Police-reported hate crimes, 2012

In 2012, police reported 1,414 criminal incidents motivated by hate in Canada, 82 more incidents than in 2011. These hate crimes represented 4.1 incidents per 100,000 population.

In 2012, about half of all hate crimes (704 incidents, or 51%) were motivated by hatred toward a race or ethnicity such as Black, Asian, Arab or Aboriginal populations. Another 419 incidents, or 30%, were motivated by hatred towards a particular religion, including hate crimes targeting Jewish, Muslim, Catholic and other religions.

An additional 13% (185 incidents) were motivated by sexual orientation, while the remaining 6% of hate crimes were motivated by language, mental or physical disability, sex, age or some other characteristic (such as occupation or political beliefs).

Chart 1
Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, 2012



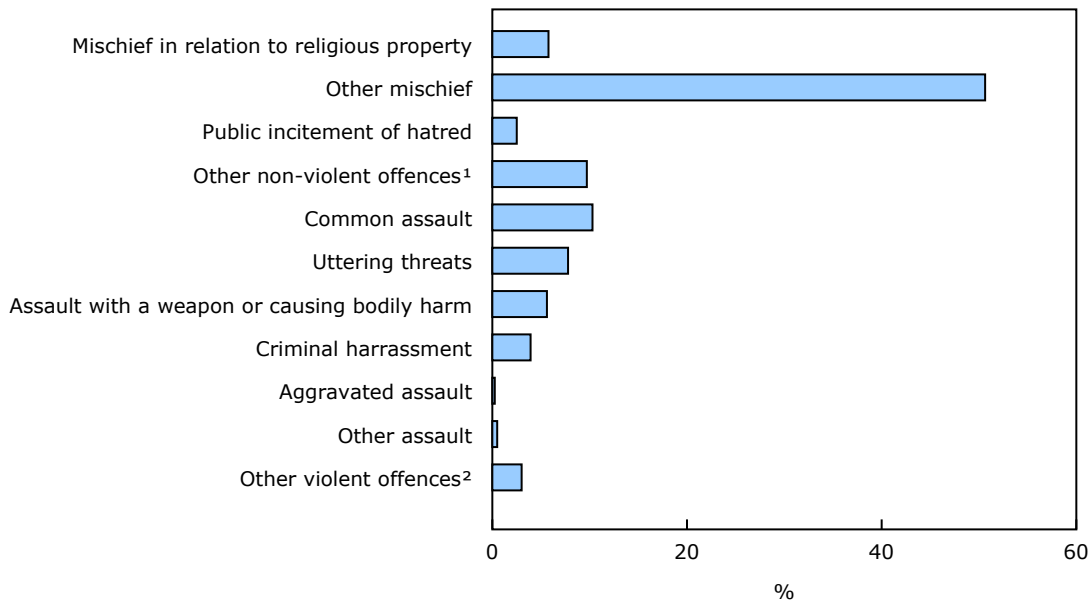
1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (for example, occupation or political beliefs).
Note(s): Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

Among hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity, black populations were the most frequently targeted (21% of hate crimes of all types). For hate crimes motivated by religion, hate crimes targeting Jewish populations were the most common (17% of hate crimes of all types).

Mischief is the most common police-reported hate crime

Overall, the majority (69%) of hate crimes reported by police involved non-violent offences. Mischief, which includes vandalism, graffiti and other destruction of property, was the most commonly reported offence among police-reported hate crimes, making up over half of all hate crime incidents in 2012: 6% were mischief motivated by hate in relation to religious property and 51% were other types of mischief.

Chart 2
Hate crimes, by type of offence, 2012



1. Other non-violent offences include crimes against property or other non-violent criminal violations such as break and enter or disturbing the peace.

2. Other violent offences include other crimes against persons involving violence or threat of violence such as robbery or harassing telephone calls.

Note(s): Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the Uniform Crime Reporting 2.2 Supplemental Survey in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John.

Almost one-third (31%) of all police-reported hate crimes in 2012 involved violent offences, such as assault, uttering threats or criminal harassment. This differed, however, by type of motivation. For instance, two-thirds (67%) of hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation and one-third (32%) of hate crimes motivated by race/ethnicity involved a violent offence, while hate crimes motivated by religion were less likely to be violent (13%).

Both accused and victims of hate crime often young

Youth and young adults were the most likely to be either the accused or victim of a hate crime. Among persons accused of hate crimes in 2012, 57% were under the age of 25. Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation had the highest proportion of accused under the age of 25 (66%).

Most of those accused of hate crimes (84%) were male. Specifically, young males under the age of 18 accounted for 31% of the accused persons.

In 2012, 40% of hate crime victims were under the age of 25. Victims of hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation tended to be younger, with 56% under the age of 25.

Most police-reported hate crimes occur in major cities

The majority (82%) of police-reported hate crimes in Canada occurred in major cities (census metropolitan areas, [CMAs]). Overall, the 10 largest CMAs in Canada, representing just over half of the population, accounted for 63% of police-reported hate crimes in 2012.

Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, the three largest CMAs in Canada, accounted for 35% of police-reported hate crime incidents. These three CMAs, however, did not have the highest rates of police-reported hate crime once population size was taken into account. In 2012, the highest rates of police-reported hate crime per 100,000 population were in Hamilton, Thunder Bay and Peterborough.

It is important to recognize that, according to police services, higher rates of police-reported hate crime in certain jurisdictions may reflect differences or changes in the awareness, reporting and investigation of these incidents by police and community members.

Note to readers

Police-reported hate crimes refer to criminal incidents that, upon investigation by police, are determined to have been motivated by hate toward an identifiable group. The incident may target race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, language, sex, age, mental or physical disability, or other factors such as occupation or political beliefs.

Police-reported hate crime data have been collected on an annual basis since 2006 and, as of 2010, cover 99% of the population of Canada.

Fluctuations in the annual number of incidents can be influenced by changes in local police service practices and community involvement, as well as the willingness of victims to report incidents to police. The number of hate crimes presented in this release represents those that were reported to police. Self-reported victimization data from the Canadian General Social Survey suggest that about one-third (34%) of incidents perceived by respondents to have been motivated by hate were reported to police.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3302 and 4504.

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2012" (85-002-X), is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice*, and *Juristat*.

Data on hate crime for 2012 are now available for police services across Canada reporting to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Data are available upon request.

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).

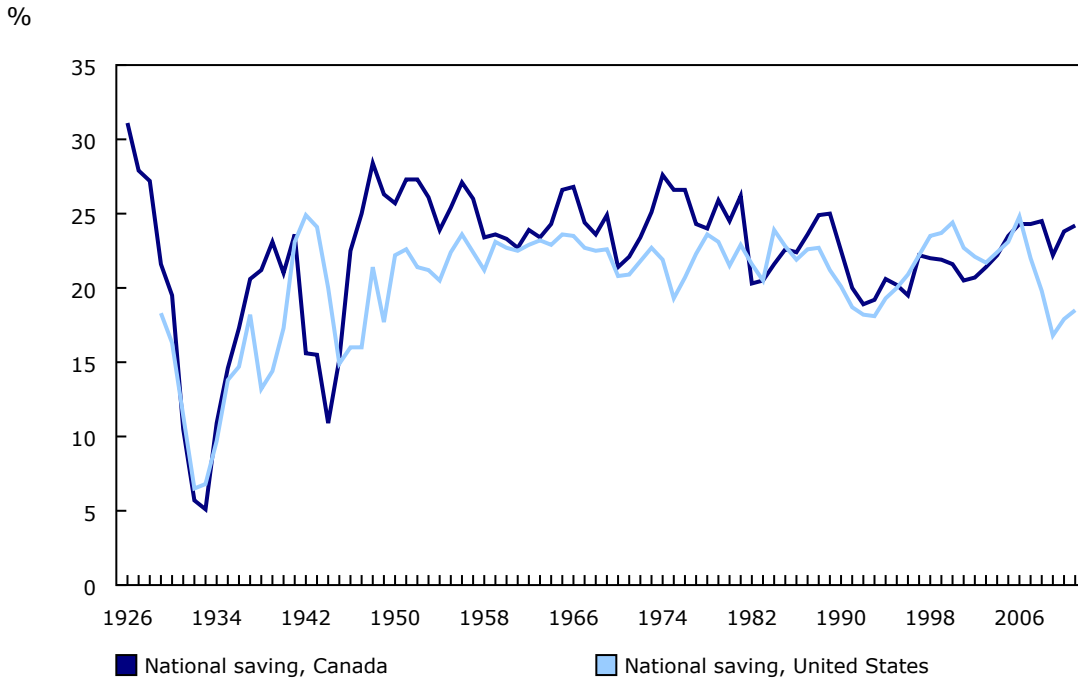
Study: National saving in Canada and the United States, 1926 to 2011

Saving rates are defined as the ratio of gross saving to gross income. National saving rates, in turn, are the sum of all saving in the economy. A new study tracked savings rate data in Canada and the United States from 1926 to 2011 and found both commonalities and differences.

The study shows that national saving rates fell significantly in both countries during the Great Depression and then climbed steeply leading up to the Second World War.

Following the war, gross national saving rates in Canada averaged about 25% for the period from 1950 to 1971, above the 22% average rate for that period in the United States. The Canadian saving rate declined during the 1970s and 1980s, and then stabilized around an average of 22% for the 1990-to-2011 period, not significantly different from the saving rate in the United States.

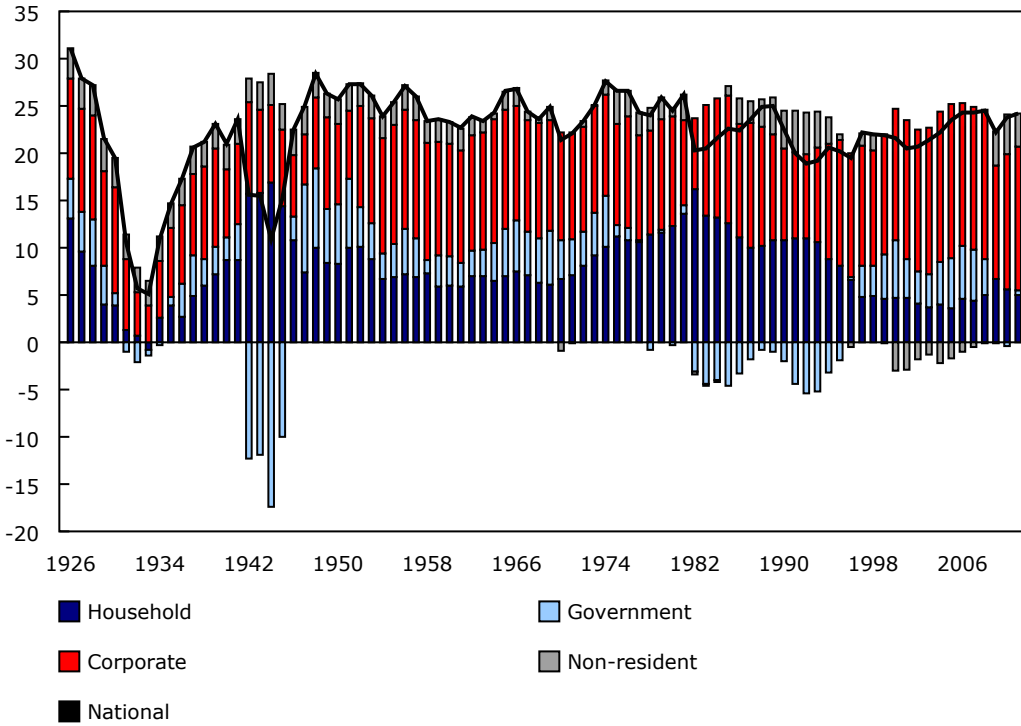
Chart 1
Gross national saving rates, Canada and the United States, 1926 to 2011



Note(s): Calculations are based on data from Statistics Canada's Canadian System of National Accounts and from the Bureau of Economic Analysis' National Income and Product Accounts.

Chart 2
Gross national saving rate composition, Canada, 1926 to 2011

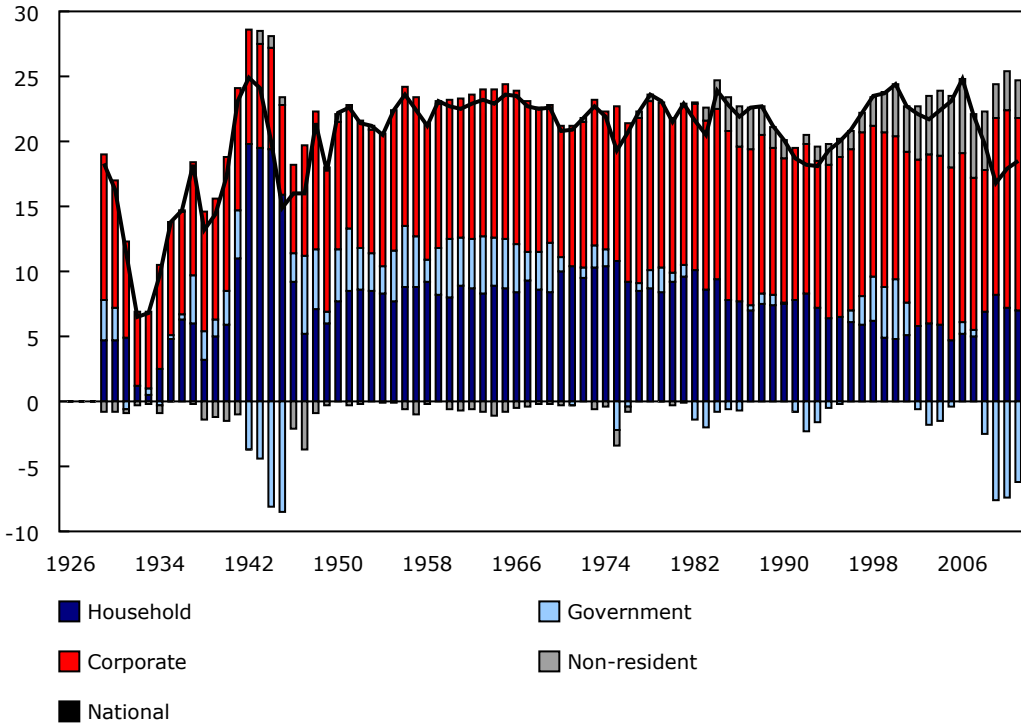
% of gross national income



Note(s): Calculations are based on data from the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Chart 3
Gross national saving rate composition, United States, 1926 to 2011

% of gross national income



Note(s): Calculations are based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis' National Income and Product Accounts.

Differences among the sectors

The study also found that the individual components of the national saving rate, specifically, the household, business, and government sectors, were less stable than the national saving rates in both Canada and the United States. Saving rates in the individual sectors often move in opposite directions, which provides stability for national saving rates overall. For example, household and corporate saving rates moved in opposite directions from 1950 to 2011. Changes in household and corporate saving were also offset by changes in the government sector over the same period.

Household saving rates evolved differently in Canada and the United States. In neither country is the household saving rate a good predictor of the national saving rate. For the post-war period in Canada, the household saving rate increased through the 1970s, peaked in the early 1980s, and declined through the 1990s, before posting a modest increase in the latter half of the 2000s. In the United States, the household saving rate rose modestly between the 1950s and the 1970s, after which it began an extended period of decline until the late 2000s.

In Canada, the changes in household saving were partially offset by changes in government saving and corporate saving. For example, as household saving rates declined through the 1990s, so too did government deficits. The observed pattern of negative correlations between households and government across business cycles holds for the United States as well. However, during the extended period of declining household saving rates in the United States, the decrease in household saving was offset by increases in non-resident saving (borrowing from abroad) and increases in corporate saving.

Corporate saving rates move opposite to households and governments

Over the 1970-to-2008 period, corporate saving tended to increase as the contribution to national saving from households and governments declined. In Canada, corporations contributed more than 14 percentage points to national saving in the 2000s compared with an average of 11 percentage points during the 1990s. In the United States, the share of saving coming from the corporate sector also increased over time.

Non-resident saving also plays a role

The contribution of non-residents to saving in Canada was generally positive over the 1950-to-2011 period. Non-resident saving is positive when a nation borrows abroad—that is when deficits are generated on the current account balance and when net reinvested earnings on foreign investment are positive.

However, Canada became a lender to the rest of the world in the 2000s. This coincided with a period when the corporate saving rate reached its highest level on record. In contrast, the non-resident saving rate in the United States began rising in the early 1970s, as the United States moved from lending abroad to borrowing from abroad. The contribution of non-residents to national saving in the United States increased steadily until the end of the period.

Note to readers

This study measures the national saving rate as the sum of gross saving from four institutional sectors: the household sector, the corporate sector, the government sector and the non-resident sector. To measure the saving rate, national saving is divided by gross national income (GNI). This measure was formerly referred to as gross national product.

Sectoral saving rates are defined as the gross saving in that sector divided by total GNI. This approach means that the sum of the gross saving rates of the sectors is equivalent to the aggregate national saving rate, and each sector's gross saving rate is equal to its contribution to the national gross saving rate.

It is important to note, however, that the household gross saving rate discussed in this study differs from the more commonly reported household net saving rate. The latter is measured as the net saving of the household sector divided by household disposable income. Empirically, the household net saving rate and the measure of the household gross saving rate examined in this article follow similar patterns through time, but their levels differ.

The research paper "National Saving in Canada and the United States, 1926 to 2011," part of the *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series* (11F0027M), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are also available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website.

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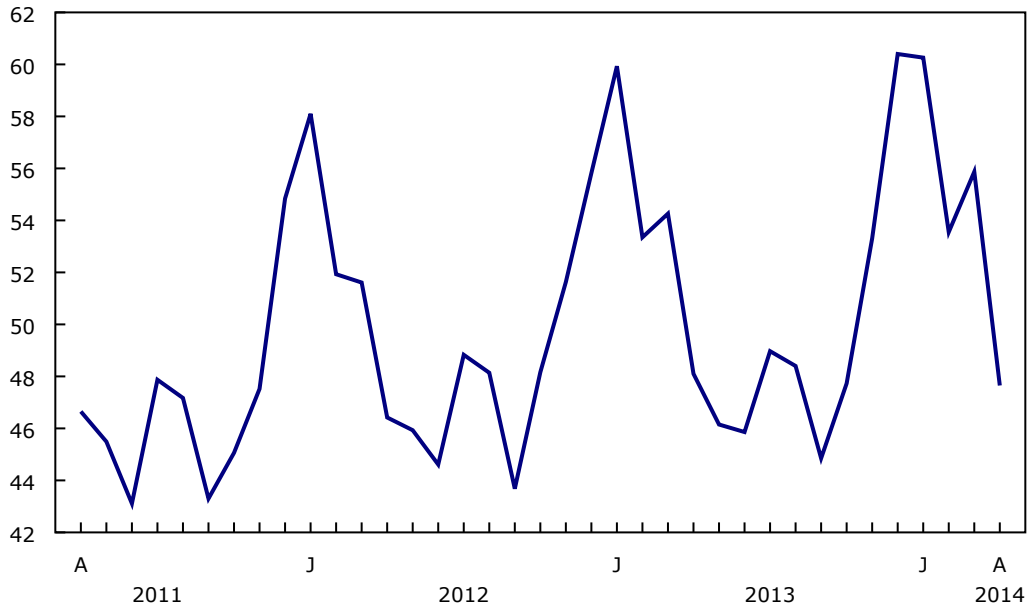
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ryan Macdonald (613-951-5687; ryan.macdonald@statcan.gc.ca), Economic Analysis Division.

Electric power statistics, April 2014

Electric power generation in Canada was down 0.9% from the same month in 2013 to 47.6 million megawatt hours (MWh) in April, the lowest total generation level since September 2013. Hydro power decreased 1.4% year over year to 30.2 million MWh in April, below the yearly average of 32.2 million MWh.

Chart 1 Electricity generation

million megawatt hours (MWh)



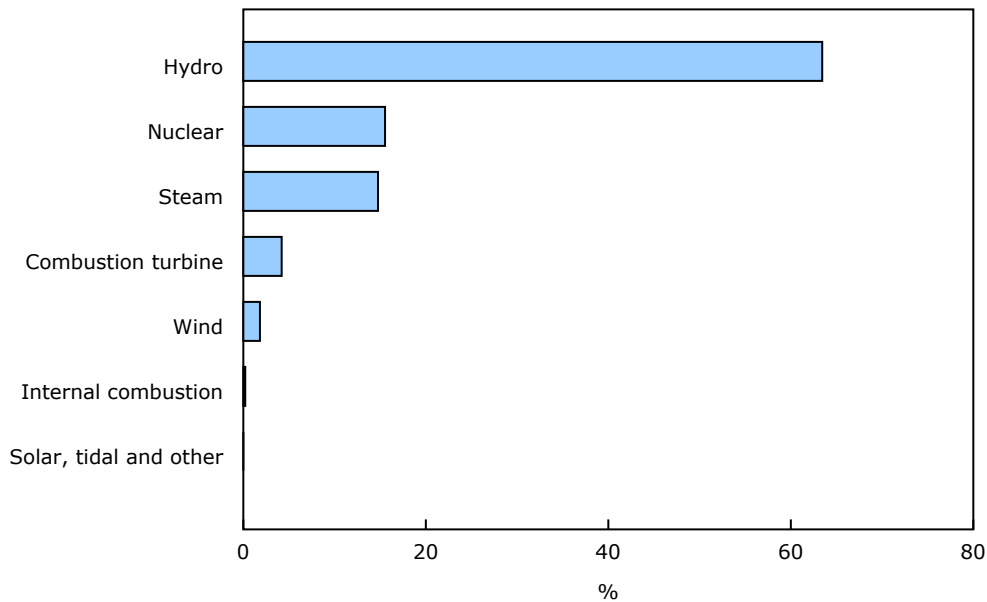
Steam generation in Canada, in turn, saw the largest increase, up 3.3% from the same month a year earlier to 7.0 million MWh in April. Much of the gain was the result of increased production in Alberta.

Canada's consumption was unchanged from the same month a year earlier at 44.8 million MWh in April. Generation by utilities was down 0.5% to 44.3 million MWh. Industrial generation declined 6.7% to 3.4 million MWh.

Electric power generation in Ontario fell 4.7% year over year to 11.3 million MWh in April. Ontario's largest production sector, nuclear generation, declined 3.9% to 6.9 million MWh, while hydro generation rose 4.8% to 3.1 million MWh.

In Alberta, production was up 8.9% compared with April 2013 to 5.3 million MWh in April. Steam generation increased 13.9% to 3.9 million MWh, up slightly from the yearly average of 3.8 million MWh.

Chart 2
Electricity generation by type



Canada's total imports from the United States rose 9.2% from the same month in 2013 to 1.3 million MWh in April. British Columbia imported more electricity than any other province, up 4.5% to over 1.1 million MWh.

Total exports to the United States declined 8.1% from the same month a year earlier to 4.2 million MWh in April. Quebec continued to export more electricity than any other province, sending 1.8 million MWh to the United States in April, down 9.9%.

Note to readers

The purpose of this report is to produce a consistent monthly indicator of the supply of electricity in Canada, a key input in the calculation of monthly gross domestic product.

Total net electricity generation for Canada and the provinces combines all of the electricity generated from sources including hydro, steam, nuclear, internal combustion, wind, solar and tidal.

Total available electricity is the total electricity generation, minus deliveries, plus receipts of electricity.

All data on import and exports are provided directly by the National Energy Board.

Data for February and March 2014 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 127-0002 and 127-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

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).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, May 2014

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada rose by 0.6% in May compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 1.8% in the 12 months to May.

Among the 22 metropolitan areas covered, St. John's (+4.4%) and Halifax (+3.0%) posted the largest increases in the composite index compared with the previous month.

Among the 16 trades covered, the largest monthly increases in May were in the carpenter trade (+0.8%), the sheet metal trade (+0.7%), and the reinforcing steel erector and plasterer trades (both up 0.6%).

Note to readers

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

The wage rates and indexes are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data. This is due to the length of time that can transpire between the expiration of a collective agreement and the ratification of a new collective agreement. The wage rates and indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for June will be released on July 24.

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).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, May 2014

Canadian manufacturers produced 2.1 billion cigarettes in May, up 11.4% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold increased by 13.7% to 1.9 billion.

Available in CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

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Police-reported cybercrime, 2011 and 2012

Data for 2011 and 2012 on cybercrime are now available for a subset of police services across Canada reporting to the newest version of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Data are available upon request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

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).

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Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2012
Juristat



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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