

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 25, 2014
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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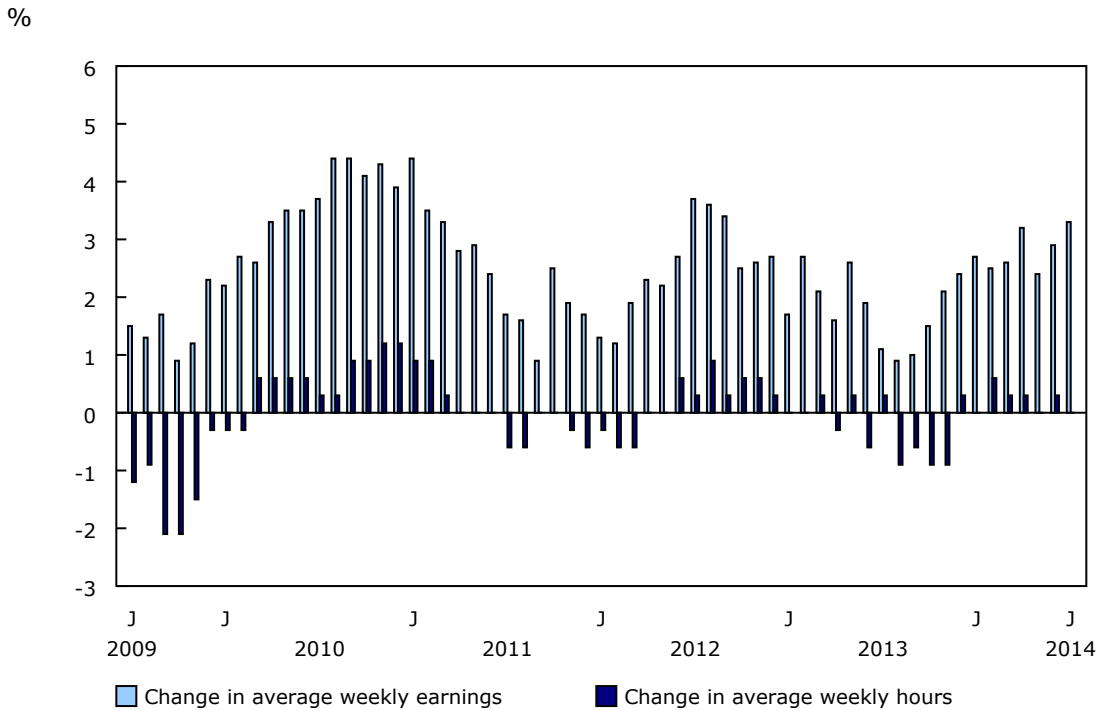


Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, July 2014

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$940 in July, little changed from \$937 the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased 3.3%.

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

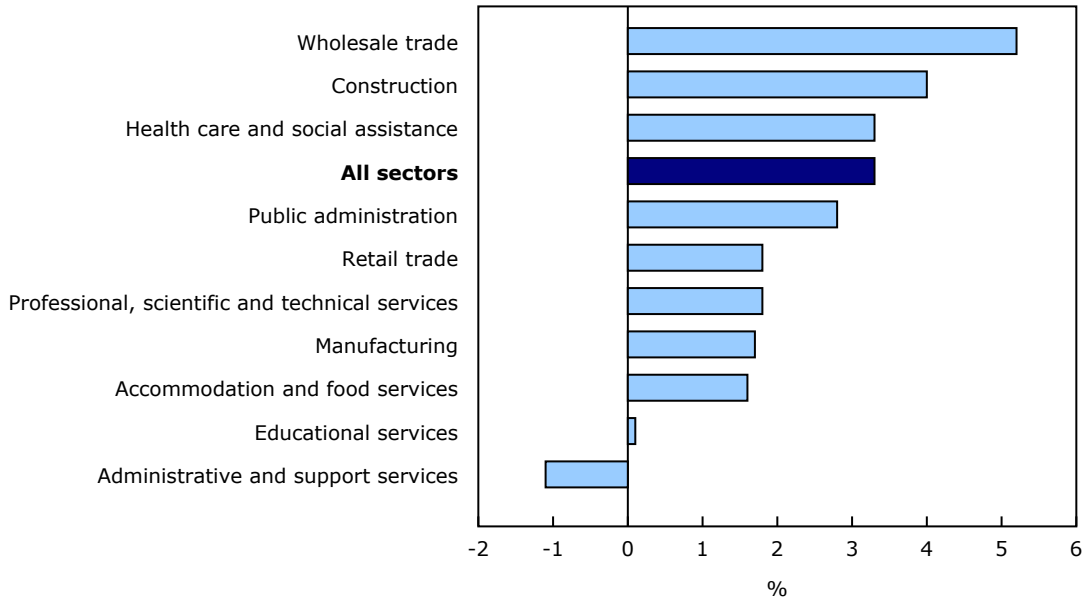


The 3.3% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to July reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.0 hours in July, unchanged both from the previous month and from July 2013.

Average weekly earnings by sector

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

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



Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in wholesale trade increased 5.2% to \$1,136. Growth was most notable among personal and household goods merchant wholesalers, as well as building material and supplies merchant wholesalers.

Average weekly earnings in construction grew by 4.0% to \$1,234 in the 12 months to July, although earnings in the sector have been relatively stable since October. Earnings growth was widespread across the construction industries.

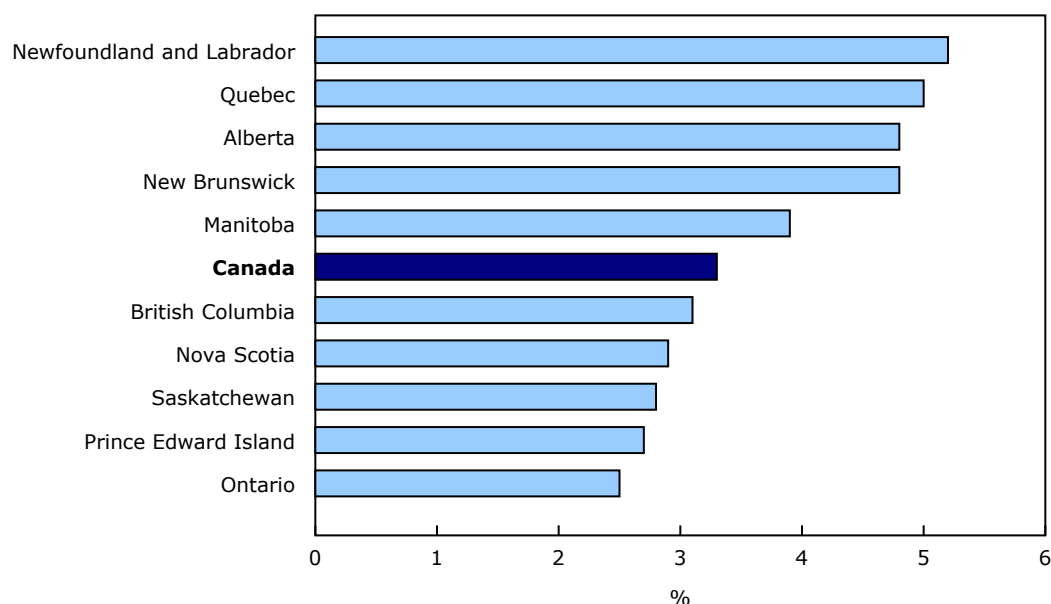
In health care and social assistance, average weekly earnings increased 3.3% to \$851 in the 12 months to July, with gains spread across most industries. However, earnings in the sector have been relatively unchanged since the start of 2014.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings were little changed in educational services as well as administrative and support services.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in all provinces in July. The highest earnings growth was in Newfoundland and Labrador, while Ontario had the lowest.

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



Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador rose 5.2% to \$993, with gains spread across most sectors.

Average weekly earnings in Quebec increased 5.0% to \$873 in the 12 months to July, with most of the growth occurring since March. Over the 12-month period, gains were spread across all sectors in the province, led by finance and insurance; transportation and warehousing; wholesale trade; and construction.

Compared with a year earlier, earnings in Alberta were up 4.8% to \$1,154, led by growth in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.

Average weekly earnings in New Brunswick increased 4.8% to \$847 on a year-over-year basis. Gains were spread across most sectors, led by wholesale trade and educational services.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment rose by 42,300 in July, following an increase of 18,000 in June. Growth in July was spread across most sectors, with the largest increases in public administration; retail trade; health care and social assistance; as well as mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. At the same time, payroll employment declined in administrative and support services as well as manufacturing.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased 196,200 or 1.3%, with the bulk of the gains occurring since April.

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 (+4.2%); as well as construction (+3.0%). At the same time, payroll employment declined in utilities (-2.1%) and information and cultural industries (-1.0%).

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

	July 2013	June 2014 ^r	July 2014 ^p	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	910.44	937.06	940.43	3.37	29.99	0.4	3.3
Forestry, logging and support	1,027.18	1,081.44	1,098.19	16.75	71.01	1.5	6.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,863.31	2,061.35	2,049.48	-11.87	186.17	-0.6	10.0
Utilities	1,681.13	1,795.33	1,772.51	-22.82	91.38	-1.3	5.4
Construction	1,186.52	1,218.78	1,233.93	15.15	47.41	1.2	4.0
Manufacturing	1,024.97	1,045.89	1,041.96	-3.93	16.99	-0.4	1.7
Wholesale trade	1,079.30	1,119.18	1,135.92	16.74	56.62	1.5	5.2
Retail trade	531.38	546.06	540.99	-5.07	9.61	-0.9	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	964.31	992.68	1,023.25	30.57	58.94	3.1	6.1
Information and cultural industries	1,162.52	1,141.93	1,184.03	42.10	21.51	3.7	1.9
Finance and insurance	1,091.25	1,205.07	1,193.21	-11.86	101.96	-1.0	9.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	855.47	972.47	965.02	-7.45	109.55	-0.8	12.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,269.91	1,309.81	1,292.85	-16.96	22.94	-1.3	1.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,224.31	1,290.71	1,349.90	59.19	125.59	4.6	10.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	752.15	743.85	743.94	0.09	-8.21	0.0	-1.1
Educational services	1,004.89	983.99	1,006.18	22.19	1.29	2.3	0.1
Health care and social assistance	824.06	851.76	851.37	-0.39	27.31	0.0	3.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	563.90	580.13	581.21	1.08	17.31	0.2	3.1
Accommodation and food services	363.19	368.87	368.99	0.12	5.80	0.0	1.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	744.88	745.18	745.94	0.76	1.06	0.1	0.1
Public administration	1,166.39	1,199.56	1,199.58	0.02	33.19	0.0	2.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	943.56	995.43	992.93	-2.50	49.37	-0.3	5.2
Prince Edward Island	758.30	777.15	778.96	1.81	20.66	0.2	2.7
Nova Scotia	803.28	822.72	826.87	4.15	23.59	0.5	2.9
New Brunswick	809.03	835.51	847.49	11.98	38.46	1.4	4.8
Quebec	831.27	855.88	872.94	17.06	41.67	2.0	5.0
Ontario	919.95	938.69	942.91	4.22	22.96	0.4	2.5
Manitoba	831.41	865.31	864.10	-1.21	32.69	-0.1	3.9
Saskatchewan	946.35	980.65	972.90	-7.75	26.55	-0.8	2.8
Alberta	1,100.82	1,150.30	1,153.81	3.51	52.99	0.3	4.8
British Columbia	866.46	889.14	893.10	3.96	26.64	0.4	3.1
Yukon	995.05	1,021.78	1,024.33	2.55	29.28	0.2	2.9
Northwest Territories	1,320.12	1,370.12	1,363.98	-6.14	43.86	-0.4	3.3
Nunavut	1,024.30	1,126.96	1,123.38	-3.58	99.08	-0.3	9.7

^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

	July 2013	June 2014 ^r	July 2014 ^p	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,409.1	15,563.0	15,605.2	42.3	196.2	0.3	1.3
Forestry, logging and support	37.6	37.1	37.7	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	224.7	229.1	234.2	5.1	9.5	2.2	4.2
Utilities	118.6	117.1	116.2	-0.9	-2.4	-0.8	-2.1
Construction	946.0	971.7	974.6	2.9	28.6	0.3	3.0
Manufacturing	1,482.8	1,476.1	1,474.4	-1.7	-8.4	-0.1	-0.6
Wholesale trade	762.0	779.9	781.1	1.2	19.1	0.2	2.5
Retail trade	1,911.7	1,935.4	1,942.7	7.3	31.0	0.4	1.6
Transportation and warehousing	717.3	733.7	738.2	4.5	20.9	0.6	2.9
Information and cultural industries	321.2	316.0	318.1	2.1	-3.1	0.7	-1.0
Finance and insurance	706.1	707.5	707.8	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	270.5	280.5	282.3	1.8	11.8	0.6	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	821.8	839.0	842.8	3.8	21.0	0.4	2.6
Management of companies and enterprises	105.2	102.4	102.9	0.5	-2.3	0.5	-2.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	765.9	783.0	780.9	-2.1	15.0	-0.3	2.0
Educational services	1,200.0	1,217.8	1,220.8	3.0	20.8	0.3	1.7
Health care and social assistance	1,747.2	1,780.1	1,785.8	5.7	38.6	0.3	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	253.1	256.2	257.8	1.6	4.7	0.6	1.8
Accommodation and food services	1,185.5	1,200.8	1,202.8	2.0	17.3	0.2	1.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	538.7	547.6	548.3	0.7	9.6	0.1	1.8
Public administration	1,036.5	1,032.9	1,041.4	8.5	4.9	0.8	0.5
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.3	217.2	218.8	1.6	4.5	0.7	2.1
Prince Edward Island	62.4	62.3	62.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Nova Scotia	399.4	402.2	401.7	-0.5	2.3	-0.1	0.6
New Brunswick	307.8	301.5	302.1	0.6	-5.7	0.2	-1.8
Quebec	3,466.1	3,473.7	3,468.4	-5.3	2.3	-0.2	0.1
Ontario	5,858.7	5,920.7	5,941.9	21.2	83.2	0.4	1.4
Manitoba	587.8	578.2	584.4	6.2	-3.4	1.1	-0.6
Saskatchewan	478.4	485.1	487.4	2.3	9.0	0.5	1.9
Alberta	1,991.9	2,049.8	2,059.2	9.4	67.3	0.5	3.4
British Columbia	1,982.0	2,012.3	2,018.4	6.1	36.4	0.3	1.8
Yukon	20.6	20.2	20.6	0.4	0.0	2.1	-0.3
Northwest Territories	28.0	27.7	27.9	0.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.5
Nunavut	11.7	12.0	12.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

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

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 August will be released on October 30.

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 Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Police-reported cybercrime in Canada, 2012

In 2012, 9,084 incidents of cybercrime were reported by Canadian police services participating in the newest version of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. This represented a rate of 33 cybercrime incidents per 100,000 population.

Property violations accounted for 61% of police-reported cybercrimes in 2012, totalling 5,544 incidents. Fraud, the most common property violation, accounted for more than half (54%) of all cybercrimes coming to the attention of police. An accused was identified by police in a relatively small proportion (6%) of property-related cybercrimes in 2012.

Intimidation violations, composed of violations involving the threat of violence, accounted for one in five police-reported cybercrimes in 2012, totalling 1,839 incidents. Uttering threats (8%) and criminal harassment (6%) were the most common intimidation violations. An accused was identified in 55% of cybercrimes related to intimidation violations, with 18% of incidents resulting in the laying of a charge.

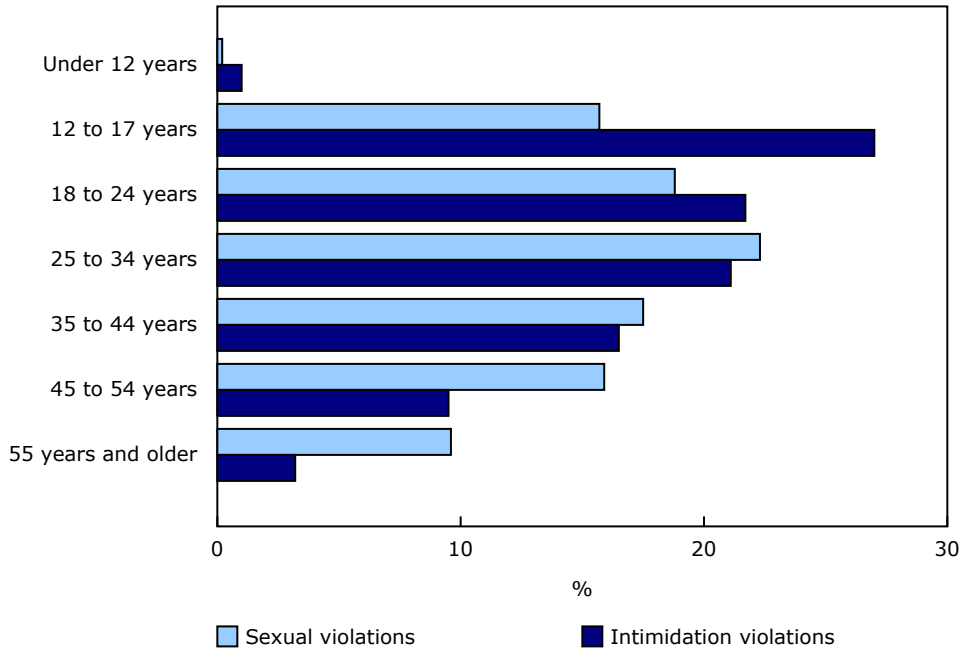
In 2012, police reported 1,441 incidents of cybercrime where the cyber-related violation was a sexual violation, accounting for 16% of all police-reported cybercrimes. Luring a child via a computer made up 6% of all police-reported cybercrimes, while child pornography-related offences, which include accessing, possessing, producing and distributing child pornography, accounted for 9% of reported cybercrimes. An accused was identified in 31% of sexual cyber-related violations, with 25% of incidents resulting in the laying of a charge.

In 2012, police identified 2,051 individuals accused of incidents of cybercrime. More than three-quarters (76%) of all accused were men. In the case of cybercrimes of a sexual nature, males accounted for 94% of accused identified by police.

Accused identified by police in connection with intimidation violations tended to be young, whereas those accused of cybercrimes of a sexual nature tended to be somewhat older. More than one-quarter (28%) of those accused of intimidation violations were under the age of 18, with the proportion of accused declining with increasing age. In contrast, 22% of those accused of sexual cybercrimes were aged 25 to 34, the largest proportion among age groups.

Chart 1

Age distribution of people accused of a cyber-related violation against the person, by type of violation (sexual and intimidation), selected police services, 2012



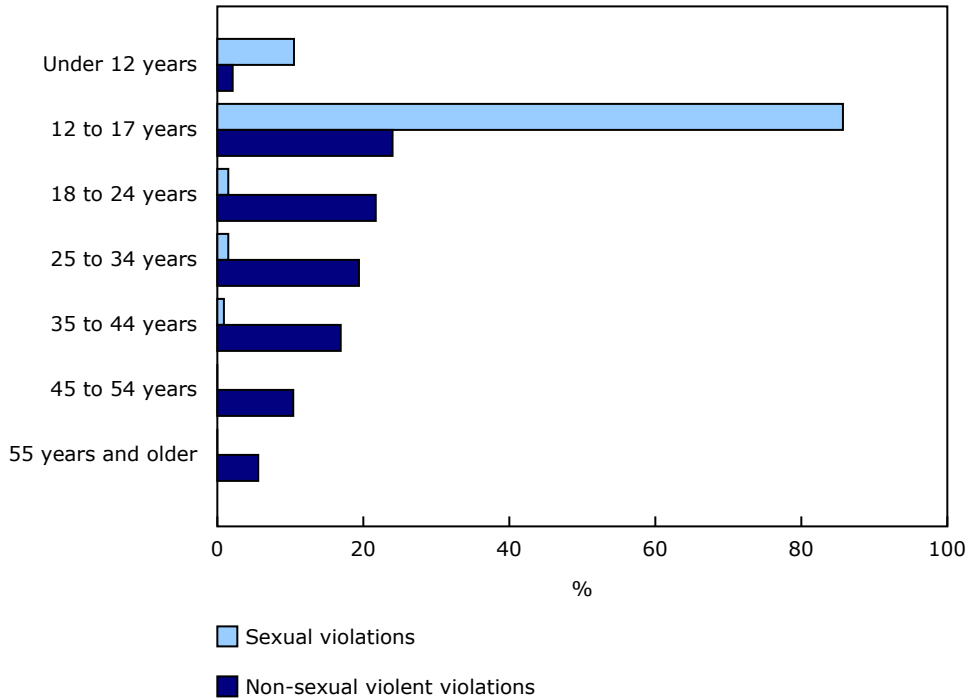
Note(s): Accused counts are based on the cyber-related violation within the incident. Sexual violations include sexual violations against the person and child pornography-related offences. Intimidation violations include violations against the person involving the threat of violence. Records of accused of unknown sex or age are excluded.

In 2012, police identified 2,070 victims of violent incidents involving a cybercrime. This included 468 victims of sexual violations and 1,602 victims of non-sexual violent violations. Females made up the majority of victims of violent incidents associated with a cybercrime (69%), most notably in the case of sexual violations (84%).

Victims of police-reported cybercrime are generally young. Overall, 42% of victims of violent incidents involving a cybercrime identified by police were aged 17 and under, while 17% of victims were aged 18 to 24. The prevalence of victims under the age of 18 was especially pronounced for violations of a sexual nature. In 2012, 96% of victims of sexual violations associated with a cybercrime were aged 17 and under, including 10% of victims under the age of 12.

Chart 2

Age distribution of victims of violent violations associated with a cybercrime, by type of violation (sexual and non-sexual), selected police services, 2012



Note(s): Victim counts are based on the violation against the victim. Sexual violations include sexual violations against the person for which victim information was collected. Non-sexual violent violations include assaults, violations involving the threat of violence, and other violent violations. Records of victims of unknown age or sex are excluded.

Overall, almost three-quarters (73%) of victims of violent incidents associated with a cybercrime knew the accused. For most incidents, the accused was known to the victim as a friend or acquaintance (45%), a current or former intimate partner (24%) or a family member (5%).

Victims of sexual violations involving a cybercrime were less likely to know the accused (57%) compared with victims of non-sexual violent violations (77%). The accused was a stranger for the majority (55%) of victims of luring a child via a computer, the most common violent sexual violation associated with cybercrimes.

A small proportion (110 incidents or 1%) of police-reported cybercrimes were committed in conjunction with a more serious violation, such as a sexual assault or physical assault. In 2012, there were 71 incidents of cybercrime (87 victims) involving a sexual assault or sexual interference offence and 26 incidents (30 victims) involving a physical assault. An accused was identified in 90% of cybercrimes that involved a more serious violation, with 82% of incidents resulting in the laying of a charge.

Note to readers

Police-reported cybercrimes refer to criminal offences involving a computer or the Internet as either the target of a crime or as an instrument used to commit a crime. A criminal incident may comprise multiple violations of the law. For the purposes of analyzing incidents of cybercrime, one distinct violation within the incident was identified as the 'cyber-related violation.'

Police services covering 80% of the population of Canada reported cybercrime data to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in 2012 through the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2.2). Data from Saint John, Québec, Toronto, Calgary, and the Ontario Provincial Police were not available and thus were not included in this analysis.

As a result of the complexity of **child pornography** cybercrimes, data for these types of offenses likely reflect the number of active or closed investigations for the year rather than the total number of incidents reported to police. The violation "child pornography" includes offences under section 163.1 of the Criminal Code, which makes it illegal to access, possess, make, print, or distribute child pornography. When the actual victim is not identified, this offence is reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey with the most serious violation being "child pornography." In cases where an actual victim is identified, police will report the most serious violation as sexual assault, sexual exploitation or other sexual violations against children, and child pornography may be reported as a secondary violation.

Table 1
Police-reported cybercrimes, selected police services, 2012

	Selected police services		
	number	rate per 100,000 population	% of total
Total, all <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	9,084	32.7	100.0
Total cybercrimes against the person	3,284	11.8	36.2
Sexual violations	1,441	5.2	15.9
Invitation to sexual touching	67	0.2	0.7
Sexual exploitation	10	0.0	0.1
Luring a child / agreement or arrangement	543	2.0	6.0
Voyeurism	11	0.0	0.1
Other sexual violations ¹	5	0.0	0.1
Child pornography ²	805	2.9	8.9
Intimidation violations	1,839	6.6	20.2
Extortion	136	0.5	1.5
Intimidation of an individual ³	7	0.0	0.1
Criminal harassment	560	2.0	6.2
Threatening or harassing phone calls	377	1.4	4.2
Uttering threats	759	2.7	8.4
Other violent violations ⁴	4	0.0	0.0
Total cybercrimes against property	5,544	20.0	61.0
Fraud	4,878	17.6	53.7
Identity theft	73	0.3	0.8
Identity fraud	421	1.5	4.6
Mischief	170	0.6	1.9
Trafficking stolen goods	2	0.0	0.0
Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> violations⁵	256	0.9	2.8

1. Other sexual violations include corrupting children, making sexually explicit material available to children, and bestiality—committing or compelling a person.

2. See note to readers.

3. Intimidation of an individual includes intimidation of a justice system participant or journalist and intimidation of a non-justice system participant.

4. Other violent violations include trafficking in persons and other violent violations.

5. Other *Criminal Code* violations include offences such as corrupting morals, indecent acts, offences against the person and reputation, failing to comply with an order, and breach of probation.

Table 2
Police-reported victims of violent violations associated with a cybercrime, by relationship of the accused to the victim, selected police services, 2012

	Intimate partner ¹		Family member		Friend or acquaintance ²		Stranger		Unknown ³	Total
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	number
Total violent crimes	448	23.7	90	4.8	843	44.5	512	27.0	177	2,070
Sexual violations	35	8.7	15	3.7	181	44.9	172	42.7	65	468
Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	1
Sexual assault (level 1)	18	29.5	8	13.1	32	52.5	3	4.9	6	67
Sexual interference	4	21.1	3	15.8	12	63.2	0	0.0	0	19
Invitation to sexual touching	1	2.1	1	2.1	24	51.1	21	44.7	1	48
Sexual exploitation	1	11.1	0	0.0	7	77.8	1	11.1	1	10
Luring a child / agreement or arrangement	10	3.9	3	1.2	101	39.5	142	55.5	56	312
Voyeurism	1	14.3	0	0.0	4	57.1	2	28.6	0	7
Other sexual violations ⁴	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	1	4
Non-sexual violent violations	413	27.7	75	5.0	662	44.4	340	22.8	112	1,602
Aggravated assault (level 3)	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	2
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	7	70.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	1	11
Assault (level 1)	8	47.1	0	0.0	8	47.1	1	5.9	0	17
Extortion	16	18.0	1	1.1	19	21.3	53	59.6	14	103
Intimidation of an individual ⁵	2	25.0	0	0.0	3	37.5	3	37.5	0	8
Criminal harassment	213	47.3	21	4.7	169	37.6	47	10.4	23	473
Threatening or harassing phone calls	76	26.4	8	2.8	128	44.4	76	26.4	14	302
Uttering threats	88	14.3	42	6.8	328	53.4	156	25.4	59	673
Other violent violations ⁶	2	16.7	3	25.0	5	41.7	2	16.7	1	13

1. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, current or former dating relationship, and other intimate relationships.
2. Friend or acquaintance includes friends, casual acquaintances, neighbours, business relationships, criminal relationships, and authority figures.
3. The percentage was not calculated in cases where the relationship between the accused and the victim was unknown.
4. Other sexual violations include corrupting children, making sexually explicit material available to children, and bestiality—commit or compel person.
5. Intimidation of an individual includes intimidation of a justice system participant or journalist and intimidation of a non-justice system participant.
6. Other violent violations include forcible confinement or kidnapping, abduction, trafficking in persons, robbery and other violent violations.
Note(s): Counts are based upon the violation against the victim, which is not necessarily the cyber-related violation in the incident. Records of victims of unknown age or sex are excluded.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3302](#) and [4504](#).

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported cybercrime 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*.

Additional 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).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, August 2014

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in August compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 0.9% in the 12 months to August.

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 September will be released on October 23.

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).

Oilseed crushing statistics, August 2014

Oilseed processors crushed 553 932 tonnes of canola in August. Oil production totalled 243 606 tonnes while meal production amounted to 315 976 tonnes.

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).

Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, July 2014

Data on milled wheat and wheat flour produced are now available for July.

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

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

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Police-reported cybercrime in Canada, 2012

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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