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In September, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were $902.29, down 0.5% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 3.4%.

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Payroll employment, earnings and hours, September 2012

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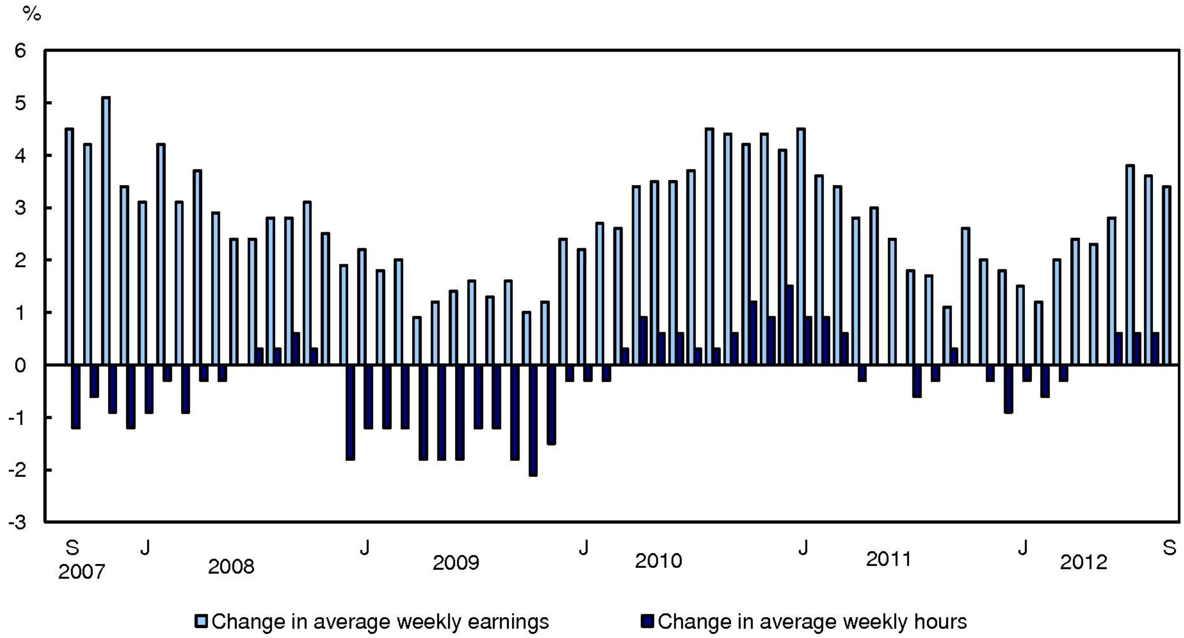
Chart 1
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours

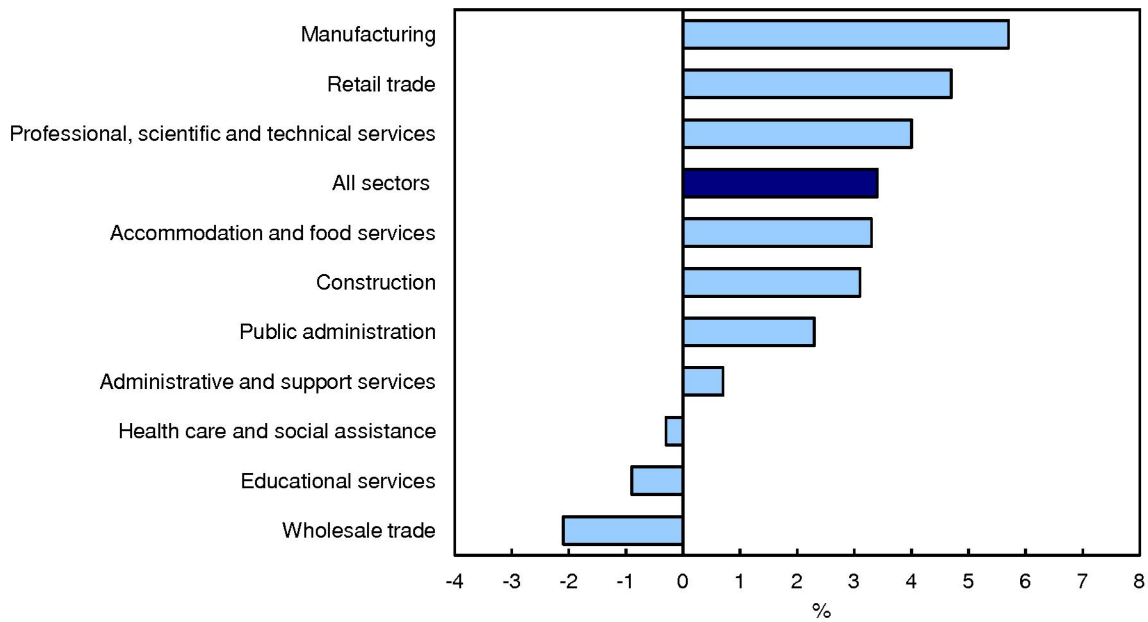


The 3.4% increase in earnings during the 12 months to September reflects a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. In September, however, the average hours worked per week was 33.0, unchanged from 12 months earlier, and down from 33.1 in August.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average of 3.4% in three of the largest industrial sectors: manufacturing; retail trade; and professional, scientific and technical services.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, September 2011 to September 2012



Average weekly earnings in manufacturing increased 5.7% to $1,026.45 in the 12 months to September, mostly in primary metal; transportation equipment; wood products; computer and electronic products; and plastics and rubber products.

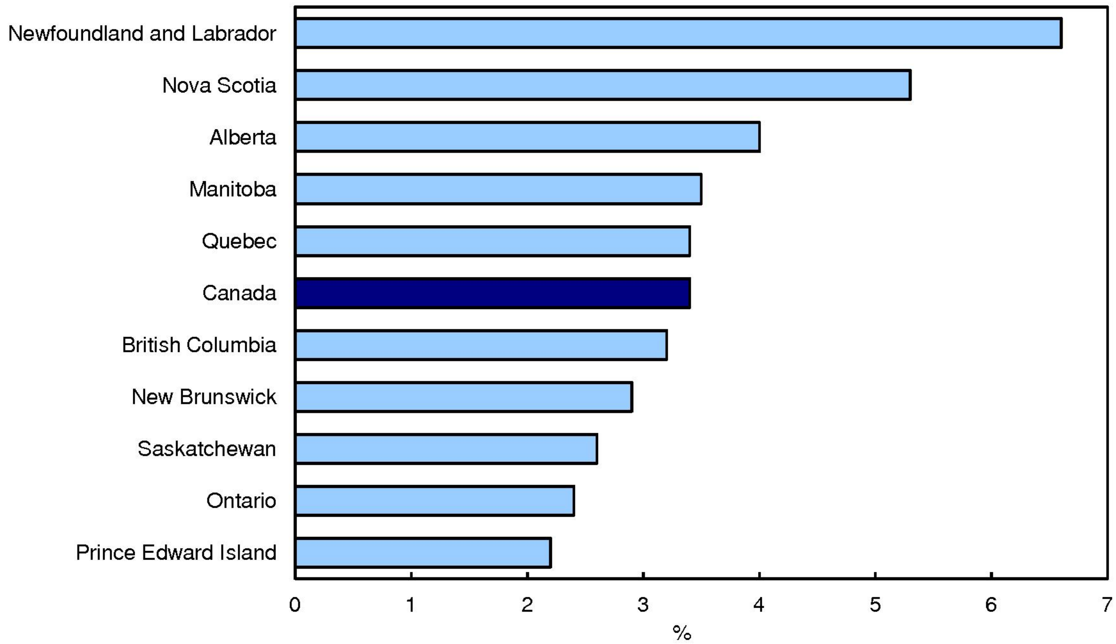
In retail trade, weekly earnings increased 4.7% to $530.10. Growth was most notable in general merchandise stores; health and personal care stores; motor vehicle and parts dealers; food and beverage stores; and building material and garden equipment and supplies.

Weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services rose 4.0% to $1,276.62. Gains occurred in advertising, public relations and related services; architectural, engineering and related services; legal services; and scientific research and development services.

Average weekly earnings up in every province

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in every province in the 12 months to September. Growth was notably above the national average in Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, September 2011 to September 2012



In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings were $945.16 in September, up 6.6% from 12 months earlier. This was the fourth consecutive year-over-year increase above 6%. Weekly earnings in the province were among the highest in the country.

In Nova Scotia, average weekly earnings increased 5.3% to $802.49 in the 12 months to September. Despite this increase, earnings in this province were among the lowest.

Alberta continued to have the highest earnings in the country, at $1,085.22, which was 4.0% above the level in September 2011.

Weekly earnings in Ontario grew 2.4% to $908.59. Year-over-year growth in Ontario has been below the national average since October 2010 (see the "Provincial profile" section of this release).

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment declined by 52,500 from August to September, following six consecutive monthly increases.

In September, the number of payroll employees declined in most sectors, with the largest declines in manufacturing; accommodation and food services; administrative and support services; and 'other services.'

On a year-over-year basis, payroll employment rose by 235,400 (+1.6%), with the bulk of these gains occurring between February and August.

Among all sectors, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction continued to post the highest 12-month payroll employment growth rate, at 8.8% in September. It was followed by construction (+4.2%); transportation and warehousing (+3.4%); educational services (+3.2%); and accommodation and food services (+2.5%).

Provincial profile: Ontario

From time to time, this release profiles an industrial sector or a province with a notable trend in employment, earnings or hours. This month, the focus is on Ontario, which, over the past two years, has had below-average growth in employment and earnings.

In September, there were 5.8 million non-farm payroll employees in Ontario, representing 38.0% of all employees in Canada. Ontario's share of national payroll employment has been declining since 2003. At the same time, the shares of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan have been increasing.

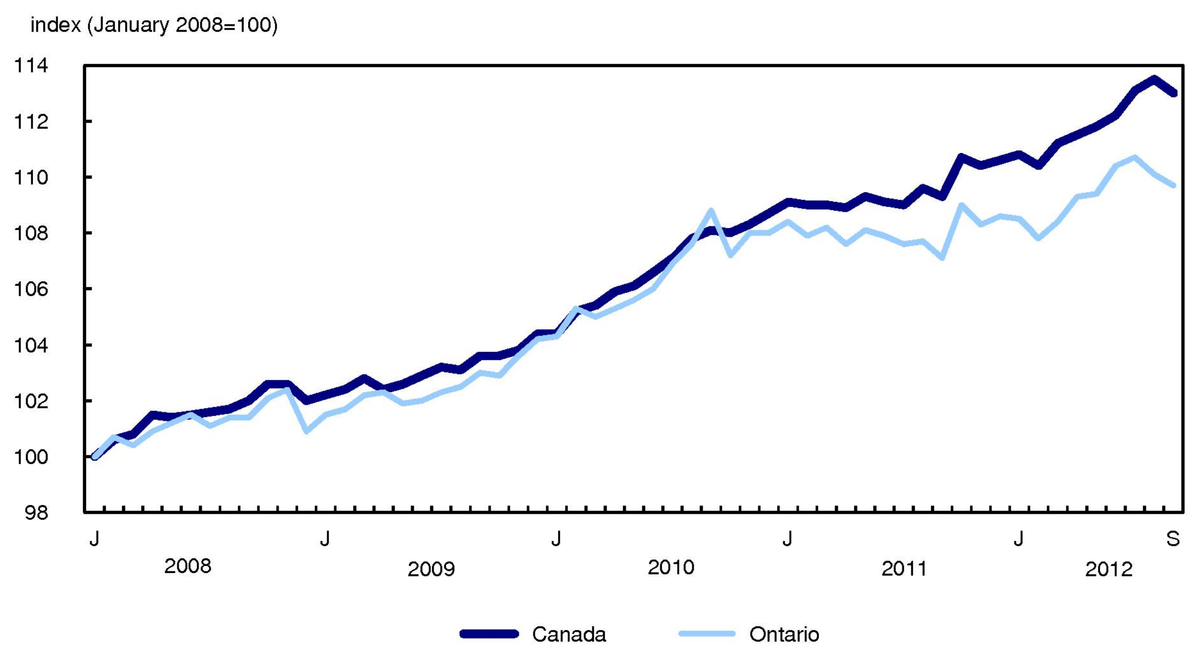
Ontario's manufacturing sector saw a large decline in the number of employees between 2003 and the labour market downturn of 2008 and 2009. Since that time, employment in this sector has been relatively stable. There were 654,200 employees in this sector in September 2012, compared with 908,900 in January 2003.

Since 2009, retail trade has replaced manufacturing as the top employer, with 677,300 employees in September 2012. Manufacturing remains the second-largest employer, followed by health care and social assistance, with 620,100 employees.

In the 12 months to September 2012, payroll employment in Ontario rose 1.0% (+58,500), below the national average of 1.6%. The largest increases were in education; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information and culture; and health care and social assistance. At the same time, there were declines in public administration and utilities.

Average weekly earnings in Ontario increased to $908.59 in September, up 2.4% from the previous 12 months, compared with a 3.4% increase nationally. Following little growth throughout 2011, earnings growth trended upward from February to July 2012, but has since stabilized.

Chart 4
Average weekly earnings growth for Ontario and Canada based on current dollars from January 2008 to September 2012



Compared with other provinces, Ontario posted the fourth-highest earnings level in September, in contrast to the early 2000s, when it had the highest. Earnings levels have been the highest in Alberta since 2005. Since the end of 2011, average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan have surpassed those in Ontario.

In the 12 months to September, the highest increases in average weekly earnings in Ontario's larger sectors were in finance and insurance; retail trade; manufacturing; and health care and social assistance. At the same time, earnings declined in wholesale trade; administrative and support services; and construction.

In September, Ontario employees worked an average of 33.0 hours per week, down from 33.3 hours in the same month a year earlier.

Ontario had the highest average hours worked per week in the country from 2001 to 2007. However, from 2007 to 2009, its average weekly hours declined from 34.0 to 32.9. For the past three years, they have been fluctuating between 33.0 and 33.5.

In contrast, average weekly hours in Alberta and in Newfoundland and Labrador have increased. These two provinces now have the highest averages, at 34.6 and 34.0, respectively.

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is a business census of non-farm payroll employees. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Data on average weekly earnings and hours are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Payroll employment data are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.

Statistics Canada also produces employment data from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, data on changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions.

Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Data on the education sector

Changes for educational services during the summer months can be affected by changes in payment schedules and school-year calendars. Month-to-month changes should therefore be interpreted with caution, and more attention given to long-term trends.

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

	September 2011	August 2012[r]	September 2012[p]	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate[1]	**873.03**	**906.77**	**902.29**	**-4.5**	**29.3**	**-0.5**	**3.4**
Forestry, logging and support	1,006.44	981.69	1,022.28	40.6	15.8	4.1	1.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,758.90	1,951.80	1,882.27	-69.5	123.4	-3.6	7.0
Utilities	1,651.17	1,615.01	1,638.15	23.1	-13.0	1.4	-0.8
Construction	1,109.33	1,149.52	1,143.82	-5.7	34.5	-0.5	3.1
Manufacturing	970.90	1,014.77	1,026.45	11.7	55.6	1.2	5.7
Wholesale trade	1,060.25	1,055.88	1,037.90	-18.0	-22.3	-1.7	-2.1
Retail trade	506.30	529.71	530.10	0.4	23.8	0.1	4.7
Transportation and warehousing	904.87	969.11	936.54	-32.6	31.7	-3.4	3.5
Information and cultural industries	1,060.22	1,149.17	1,151.67	2.5	91.5	0.2	8.6
Finance and insurance	1,008.75	1,075.68	1,118.46	42.8	109.7	4.0	10.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	820.96	868.14	867.05	-1.1	46.1	-0.1	5.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,228.04	1,284.65	1,276.62	-8.0	48.6	-0.6	4.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,162.68	1,197.56	1,206.40	8.8	43.7	0.7	3.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	740.58	722.83	745.84	23.0	5.3	3.2	0.7
Educational services	940.07	1,002.28	931.42	-70.9	-8.7	-7.1	-0.9
Health care and social assistance	822.15	809.73	819.54	9.8	-2.6	1.2	-0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	546.41	575.23	540.24	-35.0	-6.2	-6.1	-1.1
Accommodation and food services	356.31	374.88	368.10	-6.8	11.8	-1.8	3.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	708.87	721.93	731.09	9.2	22.2	1.3	3.1
Public administration	1,120.31	1,157.97	1,146.50	-11.5	26.2	-1.0	2.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	886.38	942.75	945.16	2.4	58.8	0.3	6.6
Prince Edward Island	738.24	754.57	754.54	0.0	16.3	0.0	2.2
Nova Scotia	762.09	797.09	802.49	5.4	40.4	0.7	5.3
New Brunswick	792.07	818.20	815.13	-3.1	23.1	-0.4	2.9
Quebec	804.26	836.52	831.26	-5.3	27.0	-0.6	3.4
Ontario	887.26	912.46	908.59	-3.9	21.3	-0.4	2.4
Manitoba	807.30	839.92	835.53	-4.4	28.2	-0.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	904.45	938.97	928.14	-10.8	23.7	-1.2	2.6
Alberta	1,043.75	1,088.45	1,085.22	-3.2	41.5	-0.3	4.0
British Columbia	843.64	869.40	870.79	1.4	27.2	0.2	3.2
Yukon	946.54	1,001.63	986.77	-14.9	40.2	-1.5	4.3
Northwest Territories	1,261.10	1,303.84	1,310.85	7.0	49.8	0.5	3.9
Nunavut	901.06	980.00	967.60	-12.4	66.5	-1.3	7.4

r revised

p preliminary

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

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2011	August 2012[r]	September 2012[p]	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate[1]	**15,043.6**	**15,331.4**	**15,278.9**	**-52.5**	**235.3**	**-0.3**	**1.6**
Forestry, logging and support	39.7	38.1	37.1	-1.0	-2.6	-2.5	-6.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	207.0	226.5	225.3	-1.2	18.3	-0.5	8.8
Utilities	123.5	122.2	121.1	-1.1	-2.4	-0.8	-1.9
Construction	855.4	891.6	891.3	-0.3	35.9	0.0	4.2
Manufacturing	1,486.8	1,497.9	1,482.8	-15.1	-4.0	-1.0	-0.3
Wholesale trade	748.0	759.6	756.7	-2.9	8.7	-0.4	1.2
Retail trade	1,847.3	1,876.2	1,871.5	-4.7	24.2	-0.2	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	684.5	705.9	707.8	1.9	23.3	0.3	3.4
Information and cultural industries	326.3	334.1	333.0	-1.1	6.7	-0.3	2.1
Finance and insurance	688.2	698.0	697.4	-0.6	9.2	-0.1	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	244.7	249.9	247.5	-2.4	2.8	-0.9	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	785.1	803.7	801.3	-2.4	16.2	-0.3	2.1
Management of companies and enterprises	102.5	113.7	113.9	0.2	11.4	0.2	11.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	745.8	764.5	758.3	-6.2	12.5	-0.8	1.7
Educational services	1,154.2	1,183.6	1,190.9	7.3	36.7	0.6	3.2
Health care and social assistance	1,663.5	1,691.4	1,687.1	-4.3	23.6	-0.3	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	249.9	249.8	244.3	-5.5	-5.6	-2.2	-2.3
Accommodation and food services	1,091.0	1,125.2	1,118.1	-7.1	27.1	-0.6	2.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	519.2	524.5	518.3	-6.2	-0.9	-1.2	-0.2
Public administration	1,055.7	1,047.2	1,048.8	1.6	-6.9	0.2	-0.7
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	206.2	211.7	210.5	-1.2	4.3	-0.6	2.1
Prince Edward Island	64.9	64.4	64.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-1.1
Nova Scotia	403.6	403.0	401.9	-1.1	-1.7	-0.3	-0.4
New Brunswick	318.7	315.1	311.0	-4.1	-7.7	-1.3	-2.4
Quebec	3,439.2	3,481.4	3,479.6	-1.8	40.4	-0.1	1.2
Ontario	5,754.6	5,843.3	5,813.1	-30.2	58.5	-0.5	1.0
Manitoba	565.2	580.0	575.9	-4.1	10.7	-0.7	1.9
Saskatchewan	458.0	471.2	469.5	-1.7	11.5	-0.3	2.5
Alberta	1,838.4	1,936.9	1,932.5	-4.4	94.1	-0.2	5.1
British Columbia	1,934.7	1,962.4	1,960.1	-2.3	25.4	-0.1	1.3
Yukon	20.6	21.6	21.3	-0.3	0.7	-1.2	3.5
Northwest Territories	28.1	28.8	28.0	-0.8	-0.1	-2.9	-0.5
Nunavut	11.4	11.6	11.5	-0.1	0.1	-1.6	0.8

r revised

p preliminary

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

A data table is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will soon be available in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, Vol. 90, no. 9 (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for October will be released on December 20.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

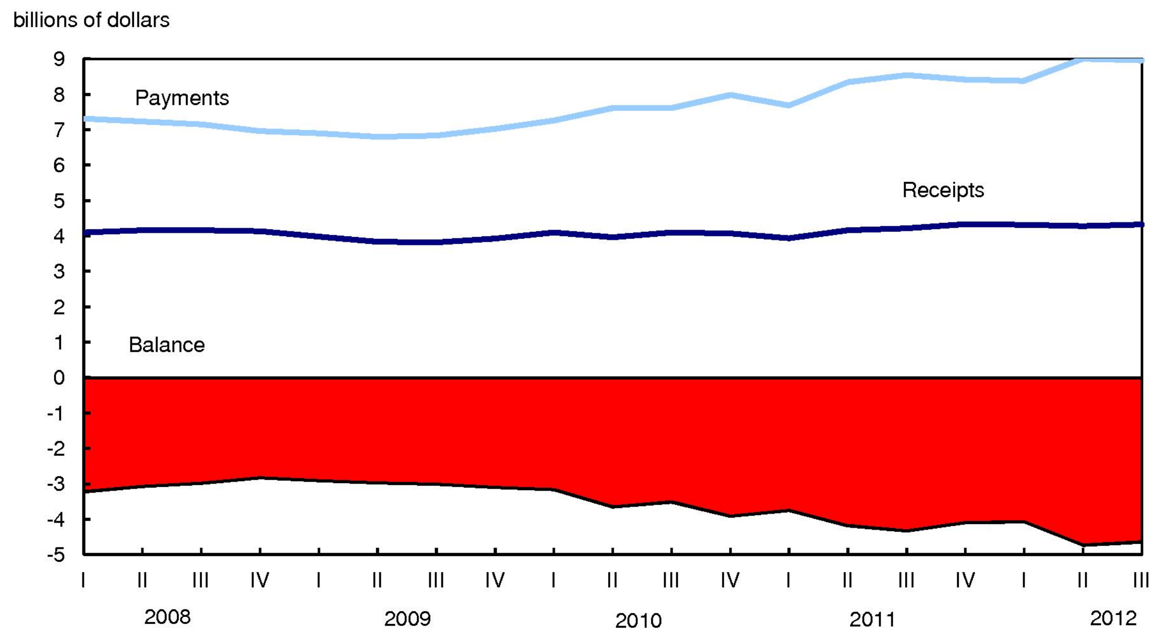
International travel account, third quarter 2012

Canada's international travel deficit with the world decreased by $82 million to $4.6 billion during the third quarter. This was the result of two main factors: lower payments by Canadian travellers to the United States and increased receipts from overseas travellers in Canada.

Canadian travellers spent just under $9.0 billion outside the country during the third quarter, down 0.5% from the second quarter. This was the second-highest level of payments by Canadian travellers, surpassed by the amount in the previous quarter.

At the same time, receipts from foreign travellers in Canada increased 0.9% to $4.3 billion.

Chart 1
Canada's international travel deficit decreases, third quarter 2012



Travel deficit with the United States declines

Canada's travel deficit with the United States decreased by $35 million to $3.8 billion in the third quarter. This decline was mainly the result of a 1.1% decrease in payments by Canadian travellers in the United States, who spent just under $5.6 billion. This was the second-highest level of payments by Canadians in the United States, just short of the record high in the previous quarter.

The decrease in payments coincided with a 2.2% increase in travel by Canadian residents to the United States, which reached 14.0 million trips, the highest quarterly level since 1994. Travel to the United States by Canadian residents increased in the third quarter in all transportation categories.

Receipts from American travellers in Canada amounted to $1.8 billion, down 1.5% from the previous quarter. During the same period, the number of trips by Americans to Canada decreased 2.2%.

Receipts from overseas travellers to Canada continue on upward trend

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries decreased by $47 million to $851 million in the third quarter.

Receipts from overseas travellers to Canada increased 2.7% to $2.5 billion to reach an all-time high, even though overseas travellers made 1.1 million trips to Canada, a 1.3% decline.

At the same time, payments by Canadian travellers in overseas countries rose 0.5% to $3.4 billion, despite Canadians having made 2.4 million trips overseas, down 0.2%.

Overseas travellers are consistently the main contributor to overall travel receipts in Canada. Even though overseas travellers represented 17.9% of all travellers to Canada, they accounted for 57.3% of total receipts.

Note to readers

This international travel account analysis is based on quarterly data, which are subject to revision. All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars at current prices. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

***Receipts** represent spending by foreign travellers in Canada, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.*

***Payments** represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.*

***Overseas countries** are those other than the United States.*

Table 1
International travel account receipts and payments – Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2011[r]	Second quarter 2012[r]	Third quarter 2012[p]	Second quarter to third quarter 2012
	millions of dollars			% change
Total				
Receipts	**4,210**	**4,278**	**4,317**	**0.9**
Payments	**8,537**	**9,004**	**8,960**	**-0.5**
Balance	**-4,327**	**-4,726**	**-4,644**	**…**
United States				
Receipts	1,746	1,808	1,781	-1.5
Payments	5,288	5,636	5,574	-1.1
Balance	-3,543	-3,828	-3,793	…
All other countries				
Receipts	2,464	2,470	2,536	2.7
Payments	3,249	3,368	3,387	0.5
Balance	-784	-898	-851	…

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
… *not applicable*
Note(s): *Data may not add to totals because of rounding.*

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3152 and 5005.

The international travel account for the fourth quarter will be released on February 27, 2013.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Riley Brockington (613-951-2995; riley.brockington@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Railway carloadings, September 2012

The Canadian railway industry carried 27.0 million tonnes of freight in September, down 2.1% from the same month in 2011. The drop was attributable to decreased traffic from both domestic and international rail operations and it marked the first September decline since 2009.

On the domestic front, combined loadings of non-intermodal traffic (in which freight is moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal traffic (in which freight is moved via containers and trailers on flat cars) fell 2.1% to 23.8 million tonnes.

Domestic non-intermodal freight loadings declined 2.1% to 21.4 million tonnes. The decrease in freight volume was attributable to reduced loadings in more than half of the commodity groups carried by the railways. Chief among these were potash, coal, and iron and steel—primary or semi-finished.

Despite the drop, a number of commodity groups posted increases in tonnage, with the largest gains seen in wheat and fuel oils and crude petroleum.

Domestic intermodal loadings also declined, falling 1.6% to 2.4 million tonnes. The drop was the result of decreased activity in both containerized cargo shipments and trailers on flat cars.

Within Canada, the Western Division accounted for 59.0%, or 14.0 million tonnes, of the combined non-intermodal and intermodal freight loadings. This marked a 0.7% decline from the same month a year earlier. The remainder of the freight was loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, cargo loadings from Thunder Bay, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast are classified to the Western Division while loadings from Armstrong, Ontario, to the Atlantic Coast are classified to the Eastern Division.

Rail traffic received from United States connections fell 2.1% to 3.2 million tonnes. The decline in tonnage was attributable to decreased non-intermodal shipments, as intermodal freight traffic saw an increase.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The September 2012 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 89, no. 9 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

Asphalt roofing, October 2012

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for October.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

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

Pipeline inventories and exports of crude oil and condensate, September 2012

Data on closing inventories, held in Canada; tanks: crude oil and condensate; and exports of crude oil are available for September upon request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2148 and 2191.

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

Canadian Community Health Survey: Rapid response on the awareness, use and understanding of Canada's Food Guide, 2012

New data on the awareness, use and understanding of *Canada's Food Guide* are now available from the rapid response component of the Canadian Community Health Survey – Annual Component. The data were collected from all provinces in May and June 2012. The questions in the module aimed to measure people's awareness, use and understanding of *Canada's Food Guide*, as well as how Canadians access food guide products and healthy eating information. The addition of these questions to the Canadian Community Health Survey was sponsored by the Office of Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Health Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

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

New products and studies

New products

Monthly Railway Carloadings, September 2012, Vol. 89, no. 9
Catalogue number 52-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Census: Language: "Languages Spoken Most Often at Home - Detailed Aboriginal Languages (85), Other Languages Spoken Regularly at Home - Aboriginal Languages (10), Mother Tongue - Detailed Aboriginal Languages (85) for the Population Excluding Institutional Residents of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2011 Census", Census year 2011
Catalogue number 98-314-X2011047 (HTML, free)

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