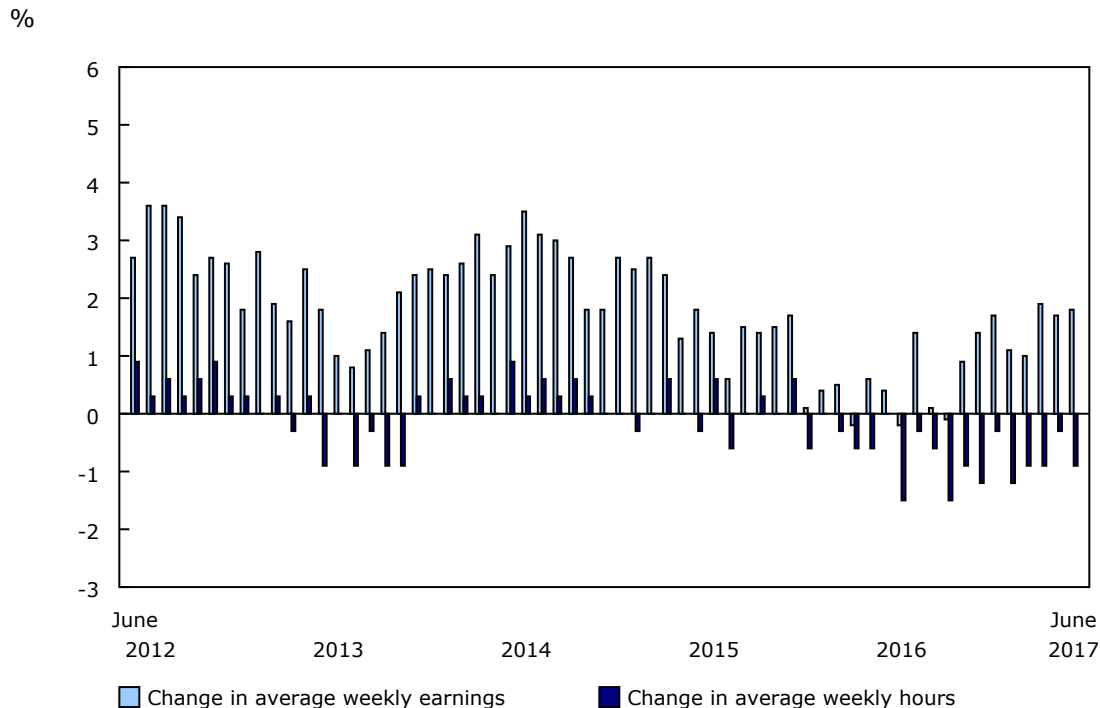


# Payroll employment, earnings and hours, June 2017

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Wednesday, August 30, 2017

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$974 in June, little changed from the previous month, and up 1.8% compared with 12 months earlier.

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



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

In general, changes in weekly earnings reflect a number of factors, including wage growth; changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience; and average hours worked per week.

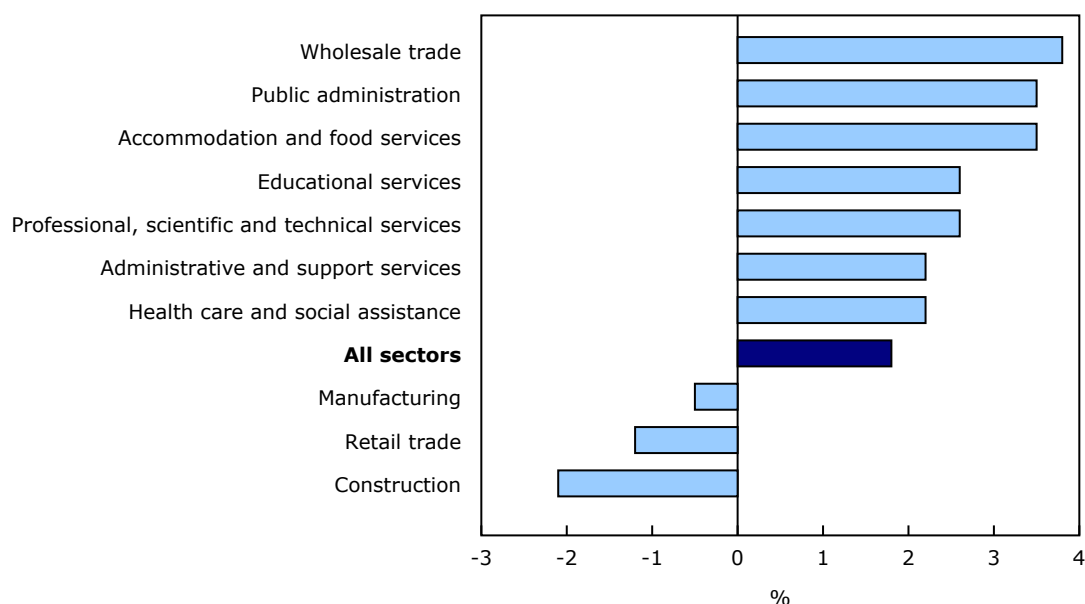
Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.7 hours per week in June, unchanged compared with May, and down from 33.0 hours in June 2016.

## Average weekly earnings by sector

In the 12 months to June, average weekly earnings rose in 6 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by wholesale trade. At the same time, earnings declined in construction, and were little changed in administrative and support services, manufacturing and retail trade.



**Chart 2**  
**Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, June 2017**



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

In wholesale trade, average weekly earnings rose 3.8% to \$1,199, with most of the increases occurring in the first three months of 2017. The earnings gains were spread across the majority of the sub-sectors. Ontario and Quebec contributed the most to the earnings growth in this sector.

Average weekly earnings in public administration increased 3.5% to \$1,262, mainly in federal public administration and local, municipal and regional public administration. Coinciding with activities related to the 2016 Census, employment in federal public administration reached a recent high in June 2016, and therefore, on a year-over-year basis, employment in this sub-sector declined notably in June.

Among accommodation and food services employees, average weekly earnings grew 3.5% to \$388, mainly the result of gains in full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places. Earnings growth in accommodation and food services was spread across most provinces, led by British Columbia and Alberta. Average earnings in the sector have trended upwards since February 2017.

In educational services, average earnings rose 2.6% to \$1,044, boosted by gains in elementary and secondary schools. Earnings growth in this sector was spread across most provinces.

Average earnings in professional, scientific and technical services were up 2.6% to \$1,347, with the largest increases in Quebec and Ontario. Computer systems design and related services contributed the most to the growth.

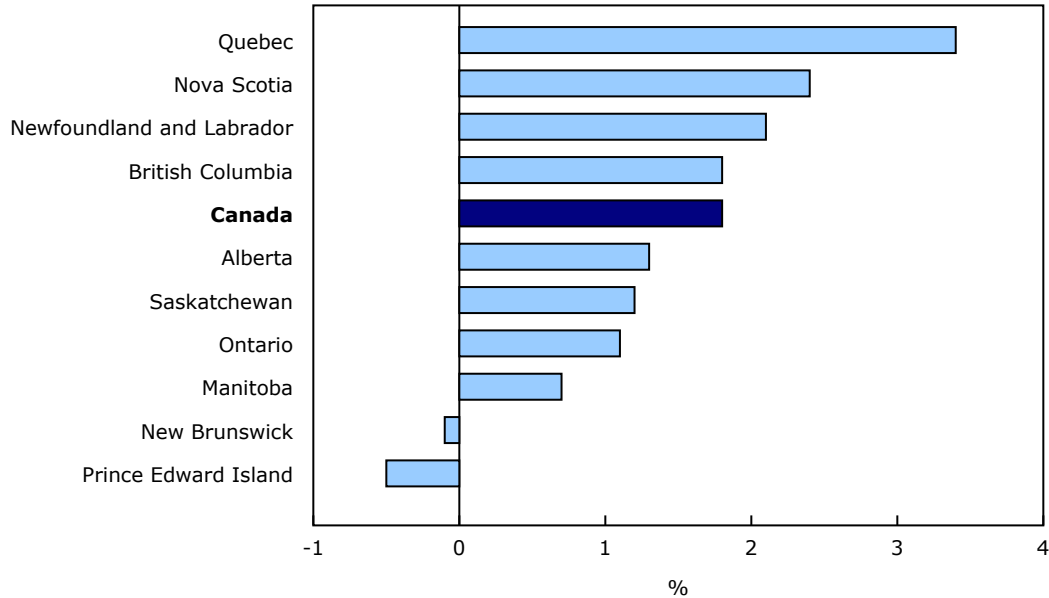
For health care and social assistance employees, average weekly earnings increased 2.2% to \$883, driven by gains in hospitals.

In contrast, average weekly earnings in construction fell 2.1% to \$1,200, with speciality trade contractors contributing the most to the decline. Earnings in this sector decreased notably in Ontario.

## Average weekly earnings by province

In the 12 months to June, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in seven provinces, led by Quebec. At the same time, earnings were little changed in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

**Chart 3**  
**Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings by province, June 2017**



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

Average weekly earnings in Quebec rose 3.4% to \$893. From a relatively low point in June 2016, earnings in the province have trended upward until January 2017. The year-over-year growth was spread across many sectors, and the largest contributors were health care and social assistance, as well as professional, scientific and technical services.

In Nova Scotia, earnings grew 2.4% to \$857, driven by increases in educational services, and health care and social assistance. Earnings in the province have been on a slight upward trend in the second half of 2016.

Average earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador increased 2.1% to \$1,046 per week. Construction contributed the most to the increase. At the same time, earnings in the province declined notably in manufacturing.

In British Columbia, average weekly earnings were up 1.8% to \$945, led by wholesale trade, educational services and manufacturing. Earnings in the province have been on a long-term upward trend.

Average weekly earnings in Alberta rose 1.3% to \$1,132, with notable gains in educational services; accommodation and food services; and administrative and support services. Earnings in the province have been relatively stable since the summer of 2016.

In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings increased 1.2% to \$1,002. Transportation and warehousing; health care and social assistance; public administration, and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction contributed the most to the rise.

Earnings in Ontario were up 1.1% to an average of \$990 per week, boosted by gains in professional, scientific and technical services and public administration. Earnings in the province have been relatively stable since the start of 2017.

### **Non-farm payroll employment by sector**

The number of non-farm payroll jobs rose by 79,700 (+0.5%) from May. The number of payroll employees increased the most in public administration, mainly in local, municipal and regional public administration. Payroll employment also rose notably in professional, scientific and technical services; retail trade; accommodation and food services; and health care and social assistance. At the same time, the number of payroll jobs declined notably in information and cultural industries.

Compared with June 2016, the number of payroll employees rose by 281,000 (+1.8%). Increases were observed across the majority of the sectors, led by professional, scientific and technical services (+39,500 or +4.6%). Payroll employment in this sector has trended upward since August 2016. The number of payroll jobs also increased notably in health care and social assistance (+37,100 or +2.0%), accommodation and food services (+36,000 or +2.8%), construction (+29,900 or +3.1%), and manufacturing (+24,300 or +1.6%).

### **Recent labour market developments**

In the 12 months to June, the pace of employment growth has been similar in both of Statistics Canada's monthly surveys with data on employment: the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

During this period, both surveys showed similar trends in employment in health care and social assistance. The number of payroll employees in the SEPH grew 2.0% and has been on a long-term upward trend, while average weekly earnings were up 2.2%. At the same time, the LFS showed growth in total employment in this sector, which has also been on a long-term upward trend.



In celebration of the country's 150<sup>th</sup> birthday, Statistics Canada is presenting snapshots from our rich statistical history.

## **The evolution of employment in hospitals and health care and social assistance**

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, healthcare in Canada was primarily privately delivered and funded. In 1932, there were 33,000 personnel working in hospitals across the country. By 1952, there were 98,000 personnel working in hospitals. It was not until 1957 that federal funding for provincial and territorial costs for hospitals and diagnostic services was established. That year, there were 149,000 personnel working in hospitals across the country. In 1962, the number of personnel increased to 197,000.

In the early 1980s, nearly 900,000 employees were working in the health care and social assistance sector, which represented 9.7% of total employees. By 1999, this proportion edged up to 10.4%. However, the distribution of employment in the sector changed over that time. In the early 1980s, employees working in hospitals accounted for more than half of the sector's employment. This proportion declined to 42.0% in 1999, as the delivery of healthcare services evolved.

The changing composition of Canada's population, most notably the unprecedented population growth among older Canadians since the early 2000s, has further changed the dynamics of the health care and social assistance sector. This sector comprised 1.9 million employees in 2016, representing 11.8% of all employees. At the same time, of those working in health care and social assistance, 33.9% worked in hospitals. See chart [Proportion of payroll employees in health care and social assistance and in hospitals, Canada, 1983 to 2016](#).

For more information on population aging and use of healthcare services, see *Health Care Cost Drivers: The facts*. Ottawa: Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2011.

Sources: [Canada's Health Care System](#) and the annual report of hospitals in Canada for 1932, 1952, 1957 and 1962.

## Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by a combination of a census of approximately one million payroll deductions provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. Federal, provincial and territorial public administration data are collected from various administrative records provided by these levels of government. The key objective of the 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), the unemployed, and those 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. To better understand the conceptual differences between employment measures from the LFS and SEPH, refer to section 8 of the Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours ([72-203-G](#)).

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitate 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 for the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Unless otherwise specified, 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.

### Real-time CANSIM tables

Real-time CANSIM tables 281-8023, 281-8026, 281-8047 and 281-8063 will be updated on September 11. For more information, consult the document [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

### Next release

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for July will be released on September 28.

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

	June 2016	May 2017 <sup>r</sup>	June 2017 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2017	June 2016 to June 2017	May to June 2017	June 2016 to June 2017
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>956.48</b>	<b>970.17</b>	<b>973.52</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>17.04</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Forestry, logging and support	1,053.43	1,097.12	1,092.25	-4.87	38.82	-0.4	3.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,945.18	1,963.18	1,968.85	5.67	23.67	0.3	1.2
Utilities	1,601.64	1,703.59	1,843.76	140.17	242.12	8.2	15.1
Construction	1,225.73	1,201.05	1,200.18	-0.87	-25.55	-0.1	-2.1
Manufacturing	1,096.83	1,083.64	1,091.50	7.86	-5.33	0.7	-0.5
Wholesale trade	1,155.66	1,194.95	1,199.47	4.52	43.81	0.4	3.8
Retail trade	563.35	556.91	556.65	-0.26	-6.70	0.0	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	1,040.46	1,061.39	1,064.85	3.46	24.39	0.3	2.3
Information and cultural industries	1,358.48	1,309.22	1,326.19	16.97	-32.29	1.3	-2.4
Finance and insurance	1,245.27	1,252.37	1,270.13	17.76	24.86	1.4	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	964.37	962.68	983.43	20.75	19.06	2.2	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,312.55	1,348.97	1,346.91	-2.06	34.36	-0.2	2.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,472.44	1,598.64	1,684.05	85.41	211.61	5.3	14.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	793.27	791.83	811.06	19.23	17.79	2.4	2.2
Educational services	1,017.03	1,041.72	1,043.78	2.06	26.75	0.2	2.6
Health care and social assistance	864.07	890.87	883.12	-7.75	19.05	-0.9	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	582.21	599.83	591.77	-8.06	9.56	-1.3	1.6
Accommodation and food services	374.47	380.25	387.56	7.31	13.09	1.9	3.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	797.82	802.38	810.62	8.24	12.80	1.0	1.6
Public administration	1,219.07	1,259.04	1,262.07	3.03	43.00	0.2	3.5
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,024.54	1,031.41	1,045.87	14.46	21.33	1.4	2.1
Prince Edward Island	822.30	818.06	818.17	0.11	-4.13	0.0	-0.5
Nova Scotia	837.11	846.05	856.93	10.88	19.82	1.3	2.4
New Brunswick	877.80	881.92	876.97	-4.95	-0.83	-0.6	-0.1
Quebec	864.24	894.06	893.25	-0.81	29.01	-0.1	3.4
Ontario	979.36	985.27	989.74	4.47	10.38	0.5	1.1
Manitoba	891.70	909.57	897.79	-11.78	6.09	-1.3	0.7
Saskatchewan	989.74	998.40	1,001.53	3.13	11.79	0.3	1.2
Alberta	1,117.77	1,111.69	1,131.87	20.18	14.10	1.8	1.3
British Columbia	927.60	939.88	944.56	4.68	16.96	0.5	1.8
Yukon	1,046.76	1,102.73	1,106.56	3.83	59.80	0.3	5.7
Northwest Territories	1,389.73	1,337.49	1,409.28	71.79	19.55	5.4	1.4
Nunavut	1,277.84	1,304.07	1,335.64	31.57	57.80	2.4	4.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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**

	June 2016	May 2017 <sup>r</sup>	June 2017 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2017	June 2016 to June 2017	May to June 2017	June 2016 to June 2017
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>15,980.9</b>	<b>16,182.2</b>	<b>16,261.9</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>281.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Forestry, logging and support	40.4	39.1	39.2	0.1	-1.3	0.2	-3.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	190.3	199.5	203.4	3.9	13.1	2.0	6.9
Utilities	118.3	118.4	118.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Construction	966.8	991.1	996.7	5.6	29.9	0.6	3.1
Manufacturing	1,477.3	1,499.2	1,501.5	2.3	24.3	0.2	1.6
Wholesale trade	775.6	773.7	777.4	3.7	1.8	0.5	0.2
Retail trade	1,964.1	1,961.4	1,969.8	8.4	5.7	0.4	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	737.9	749.8	753.8	4.0	15.9	0.5	2.1
Information and cultural industries	335.0	340.7	337.6	-3.1	2.6	-0.9	0.8
Finance and insurance	716.5	727.7	726.0	-1.8	9.5	-0.2	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	292.7	293.6	295.2	1.6	2.5	0.5	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	859.6	890.7	899.2	8.5	39.5	1.0	4.6
Management of companies and enterprises	97.5	98.3	98.1	-0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	784.8	801.0	803.6	2.6	18.8	0.3	2.4
Educational services	1,257.0	1,266.4	1,272.7	6.2	15.7	0.5	1.2
Health care and social assistance	1,876.2	1,906.1	1,913.4	7.3	37.1	0.4	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	282.8	290.2	291.8	1.6	9.1	0.6	3.2
Accommodation and food services	1,267.7	1,296.1	1,303.7	7.7	36.0	0.6	2.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	537.6	538.7	540.6	2.0	3.1	0.4	0.6
Public administration	1,079.5	1,069.7	1,080.3	10.6	0.8	1.0	0.1
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	221.5	216.5	218.1	1.6	-3.4	0.7	-1.5
Prince Edward Island	63.7	66.3	66.4	0.1	2.7	0.2	4.2
Nova Scotia	403.8	405.6	406.2	0.6	2.4	0.1	0.6
New Brunswick	308.2	309.0	313.7	4.7	5.6	1.5	1.8
Quebec	3,542.1	3,578.0	3,591.3	13.3	49.2	0.4	1.4
Ontario	6,197.1	6,299.0	6,325.2	26.2	128.1	0.4	2.1
Manitoba	592.3	598.1	600.0	2.0	7.8	0.3	1.3
Saskatchewan	481.9	474.2	476.2	2.0	-5.6	0.4	-1.2
Alberta	1,975.2	1,981.4	1,998.0	16.6	22.8	0.8	1.2
British Columbia	2,133.0	2,190.5	2,202.5	12.0	69.4	0.5	3.3
Yukon	20.9	21.3	22.0	0.7	1.1	3.4	5.1
Northwest Territories	26.2	26.8	26.8	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	2.1
Nunavut	15.0	15.5	15.5	0.0	0.5	-0.1	3.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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](#), [281-0047](#) to [281-0049](#), [281-0063](#), [284-0001](#) and [284-0003](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2612](#) and [5202](#).

A [summary table](#) is also available.

Job Vacancy Statistics ([5202](#)) from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours for May are now available in [CANSIM](#).

More information about the concepts and use of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and Job Vacancy Statistics is available in the *Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* ([72-203-G](#)).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca](mailto:STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Emmanuelle Bourbeau (613-951-3007; [emmanuelle.bourbeau@canada.ca](mailto:emmanuelle.bourbeau@canada.ca)) or Client Services (toll-free: 1-866-873-8788; [statcan.labour-travail.statcan@canada.ca](mailto:statcan.labour-travail.statcan@canada.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.