

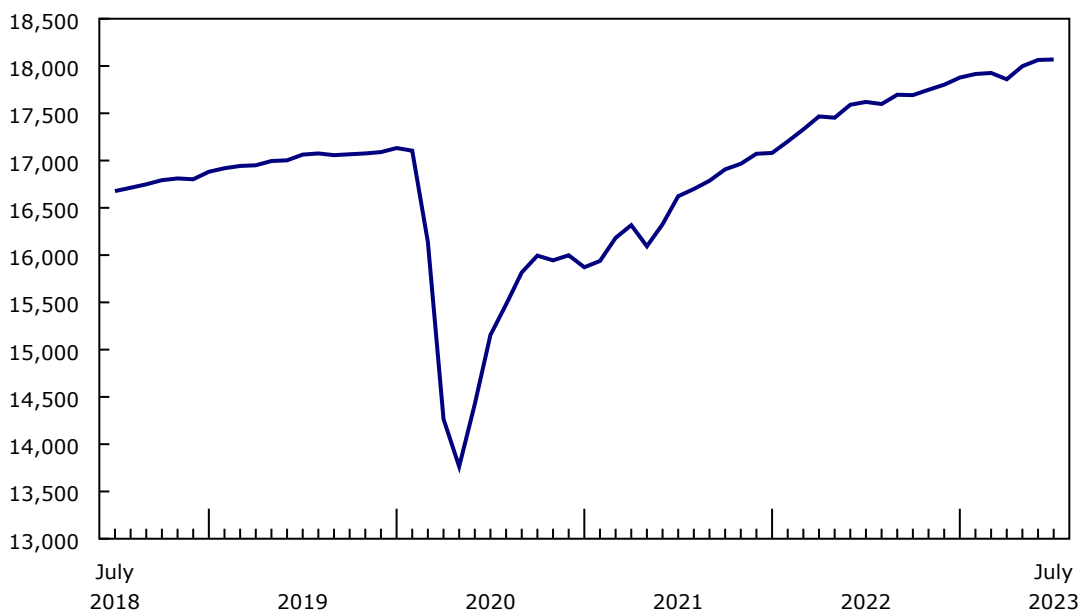
# Payroll employment, earnings and hours, and job vacancies, July 2023

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, September 28, 2023

The number of employees receiving pay and benefits from their employer—measured as "payroll employment" in the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours—was little changed (+4,900) in July, following an increase of 65,900 (+0.4%) in June. Meanwhile, job vacancies declined by 43,100 (-5.8%) to 701,300 in July, continuing a steady downward trend since June 2022.

**Chart 1**  
**Payroll employment was little changed in July**

payroll employment (thousands)

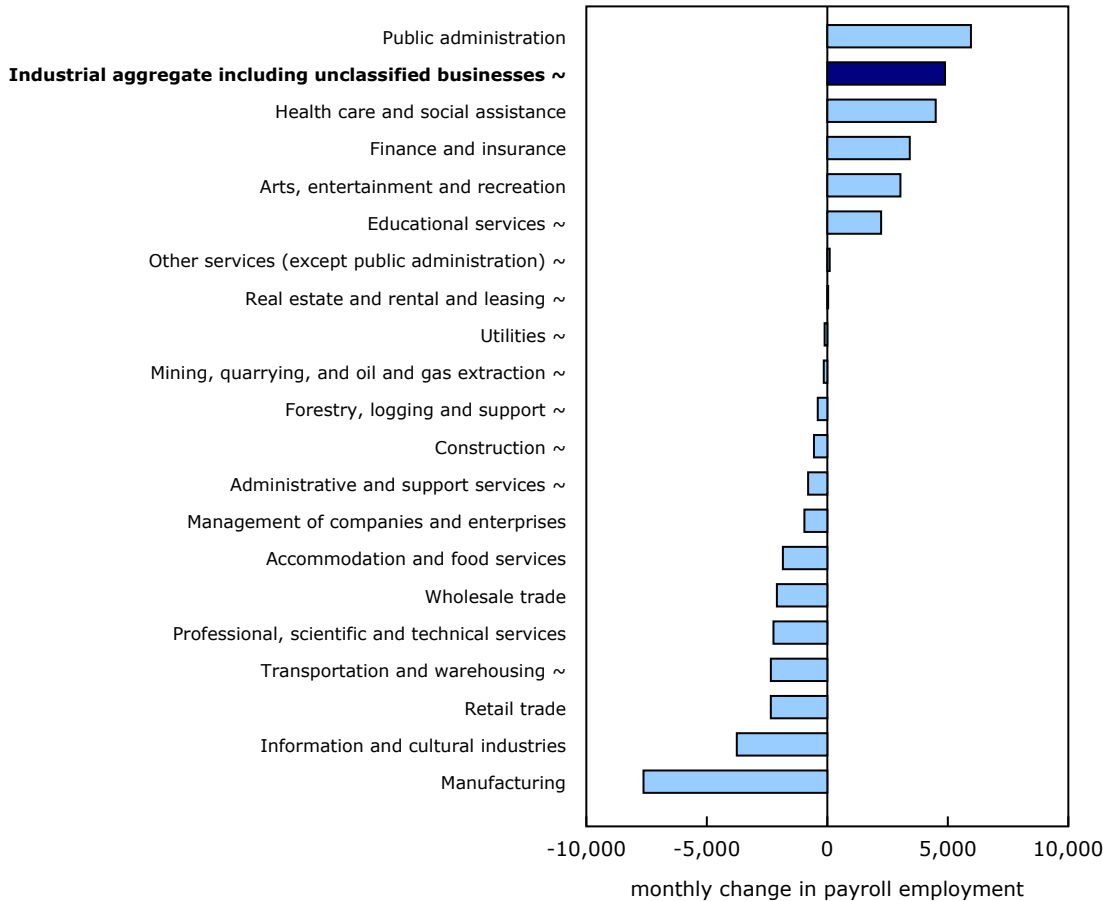


Source(s): Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (2612), table 14-10-0220-01.

Payroll employment changes were modest in all sectors in July 2023. Public administration (+6,000; +0.5%) and health care and social assistance (+4,500; +0.2%) recorded the largest increases, followed by finance and insurance (+3,400; +0.4%) and arts, entertainment and recreation (+3,000; +1.0%).

These gains were offset by monthly declines in manufacturing (-7,600; -0.5%), information and cultural industries (-3,800; -1.0%), retail trade (-2,300; -0.1%), professional, scientific and technical services (-2,200; -0.2%), wholesale trade (-2,100; -0.3%), accommodation and food services (-1,800; -0.1%), and management of companies and enterprises (-1,000; -0.8%). The remaining nine sectors recorded little change.

**Chart 2**  
**Declines in payroll employment, led by manufacturing, offset increases led by public administration in July**



**Note(s):** Payroll employment changes in sectors marked with a tilde (~) are not statistically significant.  
**Source(s):** Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (2612), table 14-10-0220-01.

### Payroll employment increases in public administration

Payroll employment in public administration was up by 6,000 (+0.5%) in July. Local, municipal and regional public administration (+5,300; +1.1%) made up the majority of the monthly increase in the sector. Monthly gains in local, municipal and regional public administration were concentrated in municipal protective services (+3,900; +5.7%), which contains municipal police services, municipal fire-fighting services, and other segments of local government generally engaged in ensuring the security of persons and property.

### Payroll employment in health care and social assistance continues to trend upwards

Payroll employment in health care and social assistance increased by 4,500 (+0.2%) in July. Payroll employment in this sector has generally trended up since September 2022, with cumulative gains since then totalling 87,900 (+4.0%). Payroll employment gains in July 2023 were spread across social assistance (+2,400; +0.6%), hospitals (+2,400; +0.3%), and nursing and residential care facilities (+1,800; +0.4%). However, a decline in ambulatory health care services (-2,100; -0.3%) dampened the overall monthly increase.

---

While national payroll employment in health care and social assistance has trended upwards since September 2022, the magnitude of this trend has differed across the provinces. Alberta (+19,500; +8.4%), Manitoba (+8,300; +8.4%), and British Columbia (+17,800; +5.6%) recorded the largest proportional increases in payroll employment since September 2022, while other provinces, such as Ontario (+22,800; +2.9%) and Quebec (+9,400; +1.8%), posted slower growth rates over the same period.

### **First drop in payroll employment in manufacturing in four months**

Payroll employment in manufacturing dropped in July 2023 (-7,600; -0.5%), marking the first decline since March and dampening the cumulative increase recorded since January 2023 (+3,300; +0.2%). Of the 21 subsectors in manufacturing, 11 recorded declines in July, led by chemical manufacturing (-1,400; -1.5%), machinery manufacturing (-900; -0.6%) and wood product manufacturing (-800; -0.8%). Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing was the sole subsector to record an increase (+700; +1.2%), while all other remaining subsectors were little changed.

### **Payroll employment in retail trade falls in July**

In July, payroll employment in retail trade dropped by 2,300 (-0.1%), partially offsetting gains in June (+4,000; +0.2%). Despite monthly fluctuations, the sector has recorded a net gain of 22,700 (+1.1%) since January 2023.

Nationally, the payroll employment decline in the sector was concentrated in food and beverage retailers (-1,400; -0.3%), furniture, home furnishings, electronics and appliance retailers (-900; -0.9%) and health and personal care retailers (-400; -0.2%).

### **Average weekly earnings increase in July**

On a month-over-month basis, average weekly earnings were up 0.8% (to \$1,215) in July, following monthly growth of 0.4% in both May and June. The largest gains in July were recorded in public administration (+1.9% to \$1,553) and construction (+1.6% to \$1,509).

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings was 4.3% in July, following an increase of 3.7% in June. In general, growth in average weekly earnings can reflect a range of factors, including changes in wages, composition of employment and hours worked.

In July, average weekly hours were down 0.3% (to 33.3 hours) year over year and were unchanged compared with the previous month.

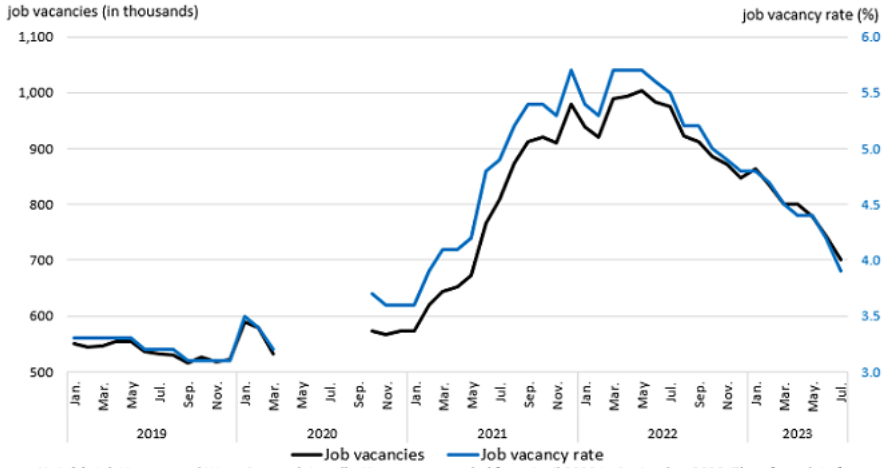
### **Job vacancies continue to decline in July**

Job vacancies declined by 43,100 (-5.8%) to 701,300 in July, continuing a steady downward trend since June 2022. In July 2023, job vacancies were down by 273,700 (-28.1%) on a year-over-year basis. Job vacancies in the month were at their lowest level since May 2021 (673,400).

The number of unfilled positions decreased in five sectors in July: retail trade (-10,800; -12.8%), accommodation and food services (-10,400; -11.6%), educational services (-4,500; -18.6%), management of companies and enterprises (-1,600; -42.3%), and in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (-1,600; -16.9%). The number of vacant positions was little changed in the remaining 15 sectors.

The job vacancy rate—which corresponds to the number of vacant positions as a proportion of total labour demand (the sum of filled and unfilled positions)—decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 3.9% in July, a rate not seen since February 2021. On a year-over-year basis, the job vacancy rate was down by 1.6 percentage points, resulting from declines in vacancies (-273,700; -28.1%) combined with gains in payroll employment (+446,600; +2.7%).

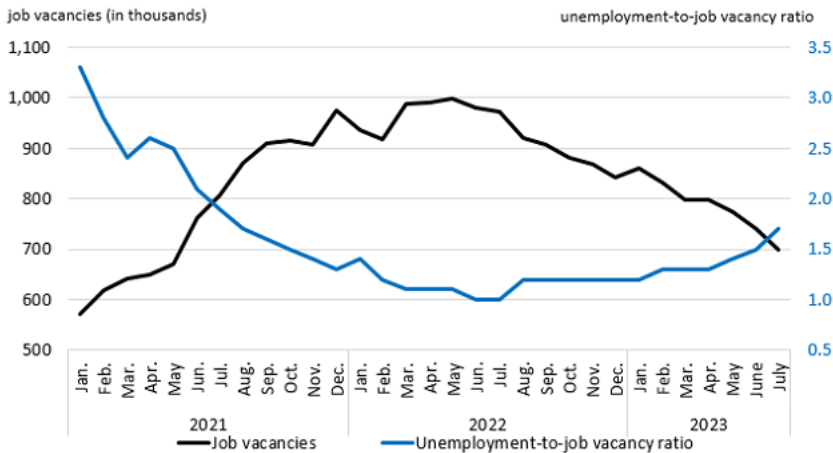
### Infographic 1 – Job vacancies and job vacancy rate remain on a downward trend in July



Note(s): Job Vacancy and Wage Survey data collection was suspended from April 2020 to September 2020. Therefore, data for these reference periods are not available. Data are adjusted for seasonality.  
 Source(s): Job Vacancy and Wage Survey (5217), table 14-10-0406-01.

In July, there were 1.7 unemployed persons for every job vacancy, up from 1.5 in June and from 1.2 at the start of the year. The increase in the unemployment-to-job vacancy ratio in July was largely attributed to the decrease in vacancies (-43,100; -5.8%), as the number of unemployed persons (as estimated in the [Labour Force Survey](#)) was little changed in July. The successive increases in the unemployment-to-job vacancy ratio since January indicate that labour market conditions continued to ease in July, even though the ratio remained below pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels, which were typically above 2.0.

### Infographic 2 – Unemployment-to-job vacancy ratio remains on an upward trend as job vacancies continue to decline in July



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonality. The total number of vacancies is equal to the sum of job vacancies in the provinces (excluding the territories) for consistency with the geographic coverage of the Labour Force Survey.  
 Source(s): Job Vacancy and Wage Survey (5217), table 14-10-0432-01; Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

---

## Retail trade records the lowest number of vacancies since January 2021

The number of unfilled positions in retail trade was down by 10,800 (-12.8%) to 73,100 in July 2023, the lowest since January 2021 (68,000), and marking the third monthly decline since March 2023. The job vacancy rate in retail trade was 3.5% in July 2023, down from 4.0% in June and from 4.3% in March. The drop in the job vacancy rate since March was entirely driven by the fall in job vacancies (-17,900; -19.7%), as payroll employment decreased 0.7% (-14,000) over this period.

## Job vacancy rate in accommodation and food services reaches lowest level since January 2020

In accommodation and food services, the number of vacant positions decreased by 10,400 (-11.6%) to 79,500 in July, following decreases of 9,300 (-8.2%) in May and 13,200 (-12.8%) in June. The job vacancy rate in the sector was 5.7% in July, down by 0.7 percentage points from June. It was also down by 2.2 percentage points from April, and at the lowest rate since January 2020. The fall in the job vacancy rate from April to July 2023 reflects solely the net decrease in vacancies (-32,900; -29.3%) as payroll employment was little changed over the period.

## Job vacancies show little change in health care and social assistance

In July, the number of unfilled positions in health care and social assistance (139,200) was little changed from the previous month, and accounted for nearly 1 in 5 (19.9%) job vacancies across all sectors.

## Job vacancies fall in four provinces

In Ontario, the number of vacancies fell by 27,700 (-10.2%) to 242,600 in July, following little variation in May and June. Saskatchewan (-4,100 to 22,200), New Brunswick (-2,500 to 11,500) and Prince Edward Island (-1,000 to 2,900) recorded declines in job vacancies in July as well. There was little change in the number of vacancies in the other provinces.

On a year-over-year basis, job vacancies decreased in seven provinces in July, while they showed little variation in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. Ontario (-123,900; -33.8%) recorded the largest drop year over year in July, followed by Quebec (-65,800; -26.6%) and British Columbia (-38,400; -26.0%).

### Sustainable Development Goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementation of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. The plan is based on 17 specific sustainable development goals.

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the Global Goals for Sustainable Development. This release will be used in helping to measure the following goals:



## Note to readers

### Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours

The key objective of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, employment and hours worked, by detailed industry, at the national, provincial and territorial levels.

Payroll employment, as measured by the SEPH, refers to the number of employees receiving pay and benefits (employment income) during a given month. The survey excludes the self-employed, owners and partners of unincorporated businesses and professional practices, and employees in the agricultural sector.

SEPH estimates are produced by integrating information from three sources: a census of approximately 1 million payroll deduction records provided by the Canada Revenue Agency; the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments; and administrative records of federal, provincial and territorial public administration employment, provided by these levels of government.

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 records and are not subject to sampling variability.

With each release of SEPH data, data for the preceding month are revised. Users are encouraged to use the most up-to-date data available for each month.

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 it collects data on the sociodemographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from the SEPH and the LFS differ occasionally. However, the trends in the data are similar. For a more in-depth discussion of the conceptual differences between employment measures from the LFS and the 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 because the effects of seasonal variations are removed. 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 and 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 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.

### Job Vacancy and Wage Survey

Job Vacancy and Wage Survey (JVWS) collection is done on a quarterly basis. The quarterly sample of business locations is allocated to the three collection months of the quarter, approximately balanced by province and by industrial sector across each of the three months. This allows both quarterly and monthly estimates to be produced.

Preliminary monthly estimates are produced for job vacancies, job vacancy rates and payroll employment using available responses from business locations sampled in the corresponding reference month. The reference period for the JVWS is the first day of the respective month.

These preliminary monthly estimates are revised and finalized when the corresponding quarterly estimates are released or shortly thereafter. Users are encouraged to use the most up-to-date data available for each month.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitate comparisons because the effects of seasonal variations are removed. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

While JVWS employment is calibrated to the SEPH, SEPH payroll employment and JVWS preliminary monthly employment figures may differ because of calibration grouping and differences in scope and reference period.

---

*The JVWS also provides comprehensive quarterly data on job vacancies by industrial sector and detailed occupation for Canada and the provinces, territories and economic regions; offered hourly wages; and job vacancy characteristics. More information about the concepts and use of data from the JVWS is available in the Guide to the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey ([75-514-G](#)).*

**Real-time data tables**

*Real-time data tables 14-10-0331-01, 14-10-0332-01 and 14-10-0357-01 will be updated on October 16.*

**Next release**

*August data for the SEPH and the JVWS will be released on October 26.*

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

	July 2022	June 2023 <sup>r</sup>	July 2023 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2023	July 2022 to July 2023	June to July 2023	July 2022 to July 2023
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,165.13</b>	<b>1,204.88</b>	<b>1,215.02</b>	<b>10.14</b>	<b>49.89</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Forestry, logging and support	1,332.92	1,398.26	1,423.69	25.43	90.77	1.8	6.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2,254.98	2,256.22	2,249.40	-6.82	-5.58	-0.3	-0.2
Utilities	2,039.61	2,151.17	2,127.17	-24.00	87.56	-1.1	4.3
Construction	1,423.54	1,485.51	1,508.95	23.44	85.41	1.6	6.0
Manufacturing	1,273.24	1,339.66	1,329.67	-9.99	56.43	-0.7	4.4
Wholesale trade	1,379.93	1,411.49	1,437.58	26.09	57.65	1.8	4.2
Retail trade	708.91	703.57	710.96	7.39	2.05	1.1	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	1,231.93	1,245.36	1,253.80	8.44	21.87	0.7	1.8
Information and cultural industries	1,546.55	1,645.02	1,667.33	22.31	120.78	1.4	7.8
Finance and insurance	1,514.26	1,602.33	1,592.25	-10.08	77.99	-0.6	5.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,204.72	1,196.94	1,215.28	18.34	10.56	1.5	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,635.04	1,749.45	1,746.71	-2.74	111.67	-0.2	6.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,581.47	1,653.37	1,693.18	39.81	111.71	2.4	7.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	976.23	1,021.18	1,028.05	6.87	51.82	0.7	5.3
Educational services	1,150.55	1,177.19	1,188.06	10.87	37.51	0.9	3.3
Health care and social assistance	1,029.49	1,061.13	1,076.79	15.66	47.30	1.5	4.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	705.67	736.34	730.87	-5.47	25.20	-0.7	3.6
Accommodation and food services	469.04	489.12	488.18	-0.94	19.14	-0.2	4.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	970.26	1,044.79	1,048.74	3.95	78.48	0.4	8.1
Public administration	1,498.17	1,524.06	1,552.64	28.58	54.47	1.9	3.6
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,148.34	1,205.60	1,204.53	-1.07	56.19	-0.1	4.9
Prince Edward Island	979.69	999.88	1,019.61	19.73	39.92	2.0	4.1
Nova Scotia	1,027.25	1,070.35	1,068.36	-1.99	41.11	-0.2	4.0
New Brunswick	1,070.83	1,091.82	1,102.90	11.08	32.07	1.0	3.0
Quebec	1,119.40	1,157.72	1,163.31	5.59	43.91	0.5	3.9
Ontario	1,194.35	1,228.02	1,242.82	14.80	48.47	1.2	4.1
Manitoba	1,056.31	1,091.90	1,104.05	12.15	47.74	1.1	4.5
Saskatchewan	1,138.92	1,164.86	1,173.69	8.83	34.77	0.8	3.1
Alberta	1,244.79	1,281.12	1,293.23	12.11	48.44	0.9	3.9
British Columbia	1,162.26	1,205.24	1,230.44	25.20	68.18	2.1	5.9
Yukon	1,340.85	1,361.82	1,382.73	20.91	41.88	1.5	3.1
Northwest Territories	1,542.77	1,601.51	1,593.03	-8.48	50.26	-0.5	3.3
Nunavut	1,522.96	1,635.57	1,600.99	-34.58	78.03	-2.1	5.1

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2022 North American Industry Classification System Version 1.0.

**Note(s):** Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

**Source(s):** Table 14-10-0223-01.



**Table 2**  
**Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted**

	July 2022	June 2023 <sup>r</sup>	July 2023 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2023	July 2022 to July 2023	June to July 2023	July 2022 to July 2023
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17,619.9</b>	<b>18,063.9</b>	<b>18,068.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>448.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Forestry, logging and support	37.6	37.4	37.0	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1	-1.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	209.6	214.6	214.5	-0.1	4.9	-0.1	2.3
Utilities	128.6	133.7	133.6	-0.1	5.0	-0.1	3.9
Construction	1,137.3	1,175.9	1,175.4	-0.6	38.1	-0.0	3.4
Manufacturing	1,552.8	1,573.3	1,565.7	-7.6	12.8	-0.5	0.8
Wholesale trade	817.1	823.8	821.7	-2.1	4.6	-0.3	0.6
Retail trade	2,021.4	2,021.5	2,019.2	-2.3	-2.3	-0.1	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	810.2	843.0	840.6	-2.3	30.4	-0.3	3.8
Information and cultural industries	386.2	368.7	365.0	-3.8	-21.3	-1.0	-5.5
Finance and insurance	811.8	835.7	839.2	3.4	27.3	0.4	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	284.3	291.6	291.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,172.8	1,220.6	1,218.3	-2.2	45.6	-0.2	3.9
Management of companies and enterprises	123.2	126.8	125.8	-1.0	2.6	-0.8	2.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	833.1	839.4	838.6	-0.8	5.5	-0.1	0.7
Educational services	1,406.8	1,443.9	1,446.1	2.2	39.3	0.2	2.8
Health care and social assistance	2,218.6	2,298.2	2,302.7	4.5	84.1	0.2	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	291.0	312.4	315.4	3.0	24.4	1.0	8.4
Accommodation and food services	1,267.2	1,314.3	1,312.5	-1.8	45.3	-0.1	3.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	541.8	563.8	563.9	0.1	22.2	0.0	4.1
Public administration	1,209.9	1,268.0	1,274.0	6.0	64.1	0.5	5.3
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.9	223.5	223.1	-0.4	5.3	-0.2	2.4
Prince Edward Island	75.4	78.5	78.2	-0.3	2.8	-0.4	3.7
Nova Scotia	437.5	453.3	452.1	-1.2	14.6	-0.3	3.3
New Brunswick	344.2	353.0	352.0	-1.1	7.7	-0.3	2.2
Quebec	3,988.7	4,069.7	4,066.6	-3.1	77.9	-0.1	2.0
Ontario	6,826.8	6,975.4	6,980.2	4.8	153.4	0.1	2.2
Manitoba	627.9	645.5	648.6	3.1	20.6	0.5	3.3
Saskatchewan	494.9	509.6	508.9	-0.7	14.0	-0.1	2.8
Alberta	2,050.4	2,122.0	2,127.5	5.6	77.2	0.3	3.8
British Columbia	2,484.6	2,559.4	2,557.4	-2.0	72.8	-0.1	2.9
Yukon	24.0	24.8	24.8	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	3.1
Northwest Territories	27.2	28.0	27.7	-0.3	0.5	-0.9	1.7
Nunavut	20.4	21.1	21.7	0.6	1.4	2.9	6.8

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2022 North American Industry Classification System Version 1.0.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0223-01.

**Table 3**  
**Job vacancies and job vacancy rate, adjusted for seasonality<sup>1</sup>**

	July 2023 <sup>P</sup> Payroll employment <sup>2</sup>	July 2023 <sup>P</sup> Job vacancies	July 2023 <sup>P</sup> Job vacancy rate
	thousands		%
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>17,164.9</b>	<b>701.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	237.8	10.1	4.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	213.6	7.6	3.5
Utilities	135.1	3.1 <sup>E</sup>	2.2 <sup>E</sup>
Construction	1,171.2	61.8	5.0
Manufacturing	1,574.0	54.3	3.3
Wholesale trade	824.0	28.5	3.3
Retail trade	2,014.9	73.1	3.5
Transportation and warehousing	833.0	37.9	4.4
Information and cultural industries	369.8	9.5 <sup>E</sup>	2.5 <sup>E</sup>
Finance and insurance	834.9	21.3	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	292.9	9.7	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,222.2	41.4	3.3
Management of companies and enterprises	127.3	2.2	1.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	837.9	43.2	4.9
Educational services	1,441.1	19.5	1.3
Health care and social assistance	2,299.9	139.2	5.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	310.3	11.6	3.6
Accommodation and food services	1,316.1	79.5	5.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	562.1	32.0	5.4
Public administration <sup>4</sup>	547.1	15.8	2.8
<b>Provinces and territories</b>			
Newfoundland and Labrador	197.1	7.4	3.6
Prince Edward Island	70.3	2.9	3.9
Nova Scotia	420.6	17.1	3.9
New Brunswick	352.3	11.5	3.2
Quebec	3,844.7	181.5	4.5
Ontario	6,644.0	242.6	3.5
Manitoba	604.5	23.7	3.8
Saskatchewan	488.2	22.2	4.3
Alberta	2,051.9	80.1	3.8
British Columbia	2,433.2	109.2	4.3
Yukon	19.6	F	F
Northwest Territories	22.4	F	F
Nunavut	16.2	F	F

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

<sup>F</sup> too unreliable to be published

1. Estimates are preliminary before the associated quarterly data are released.

2. Job Vacancy and Wage Survey (JVWS) employment estimates may differ from Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours employment estimates because of calibration grouping and differences in scope and reference period. Additionally, JVWS data are adjusted for seasonality.

3. Sector breakdown is based on the 2017 North American Industry Classification System Version 3.0.

4. Excluding provincial, territorial and federal public administration, as well as international and other extraterritorial public administration.

Source(s): Tables [14-10-0406-01](#) and [14-10-0432-01](#).

Available tables: [14-10-0201-01](#), [14-10-0203-01](#), [14-10-0205-01](#), [14-10-0209-01](#), [14-10-0211-01](#), [14-10-0213-01](#), [14-10-0214-01](#), [14-10-0216-01](#), [14-10-0218-01](#), [14-10-0220-01](#) to [14-10-0223-01](#) , [14-10-0255-01](#), [14-10-0371-01](#), [14-10-0372-01](#), [14-10-0406-01](#) and [14-10-0432-01](#).

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2612](#) and [5217](#).**

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

The product "[Earnings and payroll employment in brief: Interactive app](#)" ([14200001](#)) is now available. This interactive data visualization application provides a comprehensive picture of the Canadian labour market using the most recent data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours. The estimates are seasonally adjusted and available by province and largest industrial sector. Historical estimates that go back 10 years are also included. The interactive application allows users to explore and personalize the information presented quickly and easily. Combine multiple provinces and industrial sectors to create your own labour market domains of interest.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).